NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME VIII—NUMBER 40. WHOLE NUMBER 418.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1859.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE OFFICE—112 CAMPST.

Correspondence of the N. O. Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM DAMASCUS.

Arrival at Damascus—Scene of St. Paul's Conversion—Last Feast of Ramadan—Mosque of Ommiades—Dwellings—Ladies of Damascus—American Mission and Schools at Damascus.

THE EVENING we arrived at this ancient, oriental city, after riding all the morning through a valley excessively warm and tedious, although Mount Hermon was on our right all the way, with its summits wreathed with snow. The soil appeared fertile as we advanced towards the city. Its domes and minarets are seen, embosomed amidst groves of ever-green beauty. Vineyards, and orchards of apricots, almonds, figs, with a variety of other fruits and nuts, abound in rich luxuriance.

The surface of the earth surrounding the mountains is a perfect level, watered by many streams. Two rugged looking hills open a gorge, through which the river Abana (supposed to be Scriptural, the ancient Ahanu) flows, making the valley which surrounds the city a perfect garden.

The thoughts which interested us the most, as we drew near Damascus, was the conversion of St. Paul, where the glory and display of sublime power was so Divinely manifested, in a light above the brightness of Heaven at mid-day; under the weight and splendor of which he fell to the ground, hearing the voice of Jesus speaking to him saying—Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me? By this event, which transpired 1800 years ago, which has enriched the whole Cristian world with its divine results, forms the chief attraction to Damascus, and invests it with the most thrilling interest; casting in the back ground, by its immortal radiance, the glory and splendor of the present world, by communications of that fadeless glory which lies beyond the grave. Who could look upon such a place, with these hallowed recollections, and not feel a secret emotions heart-stirring within them? That heart which feels indifferent, must be insensible to all that God has done for the salvation of the world.

This is truly an ancient, oriental city—existing in the days of Absolom. Its rivers peculiarly interest, from reference to them by Naaman, captain of the host of the King of Syria, in reply to the messenger sent by Elisha to bathe in the Jordan seven times, for the cure of leprosy—"Are not Abana and Parphar, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel?" Beautiful indeed are these rivers which so fertilize this valley, making a paradise of earth.

There are no ruins except a wall, which has the appearance and is said to be of high antiquity. A place is shown, from a house upon it—as in St. Paul's time, with windows towards the country—which, tradition says, he was let down, and escaped from the Jews who sought to slay him.

We visited the house of Ananias, reputed to be the one at which St. Paul stayed after his miraculous conversion. We went down several steps into vaulted chambers, with artificial lights, where we saw rooms fitted-up like a chapel—an altar, and a picture of the Virgin Mary and the child Jesus.

At the termination of the street straight outside the eastern gate, they fix the site of the miraculous conversion—though the place is occasionally changed.

We reached Damascus at the feast of Ramadan, or fast and feast, for the Mohammedans fast all day and feast all night—they neither eat, drink coffee nor smoke, during the day; but at night they enjoy all of them. There were multitudes collected in the Mohammedan part of the city, which was lighted with thousands of variegated colors. From a coffee-house, a pyramid of lamps threw their rays around with considerable effect. They were suspended also in different forms, in fanciful figures, illuminating every place contiguous—where tables and stalls were filled with fruits, candies and sweetmeats, for the feast. In the temple, a stand was erected and lighted by lamps, where priests or official characters sat, elevated above the rest. One of them had an instrument which he beat which produced indifferent sounds, and appeared to interest all the listeners but ourselves. They seem to have no ear for sweet sounds.

We passed out into a garden or open court, where the river Baruda passed along, a beautiful and most lovely stream; upon the opposite bank, trees flourished in beauty—for the streams of this river produce a vegetation perfectly astonishing—creating an earthly paradise in the environs of this city, filled with sweet odors of fruits and flowers. We left this feast of the lanterns, where the Turks were sitting quietly around, smoking the chiboque and narghile in the full enjoyment of their pipes, drinking coffee and feasting, to make up for the privations of the day—interesting to us only for its novelty.

In the morning, we went to see the great mosque of the Ommiades, said to have been a Christian church dedicated to St. John before the Mohammedan conquest. It is of immense size, with large dome and towering minarets, rising above all others; we had an opportunity of looking down into it; by ascending the terraced roof of the adjoining house, by means of broken panes of glass. We had a fair view. It had more the appearance of a church than a mosque. There were near 2000 Turks collected upon the floor as worshippers. A woman, standing upon another house near us, was indignant at our presumption in looking upon that holy company at prayer. She was scolding us at a great rate; her violent gesticulations and vehement manner betrayed her feelings. Our guide understood her Arabic; he said she was angry.

From this place we went into the bazars, and entered a workshop of gold and precious stones. Ornaments of all kinds were wrought in this place—enormous ear-rings, brooches set with diamonds, snuff-boxes set with pearls and diamonds were perfectly dazzling. A great number were employed in these shops. The bazars are said to be superior to those of Cairo; they are more thoroughly oriental, having nothing European about them. But they were not full of fanciful goods at this time. The damask silk, flowered with gold, for table-covers and divans, were beautiful. But, for wearing apparel, their silks were not equal to European.

When the pilgrims return from Mecca the bazars are said to be replenished. In these public resorts, all the Eastern characteristics are represented, in their different costume—Turks, Armenians, Syrians, Greeks, Egyptians, Persians, Shieks of the nomadic tribe, hostile-looking Bedouins with cloak of camel-hair and shawl tied round the head with camel-hair rope, a leather belt round his waist, carrying his lance with an air of defiance through the city.

A Greek stayed at our hotel, he wore embroidered crimson leggings and tunic, with sleeves of the same, elegantly embroidered, and short white kilt, in folds so thick, that it stood almost in a circle, just below the waist; the shawl was worn about his waist, upon his head the fez, embroidered with gold, with a tassel on one side; his costume was very picturesque. The Albanians dress somewhat in this style. Every tribe in the East is distinguished by their costume.

Some of the houses in Damascus are very beautiful, although the entrance to them are quite the reverse. We visited several distinguished for their elegance; the style of building is similar—an open court in the centre, paved with mosaic in colored marble, with different designs. Orange trees grow alongside the walls, and in the centre is a marble fountain—all the rooms enter into this court. The parlor of the second one was superior to all in the richness of its furniture: the floor paved with mosaic, and a fountain in a corner of the room, the upper part reached by one high step—all of them are built in this style. The divans were of blue satin embroidered with gold, the cushions also; the ceilings are high, ornamented with mirrors, star-shaped, with gilded borders; the walls, upon the back-ground, are set with mirrors, covered with a filigree of gilt in various forms, as if looking at mirrors through a net-work of gold. Each room had different furniture and colors, even to the smoking-room. The Jew's house was new and more brilliant, but not more splendid—built much like the others, with a few exceptions.

The ladies of all these houses received us kindly; were richly, but slovenly dressed, and with all the gold and diamonds glittering about them, an American lady in a simple muslin dress looks vastly better—some of them were pretty, but had that indolent languishing expression, which looks better in painting than life. The eyes of the Jewesses were deeply tinged with khol, dark touches in the corner of the eye, and eye-brows arched with a pencil, giving them a peculiar look; we saw the little children with eyes stained in this manner, which destroys, instead of heightening the beauty of childhood. The ladies walk upon wooden stilts, which lifts the foot a quarter of a yard from the ground, they do very well in muddy streets, but upon their mosaic floors clattering about, they appear very awkward. The entire absense of intellectual cultivation, soon renders the beauty of these Eastern ladies insipid; they appear to have no employment but smoking.

The hotel at which we stay is as splendid as any dwelling in Damascus, although the approach to it is through a mean alley, it opens into a large court paved with marble-mosaic, very beautiful in design, with a lovely fountain of colored marble in the centre, of cool refreshing water always flowing.

Around the walls of this wide court, open to the fresh air, are orange, citron and lemon trees, with flowering shrubs—among them the damask rose, so highly fanted, in full bloom, but we have seen roses of equal beauty in Louisiana, but they are indiginous here.

A large lemon tree, shading my window at the second story, is still full of fruit and flowers filling the atmosphere with their rich perfume. Citrons dropping from the branches of the tall trees opposite upon the marble pavement, bursting with ripeness.

The parlor is magnificent—the floor inlaid with colored morble, a fountain in the centre of the lower floor, the upper part ascended by a step, and divided only by an arch with gilded cornice on a ground of blue, the floor is surrounded by divans—its walls, fifteen feet high, with double rows of gilded cornice, set with mirrors ornamented with gilded filagree work, like those above described; blue ceiling with gilt border; arches in the walls on the lower floor, elaborately ornamented; a splendid glass chandelier was suspended over the fountain, ornamented at the top with small mirrors set in gilt for reflection; and light muslin curtains.

Another room, occupied by an Austrian Prince, is equal in beauty and splendor: but there are striking contrasts in these oriental palaces—some shades to these brilliant lights.

Many of the streets and houses are mean, the walls falling down. We rode to a very remarkable tree, standing in one of the streets called the plane tree, with a trunk thirty feet in circumference—it had the appearance of great age. The sacred street, through which the pilgrims pass, is the widest—a place where they stop to rest, going to Mecca.

The environs of Damascus constitute its beauty; for miles around, it is one perfect garden. The "Abana and Parphar" enrich it with their waters, and the valley teems with a luxuriance unsurpassed in any country. The streams are conveyed along in every direction, either turned in their course by art or naturally pursuing their way to enrich the soil; such luxuriant grounds, fruit trees, and walks amidst them, of oriental beauty, are seen only around Damascus; and so extensive, that they in reality make an earthly paradise, fragrant with the rose which breathes its perfume upon the air, and the orange, whose blossom sends forth its unrivalled fragrance. These sylvan scenes contrasted, with the bold rugged cliffs which crown the barren mountains which surround them, heightens by contrast the beauty and freshness of the landscape so exquisitely lovely. The snow-clad summits of Hermon rise in the distance above these fascinating gardens, groves, and valleys of oriental beauty, with its bleak hills and rocky eminences, showing in relief by the back-ground of the picture, a coloring so unique, of a dusty brown or a reddish tinge, upon which a thin fleecy cloud is always resting, that it gives light and shade, of a character peculiarly suited to the finish of the picture, uniting the sublime and beautiful, blending in perfect harmony. We did not stay long in this lovely city embosomed in sylvan scenes. We found some persons so charmed with the fascinating environs, as to take a house and stay in it for some time. They certainly surpass all poetical description, and it is impossible by the most brilliant imagination to paint them in colors of fancy too vivid. This city retains its oriental position and customs, with little or no innovation from the European world. Christianity in its simple form of purity, is the only means by which it can be improved and enlightened; and when woman is elevated by its renovating influence, and feels the dignity of her social position, a change will come over the spirit of this Eastern world, and never until then. To dress and decorate her person with silks, gold and diamonds; eat, smoke and sleep, seems, to fill out an existence as unworthy of her undeveloped mind, destined for immortality as the silk worm which spins its thread, lays its eggs, and dies—the latter acts as designed by its creator; the other falls below in degradation of noble faculties spent upon perishable things, when designed to fill the place of angels by throwing around them a hallowed influence upon earth, of moral and intectual power, and in heaven to shine as the stars forever and ever. If the women of my own country knew their superior social position over those of all the countries of Europe, Africa and Asia, they would send forth songs of praise for such high and exholted priviledges—suppress vanity and raise the moral standard of usefulness higher than they now do, by cultivating all that is great, noble, and good, which contributes to the happiness of society, preparatory for that state of existence which lies beyond the tomb.

There is a successful American Missionary Station in Damascus, under the Presbyterian board. We saw the Rev. Mr. Pontes, the talented Irish gentleman at whose house we called; who is in union with this mission, and gave an interesting and encouraging account of their schools. They appear to be in a flourishing condition, with a prospect of much good to the people; but a government so defective as this Ottoman Power, promises nothing for the future but degradation, and a blessing will it be to the people when it falls into the hands of the civilized world to control its destinies. The hatred of the Mohammedan towards the Christians, is proverbial, they do not mind throwing stones at them as they pass some places of their sacred mosques of Holy Worship. A religion of sensuality so suited to the natural turpitude of the heart of man, is not easily abandoned.

The Mohammedans have their books everywhere. They read the Koran in the stalls of the bazars, on the roadside, and in all places—like their prayers, they bow before company, in market-places, upon their boats on the river, in their shops, and all places; the faithful are found at prayers, touching the ground with his head, bowing seven times—nothing divert them from it—they will look at you, and mutter their prayers, and keep on bowing, as mechanical operations which no one can disturb. The course of education is exceedingly limited, confined chiefly to reading the Koran in their schools, and a few other branches.

S. H. THOMAS.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Religion in Scotland—Intemperance—Illegitimacy—Abolitionism—Signs of Good—Lay Preachers—Daily Union Prayer Meeting—Ripeness of Past Centuries being Demolished—Probability of a Gracious Revival.

IN MY LAST I wrote as to the present state and workings of Methodism in Scotland, etc.; and in the present shall proceed to give you some account of the state of religion in that country; with such other items as occasion may bring up in review, while doing so.

To all outward appearance the Scotch people as a whole, are the most religious people in the world. Their attendance on public worship—their strict observance of the Sabbath, their punctual attendance on, and use of all the means of grace; their established integrity in their dealings one with another, and all these done under a deep and abiding awe and reverence for the character and perfections of the Almighty, at once, bespeak the existence of a strong religious principle, that is at the same time both refreshing and commendable. And yet their national statistics, which are kept with great accuracy, exhibit them at the same time, as the most dissipated and licentious people in Christendom. I heard two of their ministers declare the same thing from their pulpits. I am not able to account for it, because every where chastity and sobriety seem to pervade all classes of society. But the annual exhibit of the excise office, detailing the number of gallons of ardent spirits made or manufactured in that part of the United Kingdom; and secondly, the report of another class of officers detailing the number of gallons sold and consumed there, shews an array of figures frightful to look upon. I am quite sure, however, from an observation of thirty years and upwards, that a great change for the better has taken place in the social habits of all grades in society, in this respect; for formerly, in every convival or social company, it would have been an exception to what was considered politeness not to have and use such fiery liquids as were adapted to the taste of the parties; while now, to do so, would be the exception and not the rule. With many opportunities, during a stay of four months, and mixing freely among all classes of people, I had ocular demonstration of this fact. If my memory is not at fault, I was not asked oftener than twice to take wine. Still figures, that can't (it is said) tell lies, show that millions of gallons of ardent spirits and intoxicating drinks are annually consumed by this sober and religious people.

So with their statistics of marriages and births—their registers of such events being almost faultless. The number of illegitimate children born during a year is truly appalling, and their ministers from the pulpits and in their solemn convocations do not in the least mince the matter. Why it should be so with so much outward decorum and propriety every where to be met with, I cannot judge, only surmise; and I am inclined to the opinion that the mixing and association of all ages and sexes of the working classes, so promiscuously together, in factories, collieries and agricultural employments, have to be looked to as the occasion of this great reproach against the whole people. Still, as I have said in the outset, see them in one of their large cities, or in the country, on Sabbath morning near the hour for public worship, men, women and children, in their best (and they dress well) seem all in motion, and with becoming reverence and haste are making for the house of God. Indeed, so dense is the multitude that you are at once impressed with the belief, surely no human being is left at home; and then looking at the solemnity and decorousness of all, you are tempted to exclaim, surely, the religion of our Lord Jesus Christ flourishes and abides here. I fear, however, that much of this outward appearance of truly religious life, arises much more from *a habit* begotten in the mind by early education, than from the presence in the soul of *experimental* godliness. Try one of these seeming saints by differing with them a little *in doctrine*, and he at once almost treats you as a heathen man and a publican. The shade of your doctrinal belief there, is the test and proof of your orthodoxy. I do not say so because such was the rule in my case, for such was the very reverse to your occasional correspondent in his intercourse with the ministers of different denominations there. Indeed so courteous were the ministers of the Free church, the United Presbyterian church and the Congregational church, in their advances to a stranger that, if I had been able, I might have spoken publicly every day in the week, and twice or thrice on Sunday.

The Scotch are terrible abolitionists, more however, I think, from an innate love of liberty belonging to their whole race, than from any enlightened view of the subject or system of slavery. I always let it be known that I belonged to a church that had no religious test as to the existence or non-existence of slavery, in its members or ministers; and many were my conflicts or conversations upon the subject, in consequence. By always keeping in a good humor as to all they said, and by bringing *their course* in judging of their brother to the test of the Scriptures; and especially, according to the example and rule of Peter and the Apostles in meeting prejudices in another case, (Acts xi 17,) your correspondent is vain enough to believe that he generally left them in some doubt as to their christian charity towards others upon this subject. One evening, in particular, in the social circle of a new friend I made there, the lady of one of the magistrates of the city of Aberdeen had a long conversation with me for the benefit of the company generally, upon the subject of slavery. She concluded by propounding this question: "Is it right for christian people to give money to assist slaves to run away?" I had previously heard that they had such a society there. It is *not* right I answered, if the example and instruction of an inspired Apostle are worth anything as a rule for *christian* people to walk by. See Paul's epistle to Philemon, where the Apostle sends back Onesimus, a runaway slave, to his master, begging the master to receive the fugitive *for ever*, as he would now be profitable as a faithful servant and brother, by reason of his conversion; which he had not been before his flight and conversion. That was the last question and answer I had upon the subject. They did not seem to know or remember before that there was such a letter in the Bible as that of Paul to Philemon.

It would be wrong to say that I did not meet with people who I had every reason to believe had been converted and lived in the exhibition of many of the fruits of the Spirit; and yet I am compelled in candor to say that I had to regard *active, living* religion among professing christians, as at a very low ebb. But I am very glad in this connection to say that, up to the time of my leaving that country, there were very cheering signs of "a better day a coming," in this respect, also. For two years past various laymen, men of family and property, have been travelling to and fro over Scotland, addressing the people wherever they could be got together, upon the subject of *personal salvation*: among whom may be mentioned, Mr. Brownlow North, Mr. McDougal Grant of Arndilly, Mr. Gordon of Parkhill and Mr. Peter Drummond of Stirling. The Scotch are very cautious and slow to identify themselves with any new movement, but the labors of these men have not been without their effects, for by the first of last summer they began to evince great interest in the subject dwelt upon by these men, though irregular preachers, by coming out in great crowds to hear them. Their interest was no doubt excited and increased by the good news that they were receiving from across the Atlantic, of the great revival then being experienced in the United States of America; so that up to the first of October it was stated in the papers that thousands, as many as 10,000 in one instance, were in attendance upon the ministry of these lay preachers.

About a week before the Queen's arrival at Aberdeen in September, and during the great cattle and agricultural show of Scotland, in that city; Mr. Gordon and Mr. Peter Drummond with a few others proposed to hold a *daily union prayer meeting*, similar to that held in New York and elsewhere in the United States. This was at once done by assembling in the lecture room of the Mechanics' Institute, to obviate the objection of denominational prejudices, by meeting in a church for such a purpose; but this place soon became too narrow and they adjourned to the county, or assembly rooms. They met at two o'clock for praise, prayer and reading of the Scriptures. I went there first on the day of the Queen's journey towards Balmoral, and after the meeting was over, was soon by a friend introduced to the ministers and prominent men present. They immediately pressed me to agree to tell the meeting of next day, in a speech of fifteen minutes, what I had seen and knew of the American revival. In fear and trembling I consented to do so. But when two o'clock next day came, they had but one prayer and then insisted upon my occupying the remainder of the hour; and there before a dense crowd of eager listeners, of all denominations—and upon the same floor where thirty years before in common with other foolish college boys we had danced and tried to forget God—your occasional correspondent spoke to quite a different gathering, of the wonderful works of God among the people in another part of the world. You seldom see such hearers as I had on that day; and the chairman, Col. O'Brien of Bath, in the name of the assembly, returned me thanks for the good news which they had that day heard. They made by far too much of that address, for it was reported and published in the papers, British Magazine, etc.

In these union prayer meetings *all* the denominations, I believe, were daily represented—men of mark and standing from each acting alternately as chairman. This was something new indeed in Scotland; for there, as I have already intimated, it has been true of the denominations, if true anywhere in this day, that the Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans. It was no doubt owing to the grace of God, present and abounding in the breaking down of the middle wall of partition erected by the bigotry and denominational prejudices of past centuries; which there and elsewhere have kept the people of God so far apart. They do nothing without a chairman, and they generally have some prominent man in that office. The earl of Kinnaird had conducted a meeting in one of the churches, and the Earl of Kintore had officiated in another. While the day before I left, Lord Haddo, member of Parliament for the county and eldest son of the Earl of Aberdeen, conducted the religious devotions of the worshippers in the union prayer meeting of that day. The lay preaching of the gentlemen already mentioned, and the prominence taken in the union prayer meetings by the nobility and men in the upper walks of life, seem to indicate that the usual progress of the Gospel is about to be inverted there, in beginning at the greatest and extending to the least. They had also established and were vigorously prosecuting a union prayer meeting at night, for the benefit of the working classes. I should have said perhaps in the proper place that besides the assembly rooms above noticed, I was also called upon and urged to repeat the address on the American revival, in six other places in and around the city of Aberdeen. I have considerable hope that their prayers and labor will grow into a gracious work of revival among all the people; which may God grant for Christ's sake, and let all the people say, Amen.

My words have multiplied beyond my expectations, and I have not yet been able to touch upon other topics that I wish to set before your readers, while my paper is nearly out again. I shall resume some part of the subject, with observations by the way, and then close the labors of your Occasional Correspondent. J. M.

Dublin, Ireland, October 9th, 1858.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE INSANE ASYLUM OF LOUISIANA.

TEN YEARS since the Legislature of Louisiana established the Insane Asylum at Jackson, Louisiana; and from time to time, the State has appropriated its thousands so liberally, that now the buildings, grounds, and accommodations for patients are such as to reflect honor upon the Commonwealth; and from this munificence great good is now accruing to suffering humanity.

The poor, suffering insane! What should be done with them? What is done with them in Heathen lands? Shall they be permitted to wander, doing themselves and others harm; and suffering from hunger, cold, cruelty and abuse? And shall they finally be permitted to die in misery and want? Or shall they be confined by their friends in garrets or cellars, or in uncomfortable, out-of-the-way buildings alone, to waste their days where confinement and terror are enough to madden even the sane? No, let us bring them to the asylums of Christian civilization, where all is convenient, comfort and cheerfulness. Glorious christendom with her humane institutions! Where do we find temples and palaces for the insane, blind, deaf and dumb, save in the lands where He is known, who when on earth went about doing good and healing all of these diseases? And who, that lives in this land of Bibles or in any other land where the Gospel is known, is not proud, and at the same time humbly thankful that his home is in Christendom? But I must not stay to moralize, as I took my pen only to speak of this particular asylum.

Situation.

It is situated in the town of Jackson, Louisiana, twelve miles east of Bayou Sara, and its beautiful buildings are one of the ornaments of the place. Jackson is also the site of Centenary College, with her splendid new edifice just on the opposite hill over against the asylum. These two magnificent edifices, as they face and seem to greet each other, impress the beholder with the enterprise and benevolence of the Church and the State as they try to educate the young and relieve the distressed. Though Jackson and of course the Asylum, is in Louisiana, yet it is among the pine and magnolia hills, for here the high lands on the west side of the Mississippi river commence, and there are hardly ten acres of swamp within ten miles of the Asylum.

Buildings.

First, there is one great centre building containing parlors, reception rooms, dining rooms, dormitories for pay patients, and a beautiful chapel, all furnished in good taste, and all kept in the best order. In this Dr. Barkdull, the Superintendent, and his family reside. To this building are attached two large wings, with rooms, halls for ventilation, galleries, etc. Most comfortably accommodating a large number of patients. There are also two substantial buildings further from the main one, for the accommodation of the more violent inmates. Other out buildings combine with these to make up the little town for the insane, until this, to the eye, seems to be one of the most comfortable homes on earth; and so it is to many a poor sufferer, for here are fathers, and mothers, and brothers and tender sisters, whose weary feet are worn with the rugged thorny paths of life.

Grounds.

Ample pleasure grounds surround the buildings. The surface is undulating and is shaded by native beech, bay, oak, and pine, and in these cool retreats the patients may walk, talk, sing, shout, dance or pray as their inclinations prompt; and they may be seen at all of these occupations, and many others, at all times of day. Then there are large gardens and large fields affording opportunity for out-door exercise to all who desire it. And here let me say that, good judges think this the best climate in the world for the recovery of the insane, as they can have so much healthy, out-door amusement and employment.

Number of Patients.

There are now 140 patients in the Institution; 80 of them are males, 60 females, 10 of them are free negroes, and 1 is a slave. Of the 140, 25 are pay patients and the rest are state patients, or patients supported by the State. When the buildings are completed many more can be comfortably accommodated.

Labor, Exercise, Worship, Reading, etc.

All the inmates who are accustomed to work or who desire it have opportunity for chopping, hoeing, plowing, gardening, sewing, washing etc. etc., while on the Sabbath all who are able to leave their rooms, are convened in the chapel for worship, in which many engage with seeming delight, while nearly all give good attention and join in the singing with great pleasure.

Government.

The government is mild and parental, yet firm; and Dr. Barkdull, who is both Superintendent and Physician, gives special attention to the sick as each case requires.

No more responsible office, no more humane position is filled by any man in the State, than the one filled by this Christian gentleman. May heaven help him in his mission of mercy to the suffering, the insane.

Do any Recover? Do any Die?

Yes, both; but more recover than die. During the past year 40 have been restored to their right minds and sent home to their friends, while only 26 have died; and, when it is remembered, that many who are sent to the Asylum are sickly as well as insane, this will be seen to be a small mortality.

A few Reflections.

How dreadful to be insane! How dreadful to have the god-like mind dethroned, anarchy and confusion enthroned in its place, and man no more a man to himself or to his race! Heaven make the sane thankful that they are sane, and Heaven save the sane from insanity.

Here are, men and women from nearly all the nations under heaven. Here are men and women whose minds have been ruined by a thousand and one causes. Love, Murder, Money, Avarice, Vice, Religion, and more frequently the want of it; Poverty, Cruelty, Crime, Disease, Bankruptcy, all have their victims here. Here are warnings to those who are yet themselves. There is danger in excess everywhere.

Here are to be seen the wonders of a diseased imagination. One man thinks himself Napoleon, and cumbrous large armies. One thinks himself the Messiah, and has salvation for all his fellows.

Another thinks the government of this nation is upon his shoulders, and tries to support it with the dignity of an emperor. Another thinks herself the Virgin Mary; another the Queen of England, and deports herself like a princess. And thus each seems happy to the pursuit of his own favorite idea, save now and then a maniac who raves as only the really mad-man can, or one who sits in gloom as though hope and happiness were forever fled, and so indeed it may be; but Oh, how the poor sufferer is to be pitied!

The insane have been objects of interest to me. I have visited them often; and my impression is that they suffer almost infinitely less, and enjoy almost infinitely more, than cared for in communities by themselves, than when scattered over the country, and also that more of them are restored than would be without this humane Institution, where they are cared for by the munificence of the State and constant attention of the Superintendent and his twenty assistants. Let all good men pray for the blessing of God on the insane, for who more need it than they, and the blind, and deaf, and dumb—the unfortunate sufferers of our race. And let the sane be thankful for the proper use of their powers of thought, reason, feeling, emotion, and imagination, though they have nothing else on earth. S. S.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

THE action of the late Methodist Protestant Convention, assembled at Springfield, Ohio—"withdrawing all connection and co-operation from the Conferences tolerating slavery and slave-trading"—is thus commented upon by the *Methodist Protestant*, an organ of that denomination published at Baltimore: "The deed is done. A separation is consummated. The Northern and Western Conferences of the Methodist Protestant Church have, by what must be considered revolutionary action, withdrawn themselves from all official association with their brethren in the Southern states. The full proceedings are not yet before us. We have, however, newspaper authority for the statement that the Rev. George Brown presided, and preached the opening discourse from 2 Cor., v. 14: 'For the love of Christ constraineth us.' Strange text, it would seem, from which to gather courage for an act of severance of ties of brotherly love—a severance as widely divergent from the New Testament teaching (as Dr. Brown has himself, on a former occasion, shown,) as can be conceived. We wonder if Dr. Brown included in that discourse the stern remonstrance against making slavery the basis of a separation, which has been so often uttered by him during the last four years! It would seem not. Whatever phraseology may have been given to the resolutions of withdrawal for the accommodation of Dr. Brown, one thing is certain, the basis of the action is ultra abolitionism, and nothing else.

We have occasion enough here to say sharp things. But we shall not indulge the temptation. It can accomplish no good. Wherefore should we say them now? Wherefore show up the inconsistencies of some who have been prominent in this thing? We have a budget in memory that is strongly illustrative of human weakness. To open it to the world would perhaps give unnecessary pain. We shall hereafter try to bury it with the past, lest our confidence in the professions of good men in the future be too deeply shaken.

The General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, thank God, is not the actor in this dishonor. She remains a unit. Every effort was made by the dissentients to involve her in the act of separation, but with no effect. The result is a secession, voluntary and absolute. No official act of her properly constituted authorities has in any wise sanctioned this procedure.

The separatists contemplate a union with the Wesleyans of the North. This is a body originating in the leadership of Rev. Orange Scott, a lay-delegationist and an ultra anti-slavery man. What the numerical strength of the body is we are not prepared to state; but it is said to be influential in certain Northern localities."

IN HASTE.

We clip from a Southern exchange the following notice, for which we make no change:

"The Discipline, New Edition *expurgated*, is now to be had at the Charleston Depository. Price 50 cents, with usual discount to wholesale purchasers."

This refers we suppose, to the rule on slavery. The Conferences of the Church, South, have not all held their sessions yet—not even the South Carolina—and yet here is a Discipline *expurgated* by a two-third vote. The deed is done, and one Church at least has no longer a rebuke for an institution which excites the honest indignation of all Christendom. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, stands *alone*. If she is right, she has nothing to fear; but if—and the bare possibility is enough to terrify—if she is wrong, how dreadful must be the account of those men who have led her step by step for fourteen years to her present position! [*Pittsburg Christian Advocate.*

Well, we insert it, also; but make a charge, and that charge is, the Pittsburg Advocate is either badly posted in the history of the Church, or it is not willing to give fair play, and present both sides. The General Conference of 1808, *on motion of Bishop Asbury*, ordered that one thousand copies of the Discipline, *with the section and rule on slavery omitted*, should be prepared for the use of the South Carolina Conference.

Now, if the doctrines promulgated at the North on the subject of slavery be true, what a horrible set of pro-slavery men those composing that Conference, with Bishop Asbury at their head, must have been! But they were not pro-slavery men, in any objectionable sense, although Asbury did believe, and said, that emancipation was impracticable, and the Church had better have directed her efforts towards the spiritual than the temporal condition of the slaves. Once or twice since 1808, *expurgated* editions of the Discipline were circulated in South Carolina. If the Pittsburg editor *did not* know this, then he is badly posted in the history of the Church; and if *he did* know it, why then the above looks as though he were not exactly willing the *whole* truth should be known.

All he says about the Church, South, "standing alone" is mere *bother*. Where stand the Protestant Episcopal, the Presbyterian, the Baptist, and all other influential Churches in the South? What have they in their Disciplines on this subject? Aye what? [*St. Louis Advocate.*

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

"IT WAS GOOD TO BE THERE."

So I have thought and felt and expressed myself, in reference to the late session of the Mississippi Conference at Woodville. We had the sweet-spirited Bishop Paine, to preside over us, who manages to keep everybody in a good humor, and push the business through.

But my thoughts have gone more frequently to the sermon on *holiness*, preached by our venerable brother John G. Jones to the class of young ministers ordained on Sabbath afternoon, and to the deeply impressive address of the Bishop to them, on *entire consecration* of themselves to God and his work. The spirit was resting on them. And I felt in my soul, satisfied that God had selected our young man, then ordained, as a missionary to China. Surely there is need for him there. Will the Church pay for him? A. MEMBER.

DR. A. H. MITCHELL AND DR. JEFF. HAMILTON.

WE ARE pleased to learn that Rev. Dr. Mitchell, the esteemed pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church of this city during the past year, has been returned to the same charge by the Alabama Conference

Dr. Mitchell is a gentleman of cultivated mind, enlarged and liberal views and genuine piety. Fully imbued with a sense of his responsibility as an ambassador of God, he has during his residence here, made himself most acceptable to our people, urging the importance of attending to the soul's salvation not only in the pulpit, but also by private and earnest counsel upon the street and at the fireside of our homes. His return is hailed with satisfaction by all who know him, and we trust his labors for the coming year may be abundantly blessed and rewarded.

We are also highly gratified to be able to state that Rev. Dr. Hamilton has been appointed Agent to the Book Depository within the bounds of the Alabama Conference, and will make Montgomery his residence. Dr. Hamilton's great ability as a preacher, and sterling worth as a man, are generally known and appreciated. He deservedly ranks among the first theologians of the country, and we trust that many years of usefulness and honor in his high calling yet awaits him. [*Montgomery (Ala.) Mail.*

LATER FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

MR. EDITOR:—Our Conference session is over, and we are again at our work. The last was a year of great prosperity to the Pacific Conference. *Fifteen hundred and sixty-eight* had been received, mostly on probation, in the several charges, and quite a number of recruits were added to our ministry. Two additional districts were formed, and our borders considerably enlarged. About fifty preachers were sent out into the work, and yet the cry is for "more!" Still crying, Oregon remains unsupplied! Yet I have it attached to my district, (San Francisco,) and hope to visit it this year, after the arrival of the Bishop with more men. Last year the work on my district was too heavy and too important to leave long enough to visit Oregon. I believe near eight hundred were added to the Church in this district alone. At our seven camp-meetings over *five hundred* were added. I need not tell you that both my preacher and myself were worn down almost beyond endurance. But glory be to God for such work, such toil! The revival flame is still burning, and we are looking for another glorious year. God send it! Let all the Church pray for us with confidence, for God is with us.

What I predicted in my letter to the late General Conference, is now, and has been for months, gloriously fulfilling. Let us only be faithful to God, and follow up the openings of his providence with energy, and, Southern Methodism will, by God's blessing, soon be the Methodism on this great Pacific. It is even so now in efficiency, in moral and spiritual power. God increase it a thousandfold! Still, like the old conquerers, "we want more men and money." We hope the Bishop will bring a good supply of both. Your brother in Christ. O FISHER.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 13, 1858.

HESTER ANN ROGERS'S TOMB.

A PLEASING instance of Christian liberality has lately taken place at Birmingham, England. Hester Ann Rogers, the wife of one of the early Methodist preachers, whose memoirs have been read with great interest and profit by the great Methodist family, and to attain to whose excellence has been the aim of thousands, after a life of eminent holiness and usefulness died at Birmingham, 1794, and was interred in the graveyard of St. Mary's. A plain stone was erected over her grave, containing an inscription, which may be found in her Memoirs. It had become so much defaced by age and exposure, that its restoration was a matter of necessity, if the last earthly resting-place of this excellent woman was to be recognized.

The Rev. J. C. Barrett, A. M., the incumbent of St. Mary's, has most Christianly and liberally, at his own expense, restored the stone, and to the original epitaph has added one on a child buried in the same grave, which, though inserted in the memoirs, was never put on the stone until now.

The Methodists generally are placed under a debt of gratitude to the reverend gentleman, for having voluntarily restored to notice the humble memorial of one whose name is worthy to be had "in everlasting remembrance."

New York city pays $800,000 a year in support of alms houses.

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Terms—$2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1859.

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Our Paper.

Many and pleasant proofs, from all parts of our field, of the favor with which the *Advocate* is received, encourage us to endeavor to make it still more attractive and useful for the present year.

Talented Contributors.

We have engaged, and are still engaging, the service of some of the very best writers to be found in the country. When we shall have perfected our arrangements in this respect, we trust that our readers will find no occasion to seek elsewhere the literary entertainment and benefit which should be furnished by their own paper.

The Pecuniary Ability.

We never can make the *New Orleans Christian Advocate* what it ought to be until we have, at least, ten thousand paying subscribers. (We ought to have twenty thousand.) Every improvement, however slight, costs money—a certain amount a week—to be paid in advance—making a considerable sum at the end of the year. Whenever our preachers and people give us ten thousand paying subscribers, they will obtain more than an equivalent in the improvement of the paper.

Ten thousand this Year.

At the Conferences the preachers promised to exert themselves to increase the subscription list to ten thousand during the present year. We affectionately exhort them not to forget these promises. And we respectfully invite all our readers to join the preachers in this work. Let the figure be reached. It is easily done by a unanimous and vigorous effort. Why waste years in accomplishing the work of a few months.

Begin with the Year.

As in all other duties pertaining to his "office and work," the preacher who does not begin to work for the *Advocate*, at the beginning of the year, is not apt to do much. The habit of attending to this duty regularly should be formed. Let all be done that can possibly be done in January, and then you will be in training for February and the rest of the months. Some preachers, by adopting this course, would be astonished, at the end of the year, at the amount of good accomplished.

We have Tried It.

When we were editor of another paper we recollect preaching in three different towns on three consecutive days, and making a speech for the *Advocate* at the close of each; the result was, about thirty new subscribers in each place—near one hundred in three days. And this was where the preacher thought everybody that could be induced, already took the paper. It may be said, the editor can do more for his paper than any body else. It is only because he tries harder.

Send for the Accounts.

Let every travelling preacher write to us at once, giving us direction, if he has not done so, to change his paper, if it is to be changed, from such a post-office (giving the name) to such a post office (giving the name). Please, also, to send a list of all the post-offices in the bounds of your charge, so that we may send you the *Advocate* accounts at the beginning of the year. We are greatly perplexed and greatly injured too, by failure in this matter. Write plainly—be particular—as the Clerk, into whose hands your letter will go may not know you.

Settle as for Yourself.

In reply to all questions as to how disputed accounts should be settled, we have to say: You are one of the owners of the *Advocate*: settle us though it were your own private business. Make the best collections you can, and settle fully with this office without writing to the office for advice. Were it your own private business, you would try to collect the whole amount in cash, at once; so do for us.

Get Cash Subscribers.

It is much the best to send the money with the name of a new subscriber. Send none without the money, unless you are satisfied they are reliable and punctual. Thousands of dollars are lost to the office every year by a different course.

Send us Money Now.

Since the preachers left their charges to attend the Conferences, say for about two months past, but little money has been sent us. But our weekly expenses are the same as before. We earnestly call upon all our Agents to exert themselves, at once, to make up this loss to us by large cash remittances. Where no Agent is convenient, we trust our subscribers will remit for themselves. We regret, when a large subscription bill is presented, to hear it complainingly said, "No Agent called upon me." Be your Agent, if necessary, as in your other affairs—remit in time, and do not get behind.

Separate Departments.

In writing for publication, if you put business matters on the same half-sheet, the Clerk will probably never see it. In writing on business, if you put matter for publication on the same half-sheet, the Editor, will probably never see it. Matter for publication should be on a slip entirely to itself; business matter should be on a slip entirely to itself; and letters to the Depository, or to the Missionary Treasury, should be separate from both the former, and from each other; though all may be enclosed in the same envelope.

Memoranda.

In writing to the *Advocate* office, on business, or sending matter for publication, address Rev. C. C. Gillespie; in writing to the Depository, address Keener and McTyeire, Agents; in writing to the Assistant Treasurer of the Missionary Society, address Rev. J. C. Keener.

The *Advocate* is sent gratis to all our Agents, who send for it. The itinerant preachers are all Agents. The price of the paper is $2 00 a year in advance; $2 50, if not paid within six months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

Memory.

Never depend upon the mere memory of the Editor, in reference to matters you wish attended to in the office. He has no memory of any business matter, except it be legibly written, with pen and ink, on paper. It is impossible to remember such things. And business should not be transacted in that way. Write everything—write fully—write as though you were not known at the office—for the Clerk, who has to attend to your business, may not know you, and the Editor's time is worth too much for him to be compelled to explain fifty letters a day. In this way we shall be able to please both you and ourselves.

Apologetic.

Our only apology for being thus particular in our directions is, that we wish, as much as possible, to prevent mistakes, to correct any that may have been made, and to keep affairs between ourselves and our agents and subscribers from becoming confused. Most mistakes and misunderstandings arise from the careless, confused, and illegible letters written to us.

Sunday Efforts.

Presenting the claims of the *Advocate* at the close of Sunday service is just as legitimate and meritorious as presenting the claims of missions, or of any other interest. The *Advocate* is the common and indispensable supporter of all our interests. Make speeches for it in every congregation—canvass your field fully.

CONTROVERSIAL BITTERNESS.

Newspaper writers, when engaged in controversy with opponents, are extremely liable to fall into the very great error of using bitter, unloving, and consequently, unchristian language. Especially is this the case in controversies between writers of different christian denominations. But frequently, we are sorry to say, brethren, and even ministers, of the same Church, and sometimes of the same Annual Conference, in discussing differences of opinion in reference to Church interests, fall into the same error.

Some specimens of this kind of writing have, we are grieved to say, appeared in the columns of this paper. Our only excuse is, that free discussion demanded the admission of articles from writers who seemed incapable, intellectually, morally or educationally, to write in courteous christian phrase. *But such writings shall no longer receive the undeserved honor of a place in this paper, while we are concerned.* We trust we shall be spared the disagreeable duty of reading and rejecting such things in future. Men have no more right to be uncharitable in language than in spirit; and that ministers of the gospel should be deceived into committing sins that are as hateful to God as any other sins, is a matter of surprise.

"Took a Pen to" Dr.—Visiting the fine drug-store of our friend and brother, Rev. Robert H. Read, on Canal-street, a few days since in order to purchase some of those necessary articles which he keeps in abundance, he presented us with a very excellent editorial pen, with which we commence our labors for the New Year. Call and see him. He may not give you a pen, but he will, if you suffer him, use one in your behalf—and in his too.

Dr. Gilbert.—Read the advertisement. That dreadful disease, Cancer, can be cured by him, if human testimony is worth any thing. Dr. Gilbert has had a long history of success in its treatment. But read the advertisement, and send all your acquaintances, afflicted with Cancers and Tumors, to him without delay.

A Happy New Year, with all temporal and spiritual blessings to all our readers.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D.

We were most agreeably surprised a few days since to meet the venerable Doctor in this city. Though now over seventy years of age, having spent fifty two or three years in the itinerant service, he is Dr. Pierce still, rejoicing as ever in a well-preserved manhood, physical, intellectual, and spiritual. He preaches with unabated vigor, power, and eloquence. He preached on Sunday last at Morean street in the morning, and at Carondelet in the evening. And the Doctor preaches all the time. Whether at home or abroad, in the pulpit or the private circle, he has always, ever since we have known him, "opened his mouth and taught them, saying" wonderfully wise and win some things, "as one having authority, and not as the scribes," thus following the example of his Master, whose he is, and whom he serves.

Taken all in all, he is one of the most remarkable men ever produced by American Methodism; and, with his compeers, Soule, Andrew, Capers, Hope Hull, and many others, helps to form a constellation in our ecclesiastical firmament which will shine with increased lustre and beauty as it passes above the horizon of the present, and rises to the noon of history. Judged by the Evangelical Methodist standard, but few, if any, have ever surpassed him as a regular Methodist preacher. He has little or no fancy, but his imagination is most healthfully exuberant, making the seeds of his living and logical thought, in private converse and in the pulpit, to bud and bloom into foliage and flower at every step, like the influence of the spring-time upon the seeds hidden in the bosom of the earth.

Dr. Pierce is on a hasty visit to Texas, to see and comfort a recently widowed daughter. The good wishes and prayers of the whole Church attend him, wherever he goes.

Rev. J. C. Miller, A. M.

The President of "Centenary College of Louisiana" attended both the Conferences, patronizing the College; Mississippi and Louisiana. He is a member of the Mississippi Conference, and the College is located in that part of Louisiana belonging to that Conference. But it is in the State of Louisiana, and has its name. And President Miller's brother, Rev. A. G. Miller, one of the Professors, is a member of the Louisiana Conference. Moreover, both Conferences have a joint interest in it, and it it most eligibly located, not only for the patronizing Conference, but for the entire South-west.

President Miller adopts the true philosophy for all our men who are entrusted with the conduct of great public interests—he is indefatigable, wherever he goes, in the promotion of the weal of the College. At the Mississippi Conference he succeeded in procuring the appointment of a first rate Agent for the Endowment Fund, Rev. Vernon H. Johnson, the man who was on the banner circuit, in missionary matters, for the past year. On Bayon Pierre Circuit, Mississippi Conference, he collected $1960 missionary money—the largest amount raised last year on any circuit in the Southern Church. We trust he may have proportionate success in his present field. The Louisiana Conference heartily seconded the movement made in Mississippi for the endowment of Centenary, and passed a resolution recommending that the Fund be increased to $100,000, and also that an Agent be appointed in the Louisiana Conference. But the Bishop could find no man that could be spared for the work. Will not the wealthy and liberal friends of the Church, of Centenary, and of education, within the bounds of the Louisiana Conference, do their part of the work, without an Agent? We hope they will. We ought to bring up the endowment to $300,000. The "Southern University," at Greensboro', Alabama, has about that sum for endowment, all raised in our Conference. Cannot Mississippi and Louisiana do as much as Alabama? Why let Centenary be second to any College in the Church? Centenary College is in as good a location for a magnificent seat of learning as there is to be found in the United States—in the very centre of the wealthy and rapidly developing South-west. Its buildings, for commodiousness, convenience, and architectural taste, are, we are informed, unsurpassed in the South. It has been on the high tide of successful operations for years, having graduated over one hundred and fifty young men whose career since they left the College halls, so far as known, reflects honor upon the institution, the Church, and the country.

Rev. T. C. Thornton, D. D.

We were pleased to meet and become acquainted, at the Mississippi Conference, with Dr. Thornton, President of Madison College, Mississippi. The Doctor is a man of varied acquirements, a popular preacher, and a very efficient member of the Mississippi Conference. Our mission to China, especially as represented by "Rev. J. W. Lambuth, and Mary his wife," is his greatest church interest, apparently, and right worthily does he advocate it. The Doctor preached several times to our people in New Orleans, and his hearers were pleased and profited.

Rev. J. W. Shipman.

We learn from the *Texas Christian Advocate* that Rev. J. W. Shipman, of the Texas Conference, formerly Presiding Elder of the Victoria District, and who was, at the recent session, appointed Agent of the Depository at Galveston, has also been appointed Fiscal Agent of the *Advocate* there. We congratulate the friends of the paper upon the appointment of a gentleman, a christian, and a man whose name will be an advantage instead of an injury to the paper, to that office. Above all, we congratulate the editor. It must be a matter of infinate comfort to him to have such an associate in the office. Our confidence in the success of the Texas paper begins now to flourish anew.

President Halsey.

The President of Soule University, Chappell Hill, Texas, William Halsey, A. M., with his lady, who is at the head of Chappell Hill Female College, attended the Louisiana Conference, and has been spending some time visiting old friends in this city, and in Mississippi. The University is patronized by the Texas and East Texas Conferences, and it is intended to be, when completed, an institution worthy of its name, and of that great country. It is now in successful operation, with a fine faculty.

Rev. Jesse Boring, D. D.

At the recent session of the Georgia Conference, at Columbus, Georgia, Dr. Boring was transferred to the Rio Grande Mission Conference, and stationed at San Antonio. Georgia was loth to give him up, and both before and at Conference, most munificent offers were made him, by wealthy friends in different parts of the State. But San Antonio had been left open for him, he had placed his heart in that country, and, though doubtless touched by the generous friendship of his old Georgia friends, he would not swerve from his purpose, and is now, we learn, on his way to his new home. May God make him "a burning and a shining light" in the Far West.

A GRAND PROPOSITION.

One of our esteemed local preachers, residing within the bounds of the Mississippi Conference—quite wealthy, by the way—suggested the other day, the propriety of having all the hotels of the city, and the steamers too, we believe, supplied with the *New Orleans Christian Advocate*, for the benefit of the passengers. He suggests than this be done by private donations for the purpose. We think much good might be done in this way, if the means were furnished. And there are many other places where the *Advocate* might be sent with equal promise of benefit. The poor in this city, and also, where, by the appropriation of not a large sum of money, might be supplied with profitable and interesting reading, in this way.

INTRODUCTION OF PROTESTANTISM INTO MISSISSIPPI.—No. I.

Congregational Church.

Mr. Editor: It is a matter of interest to all succeeding generations of Christians to know when, and by whom, Christianity was first introduced into their country. But if the question was now asked, "when, and by whom, was protestant Christianity first introduced into what is now the State of Mississippi?" perhaps not one in a thousand of all the professors of religion among us could give a satisfactory answer, and yet it is not too late for that question to be answered satisfactorily.

Being a lineal descendant, by both my parents, from the families that first organized Protestant Churches in this country, I have it in my power, not only from uniform family tradition, but also from well authenticated family records, to give at least, a correct outline of the history of those Churches. In doing this I may differ in some dates and facts from others who have attempted it, but I consider my sources of information more reliable than those of mere memory.

Of the secular history of the country I shall say but little, as that has been amply detailed by those who have written expressly on the subject. It is the religious phase alone which I wish to bring to view. From 1763 to 1779 the province of West Florida, including what was then called "the Natchez country," was under British rule. The fertility of the soil in the Natchez District of the province, and its being bordered on the west by the great Mississippi river, made it very desirable to occupy the country by permanent English settlements. In order to this great inducements were held out to adventurers to remove to this tempting locality. Among the first who came was Amos Ogden, a reduced captain in the British navy. On the 13th of May, 1767, George III, issued a Mandamus to the governor of his majesty's province of West Florida, "to grant unto Amos Ogden under the seal of the province 25,000 acres of land, and to have the same surveyed in one contiguous tract wherever the said Ogden or his attorney may choose." The conditions of the grant required the land to be located and permanently settled by a certain number of families. Captain Ogden, finding himself unable to comply with the conditions of the grant without assistance from others, fortunately met in the city of New York, two wealthy planters from Morris county, New Jersey, by the name of Richard and Samuel Swayze, (generally pronounced Sweze,) to whom he sold 19,800 acres of his grant at twenty cents per acre, on condition that they would assist in the selection of the land, and settle their proportion of families thereon.

In the spring of 1772 Captain Ogden and the Messrs. Swayze came in person to the Natchez District, and located their grant on the Homochitto river in what is now the south eastern portion of Adams county. In the following October the two brothers, Richard and Samuel Swayze, chartered a schooner, and with their families and connections consisting mostly of their married children, set sail from the port of Perth Amboy, for their new home in the south west. After a tedious and perilous voyage, having touched at Havana de Cuba, they landed at Pensacola where they discharged the schooner. They there provided themselves with a suitable number of open boats in which they embarked with all they had in the way of personal property. They followed the line of coast westward to Lake Borgne, through which they passed into Lake Ponchartrain, and from thence through Lake Maurepas up the Amito river, and through the pass Manchac into the Mississippi river, and from thence they ascended the opposing current of that majestic stream by slow and tedsome stages to the mouth of the Homochitto, and following the sinuosities of that river up to their grant, landed in time to raise corn in 1773. They settled near Kingston and formed what is still known as the "Jersey Settlement." For the sake of mutual protection from hostile Indians, they at first settled in village-form on a creek which from thence took the name of "Town Creek" which it still bears. I might say much that would be of interest to their descendants about their privations, hardships, and exposure to hostile savages, but I will pass over this, and in my next advance to the main object of my correspondence.

No. II.

Mr. Editor: Rev. Samuel Swayze, one of the original owners and settlers of the famous Mandamus Grant, of which I made mention in my last, was a Congregationalist Minister, and had sustained the pastoral relation in that Church from early manhood. As the birth of his children dates back to 1753, it is likely that he had been a minister of the Gospel thirty or forty years previous to his removal to the Natchez country. Most of his family and connections who came with him were, probably, members of his church in New Jersey. Soon after their arrival at their new home in the wilderness, they were regularly organized into a Congregationalist Church, and Mr. Swayze took charge of them as their pastor, and continued to serve them, as he had opportunity, until his death in 1784. He was beyond doubt, the first Protestant minister that ever settled within what is now the State of Mississippi, and his Church was the first Protestant church ever organized in this country. From some documents in my possession, I see that our Baptist brethren claim to have been the pioneers of Protestantism in the Natchez country, but in this they are evidently mistaken, as I expect to show in subsequent numbers of this correspondence. Rev. Samuel Swayze and his little flock had to endure many hardships, privations, and dangers in their wilderness home; one of the most appalling of which was the stealthy and repeated incursions of hostile Indians. Several persons were killed by them, among whom was a Mr. Corey, a grandson of Richard Swayze. These troubles had not abated, when in 1776 the Province passed under Spanish rule, and Roman Catholicism was declared by law to be the only allowable religion of the land. The voice and hand of persecution was soon raised against Mr. Swayze and his little church at Kingston, and their religious privileges were greatly abridged. Search was made for Protestant Bibles and religious books, and whenever they fell into the hands of the priests or their emissaries they were committed to the flames. Mr. Swayze, in order to secure himself and his Bible from the inquisitorial grasp of the Catholic hierarchy, retired to a canebreak on the margin of a small stream, which yet bears the name of "Sammie's Creek," and fixed him a seat in the hollow of a large sycamore tree, where he often sat to read the Holy Book, and in which he kept it concealed from the eyes of his persecutors. About 1780 the Indians, and not much less treacherous, Spaniards, became so annoying to the settlers on the Mandamus Grant, that they removed temporarily to the St. Catherine near Natchez, where Rev. Samuel Swayze and his wife died about 1784. When I had the pastoral charge of Washington, six miles from Natchez, in 1834-5, I was several times visited by James Swayze, a grandson of the old minister, who told me that he had been familiar with that vicinity for sixty years. From him I learned, when and where his venerable grand-parents, Rev. Samuel Swayze and his wife, died; and also that they were buried on a high ridge of land that jutted out to the waters-edge on the Mississippi river, just below old Fort Rosalie, at Natchez. The grave yard has long since caved off into the river, so that the remains of the venerable minister and his wife have been literally,

"Carried downward by the flood,
And lost in following years."

By 1786 the alarm about the Indians, had to a great extent passed away, and most of the settlers returned to their former homes on the Ogden Grant. A son of the deceased pastor, rather informally, took charge of the church for the time being, until they could do better, but he did not long survive his father; so that it was left without a pastor for many years, and was never again organized as a Congregational Church. But the blessed fruits of that original Protestant church in the Natchez country have not been lost. In addition to a large number already gone to rest in Abraham's bosom, many more are now on the way, manifesting in all the details of probationary life, "the unfeigned faith that dwelt" so conspicuously in their godly ancestors. A few of the connection, by marrying into Baptist families, united with the Baptist Church, but the great majority, from some cause, did not seem inclined to affiliate with that branch of the general church, but considered themselves members of their own church, though without a pastor, until the Methodist began to organize churches in the country, and then they as readily united with the Methodist Episcopal Church as though they had been trained up under its auspices. Many of the descendants of the original settlers yet live, on and in the vicinity of the Mandamus Grant, while many others are scattered over Mississippi and Louisiana, and some have gone to more distant localities. A fair proportion yet retain the name of Swayze, but many of the females, having married into other families, their descendants are known by the names of Caleman, Callender, Corey, Farror, Fowles, Fowler, King, Luse, Hopkins, Grifling, Jones etc. etc. It is matter of devout gratitude to God that the lineal descendants of this first Protestant family in Mississippi, have lately built us a superior brick church, near the site of the first settlement on the Mandamus Grant, where our ministers are preaching to large and attention congregations. In a subsequent number I shall ask the privilege of individualizing some of the descendants of this pious ancestry, but as their personal religion, and ardent zeal in the cause of Christ, were mainly conspicuous after their connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church, I shall defer it until I come to speak of the introduction of that form of Christianity into our country.

J. G. Jones.

TEXAS SKETCHES.—By Col. C. G. Forshey,

It is wonderful what recuperative power is possessed by this new empire of fertility.

For three seasons in succession there has been complaint, over a large portion of Texas, that drouth prevailed, and crops were shortened, and in many cases destroyed. The grasshoppers, too, came over certain districts and cut off many crops; rust destroyed the wheat, and the boll-worms, web-worms and cotterpillars, ate up the cotton. "Half a crop," "quarter crop," and "no crop," were the cries of farmers and planters.

Travel over the same area now, and seek for the testimony of past disasters, but you will not find it. The drouth was "very severe across the river," or the "grasshopper ate up many farms in another county;" but you find few who, themselves, experienced the calamity. In fact, "in our region it has always been healthy, and fine crops have been made, though in some places not far off times were pretty hard, and there was considerable sickness."

It was a philosopher that discovered that human nature was prone to a *given amount of grumbling*, and this being one of the indefeasible rights, it would be asserted under any circumstance. But no amount of misfortune can make men admit of arguments disparaging the productiveness and healthfulness of their own vicinity. In a good many years of residence in the midst of plantations, I have annually heard of disasters that reduced the crop one half, according to the estimates of the sufferers, and yet in all that period of twenty-two years, I have known but a single year when the allegation was true, of any large district of country; and no year at all, in which it was confessed a-year afterwards, that those very localities were liable to such casualties. Last year (1857) was prolific of complaints in every part of Texas west of the Trinity River, and yet you can scarcely find the evidence now. Indeed, you see such abundance in every crib and stock yard; in every gin and cavallard; in every larder and cowpen; in every flock and herd over our endless country, that you would exclaim: This, indeed, is the "land of milk and honey!"

[My neighbor, Daniel Pope, Esq., took the honey from a hive that had produced two swarms of bees this year, one hundred and seventy-one pounds of pure fresh honey and comb.]

[Butter in this county, costs twelve to fifteen cents in summer, and twenty to twenty-five cents in winter; fresh pure and sweet in summer, and nearly equal to Goshen in winter. I purchased butter yesterday, put away in May last, as pure and sweet as I ever saw from Goshen. Wholesale price, twenty cents. Yet there is not one cow in twenty that is milked at all.]

This appears to be pretty well understood and appreciated now, over a number of the Southern and Western States. Such caravans of emigrants as are now pouring into Texas from all quarters, no previous year has witnessed.

From Louisiana and Lower Mississippi, the planter is finding his way to the alluvions near the Gulf, with a view of planting cane and making sugar. From the entire cotton growing region, east and north of the Sabine, the planter comes with his wagons and slaves, and his family carriages, invests his funds, and plants his future home, chiefly on the spot nearest like that he has now worn out and left behind him; clinging still to a sort of instinctive notion, that it takes just such a country to be right healthy. Cotton has not yet been planted extensively north or west of a line running from Paris, in Lamar County, to Austin, in Travis County, and south by Seguin to the San Antonio River, and with its valley to the Gulf. Over the area within this boundary, the cotton planters scatter on every variety of soil: from the dense pine-forests of South-eastern Texas, to the thick brakes of Old Caney, and the rich black prairies of Fayette and Red River, and forty other counties.

From Missouri and Illinois—from Tennessee and Kentucky, the farmers come to cultivate wheat and other cereals; and in vast numbers the emigrants, in every degree of opulence and poverty, are spreading themselves over the northern and western upland regions. Some with slaves, and some with fragments of flocks and herds and farming utensils; and all with a little extra cash for the first year's subsistence.

The sturdy German, too, from far Europe, continues to find his way to the west and south-west uplands, chiefly beyond the planting region; accustomed to raise grain and to manufacturing industry, they plant themselves on little patches of ground, and invariably prosper, or they fill the workshops and do the mechanical labor of nearly all the towns in middle and western Texas. This element of population is not, however, keeping up its per centage in western Texas. There has been a slacking off in German emigration, and in much larger increase from other quarters. But wherever they plant their new homes, they too, bring some extra money for a year's subsistence, and thus add to the general prosperity, by immediate supplies of cash.

And again, there is a large class of men of enterprise, who think they discover that stock is to be the greatest business of the western portion of Texas, and transforming their capital elsewhere into cash, are investing it in stocks of cattle, horses and sheep, and purchasing ranches in the less densely settled districts, and are devoting their attention to the improvement of stock and the extension of their flocks, and herds, and cavallards.

A few gentlemen are venturing to plant grape, and others are establishing themselves for the manufacture of wines from our native grapes. Our best temperance reformers hail with pleasure this prospect of a substitution of the innocent vinous beverage, so common in southern Europe, for the strong drinks, which in some form, have always kept pace with our new populations. It is alleged that the Mustang grape, so vastly abundant in all our middle and western districts, and quite extensively made into an extemporaneous wine the past summer—is wholly without alcoholic ingredient, and yet furnishes a most nutritious and tonic beverage.

Sheep culture is at present, the greatest rage. The price of sheep has doubled in two years in this vicinity, and the flocks along the Rio Grande, and from the hither Mexico, are fast being driven into our upland regions, to be improved by admixtures with imported breeds from northern States and from Europe. Many believe that this is quite the most profitable form of stock growing, and it is very difficult for our coolest heads to avoid the contagion into which this impression is running. A small force, less labor, protects and improves a given capital in this form more than in any other form of industry in Texas.

And now, friend reader, whoever and wherever you be, if you have not taken a journey of at least a thousand miles in this new and grand appendix to the American Republic, then you cannot appreciate the limitless extent of our grassy-fields; the exuberant fertility of our unploughed, unmeasurable acres; the freshness and living beauty of our springs and streams of gushing water; the fresh and cooling breezes that make life a luxury along our Gulf-coast; or the elastic and vigorous airs that play about our picturesque uplands, bringing energy and salubrity to every form of life.

There is greatness, says the gifted Ashbel Smith, "in the mere idea that we belong to a great people; a sort of vernal triumph, in feeling that our country is vast, enlightened, free and powerful."

Let us carry the idea a little further, and we can flatter ourselves, that we are a part of the stupendous progress our State is making in population, intelligence, wealth and material industry. Enterprise of a healthful character and gigantic proportions is around and among us. We have a quiet disregard, if not contempt, for distances. Our near and social neighbors are many miles from us. We drive up our herds from twenty or forty miles of Prairie range; instead of quarter sections or a hundred arpents, we speak of leagues of land, and jest about our eleven-league grants, owned by single individuals. It is easy and very natural, for each of us to appropriate to himself a liberal share of the all prevailing largeness, and if he does not express, he feels his consequence somewhat in proportion to the extraordinary dimensions of all his surroundments.

Come and see us, friends, across the Sabine, and assure yourselves that we do not speak idly, nor feel extravagantly. You will not find us living in houses proportioned to the largeness of everything else; but you will find us with a climate where we can live, if need be, without a house, and be healthier than our friends who have lagged behind, in the dullness of refined society and carpeted parlors, can make themselves in their elegant mansions; and where our hearts, if not our houses, are large enough to give you a welcome.

Come while the "desert still blooms like a garden"—while our splendid solitudes are, a few of them, still unbroken; while still there is room for the teaming thousands from crowded States, and land in abundance at moderate rates, to provide homes for your children in this, the future *Empire State of Texas*.

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

The recent session was held in Newbern. From all we can learn, both from the North Carolina Christian Advocate, and from other sources, the session, though charged with the solution and settlement of important and exciting questions, closed most harmoniously, with the prospect of greater unanimity, peace and good will, that has fallen to the lot of the Conference for years. It concurred unanimously in striking out the General Rule on Slavery, and adopting a plan for distributing books, and for the publication of the Advocate.

Case of Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D,

We quote from the North Carolina Advocate.

Saturday, Dec. 11th, 1858.

The name of C. F. Deems being called, his P. E., (D. B. Nicholson,) stated that he was in possession of nothing against him; when Wm. Carter arose and presented (of which he said he had given Dr. Deems notice,) the original charge and specifications preferred against Dr. Deems by Rev. W. A. Smith, D. D., at Pittsboro', in 1854; and also an additional charge with six specifications. Dr. Carter proceeded to give his reasons for reviving the first charge and specifications. The session was prolonged to a quarter past one o'clock. When Dr. Carter had concluded his remarks, he submitted to the Bishop two law questions for his decission.

The session was extended to hear Dr. Deem's reply.

Monday, December 13th.

The case of Dr. Deems coming up, Dr. Carter (having changed the phraseology of his law questions) read a copy of them as laid before the Bishop.

Dr. Deems objected to the questions in their present form going before the Bishop, as they were changed in form from those originally presented, and that without his knowledge. Reiterated the declaration that he was not tried by the committee, at Pittsboro' in 1851, but by the Conference. He declared his readiness to be tried on the charges now or at any time. At Pittsboro' he was not so fully prepared, having received no notice of the charges beforehand; but is now fully prepared to meet the old charges, if it be legal to try them, as well as the new. Dr. D. objected to a decision on the second question, as such decision would be prejudging a fact embodied in the 5th specification of the new charge of Dr. Carter. Thought that Dr. C., in withdrawing his questions and putting them in a different form to that in which they were at first presented and argued, did him (Dr. D.) wrong, but he was willing to forgive him, this time.

At this point, Bishop K. explained that it was at his suggestion the questions were withdrawn, in order that they might be put in such shape as to cover the law in the case instead of the facts.

Dr. Carter wished to explain. He took the position that the articles of settlement at Pittsboro' had been violated, disturbance to the Church had resulted; he wished the matter settled; he does not wish to disturb the harmony of the church nor traverse her laws, and is willing to submit to her decisions. Thought Dr. Deems provoked the investigation or trial at Pittsboro,' when Dr. Stuart promised to have Smith there, which he did. Don't know whether Dr. Deems had been notified or not.

Dr. Deems replied by stating emphatically that he had not been notified of the charges that were presented at Pittsboro'. This war was opened upon him about the time that Dr. Early was made Bishop—thinks this at least a remarkable coincidence. Dr. Smith had been speaking of him,—Dr. Deems, behind his back, and was expected, of course, to intend to bring charges before the Conference of 1854.

When he found that Dr. Smith was not there, he desired the action on the passage of his character should be postponed until Dr. Smith could arrive.

Dr. Carter thought the difficulty originated earlier than the election of Bishop Early; that it originated on the way to the General Conference in 1854, about a certain letter, and called on Rev. Wm. Closs to corroborate him. Mr. Closs rose upon his call and stated that he thought the occurrence alluded to was a mere part of electioneering tactics before the General Conference.

Dr. Carter resumed. He thought the fact undeniable that the terms of settlement had been violated; said he did not allege that Dr. Smith had violated them or that Dr. Deems had; he merely stated a fact.

The discussion was rather desultory. The Bishop called Rev. P. Doub, D. D., to the Chair, and retired to write out his decision upon the questions referred to him, after an additional amendment suggested by himself.

Tuesday, December 14th.

The case of Dr. Deems was resumed. Bishop Cavanaugh read his decisions upon the questions submitted to him by Dr. Carter on Saturday.

The Bishop presented, in writing, his decision upon the questions submitted to him by Dr. Carter. The questions to the Bishop are as follows:

Questions submitted to the chair for decision at the North Carolina Conference, held at Newbern, in the month of December, 1858, by the Rev. Wm. Carter, a member of the Conference.

Question 1st. Is the investigation of a charge of immorality and specifications against an elder, when taken out of the Conference by the consent of the parties and the Conference, and submitted to a committee if Ministers and Laymen, chosen by the parties—a Bishop being chairman, for adjustment; and a settlement made by the committee reported to, and adopted by, the Conference, a legal trial?

Question 2d. Is the settlement made by the said committee, and in view of it, and the evidence in the case, the passage of his character, by the Conference; when either one or both of the parties have violated it, a legal barrier to the trial in the future, of the said charge and specifications according to the law and usage of the Church?

To the first question, I answer that such would be a legal trial. The fact, that the Conference allowed the parties to refer the case to a committee of friends for a plan of adjustment, was an irregularity, but not of such a character as to make the action of the Conference illegal; as the Conference had heard, in the *first* place, all the evidence against and in behalf of the accused, and in the *second* place, requiring the committee to report to them, did not allow the committee to settle anything finally. The true position of the committe is that of an advisroy and not a judicial body. This position of the committee renders it not material to the law governing the case, whether the persons composing it were members of the Church or not. Had the committee finally settled the case, it would have vitiated the process, as to its legality; but as they reported the measures which they advised to the Conference, and the Conference adopted those terms of settlement as their own, being fully in possession of the merits of the case, and then passing the character of the accused, made it clearly a legal trial.

In answer to the second question, I would say, in the first place, that from the terms of the first question, the committee did not settle the case finally, but made the terms for the settlement which the Conference adopted. In the second place, after the Conference had settled the case and passed the character of the accused, the subsequent violation of the terms of the settlement, by either one or both of the parties, does not open the way for the renewal of the 'charge and specifications.' Those having been once legally settled, must stand as a barrier to a subsequent presentation; but if in violating the terms of settlement, either of the parties involve themselves in a violation of the principles of propriety or morality, they may be charged to that extent for the violation, and held responsible to the Conference.

H. H. Kavanaugh.

The Bishop having concluded his opinion, Rev. Wm. Carter then declared that he withdrew the charges and specifications preferred by him against Rev. Dr. Deems, and presented a letter to the same effect, asking that if it be the pleasure of the Conference, it be spread on the journals; which request he subsequently withdrew. Pending the discussion upon this request, Rev. Dr. Deems submitted two questions of law to the Bishop.

The following resolution being offered, to wit:

"*Resolved*, That this Conference does not consent to the withdrawal of the second bill of charges preferred by Dr. Carter against Dr. Deems;"

The Bishop ruled the resolution out of order, and an appeal was taken from the chair. This being discussed, the resolution and appeal were finally withdrawn.

Dr. Carter presented a question of law for the Bishop's decision.

Wednesday, December 15th.

The case of Rev. Dr. Deems being resumed, the Bishop read the law questions proposed to him, and his opinions, which are as follow:

Question submitted by Rev. W. Carter:

"When charges and specifications are presented to an Annual Conference against one of its members, are they in possession of the Conference until they have been formally entertained by a vote of the Conference, and may they not at any time previous to this vote be withdrawn?"

Charges under the circumstances specified in the question, are not in the possession of the Conference, until the Conference by vote agree to entertain them, or shall without the formality of a vote on entertaining, proceed to the investigation of the charges. Until such action is had, the member presenting the charges, may withdraw them.

Newbern, N. C., Dec. 14th, 1858. H. H. Kavanaugh.

Question submitted by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D.

When a member of an Annual Conference has been notified that certain charges will be presented against him at the Conference next ensuing, and the accuser, so notifying, has read his bill of charges to the Conference, and the Conference has been sometime in consideration of the character of the accused, can the accuser then withdraw his charges, or any portion thereof, without the consent of the accused and of the Conference?"

After a bill of charges has been presented by one member of a Conference against another, after due notification, and the character of the accused has been so far under examination as to have taken evidence against the accused, the accuser cannot withdraw the charges without the consent of the accused and of the Conference. Nor can the accuser withdraw the charges he has preferred against a member, after the Conference has agreed to entertain the charges, without the consent of the Conference.

Newbern, N. C., Dec. 14th, 1858. H. H. Kavanaugh.

Whereupon, Dr. Carter arose and stated that he understood the Bishop to decide that he had the right to withdraw his second charge and specifications. The Bishop answered that he had the right, and Rev. W. Carter withdrew them.

The following preambio and resolution were presented, which being read were adopted by a unanimous rising vote of the Conference:

Whereas, Wm. A. Smith preferred a charge against C. F. Deems before the Conference in Pittsboro', in 1854, upon which the Conference tried and acquitted C. F. Deems; and whereas, the same charge, in substance, was renewed against C. F. Deems by Wm. Carter, at the Conference held at Greensboro' in 1856, and the Conference refused to entertain the charge, for the reason that it is unlawful to put a man upon his trial the second time upon a charge for which he has been tried and acquitted; and whereas Wm. Carter has again presented the same charge against C. F. Deems before the Conference at its present session, and the presiding Bishop has made a decision, confirming the action of the Conference and affirming the legality of the trial and acquittal had at the session in Pittsboro'; and whereas with a knowledge of the facts in the case, this Conference fully endorses the acquittal of C. F. Deems at its former session in Pittsboro':

Resolved, by this Conference, that the decision made on yesterday morning by Bishop Kavanaugh, upon the first question submitted by Dr. Carter, does fully apply to the case of C. F. Deems, D. D., as tried at Pittsboro', in 1854.

Rev. Dr. Deems having retired, his character passed.

The Secretary was authorized to furnish Rev. Dr. Deems with a copy of all the proceedings in his case.

MEMPHIS CONFERENCE—APPOINTMENTS OF THE PREACHERS.

Memphis District—L. D. Mullins P. E.; Memphis Wesley Chapel, A. H. Thomas; McKindree and Wesley colored mission, D. J. Allen, Sup; Asbury Chapel, J. T. Merriwether; Davidson Chapel, W. B. Owen; colored mission to be supplied; Edgewood and F. Chapel, J. W. Knott; Hernando Station, Wm. T. Harris; Hernando Circuit, T. Joiner, and R. S. Harris; Hernando colored mission, to be supplied; Rendolph Circuit, W. H. Leigh; Randolph colored mission to be supplied; Memphis and Arkansas Christian Advocate, S. Watson, Editor, Wesley Quarterly Conference; J. T. C. Collins and P. Tuggle, Agents for Book and Tract Depository; Tuggle, Asbury; and Collins, Wesley.

Somerville District—T. L. Boswell, P. E.; Somerville Station, W. D. F. Ilafford, and J. T. Barkerville, Supernumerary; Somerville Circuit,

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Fulton Circuit, B. H. Bishop; Carrollville Circ. C. Smith; Pontotoc Station, H. Jewell; Pontotoc Circ. J. Perry, and T. L. Duke.

DISTRICT.—H. D. Howell, P. E.; Corlath Station, D. N. Campbell; Rienzi Circuit, A. S. Hamilton; Colored Circuit, R. Ellis; East Port Circuit, A. L. Ferri; Jacinto Circuit, J. W. Modlin, and J. Gains, Jacksonville Circuit, J. M. Flatt, and E. Tidwell; Monterville Circuit, J. Johnson; Rock Spring Circuit, R. S. Circuit, J. Johnson; Rock Spring Circuit, R. S. Middleton Circuit, J. B. Dancer; Ripley Circuit, J.

DISTRICT.—E. C. Slater, P. E.; Jackson Station Colored mission, J. Moss; Jackson Circuit, A. J. Lee Lee, Sup.; Jackson colored Circuit, J. R. Sikes; Circuit, C. J. Mahaffin, and T. H. Devenport; La Circuit; B. A. Hayse, J. S. Harris and W. N. Mor- ; LaGrange Circuit colored mission, H. Bell; Mt. Circuit, R. G. Rainey; Lexington Circuit, J. W. Centerville Circuit, P. J. Kelsey; Morgan's Creek to be supplied; Memphis Conference Female In- A. W. Jones.

DISTRICT.—N. Sullivan, P. E.; Paris Station, L. Paris Circuit, J. H. Witt, D. C. Ellis, W. H. Gli- Dresden Station, J. G. Davie; Dresden Circuit, R. Dyersburg Station, J. J. Brooks; Dyersburg R. H. Burns, J. H. Garrett and R. M. Tarret, Sup.; Stanton, E. E. Hamilton; Trenton Circuit, J. Rah- to be supplied; Trentnu Colored Mission, to be Huntington Circuit, E. L. Fisher; Camden Cir- A. Wilkerson; Andrew College, G. Jones, J. M. Andrew College, G. W. Harris, Agent.

DISTRICT.—F. Bynum, P. E.; Paducah Station, South Paducah; South Paducah, J. M. Spence; South Paducah J. B. McCutchen; Clinton Circuit, T. G. Lane; S. Hickman Station, N. F. Ramsey; Hickman Cir- Weaver, D. C. Johnson; Madrid Bend Circuit, J. Obion Mission, W. H. Frost; Murry Circuit, D. Hutchen; Benton Circuit, J. A. Mason; Brienburg R. A. Nesbitt, M. D. Roberson, Sup.

BOTTOM DISTRICT.—F. A. Owen, P. E.; In- Mission, to be supplied; Tunica, M. M. Dunn; Point Circuit, W. C. Green, G. B. Allen, Wm. Mc Sup.; Concordia Circuit, A. L. Sage; Bolivar Mis- J. P. Davidson; S. F. Mission, to be supplied; R. L. transferred to the Tennessee Conference; W. B. to East Texas Conference; S. R. Walker, to Conference.

News from our Home Work.

"To spread Scriptural Holiness over these Lands."

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

Yazoo City Circuit.—Rev. H. D. Benny, gives the brief sketch of his labors during the year past. "I have preach 100 times; baptized 45 children and 20 ; 75 joined the Church on probation; visited 220 ; paid 650 visits; circulated 8000 pages of tracts; for the different periodicals $35; sold $230 worth gave away $75 worth, held class meetings at all the societies once a month. Received for my as pastor $150, for Missionary cause $12, for Sabbath-schools $15, for Bible cause $10, for Tract cause for Conference collection $14, $25 for performing matrimonial ceremony for three couples; in presents I had to travel 4400 miles and my traveling expenses $56. I think this speaks well for Gainesville Circuit, will discover from the previous year's minutes that Yazoo City Circuit paid the enormous sum of $65.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

Book and Tract Society.

Resolved, That it is expedient and proper that the Book and Tract Society of the Mississippi Conference should act, as nearly as may be consistent and practicable, in relation to and have the same interest in the Publishing House at Nashville as the Book and Tract Societies of the other Conferences.

2. That it is the sense of the Conference, that the Book and Tract Society should direct its labors largely to the establishment and propogation of Sunday-schools in the bounds of the Conference.

3. That Bishop Paine be, and he is, hereby requested, to appoint brother H. H. Montgomery, and brother W. H. Merrill, to the Agency of said Society.

The Evangelist.

Whereas, The late General Conference adopted a plan for establishing a cheap religious Newspaper, for the purpose of diffusing Christian knowledge amongst the thousands poor and comparatively uninformed; Therefore,

Resolved, That the members of this Conference heartily approve the plan of endowing and publishing *The Church Evangelist*; and agree individually to aid, as far as in our power, the execution of the benevolent design to be accomplished.

Resolved, That we cheerfully commend the enterprise of endowing and sustaining said paper, according to the plan set forth and illustrated by Rev. C. K. Marshall in his appeal, as its Agent, to the generous and Christian people of our people within the bounds of this Conference.

Resolved, That the Bishop be respectfully requested, in appointing Agents to the several Institutions within the bounds of our Conference, to require that they shall also act as Agents for *The Church Evangelist Endowment Fund.*

South-Western Sunday-school Union.

Whereas, Many of our people have been induced to encourage and aid the "South-western Sunday-school Union," at New Orleans, from a misapprehension of the relation of our Church to said concern; Therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That neither the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, nor the Mississippi Conference, has any official connection with the South-western Sunday-school Union.

Resolved, 2d. That we disapprove the introduction of such Agents into our pulpits, in their capacity as such.

H. H. MONTGOMERY.
C. K. MARSHALL.

Delegates to the General Conference.

Resolved, That we have been highly gratified with the attendance on the Conference, of so large a number of our brethren, as lay representatives; and believe their presence and influence have been healthful and salutary, and think that whether the system has been fully harmonized, the joint energies and aims of both parties will and must, be benefitted in a high degree to the interests of our Church.

C. K. MARSHALL,
L. PEARCE.

Course of Study.

The Course of Study was classified as follows: Literary, Historical, and Theological; and Committees appointed accordingly, to examine the Classes for the next four years.

Literary—John C. Miller, W. H. Watkins and W. P. Davis.

Historical—James L. Forsythe, Benjamin Jones and A. J. Wheat.

Theological—H. H. Montgomery, H. M. Booth, and John Boyd.

Committee to examine Candidates for Admission on Trial—B. Drake, John R. Lambuth, and T. W. Brown.

Visiting Committee, Centenar College—H. J. Harris, H. Clinton, J. A. B. Jones.

Sharon Female College—H. H. Montgomery, Wm. M. Curtis and James L. Forsythe.

Publishing Committee of New Orleans Christian Advocate—W. M. Drake, W. H. Watkins, and J. J. Wheat.

GARDEN FARM, AND PLANTATION.

LADY CONTRIBUTORS.—There are many ladies within the bounds of that wide, rich, and growing country patronizing the *New Orleans Christian Advocate*, who are thoroughly experienced in the practice of horticulture. Will they not write for this department of the paper, tell us how they succeed in producing fine vegetables and beautiful flowers, and thus do immense good to the number of their country-women who have not such experience?

FARMERS AND PLANTERS.—We invite all those who have experience as to the least farm and plantation economy, to write for this head of the *Advocate*.

Plantation Work for January.

The plantation should be traversed carefully, every defective point noted, and the whole plotted out on paper. Thus you have before you, for constant reference at any moment, a map of your future field of operations. New drains to be laid out at certain points,—defects in the level of your rows to be amended,—at certain other points subsoiling,—and again in some other quarter a report of fertilization. These, and innumerable others of minor character, are matters inconsiderable of themselves, but that their neglect wasteth the soil, and, like moths, destroyer crops. Nor are they defects that may be noticed and amended at any time during the year; but remember your vigilant and prompt attention now at the threshold of the season.

Grade-ditch and horizontal any fields whereon this all important work may not have been previously done. It is folly in the extreme to attempt or expect to improve land, where rain-water either accumulates and remains for any length of time ponded, or where it (rain-water) so runs off as to wash the land, and with it the fertility of the soil. This is the "*sine qua non*" of improvment. Let me assure you, that however well you may have done everything else, this important step neglected and you have stopped short of the goal of certain success. If we were to write out our system of plantation improvements in aphorisms, the caption should be, *allow no rain water to run on cultivated lands!* This system of grade-ditching and horizontal culture which we practice, and about which we talk so much, and *always first!* is simple and easy enough in practice; as intelligent planters in all sections of the country are finding out who try it.

All low, wet places, such as ponds and wet swampy heads, should be ditched, cleaned up and prepared for the plow; these spots being low, are usually the deposit for the vegetable mould that has been washed down from the adjacent higher places by the rains of ages. Undrained, the soil, though rich in all elements of our crops, is sour and in an unfit state for cultivation; uncleared, they are ugly places in the field; overgrown with briars and other brush-wood, they become the hiding places of all the enemies of our crops, growing on the higher land around. This is the proper time to clear up all such ugly but rich places, and to secure their productiveness it is entirely necessary to ditch them out. If they be springy and supplied with water draining from the adjacent hills, as is often the case, a head or semi-circular ditch will be found necessary at that line all along round the margin, where the water makes its appearance at the surface, into this ditch of the proper depth—which experience will very soon indicate—the water will all be collected, and then may pass off by a main drain through the most convenient locality to the slough or creek.

Garden Work in January.

The weather is frequently so inclement during this month, and the soil so wet and heavy, that very little can be done in the garden in the way of planting and sowing. In fact, very little, but trouble, loss and aggravation is gained by sowing seeds as early as January.

The principal work is clearing away weeds and trash and preparing for a better month. Whenever the season will admit of working the soil, spread a good coat of manure over it, and work it in *deeply* at once, either with the spade or with a good turning plough, so as to have the land ready for the crop. In fact the manuring and deep working of the soil can not be too much urged upon. Good vegetables are one of the greatest, cheapest and most wholesome luxuries, which almost every family can raise with but little trouble; but it is folly to expect to raise fine vegetables without heavy manuring, deep working, and frequent stirring of the soil.

Whenever cabbage plants have been raised in the Autumn under protection, they should now be looked after, and as much air as possible be given them during mild weather, taking care, however, to cover them up again during frosty nights. The best varieties for early use are: *Early Wakefield* and *Early Orkart*. Early Peas may be planted, though they seldom come to much. *Prince Albert* and *Extra Early* are amongst the best early Peas.

Should the soil be in proper order for sowing, Onions (black seed,) may now be planted; the seed lies in the ground for a long time and should it come up, it is hardy enough to withstand pretty severe frosts; *Portuguese* and *Red Whetherfield* are the best kinds. If Parsley was not sowed in the Autumn, it should now be put in the ground as soon as possible.

South of this, say at latitude 31 deg. and farther south, all Spring-work will begin in earnest, sowing and planting all the hardy vegetables, as cabbage, turnips, beets, Irish potatoes, radishes, lettuce and others.

Flower Garden and Shrubbery.

This is a good time to transplant Roses and other shrubbery; also for dividing and transplanting all hardy perennial flowers, except *Peonies*, which ought to be transplanted in September or October, as they will not bloom when transplanted in the Winter.

It is now too late to plant Hyacinths, Tulips, Snowdrops and others, very early blooming bulbs. True, they will produce a flower, as the embryo-flower is already to be found in the bulb, having already been formed during the Summer. But this bloom will be a very imperfect one and the bulbs will suffer very much. All late flowering bulbs, however, as Amaryllis, Gladiolus, Tuberoses, Ferraria, Japan Lilies and others, may still be planted. Be sure to place the bulbs so deep, as to have at least three inches of soil on the top of them, and be also sure, to surround the whole bulb with pure sand, that rich soil or manure may not come in immediate contact with the bulb.

This is the best month for pruning ever-blooming roses, cut them down freely; in fact, you can hardly prune them too severely. Spring roses, however, such as Banksia, Yellow Persian, Fortunes Yellow, Moss Roses and all of a similar description, should not be pruned now, but in the Summer, immediately after their flowering.

Very early flowering shrubs, such as Spirea, Deutzia Gracilis and Forsythia should not be pruned now, as it will injure their blooming.

If the weather proves dry and mild the seed of nasturtiums may now be put into the ground, if not already done in December.

Effects of Coffee on disease.

Dr. Mosely observes, in his "Treatise on Coffee," that the great use of the article in France is supposed to have abated the prevalence of the Gravel. In the French colonies, where coffee is more used than in the English, as well as in Turkey, where it is the principal beverage, not only the gravel, but the gout is scarcely known. Dr. Faur relates, as an extraordinary instance of the effect of coffee in gout, the case of Mr. Deveraa, who was attacked with gout, at the age of twenty-five, and had it severely until he was upwards of fifty, with chalk stones in the joints of his hands and feet; but for four years preceding the time when the account of his case had been given in Dr. Faur to lay before the public, he had, by advice, used coffee, and had no return of the gout afterward.

To Tell Good Eggs.

The true way to tell good eggs is to put them in a pail of water, and if they are good they will lie on the sides; always; if bad they will stand on their small ends, the large ends always uppermost, unless they have been shaken considerably, when they will stand either end up. Therefore a bad egg can be told by the way it rests in water—always end up, never on its side. Any egg that lies flat, is good to eat and can be depended upon!

To Keep dust From Cream.

HOOPS USEFUL FOR ONCE.—Take rattans and make hoops a little larger than the pans,—stretch thin muslin across, thin enough to admit some air, but not flies and mites. Cover the milk with these as soon as it is cool, and they will prove of great value.

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE, of the Northern Methodist Church, which, in its earlier years, was one of the best in the country, died recently a natural death, having contracted, some time since, the disease which killed "Putnam," and other Magazines, abolitionism.

PEWS.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "Selling and renting pews at high prices is equivalent to building a wall around the Church, and saying to all who cannot afford to pay the price of admission, 'Go you your way; you are too poor to seek conversion here.'"

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 1, 1859.

THE following table exhibits the ruling prices in our Cotton market this evening.

New Orleans Classification.

Inferior	6¾@ 7¾	Good Middling	11¾@12
Ordinary	8¾@ 9¾	Middling Fair	12¼@12¾
Good Ordinary	10¼@10¾	Fair	—@—
Low Middling	10¾@11	Good Fair	—@—
Middling	11¼@12¼	Good and Fine	—@—

The following summary, copied from the New Orleans *Price Current*, of 1st inst., furnishes the annexed statement of the week's business: The operations of the week have been but to a moderate extent, the business in Cotton being checked by a difference in the views of holders and buyers, unfavorable weather, and a poorly assorted stock offering; and in Sugar and Molasses by reduced supplies. Tobacco continues inactive and depressed, and most descriptions of Western Produce have been dull.....The river is but about four feet from high water mark.....The sales of the first three days of the week amounted to 22,500 bales, of which 22,000 bales were taken on Monday and Tuesday at a reduction of about ⅛c. The sales in the last three days of the week only reach about 10,000 bales; and the sales of the week to 38,500, and the receipts to 43,369 bales.

An active demand for Cotton, on Monday, aided by favorable accounts from Europe, enabled holders to realize full prices, the market closing with ⅛c advance, the sales fully reached 23,500 bales.

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to about 5,000 hhds.; we quote of inferior and refining, 3¾@4¼, common to good common, 4¾@5¼; fair to fully fair, 5¾@5¾; prime to choice, 6@7; centrifugal and clarified, 6@8¼; Refined, 8¼c ₱ lb.

MOLASSES.—The sales of the week are about 11,475 hhds; the quota thus being for inferior and fermenting, 25@27; prime to choice, 27½@28½, hf bbls: 32@33½c ₱ gallon.

FLOUR.—The sales of the week have reached about 10,000 bbls. at $4 92½@5 for superfine Indiana and St Louis; $5 25 for fancy, etc.; $5 50@6 00 for extra; and $6 25@7 25 for fir choice extra.

GRAIN.—The supply of Corn is light, and meet with ready sale at full prices—ranging from 75@80c ₱ bushel for yellow and white. Oats sell at 70@78 and 80c ₱ bushel, for good to prime old St Louis.

PORK.—The transactions in Mess have been at $18@18 50 ₱ bbl.

BACK.—Prime Mess and favorite brands, are selling at $12@$14.

BEEF.—Sales at for shoulders 7@7¼, ribbed sides 6@9¼, clear sides 9½@10c, and hams from 9½@14c ₱ lb according to quality.

LARD.—we quote at 11@12c ₱ lb, tierces and kegs.

BUTTER.—Western, 9@13; Roll, 20@22c ₱ lb.

COFFEE.—We quote 10¾@10¾c for fair to good fair; 11@11¼ for prime.

LIVE STOCK.—The supply is ample, and the market easy. We quote: Beef—Western, 7@10c, Texas, $9@35, according to quality; calves and yearlings, $8@11; Hogs 5½@6c ₱ lb; Sheep $3@0; Cows $16 @75 ₱ head.

Marriages.

"*It is not good for man to be alone.*"

Married on the 22d ult. at the house of Mr. Samuel Spignel, by the Rev. H. J. Hunter, Mr. J. C. HALL to Miss E. M. M. SPIGNEL. All of Alabama.

On the 23d ult. at the house of William K. Oliver, by the Rev. H. J. Hunter, Mr. W. MASSINGILL of Autauga county to Miss ANN OLIVER of Coosa county. All of Alabama.

☞ Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

On the 23d ult. at the residence of Mr. J. R. Hamm, in Ocktibbeha county, Mississippi, by Rev. M. D. Thomason, Mr. S. E. RIVERS to Miss CLEOPATRA A. S. A. D. HAMM.

On the 19th ult. by Rev. L. P. Golson, at the residence of Mrs. Lee, Mr. J. F. HARRISON to Miss MARY JANE LEE. All of Louisville, Alabama.

On the 22d ult. by Rev. Whitefield Harrington, Mr. WILLIAM W. SHIRP to Miss MARY J. SMOTHER. All of Holmes county, Mississippi.

Special Notices.

NOTICE.—THE DISTRICT STEWARDS OF THE NEW ORLEANS District will meet at the Carondelet-street Church on Monday night, the 10th inst. at 7 o'clock, P. M. It is important that one Steward from each Charge should be present. LINUS PARKER, P. E.

Starkeville District—Mississippi Conference—First Round of Quarterly Meetings, for 1859.

February—12 and 13, Attala; 19 and 20, Bankston; 26 and 27, Middleton.

March—5 and 6, Gainsboro; 12 and 13, Ocktibbehaw; 19 and 20, Starkeville; 26 and 27, Webster.

April—2 and 3, Louisville; 9 and 10, Double Springs.

GEO. D. WADE, P. E.

New Orleans District—Louisiana Conference—First Round of Quarterly Meetings, for 1859.

January—9, Colored Charges; 16, German Missions, at the Dryad, street Church; 23, Algiers and Gretna, at Algiers; 30, Jefferson City.

February—6, Laurel-street; 13, Carrollton; 20, Moreau-street; 27 Carondelet-street.

March—6, Felicity-street; 19 and 20, Baton Rouge.

LINUS PARKER, P. E.

Lake Providence District—Louisiana Conference—First Round of Quarterly Meetings, for 1859.

January—8 and 9, Waterproof, at Waterproof; 15 and 16, Wienshoro, and Sicily Island Mission, at Wimshoro; 22 and 23, Tensas and Elizabeth Chapel, at Tensas; 29 and 30, Jordan and St. Joseph Mission, at Jordan.

February—5 and 6, St. Joseph and Wesley Chapel, at Wesley Chapel; 12 and 13, Providence Station; 19 and 20, Pecan Grove, Swan Lake, and Carroll Mission, at Pecan Grove; 26 and 27, Richmond and Madison Mission, at Millikens' Bend.

March—5 and 6, Trinity, at White's Ridge.

The Annual Meeting of the District Stewards, for Lake Providence District, will be held at Waterproof, February the 26, 1859.

Waterproof, Dec. 24, 1858. LEWIS A. REID, P. E.

Opelousas District—Louisiana Conference—First Round Quarterly Meetings, for 1859.

February—5 and 6, Opelousas; 12 and 13, New Iberia, at Newton; 19 and 20, Franklin Station; 26 and 27, Pattersonville Station.

March—5 and 6, Thibodaux; 12 and 13, Lafourche and Bayou Black, at Napoleon; 19 and 20, Calcasieu, at Lake Charles; 26 and 27, Evergreen, at Evergreen.

April—2 and 3, Atchafalaya, at Wesley Church; 9 and 10, Plaquemine and Grosse Tete, at Plaquemine. A. B. FLY, P. E.

New Orleans, Dec. 23, 1858.

Monroe District—Louisiana Conference—First Round of Quarterly Meetings, for 1859.

January—15 and 16, Monroe, at Monroe; 22 and 23, Bastrop and the Colored Mission, at Bastrop; 29 and 30, Boindeau, at Bartholomew.

February—5 and 6, Iop, at Union Chapel; 12 and 13, Deerfield, at Deerfield; 19 and 20, Carroll, at Monticello; 26 and 27, Columbia.

March—5 and 6, Harrisonburg, at Fanny Louis; 12 and 13, Alexandria, at Alexandria; 19 and 20, North Rapides, and Colored Mission, at Palestine. J. A. IVY, P. E.

Clinton District—Mississippi Conference—First Round of Quarterly Meetings, for 1859.

January—15 and 16, St. Helena Circuit, at Days; 22 and 23, Greensburg Circuit, at Greensburg; 29 and 30, Livingston Circuit, at Bradfords.

February—5 and 6, Clinton Station, at Clinton; 12 and 13, Feliciana Circuit, at Pine Grove; 19 and 20, Jackson Station, at Jackson; 26 and 27, Red Eaton-Rouge, at Black Water.

March—5 and 6, Bayou Sara Station, at Bayou Sara; 12 and 13, Franklinton Circuit, at Water Holes; 19 and 20, Covington Station, at Covington.

Darlington, Louisiana, Dec. 25, 1858. R. PIPKIN, P. E.

Camden District — Alabama Conference — First Quarterly Appointments for 1859.

January—8 and 9, Camden; 15 and 16, Cedar Creek, at Society Hill 22 and 23, Mourceville, at Prierville; 29 and 30, Black's Bend, at Gravel Creek.

February—12 and 13, Hollywood and Fish River; 19 and 20, Mount Pleasant, at Stockton.

March—5 and 6, Suggsville, at Gosport; 12 and 13, Grove Hill, at Mount Zion; 19 and 20, Lower Peachtree, at Liberty; 19 and 20, 26 and 27, Choctaw Corner, at Bethel. D. CARMICHAEL, P. E.

☞ Address Orrville, Dallas county, Alabama.

Missionary Assessment for 1859—Alabama Conference.

Mobile District	$2500	Pensopolis District	$3750
Macon do	3200	Tuskaloosa do	2750
Columbus do	4250	Bloomfield do	750
Gadsden do	500	Talladega do	800
Summerfield do	2250	Montgomery do	3750
Lowndesboro do	1000	Eufaula do	3000
Mariaea do	500	Camden do	1000

The Presiding Elders will bring the subject before First Quarterly Conference, and make arrangements for raising their amounts.

T. J. KOGER,
J. A. HEARD, } COMMITTEE.
O. R. BLUE,

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference—First Round Quarterly Meetingsfor, for 1859.

January—22 and 23, Yazoo city; 29 and 30, Mt Olivet Circuit, at Short Creek.

February—5 and 6, Benton Circuit, at Benton; 12 and 13, Ebenezer Circuit, at Ebenezer; 19 and 20, Lexington and Richland, at Lexington; 26 and 27 Holmes.

March—5 and 6, Blackhawk, at Blackhawk; 12 and 13, Greenwood and Elton, at Greenwood. 19 and 20, Carlton

DAVID M. WIGGINS, P. E.

Natchez District—Mississippi Conference—First Round Quarterly Meetings, for 1859.

January—15 and 16, Woodville, 22 and 23, Percy's Creek, at Tunica; 29 and 30, Meadville at Sharon.

February—5 and 6, Wilkinson Circuit and Colored Mission, at Midway; 12 and 13, Amite, at Salem; 19 and 20, Buffalo, at Hopewell; 26 and 27, Pearl River, at Pine Grove.

March—5 and 6, Holmesville, at Shiloh; 12 and 13, Kingston; 19 and 20, Natchez.

The District Stewards Meeting will be held at Natchez on the 19 of March. It is desirable that all the official members be present at this, the First Quarterly Meeting for the Conference year.

Jackson, La., Dec. 17, 1858. L. CAMPBELL, P. E.

Appointments for Mariana District—Alabama Conference—First Round Quarterly Meetings, for 1859.

January—1 and 2, Pensacola; 8 and 9, Navy Yard; 15 and 16, Escambia and Yellow River, at Milton; 29 and 30, Woodville, Columbia and Sylvan Grove, at Columbia.

February—5 and 6, Greenwood; 12 and 13, Mariana; 19 and 20, Cam bellon Circuit and St. Andrew's Bay Mission, at Barclay's; 26 and 27, Newton Circuit, at Millville.

March—5 and 6, Geneva and Walton Mission, at Providence.

WM. P. MILLER, P. E.

Montgomery District—First Round of Appointments, for 1859.

January—8 and 9, Autaum 15 and 16, Oak Bowery; 22 and 23, Rosehill, at Upelika.

February—5 and 6, Prawfund, at Ilonn Chapel; 12 and 13, Tuskegee Circuit, at Andrew Chapel; 19 and 20, Tuskegee.

March—5 and 6, Tallassee, at Tallassee; 12 and 13, Montgomery Circuit, at Mt. Meigs; 19 and 20, Montgomery. O. R. BLUE, P. E.

Lowndesborough District—Alabama Conference—First Round of Appointments, for 1859.

Lowndesborough and Bayneville, when suitable. January—8 and 9, Pleasant Hill, at Elwood. 15 and 16, Sepulga, at Wesley Chapel; 22 and 23, Greenville, at Spring Hill; 29 and 30, Argos, at Reitoboth.

February—5 and 6, Union, at Mt. Hilliard; 26 and 27, Troy and Orion, at Orion.

March—5 and 6, Troy Circuit, at Bethel; 12 and 13, Haw Ridge; 19 and 20, Elba, at Zoar Church.

The members of the Quarterly Conference, are requested to attend promptly, Brethren, let it be so.

J. M. JENNINGS, P. E.

☞ Postoffice—Lowndesborough, Lowndes county, Alabama.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—A LADY ASSISTANT, qualified to Teach the Higher Branches of English Education, and especially the Ornamental, can, if properly vouched for, receive a position in the Female Department of Waverly Institute. None need apply, unless satisfactory References can be given. The Society is as polite and refined as can be found any where.

Address Col. JOHN HILL, *President Board of Trustees*, Waverly, Walker county, Texas.

November 18th, 1858. jan 1t

DR. SILAS T. GILBERT,

GRADUATE OF

THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE,

OF PHILADELPHIA!

SUCCESSOR TO

DR. SAMUEL GILBERT,

And late member of the firm of

DRS. GILBERT & KENNEDY,

OF NEW YORK!

TREATS

Ulcers

AND

Tumors.

Without Surgical Operation!!

Office—No. 203 CANAL STREET,

One door above Rampart,

NEW ORLEANS.

Office Hours—From 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.,

From many TESTIMONIALS in possession, the following are submitted for the consideration of the public:

Case of Judge Wilson:

LYNCHBURG, VA., June 5, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: I am glad to learn that you have concluded to spend a portion of the present Summer in the city of Richmond.

I suggested to you while in the city of New York, under your treatment last fall, that it would be an act of inhumanity on your part to do so, as it would be a means of enobling a greater number of those persons who were suffering under such painful affections, of seeking and obtaining relief.

My case was one of intense physical as well as mental suffering, was sufficient to satisfy me that your treatment of cancerous affections was exceedingly skillful. Indeed, the many cases of complete cure, which I witnessed in others, would have had that effect if you had failed in mine.

There has been no indication of a return of the diseases, and I am sure that the cure is radical and permanent.

For the many acts of personal kindness and attention, of yourself and Dr. Kennedy, please accept my grateful acknowledgments.

With my best wishes for your success and happiness, I am your grateful friend,

DANIEL A. WILSON.

To Silas T. Gilbert, M.D.

Case of Col. Sloan:

[*From the Charleston Courier, Nov. 13, 1857.*]

DR. S. T. GILBERT:

We have had the opportunity of seeing Col. S. F. Sloan, a well known and highly respectable citizen of Pendleton in this State. Col. Sloan informed us that he had been cured of a cancerous affection by Dr. Silas T. Gilbert, while he was in New York during the Winter of 1856, and that he wished to make the facts known for the benefit of persons similarly afflicted. He states that about six years ago the disease made its appearance upon his cheek in the form of a tumor, which afterwards ulcerated, but continued to enlarge and grow worse, baffling the skill of the medical men to whom he submitted his case for treatment.

In October, 1856, he went to New York to consult Drs. Gilbert & Kennedy. Having conversed with Hon. T. Butler King who was in the city, Captain Clarke of the Sun Mutual Insurance company, and other distinguished gentlemen who had been cured of cancer by Dr. Gilbert; those satisfying himself that the Doctor's claim to remarkable skill in the treatment of this disease was just. The Colonel placed himself under the care of Dr. Gilbert on the 1st of November, 1856. The tumor had at that time a diameter equal to that of a silver dollar. In nineteen days the diseased portion was removed, and the ulcer so nearly healed up that the Colonel thought himself justified in leaving for home, which he did; and in a few days after his arrival at home, the ulcer healed up entirely, and has remained so ever since. The cicatrix is perfectly smooth and healthy. There is not the slightest symptom of disease about it.

Too much credit cannot be given to the humane motives which prompted Col. Sloan to make this statement for the benefit of others. Upon this subject, the editor of the Philadelphia City Item remarks: "Unfortunately for the cause of suffering humanity, many who have been cured by Dr. Gilbert shrink from publicity; but enough remains to stamp him a great benefactor."

We take the occasion also to refer to the following testimonial from a well known citizen of Edgefield, S. C. which has just been forwarded to Dr. S. T. Gilbert, since the announcement of his arrival here:

EDGEFIELD C. H., S.C., Nov. 10, 1857.

DR. SILAS T. GILBERT:

Dear Sir: I am glad to learn that you intend to spend a portion of the season in Charleston, and hope that you will have a pleasant time, and meet with the abundant success which I believe your skill in your profession so fully merits.

I shall do all in my power to advise the afflicted to apply to you for relief, without delay. Yours, very truly,

E. PENN.

Case of Miss Eliza Smith:

"REMOVAL OF A TUMOR WEIGHING ABOUT SEVEN POUNDS."

[*From the pen of S. B. Britton Editor Spiritual (N. Y.) Telegraph*]

EXTRAORDINARY PROFESSIONAL SKILL.

We were next permitted to inspect the case of Miss Eliza Smith, of Maryland. The patient is now fifty four years old. For twenty three years of her life she has suffered from a loose fungus cancer on the right breast and side. The patient commenced the present treatment on the 11th day of October, and at the time we saw her (December 15th), the foul mass, weighing several pounds, was nearly removed.

CHESTERTOWN, MD., June 22, 1857.

DR. SILAS T. GILBERT:

Dear Sir.—Your letter of the 12th June is at hand. I often reflect upon the many acts of kindness that yourself, your father, and Dr. Kennedy have extended to me, and when I do so, my heart swells with gratitude towards you all.

My health since the 16th of February, 1856, the day that I left your office in New York, has been excellent. None but those who have been similarly affected can appreciate the emotions that I experienced when I found myself once again in the enjoyment of health, and the prospect of many happy days before me.

When my friends saw me come home cured, their astonishment was so extreme, that they could scarcely believe the evidence of their senses. They were at a loss to conceive how medical science could be brought to such wonderful perfection as was exhibited in the successful treatment of my case. Indeed the removal of a tumor of such enormous magnitude, without cutting it out, was enough to astonish any one.

Very respectfully,
Your grateful friend,
E. SMITH.

Case of Mr. L. P. Kennedy:

BUENA, ALLEGHANY COUNTY, N. Y., April 25, 1856.

Upwards of thirty years ago, a fungus cancer made its appearance upon the anterior part of my chest, to the left of the breast bone.

In the fall of the year 1836, I submitted to a surgical operation of having the tumor cut out. The operation afforded me no permanent relief. After this, I from time to time, placed myself under the care of a number of the most noted physicians with whom I was acquainted. They could not cure me.

On the 27th of Jan., 1855, I submitted my case to the care of Dr. Gilbert and Kennedy, of New York. By this time the tumor had become as large as my fist, and all times paining me severely and bleeding profusely. It had seriously affected my health. I was compelled to wear a net work of wire over it all the time, to protect it from irritation. My friends had despaired of my ever getting well—but Dr. Silas T. Gilbert, without the aid of any surgical operation, removed the tumor, and healed up the cavity entirely by the 23d of April, 1855, and I have remained entirely free from any symptoms of disease ever since.

While under treatment, I witnessed a number of other very remarkable cures performed by Drs. Gilbert and Kennedy. I sincerely and warmly recommend them to those who are afflicted with such diseases as they treat, as unrivalled in their profession.

L. P. KENNEDY.

[*From the pen of the celebrated Thomas S. Hand, M. D., editor of the Christian Advocate, (N. Y.) and Journal, August 31, 1854.*]

In fulfillment of our promise, we went to 483 Broadway, and found in the rooms some thirty or forty persons, all under treatment for various kinds of tumors and open ulcers, some of which we had no hesitation in determining to be cancerous—some very large, some smaller. Some large scirrhous tumors had been fairly taken out, and were preserved in spirits, while the places they had occupied were open sores, though in the process of healing.

A number of the patients—we think most of them—assured us that they had consulted celebrated surgeons, and had been assured their cases were beyond the reach of blue healing art, and many beyond hope from the knife itself; yet we saw no case which did not bid fair to get well under the present treatment.

In one case of fungus hematodes the disease extended to the left carotid artery, so that, when removed, the vessel was uncovered for several inches. When we last saw this case the sore was nearly healed. Upon the whole, we were compelled to admit that what we had deemed incurable tumors and ulcers were, under the treatment of Dr. Gilbert, very manageable. We have seen several of the aforementioned patients from time to time since our first visit—some of them very recently. Several were perfectly cured, and were about returning to their homes; and all were evidently in a fair way of recovery. We have hesitated long and doubtfully, as to the course which we ought to take, as an editor of a paper, in this matter, and have come to the conclusion that we ought not any longer to delay giving the above information to the public. We are to derive no pecuniary advantages from it, nor do those to whom the paper belongs. We publish the foregoing facts and observations, solely for the benefit of the many sufferers who may be thereby pointed to a means of relief of which they might otherwise obtain no information.

j2-1t.

WATKINS & HOMAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, and Curtain Materials, No. 80 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

MR HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PARTner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders, from our large and well selected Stock of GROCERIES, PRODUCE, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants

COOPER & NEIBERT,
27 and 29 Common st.
New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858.

W. COOPER. J. O. NEIBERT. H. LUCAS.

COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Nos. 27 and 29 Common street, New Orleans.

PH. P. WERLEIN, PUBLISHER AND DEALER IN Sheet Music and Music Books. Dealers will be supplied at the regular Board of Trade prices. The PIANO FORTES are of the best manufactors, and sold at Eastern prices. MELODEONS of the celebrated George A. Prince & Co., "the best in the world." (Home Journal,) at wholesale and retail. PIANOS, VIOLINS, GUITARS, and all other instruments tuned and repaired.

Call at the Music Store, No. 5 Camp street. PH P. WERLEIN.

Cuddy Brown & Co.,

HAVING closed the office of MILES OWEN & CO., the first day of January 1857. My business connections in future in this city will be with Messrs. Cuddy, Brown & Co., 88 Camp street.

MILES OWEN.

jy11

NEW ENTERPRISE IN THE SOUTH.—MEDICAL Hall for sale, at Crystal Springs, Mississippi, 150 miles above the city, on the Great Northern Railroad, in a well populated county, and in a growing village. The house is two stories high, was built for a drug store, and is supplied with a pure, fresh stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumeries and Extracts. House, lot and stock will be sold together, on good terms. The only Drug store in the place. For further particulars, address J. M. TROTTER, M. D.,

dt-3m In charge, at Crystal Springs, Mississippi.

PHRENOLOGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE, at Crystal Springs, Miss., 150 miles above New Orleans, on the Great Northern RR. After having spent twelve years in visiting the cities, towns and Library Institutions, in the United States and in many parts of Europe—lecturing and collecting Specimens, to illustrate and demonstrate the science in all its branches—the subscriber is pleased to announce that he has fitted up a Lecture hall, where he will give regular series of Lectures, teaching the practical science in Physiology, Phrenology, the Temperaments, and Physiognomy, all combined: reading a perfect science. Teaching his students to become *practical*, by the assistance of plates, drawings, paintings, casts of great and remarkable heads, and a good Library of Phrenological and Scientific Books, will be at the disposal of the students free of charge. The Lectures will commence on the 1st of February, 1859, and continue, every other day, for thirty days—which will constitute a full course. These courses of lectures will continue during the year. Tuition, for one course, Thirty Dollars—half of which will be required in adv

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

"Suffer the Little Children to come unto Me."

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Little readers, the Editor wishes you all a "happy New-year." He forgot to wish you a "merry Christmas." That was bad, but you must forgive him. He puts a double good-wish in the happy New-year, to make up for his neglect. Did Santa Claus bring you anything at Christmas? Did you hang up your stocking?

What did you find in it on Christmas morning?

Well, you must all resolve to be better children, now that the new year has commenced. You must try to be better than you were last year. Be more obedient to your father and mother—be more loving to your brothers and sisters—be more friendly to all little boys and girls—be kinder to the servants—take better care of your clothes and books—clean your feet better when you come in at the door, of a rainy day—make less noise in the house—get up sooner in the morning, and be more industrious—keep better guard over your temper, and do not cry and quarrel about trifles, as you used to do—do not scream like a baby every time you stump your toe, or fall down—read your Bible more regularly, and say your prayers night and morning—get better lessons at school and Sunday-school.

You will be better children than you were last year, will you not? But us all try to do better. We may die before another New-year. We must have our sins pardoned through our Lord Jesus Christ, so that if we die we shall go to heaven. We *must* get to heaven by all means; if we do not, we shall go to hell, and be ruined forever. Let us all meet in heaven, dear little readers.

SUNDAY MORNING DIALOGUE.

"Good morning my little friend."

"Good morning, sir."

"When we last parted, you said, sin was the transgression of the law. I suppose you mean the law of God?"

"Yes, sir."

"The law of God says: 'Thou shalt not steal;' when a man steals, he breaks the law of God, and breaking the law of God, is sin. Now, what is it that sins in this case?"

"It is the soul, sir."

"The law of God says: 'Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy;' now when a man goes a fishing, or a hunting, on the Sabbath, or in any other way breaks the Sabbath, what is it that sins?"

"It is the soul."

"And are not all things that are wrong, against the law of God? And consequently sin?"

"Yes, sir, the Bible says, 'cease to do evil.'"

"And in all cases where any person does wrong, what is it that sins?"

"It is the soul, sir."

"Who then is the sinner, the greatest sinner in the world?"

"The soul, sir, indeed, the soul."

"Now, as you know the body must die, I will not ask about it. But does the soul die?"

"No, sir."

"What becomes of the soul of the sinner, when the body dies?"

"It goes to the bad world, sir; it goes to Hell."

"But can you give me any scripture in proof of this?"

"Yes, sir, 'The wicked shall be turned into Hell, and all of the nations that forget God.'"

"Well, are we not all sinners? And then must we all go to Satan, when we die?"

"No, sir, no, sir. "A Savior, sir; a Savior."

"Then you have also learned about the Savior, have you?"

"O, yes, sir, I have learned a great deal about Him."

"Will you tell me some of the things that you have learned about Him?"

"Yes, sir, God promised him to the world long before He came. The prophets wrote of Him, hundreds of years before He was born. He was miraculously born of a Virgin, in the land of Palestine, more that eighteen hundred years ago. He was very wise, and went about teaching and doing good, and was finally crucified for us, for our sins; and now, if we believe in Him and obey Him, we will be saved from Hell, and saved in Heaven when we die."

"Where did you learn all this?"

"My mother taught me, sir; and then I learned about Him at the Sunday-school, from my teacher, and in the Bible."

"That is all very good indeed; now tell me, do you think this keeping the Sabbath and going to Sunday-school makes you a good child?"

"Yes, sir, I think it helps; nearly all of our Sunday-school scholars are good children. They do not lie, nor swear, nor steal, sir, for they are taught better; and some of them pray and are Christians."

"Well, I suppose you must go now. When we meet again, we will talk more about the Sabbath, and other things." O. S. S.

LETTER FROM PINEY WOODS COTTAGE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: As you have been so kind as to devote a column to us little folks, I thought I would get my mamma to write a little letter to you for me. I have not yet learned to write, but I can spell some. I am a little creole boy, I was born in New Orleans—but you can tell that little Texas boy, that I have been to Galveston, and I have been out on the big Prairies too, and gathered my hands-full of beautiful flowers; though I was so little, I can scarcely remember it. Now I live away off in the "piney woods," and we have no good Sunday-school to go to here like the little city boys—but I have a good mamma to talk to me, and she reads all the pretty Bible stories, and all the little boy's and girl's letters that you put in the *Advocate* for us. How sorry I am for the poor little boys and girls that have no good mamma and papa; I love you very much, because I know you love little children. I am going to try and be a good boy, and when I get to be a man, I think I will be a preacher. I have a little brother named Oliver, he is not yet three years old, but he can say his prayers: "Now I lay me down to sleep," like a little man. I love him very much; and when he is older, I will tell him all about Bittle Moses and David and the other pretty Bible stories. I have a little cousin, named Franky, staying at my grandmamma's; his mamma is an invalid, and cannot write for him, so he wants me to give his love to you, and tell you he will write a letter to you as soon as he knows how to write. But my letter is getting too long; my mamma says you like short letters best. But just let me tell you, that I have two good dear grandmammas to love and pray for me, and then I will bid you good bye for this time. Very truly your little friend, EVERETT W. SADLER.

December 11th, 1858.

HOW A POOR BOY BECAME A MERCHANT.

Children, and older persons as well, ought always to speak the truth, from a love of doing right, and a loathing of wrong. But it sometimes strengthens upright alms to know that honesty is the best policy, and that one who uniformly adheres to the truth, is certain in the end to prosper. The following story from the New York *Chronicle* has a moral for young readers:

Two country lads came at an early hour to a market town, and arranged their little stands, sat down to wait for customers. One was furnished with fruit and vegetables of the boy's own raising, and the other supplied with clams and fish. The hours passed along, and each little merchant saw with pleasure his stores steadily decreasing, and an equivalent, in silver bits, shining in his little money-cup. The last melon lay on Harry's stand, when a gentleman came by, and placing his hand upon it, said, "What a fine large melon. I think I must have this for my dinner. What do you ask for it, my boy?"

"The melon is the last I have, sir; and though it looks very fair, there is an unsound spot on the other side," said the boy, turning it over.

"So there is," said the man; "I think I will not take it. But," he added, looking into the boy's fine open countenance, "is it very business-like to point out the defects of your fruit to customers?"

"It is better than being dishonest, sir," said the boy honestly.

"You are right, my little fellow; always remember that principle, and you will find favor with God, and man also. You have nothing else I wish for this morning, but I shall remember your little stand in future."

"Are those clams fresh?" he continued, turning to Ben Wilson's stand.

"Yes, sir, fresh this morning, I caught them myself," was the reply; and a purchase being made, the gentleman went away.

"Harry, what a fool you was to show the gentleman that spot on the melon. Now you can take it home for your pains, or throw it away. How much wiser is he about those clams I caught yesterday? Sold them at the same price I did the fresh ones: He would never have looked at the melon until he had gone away."

"Ben, I would not tell a lie, or act one either, for twice what I have earned this morning. Besides, I shall be better off in the end, for I have gained a customer, and you have lost one.

And so it proved; for the next day the gentleman bought nearly all his fruit and vegetables of Harry, but never invested another penny at the stand of his neighbor. Thus the season passed; the gentleman finding he could always get a good article of Harry, continually patronized him, and sometimes talked a few minutes with him about his future hopes and prospects. To become a merchant was his great ambition; and when the winter came on, the gentleman, wanting a trusty boy for his store, decided on giving the place to Harry. Steadily and surely he advanced in the confidence of his employer, until, having passed through the various grades of clerkship, he became at length an honored partner in the firm.

THE HOME CIRCLE.

"Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee."

The Bird that Sang in May!

A bird last Spring came to my window-shutter,
One lovely morning at the break of day;
And from his little throat did sweetly utter
A most melodious lay.

He had no language for his joyous passion,
No solemn measure, no artistic rhyme;
Yet no devoted minstrel e'er did fashion
Such perfect tune and time.

It seemed of a thousand joys a thousand stories,
All gushing forth in one tumultuous tide;
A hallelujah for the morning-glories
That bloomed on every side.

And with each canticle's voluptuous ending,
He sipped a dew-drop from the dripping pane;
Then heavenward his little bill extending,
Broke forth in song again.

I thought to emulate his wild emotion,
And learn thanksgiving from his tuneful tongue;
But human heart ne'er uttered such devotion,
Nor human lips such song.

At length he flew and left me in my sorrow,
Lest I should hear those tender notes no more;
And though I early waked each morrow,
He came not nigh my door.

But once again, one silent, Summer even',
I met him hopping in the new-mown hay;
But he was mute, and looked not up to heaven—
The bird that sang in May.

Though now I hear from dawn to twilight hour
The hoarse woodpecker and the noisy jay,
In vain I seek through leafless grove and bower
The bird that sang in May.

And such, methinks, are childhood's dawning pleasures,
They charm a moment and then fly away;
Thro' life we sigh and seek those missing treasures—
The birds that sang in May.

This little lesson, then, my friend, remember,
To seize each bright-winged blessing in its day;
And never hope to catch in cold December
The bird that sang in May!

"As Usual."

"As usual," said a handsome fine-looking man, as he picked from the floor a spool of scarlet silk and an emery cushion of the same color, and tossed them ill-naturedly upon his wife's work table, "as usual, the contents of your work-box upon the floor. I scarcely know of which you remind me most forcibly, a careless girl of fifteen, or a slovenly old matron."

"The baby threw them there," said a delicate and almost angelically beautifully woman, as she raised her love-beaming eyes to his face.

And how did he answer that gentle apology, and the mild glance of those eyes, that said as plainly as eyes can say, "Call me pet names, love?"

"The baby threw them there," said he sneeringly, and pray what business had the baby with them. You are the most perfect specimen of female carelessness I ever beheld."

Could he have known the pain those words caused her, surely he would not have spoken them, but it was his way to speak reprovingly and authoritatively to his wife; it had been his way from the time the man of God had pronounced them one and inseperable, and he was no child to be changing his ways. That way was doing its work slowly, but effectually. The winter passed away, spring came with its buds and birds, and while all nature was reviving, the gentle Lucy grew fainter and feebler, until faintness and feebleness compelled her to pass a considerable proportion of each day upon her couch. Others saw it, he did not; others knew what must follow, he never dreamed of it: Why should he? Were not her eyes as sparkling as gems of the ocean, and did not her cheeks wear the most delicate carmine tint? She felt no pain, and of course made no complaint. But see him now as he misses her from the sitting-room, and goes to her chamber to seek her; surely he must be impressed with a sense of her danger, for it is not his way to step so lightly and gaze so fondly at his lovely wife, and their cherub boy. They are sleeping; her right arm is thrown lovingly and protectingly around her babe, the left hand reposes on her cheek, colorless, save one bright spot—her rich, wavy tresses are just enough disordered to suggest the idea of an angel's locks slightly ruffled by the light winds of Paradise, and the brow which they shade call up thoughts of pure white marble, richly veined with blue. All these things are noticed; he grows pale with fear, and wonders if it can be that disease has settled upon her system; he kneels by the couch to assure himself; he gently raises from her cheek the semi-transparent hand, one finger of which is bound with a small gold circle; that circlet awakens recollections long since dormant and unpondered, but how distinctly he now remembers the precise time, the identical spot, the pleasing circumstances in connection with that ring; it has a motto too, a motto that originated with him, and even now he sees the blush that spread itself over her sweet face as she read the engraving, and hears the unfaltering, but faintly articulated words of joy which she murmered, as he placed the bright pledge upon his finger. She was his lovely Lucy, then; she is lovely still, but he sees for the first time that her loveliness is fading, fast fading away; and he feels that if he be not the principal agency in the case, he has at least had much to do with it; he resolves to change his way, but his resolve comes too late for cure; it may mollify the wounds caused by the opposite course—it may lull the pain; but harshness, coldness, and neglect have so entirely transfixed the dart, that not even the strong hand of love can withdraw it. It was only his way. We see him once more as he kneels by the same couch, in the same room, and caresses the same form. No baby boy is by her now, he is crowing in his nurse's arms. No crimson spot beautifies her cheek—no labored breathing and quickly pulsating heart disturb her slumbers, the heavy braids of hair are carefully adjusted, and the thin white hands are folded on her bosom. He is weeping, and passionately kissing her brow and lips; his heart is filled with the saddest remembrances, the deepest regret, and he asks himself how he ever found it in his heart to treat her unkindly. It was only his way. [*Methodist Protestant.*

Young Ladies and House-work.

A friend of ours, remarkable for strong, good sense, married a very accomplished and fashionable young lady, attracted more by her beauty and accomplishments than by anything else. In this it must be owned that his strong good sense did not seem very apparent. His wife, however, proved to be a very excellent companion, and was deeply attached to him, though she still loved company, and spent more time abroad than he exactly approved. But, as his income was good, and his house furnished with a good supply of domestics, he was not aware of any abridgment of comfort on this account, and he, therefore, made no objection to it.

One day, some few months after his marriage, our friend, on coming home to dinner, saw no appearance of his usual meal, but found his wife in great trouble instead.

"What's the matter?" he asked.

"Nancy went off at ten o'clock this morning," replied his wife, "and the chamber-maid knew no more about cooking a dinner than the man in the moon."

"Couldn't she have done it under your direction?" inquired her husband, very coolly.

"Under my direction? I should like to see a dinner cooked under my direction."

"Why so?" asked the husband in surprise, "you certainly do not mean to say that you cannot cook a dinner."

"I certainly do, then," replied his wife. "How should I know anything about cooking?"

The husband was silent, but a look of astonishment perplexed and worried his wife.

"You look very much surprised," she said, after a moment or two had elapsed.

"And so I am," said he; "as much surprised as I should be in finding the captain of one of my ships unacquainted with navigation. Don't you know how to cook, and the mistress of a family? Jane, if there is a cooking school anywhere in the city, go to it and complete your education—for it is deficient in a very important particular." [*T. S. Arthur.*

Destiny of Idle Bo

He who is idle and vicious in school is still more so when he leaves it. He who fires squibs will in time fire pistols; he who robs hen-roosts and orchards, will, probably, some day, rob pocket-books or safes. He may not do it in the way to expose himself to the penitentiary; he may have his wits so sharpened as to rob legally, by setting up a wild-cat bank, or betraying the confidence of his employer, or of obtaining possession of property without the means of paying for it, or of getting his hand upon the public coffers that he may fill his own, under the soft appellation of "breach of trust."

We would that you could see with your eyes for a little while; you would think with us, that he who, when a boy, could not be trusted, cannot now that he is a man. It would not be proper for us to mention names, or we could illustrate this by numerous painful examples. But they are not necessary. Effect will follow causes; as a man sows, so shall he reap; boyhood is the seed-time, of which manhood is the harvest.

Form, then, the habit, while young, of employing all your time usefully. Never be unemployed. The land is full of idlers, striving to live without labor. It is not to be supposed that you are never to take recreation; this is useful, it is necessary; but if it come after hard study or productive labor, it will probably be healthful and moderate. It is not to be supposed that a boy is to be a man—much less an old man; but in the midst of his mirth and hilarity, he may be innocent and amiable.

OBITUARIES.

"Let me die the death of the Righteous."

MRS. DESDAMONA SEALE, wife of Edward Seale, and daughter of James and Mary Mahon, died on the 5th of December, 1858, in Shelby county, Alabama, of bronchitis and pneumonia combined. Those excellencies which adorn the female character were beautifully exemplified in the life of the deceased. The affability of her manner and cheerfulness of disposition rendered her a favorite in the social circle, while her benevolence and unaffected sympathy for others, in misfortune and affliction, caused her to be much loved by her neighbors, and lamented by those who knew her. What language can express the anguish of spirit, the incalculable loss, of those who mourn the death of a devoted wife and mother? When her moistened brow and hard respiration indicated the rapid approach of death, she requested that those of her children who had not been baptized, should be given to the Lord by the administration of the ordinance; which was immediately done. She became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the year 1837. From the day she joined till the day of her death, she continued a consistent, faithful member—often giving incontestible proof of her Christian life, by praises to God. During her last illness, her calm, strong, unshaken faith, was remarkable. She often spoke of death; and her husband frequently asked her about her future prospects. Her answers were —All is well! there is light in the valley. My confidence is unshaken. Making use of many other expressions, which she repeated with her dying breath. "O, heaven—Sweet heaven! when shall I get there?" A remarkable circumstance occurred the day before she died. One of her neighbors, a man of great wickedness, had previously become offended at her; and did not visit her until he was convinced that she would die. As he entered the room she called him by name, and, as he caught her extended hand, she said, "Mr. ——, I am trying to die right; if I have done you a wrong, I want your forgiveness." He replied, "Oh yes! oh yes! I forgive you; but you have not done me any wrong. You must not talk; it will fatigue you." "No, no; I know I am dying, and going to heaven. Will you meet me there?" He answered, "I will." "Are you willing to go down on your knees, and let these Christians pray for you and me?" As he consented, the tears gushed from his eyes, and he fell upon his knees; fervent prayer was then offered to a throne of grace, in his behalf. Many cheering songs were sung, and prayers offered at her request; and many, and satisfactory, were the answers given to neighbors, respecting her certainty of heaven. A short time before she breathed her last, she called her children around her. She talked to them one by one; advised the unconverted of them to seek religion. At length she came to her little boy, about eleven years old, who had previously professed religion. "Simmy," she said, "I dislike to leave you; will you meet me in heaven?" His answer was quick and prompt, "Yes, mama; I will." She then requested her brethren and sisters to make her children the objects of constant prayer. After having committed them to the Lord, she again repeated, "O heaven—Sweet heaven!" and died. "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." "For, I reckon that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory that shall be revealed in us." AN EYE-WITNESS.

MRS. ELIZA D. MILLS, died of pneumonia, on the 5th day of December, 1858, at her residence, Perry's Bridge, Vermilion Parish, Louisiana, in the seventy-third year of her age. She was born in Charleston, S. C., was the daughter of Richard and Sarah Humphries. In her twentieth year, she was married to Thomas Mills. After residing in the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, emigrated to Attakapas, Louisiana, in 1835. Here, being left a widow, the evening of her life has passed in works of grateful devotion in the cause of God. In Philadelphia, she became a member of the Presbyterian Church. But finding no organization of that church here, she attached herself to the Methodist Church, of which she remained as exemplary and useful member to the close of her life. She soon became warmly attached to the peculiarities of Methodism. Her house was for many years the welcome and hospitable home of the itinerant preacher. She died as she had lived: Full of faith and of the Holy Ghost. She leaves a large family of children and grand-children to mourn her absence. But most of them have yielded to her pious admonitions, and are on their way to meet her in the skies. May they all speedily embrace that religion that gave her triumph in death. And may we all meet her in the sun-bright clime. Amen.

B. F. ALEXANDER.

☞ Texas Christian Advocate, Southern Christian Advocate, and Baltimore Christian Advocate, will please copy.

GASTON MARTIN, son of Mr. G. T. Raoul, died on this evening of the 22d December, 1858, at Pouchitoula, La., in the 7th year of his age. E. R. STRICKLAND.

We've laid thee in thy narrow bed,
Dear boy, with many parting tears—
Ah! little thought we, thus thy head
To pillow, in its infant years.

Thy little life was dear to us,
And love would fain have kept thee still,
But shall our selfish hearts refuse,
To bow us to our Maker's will?

He bids us render up the trust,
Our grasp would still so fondly hold,
It wrings our hearts to leave thy dust,
In this damp bed, so lone and cold.

We know thy happy spirit soars
Far off, to realms of light and joy,
But, O! the harder lot is ours—
We can but miss the darling boy.

We'll miss thy little agile form,
At every hour, in every place—
Our household joy has lost a charm,
That leaves on every heart a trace.

We'll miss thee at the early morn—
We'll miss thy step the livelong day;
And when the twilight hour comes on,
We'll miss thee in the children's play.

We'll miss thy little simple prayer,
Repeated at thy parent's knee,
The loving kiss and good night there,
O! blessed be its memory.

No more we feel thy fond caress,
No more we press thee to our heart,
Yet shall thy precious memory bless,
Tho' for a season, now we part. H. S.

JANE KNOX, died October the 8th, 1858, aged twelve years, of a putrid sore throat; the last scenes around the death-bed of this promising child, deserve more than a passing notice. She was a bright example of living faith, and proved clearly that

Jesus can make a dying bed,
Feel soft as downy pillows are.

While the poor child lay in that transition state, which was so soon to transplant her into Paradise—while the pain of the throat was agony itself—she called her friends around her, and told them how happy she was; how glad that she was going to die, and live forever with her Savior. She said, "I see the angels—my father and my brother; they say, be good, Jane; thy Heavenly Father has sent for thee." She exhorted all her companions to love and serve God—to meet her in Heaven. Every one who had shown her kindness, she thanked in the most grateful terms, with the same request, "Meet me in Heaven." To Mrs. H., who had the charge of her, she expressed the most beautiful thoughts and sublime feelings. All the pain she was enduring, was nothing to the joy she anticipated in being in a few moments in the arms of her Savior. Her last words to her dear friend, Mrs. H., were words of gratitude and love; and in her arms she sweetly breathed out her young life, full of the hope of a blessed immortality.

EUPHEMIA BUTCHER, daughter of Amos and Eliza Butcher, died, in her fifteenth year, of influenza, at the residence of her uncle, near Vermillionville. She was slightly complaining of sore throat for a week, when, on the night of the 28th, her disease assumed the malignant form of influenza, which defied all remedy from her attentive physician, and terminated in death on the 30th of October. Death, thus suddenly, snatching the young from the walks of the living, and consigning her a place amid the darkness and gloomy quiet of the tomb. A little more than a month ago, she united herself with the Methodist Church at Vermillionville. She was resigned to death. Her aunt told me, that just before her death, she said, "Look at the pretty beings; they have come for me;" and, raising her hands toward Heaven, shouted, "Glory," and expired. May God sanctify this sad and unexpected dispensation of his providence to the eternal good of the friends she has left to mourn her loss; and may the young who read this notice, see the truth of Christ's words—"For in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of man cometh,"—and prepare for that certain hour.

W. P. RIMBALL.

JOSEPH ROBINSON, youngest son of Captain John and H. Robinson, was born the 18th March, 1856, and died July the 10th, 1858, in his third year. He went to join his two little brothers, who had gone before. They are now rejoicing and singing praises to God, and are waiting to greet their kindred in Heaven. It is sad to see one so amiable and lovely, thus stricken down in the bloom of childhood; his kindness and gentleness of disposition made him the blessing of his family. He was so affectionate, that he won the love of all who knew him. He has left an affectionate father and mother, one tender brother, and a sweet little sister, to mourn their loss, which is their eternal gain. Farewell, dearest, we will meet the again, where our joys shall never end, and parting is no more.

E. C.

MRS. M. B. RAGAN died at her residence, in Thibodaux, on the 21st of November. The deceased departed this life after a protracted illness, of long and painful bodily suffering; but, with her usual Christian fortitude she endured all, and now lives to enjoy those endless and unsearchable promises secured to those who believe that Christ is ready and willing to save. The past life of Mrs. Ragan was of a pure and stainless character; we have known her since our earliest boyhood, and feel positive of support in the assertion that, her noble and generous actions will remain long in the hearts of thousands. Above all her strict and unwearied adhesion to those invaluable precepts, which alone give peace beyond the grave. Truly,

"None knew her; but to love her,
None named her, but to praise."

O. S. S.

MRS. ELIZA D. MILLS, died of pneumonia, on the 5th day of December, 1858, at her residence, Perry's Bridge, Vermilion Parish, Louisiana, in the seventy-third year of her age. She was born in Charleston, S. C., was the daughter of Richard and Sarah Humphries. In her twentieth year, she was married to Thomas Mills. After residing in the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, emigrated to Attakapas, Louisiana, in 1835. Here, being left a widow, the evening of her life has passed in works of grateful devotion in the cause of God. In Philadelphia, she became a member of the Presbyterian Church. But finding no organization of that church here, she attached herself to the Methodist Church, of which she remained as exemplary and useful member to the close of her life. She soon became warmly attached to the peculiarities of Methodism. Her house was for many years the welcome and hospitable home of the itinerant preacher. She died as she had lived: Full of faith and of the Holy Ghost. She leaves a large family of children and grand-children to mourn her absence. But most of them have yielded to her pious admonitions, and are on their way to meet her in the skies. May they all speedily embrace that religion that gave her triumph in death. And may we all meet her in the sun-bright clime. Amen.

B. F. ALEXANDER.

☞ Texas Christian Advocate, Southern Christian Advocate, and Baltimore Christian Advocate, will please copy.

PROFESSIONAL.

JOSEPH C. BEALL,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
SHREVEPORT, LA.,

Will give prompt and strict attention to the collection of all Claims and to any other law business entrusted to his care. A residence of more than eighteen years at this place, (during which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession,) has given him an extensive acquaintance in North Louisiana, Eastern Texas and Southern Arkansas, where he will take claims for collection. mh12-1y

J. O. FUQUA. J. O. KILBOURNE.

FUQUA & KILBOURNE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLINTON, LOUISIANA.

PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans. *References*—Payne & Harrison, Byrne, Vance & Co., Brandwell & Payne, Pritchard & Flower, Edw. Nalle & Co., Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans. mar 20-1y

W. P. HILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 13 Camp st., New Orleans.

HAS been a citizen of Texas—extensively and laboriously engaged in the practice of Law more than twenty years—and confidently refers to the Bench and Bar of that State.

Information as to the Laws, Lands and Land Titles of Texas can be had at my office; and any business in that State will be transacted through reliable correspondents. dec12

DR. AUSTIN,

RESIDENCE, WASHINGTON AVENUE, between Nayades and Apollo streets, Fourth District. Office, corner Magazine and Richard sts. A Servant at the Office day and night. oct 9-6m

A CARD.

DR. S. GILBERT, Sr.,

HAS RETURNED to his old homestead, near Memphis, and re-opened his INFIRMARY, and will remain permanently.

He treats the following Chronic Diseases: Cancers, Scrofula, White Swellings, Tumors and Wens, without surgical operations. He also treats all Chronic Female Diseases—Tetter, Sores of long standing, Rheumatism, and Mercurial Diseases, of every grade.

Dr. G. deems it unnecessary to say more, as he has living witnesses from Maine to Oregon. my9 1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

F. J. VAN BIBBER & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
[18-ly] *44 Carondelet street, New Orleans.*

JAMES THARP. WM. V. M'CRAY.

THARP, McCRAY & CO.,
GROCERS AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS,
Re. 10 Tchenpitoulas and New Levee sts.,
ap22 NEW ORLEANS.

J. BOYD & Co.,
Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,
No 46 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
apr 17-1y

C. W. BUTT, DOUGLASS YASS, } Mobile. N. Orleans { M. J. SMITH. T. B. FOSTER, jr.

BUTT, SMITH & Co,
MOBILE, ALA.
MARSHALL J. SMITH & Co.,
NEW ORLEANS.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Dealers in Bagging and Rope. Orders for Produce of *all descriptions* and Consignments will meet prompt attention. ap10-6m

LEONARD FASH. F. E. LAURANO.

LEONARD FASH & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
45 POYDRAS STREET,
Oct 24. *NEW ORLEANS.*

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No. 47 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

JOHN F. WYCHE & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 119 Common street, New Orleans. my2-1y

A. H. May & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No 94 Gravier street New Orleans. au2 1y

J. U. PAYNE. J. F. HARRISON.
G. W. HUNTINGTON. WM. B. DAMARON

Payne & Harrison.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 51 Union street, New Orleans. dec7-1y

E. L. WALKER, New Orleans. ROBT. C. HUTCHINSON Caddo Parish, La.

Walker, Hutchinson, & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 37 Carondelet street, New Orleans. je28

Lane, Mayfield & Co.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 79 St. Charles street, New Orleans. jy5-1y

T. T. TWITTY.
COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Agent for the sale of Manufactured Tobacco, Cigars, and Herringe celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes., No. 32 Gravier street New Orleans. mb14m

BOOTH & CO.,

ARCADE HAT STORE, No. 45 Magazine Street, New Orleans Established in 1840. Manufacturers and Jobbers at Wholesale in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.

For the accommodation of our friends and the public, we have opened a retail department on the same premises. aug26

Damoron & Co.
IMPORTERS and Dealers in Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtain Goods, Upholstery Goods, etc., No. 26 Chartres and 72 Customhouse streets, New Orleans. jan1

☞ REMOVAL. ☜
PLANTATION SHOES!

C. H. GATE & CO.,

Have removed the BOOT AND SHOE Department of their business from No. 12 to

No. 18 Camp st.—Three doors nearer Common.

IN MAKING this announcement, we would particularly call the attention of planters to our stock. From our familiarity with the wants of the country, we have well supplied ourselves with the best SHOES ADAPTED TO PLANTATION AND FAMILY USE. Our Russets, Ditching Boots, Black Brogans, etc. are Manufactured for our own sales, in the most thorough custom manner; and, our FAMILY SHOES are made under our personal attention—warranted equal in Style and Quality to any made to measure.

At our OLD HOUSE, No. 12,

We shall continue the sale of every variety of TRUNKS, TRAVELING BAGS, VALISES and NEGRO HATS. The advantage of filling your entire bill of Family as well as Plantation Shoes and Hats, are obvious; and, in making up your orders for the Fall and Winter supplies, we solicit your preference; promising that our Goods shall please you—and our prices you will not object to. C. E. GATE & CO.,
Nos. 12 and 18 Camp st., under City Hotel,
D. Tillotson. Sept. 4, 1848.—[sep22] New Orleans.

SHELBY NURSERIES,
Bay St. Louis, Mississippi.

APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, NECTARINES, APRICOTS, Quinces, Cherries, Almonds, Figs, Pomegranates, Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, Shaddocks, Mulberries, Guavas, Bananas, Strawberries, Raspberries, Grapes, etc. etc., of the very best quality. The trees are young, thrifty, of good size, good shape, and cheap—with no cocoa. The Proprietors ask a continuance of favor, upon the merits alone of their Establishment. Corrections in Varieties made, Free of Charge; but, if an inferior fruit has been sent, four-fold will be returned. Catalogues sent, on application, as Advised.

W. A. WHITFIELD, OR, SHELBY NURSERIES
Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. 027-4m

Parlor and Church Organs, Pianos, Melodeons.

THE Subscriber furnishes LOWER than can be procured of any dealer in America the celebrated ALEXANDER CHURCH AND PARLOR ORGANS; Prince's, Manning's Mason's Hamblin's &c., and all other American make of HARMONICONS and MELODEONS; Chickering's, Nunn & Clark's, Gilbert's, Boardman G. Gray's, Worcester's, Stoddart's, Oates', and all other prominent manufacturer's make of PIANOS, HARPS, GUITARS, VIOLINS, Sheet Covers, Instruction Books, and Music of every description at *wholesale* and *retail*. Churches, Ministers and Schools supplied at a large discount. Every Instrument guaranteed. Circulars and prices sent free. Address

JAMES H. RONEY,
ap26 56 John street, New York

Bulletin
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE
No. 35 Gravier street,

CONFERENCE MINUTES, Sermons and Addresses, Catalogues for Schools and Colleges, Commencement Programmes, Circulars, Lawyer's Briefs, Pamphlets, Notarial and Court Blanks, Cards, Bill Heads, Drug Receipts, Check Books, Bills of Exchange and all kinds of plain and fancy printing, executed with neatness and dispatch. Orders respectfully solicited. a26-1y

THE GREATEST
Medical Discovery
OF THE AGE.

MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,

From the worst Scrofula down to a Common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over one hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of Erysipelas.

One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corns and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure any scaly eruptions of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Nothing looks so improbable to those who have in vain tried all the wonderful medicines of the day, as that a common weed growing on the pastures, and along old stone walls, should cure every humor in the system: yet it is a fixed fact. If you have a humor, it has to start. There are no IFS nor ANIFS, burns nor buts about it, nothing some cases, but not yours. I peddled over a thousand bottles of it in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. It has already done some of the greatest cures ever done to Massachusetts. I give it to children a year old, to old people of sixty. I have seen poor, puny, wormy-looking children, whose flesh was soft and flabby, restored to a perfect state of health by one bottle.

To those who are subject to a sick head ache, one bottle will always cure it. It gives great relief in catarrh and dizziness. Some who have taken it had been costive for years, and have been regulated by it. Where the body is sound it works quite easy, but where there is any derangement of the functions of nature, it will cause very singular feelings, but you must not be alarmed; they always disappear in from four days to a week. There is never a bad result from it; on the contrary, when that feeling is gone you will feel yourself like a new person. I heard some of the most extravagant encomiums of it that ever man listened to.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren street, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1 per bottle.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
dec6.1y J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres st.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

Is issued weekly, at $2 in advance, per annum; if payment be delayed six months, $2 50; if to the end of the year $3. No subscription taken for less than one year. All subscribers will be understood as wishing to continue, unless it is expressly stated otherwise.

The Itinerant Ministers and Preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, are, all of them, authorized agents of the New Orleans CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, to whom payments may be made.

No obituary notice will be inserted unless it be sent within two months of the death of a person.

☞ Office No. 112 Camp street.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

One Square, one insertion	$1 00
Each Subsequent Insertion	0 50
One Square, six months	10 00
One Square, one year	16 00
Two Squares, one year	12 00
Business Cards—five lines or less—one year	25 00

Payment is required in *advance*.

BIBLE HOUSE, 197 CAMP St., NEW ORLEANS.
The Southwestern Bible Society

Keeps constantly on hand as above a stock of plain and elegantly bound

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS,

Published by the American Bible Society, and for sale at cost prices, varying from 7 cents to $12.

Citizens and persons from the country, are respectfully solicited to call and examine the Books and prices.

Orders from the country, accompanied by cash remittances, supplied, and catalogues furnished by addressing Rev. E. H. CLEGHORN, Gen. Agt. S. W. Bible Society.

MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Annual Members—Persons who contribute not less than $3 annually.
Life Members—Contributors of $30.
Life Directors—Contributors of $150.
Patrons—Contributors of $1000.
Honorary Members—Ministers of the Gospel whose congregations make annual contributions. Feb. 26

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED
GERMAN BITTERS,
PREPARED BY
Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philad'a, Pa.
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE
LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,

Chronic or Nervous Debility. Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, to Fullness or Blood the Head, Acidity on the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust, for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture. Dimness of Vision, Dots of wire before the Sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME VIII—NUMBER 50.
WHOLE NUMBER 413.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1859.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE
OFFICE—113 CARPET.

Correspondence of the N. O. Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM THE EAST.

Route—Druses Journeying to Mount Lebanon—Sources of Jordan—Holiday among the Druses, the Women and Children—Ruins—Druse Temple of Worship and its Priests—Refreshments.

Our route led up hills of a most bleak and forbidding aspect, of a most tedious ascent, without the shelter of a tree to shade us from the heat of the sun, except one, a small ever-green oak, under which we took shelter to take our lunch. We traveled over a most desolate region, but would look back and take a view of the sea of Galilee. We travel over much ground, by ascending hills, but the distance when we looked back appeared but little. We came down upon the romantic valley of Safed, whose ruins we saw upon the summit of a hill at considerable distance. This valley was a great level, for it was flowing with streams of water, and filled with gardens upon its sides where the vine was growing in rich abundance, and the almond tree large as a hickory-tree, most beautifully green and loaded with fruit, though as yet quite small. The whole valley was rich in productions peculiar to the East. The mountain-gorges were terrific---we went down some places so steep, that the party were obliged to leave their horses and walk. But the valleys were clothed with verdure: the fig and pomegranate, orange, lemon and vine, put forth their branches in rich luxuriance, wild and romantic as the region appeared.

Here, in Safed, the Sea of Galilee was seen through the mountain-gorges as though it were close by, although we had been all day climbing the hills and going down them to reach it. Upon the cliffs of the mountain are the ruins of a castle destroyed by an earthquake, which commanded one of the most magnificent views of the whole country below, with the sea, Tiberias and the mountains beyond.

In our ride to-day, we came upon the sight of the snow-capped Hermon, and have kept it in sight all the day; our ride was among precipitous hills, as frightful as any we have trod, and scenes of peculiar aspect in bold and frowning cliffs. We are now in a valley sitting in a grotto, and where we camp for the night, and have felt for some hours the force and beauty of the figure of the shadow of a great rock, in a weary land. Here are departments for horses in case of necessity, and a complete protection from rain in a storm. Before we reached here, we met a whole caravan of the Druses, from Mount Lebanon, going down to Tiberias to enjoy the hot-baths. They were all well dressed, women and children veiled to their eyes, and the men well armed, about a hundred in all, we should think. Tiberias is their Saratoga watering place. Before me on this plain lies the Lake Meron, through which the Jordon passes—and towering away on my left hand is Mount Hermon, over whose height we saw the sun rise in magnificent grandeur, casting his rays over this valley of Naphtuli, once blooming in beauty, where the tribes of Israel revelled in its rich luxuriance, now desolate and dreary—where the wandering Bedouin pitches his tent and occupies the ground.

We started this morning from the plains where Joshua slew all the kings and took possession of the land, even unto the Mount Halek that goeth up to Seir, even unto Baal-gad, in the Valley of Lebanon under Mount Hermon. (Josh. 2, xvii.) So Joshua came, and all the people of war with him, against them by the waters of Merom, suddenly, and they fell upon them.

And when all the kings were met together, they came and pitched together at the waters of Merom to fight against Israel. Here Joshua conquered their armies, and hocked their horses and burned their chariots with fire. The grounds were favorable for the mighty armies—the plains so wide and extensive; and hills, for a sudden rush upon their enemies by the circuitous route, winding around among them. The Lake and tributary streams of Jordon, now form one of its most interesting features. The large encampments of the Bedouins form a contrast to some of the other tribes we had seen, their houses were built of cane, like basket-work or bee-hives, giving them a novel appearance in this wild country. They had immense herds of buffalo feeding in the valleys and wallowing in the pools of water like the Hippopotamus. Hundreds of these animals in a drove watched by herdsmen. We sat upon a bank with a reed making a rude kind of music, characteristic of their race. Some arable land which they cultivate with grain, but most of it is pasturage for their cattle, which are very numerous.

We attempted to ford the Jordan, but the stream was too deep and rapid, although very narrow, but we found a bridge higher up, built of stone, safe and strong. We ascended a hill on the other side, almost impossible to climb, it was composed entirely of stone, one lying above another, detached from any kind of earth; such a rocky country as we traveled over surpasses anything of the kind.

We reached a little hill-side, however, a lovely green spot, said to be the site of the city of Dan, with which we most grateful to our sight, where we halted and refreshed ourselves among flowering shrubs and cool breezes under the live-oaks which overshadowed us. This beautiful little hill was isolated and stood alone in the valley, surrounded by mountains on all sides—between the two gorges arose the snow-crowned summit of Hermon of considerable height, forming a variety among the grand and picturesque scenery which surrounded us. We soon approached the ruins of Banias, or Cæsarea Philippi of the scriptures. It is situated in one of the most wild and picturesque regions we ever beheld, where the beautiful and sublime meet to form one of the most lovely sites for a city in the world.

We entered the grotto first, formed in a rock which is one hundred and seventy feet perpendicular; beneath is a fountain under its shelving sides, which looks like a deep pool of water—but seeks an outlet upon a hill-side, where the waters gush forth horizontally at a considerable width, and rush down in a stream, forming one of the tributaries of the Jordon. On the side of the rock, are arched recesses with the sculptured shell in its ceiling, as if desired for a statue—a Greek inscription is seen over one. It is supposed to be devoted to the God Pan. The name of Agrippa is carved over one higher up the rock. The grotto has the appearance of arches beneath, now filled up with earth and rubbish; around upon the side of this perpendicular cliff is a terrace, where a small arched temple is built, which commands a splendid prospect of the wild romantic scenes below. The ascent is difficult, up a ragged footpath, and steps to reach the building, but we were amply repaid for the effort. It appeared to be a fete-day among the Druses, who were assembled to enjoy their sports—about a hundred women and children were dressed in gay costume, enveloped in white veils, but their faces exposed, so we could judge of their features; men also in groups, and nine were engaged in a dance something like the Polka, all locked together and moving in a circle, keeping time with the rude music of the reed, which one young man was playing their natural wild airs with great interest, the party were keeping time and moving with grace; the ladies took no part in the performance, but were priviledged to look at their movements. They seemed to be much engaged in their sports, the object of which we could not tell. We enjoyed the prospect to perfection, which overlooked the ruins of once magnificent city, if we could judge by the remnants which remain—some foundations of temples or palaces upon the terrace surrounded by beautiful water-falls and flowing streams, running in every direction among rocks of the most romantic character; where broken columns and broad, flat stones, which were once pavements or walls of former buildings, scattered about. We rode over bridges and under arches; where the lofty walls were still standing, showing the magnificence of some former designs in courts and squares. The rushing waters of the tributary streams of the Jordon met, and made waterfalls which tumbled down the ledges of the rocks with a continual roar of a torrent, whirling and tumbling like a cataract. Large mounds of earth and square stones which formed the foundations of buildings, rose in magnificence with trees and bushes springing from their crevices.

These ruins were detached, and surrounded with fig and olive trees, growing in wild luxuriance; olive orchards were flourishing near the city, and vegetation was more luxuriant than in other wild places. The summit of the hill, was a thousand feet above the city, crowned with a ruined castle, which may be seen at a great distance.

We rode round the city, in some places in water-conductors made of hewn stone, as the bridge was not seen, and this was over a ravine thickly lined with trees.

People inhabit this village, living in terraced houses on some of the driest spots; the roads and passages, from one place to another, looked fearful.

We left in the morning, passing through one of the most beautiful oak groves we have seen in the country; and at its extremity we looked down over the valley of Naphthula, with Hermon and the mountains beyond, which lined its borders with sublime grandeur—a relief, in this region of rock, delightful to the soul.

This day we left Palestine and passed into another region. Our course lay towards Hoshieza, a large and populous village, embosomed among high and lofty hills. The mountain gorges were frightful, with bold and precipitous sides, we found our way up and down by zig-zag roads.

We came upon the site of a Grecian temple near a little village—pronounced by Dr. Robinson, the most perfect in its design and style of architecture of any in this part of the world—one wall is still standing, composed of very large and massive stones; the cornice is broken, but the corner retain their pilastres and Ionic capitals. The inside is broken, but its niches retain the finish of the artistic style of the Romans. It is situated on the top of a romantic hill, and stands in a field amid olive trees, where nothing correspond with its character, unless it be the bold aspect of nature. It numbers back thousands of years—its history, date and objects, being alike unknown. It is a beautiful specimen of antiquated, workmanship, having the marks of refinement and taste affixed to it.

We left for the city of Hoshieza. This is a wonderful place for the Eastern world, situated in a valley, among hills seven hundred feet high, terraced with trees and houses almost to the top—the roofs of the houses are covered with earth and the walls are of stone. It was one of the most respectable places we have seen. The inhabitants are composed of Druses, Roman Catholics, and Greeks. There are 3000 Druses, the largest sect in the place, an English church, and an American Missionary establishment with a school, a mosque and minaret and the palace of an emir. The country around is very fertile, at least, within its environs. The people are well dressed and amiable, but as soon as our tents were struck in the valley, they were surrounded by crowds of people, hundreds collected to see the strangers; they crowded around our tents and rushed into them as if they had nothing else to do or from idle curiosity, very annoying to us. We had to drive them away. They were handsome in person, at least most of them were, and the children were beautiful. They have such a desire to see how the Europeans dress and to examine their clothes.

In the morning we procured a guide to visit the Druse temple of worship and see the priests. Their buildings were upon the brow of the hill, in a cluster, like a village detached from all other people. There was nothing about any of these houses which looked like a place of worship, but were told that the one into which we were conducted was a place of prayer—a low, mean-looking room, without the least appearance of a chamber, or anything designed for such a purpose. Several priests were present, should think a dozen, who lived in that sacred seclusion—some marry, but most of the number were single. The houses were terraced, with earth upon the top, and steps to go up upon the outside; its roof commanded a fine prospect of the Mediterranean sea, and of the village and the country around. Mount Hermon rose in lofty grandeur beyond, ten thousand feet above the level of the sea.

The priest appeared pleased with our coming, and treated us with kindness; was anxious we should stay dinner, which we declined; they insisted however upon our eating with them, they spread a straw mat under an oak tree, and brought figs, dates, nuts, honey and sweetmeats to refresh us; we could not refuse so much kindness.

They are a singular people, very exclusive, having no intercourse with other sects. They have no stated season of public worship, so our guide told us; but read and pray by themselves. Of their methods we know nothing, and this is the first time we have come in contact with the sect, so numerous in this part of Syria.

We went down the valley again, to see another source of the river Jordon, which issues from a fountain rising beneath a rock, and it rolls off in a stream mingling with other streams, forming one of its chief branches.

We are now within four hours ride from Damascus, having rode all the day along a rough, rocky road through snow banks, along mountain passes many thousand feet above the level of the sea. Snow, in some of the vallies, was lying twenty feet deep, and more. Flowers were blooming by its margin, and the snowdrop was seen in its native soil, in primitive beauty. The purple hyacynth, too, opened its petals to the mountain air, in its own wild home of solitude and silence.

S. B. Thomas.

INTRODUCTION OF PROTESTANTISM INTO MISSISSIPPI.—No. III.

Congregational Church.

Mr. Editor: In all I have seen published on the subject, I discover that the Annalists of the Baptist Church, have committed a variety of errors in attempting to give a history of the origin of their church in Mississippi. This I attribute solely to the want of correct information on the subject, which it was not in their power to obtain at the time and place of writing. Some of these errors I will briefly notice.

First, They confound Richard Curtis senior, with his fifth child, Richard Curtis junior, who was the first Baptist preacher in Mississippi; and, hence, they represent their first preacher as being quite an old man with a large family when he emigrated to this country. This is a mistake; Richard Curtis senior, was an old man with a large family at the time of his removal, but his son Richard Curtis junior, was at that time a young man, only about twenty-five years old, with a small family.

Second, Two of their Annalists, who seem to have derived their information from the same source, affirm that the Baptist Church "was the first Protestant community formed in all the wide region of the South-west, below the Cumberland settlements in middle Tennessee." This is also an error, for as I have shown in a previous number, Rev. Samuel Swayze, with his Congregational Church in the Jersey settlement, had preceded them about ten years.

Third, They are also at fault in fixing the time when their first church, under a regularly ordained minister, was organized. The prevalent opinion seems to be that it was in 1795 or 1796. But this could not have been the case, unless it was done in secret, and without an ordained minister, for according to the best authenticated accounts the Spanish government did not terminate in the Natchez District until the 30th of March, 1798; and such was the avowed and uncompromising hostility of the Catholics to the Baptists, that we cannot believe they would have permitted the organization of a regular church while they had authority to prevent it; moreover, Mr. Curtis fled from his relentless persecutors, on the 23d of August, 1795, and did not return to the country as an ordained minister until the termination of the Spanish rule. In the Spring of 1798 is as early as we can fix the organization of the first regular church after the ordination of Mr. Curtis. While I do not claim exemption from unintentional error, it may be well for me to refer to my available sources for correct information.

First, I am a lineal descendant, on my father's side, from the emigrant family that constituted the first Baptist Church in Mississippi. Second, I am familiar with the uniform family tradition in relation to the facts which I shall narrate. Third, I have in my possession reliable family records dating back one hundred and fourteen years. Fourth, I was born and raised, and now live in the vicinity where this emigrant family connection first settled in this country. And fifth I have conversed with a number of aged persons, who in their youth were familiar with the persons and scenes I shall bring to view. Having said this much by way of introduction to the origin of the Baptist Church in Mississippi, I will approach the subject more directly in my next.

No. IV.

Mr. Editor: About the year 1743 there lived somewhere in the region of Petersburg, Virginia, a newly married couple, of Welch descent, by the name of William and Phebe Jones. Mr. Jones soon after died, leaving a young widow and an only son by the name of John. Within a few years of the death of her husband, Mrs. Jones married the man who will hereafter be known in this narative as Richard Curtis senior, by which marriage they had five sons, and three daughters.

After the marriage of Mrs. Jones to Mr. Curtis, we have no very satisfactory knowledge of the family for about thirty years. At the breaking out of the revolutionary war they were found in South Carolina, on Great Pedee river, not far from the mouth of Black river, and about sixty miles from Charleston. John Jones, the son of Mrs. Curtis by her first marriage, had grown up to manhood, and married as early as 1768. At the declaration of Independence, he ardently espoused the cause of the revolutionists, served in three campaigns against the British and Tories, and was in several battles, including the siege of Charleston. By the close of 1779, Mrs. Jones and the Messrs. Curtis, including his stepfather and half brothers, had rendered themselves so obnoxious to their Tory neighbors by their devotion to the Colonial cause, that they found their situation not only vexatious but perilous. In the meantime several of the leading members of the united family had embraced religion, and joined the Baptist church; among whom were John Jones, William, Benjamin, and Richard Curtis and their wives, John Courtney, who had married Hannah Curtis, and John Stampley, who had married Phebe Curtis, daughters of Richard Curtis Senior. We may safely presume that Richard Curtis senior and his wife were also members of the same church. Richard Curtis junior was a licensed preacher at the time of their removal from South Carolina.

While they were annoyed by "wars and rumors of wars" at home, they had heard much said about the salubrious climate, rich lands, exhaustless range, and abundance of game in the Natchez country, and being oppressed in mind, and well nigh exhausted in property by the horrors of war at their very doors, they determined to seek a peaceful home in the far off Western region. Accordingly in the Spring of 1780, they proceeded by land across the country to the Holston river in the north-eastern corner of the State of Tennessee. There they paused to build their boats, during which time they raised a crop of corn for the sustenance of their families. When the water had attained sufficient depth for navigation, about the latter end of that year, they, with other emigrant families, embarked all their earthly substance in three large and well built flat boats, and committing themselves to the protection of God, commenced their perilous voyage.

Such were the natural difficulties in the way of navigation in those early times, that it was, at best, a hazardous undertaking to descend the Holston, Tennessee, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers in such water craft as they were then able to construct; but what made it doubly hazardous was the belligerent stand which the Cherokee Indians had taken against all emigration through their country. They often availed themselves of narrows, shoals, and sudden turns in the Holston and Tennessee rivers to attack emigrant boats. Our voyagers being fully aware of that fact, went as well prepared for it as they could, and kept a constant watch for the approach of their stealthy foe. We, who have had "peace and truth in our days," think it strange that our forefathers would thus, not only peril their own lives, but also the lives of their wives and little ones; but they had already become inured to the horrors of war, and viewed such adventures very differently from what we do. These emigrants, for the sake of mutual protection, agreed to float as near each other as convenient. The foremost boat contained Richard Curtis senior, and his immediate family, including John Jones and his family, and his own sons and daughters with their families. The second boat contained two brothers by the name of Daniel and William Ogden, and a man by the name of Perkins, and their families, most of whom were Baptists. I have no record of the names of those in the third boat. They seem to have fallen in with the other boats for the sake of protection in descending to Natchez. They had in some way contracted the small pox, and to prevent its spread to the other boats, they were required to float a few hundred yards in the rear. After floating unmolested for several days, the hostile savages espied the boats somewhere below the mouth of Clinch river, and fixed on a short bend in the Tennessee river near the north-western corner of Georgia, as the place of attack. The foremost boat, having to float near the shore to keep in the channel, was violently assailed by the lurking Cherokees. All hands on board commenced a vigorous and well directed defence. Mrs. Jones held up a thick poplar stool between her eldest son, William, then in his twelfth year, and the bullets, while he plied the oar; and it was well she did, for it was pierced by one or more bullets. Mrs. Jones, after the danger was over laughingly remarked "that their guns were very weak, as they did not make a very deep impression on the stool." Another lady heroically took the steering oar from her husband, that he might ply his rifle on the foe, and with unfaltering courage guided the boat until disabled by a wound in the back. Hannah Courtney was grazed on the head with a ball, and Jonathan Curtis was slightly wounded on the wrist; but, so far as I know, no life was lost. The second boat, in the mean time, having passed the point of attack, floated by unharmed. The exulted and blood-thirsty savages now directed their whole force to the capture of the third and last boat, and, as it passed the narrows, they boarded it in full force, and killed all on board except one lady, whom they retained as a captive for several years, until, by treaty, she was restored to her friends. But this was a dear-bought victory to the Cherokees, for either from the captured lady, or goods they contracted the small pox, which passed through their villages like the destroying angel, until multitudes of them died. When suffering from the raging fever and thirst, occasioned by the terrible epidemic, they sought relief by lying in the waters of the Tennessee, which only made it the more fatal. Their descendants have, to this day, a traditional horror of that terrible pestilence. It was impossible, from the slow and unwieldly movements of their flat boats, for those who had escaped to round to time enough to afford the captured boat any assistance, even if they had not been so far outnumbered as to render the attempt worse than fruitless; so with gratitude to God for their deliverance, and sadness and sorrow for their lost fellow-voyagers, they pursued their dangerous way, until they landed in safety at the mouth of Coles creek, about twenty miles above Natchez, to the eastward and southward of which they made their settlements.

J. G. Jones.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

"Home," Claiborne County, Dec. 24, 1858.

Mr. Editor: I improve the earliest opportunity since my return from Woodville, to give you such of the proceedings of the Mississippi Conference, as may interest your readers. You were present, I believe, from the second day, to the close of the session, and will doubtless favor your readers with an editorial notice of the acts and doings of the Conference.

The various interests of the Church were duly considered, both in Lay-session and the Conference. The Educational, Missionary, and Periodical causes, were reported upon as usual by committees appointed for that purpose. Centenary College and Sharon Female College were both represented as in prosperous circumstances. These are the only strictly Conference Schools we have, and were both recommended to the patronage of our people. Favorable mention is made also, in the report on Education, of the following schools, academies and colleges, they being mostly, if not altogether under the management and control of ministers and members of our church, viz: Madison College, at Sharon, Madison county, Miss.; "Southern Female College," near Rocky Springs, in Claiborne county, under the Presidency of Dr. Thomas H. Capers; "Port Gibson Female Collegiate Academy;" "Mount Hermon Female Institute," near Clinton, Miss.; "Young Ladies Institute," under the direction of the Misses Chamberlain, Natchez, Miss.

A resolution (proposed by a special committee, to whom the subject was referred,) was adopted, authorizing the Presiding Elder of the Clinton (La.) District, in connection with the Quarterly Conference of Clinton Station, to employ an agent to solicit aid in the establishment of a Female school of high order at that place, to be under the patronage of the Mississippi Conference.

As we propose the publication of our minutes in pamphlet form, I conclude not to send entire reports to the Christian Advocate.

The action of the Committee of the Whole, in lay-session resulted in a more satisfactory report on this subject than we have had for some time; and yet there was one feature wanted in this report, which the committee could not supply, i. e. a detailed account of our Domestic Missions. The preachers who occupy missionary ground ought to come up to Conference, prepared to report the precise condition of their work, and a full description of their mode of operation during the year. The Secretary of our Conference Missionary Society, under the present plan, can only report the condition of the finances. This is only repeated by the Treasurer, and we are unable to present our people with such account of our missionary operations as is furnished in some of the other Conferences.

You heard Bro. Lambuth's (our China Missionary) letter read to the Conference. You saw the sensation it produced. As a Conference we should be profoundly grateful that we have such representatives in that far off field, as our beloved William and Mary Lambuth. There is in many portions of our Conference the, liveliest solicitude for their success and happiness.

There had been some mismanagement in some way, of certain lands intended for their benefit, which had been donated by particular friends and placed under the direction of the Board of Managers of the Parent Missionary Society. The Mississippi Conference took decisive action upon this subject, and resolved, if possible, to secure the directions of these funds, according to the original design of the donors. We were pleased to learn, on reaching New Orleans after the adjournment of our Conference, that the Venerable T. C. Thornton, the devoted, enthusiastic friend of the mission, has ascertained that the sum of $500 or more perhaps, of the funds above mentioned were on deposit in that city, and subject to the order of the Mississippi Conference. Rev. J. R. Lambuth, the father of our missionary, was authorized by the Conference to forward this money to his son, by the most direct route. So, we now have hope, that the aid and relief we promised, will soon reach our friends in China. The Missionary report, or such portions as may be deemed important, will be published.

The Mississippi Conference adopted the New Orleans Christian Advocate, and appointed B. M. Drake, Wm. H. Watkins and J. J. Wheat, as members of the Publishing Committee. Entire satisfaction was expressed with the educational management of the Advocate, with the exception that some thought Mr. Gillespie, ought not to be too severe on the Colonization Society.

The Quarterly Review, Home Circle, and Sunday School Visitor, were each recommended to the patronage of the Church and people.

The great question of a Conference Depository, came up in due course, and was discussed by two or three brethren. The "Plan of the Financial Secretary" was not adopted by the Mississippi Conference. The Resolution approving this plan was laid on the table. I send herewith the Resolutions that were adopted on this subject as they passed the Conference. We have a Conference "Book and Tract Society" with us, already chartered and controlled by share holders, constituting a joint-stock company. Many of the Conference were unwilling to acknowledge our ownership of this establishment. But by a test-vote, it was determined that we should recognize this as a Conference enterprize, at least so far as we had the right under its charter. The Conference then recommended that this be conformed as far as could be, consistently with said charter, to the plan prepared by the Financial Secretary.

You have already been furnished a list of the appointments. I can only furnish the aggregate statistics for the year. The entire table would occupy too much space. Total white membership, including probationers, 18,157, Colored members and probationers, 14,500. Local Preachers, (D's and E's included) 207. This exhibit shows an increase over last year in the white membership of 1115. A decrease in the colored membership, of 303. And in number of Local Preachers, 2. Some of our colored missions were not reported, and it is possible that a full report would at least show that we have had no great falling-off in this department of our work.

Four of our beloved brethren had died during the year, viz: Preston Cooper, Green M. Rogers, Benjamin J. Woodward and Samuel Dawson. These were all on the superannuated list. They had served the Church faithfully in their day. Two of them especially had labored long, in the cause of Christ—travelled extensively, Preston Cooper and Green M. Rogers. The other two had not so long been in the effective work. They were each of them beloved while living, and their death is a loss to the Church. They rest now from their labors, no doubt their works will follow them.

The following preachers were admitted on trial; Nathaniel S. Cornell, William B. Lewis, Andrew J. Wheat, William Glass, William H. Lyon, J. J. Millsaps, C. G. Andrews, R. J. Jones, Jr., James C. Taylor, N. B. Young and Robert B. Downer. From the representations given of these brethren, we have certainly a valuable addition to our effective force.

Richard T. Henmington, W. W. Graves, R. Abby, W. H. Scales and H. Copeland, were admitted into full connection, and W. B. Johnson, re-admitted. Located—James Walton and W. H. Germany and H. Avent, at their own request.

George T. Vickers, T. M. Ward and J. W. Adams, are the Supernumeraries. James Owen, J. J. E. Hird, J. B. Higginbotham, J. M. Turner, T. Clinton, P. James and H. Mullins, Superannunted.

Our Missionary collections amounted to $14,236 81. Of this amount, the Bayou Pierre Circuit paid, I think, $1960. This was the Banner Circuit; and next to this, if I remember rightly, the Society at Rocky Springs, Mississippi, gave the most to this cause.

The Conference Stewards reported, that the sum of $7,766 was necessary to meet deficits, and the claims of supernumerates, widows and orphans. Of this amount, however, only $3205, 90 was collected. They settled with the claimants accordingly.

A financial plan was adopted in lay-session, which I will furnish for publication, by which we hope to improve somewhat. I have noted all I can get now,

H. J. Harris, *Secretary.*

Reports:

For the purpose of securing uniformity in our financial operations, your committee recommend the following

Plan:

First, The Preachers in Charge shall, at the earliest convenience of those concerned, call a meeting of the Stewards who shall ascertain the amount needed in support the preacher or preachers on their Circuit or Station, as also the amounts appertioned by the District Stewards or Presiding Elder, to meet the claims of the Presiding Elder and of the superannuated Preachers, their wives, and the widows and orphans;

Second, This amount shall be divided out among the entire membership, according to the respective ability of each—by the Stewards, or, by a Committee of from three to six of each church, chosen from among the members thereof;

Third, The Stewards, or Committee provided for in the second item, shall notify each member as soon thereafter as practicable, of the amount assessed to him or her; or any other method they may deem best.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

L. Ercanbrack, Chairman;
H. Jones,
J. P. Thomas,
Jno. H. Stone.

The said Committee to whom was entrusted the duty of devising a plan for raising funds for the purpose of meeting the claims of our Bishops, superannuated Preachers, their wives, children, widows and orphans, ask leave to report that they have given the matter due consideration; and, as the result of their deliberation, would respectfully present the following

Plan:

First, It shall be the duty of the Financial Committee of the Conference to ascertain, at each Conference, the whole amount necessary to meet the claims of the Bishops, superannuated Preachers, their wives and children, and the widows and orphans, for the succeeding year;

Second, It shall be the duty of said Committee to make an apportionment of this amount to the Presiding Elder's Districts, according to their respective abilities;

Third, It shall be the duty of the District Stewards, and, in case of failure on their part, of the Presiding Elder of each District, to apportion to the several Stations and Circuits of the District, according to their several abilities, the amount thus assessed;

Fourth, It shall be the duty of the Stewards of each Station and Circuit to collect and deliver to the Preacher in Charge, Presiding Elder, or Lay Delegate of said Charge, the amount to them assessed, to be paid over at Conference to the credit of said Station or Circuit;

Fifth, To all Circuits, which the Presiding Bishop and Committee on Missions shall deem unable to support a Preacher, an appropriation shall be made from the funds of the Missionary Society, sufficient to insure the disciplinary allowance of the preacher or preachers of said Charge.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

L. Ercanbrack, Ch. } Preachers.
H. Jones, }
J. R. Lambuth, }
Jno. H. Stroud, } Lay Delegates.
J. P. Thomas, }

Amendment to Report:

Sixth, It shall be the duty of the Preacher in Charge, to furnish the Annual Conference a full statement certified to by the Recording Steward, of the amount of money allowed him for his support by the Board of Stewards of his Circuit or Station, and the amount of such sum collected and paid to him; also, the amount of money collected for the support of the Bishop, superannuated Preachers, their wives and children, and the widows and orphans.

THE BOOK OF RUTH.

It is said that Dr. Samuel Johnson on one occasion had gathered around him that select circle of literary friends, who often met to hear the recitations of each other's productions of genius, or to listen to such results of literary discovery as any one might find among the unknown relics stowed away in the corners of great libraries, or among restored fragments of ancient learning which were now and then brought to light. At this interview the celebrated critic and essayist read to his friends what he said was a pastoral in prose, or what they might call a Bucolic or a Georgic, if they could give it a name, and locate its authorship and character. After reading from some manuscript or scattered leaves this entire book of Ruth, his literary associates were enraptured with admiration. They inquired where such an original and matchless production had originated; how it came to be known? and they declared that in all their classical readings they had never seen it, nor the like of it; and that such a relic of literature was now destined to immortality. The reader at length told them that this literary gem could be found in their printed Bibles, far back among the unread records of the Jewish judges and kings; and that, in neglecting these ancient chronicles for heathen classics and for modern literature, they had overlooked the fountain of the purest learning.

Valuable and Rare Book.—A minister has left for sale, at the Depository of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, No. 821 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, a copy of the first edition of the Greek Testament by Erasmus, printed in 1516. A quarto, well bound, and a most beautiful specimen of early typography. The present owner intends that the proceeds of the sale shall be a donation to the Colportage Fund of the Board of Publication. Price thirty dollars. May it find a speedy purchaser.

The purest and finest impression of the Bible is to have it well printed on the reader's heart.

MILTON ON SELF-ESTEEM.

But there is yet a more ingenuous and noble degree of honest shame, or, call it if you will an esteem, whereby men bear an inward reverence toward their own persons. And if the love of God, as a fire sent from heaven to be ever kept alive upon the altars of our hearts, be the first principle of all godly and virtuous actions in men, this pious and just honouring of ourselves is the second, and may be thought as the radical moisture and fountain-head, whence every laudable and worthy enterprise issues forth. And although I have given it the name of a liquid thing, yet it is not incontinent to bound itself, as humid things are, but hath in it a most restraining and powerful abstinence to start back, and glob itself upward from the mixture of any ungenerous and unbeseeming motion, or any soil wherewith it may peril to sustain itself. Something I confess it is to be ashamed of evil-doing in the presence of any; and to reverence the opinion and the countenance of a good man rather than a bad, fearing almost to be virtuous; yet this is but still the fear of infamy, and many such, when they find themselves alone, saving their reputation, will compound with other scruples, and come to a close treaty with their dearer vices in secret. But he that holds himself in reverence and due esteem, both for the dignity of God's image upon him, and for the price of his redemption, which he thinks is visibly marked upon his forehead, accounts himself both a fit person to do the noblest and godliest deeds, and much better worth than to deject and defile, with such a debasement, and such a pollution as sin is, himself so highly ransomed and ennobled to a new friendship and filial relation with God. Nor can he fear so much the offence and reproach of others, as he dreads and would blush at the reflection of his own severe and modest eye upon himself, if it should see him doing or imagining that which is sinful, though in the deepest secrecy. How shall a man know to do himself this right, how to perform his honorable duty of estimation and respect towards his own soul and body? which way will lead him best to the hill-top of sanctity and goodness above which there is no higher ascent but to the love of God, which from this self-pious regard cannot be asunder? No better way doubtless, than to let him duly understand, that as he is called by the high calling of God, to be holy and pure, so is he by the same appointment ordained, and by the church's call admitted, to such offices of discipline in the church, to which his own spiritual gifts, by the example of apostolic institution, have authorized him. For we have learned that the scornful term of laic, the consecrating of temples, carpets, and table-cloths, the railing in of a repugnant and contradictive mount Sinai in the gospel, as if the touch of a lay Christian, who is nevertheless God's living temple, could profane dead judaisms, the exclusion of Christ's people from the offices of holy discipline though the pride of a usurping clergy, causes the rest to have an unworthy and abject opinion of themselves, to approach to holy duties with a slavish fear, and to unholy doing with a familiar boldness. For seeing such a wide and terrible distance between religious things and themselves, and that in respect of a wooden table, and the perimeter of holy ground about it, a flagon pot, and a linen corporal, the priests esteem their ladyships unhallowed and unclean, they fear religion with such a fear as loves not and think the purity of the gospel too pure for them, and that any uncleanness is more suitable to their unconsecrated estate. But when every good Christian, thoroughly acquainted with all those glorious privileges of sanctification and adoption, which render him more sacred than any dedicated altar or element, shall be restored to his right in the church, and not excluded from such place of spiritual government, as his Christian abilities, and his approved good life in the eye and testimony of the church shall prefer him to, this and nothing sooner will open his eyes to a wise and true valuation of himself, (which is so requisite and high a point of Christianity,) and will stir him up to walk worthy the honourable and grave employment wherewith God and the church hath dignified him; not fearing lest he should meet with some outward holy thing in religion, which his lay-touch or presence might profane; but lest something unholy from within his own heart should dishonor and profane in himself that priestly unction and clergy-right wherein Christ hath entitled him. Then would the congregation of the Lord soon recover the true likeness and visage of what she is indeed, a holy generation, a royal priesthood, a saintly communion, the household and city of God.

AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

We give another article, says the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, respecting the American Sunday-School Union, and hope it may be the last. We believe our readers are growing tired of the discussion, and have fully made up their minds about it, as we have allowed both sides to speak largely enough. The question is simple, and embraces about the following points:

1. The American Sunday-School Union has no direct relation to our church. We have a Sunday-School Union of our own, and it suffices for our wants.

2. There are Methodists in the management of the American Sunday-school Union, good men, who have a perfect personal right to be there.

3. As most of the denominations represented in its management are Calvanistic, its theology, it is alledged by Methodists, is liable to be tinged by Calvanism, notwithstanding its rule not to be sectarian.

4. Its agents and colporteurs are not sufficiently explicit in explaining the relation, or rather non-relation, of the Methodist Episcopal church to it. They have very generally, according to our correspondents, given a vague if not a false impression on this subject.

5. The correction of this last difficulty could easily be made by the proper instruction of agents by the authorities of the Union. The great grievance alledged by Methodists is, that the authorities do not give such instruction. The main controversy could be ended by their attention to this point, and we urge the duty upon them; they will lose more than they can possibly gain by its neglect, and the hostile discussions thereby occasioned. The American Sunday-School Union has its appropriate sphere in the land, especially in destitute places; Methodists do not wish to impair its legitimate usefulness. They would feel it a sin to do so. Let the Union then save them the necessity of further disputing about this matter, and may God bless both parties with wisdom and charity to do well their rightful works.

QUARTERLY REVIEW.

Brethren in different Conferences have manifested much interest in the Southern *Quarterly Review*, and have resolved to make extra efforts for its continuance and support. The Agent has been so far encouraged as to determine upon the issuance of the first number for 1859. It will, however, be sent to no one who has not paid in advance. He is determined to adhere to the cash principle. Those, therefore, who wish to receive the Quarterly, will accompany the order with the money, $2. To those who have subscribed, we will send the January number promptly. It may be that we have not received the post-office address of all who have subscribed. If any of our brethren fail to receive the first number, they will greatly oblige us by giving their names and post-offices correctly, and they shall be furnished without delay.

We have published a large number of extra copies, that we may be able to supply those who may desire to subscribe for the work during the first quarter of the year. Send on subscribers, brethren, and sustain this excellent work.

Agent.

Good on the Violin.—"Well, Mr. Robinson, and how does your son get on with his violin?" "Astonishingly! there were fourteen of us playing together last night and he took the lead." "Capital—admirable!" "Yes, and he kept it so well, sir, that none of us could catch him!"

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Terms—$2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1859.

BOOKS!!

Any volume of Books at Nashville prices. Send orders to KENDRICK & MCTYEIRE.

THE NEW VOLUME.

The first number of the next volume of the *New Orleans Christian Advocate*, will be the issue of February the 3d—that will be our New Year's Day. Have we not a right to hope that our friends will send us a "New Year's Gift," in the shape of a large list of new subscribers, with the money in advance? Will not each preacher, each friend, each reader, remember us on that occasion? We trust so. We are too modest to say more on this subject.

We shall print a larger edition than usual of that issue, so that new subscribers, received for a few weeks afterward, may get the back numbers, and thus commence with the volume—a thing very desirable. Those commencing then will always know when their year is out, and when they ought to renew.

The commencement of a new volume is a time when it is usual for some to discontinue. We trust we shall receive no such New Year's message as that. We wish to retain all our old subscribers, and get thousands of new ones.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

Rev. J. B. Powers, Harpersville Circuit, Ala. Conf., sends us nine new subscribers, by the *first letter* after Conference. What would be the result, before the end of the year, if he should keep on at this rate, and if all our preachers should be equally industrious and energetic in your behalf! O for an awakening in this matter! Would that we could send the *Advocate*, as a messenger of peace and love, and as a means of intellectual and social quickening and refinement, into twenty thousand families, instead of only seven thousand! What a power would be exerted, for the awakening and conversion of souls, for the sanctification of the Church, for the dissemination of right sentiments, for the comfort of the bereaved and afflicted and poor, for the right training of the children!

And brother Powers proves that a circuit or station, where the interests of the *Advocate* are attended to, is generally prosperous otherwise. He says:

I closed my first round yesterday. This is my second year on this work. Our prospects are good. Last year we received 250 on trial, and they stand firm—the Christmas Holidays have not led many astray. There seems to be a good religious influence all around the work; we look for a gracious revival this year. Our prayer is, "O Lord revive thy work." I send you nine new subscribers, and will soon send you some more. We have set in to build a parsonage, and intend to complete it before we stop. We have over one hundred dollars subscribed in a few days; no difficulty in the way, if we go to work in earnest. We will have it done by Spring, ready for use.

"SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY."

The name and doings of this Society have been before the public for years. It reports itself as doing a considerable amount of good, and in many religious newspapers, of a certain class, very earnest commendations of it are to be found. We have decided objections to it.

1st. *Its Societarianism.* It is a voluntary society professedly organized for the purpose of advancing the *Cause* of Christ; and yet it is wholly disconnected with, and independent of the *Church* of Christ. It is true it is not by itself in this feature. But this is against it instead of for it. It is a new addition to the strength of that already gigantic evil, which we will call "*Societarianism*," which is threatening to swallow up the Church of God altogether.

We have heard much talk of the conflict of Christianity and Infidelity; of Protestantism with Romanism; of Evangelical Religion with Sacramentarianism; of Orthodoxy with Latitudinarianism. But the time is coming, we apprehend, when the most dangerous conflict will be between the Church of Christ and Societarianism. Give this view to largest possible application, and you will understand what we mean. Societies are even now seeking to usurp the perogatives, as "the pillar and ground of the truth," and the instrumentality of the world's reformation and conversion, which belong only, and that by divine appointment, to the Church of God.

2d. *Its Northernism.* Its name, "*Southern Aid* Society," is an offence; as though the South were a missionary field, whose heathen were to be evangelised by the benevolent contributions and labors of Northern Christians and ministers. Any Southern man, or minister, or church, receiving aid from such a society, has a spirit unworthy the soil and latitude. It is perfectly right and proper for any church to raise missionary money, or church-extension money, where it pleases, and expend it where it pleases. But that a society should be established in the North, to raise money for the South, is a presumption not to be tolerated.

3d. *Its Sectarianism.* The name is a deception, intentional, we fear. It seems to be catholic, intended to aid destitute churches and ministers of whatever denomination. Whereas, the real state of the case is about as follows: A missionary or minister of a certain denomination goes to Texas, or Louisiana, or Arkansas, or to any other State where that *denomination* has but little strength, and writes back to the North for aid from the above society, representing the country as in "great religious destitution." When, in most cases, *other* denominations have ministers, churches, stations, circuits, sunday-schools, camp-meetings and revivals, all over the very region in question. So that "money is obtained under false pretenses," the country is misrepresented and injured, the labors and successes of other christian denominations are ignored—What for? For sectarian purposes.

4th. *Its Invidious.* It makes a great show in anniversaries, annual reports, annual addresses, and the like; but it does not tell exactly what it has done, where it has done it, by whom it has done it, unto whom it has done it, the amount in each case, and how it has been applied. These things are all secret. Why? Ah! "There's the rub."

In the last *Nashville Advocate*, which, we presume, had not the supervision of the editor, as he had hardly got to work so soon after his return from the Louisiana Conference, we were surprised to see, in the letter of a New York correspondent, a long and laudatory account of the recent anniversary of the above society, with not a word of editorial comment. Are our church-papers to advertise these sinister interests, and gratis at that?

THE OLDEST WORKING METHODIST PREACHER.

Daniel Webb, of Providence Conference, is the oldest effective Methodist preacher in the United States, if not in the world. The *New Bedford Mercury* says: This gentleman, so well known in this city and elsewhere as one of the most remarkable preachers and worthiest of men, has been passing a few days with his son, Otis Webb. In 1831, the venerable man succeded the Rev. Timothy Merritt in the Elm-street Methodist Episcopal Church of this city. He labored in that church two years with great acceptance. He preached last Sabbath at the Fourth street Methodist Episcopal Church, and in the evening attended a Conference meeting at the Allen-street Vestry. He has been more than sixty years in the ministry, and is now, we believe, the oldest active Methodist preacher in the United States.

THE CASE OF JUDGE WATROUS.

The name of this distinguished gentleman—distinguished alike for his eminent abilities and high position—has, for many years, been before the country, charged with official corruption, in his capacity as Federal Judge of the District of Texas. Twice has the case been before Congress—once before a Committee of the House, and recently before the House itself. The *professed* object, on the part of his accusers, was, in both cases, to procure his impeachment by the House, that he might be sent to the bar of the Senate for trial. In the first case, the Committee, after a full examination of all the evidence, refused to recommend the House to impeach him. In the second case, the Committee recommended the House to impeach him, which that body has recently refused to do. In the latter case, if we are rightly informed, he, and his most intimate friends, courted the impeachment, that he might have the benefit of a full and fair investigation. But this the House has refused, some of the most able and intelligent men of the Union, Mr. Stephens of Georgia among them, after a thorough sifting of the case, declaring that the charges had no foundation. His case is precisely similar to that of an accused man against whom a grand jury has refused to find a bill.

We have lived in Texas for several years, and traveled extensively over its territory. We know Judge Watrous well, and have known him but to esteem and love him, as a Christian, a gentleman, and a judge of eminent abilities and great industry; and we have taken some pains to become informed in regard to the charges against him. And, as we have before said in the *Texas Advocate*, we are possessed of a decided conviction that he is an innocent and persecuted man. We may be in error; if so, our consolation will be, if it is made to appear, that we were honestly and conscientiously so. In that case, we shall be as ready and frank to admit it, as we now are to express our present opinion. This opinion is confirmed by the fact, that some of the best and most eminent legal men in Texas, who personally *know* the whole history of the case, positively assert his innocence, and the frivolousness or maliciousness of the charges. And we have yet to find the first man, whose position and legal knowledge gave him distinguished influence, who asserted, on the ground of personal knowledge, the truth of any of the charges.

But, as it seems impossible to end the case otherwise, we regret that the House did not send him to the Senate for trial. But this, we imagine, was not Judge Watrous' fault. The case has been decided in his favor by the House—equivalent to a declaration of his innocence—by a body as competent to decide as is the Senate; and the case should be regarded by the country as finally settled. With the evidence before them, had there been crime, it *could not* have escaped the scrutiny of the House. It should be remembered that it is an easy thing to make charges against a man, in many cases more than he can clear up in a life-time. Judge Watrous' friends assert, whether true or not we cannot tell, that the object is, to continually agitate the charges, but to never let the case reach a final investigation—thus perpetually annoying and injuring him before the uninitiated public. The question is often asked, "Why does he not resign?" The reply of his friends is, "this would be granting all that is sought by his accusers, besides tacitly admitting the truth of their charges, and thus blackening his name by his own act." In the mean time, let it be remembered, that none of Judge Watrous' decisions, against which complaints have been made, has ever been reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States, if we are correctly informed.

SOUTHERN METHODISM IN OREGON.

The *Pacific Methodist* says that the introduction of our Church into Oregon has been only a question of time, and it will not remain a question at all much longer. The cry, Come and help us, has been made again and again, and has elicited a heart-response every time. In the Pacific Conference we have the men ready to go the moment they can be spared with a due regard to the claims of the work already on their hands here. That period is at hand, we trust, and the probabilities are, that immediately after the arrival of Bishop Pierce, the pioneer band of Southern Methodist preachers will take up their march for Oregon. We know a dozen who are ready to go at the bidding of the church.

We have before us a letter from an intelligent christian gentleman in Oregon, urging speedy action on the part of the Pacific Conference with regard to the organization of our church there. The writer mentions several prominent points at which ministers of our church are needed, and would be favorably received. "Especially would this be the case," says the writer, "if the right kind of men were sent—men of one business, and men who will emphatically *mind their own business*. Send us good men—men of God, that have the *Spirit* and the *power*." Ah, yes! these are the men needed everywhere. May God multiply the number of such! "I am satisfied [we quote from the letter] that it is the duty of our Southern brethren to send ministers of the gospel to Oregon, notwithstanding it may appear for a time the day of small things. If they are the true ministers of Christ, they will not despise such."

THE COLONIZATION CAUSE.

Some time since, we published an editorial adverse to the Colonization cause, and deprecintory of the Liberian enterprise. We knew not, then, that some of our best friends, and some of the oldest and wisest of our ministers, had been, and were still, its stanuch advocates. At the Mississidpi Conference, while we were on the floor, representing the interests of the paper, objection was made to the article named. Rev. Henry J. Harris, Secretary of the Conference, in a communication in this paper, alludes to it. It was an objection not by the *Conference* but by *individuals*. But we have no desire to discuss the matter. Our own individual opinion has already been expressed, somewhat thoughtlessly perhaps. However, we only ask the same charity from those of opposing opinions that we extend to them.

Were it not for the attacks of Northern papers, the organs of our church would never agitate any question connected with Slavery. Abolitionists are responsible for *free negrodom*—a growing social and political disease—and let them be responsible for its cure, without our help. The Southern, and only true philosophy, for the remedy of this evil—which increasingly afflicts the North—is, to place them back again in their true and happiest relation, as Paul did with Onesimus. Let the South not stultify herself by the partial adoption of a different philosophy.

FENCE RIDING.

Judge Green, of the Lebanon (Tenn.) Law-school, some time last year, wrote a letter to the American Tract Society, in which he admitted that "slavery is an evil, morally, socially, and politically;" and declared that he did not defend it. He was attacked in several papers, particularly those of Montgomery, Ala. Of this he has made great complaint, in his attempts at defence. We judge that all sensible people will know how to class him, without any help from his pen, or from resolutions passed by his students. Connection with these "societies," located in northern cities, and trying to "ride the fence" on this subject, always gets men into trouble, sooner or later. "If thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light," etc. There is a "philosophy" in these societarian connections, as well as in certain ecclesiastical and literary ones, that facts will develop after awhile.

PERSONAL.

Rev. William H. Watkins.

We have heretofore forgotten to call attention to the fact that the name of Rev. W. H. Watkins was omitted, we know not how, in the list of appointments of the Mississippi Conference, published, some time since, in this paper. He is stationed, for the present year, at Kingston. We learn that he is editing the papers of the late Dr. Winans, and that before long, the public may expect to be favored with the publication of part of them, at least. Mr. Watkins is well prepared, as to literary taste and judgment, for the charge of so important an undertaking.

Rev. Franklin C. Wilkes.

We notice that our friend and brother, Rev. Dr. Wilkes, is Presiding Elder of the Galveston District, Texas Conference, and also Biblical Lecturer at Soule University. He is eminently qualified for both places. There are few preachers, in Texas or elsewhere, possessing more analytical power, or a more pungent style, than Dr. Wilkes. He has taken a high position in Texas as a preacher of the gospel. We are glad that Texas appreciates the interest she has in him.

Rev. James C. Wilson.

James C. Wilson, distinguished as a soldier, a lawyer, an orator, a statesman, and a gentleman, has received, during the past year, that higher

"honor that descends from God,"

in being made the instrument, as pastor of the Church at Gonzales, in the conversion of many souls, there and in the surrounding country. We see that he is returned to Gonzales for the present year. Texas, and the whole Church, has a large and deep interest in him. May the Lord bless him abundantly!

Rev. Lewis B. Whipple.

Bishop Pierce, with that wise and discriminating foresight which characterizes him, has returned Mr. Whipple to the important charge in Galveston for another year. Having had the yellow fever last year, and being a devoted and able minister of the gospel, there was a peculiar propriety in his return. When we left Galveston, the first of last July, we never saw a Church under better pastoral cultivation than his. Young in years, much usefulness is before him, if he lives.

Rev. E. E. Wiley, D. D.

President Wiley writes to the *Nashville Advocate* of a gracious revival at Emory and Henry College. He says: Up to this time eighty of our students have joined the Church on probation, and forty have professed religion. Among these are many of our most substantial and promising young men. There has not been much of the noisy or boisterous in this work; occasionally, however, the shout of a new-born soul is heard amidst the sobs of penitents and rejoicings of experienced believers. A deep conviction for sin, and of the reality of religion, as well as a fixed purpose to find pardon in Christ, constitute the elements of the feeling which prevails in our College community. Inexpressible is our gratitude to God for these displays of his grace in the hearts of these young men."

Rev. W. J. Sasnett, D. D.

The *Columbus Ga. Times*, speaking of East Alabama Male College says: The College building is said to be one of the most beautiful and imposing structures of the kind in the Union. The endowment fund is to be about one hundred thousand dollars, about seventy-five thousand of which is already received. This College and endowment altogether, is a noble scheme, which, when completed, will remain an enduring monument to the noble and generous people who are engaged in the enterprise. The Trustees, at a recent meeting, unanimously elected Dr. W. J. Sasnett, now President of La Grange College, as the President of the Alabama College. In this selection, they have displayed great wisdom and judgment. Dr. Sasnett enjoys a wide and brilliant reputation in the world of letters and the cause of education. He is yet comparatively a young man, in the prime of life, and in the vigor of manhood.

Rev. R. H. Rivers, D. D.

A Correspondent of the *Nashville Advocate*, gives an account of a revival in progress at Florence Wesleyan University, and thus speaks of President Rivers: "The various chairs in the College are filled with an able Faculty, with Dr. Rivers at their head as President. Dr. R. is no ordinary man, but is eminently qualified for his station, and works with a will. The principal elements which enter into his composition being brain and nerves; when the former acts the latter takes fire, and he consequently moves with the energy of a steam-engine. He labors immensely, delivering ten lectures, of an hour each, every week, besides preaching once, and sometimes twice, on Sabbath. With such a man at its head, any institution ought to succeed."

Rev. James Porter, D. D.

A few days since we had the pleasure of a visit from Dr. Porter, one of the Book Agents of the Northern Methodist Church at New York. We also enfoyed an evening's conversation with him around our own fireside. Representing, as we regard him, the very straitest type of New England Methodist preachers, we confess to a rare pleasure in having him for a time in association with us of the extreme Southwest. The comparison of notes in such cases is both pleasant and profitable. Some New Englanders may somewhat modify their views of our institutions by visits South; but not so with Dr. Porter. We suppose, however, he regards us as incorrigible, as we regard him. But we have long since learned, and felt anew in our intercourse with Dr. Porter, that men of views as wide asunder as the poles may be brethren in Christ.

Rev. Geo. W. Carter.

The *Memphis Advocate* says: "Rev. G. W. Carter D. D., of the Virginia Conference, but now a transfer to ours, was with us last Sabbath. He preached a most *excellent, pointed, practical* sermon to a large and attentive audience at Ashury Chapel in the morning, and also in the afternoon at the State Female College. Brother Carter enters upon his duties in the Mississippi University forthwith." We join with our brother of the *Memphis Advocate* in welcoming Dr. Carter to the Southwest.

RESULTS IN INDIA.

At a recent missionary meeting in Liverpool, the Chairman, Rev. C. M. Birrell, alluding to a statement made by Sir J. Brooke, the rajah of Serawak, that Christian missions up to this time had proved a failure, and that no progress had been made with the Mohammedan and the Hindoo, stated that the actual and perceptible fruits of the missionary labors of Baptists in India had been proceeding at a constantly augmenting ratio. From 1793 to 1803 there were 26 natives who publicly avowed their Christian profession; in the next ten years there were 161; in the next ten years, 403; in the next ten years, 675; in the next ten years, 1,045; and the average ratio during the current ten years was 2,000. At the end of 1850, the Christian church in India had 551 native preachers, 309 native churches, 17,356 communicants, and 103,000 professed Christians. There are 1,345 day-schools under the charge of missionaries, in which 83,700 boys were receiving a Christian education in their native language; and what is more remarkable, 13,950 girls are in the day and boarding schools. They have brought out grammars in Sanscrit, in Telinga, in Mahratta, in Punjabi, in Cingalese, in Chinese, in Javanese. They have compiled dictionaries in Sanscrit, Bengalee, Hindostanee, and Malayan, for the sake of translating the Bible. The Old and New Testaments have been translated into the ten principal languages of the country.

Renunciation of Popery.—It is computed that since the work of evangelization how progressing in Ireland commenced, Popery has been renounced by not less than 100,000 souls.

Protestantism.—There was not a single Protestant minister in Belgium twenty years ago. Now there are 15,000 Protestants, and eighteen congregations composed exclusively of converts from Romanism.

BUDDINGS.

At the anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Mississippi Conference, at Woodville, it was resolved to raise twelve hundred dollars, extra, during the present year, to send another missionary to China, from that Conference. Cannot each Conference in our Connection do the same? It would not be doing more for China than is demanded from our church in that great field now open to us. If the Bishops, at their next meeting at Nashville, in April next, were to take hold of the enterprise, and call upon the Conferences to do so, the money and men would be ready by their next sessions.

At the anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Louisiana Conference, in New Orleans, five hundred dollars was raised to establish a Mission in Central America. Unless the "authorities" of our church move in that direction, we fear that a filibuster missionary enterprise will deprive the church of her rightful though neglected honors. When will such a Mission be *projected*, and a channel opened for the Christian enterprise and benevolence, ready for several years past to flow into it. A Mission might have been in operation in New Granada long ago, and history and God will hold somebody responsible for the neglect.

GRUMBLING ABOUT THE NEW PREACHER.

We have some good people among us who have the unfortunate habit of always finding fault with the Bishop, for not sending them a preacher to their liking. What a pity! The Bishop did the very best he could for them. The *whole field* had to be supplied, and he had only so many with which to do it. What else could he do than what he did? And perhaps God has sent you the very preacher you ought to have. If the Bishop has made mistakes he could not help it. Nothing short of omniscience could. And what good will grumbling do? It will only injure your spiritual condition, and prevent the new preacher from doing as much good as he might do. You have no right to do either of these wrongs. You may be found fighting against God, against the salvation of your own soul, and of that of others. Take care what you do! Are you not constitutionally a fault-finder? Is not this your besetting sin? Poor Methodists those, who do not stand up to their own preacher!

CONSISTENCY.

The papers of the country are making great ado about a certain clause in the Constitution of North Carolina, to the effect that "no person who denies the being of a God, or the truth of the Christian religion," shall hold office under the State. We do not favor any such restrictions; but we think it a little remarkable that these sharp-eyed guardians of civil and religious liberty have never discovered the fact that the constitutions of several States—North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas among them—have a similar "disability" clause in reference to certain American citizens, simply because of their vocation—that of the ministry. Let us not waste all our patriotic breath about Rotchschilds, and others.

J. R. GRAVES.

This gentleman, who has been regularly expelled from the Baptist Church, but has placed himself at the head of a faction of his own, is thus hit off by a Nashville correspondent of the *Southern Advocate*:

"Last Sunday night I dropped in at Firemen's Hall and heard the "last of the Mohegans"—ex-elder J. R. Graves. I was led there, I must acknowledge, through mere curiosity. His sermon was the conclusion of his morning sermon from the entire book of Esther. In the course of his remarks he said, 'you all know that our own beloved Bro. Holmes was the first to baptise New England with Baptist blood.' Umph! thought I, *Query*. Was this baptism by affusion or immersion? What say you Mr. G.?"

"In the pulpit he is very rampant—and in grimaces surpasses any monkey we have seen."

LOANING CHURCHES.

A correspondent of the *Southern Churchman* complains that two Episcopal Churches were loaned to the Methodists, during a late session of the Methodist Conference in Norfolk. The Editor replies: Last Summer this matter was very thoroughly argued in our columns, and it was shown beyond the slightest shadow of a shade of a doubt, that there is no canon which forbids the loan of an Episcopal Church to a denomination of Christians for the purpose of worship. At one time it was thought, a rule of the church forbid it; but the Bishops of the Church, assembled in General Convention in 1820, declare their opinion that the canon referred to, "does not prohibit—the lending of any church to any respectable congregation on any occasion of emergency." Thus our correspondent will perceive that, our *Bishops being the judges*, there is no "violation of ordination vows," and "no perjury" in these brethren leading their churches upon an occasion they deemed one of emergency.

A HINT TO POETASTERS.

Dr. Plumer, in a late address at the opening of a Female Seminary at Wheeling, Virginia, made the following remarks, which are commended to the careful consideration of newspaper poetizers especially. Turning to the Principal of the Seminary, the Doctor said: I hope, sir, you'll not teach poetry here—I mean what some people call the science of composing poetry. If it will come from some of these youths, let it come, but don't force it. I feel about the writing of poetry something like the Methodist preacher who was giving a charge at a class meeting about some regulations. While in the midst of his charge, one old lady let slip a shout. 'Now,' says he, 'brethren and sisters, since the subject of shouting has come up, I'll give you my views on the subject. Never shout from a sense of duty. If you feel that you can't hold in, why, then shout, but not otherwise. I hope, then, that no one here will ever write poetry from a sense of duty. Poetry is despicable unless it is first class. Poor poetry is about the meanest of all mean things. As the Latin satirist has said, 'neither gods nor men can endure it.'

METHODISM IN TEXAS.

In the year 1840—just eighteen years ago this Christmas—the first Annual Conference was organized in Texas, by Bishop Waugh. Then the whole itinerant force consisted of eighteen preachers, nine of whom only were in full connection. This year Bishop Pierce has presided over three Annual Conferences and stationed some two hundred preachers in Texas. The Rio Grande Conference, just organized, bids fair to become a power in that great frontier State. The *Texas Christian Advocate* says: The Rio Grande Conference is well manned. It has a fine country for its operations. We have no doubt its progress will be as rapid as that of the other Conferences has been. If the advancement of the future be equal to that of the past, as we hope and expect, we may in a few years more exclaim, with even greater enthusiasm than at present, 'What hath God wrought!'

TEXAS COTTON GOING TO MEXICO.

A Gentleman of San Antonio, who has just returned from New Braunfels, informs the Ledger that $12,000 worth of cotton has lately been bought in that place by Messrs. Hewitson & Co. of Saltillo, Mexico, which was paid for in Mexican dollars, at an average price of eight cents per pound. And Mr. G. W. Kendall, writing from New Braunfels to New Orleans Picayune, states that the planters in his neighborhood have all found a new market for their cotton. He says: "In our streets can now be seen a long train of Mexican carts, all the way from Saltillo, picking up the cotton between this and the San Marcos, and lower down the country, all of which is destined for the Mexican factories beyond Monterey and the Sierra Madre.

The endowment fund of $100,000 for Randolph Macon College, has been fully raised.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE GEORGIA CONFERENCE.

Augusta District.—J. Lewis, P. E.; St. John, J. S. Key; Trinity colored mission, R. A. Connor; Asbury mission, J. M. Dickey; St. James, T. S. Jordan; Savannah—Trinity, W. H. Potter; Andrew Chapel, B. F. Breedlove; Wesley Chapel, H. J. Adams; Isle of Hope and Thunderbolt, W. S. Baker; Springfield, Wm. F. Conley; Sylvania, W. M. McLan; Bethel Circuit, R. F. Jones; Waynesborough, C. A. Fulwood, G. W. Yarborough; Burke colored mission, Jas. Jones; Louisville, Wm. H. Moss, Thos. Staley; Richmond, John H. Grogan; Warrenton, Wm. P. Clonts; Columbia, Albert Gray; Glasscock mission, J. G. Worley.

Athens District.—J. A. O. Clarke, P. E.; Athens—Eustace, W. Speer; colored mission, Wm. A. Parks; Watkinsville, Jno. C. Simmons, Wm. C. D. Perry; Factory mission, Melethan Hebbard; Madison, W. P. Arnold; Morgan, M. F. Maisby; colored mission, Henry Cranford; Greensborough, George C. Clarke; Lexington, Jno. S. Dunn, Jno. T. Norris, J. H. Echols, Sup.; Elberton, Tyre B. Harbin, L. R. McNumar; Broad River colored mission, A. J. Deavors; Washington, T. F. Pierce; Wilkes, T. T. Christian; Lincolnton, D. W. Calhoun.

Madison Female College, J. L. Pierce, President, W. R. Foot, Professor.

Rome District.—John W. Yarborough, P. E.; Rome, Wm. M. Crumley; Cave Spring, W. M. D. Bond, J. D. Freeman; Cedar Town, P. M. Ryburn; Ulmrlee mission, J. Strickland; Cassville, J. W. Glenn; Calhoun, W. Anthony; Spring Place, H. P. Pitchford; Dalton, J. W. McGehee; Dalton Circuit, J. Murphy, C. A. More; La Fayette, G. Hughes, J. P. Bailey; Summerville, D. J. Myrick.

D. Kesley, President Cassville Female College.

Dahlonega District.—Lewis J. Davies, P. E.; Dahlonega, W. H. C. Cone; Dawsonville mission, to be supplied; Clarkesville, A. M. Thigpen; Blairsville, Milford G. Hamby; Morganton mission, Joseph Chambers; Elijah, Harvey H. McDan; Gainsville, C. A. Mitchell; Carnesville, W. T. Norman, Levy P. Neese; Clayton, mission, J. V. M. Morris; Canton, W. Brewer, Theodore A. Phurr; Curraharn mission, John H. Mashburn.

Columbus District.—James W. Hinton, P. E.; Columbus—First Church, Alfred T. Mann; Second Church, Lovick Pierce; Girard, Oliver W. Landreth; Factory mission, W. J. Wardlaw; Pierce Chapel and colored charge, D. O'Driscoll; Cusseta and colored mission, J. H Robinson, J. T. Berry; Schley, John M. Bright; Buena Vista and colored mission, J. T. Turner; Butler, Leonard Rush; Flint River mission, Wyatt, Books; Talbotton, A. M. Wynn; Talbot and colored mission, D. Williamson, S. Sanders; Hamilton, J. M. Austin; Harris, W. M. Watts; colored Mission W. W. Tidewell; Whitesville, George Bright.

R. Lane and John Pallile, transferred to East Texas Conference.

Jessee Boring and H. G. Horton, transferred to Rio Grande Mission Conference.

Cadesman Popo and J. Y. Brice, transferred to Wachita Conference.

J. W. Simmons, transferred to Pacific Conference.

Thomas H. Whitby, transferred to Alabama Conference.

Griffin District.—Charles R. Jewett, P. E.; Griffin, Armenius Wright; Zebulon, Noah H. Palmore; Fayetteville, Alfred Dorman; Jonesborough, John W. Reynolds; Thomaston, Wiley G. Parks; Upson, James Harris; Barnesville, Jessee R. Littlejohn—colored mission, M. Ballah; Culloden, Thomas H. Stewart; Jackson, John P. Howell; McDonough, R. H. Waters.

Macon District.—James E. Evans, P. E.; Macon and Vineville, Harwell H. Parks, G. G. Smith; City mission, J. M. Armstrong; colored mission, George H. Patillo; Milledgeville and Bethel, Walter Knox; Sparta, John H. Caldwell; Hancock, John B. McGehee—colored mission, R. J. Harwell; Eatonton, Caleb W. Key; Putnam and colored mission, Freman F. Reynolds, Olin S. Means; Monticello and colored mission, R. W. Lovell, T. N. Tyson; Clinton, Albert W. Rowland; Forsyth and colored mission, D. Rhaylnck, J. L. Neese; Fort Valley, Michael A. Clouts; Fort Valley mission, James W. Traywick; Parry, Wm. G. Allen; Ocmulgee mission, E. A. H. McGehee.

O. L. Smith, President Wesleyan Female College, F. X. Foster, Professor, and J. B. Smith, Agent.

E. H. Myers, Editor Southern Christian Advocate.

J. W. Burke, Agent Book and Tract Society.

Atlanta District.—Walter R. Branham, P. E.; Atlanta—Wesley Chapel, James B. Payne; colored charge, Isaac N. Craven; Trinity and Evans Chapel Mission, R. B. Lester; Fulton, J. L. Lupo; Decatur, N. B. Ousley; Covington, Daniel D. Cox; Oxford, John W. Talley; Lawrenceville, Miles W. Arnold, L. L. Strange; Monroe, Wm. A. Florence; Roswell, J. T Ainsworth; Marietta, Wm. Cook; Powder Springs, Moses A. Leuke; Paulding Mission, Thomas T. Arnold.

W. J. Parks, Agent Emory College.

G. J. Pearce, Agent American Bible Society.

A. Means and W. J. Sasnett, Sups

Sandersville District.—L. B. Pulne, P. E.; Sandersville, W. J. Cotton; Irwinton, David E. Starr; Jeffersonville, T. S. L. Hurwell; Hawkinsville, A. J. Dean; Hawkinsville colored mission, James Dunwoody; Dublin, J. C. Neese; Jacksonville, W. T. McMichael; Reidsville, L. Q. Allen; Hinesville, John W. Turner; Darien, W. Pledger; McIntosh mission, R. N. Cotter; Altamaha do., John E. Sentell; Bryan and Bulloch, J. H. Reese; Emanuel mission, Thomas Boring.

America District.—J. B. Jackson, P. E.; Americus, Wm. J. Scott; Americus Circuit, J. P. Duncan; Terrell, D. Crenshaw; Fort Gaines, J. H. Harris, T. W. Hayes; Cuthbert and Emmaus, L. G. R. Wiggins; Stewart, P. C. Harris, J. Morgan; Chattahoochee mission, E. N. Boland; Limpkin and Green Hill, G. G. M. McDonald; Starksville, L. G. Fambro; Vienna, D. R. McWilliams; Isabella; mission, T. B. Lanier; Ogiethorpe and Traveller's Rest, Wm. S. Turner; Georgetown, J. B. Wardlow; Agent for Emory College in S. W. Georgia and Florida, Samuel Anthony.

LaGrange District.—Wm. H. Evans, P. E.; LaGrange, Alexander Graham; Troup colored mission, to be supplied; Troup Circuit, Lewis L. Ledbetter; West Point, Robert M. Dixon; Greenville, J. M. Marshall; Coweta, J. W. Knight; Coweta colored mission, to be supplied; Newnan, Edmund P. Burch; Franklin, Edward J. Reatz; Carrollton, C. W. Howard, J. J. Boring; Villa Rica and Haralson mission, J. W. Brady, S. A. Clark; Palmetto, Edmond W. Reynolds; Palmetto colored mission, to be supplied; Lagrange Female College, Wm. D. Shes, Agent; Chaplain United States Navy, C. W. Thomas.

The Presiding Elders and the Agents appointed to the several benevolent and educational interests within the Conference are also the authorized agents of the Church Evangelist Endowment Fund. Rev. J. W. Parks *Treasurer*.

LAGRANGE FEMALE COLLEGE.

The vacancy in the presidency of this institution occasioned by the resignation of Dr. W. J. Sasnett, who accepts the Presidency of the East Alabama College, has been filled by the election of Prof. William A. Harris. This gentleman has the reputation of thorough scholarship, and has been remarkably successful in teaching in Virginia and in Georgia. In 1851, he was elected Professor of Natural Science and French in LaGrange College, which station he has filled with ability. Success to the LaGrange Female College. Having passed the breakers, an open sea we hope is before it. [*Southern Advocate.*

Northern Baptists.—In addition to the endowment of the Publication Board, the Northern Baptists are making a special subscription of $10,000 for the Sunday-school branch of their operations. Of this sum, $7000 has been contributed by seven individuals; the rest will be made up in smaller sums. They are aware of the value of the press as an agent for Church extension, and they use it. They are now engaged in an effort, which has made good progress, to raise $100,000 for their Publication Board.

Eclipses, 1859.—There will be four eclipses of the sun in 1859, viz: A partial eclipse on the 2d of February, invisible here. A partial one on the 4th of March, invisible here. Another on the 29th of July, partial, and very small; it will end at 41 m. past 6, evening. Another one August 27th, visible only on the Great Southern Ocean. There will be two eclipses of the moon; the first one, on the 17th of February, will be total. It will commence at 13 m. past 4 o'clock in the morning—middle 6 o'clock—end quarter before 8. The other one, August 13th, will be not visible.

Exportation of a Church Edifice.—The bark Holmes, about to leave the port of New York for Liberia, takes out in frame a complete church-edifice for the Mission, under the charge of Bishop Payne, at Cape Palmas. When erected, this building will contain six hundred persons, and cost five thousand dollars. It is furnished through the liberality of the Sabbath-school children of St. George's, under the rectorship of Dr. Tyng.

Our Presbyterian Friends are adopting the plan of speaking by name of their religious papers from the pulpit, thus securing subscribers. A minister writing to the *American Presbyterian* says, with great truth, that fifty-two weekly visits of a good religious newspaper to a family, are equal to fifty-two sermons of the best sort.

Rev. John Angell James.—The Church of this eminent and venerable pastor in Birmingham, has nine hundred members. All the qualification for membership is "a credible profession of faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, as the Son of God and the Savior of the world." Few churches have been distinguished by so much activity in Christian works.

Several of the Bishops of the Established Church in England are urging on their clergy the importance of practicing extemporaneous preaching, to reach the hearts of the people.

NEW GOVERNMENT IN MEXICO.

The New Orleans *Delta* says: The news of the overthrow of the Zuloaga Government by Gen. Robles, published in the Delta of Sunday, gives very interesting aspect to affairs in Mexico, especially in reference to our own relations with that country. This result seems to have been clearly foreseen by the friends of the Constitutional government now or recently sojourning in this country, with whom there are reasons to believe our own Government has a friendly understanding and sympathy.

Our readers will remember the passage through our city a few days ago of certain prominent chiefs of the party, General Trias and Admiral Zurman, and the quasi recognition of Colonel Matta, the representative of the constitutional President Juarez, at Washington. The mystery attending these transactions is now fully explained by the triumphal entry of Robles into the city of Mexico. That sagacious politician and leader has justified the confidence placed in him, by his skillful and successful movement against the usurping government which has held sway in the city of Mexico for some months past, without the power of subjugating the remote States where the Constitutional authorities have never been displaced.

The victory over the Church party is complete when the capital is occupied by the Constitutionalists. The more serious difficulties, however, of the victors commence, when the reins of power are in their hands, and the responsibilities of government rest on their shoulders.

The agency of Robles in the movement gives color to the idea, that arrangements had been agreed upon between the Constitutionalists and our Government, by which a new and hopeful re-organization of the Republic of Mexico may be effected.

This arrangement doubtless contemplates, as its chief feature, the cession of a large portion of the remote States of the Republic to the United States, as a consideration for such aid as it is in the power of our Government to extend to the new Administration of Mexico.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF GAMBLERS.

The strangest thing in the way of convocations, is a National Convention of Gamblers, which, the Chicago *Democrat* assures us, is in session in that city. It says:

There will be two important matters to come up before before the Convention.

One will be the revision of the old rules and the adoption of new ones for the various games. The rules are construed differently in different States. Several lives have been lost in broils arising from this difference in their interpretation. Uniformity of construction is demanded by all the delegates.

The other will be the non-interference of professional gamblers in politics. There will be a very warm debate upon this subject.

The Protestant Alliance having memorialized Lord Malmesbury to intercede with Rome in the Mortara case, Lord M. replied that, while the government was indignant at the outrage, it did not think the interference of a protestant power would do any good, after the failure of a catholic power like France.

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, of New York, objects to preaching in the theatres and Academy of Music on Sunday nights. He thinks the way to heaven is through the church gates, and refuses to have them closed to divert the popular stream to the profane haunts of Piccolomini and Laborde.

Dr. Rosser, the new editor of the *Richmond Christian Advocate*, writes one of the most urgent financial articles in his last issue we have ever read. The *Texas Advocate* used to hold the banner, in this line, but the *Richmond Advocate* is justly entitled to it after this.

Dr. Holmes, the famous "autocrat of the breakfast table," has recently been delivering public lectures at New York, where he was treated with high consideration.

All the clergy of the Episcopal Church in Pittsburg and its vicinity have united, under the influence of Bishop Bowman, for the establishment and maintenance of church institutions for the aged, infirm, helpless and orphan poor.

The trustees of the M. E. Church, North, in Sacramento have resolved to purchase the National theatre, in that city, at $20,000. They will fit it up for a place of public worship, and expend $5000 in repairs.

We learn from the New Orleans Crescent, that the most Reverend John Carroll, the first Catholic Archbishop in the United States, died on the 3d December, aged 80 years.

The Southern Christian Advocate, with the Depository at Charleston, has been transferred to the South Carolina Conference.

The Methodists in the Ohio Conference are talking of establishing a first-class Female University, with a munificent endowment.

FROM THE PACIFIC, AND THE ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.

Arrival of the Tehuantepec Company's steamship Quaker City, from Minatitlan, bringing the California mails and passengers of the 20th December, from San Francisco by the steamship John

those whom we may hereafter from time to time see to appoint to administer the government of our said territories in our name and on our behalf.

And we, reposing especial trust and judgment of our right trusty and well beloved cousin and councillor, Charles John Viscount Canning, do hereby constitute and appoint him, the said Viscount Canning, to be our first Viceroy and Governor-General in and over said territories, and to administer the government thereof in our name and on our behalf, subject to such orders and regulations as he shall form time to time receive from us through one of our principal Secretaries of State.

And we do hereby confirm in their several offices, civil and military, all persons now employed in the service of the Honorable East India Company, subject to our future pleasure, and to such laws and regulations as may hereafter be enacted.

We hereby announce to the native princes of India that all treaties and engagements made with them by or under the authority of the Honorable East India Company are hereby accepted, and will be scrupulously maintained; and we look for the like observance on their part.

We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions; and while we will permit no aggression upon our dominions or our rights to be attempted with impunity, we shall sanction no encroachment on those of others. We shall respect the rights, dignity and honor of native princes as well as our own subjects, should enjoy the prosperity and that social advancements which can only be secured by internal peace and good government.

We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which bind us to all our other subjects; and those obligations, by the blessings of Almighty God, we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil.

Firmly relying ourselves on the truth of Christianity, and acknowledging with gratitude the solace of religion, we disclaim alike the right and the desire to impose our convictions on any of our subjects. We declare it to be our royal will find pleasure that none be in anywise favored, none molested or disquieted, by reason of their religious faith or observances, but all shall alike enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the law; and we do strictly charge and enjoin all those who may be in authority under us, that they abstain from all interference with the religious belief or worship of any of our subjects, on pain of our highest displeasure.

And it is our further will that, so far as may be, our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity, duly to discharge.

We know and respect the feelings of attachment with which the natives of India regard the lands inherited by them from their ancestors, and we desire to protect them in all rights connected therewith, subject to the equitable demands of the State; and we will that, generally, in framing and administering the law, due regard be paid to ancient rights, usages and customs of India.

We deeply lament the evils and misery which have been brought upon India by the acts of ambitious men, who have deceived their countrymen by false reports and led them into open rebellion. Our power has been shown by the suppression of that rebellion in the field; we desire to stretch forth our mercy by pardoning the offences of those who have been thus misled, but desire to return to the path of duty.

We already, in one province, with a view to stop the further effusion of blood, and to hasten the pacification of our Indian dominions, our Viceroy and Governor-General has given to understand the expectation of pardon, on certain terms, to the great majority of those who in the late unhappy disturbances, have been guilty of offences against our government, and has declared the punishment which will be inflicted on those whose crimes place them beyond the reach of forgiveness. We approve and confirm the said act of our Viceroy and Governor General, and do further announce and proclaim as follows.

Our clemency will be extended to all offenders, save and except those who have been or shall be convicted of having directly taken part in the murder of British subjects. With regard to such, the demands of justice forbid the exercise of mercy.

To those who have willfingly given asylum to murderers, knowing them to be such, or who may have acted as leaders or instigators in revolt, their lives alone can be guaranteed; but, in apportioning the penalty due to such persons, full consideration will be given to the circumstances under which they have been induced to throw off their allegiance, and large indulgences will be shown to those whose crimes may appear to have originated in a credulous acceptance of the false reports circulated by designing men.

To all others in arms against the government we hereby promise unconditional pardon, amnesty, and oblivion of all offences against ourselves, our crown and dignity, on their return to their homes and peaceful pursuits.

It is our royal pleasure that these terms of grace and amnesty should be extended to all those who comply with their conditions before the first day of January next.

When, by the blessing of Providence, internal tranquility shall be restored, it is our earnest desire to stimulate the peaceful industry of India, to promote works of public utility and improvement, and to administer its government for the benefit of all our subjects resident therein. In their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security, and in their gratitude our best reward. And may the God of all power grant to us, and those in authority under us, strength to carry out these our wishes for the good of our people.

Proclamation by the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
Allahabad, Monday, Nov. 1, 1858.

Her Majesty the Queen having declared that it is her Royal pleasure to take upon herself the government of the British territory in India, the Viceroy and Governor-General hereby notifies that from this day all acts of the Government of India will be done in the name of the Queen alone.

And this day all men of every race and class who, under the administration of the Hon. East India Company, have served to uphold the honor and power of England, are now the servants of the Queen alone.

The Governor-General summons them, one and all, each in his degree, and according to his opportunity, and with his whole heart and strength, to aid in fulfilling the Queen's will and pleasure of the Queen, as set forth in this royal proclamation.

Upon the many millions of her Majesty's native subjects the Governor-General will now, and at all times, look for a loyal obedience to the call which, in words full of clemence and mercy, their Sovereign has made upon their allegiance and faithfulness.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India.

G. F. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary of the Government of India,
with the Governor-General.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

MORMONS seem to be dividing into two parties—one inclining on conversion by the Holy Ghost, the other denying all such saving doctrines.

The Chicago (Illinois) *Press* says, that mails are received daily in the post office of that city by about twenty arriving trains, and 3500 mails are made up each day. Over 1,000,000 letters and 6,000,000 papers were handled during the last quarter.

PRIVATE LETTERS, by the last steamer, from Rev. Mr. Ferguson, the famous Baptist preacher, encourage expectation that the writer will be in New York during the religious soulversaries in May next.

THE TOTAL VALUE of steamers afloat on the Mississippi and its tributaries is more than $60,000,000. They number as many as fifteen hundred—more than twice the combined tonnage of England, and equal to that of all other parts of the world.

THE WORK of laying a submarine cable from Havana to the coast of Florida will be commenced forthwith; the whole amount of capital having been subscribed and, placed at the disposal of C. C. Walden, esq., of Philadelphia, who has been appointed superintendent of the

THERE ARE NOW five hundred applicants for the ten cadetships at West Point, which the President has the discretion to appoint. These appointments are usually made from among the children of officers who have died in the service, and been distinguished by peculiar gallantry.

AN ENGLISH-GREEK LEXICON, dedicated to Edward Everett, has lately been published in Greece. The object of this work is in the words of the author, "to bring the English mind to the door of the Greek nation."

THE AMERICANS use eight times as much coffee as the English, and the English use eight times as much beer as the Americans.

SEVEN STATES—Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, poll 1,263,000 votes, or one hundred thousand votes more than the fifteen Southern States; three times as many as New England, and nearly a third of the whole vote of the Union.

THE ST. LOUIS *Republican*, whose editor has returned from the South, where he accompanied Senator Douglas on his tour, denies as "ridiculous," "foolish" and "absurd" the report that the "Little Giant" was writing a letter declining to be a candidate for the Presidency in '60.

GOVERNOR WISE has at length decided on the style of Monument to be erected in Hollywood Cemetery, over the remains of James Monroe, and orders have been given for the execution of the work. From the number of styles furnished him, he has elected the "Gothic Temple," prepared by A. Lybrock, Esq. This temple is to be of cast iron, 12-by 7 feet square, and 20 feet to the top of the dome, the whole of which is to be enriched with Gothic ornaments.

IN THE UNIVERSITY OF MOSCOW, gratuitous instruction is given to all applicants, in music, dancing and fencing.

ALABAMA INDIAN HISTORY.—"Woodward's Reminiscences of the Creek, or Muscogee Indians," embracing much important information in regard to the early history of the State, as well as in regard to the leading men of the Muscogee tribe, will be issued within three weeks, from the press of Barrett & Wimbish, of this city—price 50 cents. [*Montgomery Mail.*

BARON ROTHSCHILD has given £2,000 for founding a scholarship for the City of London school, in commemoration of the 26th of July, 1858, the day on which he was admitted, as a Jew, to take his seat in Parliament.

GEO. PENN JOHNSTON has been finally acquitted on the second indictment found against him for the killing of W. I Ferguson in a duel.

GEN. JAMES GADSDEN, formerly United States Minister to Mexico, died, Dec. 26, at Charleston. He was appointed Minister to Mexico in 1853, and negotiated the treaty with the Government of that country which still bears his name. His age was about 60.

VICTOR EMMANUEL, King of Sardinia, (the only Constitutional Government in Italy,) is preparing to take the field in behalf of the Liberals of Lombardy and Venice, and assist them in throwing off the Austrian yoke. It is presumed that Louis Napoleon's increasing need of a topic of public interest outside of France will decidedly favor a movement of this kind.

THE COUNTESS MONTALEMBERT, (wife of the French Count) is a woman of distinguished grace of figure and manner, and possessed of considerable beauty—that superior kind of beauty that consists of intelligence, accomplishment and information; talks freely and well; speaks English finently, but with a decided foreign accent. Altogether, she is a woman who would exert a strong influence over a sensible man who loved her. She is a niece of General Lafayette.

IMPEACHMENT OF WARREN HASTINGS.—It is announced in the London papers that the speeches delivered in Westminster Hall on the occasion of the impeachment of Warren Hastings, including the elaborate harangues of Burke, Fox and Sheridan, are about to be published. They will be printed from the Gurney manuscript reports.

MR. W. B. ASTON, of New York, paid his tax-bill to the recorder lately, the amount being $25,000 on personal property, and $60,000 real estate. Total $85,000.

LOOK TO YOUR POLICIES.—Lord St. Leonards, a great English Judge, in his recent book called "Handy Book on Property Law," says: "Very few policies against fire are so framed as to render the company legally liable. Generally, the property is inaccurately described in reference to the conditions under which you insure.

A CONTESTED POINT.—The Chattanooga papers are discussing the question, whether their town belongs to Georgia or Tennessee.

THE CHURCHMAN laments that eighty per cent. of the members of the Church of England who come to this country fail to join the American Episcopal Church.

FOREIGN CLAIMS AGAINST MEXICO.—To give an idea of the claims of foreign countries against Mexico, we append the following table. According to this table it will be seen that the total is a great deal more money than the country, under its present rulers, can ever pay the interest of:

British Bondholder	$80,621,843 00
Spanish Convention	7,270,800 73
English Spanish Convention	5,000,000 00
French Convention	953,490 00
American claims, (at least)	10 000,000 00
Total of Foreign Debt	$53,150,138 75

NEW COUNTIES IN GEORGIA.—The last Legislature created the following new counties: Banks from Habersham and Franklin; Johnson, from Jefferson, Laurens and Emanuel; Brooks, from Lowndes and Thomas; Clayton, from Henry and Fayette; Echols, from Clinch and Lowndes; Quitman, from Stewart and Randolph.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, in the city of New York, has opened its lecture-room to women as well as men.

EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE.—This gentleman is in imperfect health. He will spend the winter in Italy.

J. H. BROWN, ESQ., a Baptist layman of Sumpter County, Alabama, contributes three thousand dollars per annum for the education of the rising ministry of the Baptist Church.

A VERY INTERESTING DISCOVERY has been made by Dr. McCrie, in his antiquarian explorations of London, namely, that of *the Minutes of the Westminster Assembly*, in manuscript, extending over the whole period of its sittings.

ACCORDING TO THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Commissioner of Pensions, the whole number of revolutionary soldiers yet on the rolls is 253, and the number of widows 4209. The annual amount required for the former is $14,734 29—for the latter, $334,450 85. The number of revolutionary soldiers reported to have died during the last year is 104; and the number of widows of revolutionary soldiers 624.

LORD NAPIER.—A correspondent of the New York *Post* says that he has the most positive information that Lord Napier has been recalled more on account of his openly expressed sympathy with American slave-holders and slave-holding than for any other reason.

A LATE LETTER from Rome announces the death, in that city, of Count Joseph Mastai, a brother of Pope Pious the ninth, the present Pope of Rome.

EIGHT BAPTIST associations in Georgia are proposing to send out missionaries to Central Africa, as soon as they can find the men.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The Rev. Mr. Coan's church at the Sandwhich Islands, has over 5000 members. During the past year the collections for foreign Missions at the monthly concert, have been $1300, and the church has contributed $4500 for benevolent objects of all kinds.

THE UNIVERSITY of Mississippi has suspended until the 31st inst., on account of sickness.

COTTON.—The crop of this year, which will end on the 31st of August next, it is anticipated will be closed upon 3,000,000 bales, which, at an average of $60 per bale, will produce to the cotton growing regions a sum of $216,000,000. The receipts since the 1st of September have been already largely in excess of those of last year.

THE SAN FRANCISCO *Herald* reports the yield of cereals in fourteen counties of California, for 1858, as follows: wheat, 1,520,403 bushels; barley, 2,675,974 do; oats, 485,541 do. The yield of 1857 was about 1,000,000 bushels of wheat; 1,891,123 do, barley; and 303,205 do. oats. It is estimated that that the people of California consume 480,000 barrels of flour per annum. Three or four years ago they were compelled to import flour; now they are prepared to export it whenever a good market is offered.

THE MEXICAN PROJECT.—The Washington correspondent of the *Evening Post* writes, December 27th, that "Senor Mata offers our Government the six northern tiers of Mexican States, from the Gulf to the Pacific, for the consideration of twelve millions of dollars, and the recognition of Commonfort as the supreme head of the Republic!"

MISS ANN PAMELIA CUNNINGHAM, the regent of the "Mount Vernon Ladies' Association," on the 2d inst., caused to be paid to John A. Washington the sum of *fifty-seven thousand dollars*, with interest thereon, the said sum being the amount due on the first instalment.

IT IS SETTLED that the Czar, with a full military retinue, will in the spring visit Paris and London.

IT WAS STATED at a late meeting of the New York Historical society, that the ratio of mortality in that city is greater than any other city on the continent.

SHOALS are reported as becoming plenty in the Coosa river, Alabama.

THE VENERABLE THOMAS RUFFIN has been elected by an overwhelming vote of the North Carolina Legislature of the vacant seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, caused by the death of Judge Nash.

The Very Latest Intelligence.

FOREIGN.

The Times on the Message.—The London *Times* has several articles upon President Buchanan's Message, and is unusually severe in its criticisms in regard to the policy proposed in relation to Mexico, Cuba and Central America.

The French Portuguese Minister.—The Portuguese Minister has been recalled from France. The reason for this step is not given.

Excitement in Switzerland.—Large detachments of French troops are approaching the confines of Switzerland and concentrating on the frontier. Switzerland has asked for an explanation of this movement of the French troops and there was much excitement in Switzerland in consequence of these warlike demonstrations.

The Telegraphic Cabel.—A new telegraph enterprise is beorganized for the purpose of laying a cabel from Landsend to Halifax. The cable is to be constructed on a new plan.

Large Negro Contract.—It is stated that the French Government or parties under its authority, have contracted to supply a large number of free negroes from the coast of Africa for Martinique and Gaudaloupe.

The President's Message in France.—The President's Message created some surprise in the French Foreign Department, especially that portion of it which refers to the purchase of the Island of Cuba.

The proposition for the purchase, it is said, created the more surprise from the fact that the American Minister had already been notified by the French Government that France, in conjunction with her faithful ally, England would not tolerate the transfer of Cuba to the United States, even if Spain consented to the sale.

The appeal of Count Montalembert had been called up for a hearing before the Imperial Court. The decision of the Court reduces the term of imprisonment to three months only, but the fine previously imposed is confirmed

DOMESTIC.

SENATOR DOUGLAS was received with great enthusiasm at Philadelphia and Washington. A formidable protective movement has been initiated by the Iron masters of Pennsylvania. The U. S. Senate met on the 4th in the new Senate chamber, for the first time. Vice-President Breckenbridge delivered an address.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 5.—*More Depredations in Missouri—Military Ordered Out.*—A dispatch from Kansas reports that Brown's band of Jayhaws were continuing their depredations on the border of Missouri. They had again entered the State and stolen a large number of horses, burning houses and committing other outrages on the inhabitants. Governor Medary had ordered out two companies of dragoons and two companies of militia to pursue them and protect the inhabitants. He has also telegraphed to Washington for arms and ammunition. The whole of the western portion of Kansas is said to be divided into antagonistic marauding bands.

Kansas Legislature.—The Legislature of Kansas Territory met at Lawrence on the 3d inst. A resolution was offered to organize at Lecompton on the next day, but it is thought probable some other place will be selected for the meeting of the Legislature.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The steamship *Cahawba*, from New Orleans via Havana, has arrived here. She brings dates from Havana to the 31st. Her news is not important. There had been intense excitement in regard to the President's proposition to purchase Cuba, but it had considerably abated. Business was dull. A decline in sugar was expected. The stock of Sugar at Havana was 200,000 boxes. Freights dull and nominal.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 6.—*Overland Mail Route.*—Mr. Butterfield, the overland mail contractor, is now here and promises to put the Memphis overland mail route on an equal footing with that of the St. Louis route.

Fire in Memphis.—A destructive fire occurred here yesterday morning. The entire row from Adams to Washington street is destroyed. The loss is estimated at about $300,000. Several persons are reported to have been killed. Messrs. Forsyth & Jamison, grocers, about $40,000—on which there was an insurance for $20,000; Sturgis & Son, grocers, lost about $8000—their property was insured for $3000.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Jan. 5.—*Re-Election of Senator Douglas.*—The Illinois Legislature have to-day re-elected Stephen A. Douglas to the United States Senate by a majority of eight votes on joint ballot.

The recommendations of the President in regard to Cuba, Mexico, and Central America, were generally unpalatable to the British press, and created much attention from all parties.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 8.—The overland California mail of the 13th ult. arrived yesterday, it being the first arrival here on schedule time.... The ceremony of inaugurating the bust of Gen. Jackson came off to-day with an imposing display of military, and large delegations of the Masonic order, in full regalia. The firemen of the city and vicinity turned out, making a very long procession and a fine display. Hon. Andrew Ewing delivered the oration on the occasion. The weather is very cold.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—*House.*—Reports were received in the House from the Secretary of the Treasury and from the Postmaster General, respecting the claim of Corlouck and Rumsay, for damages sustained by the abrogation of their contract for carrying the mails between Vera Cruz and Acapulco, and thence to San Francisco. The subject was discussed at some length without action on the matter.... The committee reported favorably on the bill for the relief of the officers and crew of the Armstrong.... The Committee on Territories reported in favor of a territorial organization for Arizonia and Dacotah, and against organizing Cutona.... The Administration regard the tone of the French foreign office, in relation to the recommendations of the President's Message respecting Cuba, Mexico and Central America, as merely the vaporings of Napoleon III.... The funds in the Treasury were so low yesterday that the Treasurer was obliged to refuse to pay a Treasury note of $1000.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 8.—The brig Kate Anderson, from Charleston, bound for New Orleans, has been wrecked. The officers and crew were saved.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 8.—The Democratic State Convention met at Frankfort to-day, and nominated B. Magoffen for Governor, and Linn Boyd for Lieutenant Governor.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—The Santa Fe mail of the 20th has arrived at Independence.... The Novajo Indians appear to be willing to make any terms to secure peace.... Nothing had yet been heard from the mail party which left Neosho for Alburquerque on the 15th of October.

LOCAL.

CELEBRATION OF MR. KENDIG.—The 8th of January, the Anniversary of the "Battle of New Orleans," connected, as it was, with a most enthusiastic and magnificent reception of "the greatest military Captain of the age," LIEUTENANT GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT, was equal, if not superior to any thing we have ever witnessed in the way of a public celebration. We cannot pretend to describe it. A grand celebration, in a great city, on a beautiful day, when general enthusiasm prevails, is unimaginable, but not describable—by us.

GEN. SCOTT.—This distinguished military chieftain arrived in this city on last Wednesday morning, and was received with due honors by the city authorities. He attended the celebration on the 8th of January, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans.

USUAL ANNUITATION OF MONEY.—By the last bank reports it will be seen that the amount of deposits in the banks of this city, on the 1st instant, was twenty six millions of dollars, and the amount of specie seventeen millions. Last year on the same day, the deposits were about six millions. This is only one of the many other evidences, says the *Delta*, of a progress unparalleled in the history of our city, or, indeed, of any city in the world. With our deposits quadrupled, our exports and imports doubled in the course of twelve months, New Orleans exhibits at present a phenomenon of commercial growth and prosperity.

SUNDAY BUSINESS.—The Home Mutual Insurance in this city closed another year's business on the 31st ult. The amount of premiums for the year reach $600,425; on for losses, they could not have been much, though they have paid for some tolerable heavy, the profits being for the year $170,000. A dividend of 70 per cent. in scrip has been made on the year's business, and interest at the rate of six per cent. declared on all outstanding scrip, and redeeming all scrip issued previous to 1850. Having said this much, we think says the *Crescent*, we have said enough to prove that the commercial future of New Orleans lies in its insurance companies a pillar of strength and solidity not surpassed in any other community on the globe.

LAST THURSDAY the directors of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank declared a dividend of four per cent. for the last six months, payable on Monday the 10th inst.

MR. FREDERICK STANTON, of the firm of Buckner, Stanton & Newman of this city, died at Natchez on Wednesday last.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 11, 1859.

The following table exhibits the ruling prices in our Cotton market this evening.

New Orleans Classification.

Inferior	6¾@7¾	Good Middling	11¾@12
Ordinary	8¼@9¾	Middling Fair	12¼@12½
Good Ordinary	10@10¼	Fair	—@—
Low Middling	10¾@11¼	Good Fair	—@—
Middling	11¾@12¼	Good and Fine	—@—

The following summary, copied from the New Orleans *Price Current*, of 8th inst., furnishes the annexed statement of the week's business: The operations of the week have been to a fair extent, in Cotton, Molasses and Sugar also moved off freely, but unfavorable weather has interfered with out door operations and checked transactions. In Tobacco the transactions are limited, and in Western Produce only to a moderate extent. The sales of Cotton for the first three days of the week amount to 34,000 bales. Adverse European advices and unfavorable weather in some measure checked the activity, although the sales of the latter three days sum up 25,000 bales, making a total for the week of 59,000 bales; and the receipts of the week to 68,580.

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to about 9,000 hhds.; we quote for inferior and refining, 3¾@4¼; common to good common, 4¾@5¾; fair to fully fair, 5¾@5¾; prime to choice, 6@7; centrifugal and clarified, 6@8¾; Refined, 8¾c ₱ lb.

MOLASSES.—The sales of the week are about 15 475 bbls; the quotations being for inferior and fermenting, 20½@22½; prime to choice, 28 @29½; hf bbls. 33@34c ₱ gallon.

TOBACCO.—Is quoted for Logs, planters, 5@5½; Leaf, inferior to common, 6@6¾; fair, 7@7½; fine, 8@8½; choice heavy and light, 9@10c ₱ lb.

FLOUR.—The sales of the week have reached about 7 000 bbls. at $4 12½@5 for superfine Indiana and St. Louis; $5 25 for fancy, etc; $5 50@6 00 for extra; and $6 25@7 25 for for choice extra.

GRAIN.—The supply of Corn is light, and transactions have been at prices—ranging from 90@$1 00 ₱ bushel for yellow and white. Oats sell at 72@78 and 80c ₱ bushel, for good to prime old St Louis and black Canada.

PORK.—The transactions in Mess have been at $18@18 50, and rumps at $13 ₱ bbl.

BEEF.—The market is very dull at $11 for Mess, and $8 ₱ bbl for Prime.

BACON.—Sales of fir shoulders 7@7¼, ribbed sides 9@9½, clear sides 9½@10c, and hams from 9½@14c ₱ lb according to quality.

LARD.—we quote at 11@12c ₱ lb, tierces and kegs.

BUTTER.—Western, 9@13; Roll, 20@22c ₱ lb.

COFFEE.—We quote 10½@10¾c for fair to good fair, 11@11¾ for prime.

LIVE STOCK.—The supply is ample, and the market easy. We quote: Beef—Western, 6@9½c, Texas, $13@30, according to quality; calves and yearlings, $5@11; Hogs 5@5½c ₱ lb; Sheep $3@6; Cows $30 @95 ₱ head.

Marriages.

"*It is not good for man to be alone.*"

Married at the residence of the bride's father, in Marriott county, Alabama, on the 16th December, 1858, by Rev. J. H. Stone, Rev. J. H. CAMERON of the Alabama Conference to Miss A. E. PRICE.

Special Notices.

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

For 1859.

Many and pleasant proofs, from all parts of our field, of the favor with which the *Advocate* is received, encourage us to endeavor to make it still more attractive and useful for the present year.

Talented Contributors.

We have engaged, and are still engaging, the service of some of the very best writers to be found in the country. When we shall have perfected our arrangements in this respect, we trust that our readers will find no occasion to seek elsewhere the literary entertainment and benefit which should be furnished by their own paper.

The Pecuniary Ability.

We never can make the *New Orleans Christian Advocate* what it ought to be until we have, at least, ten thousand paying subscribers. (We *ought* to have twenty thousand.) Every improvement, however slight, costs money—a certain amount a week—to be paid in advance—making a considerable sum at the end of the year. Whenever our preachers and people give us ten thousand paying subscribers, they will obtain more than an equivalent in the improvement of the paper.

Ten thousand this Year.

At the Conferences the preachers promised to exert themselves to increase the subscription list to ten thousand during the present year. We affectionately exhort them not to forget these promises. And we respectfully invite all our readers to join the preachers in this work. Let the figure be reached. It is easily done by a unanimous and vigorous effort. Why waste years in accomplishing the work of a few months.

Begin with the Year.

As in all other duties pertaining to his "office and work," the preacher who does not begin to work for the *Advocate*, at the beginning of the year, is not apt to do much. The *habit* of attending to this duty regularly should be formed. Let all he done that can possibly be done in *January*, and then you will be in training for February and the rest of the months. Some preachers, by adopting this course, would be astonished, at the end of the year, at the amount of good accomplished.

We have Tried It.

When we were editor of another paper we recollect preaching in three different towns on three consecutive days, and making a speech for the *Advocate* at the close of each; the result was, about thirty new subscribers in each place—near one hundred in three days. And this was where the preacher thought everybody that could be induced, already took the paper. It may be said, the editor can do more for his paper than any body else. It is only because he tries harder.

Send for the Accounts.

Let every travelling preacher write to us at once, giving us direction, if he has not done so, to change his paper, if it is to be changed, from such a post-office (giving the name) to such a post office (giving the name). Please, also, to send a list of all the post-offices in the bounds of your charge, so that we may send you the *Advocate* accounts at the beginning of the year. We are greatly perplexed and greatly injured too, by failures in this matter. Write plainly—be particular—as the Clerk, into whose hands your letter will go may not know you.

Settle as for Yourself.

In reply to all questions as to how disputed accounts should be settled, we have to say: You are one of the owners of Our *Advocate*: settle as though it were your own private business. Make the *best* collections you can, and settle fully each case without writing to the office for advice. Were it your own private business, you would try to collect the whole account in cash, at once; so do for us.

Get Cash Subscribers.

It is much the best to send the money with the name of a new subscriber. Send none without the money, unless you are satisfied they are reliable and punctual. Thousands of dollars are lost to the office every year, by a different course.

Send us Money Now.

Since the preachers left their charges to attend the Conferences, say for about two months past, but little money has been sent us. But our weekly expenses are the same as before. We earnestly call upon all our Agents to exert themselves, at once, to make up this loss to us by large cash remittances. Where no Agent is convenient, we trust our subscribers will remit for themselves. We regret, when a large subscription bill is presented, to hear it complainingly said, "No Agent called upon me." Be your Agent, if necessary, as in your other affairs—remit in time, and do not get behind.

Separate Departments.

In writing for publication, if you put business matters on the same half sheet, the Clerk will probably never see it. In writing on business, if you put matter for publication on the same half sheet, the Editor will probably never see it. Matter for publication should be on a slip entirely to itself; business matter should be on a slip entirely to itself; and letters to the Depository, or to the Missionary Treasury, should be separate from both the former, and from each other; though all may be enclosed in the same envelope.

Memoranda.

In writing to the *Advocate* office, on business, or sending matter for publication, address Rev. C. C. Gillespie; in writing to the Depository, address Kenney and McTyeire, Agents; in writing to the Assistant Treasurer of the Missionary Society, address Rev. J. C. Keener.

The *Advocate* is sent gratis to all our Agents, who send for it. The itinerant preachers are all Agents. The price of the paper is $2 00 a year in advance; $2 50, if not paid within six months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

Memory.

Never depend upon the mere memory of the Editor, in reference to matters you wish attended to in the office. He has no memory of any business matter, except it be legibly written, with pen and ink, on paper. It is impossible to remember such things. And business should and be transacted in that way. Write everything—write fully—write as though you were not known at the office—for, the Clerk, who has to attend to your business, may not know you, and the Editor's time is worth too much for him to be compelled to explain fifty letters a day. In this way we shall be able to please both you and ourselves.

Apologetic.

Our only apology for being thus particular in our directions is, that we wish, as much as possible, to prevent mistakes, to correct any that may have been made, and to keep affairs between ourselves and our agents and subscribers from becoming confused. Most mistakes and misunderstandings arise from the careless, confused, and illegible letters written to us.

Sunday Efforts.

Presenting the claims of the *Advocate* at the close of Sunday services is just as legitimate and meritorious as presenting the claims of missions, or of any other interest. The *Advocate* is the common and indispensable supporter of all our interests. Make speeches for it in every congregation—canvass your field fully.

Cheapest Weekly.

No Weekly in New Orleans, is so cheap as the ADVOCATE. Its price is Two Dollars, theirs is THREE.

At Our Risk.

Many Agents, because they do not know that money collected is to be remitted by mail at our risk, keep it for months. This is wrong. Remit at once, at our risk, putting up the money carefully.

Sharon District—Mississippi Conference—First Round Quarterly Meetings, 1859.

January—22 and 23, Vernon and Livingston; 29 and 30, Canton and Pearl River.

February—5 and 6, Sharon; 12 and 13, Camden, 19 and 20, Carthage and Lahatchee Mission; 26 and 27, Hillsborough, at Hood Hope.

March—5 and 6, Philadelphia, Pine Grove; 12 and 13, Decatur, Pleasant Ridge.

Biloxi District—Mississippi Conference—First Round Quarterly Meetings, 1859.

January—22 and 23, Raleigh Circuit, Trinity; 29 and 30, Leaf River Mission, Union.

February—5 and 6, Pushlaya Circuit, Holders; 12 and 13, Westville; 19 and 20, Columbia, Wesley Chapel; 26 and 27, Gainsville.

March—5 and 6, Pea Shore Circuit, Colville; 12 and 13, Block Creek Mission, White Plains.

The brethren will please remember that the Friday preceding each Quarterly Meeting is to be observed as a day of fasting and prayer, for a gracious revival of vital Godliness generally, but, especially in this District. R. J. JONES, P. D.

☞ Address Claiborne, Mississippi.

Greenville District—Mississippi Conference—First Round Quarterly Meetings, 1859.

February—5 and 6, Greenville; 12 and 13, Bolivar, Bolivar Church; 19 and 20, Upper Deer Creek, at 16th Section School house; 20 and 27, Middle Deer Creek, Col. Fall's.

March—5 and 6, Lower Deer Creek, Union Chapel; 12 and 13, Point-Worthington, New Church; 19 and 20, Hampton's and Duncan's, Hampton's; 26 and 27, Tallula, Duvall's Chapel.

April—2 and 3, Sunflower, Indian Bayou; 10, Greenville Colored Mission. WM. H. HINES, P. E.

Starkeville District—Mississippi Conference—First Round of Quarterly Meetings, for 1859.

February—12 and 13, Attalla; 19 and 20, Bankston; 26 and 27, Middleton.

March—5 and 6, Gainsboro; 12 and 13, Ochlibbehaw; 19 and 20, Starkeville; 26 and 27, Webster.

April—2 and 3, Louisville; 9 and 10, Double Springs.

OKO. D. WADE, P. E.

Yazoo District—Mississippi Conference—First Round Quarterly Meetingings, for 1859.

January—22 and 23, Yexoo city; 29 and 30, Mt Olivet Circuit, at Short Creek.

February—5 and 6, Benton Circuit, at Benton; 12 and 13, Ebenezer Circuit, at Ebenezer; 19 and 20, Lexington and Richland, at Lexington; 26 and 27 Holmes.

March—5 and 6, Blackhawk, at Blackhawk; 12 and 13, Greenwood and Elden, at Greenwood; 19 and 20, Carlton.

DAVID M. WIGGINS, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

F. W. OBER—DEALER IN NORTHERN AND WESTern Produce. ☞ Fresh Goshen Butter, in small packages, suitable for families, constantly on hand.
New Orleans, January 12, 1859. No. 61 POYDRAS STREET.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—A LADY ASSISTANT, qualified to Teach the Higher Branches of English Education, and especially the Ornamental, can, if properly vouched for, receive a position in the Female Department of Waverly Institute. None need apply unless satisfactory references can be given. The society is as polite and refined as can be found anywhere.
Address COL. JOHN HILL, *President Board of Trustees*, Waverly, Walker county, Texas.
November 18th, 1858. ja5-tf

WATKINS & HOMAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, and Curtain Materials, No. 30 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

MR HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PARTner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders, from our large and well-selected Stock of GROCERIES, PROIUCE, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants.
COOPER & NEIBERT.
New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858. 27 and 29 Common st.
W. COOPER. J. G. NEIBERT. H. LUCAS.

COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Nos. 27 and 29 Common street, New Orleans.

PH. P. WERLEIN, PUBLISHER AND DEALER IN Sheet Music and Music Books. Dealers will be supplied at the regular Board of Trade prices. The PIANO FORTES are of the best manufacture, and sold at Eastern prices. MELODEONS of the celebrated George A. Prince & Co., "the best in the world," (Home Journal,) at wholesale and retail. PIANOS, VIOLINS, GUITARS, and all other instruments tuned and repaired.
Call at the Music Store, No. 5 Camp street. PH. P. WERLEIN.

NEW ENTERPRISE IN THE SOUTH.—MEDICAL Hall for sale, at Crystal Springs, Mississippi, 150 miles above the city, on the Great Northern Railroad, in a well populated county, and in a growing village. The house is two stories high, was built for a drug-store, and is supplied with a pure, fresh stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumeries and Extracts. House, Lot and Stock will be sold together, on good terms. The only Drug-store in the place. For further particulars, address H. [illegible]
d1-3m In charge, at Crystal Springs, Mississippi.

PHRENOLOGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE, at Crystal Springs, Miss., 150 miles above New Orleans, on the Great Northern RR. After having spent twelve years in visiting the cities, towns and Literary Institutions, in the United States and in many parts of Europe—lecturing and collecting Specimens, to illustrate and demonstrate the science in all its branches—the subscriber is pleased to announce that he has fitted up a Lecture hall, where he will give regular series of Lectures, teaching the practical science in Physiology, Phrenology, the Temperaments, and Physiognomy, all combined: making a perfect science. Teaching his students to become *practical*, by the assistance of plates, drawings, paintings, casts of great and remarkable heads, and a good Library of Phrenological and Scientific Books, will be at the disposal of the students free of charge. The Lectures will commence on the 1st of February, 1859, and continue, every other day, for thirty days—which will constitute a full course. These courses of lectures will continue during the year. Tuition, for one course, Thirty Dollars—half of which will be required in advance. Good board can be had for $12 per month. For further particulars address [d1-6m] J. M. TROTTER, M. D.

New Orleans Branch
OF THE
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $500,000.....SURPLUS OVER $250,000.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary. A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice President.
Policies issued by this Company against Loss and Damage by Fire, and the Risks of Inland Navigation, on application to
R. W. & R. P. RAYNE, Agents, 46 Camp street, New Orleans.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company.
(INCORPORATED IN 1810.)
Capital, $300,000.....Charter Perpetual.
DIRECTORS:
H. Huntington, Charles Boswell, Job Allyn,
Albert Day, Henry Keney, John P. Brace
James Goodwin, Calvin Day, Charles J. Russ.
H. HUNTINGDON, President.
C. B. BOWERS, Secretary.
R. W. RAYNE, Agent, 46 Camp street, New Orleans
The undersigned, Agent of the above responsible Companies, is duly authorized to issue Policies of Insurance on buildings, merchandize, ships in port and their cargoes. Also cotton in press, gin and sugar houses, household furniture and personal property generally, against loss or damage by fire in this city and in the country.
Ten per cent. cash returned on payment of premiums.
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
jan17-1y R. W. RAYNE, Agent

EDUCATIONAL.

COLU

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

"Suffer the Little Children to come unto Me."

GENIUS VS. LABOR.

"Of what use is all your studying and your books?" said an honest farmer to an ingenious artist. "They don't make the corn grow, nor produce vegetables for market. My Sam does more good with his plough in one month, than you can do with your books and papers in a year."

"What plough does your Sam use?" said the artist quietly.

"Why he uses ——'s plough, to be sure. He can do nothing with any other. By using this plough, we save half the labor, and raise three times as much as we did with the old concern."

The artist quietly again turned over one of his sheets, and showed the farmer a drawing of the lauded plough, saying, "I am the inventor of your favorite plough, and my name is ——."

The astonished farmer shook the artist heartily by the hand, and invited him to call at his farm house and make it his home, as he liked.

A QUICK QUARTER.

A boy worked hard all day for a quarter of a dollar. With the quarter he bought apples, and took them to town and sold them on the street for a dollar. With the dollar he bought a sheep. The sheep brought him a lamb, and her fleece brought him another dollar. With this dollar he bought another sheep. The next spring he had two sheep, two lambs, and a yearling sheep. The three fleeces he sold for the dollars, and bought three more sheep. He now had six, with a fair prospect. He worked, when he found opportunity, for hay, corn and oats, and pasturing for his sheep. He took the choicest care of them, and soon had a flock. Their wool enabled him to buy a pasture for them, and by the time he was twenty-one he had a fair start in life, and all from the quarter of a dollar he earned in one day.

THE KITTEN.

A lady tells this story:—I have been out in Indiana on a visit, and while there I found a kitten, which I bought, and brought home as a plaything for my two children. To prevent any dispute about the ownership of puss, I proposed, and it was agreed, that the head of the kitten should be mine, the body should be the baby's, and Eddie, the eldest—but only three years—should be the sole proprietor of the long and beautiful tail. Eddie rather objected at first to this division, as putting him off with an extremely small share of the animal; but soon became reconciled to the division, and quite proud of his ownership in the graceful terminus of the kitten. One day, soon after, I heard poor puss making a dreadful mewing, and I called out to Eddie, "There my son, you are hurting my part of the kitten; I hear her cry." "No I didn't, mother; I trod on my part, and your part hallowed!"

WHY EVERYBODY IS CROSS.

One day little John Wilson came running into the house where his sister was sewing. He held something in his hand which he had found in the back yard.

"Oh, sister Mary!" said he, "I have found a pretty thing. It is a piece of red glass; and when I looked through it everything looked red too. The tree, the house, the green grass, your face, and everything is red."

Mary replied, "Yes, it is very beautiful; and let me show you how to learn a useful lesson from it. You remember the other day you thought every person was cross to you. Now you were like this piece of glass, which makes everything red, because it is red. You were cross, as you thought everybody around you was cross, too. If you are in good humor, and kind to every one, they will seem kind to you."

THE PATIENCE OF A DUMB BEAST EXHAUSTED.

A strange occurrence, says *Galignani's Messenger*, took place recently at Gardanne, Bouches-du-Rhone. A farmer had been in the habit of ill-treating a donkey, and on the day in question had beaten the poor animal more brutally than usual. The proverbial patience of the long-eared animal appears at length to have been exhausted, and taking advantage of the moment when the man had just taken off its harness the donkey rushed forward, knocked him down, and then began tearing him in the most dreadful manner with its teeth, striking him with its fore feet. The man cried out for assistance, but before aid could arrive he was so badly injured that he died in a few hours.

CROSS WORDS.

"Oh," said a little girl, bursting into tears on hearing of the death of a playmate. "I did not know that was the last time I had to speak kind to Amy."

The last time they were together she spoke cross to her, and the thought of that last cross word now lay heavy on he heart.

This suggests a good rule about kind words. Speak kindly to your father, or your mother, or your brother, or your sister, or your playmate, or your teacher, or the poor, when you are speaking, lest it may be your last time to speak to them. Cross words are very, very sorrowful to think of. [*Child's Paper.*

CONVERSIONS AMONG CHILDREN.

A letter from a missionary of the American Board in Western India, mentions an instance of eight children recently received into the church of Christ on profession of their faith:

"One of them is the youngest daughter of the missionary who officiated in receiving them to the church. She stood there, with her dark-faced sisters in Christ, and pronounced the vows of God in a strange language. But God understands Marathi as well as English, and heaven rejoices when children come 'from the east and from the west,' and sit down together in the kingdom of our God. Her eldest sister, now the wife of a missionary, was there, wishing that the other sisters also could come from far off America, and share in the holy joys of this good day. Do you wonder that her father's hand and voice trembled from his emotions, as he spoke of the blessedness of Christian parents and their believing children?"

GOD'S CHILD.

Do you feel that you are one of God's children?" asked a lady of a Sabbath-school scholar. "I do not know," he answered; "I only know that once my Savior was a great way off, and I could not see him. Now he is near, and I love to do things for his sake." Here indeed was that sweet spirit of obedience which is the root of all true piety in the heart.

REMARKABLE PROVIDENCE.

In the report of the Board of Managers of the South Carolina Conference Missionary Society, read at the recent anniversary in Charleston, it was stated that, since the organization of the missionary work among the people of color in South Carolina, *five hundred and fifty appointments* had been made in that field. These, of course, run back for many years. Yet, of all these, only *seven* missionaries have died while cultivating this portion of the Master's vineyard. This is a remarkable fact, when it is remembered that these missions embrace the most unhealthy portions of South Carolina. Though adapted to the negro, the climate and atmosphere of the swamps are so very prejudicial to the health of the whites that most of them abandon their plantations during the sickly season; and yet those faithful missionaries remain the year round, preaching to the sons of Ham. How wonderfully has God preserved his servants! One says, "The minister is immortal till his work is done."

Rev. Reddick Pierce.—"Who is *that*?" said we to a member of the South Carolina Conference a few days since, calling his attention to a venerable minister, who sat quietly in the Conference-room. "That is Reddick Pierce," was the reply. Reddick Pierce! We had heard of him often. He is the brother of Dr. Lorick Pierce, and the uncle of the Bishop. Though far advanced in years, and quite deaf, he has all the marks of a great man. His fine face and expansive forehead indicate a superior intellect: he has been no ordinary man. My friend said he was adjudged, in his palmy days, by many, as superior to his brother. Indeed, he was a giant, and slew his thousands. [*Nashville Advocate.*

THE HOME CIRCLE.

"Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee."

Letter of a Dying Wife:

The following fragment of a letter from a dying wife to her husband was found by him, some months after her death between the leaves of a religious volume which she was very fond of perusing. The letter, which was literally dim with her tear-marks, was written long before her husband was aware that the grasp of fatal disease had fastened upon his wife, who died at the early age of nineteen:

"When this shall reach your eyes, dear George, some day when you are turning over the relics of the past, I shall have passed away for ever, and the cold white stone will be keeping its lonely watch over the lips you have so often pressed, and the sod will be growing green that shall hide for ever from your sight, the dust of one who has often nestled close to your warm heart. For many long and sleepless nights, when all besides my thoughts were at rest, I have wrestled with consciousness of approaching death, until at last, it has forced itself upon my mind; and although for you and to others it might now seem but the nervous imagination of a girl, yet, dear George, it was so! Many weary nights have I passed in the endeavor to reconcile myself to leaving you, whom I loved so well, and this bright world of sunshine and beauty; and hard indeed, it is, to struggle on silently and alone, with the sure conviction that I am about to leave all for ever, and go down into the dark valley! But I know in whom I have believed, and leaning on his arm, 'I fear no evil.' Do not blame me for keeping even all this from you. How could I subject you, of all others, to such sorrow as I feel at parting, when time will soon make it apparent to you! I could have wished to live, if only to be at your side when your time shall come, and pillowing your head on my breast, wipe the death-damps from your brow, and usher your departing spirit into its Maker's presence, embalmed in woman's holiest prayer, but it is not to be, and I submit. Yours is the privilege of watching, through long and dreary nights, for the spirit's final flight, and transferring my sinking head from your breast to my Savior's bosom! And you shall share my last thoughts, and the last faint pressure of the hand, and the last feeble kiss shall be yours, and even when flesh and heart shall have failed me, my eyes shall rest on yours until glazed by death; and our spirits shall hold one last communion, until gently fading from my view—the last on earth—you shall mingle with the first bright glimpses of the unfaded glories of the better world, were partings are unknown. Well do I know the spot, my dear George, where you will lay me: often we stood by the place, and as we watched the mellow sunset, as it glanced in quivering flashes through the leaves, and burnished the grassy mounds around us with stripes of burnished gold, each, perhaps, thought that some day one of us would come alone, and whichever it might be, your name would be on the stone. But we loved the spot, and I know you will love it none the less, when you see the same quiet sunlight lieger and play among the grass that grows over your Mary's grave. I know you will go there, and my spirit will be with you there, and whisper among the waving branches—'I am not lost, but gone before.'"

The Dying Child.

A LITTLE DAUGHTER, ten years old, lay on her death-bed. It was a hard parting with the pet flower of the household. The golden hair, the loving blue eyes, the bird-like voice—the truthful, affectionate, large-hearted, pious child! How could she be given up? Between this child and her father there has always existed, not a relationship merely, but the love of congenial natures. He fell on his knees by his darling's bedside, and wept bitter tears. He strove to say, but could not, "Thy will be done!" It was a conflict between grace and nature, such as he had never before experienced. His sobs disturbed the child, who had been lying, apparently unconscious. She opened her eyes, and looked distressed

"Papa, dear papa," said she at length.

"What my darling?" answered the father, striving for composure.

"Papa," she asked, in faint, broken tones, "how much—do I cost you—every year?"

"Hush, dear, be quiet!" he replied, in great agitation; for he feared delirium was coming on.

"But please—papa, how much do I cost you?"

To sooth her he replied, though with a shaking voice:

"Well, dearest, perhaps two hundred dollars. What then, darling?"

"Because papa, I thought—may be—you would lay it out this year—in Bibles—for poor children—to remember me by."

With what delicate instinct had the dying child touched the springs of comfort! A beam of heavenly joy glanced in the father's heart, the bliss of one noble, loving spirit mingled with its like. Self was forgotten, the sorrow of parting, the lonely future.—Naught remained but the mission of love, and a thrill of gratitude that in it he and his beloved were co-workers.

"I will, my precious child," he replied, kissing her brow with solemn tenderness.

"Yes," he added, after a pause, "I will do it every year as long as I live. And thus my Lillian shall yet speak, and draw hundreds and thousands after her to heaven."

The child's very soul beamed forth in a long, lovleg smile-gaze, into her father's eyes; and still gazing, she fell asleep. Waking in a few minutes, she spoke in a loud clear voice, and with a look of ecstasy:

"O papa, what a sweet sight! The golden gates were opened, and crowds of children came pouring out. O such crowds! And they ran up to me, and began to kiss me, and call me by a new name. I can't remember what it was, but it meant, 'Beloved for the Father's sake.'"

She looked upward, her eyes dreamy, her voice died into a whisper, "Yes, yes, I come! I come!" and the lovely form lay there untenanted of the lovelier spirit.

John Lee rose from his knees with a holy triumph on his face. "Thank God," said he, "I am richer by another treasure in heaven!" [*Macedonian.*

Flowers.

MANY a bright-eyed girl to-day, who works worsted and dances divinely, does not know that a moss-rose is a first-cousin to a French turnip, and the mangel-wurtzel a poor relation in the poppy family. Flowers are not trifles, as one might know, if we would only think how much pains God has taken with them everywhere; not one unfurnished; not one bearing the marks of brush or pencil. Fringing the eternal borders of mountain winters; gracing the pulseless breast of the old gray granite; everywhere they are humanized. Murderers do not ordinarily wear roses in their button-holes. Villains seldom train vines over cottage doors. [*B. F. Taylor.*

Our Best Parlors.

DON'T keep a solemn parlor, into which you go but once a month, with the parson or sewing-society. Hang around your walls pictures which shall tell stories of mercy, hope, courage, faith, and charity. Make your living-room the largest and most cheerful in the house. Let the place be such, that when your boy has gone to distant lands, or even, perhaps, he clings to a single plank in the lonely waters of the wide ocean, the thoughts of the still home-stead shall come across the desolation, bringing always light, hope, and love. Have no dungeons about your house—no room you never open—no blinds that are always shut. [*Ike Marvel.*

Flowers.

How the universal heart of man blesses flowers! They are wreathed around the cradle, the marriage-altar, and the tomb! The Persian in the far East delights in their perfume, and writes his love in nosegays; while the Indian child of the far West clasps his hands with glee, as he gathers the abundant blossoms—the illuminated Scripture of the prairies. The Cupid of the ancient Hindoos tipped his arrows with flowers; and orange buds are the bridal crown with us, a nation of yesterday. Flowers garlanded the Grecian altar; and they hang in votive wreaths before the Christian shrine.

All these are appropriate uses. Flowers should deck the brow of the youthful bride, for they are in themselves a lovely type of marriage. They should twine round the tomb, for their perpetually renewed beauty is a symbol of the resurrection. They should festoon the altar, for their fragrance and their beauty ascend in perpetual worship before the Most High. [*Lydia M. Child.*

Generous.

MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY, of Hartford, Connecticut, furnished fifty poor families in Boston, Massachusetts, with turkeys or fowls, and pumpkin pies—of the best quality too—for a thanksgiving dinner.

Daily Life.

IT IS by the daily lives of Christians that Christ is either honored or dishonored.

Hair Brushes.

To wash hair brushes, never use soap. Take a piece of soda, dissolve it in warm water, stand the brush in it, taking care that the water covers only the bristles. It will almost instantly become white and clean. Place it in the air to dry with the bristles downward, and it will be as firm as a new brush.

GARDEN, FARM, AND PLANTATION.

Trial of Four Varieties of Wheat.

THE following is an extract of a letter from Mr. George Skinner, of Kaiids, Putuam county, Ohio:

"I will give the results of a small experiment in growing some new varieties of fall wheat, which I have just harvested, threshed and weighed."

The ground on which it was grown was black muck, first crop, recently cleared, and much too flat and wet to produce a large crop; sown broadcast on the 4th of September; and harvested 5th of July—one half pound of seed of each variety sown.

Brento Wheat.—Berry red, long aed hard; heads long aed beardy; straw stiff and stroug; ripens early, yielding at the rate of eighteen bushels to one of seed.

Soft White Wheat.—Berry white, short and oval; heads long and smooth; straw strong and long; ripens with Mediterranean; yielding at the rate of twenty-two bushels to one of seed.

Red Wheat.—Berry light color, short and plump; heads short and very compact, with long beards; straw light; ripens early, yielding at the rate of sixteen bushels to one of seed.

Red Wheat.—Red, long and shruakee; heads moderately long and very compact; long beards; straw light, and ripens early; yielding at the rate of sixteen to one.

The first two named varieties, I think, are valuable acquisitions; the others, with a dry season, would do well." [*Ag. Division Patent Office.*

Horses and Stables.

BLINDNESS is very common among horses in our cities. This is caused in a great measure by keeping them in dark, confined stables, and shading their eyes with harness blinders. Dark, ill-ventilated cellar-stables are quite common; this stupid practice should be abolished, because such stables are very detrimental to the health of these noble animals. All stables should be dry, roomy structures, provided with windows to afford abundant light, and should, also, be frequently whitewashed. The horse is a native of dry, sunny regions, and requires to be kept dry and warm in order to attain to the greatest perfection.

Close and confined stables, just like those which are so common, are the frequent cause of that violent disease called *glanders*. A few years since, great ravages were committed among the cavalry horses of France by this disease; but it is now almost unknown in that country. This result has been brought about by simply making larger stables, doubling the size of the stalls, and securing good ventilation. In proportion to their bulk, horses need more fresh air than men, in order to perform the function of respiration; yet they are commonly cooped up in narrow stalls, which are not large enough to keep a dormouse's lungs at work.

As the season is now approaching when, owing to inclement weather, horses will be more confined in-doors; those who possess such animals should now devote some attention to provide them with stables suitable to their nature and wants, and by so doing they will greatly increase their health and longevity.

Hints to Young Farmers.

ALWAYS take one or more agricultural papers; for every number will give you information which will benefit you in dollars.

Be admonished that a stioth in time saves nine, or the laying up of a rail, or nailing on a board, may save the ninth repetition and unruly stock.

Colts must have a great deal of exercise.

Don't be afraid to plow deep. A few more oats in the spring will make many more at harvest.

Feed your lowls the year round if you would make them profitable.

Have a separate pen into which your pigs can go and get shelled-corn and milk.

Judge not hastily; but examine well before you decide.

Keep clear of Shanghais.

Lims should be accessible to poultry.

Make the most of every thing.

Never half do any thing; you may thus lose more in one day than a month can restore.

Often inspect your stock, and keep a sharp look-out for disease and accident.

Pure water should be supplied to every thing.

Quality and quantity should be your maxim.

Vinegar.

THE JUICE of one bushel of sugar beets, worth twenty-five cents, and which any farmer can raise with little cost, will make from five to six gallons of vinegar equal to the best cider wine. First wash and grate the beets, and press out the juice in a cheese press, or in any other way which will do it, and put the liquor in a barrel, cover the bung with gauze and set it in the sun, and in fifteen or twenty days it will be fit for use. By this method, the very best of vinegar may be obtained without any very great trouble, and I hope all who like good vinegar will try it. [*Ohio Valley Farmer.*

Corn Bread.

ONE QUART of corn meal, one pint of wheat flour, two eggs, and a little salt, with sour buttermilk sufficient to make a very stiff batter. Mix thoroughly, then add one teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in a little hot water. Stir this in, and pour into well-greased pans, sufficient to be one and a-half or two inches thick when cooked. Place in a hot oven, and bake till it is done, say half an hour. Carry to the table hot. If all should not be used, bake over again, and it is as good as when first baked.

Half a pint of flour and one egg will be very good, but not quite so good as the above.

The sourer the buttermilk the better; if it is not bitter. Success depends very much on the due proportion of acid and alkali.

Flae meal makes much better bread than does coarse. If it does not keep as well, provide less at a time. Dent, or gourdseed corn makes better meal than flint corn.

Some are shocked at the idea of eating drugs with their food, and exclaim against the use of alkali in cooking. Let such consider that acid neutralizes the caustic property of the alkali; and if they never eat any thing more unhealthy than that, they will do well. [*Germantown Telegraph.*

Infalable Rules for Measuring Corn in the Crib.

IF measured in feet:

1st. SHUCKED CORN:—Measure the length, width and depth of the crib in feet; multiply these three dimensions together and their product by 8, then cut off two figures to the right; those on the left will be so many barrels, and those cut off so many hundredths of a barrel.

2d. UNSHUCKED CORN.—Multiply the three dimensions in feet, as in rule 1st, and cut off their product by 5½; cut off two figures to the right, and the result will be barrels and hundredths, as in rule 1st.

If measured in inches:

3d. SHUCKED CORN.—Take the dimensions in inches and multiply them together; take one half of the product and divide it by 2150, and you have the bushels of shelled corn, which divide by 5 to reduce to barrels.

4th. UNSHUCKED CORN.—Multiply the dimensions as in rule 3d, and then take one-third of their product, and divide it by 2150, the result will be as in rule 3d.

These rules have been put to the most critical test by the most thorough as well as the most practical mathematicians of the southwest, and the people using them may rely upon their being accurately correct.

OBITUARIES.

"Let me die the death of the Righteous."

THE LATE JAS. M. DELOACH.

WHEREAS, In the inscrutable providence of the all-wise and beneficent disposer of the affairs of earth and the interests of Heaven, we as a Conference body, are this day bereft of the society of an estimable associate, and the advice and counsels of a faithful and devoted Steward of the Church, by the natural but unexpected death of our dear brother James M. Deloach, whom we are officially informed departed this life, in the consummate triumph of a *living faith*, at his residence in Choctaw County, on the 29th ultimo—thereby leaving the endearments of a kind and affectionate family, and sundering the most ardent and generous social ties of a large circle of warm-hearted friends and relations, and presenting to those who witnessed his death, a sublime and affecting scene of the morel majesty of religious truth. *Therefore, be it Resolved:*

Firstly, That in the death of brother Deloach, the Methodist Episcopal Church, has lost a modest, mild, kind-spirited and liberal hearted Christian man. One whose warmest attachments and liveliest energies ever occupied the alternate channels of her financial and Spiritual Interests.

Secondly, That we, the Quarterly Conference, as the constituted officials of Gaston Circuit, have lost an efficient, prompt, and faithful Recording Steward, whose heart and hand were alike consecrated to the purpose of our Records—and who for the space of four years, during which time he served us in this capacity—was never observed to manifest the least impatience or fatigue, whilst engaged in deliberating the concerns and welfare of the Church.

Thirdly, That society has lost a benevolent, public-spirited and high toned gentleman; who respected all the social relations of life, and was subservient in obedience and honor to the civil institutions of the country.

Fourthly, That his household have lost a provident and benign protector, his wife a "good man," his children a good father and his servants a good master.

Fifthly, That this Quarterly Conference would beguile the sorrows of his desolate household, and assuage the unfeigned sympathies of their own hearts, by appropriating the language of the evangelist, that "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

Sixthly, That these Proceedings be entered of Record upon the Minutes of this Quarterly Conference; also, that copies of the Preamble and Resolutions be furnished to the family of the deceased, and the "New Orleans *Christian Advocate*," for publication. J. A. HEARN, P. E.

T. R. CREWS, *Secretary.*

LATE REV. JOHN W. MABRY.

AT a meeting held by the second year's Class in the Alabama Conference—the following preamble and resolutions were adopted.

WHEREAS, the Rev. John W. Mabry, deceased, (a member of our class) not being a member in full connection in the Conference—consequently, not a subject of report from the committee on memoirs; Therefore, we, his class, Resolve.

Firstly, That in him we have lost one of our best young men;

Secondly, That we greatly lament his death; but rejoice to learn that he was perfectly reigned to the will of God, so that our loss is his eternal gain.

Thirdly, That we acknowledge the hand of providence, in keeping us from a like premature death; and will, therefore, endeavor to live more humbly and devoted for the future.

Fourthly, That we do greatly sympathize with the bereaved, widowed mother of the deceased.

Fifthly, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*, for publication, and also another copy to the bereaved mother of the deceased.

J. F. R. BRANDON, *Sec.* J. B. POWERS, *Chair.*

Macon Mississippi, December 3d, 1858.

MRS. MARY COBB, wife of Augustus Cobb, died in Liberty, Amite county, on the 21st of November. Sudden indeed was the blast that chilled this cherished flower. The bright rose-tint of health lingered upon her cheek even in the hour of death. Scarcely had she time to bid adieu to weeping loved ones, ere her spirit was welcomed by a smile, unto the home of Him who gave it. It is common to record with eloquent pen the virtues of the deceased, but here need no eulogium; the brightest intellect can but gild the seal, and the halo alone will attract the eye of the stranger—but the memory of good deeds will live in the faithful heart for ever. They who knew her best, loved her most. She was a devoted member of the Methodist Church, a loving wife and fond mother. Long will the sorrow-stricken husband gaze with tearful eye on the vacant chair, and her darling babes sigh for a gentle mother's kiss. May He who noteth even the fall of the sparrow, comfort them in this their hour of deep affection.

"O sweet is the season of rest,
When life's weary journey is done!
The blush that spreads over its west,
The last ling'ring ray of its sun!

Though dreary the empire of night,
She soon shall emerge from its gloom,
And see immortality's light
Arise on the shades of the tomb.

No terror the prospect begets,
She was not mortality's slave,
The sunbeam of life as it sets
Leaves a hale of peace on the grave."

A FRIEND.

SISTER MARGARET F. KING departed this life in her 36th year, December 3d, 1858, at her residence near Brownsville, Hinds county, Mississippi, having been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 16 years. The writer who was intimately acquainted with the deceased, had long regarded her piety as unquestionable, and her enlightened and fixed principles as a Methodist, remarkable; under no circumstances would she compromise the principles of the Church of her choice, but firmly adhered to all its tenets. Before her widowhood, she proved herself to be one of the best of wives. Her discipline, among her children, was wholesome and efficient. She has left behind a large family, and many friends, to mourn her loss. During the first 18 days of her illness she was disqualified for conversing with her friends upon the subject of religion, owing to the peculiar condition of her nervous system; but some twenty-four hours before she departed, she became perfectly rational, and gave unmistakable evidence of her readiness to depart. Counselled with her friends, gave special directions concerning her children's future temporal and spiritual welfare, then bade adieu to all—doubtless, she exchanged a world of sorrow and trial, for that blessed estate prepared for the children of God. J. W. PHILLIPS, L. P.

EDUCATION.—A LADY OF HIGH REPUTATION AS A TEACHER, and of large experience wishes an engagement—A City or its vicinity preferred. Her system of education comprises the English, and French Languages, Music, the ornamental branches, etc. References given. Direct, giving particulars, to "TEACHER."
81. Raymond, P. O. Miss.

Cuddy Brown & Co.,
HAVING closed the office of MILES OWEN & CO., the first day of January 1857. My business connections in future in the city will be with Messrs. Cuddy, Brown & Co., 66 Camp street.
jy31 MILES OWEN.

IMPROVED COTTON GINS!
H KENDALL, CARTER & CO.,
Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants,
ARE THE SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF PRATT'S LATE IMproved cast steel SAW GIN STANDS, with drum and wing brushes.
The reputation of these stands, acquired many years since, has been fully sustained, as proved by their extended sale and general use throughout the whole cotton-growing region.
A large assortment and variety of gins now on hand at all times, at No. 15 ST. CHARLES STREET, New Orleans.
☞ All orders promptly attended to, with satisfactory references. Planters will call and examine for themselves.
ALSO, are Agents for the sale of the Prattsville OSNABURGS—a superior article for Planters' use.

BELLS! BELLS!! BELLS!!! BELLS!!!!
WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.
[ESTABLISHED IN 1826.]
THE subscribers have constantly for sale an assortment of Church, Factory, Steamboat, Locomotive, Plantation, School house and other Bells, mounted in the most approved and durable manner.
For full particulars as to many recent improvements, warrantee, diameter of Bell, space occupied in Tower, rates of transportation, etc., send for a circular. Bells for the South delivered in New York.
Address, A. MENEELY'S SONS, Agents...
West Troy, N. Y. my11-1y

GEORGE H. VINTEN Printers' Warehouse, 106 Poydras street, New Orleans. Presses, Types, Inks, Paper, Cards, and Furnishing of every description. Agent for the sale of Robt Hoe & Co's Presses, and James Conner & Sons' Types. Old Type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

PRINTING PAPER.
Constantly on hand and for sale Printing Paper of the following sizes.
21 inches by 28 | 23½ inches by 31 | 24 inches by 38 | 26 inches by 40
22 inches by 32 | 24 inches by 36 | 26 inches by 37 | 28 inches by 42
32 inches by 44..... .....36 inches by 48
AND OTHER SIZES TO ASSORT.
Also, Double Medium Book Paper, Manilla Wrappers, Note, Letter, and Cap Papers of every description; Cards, Card Boards, &c.
mar 20-1y GEORGE H. VINTEN.

To Merchants and Planters.
MANUFACTURERS' COMMISSION HOUSE
LARGE STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS,
CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK,
....AT....
No. 41 Magazine st., opposite the Arcade,
NEW ORLEANS.
nov 14 R. W. RAYNE.

PROFESSIONAL.

JOSEPH C. BEALL,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
SHREVEPORT, LA.,
WILL give prompt and strict attention to the collection of all Claims and to any other law business entrusted to his care. A residence of more than eighteen years at this place, (during which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession,) has given him an extensive acquaintance in North Louisiana, Eastern Texas and Southern Arkansas, where he will take claims for collection. mh12-1y

J. O. FUQUA. J. O. KILBOURNE.
FUQUA & KILBOURNE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLINTON, LOUISIANA,
PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans. *References*—Payne & Harrison, Byrne, Vance & Co., Broadwell & Payne, Pritchard & Flower, Edw. Nalle & Co., Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans. mar 20-1y

W. P. HILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 13 Camp st., New Orleans.
HAS been a citizen of Texas—extensively and laboriously engaged in the practice of Law more than twenty years—and confidently refers to the Bench and Bar of that State.
Information as to the Laws, Lands and Land Titles of Texas can be had at my office; and any business in that State will be transacted through reliable correspondents. dec12

DR. AUSTIN,
RESIDENCE, WASHINGTON AVENUE, between Nayades and Apollo streets, Fourth District. Office, corner Magazine and Richard sts. A Servant at the Office day and night. oct 5-6m

A CARD.
DR. S. GILBERT, Sr.,
HAS RETURNED to his old homestead, near Memphis, and re-opened his INFIRMARY, and will remain permanently.
He treats the following Chronic Diseases: Cancers, Scrofula, White Swellings, Tumors and Wens, without surgical operations. He also treats all Chronic Female Diseases—Tetter, Sores of long standing, Rheumatism, and Mercurial Diseases, of every grade.
Dr. G. deems it unnecessary to say more, as he has living witnesses from Malheur Oregon. my9-1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
F. J. VAN BIBBER & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
[d8-1y] 44 *Carondelet street, New Orleans.*

JAMES THART. WM. V. M'CHAT.
THARP, McCRAY & CO.,
GROCERS AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS,
Re. 10 Tchoupitoulas and New Levee sts.,
sep22 NEW ORLEANS.

J. BOYD & Co.,
Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,
No 40 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
apr 17-1y

C. W. BUTT, DOUGLAS YEAS, } Mobile. N. Orleans { M. J. SMITH. T. R. FOSTER, Jr.
BUTT, SMITH & Co.,
MOBILE, ALA.
MARSHALL J. SMITH & Co.,
NEW ORLEANS.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Dealers in Bagging and Rope. Orders for Produce *of all descriptions* and Consignments will meet prompt attention. ap10-6m

LEONARD FASH. F. S. LAURANS.
LEONARD FASH & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
45 POYDRAS STREET,
Oct 24. *NEW ORLEANS*

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No 47 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

JOHN F WYCHE & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 119 Common street, New Orleans. my2-1y

A. H. May & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No 94 Gravier street New Orleans. an2-1y

J. U. PAYNE. J. P. HARRISON.
O. W. HUNTINGTON. WM. S. DAMERON
Payne & Harrison.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 51 Union street, New Orleans dec7-1y

A. L. WALKER, New Orleans. ROBT. C. HUTCHINSON Caddo Parish, La.
Walker, Hutchinson, & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 87 Carondelet street, New Orleans. je28

Lane, Mayfield & Co.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 79 St. Charles street, New Orleans. jy8-1y

T. T. TWITTY.
COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Agent for the sale of Manufactured Tobacco, Cigars, and Herrings celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes., No. 32 Gravier street New Orleans. mh14m

BOOTH & CO.,
ARCADE HAT STORE, No. 46 Magazine Street, New Orleans Established in 1843. Manufacturers and Jobbers at Wholesale in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.
For the accommodation of our friends and the public, we have opened a retail department on the same premises. aug30

Dameron & Co.,
IMPORTERS and Dealers in Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtain Goods, Upholstery Goods, etc., No. 28 Chartres and 72 Customhouse streets, New Orleans. jan1

READ, HEDGES & DREW,
Druggists & Apothecaries,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Drugs and Medicines, Chemicals Pointe, Oils, Perfumery, Instruments, Patent Medicines, etc., etc.,
No. 108 Canal street—Granite Row,
New Orleans.
ROB'T H. READ. J. H. R. HEDGES, R. S. DREW.

BLOOMFIELD'S
PRINTING & BOOKBINDING
ESTABLISMENT,
No. 40 Camp street, corner of Gravier,
All kinds of BOOK AND MERCANTILE PRINTING AND BINDING executed neatly and correctly, at moderate prices.
dec 26 1y WM. BLOOMFIELD, Jr.

R. C. ARMISTEAD,
(Successor to MALLARD & CO.)
No. 63 Gravier st., cor. Bank Place, New Orleans.
CLOTHING, IN EVERY VARIETY—THE MOST MODERN, AT GREATly Reduced Prices. BLANKETS, KERSEYS, and SATINETT Suits for Negroes, at Auction Prices. [n20]

P. H. WILLARD,
Coal Merchant,
18 EXCHANGE PLACE. (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)
THOSE desirous of purchasing Coal or Wood, can be supplied at short notice at the—CITY COAL OFFICE,
where is constantly kept on hand Pittsburgh, English, and Cannel, Anthracite and Lower Ohio Coal. Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses, Steamers, &c., &c., supplied at the lowest market prices. n22-1y

F. VAN BENEDUYEN, C. F. LEWIS, of Rapides. } A. MINNEMAN. GEO. C. KENDALL
BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
a19-1y 116 Canal st., New Orleans.

158 CAMP STREET. 158
Mrs. Boyd's Ladies' Emporium.
ALL kinds of Sewing done by machinery for Grocers, Ships, Steamers, Hotels and Families. A good stock of Ladies' Under Garments always on hand. Embroidery and Tucking.
All kinds of Toilet Soaps and Perfumeries. Febl 6

NEW SEWING MACHINES.
E. I. NIMMO, No. 7 Canal st., near Camp, Agent for all the latest improved styles. The WEED PATENT has just been received, is very simple, and is suited to all kinds of work. The stitches will not rip or unravel, as two threads are used. It makes the same stitch on both sides. Price $120. I am also agent for other Machines from $40 to $130. Needles and other fixdings for sale. Sewing Machines repaired. je28

D. J. WASSON,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
Also, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Cisterns, Lumber, &c.,
In lots to suit purchasers. Orders promptly attended to. Box 388 Mechanics' Exchange, 19 St. Charles st. Shop, 355 and 357 Rampart st., First District, New Orleans. mar26-1y

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.
T. H. JACKSON & CO.,
No. 82 Common street.
KEEPS SUPPLIED with frequent arrivals from New York, a well-assorted stock of CLOTHING and Gents' FURNISHING GOODS of every description, which we will sell low for cash.—ALSO—
A good assortment of
CARPET BAGS, VALICES, TRUNKS,
SILK and GINGHAM UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,
All on reasonable terms. T. H. JACKSON & Co.,
Jan 31 No. 82 Common street, 2 doors from Camp street.

CLOTHING!
Just received per late arrivals, a full stock of FALL and WINTER CLOTHING, SHIRTS and FURNISHING GOODS of the Latest Styles, at the Lowest City Prices.
L. W. Lyons & Co.,
d12 83 Canal St. near Camp.

BOY'S CLOTHING.
PER LATE ARRIVALS.
A large assortment of YOUTHS', BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, SHIRTS and FURNISHING GOODS—Latest Fashions, at Very Low Prices. L. W. LYONS & Co.,
d12 83 Canal St. near Camp.

Parlor and Church Organs, Pianos, Melodeons.
THE Subscriber furnishes LOWER than they can be procured of any *dealer in America* the celebrated ALEXANDER CHURCH AND PARLOR ORGANS; Prince's, Manning's Mason's Hamblin's do., and all other American make of HARMONICONS and MELODEONS; Chickering's, Nunn & Clark's, Gilbert's, Boardman G. Gray's, Worcester's, Stoddart's, Gaius', and all other prominent manufacturer's make of PIANOS, HARPS, GUITARS, VIOLINS, Stool Covers, Instruction Books, and Music of every description at *wholesale* and retail. Church Ministers and Schools supplied at a large discount. Every instrument guaranteed. Circulars and prices sent free. Address
JAMES M. EDNEY,
25 John street, New York

Bulletin
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE
No. 35 Gravier street,
CONFERENCE MINUTES, Sermons and Addresses, Catalogues for Schools and Colleges, Commencement Programmes, Circulars, Lawyer's Briefs, Pamphlets, Notarial and Court Blanks, Cards, Bill Heads, Dray Receipts, Check Books, Bills of Exchange and all kinds of plain and fancy printing, executed with neatness and dispatch. Orders respectfully solicited. a25-1y

J. P. WILSON, MAGIC PRESS CHEAP PRINTING Office, 59 Poydras street, New Orleans. a22.1y

THE

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.—C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME VIII—NUMBER 31. WHOLE NUMBER 414.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1859.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. OFFICE—112 CARP ST.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

WATCH-NIGHT IN THE NEW CHURCH, JEFFERSON CITY.

It was around the holy altar—where
The mercy-seat was seen—
A few were gathered for the hour of prayer,
Beneath its cheering beam—
To watch the parting year's expiring breath,
And hail the new, which triumphed o'er its death.

A cloud of incense raund its altar hung,
Formed by the breath of prayer;
Fringed with the rays of God's eternal Son,
In dazzling glory there—
Where angels waft upon the brilliant wing,
The soul's immortal, richest offering.

The air was fragrant with its balmy breath,
As it to Heaven arose—
Casting a balo; o'er this vale of death,
Where friends in Christ repose.

Faith raised the veil of darkness from the tomb,
And with transcendent light dispersed its gloom.

Time seemed a moment—eternity drew near,
With all its mighty power,
And fixed a signet on the dying year,
In that impressive hour!
Set home the truths upon the waiting soul,
Like its vastness, whose waves forever roll!

Throughout our land, how many bow the knee,
Before the Savior's throne;
To consecrate anew to Deity,
Their active powers alone—
While the bright portals of eternal day
Burst as the soul, as dies the year away?

O! may this little Church, at each New Year,
By Jesus thus be blest—
And at its alter flow the grateful tear,
Which calms the troubled breast—
While numbers bow before its holy shrine,
Made sacred by the blood of Christ divine.

Napoleon Avenue, Jan. 5th, 1858. E. H. THOMAS.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

INTRODUCTION OF PROTESTANTISM INTO MISSISSIPPI.—No. V.

Original Baptist Church.

Mr. Editor: After the debarkation of our emigrant-connection, the most of them settled on and contiguous to the southern fork of Coles-creek, within ten or fifteen miles of the Mississippi River. They had to endure many privations and hardships, incident to a new country but poorly supplied with even the necessaries of life; and for several years they had to watch with vigilance the repeated incursions of hostile Indians. John Jones, who had ventured to settle on the east side of Coles-creek, just opposite the old village of Union Town, came near being overtaken by a band of these lawless maranders. Having evidence of the presence of Indians in the neighborhood, and not knowing at what moment they might make their attack, he requested his wife to take the children and hide among the spurs of the cane-ridges until he could get the horses ready for their escape to Natchez. A few moments seemed like hours to Mrs. Jones in her lonely retreat, and requesting the children to be quiet, she ventured back in sight of the house to see whether the Indians had not already captured her husband. Seeing that he was in the act of starting, she hastily returned to get the children ready, but in her excitement she missed her course, and was quite put to it to find her "hid treasure." They made good their retreat to Natchez that night; and early next morning Mr. Jones and John Courteny, his brother-in-law, returned as spies to reconnoiter. When they got near his improvement, they saw that the Indians had already destroyed his corn, which was just getting into roasting ears, killed his only milch-cow, and, venturing a little nearer, saw them in the act of emptying the feathers out of the beds, to avail themselves of the cases. Seeing they were too far outnumbered to risk an attack, they retreated. Mr. Jones immediately abandoned this border settlement, and removed to Fairchild's-creek, near the Mississippi, where he built a water-mill, and did the grinding for the community many years.

But as these incidents are foreign to my main object, I will pass them over without further detail. I have already stated that most of the prominent members of this emigrant-connection were members of the Baptist church before leaving South Carolina, and judging from the unwavering fidelity and zeal which they manifested in all their wandering and privations, their religion was that of the heart. They were regular in their family devotions from their first settlement in the country; but the Natchez District, having lately fallen under Spanish rule, which only recognized the Roman Catholic form of worship, and opposed all others, they scarcely knew what to do in regard to public worship. After mutual consultation, they agreed to meet together in their private dwellings at set times, for the purpose of reading and expounding the scriptures, exhortation and prayer, hoping in this way to keep the members united and alive to their spiritual interests. These meetings, which were found to be so profitable to the members of the church, soon attracted the attention of the American portion of the population, many of whom desired to be present, and enjoy once more the beneficial influence of Protestant worship.

Thus things went on through a series of years, without exciting much open opposition from the Catholic authorities. In the mean time, Richard Curtis had died on the 10th of November, 1784, and his son, Richard, had become quite a preacher. John Stampley, his brother-in-law, was also quite gifted in exhortation, as was also his brother, Jacob Stampley, both of whom afterwards became Baptist preachers. William Curtis, an elder brother of Richard, was gifted in extemporaneous prayer, as was also John Jones and several others. By 1790, other American settlements desired to be visited by Mr. Curtis and his lay-assistants, and their labors were soon blessed in the manifest awakening and conversion of souls.

Among the young converts, was a prominent citizen of the name of William Hamberlin, and a Spaniard by the name of Stephen de Alvo, both of whom, with several others, desired admission into the church. These pioneer workmen in the Lord's vineyard now found themselves in straitened circumstances. Mr. Curtis was only a licentiate, and no one in the county was authorized, according to the rules of the church, to administer baptism; and yet here were people desiring it, who exhibited all the usual marks of true conversion. They prudently postponed the matter until they could correspond with the parent church in South Carolina, from which they came. The church, after taking the matter under advisement, returned as their answer, "that there is no law against necessity, and under the present stress of circumstances, the members ought to assemble, and formally appoint one of their number by election, to baptize the new converts." This advice was promptly acted on, and Richard Curtis was appointed to administer the ordinance, which he accordingly did.

Opposition from the Catholic authorities had been on the increase for some time, but now it suddenly broke out in a blaze of persecution, and the little pioneer band of Protestants were perremptorily ordered to desist from all their heretical psalm-singing, praying, and preaching in public, or they would be subjected to sundry pains and penalties.

For a time, Mr. Curtis and his adherents thought the American feeling was strong enough to sustain them; and, moreover, believing their cause was the cause of God, and that truth would ultimately triumph over error, bid their opponents defiance, and even went so far as to have their places of worship guarded by armed men, while they denounced, in no very moderate terms, the "image worship," and other unscriptural doctrines and ceremonies of the Catholic church. I do not pretend to say their zeal was always according to knowledge. In common parlance, they were uneducated men, plain both in language and manners, and I have no doubt but they sometimes imprudently provoked the ire of their enemies. But the history and the results of this storm of persecution I must reserve for another number.

J. G. JONES.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE GREAT ENTERPRIZE.

Mr. Editor: Your readers are constantly seeking for information on the aims and prospects of

The Church Evangelist.

As for its aim it is simply this; to put into the hands of every family amongst our people, a superb religious weekly paper. We need hundreds of thousands weekly, because we have millions of people who ought to receive and would gladly read such a paper. It is now the boast that the *New York Ledger* has the largest circulation of any paper in the world; and says it publishes half a million weekly. And yet, with the greatest facilities ever known to Christendom, there be some who think it an overgrown idea for us to talk of publishing 500,000 within a few years, to meet the wants of 3,000,000 of people—among whom in a few years, there will be 1,000,000 of communicants in full Church-fellowship.

The friends of this undertaking want to come up to the demands of the age, and keep abreast with it in its onward way. It is designed to make a noble, elevated paper, and yet to make it so cheap that every body who will read may have it.

How to Do it.

We expect to raise a few hundred thousand dollars as an endowment fund to pay for printing, press-work, mailing, editing, etc. etc., and let the Churches everywhere have them as *weekly Tracts*, by the dozen or by the hundred, to distribute and use.

Its Prospects.

They are cheering. Letters of enquiry pour in upon me almost daily. Some bring *willing* and masked offerings for the endowment—now $500, now $1000—again and again. Some of the *Advocates* wont let their readers know any thing about it. Very well. The *people* intend to have it. Several of the leading, principal Conferences have adopted it, put their sealed approval on the plan, and appointed agents to aid in endowing it—and every Conference will doubtless do the same, within another year. Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Texas, have taken action on it. Besides, large subscriptions for it tell a noble tale. One gentleman wants 20 copies; a lady, 20 copies; another, 100 copies; a gentleman wants 200 copies per year for life; and another says he shall need about 300 copies weekly, to give away—all these are to give away. But I cannot relate more than a mere fraction.

When To Begin.

Not till at least $100,000 have been pledged in good and reliable notes, bearing interest; and then! No interest will accrue on any note till $100,000 are pledged; and now the great question, is,

Who will take These Shares?

Surely there are 100 men and women in our Zion, who only need to understand the object, and they will not wait for an agent to come along. Write to me, or one of the agents in your Conference, and tell us your proposition. I am at work without pay, and without support from the Church, and cannot afford to go every where: and need not, for God has friends who will attend to this matter *willingly*. One of the strongest evidences Job produced to prove that he had been the friend of mankind, and faithful servant of God, was, as he says, that, "*The cause I knew not I searched out.*" And Christ teaches us that he expects his friends to go in pursuit of opportunities of doing good. Hence, in the final day, He will say to them, "I was sick and ye *visited* me, I was in prison and ye *came* unto me." Search out the openings of usefulness. *Dont wait to be asked for aid for this glorious enterprize.*

I have asked nobody yet, and thousands of dollars have been pledged, by letter and by personal assurances; I fear I shall have to ask after a while. Have you read the circular? Let me send you one. What is your name and address? I will send any number to any body.

How I wish every body could have heard Bishop Pierce's out-spoken, noble speech for *the Evangelist*, before the Georgia Conference. It was worthy the cause, the man, and the Conference. All the Church needs is light on the subject. C. K. MARSHALL.

Vicksburg.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

ADVANTAGES OF AN ITINERANT PASTORATE.

Mr. Editor: The notion is generally prevalent, both amongst the Methodists and others, that the success of the followers of Wesley, has been greatly promoted by the itinerant system.

In every thing that has proved itself to be useful, it is well to inquire into the elements of that utility, that they may be preserved in all their force. To what then is the success of the itinerancy to be attributed? What principles of humanity does it operate upon or call into action promotive of success?

In the first place, it furnishes a variety of ministerial talent for every community. The minds of men are variously constituted, some are moved by the beautiful and poetic, some by the astute and logical, some by the bold and strong. In some, the imaginative; in some, the reasoning; in others, the emotional powers preponderate. Access to men is usually obtained by operating upon that faculty of mind which has the ascendency in them individually.

This diversity of mind is found in the ministry and in every community. And by one congregation being served in rotation by ministers who vary in mind, every individual comes to be addressed by the gospel in that way best calculated to insure success. We find amongst the apostles great diversity in mental character. We find the same in the ministry of the present day. If the labors of these are to be confined to single congregations as settled pastors, the advantage of this diversity of talent is lost.

Again, the constant removal, at stated times, of ministers, renders it impossible for them to engage in secular employment. The itinerants are obliged, from the nature of their work, to be men of *one* work. Thus their work in spiritual things is not destroyed by their attention to temporal things, nor do they suffer that loss of religious influence with men, by coming in business contact with them, so commonly the misfortune with settled ministers.

Again: There is in human nature a love of variety; a fondness for something new, which is gratified by this change. Of this, it is lawful to take advantage in presenting the gospel. A new preacher, of even inferior talents, will often draw out large crowds to hear, where abler, but settled men, preach to vacuity. Many of these are often pleased and led to conversion.

This change also relieves the minister from sundry embarrassments, and keeps his zeal and activity continually revived. He has, perhaps, committed errors, in genial intercourse or in the administration of discipline; there would be drawbacks to his usefulness, if he remained where they transpired. He has failed, perhaps, to perform some ministerial duty. If he remained he would continue to neglect it, but coming in contact with a work where this duty has been performed, he, too, is stimulated to perform it. In fact, he carries with him to his new field of labor, all the skill, experience, and knowledge, that he has acquired in the previous years of his ministry, without the embarrassments in the midst of which they were obtained.

He goes amongst them too, happily ignorant of those personal collisions, which often render it difficult for him who has full knowledge of them, to preach without being considered a partizan.

Besides all this, there is an [illegible] an excitement awakened in the mind itself by the new scenes and associations that surround him. If a man will do his duty at all, he will do it upon entering upon a new business in a new place. And he does it then, not to deceive his new employers, but from the impulse naturally excited in man by such surroundings. ANNOTATOR.

Smithville, Miss., Dec., 1858.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

SOUTH WESTERN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

To the Editor of the Christian Advocate.

Sir: In our last communication, in which we freed our Agent from imputations cast upon him, we intimated that, at a subsequent time, we should be desirous of replying to some charges which attached peculiarly to ourselves, as a Board of Directors. We thank you for inserting our last; we trust we shall equally owe it to your courtesy to insert the present.

Our society is an auxiliary to the American Sunday-School Union, and has for its single purpose the promotion of the Sunday-school cause in our South-west. In furthering this, we hold the Parent Society's publications for sale or distribution. These publications, we may add, have, with brief intervals, under one agency or another, been for sale in this city for over twenty-two years.

As an auxiliary, we neither employ authors, purchase manuscripts, or publish books. All the publications emanate from the Parent Society. In defining, therefore, the position of the Parent Society, we define our own. As Southern men, we exercise a conservative control over the publications coming into our field.

The American Sunday-school Union is no new thing. It is supported by the great and good in our land. Clergymen of all Evangelical denominations have advocated its claims, and hundreds of them are life-members of the Society. We mention such men as Bishops Meade, Eastburn, Henshaw, Drs. Tyng, Milnor, Plumer, Bedell, Breckenridge, Fuller, Williams, and many others whose names are esteemed in all the Churches. Our president, the Hon. John McLean, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has held that office since 1843. In his letter of acceptance, otherwise worthy of perusal, he expresses his high appreciation of the society and its objects.

Our annual reports show, at anniversary meetings, ministers of various denominations uniting in resolutions commending the Society and its usefulness. Amongst these, Divines and learned Doctors of the Methodist Church are not wanting. At the last anniversary, the annual sermon was preached in Trinity Church, New York, by the Rev. Dr. Crane of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Drs. Spear, Plumer and others, participating in the subsequent exercises.

Our publications have won esteem from the religious community, North and South. Few Sunday-schools exist in towns where some of them may not be found; and, although all Evangelical denominations have their publishing houses, yet, as a general thing, they have found it useful to employ our books, as well as their own. May we not remind you, that the last catalogue of your publishing-house at Nashville, shows that some of our elementary books, libraries, dictionaries etc., are not only held for sale by them, but are advertised as also to be found at the New Orleans and other Methodist branch Depositories. This eminence these books enjoy through the wise course pursued by the Society. The committee of publication consists of fourteen members from the following denominations, viz. Baptist, Congregational, Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Reformed Dutch. Not more than three of the members can be of the same denomination; and no book can be published to which any member shall object. Hence their Catholic and Evangelical character. They avoid denominational teachings, leaving the churches to prepare and publish works, explanatory of their own denominational views. We challenge any one to point out, in our publications, any doctrines in conflict with any peculiarity of your or any other Evangelical church, or to show that they give any but faithful and saving views of Gospel truth. We court the inquiry, and shall be pleased to have you examine them. Our agent is instructed to hold copies ready for your examination.

We now turn to charges of trickery, as applicable to our Society in its election of officers. A denial should suffice, but we will briefly reply thereto. Our S. W. Society is in its infancy. It held its first annual election, the one referred to, when it had scarcely any members. The majority of ourselves, as a board, were not members when elected. The nominations for each denomination were offered by a member of that denomination Of our board, so elected, one member of the Methodist Church declined serving; another member of the same Church, friendly to our Society, was elected in his stead. The change, however, was too late for the printing, so that the name of the first elected gentleman appears in our printed report, and not that of his successor. Two of the directors from the Methodist Church have sat at our meetings; the third, whom we have not yet had the pleasure of seeing there, expressed his intention of being present if his business permitted.

Among the signers of our charter, we hold the names of good and true men from the Methodist Church, who would, we think, feel little flattered at the imputation of childish vanity or other kindred feeling, as the motive for affixing their names to that instrument. Men of high standing in the same Church have given as assurance of the interest they feel in our success.

Although a plain exposition has ever been given of our organization, we again repeat it. We do not desire to accept of any subscribed sums obtained by misrepresentation, if such were possible, or through misconception. We hold ourselves responsible for the published information conveyed by our documents. Should any agent transcend our instructions, he will not be sustained therein. We herewith return you our agent's personal letter to yourself, (which you quoted from memory) to show that his expressions, in reference to our books and to denominational books, accord substantially with what we have written in this letter.

It is an absurdity to suppose that we are trying to supplant the Methodist publishing-house. It is in the sphere of its duty, we are in ours. The broad wastes of spiritual ignorance give ample scope to every Christian who wishes to labor in his Master's vineyard. So far from being too numerous, the laborers are confessedly too few.

We close with an apology for the unavoidable length of the present article, which is simply confined to a respectful defence of our conduct as Christian men; and will we hope, be final. In behalf of the Board of Directors of South-western Sunday-school Union. E. C. PAYNE.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

CRITICISMS.

Mr. Editor—I feel the force of the invitation extended to me to occupy again a part of your columns. Hope I shall escape being made vain and proud by the notice you took of my former *critique*—I believe they call it.

Pardon this little preface, and if what follows is worthy, you are respectfully requested to give it a place in the useful—yes, I will say useful, as I love to read it—journal, over which you preside.

You are not responsible, Mr. Editor, for all the matter that appears in your paper. If you were, I should pity you from my heart. But, admitting that you were, I incline to the opinion that large portions of your "Special" and "General Correspondence" would never see the light, except under the head of "Advertisements."

I shall not trouble you or your readers with narratives of travel, although I have engaged to some good extent in that business during the year. Men will travel, and men will write about these travels, whether they think that they can tell a story or describe a scene better than their predecessors or not. Why, sir, the fact is, that men have become so fond of travel, and, withal, so fond of telling about it to the world, that one can hardly go to mill and back, without sitting down at once to inform the world of some very remarkable occurrence turning up—as, for instance, an encounter with a snake, opossum, or alligator. It may be, he has noticed some new crook in a tree, or some knot-hole in the boards on a house by the way-side, not before seen.

You must not think that, with a sharp stick, I am after any of your "Correspondents." Truly, some of them deserve a slight punishment for, if nothing else, their exaggeration. Let us take a peep into your issue of 17th November.

On the first page we have a "Letter from Paris," in which, after many things of minor importance, we have a 30,000 acre forest, with beautiful drives of *interminable* length. Well, all I have got to say is, that those drives are not very short, if Walker and Webster are authorities in connection with friend Thomas.

Tell "East Alabama *Items and Items*," to let our Baptist friends alone, in the enjoyment of the only apparent comfort they have, viz.: the belief that they are the *only* true Church, made so by immersion.

My eye runs over to "The Tongue—The Pen—The Press," without stopping to meddle with Presbyterian difficulties. I suppose, Mr. Editor, that this chapter is some of your getting up and I greatly admire the plan adopted to bring your readers to the study of the Bible.

That "Bible Agency Report" is done up about right. Laconic, throughout. I would hold up Mr. Massey as a model writer. All his facts in regular and systematic order. He should have been better paid for his labor of love.

Oh! that I could drive into the minds of all the young people—and many old ones, too—the principles contained in that article on "Debt."

Can that person be a thorough-going Christian, who fails to be on his knees before God in prayer, at morning and evening twilight? Doubtful! Then let all your readers notice closely, "A Suggestion."

Now, really, Mr. Editor, do you believe everything that may be written and published about *revivals*? I have already hinted that I have traveled a little; and, will add, that I have visited a few places where, according to the newspapers, there had been revivals. Truly there was very little sign left in view. During the present year, I read in a newspaper the statement of a man who had been at a revival for several weeks, and did not know when it would end. It did end though: but I must leave to those who removed the dead carcasses from the preaching-place, to tell how it ended. Great allowances should be made for these revival notices; therefore, let Mr. Texas Christian Observer pass this time. He may have stated facts.

"Father Smith's Two Ideas" should sink deep enough into every person's heart to influence the conduct through life. "See how these Christians love," when shall we say?

Friend Drake is sensible to the last, as is seen in his address to the Mississippi Conference Preachers. Never undertake too much. Begging is a poor employment for those who are sent to preach the gospel of Christ. While such gigantic schemes are so numerously gotten up, all over the country, requiring new and enlarged collections of money, it behoves the Church and particularly the preachers to pause ere they plunge blindly into an abyss without a bottom. "Look before you leap." Already there is an inquiry abroad, as to the reasons for such sums of money being required. Read again the words of Christ, (Luke xiv. 28, 29, 30), and compare Mr. Drake's chapter therewith. *Then act.*

To "Spectator," on "Female Education," I would most respectfully recommend a perusal of William Cowper's "Tirocinium." That is all I have to say to him.

How often the poor Stewards catch it! Mr. "Jefferson" says, "Pay your Preacher," and makes a hearty thrust at the poor good souls—the Stewards. Was Mr. "Jefferson" ever a Steward? Certainly not, or he would write very differently. Having been one of those poor fellows, I speak knowingly. How often have Stewards been prevented from getting large amounts privately, on account of the preacher pertinaciously and without good reason repairing a *public collection*. The stewards know but too well how often they are met with a repulsive answer, "I put my mite into the hat." It always requires two parties to a contract, and often, after the articles are signed and sealed, one of said parties may commit a breach and thereby release the other. Now, will Jefferson pretend to say that preachers cannot act so as to commit a breach in the contract he supposes to have been made with the stewards? Let infallibility attach to the priesthood at Rome, but, in no sense, to Methodist preachers.

Revivals have already been alluded to, but as the third page is largely filled with accounts of them, I will refer to them again.

A preacher, Lt. B. McDonald, now I trust in heaven, once had a revival, in which the writer participated. Some hundred or more were added to the Church. He did not exalt in this, nor did he write flaming *sketches* of the *incidents*, but, looking into the next year, began to pity his successor. Well he deserved that sympathy, for, out of that quantity of raw material, that successor manufactured less than a score of faithful disciples.

In conclusion. Let all come down from from their baseless, aerial positions, and deal with the realities of life and religion; and we shall then be more on an

Alabama, Nov. 20, 1858. EQUALITY.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

TO THE MEMBERS OF MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

Dear Brethren: I have written to each of you to ascertain if you *want* your Woodville "*minutes*" published. Lest I did not get your proper address, I resort to this means of addressing you. If you want your "*minutes*" published send me authority to put your name down for five dollars each, or more if you wish. Our Woodville minutes are of peculiar interest to the preachers and people, as we there inaugerated the lay-co-operation, which materially modified our entire plan of Conference operations. Every intelligent layman wants the *minutes*, I have not talked with an exception; for every one is liable to be called on to go to Conference, to bear a part in the business of the Church; he therefore wants to know the nature and state of our business. Ask them for the money, they will give it. Write me at once to consider you responsible for a stated sum; and when that sum justifies it; the *minutes* will be speedily forthcoming. Laymen are at liberty to subscribe and draw "*minutes*." Hoping to hear from you without delay, I am dear brethren, yours in the Gospel, W. P. BARTON.

Vicksburg, Jan. 6, 1858

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

The Book and Tract Society of this Conference, having been put in operation before the last General Conference, did not of course, contain the feature of co-operation with the Publishing House at Nashville, and an interest in the business of the same, provided for at that time by the general law of the Church. The Society has been in pretty successful operation during a large portion of two years, but it was merely a Conference Depository, with no interest in the Publishing-house.

The Mississippi Conference, at its last session at Woodville, took such action, by the passing of suitable resolutions, as would place the Society in this desirable relation to the Publishing-house, so far as its action was requisite for such a purpose. Similar action on the part of the shareholders of the Society, looking to the same end, may probably be necessary. This action will of course be readily had at any time.

So that the Book and Tract Society of the Mississippi Conference may now be regarded as occupying the same ground, precisely, as the Societies of the other Conferences, with a common interest in the Publishing house at Nashville.

It is expected that hereafter shares will be received in this Society on the same terms as those of other Societies, and that therefore it will receive books at cost from the Publishing-house.

It is hoped that the capital of this Society will be increased by further subscribers; and that those subscribers whose notes are due will see them paid at an early day; and that the business will be thus increased, so that by a suug system and careful colportage, and otherwise, the territory of this Conference will be supplied, in some reasonable degree, with a wholesome moral and religious reading.

It is to be hoped that the ensuing year may be one of great usefulness to this Society, and that its traveling agents, Revs. H. H. Montgomery and J. H. Merrill, may find their labors this year connected with greater usefulness to the Church than any previous year of their lives.

December 17, 1858. R. AUBEY, *Fin. Sec.*

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE GENEALOGICAL FAMILY BIBLE.

To the Shareholders of the Book and Tract Society of the Mississippi Conference.

The Genealogical Family Bible, to which the shareholders in this and other Book and Tract Societies are entitled, in virtue of their subscriptions for Shares, has not made its appearance so soon as was expected.

This delay is attributable to many things, incident to the getting up of any new thing of the sort. Everything of a mechanical nature about the book is entirely new. None of the binding material in it was ever used in this country before; nor was the parchment paper, of which the Genealogical Register is made, ever subjected to lithographic printing before. To get everything as near right as practicable, these things required considerable delays.

The book could have been furnished long ago—as good a book as was promised—but it would not have been as good a book as this will be. It has not been hurried. A few months delay is considered of no material importance.

A few sample copies are expected to be received in Vicksburg in the course of the present month, but a supply for subscribers will be delayed some time further.

Since I was in New York, eight or ten other Conferences have established Depositaries similar to this in Mississippi, which have increased the demand for the Bible greatly beyond my calculations, and it will require quite a number of copies to furnish samples to Conference agents, and others in these various Conferences.

It must be remembered that a book of this sort cannot be hurried through a bindery as an ordinary book could be; but so soon as suitable arrangements can be made, any quantity can be supplied. This will require some little time. There need be no special hurry. The book will be in hand in reasonable time, and it is hoped it will please the subscribers. Yours truly, etc., R. AUBEY.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

SHOOTING REV. MR. GREEN—TRIAL OF FISHER.

Mr. Editor: You, in common with every lover of righteousness, have felt no little interest in the result of the trial of *Fisher* for shooting Rev. Peter E. Green.

It will be remembered that in the fall of 1858, Fisher went an Green's premises in this County, and without provocation (or with so little that it was not worthy of the name) shot Green with a *revolver*. The first ball took effect near the right nipple, the second passed through Green's sleeve.

All right-minded men regarded it as one of the greatest outrages that could be perpetrated.

Last Saturday the case was concluded in our Circuit Court. I heard a part of the pleading. Hon. C. L. Buck assisted District Attorney Buck, in the prosecution. It was a fine field for Hon. Wm. Buck's eloquence, and right well did he improve it. His appeals to the jury, as the upholders of the dignity of law and the guardians of unprotected innocency, were masterly.

The criminal was defended by Hon. W. Brooke and Governor Foote. Their speeches evinced several things to attentive hearers. They showed much skill in sophistry, some familiarity with the poets—Goldsmith, Montgomery and Shakespeare. They read the Scriptures, and preached some. Showed little respect for preachers, and a supreme contempt for "*a class of Parsons*;" and, Mr. Green of course is in *that class*.

In the absence of even a mitigating circumstance to relieve their client, they endeavored by innuendo or direct assertion, sometimes confirmed by an oath, to blacken Green's character.

It has occurred to some, that these gentlemen presumed on their professional position to do what public sentiment will not sustain them in doing in this Christian land.

Their defence of Fisher degenerated into a *masterly persecution* of an innocent, injured man, whose reputation has been hitherto unsullied. Deen fidelity to a client, or the ends of law or justice, require it?

But all availed nothing; the jury were out but a few minutes and returned with a verdict of "*Guilty*." The penalty is the Penitentiary.

Vicksburg January 6th, 1859.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE.

Mr. Editor: Through the Advocate, we desire to direct the attention of the public to an erroneous impression which has obtained to a considerable extent, and very much to the detriment of the Centenary Institute. The impression alluded to is, that the different departments of the Institution *are full* and that no more can be received.

The Boarding department of the Female College had received its complete number of boarders before Christmas. Since which, however, arrangements have been made for the accommodation of an additional number of young ladies.

Besides, there are excellent private boarding houses for both sexes in the village, contiguous to all of the departments. So that none need stay away for want of boarding accommodations. Already the Centenary Institute contains 360 pupils, and we are receiving additions every day. But we still feel that we shall be able to redeem a pledge made last fall, viz: "that we would find accommodations for all who might come."

Thus far, with the exception of bad colds, the students in all the departments have enjoyed uninterrupted health. Besides, we had during the last year, from Christmas to Christmas, two seasons of revival, in which our students of both sexes shared largely.

Then, with good health, good facilities (and no institution can boast of better) and good religious advantages and influences, who will limit the prosperity of the Centenary Institute?

Who would not say, God speed her on her high and holy mission, the establishment of a high standard of sanctified learning and the general diffusion of a sacred literature?

May the Great Head of the Church foster and bless all of our institutions and enterprises, that, have in view the melioration of man and the glory of God.

J. T. MONTGOMERY.
Summerfield Jan., 7th, 1859. H. C. B. CONNERLY.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

YOUR EYE, A MINUTE.

Mr. Editor: I want the eye of those who look a-head, for our minute. In nothing do we commit greater blunders than in building our Churches. A book ought to be written on the subject, and it should contain plans and drawings with estimates, etc., to guide our people in making contracts, and so save them from the gross blunders in style, form, size, cost and finish into which they are daily thrown. I say daily, for hundreds of Churches are being built all the time, and millions of dollars have been needlessly flung away for the poorest and most miserable caricatures imaginable. But that is not the point of this note; the present point is a suggestion. I saw, recently, one of the neatest houses of worship I have seen in many years, in the suburbs of a certain city, which was designed for a beginning of a congregation that may not attain its growth in ten years. But when the congregation doubles the Church will be full, and yet too small. Had the Church been built wider, and the pulpit end left temporarily filled up, then, when the growth of the audience should require enlargement, the end could have been removed and the house so extended as to bring the building into symmetrical proportion, and so finished.

Conclusion.

I beg brethren, in building in the suburbs of cities, or in growing towns, to consider the advantage of so constructing their houses as to admit of a future extension endwise, so as to meet the growing wants of an increasing population. I have a few other hints for another time.

C. K. MARSHALL.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM A PREACHER'S WIFE.

[The young lady who writes the following has just been "received on trial" in "the traveling connection."—EDITOR.]

Mr. Editor: Although I have not the pleasure of your acquaintance personally, yet from the time of my conversion and connection with the Church and people of God, I have been a constant reader of your interesting editorials, which makes me feel as though I knew you. You will therefore excuse me for trespassing on your patience and generosity. I have lately made an interesting trip from my home in Covington, Louisiana, to Spring-Ridge Mississippi. I was like Abraham of old, not knowing whither I was going; but I went, trusting in God, as did that venerable patriarch, knowing that he would be a father to the faithful. We arrived at the City-hotel, New Orleans, about noon of the 23d December; were introduced into a magnificent parlor where comfort and elegance were both combined. After a short stay there, we ascended to our room, which was also nice and comfortable. Although I was so comfortably situated, I shall never forget the feelings of that evening, as I was leaving, for an indefinite time, the home of my childhood, together with my dear father and affectionate brothers and sisters. It being the first time that I ever was entirely among strangers, I do not know what I should have done, had I not had with me one of the best and most affectionate travelling companions in the world; a few kind words from him soon dispelled all my sad and lonely feelings. Oh! how grateful I shall always feel towards him for his kind words and interesting conversation that evening. We dined about four o'clock—a splendid dinner. There were two very large tables, well filled with guests. I don't think I ever saw so many finely dressed, ordinary-looking ladies before.—How much I admire systematic regulations in everything, it makes one feel as though they were living for more than to-day. Soon after retiring to rest, I heard the sweetest music I ever listened to, performed by a lady in the parlor below; the music was accompanied by her sweet voice, which soon lulled me to the sweet land of dreams. Next morning we started in the coach for the Jackson Railroad depot. By-the-by, in starting from the City-hotel, my traveling companion after procuring me a seat in the coach was crowded out himself, and had to take a seat in another coach. The separation, although so short, seemed to me to have been an age. When we entered the cars, I found some of my old and intimate friends, whom I was very glad to meet, their company added some to the pleasure of our trip. The cars started, and on we flew, over swamp, hill, and valley, occasionally passing a log cabin with ever so many dirty-faced and uncombed children; I thought as the cars had been running for so many months, that the sight of them was not new, but to my utmost astonishment they seemed to retain all their novelty; every one seemed to rush to get a peep at them—men, women, children. Here and there might be seen a negro gaping. It was all so amusing to me; I hope some day that I shall take another trip on the cars to the Crescent city. We passed quite a number of depots—some thriving and beautiful little towns. I was really surprized to see what nice houses were built at some of them, and it looked more strange and surprising to see them in a forest of pine trees.

I think there must be some good people at Amite and Brookhaven; as I saw a very pretty and commodious church at Amite and I remember seeing two other very neat and beautiful ones at Brookhaven. I think the churches speak well for the people, for if they were not a noble, generous-hearted, God-serving people, they would not have such churches.

I hope, next time I pass that way, to see a temple of the Lord at every depot. I think Brookhaven must be the pride of the road, as it was the prettiest town I saw. It is more regularly laid out than the others, and has several pretty buildings. They have very good accommodations there for hungry passengers arriving about the middle afternoon from the city. They have several fine hotels; the cars only stop twenty minutes for dining. After leaving my favorite Brookhaven and passing other depots, but none so interesting, we soon reached Terry's depot; a small, but pretty place, where our delightful car-riding ended; we then took the stage and went into the country six or eight miles which only took us a short time although the road was very wet and heavy. Once in a while the wheels of the huge stage would go down deep into the mud, and though it was night I did not feel the least alarmed, for we had one of the best and most careful drivers. How comfortable the houses looked, with their brilliant Christmas lights peeping out of the doors and windows. I presumed they were the residences of the farmers. On we went through mud and water until we came to the residence of a noble-hearted, Christian gentleman, where we were kindly received and hospitably entertained until next morning, which was Christmas.

The moruleg's devotion ended, we partook of a Christmas breakfast, but could not remain long. BETTIE.

THE UNBLESSED MEAL.

Thirty years ago a little boy, the son of pious parents, was invited to spend a few days at the house of a friendly family. When dinner came on the table Phillip, though very hungry after his journey, could not be persuaded to touch a morsel of food. Again and again did they urge him to eat, and as often did he look wistfully at the contents of the table, but resolutely declined. At length the lady kindly inquired if there was any reason why he did not eat dinner. Bursting into tears, and sobbing so that he scarcely speak, he exclaimed—"You haven't blessed it!" That family ever afterwards asked the blessing of God on their food, and that little boy is now a missionary in Jamaica.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Terms—$2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1859.

BOOKS!!

Any Quarterly or Books at Nashville prices. Send orders to Kenyon & McVeigh.

TEN THOUSAND.

But one More Number.

The next issue of the *Advocate* closes the present volume. We trust all our old friends—our present subscribers—will stay with us, and assist and encourage us in our efforts to do good. We hope, also, to have a host of new subscribers for the new volume. Begin with the volume; it is quite pleasant to have an unbroken volume on file. We shall print a much larger edition than usual with the beginning of the new volume, so that those who subscribe for some weeks to come may receive the back numbers from the first. Our agents and friends will please be sure to send enough new subscribers to exhaust the extra papers, so that nothing be lost.

Encouragement.

We have much to encourage us. From all parts, the officers in our great army—the preachers—send up most cheering reports. New subscribers increase in number every week, and the accompanying cash also. They tell us that the *New Orleans Christian Advocate* is growing in public favor. Alabama takes the lead so far—Mississippi next, and gaining on Alabama—Louisiana will report as soon as the preachers get fairly to work. Elsewhere, also, we are circulating.

Ten Thousand this Year.

Let us all keep that figure before our minds, and before the people. If every agent votes for it, it is certain to be reached. Let each one do his full part in reaching it. See how many more subscribers you can get in your field. Show the *Advocate*—talk about it—recommend it—in the pulpit—in pastoral and social visiting. Ask everywhere, "Do you take the *Advocate?*" Ten thousand! *Ten thousand!* Ten Thousand!

TO THE PREACHER.

Brother! Your position is responsible, and therefore worthy and inspiring. You are the clergyman of your Church in the station to which you are appointed. You are the representative of the character and honor of both your ministry and Church. Always be conscious of this representative character, and you will never do, or say, or be, any thing of which your Church and brother clergymen will be ashamed. Think of Paul, of Mr. Wesley, of Bishops Asbury, McKendree, Soule, of the wisest and holiest men in our Church, and ask yourself, "How would they act or speak in my circumstances?"

You are the representative, also, of the Lord Jesus Christ, of his cause, of his gospel, of his salvation, of his name, his honor and his glory. Read and study his life and teachings, and you will know how to represent him. How would he have you act and speak were he now to visit and converse with you? Should the Holy Ghost—which inspired the Prophets and Apostles, and which enlightens, sanctifies, and comforts you—should He put his influences upon your mind and heart into *words*, what directions would He give you, as to the ordering of that part of your life which you are now living? O solemn questions! Let them sink down into your years. You are to be the instrument in the hands of God of building up, in faith and holiness, His flock, over which you are made an overseer—*if* your pastorate has His blessing. You are His ambassador, bringing glad tidings to the rebellious, and are to be the instrument of their salvation—*if* your preaching has His blessing. *All* the interests of the cause of Christ and of His Church are in your hands, for improvement or loss, so far as your charge is concerned. Your brethren, the Church, and Christ wait to hear from you.

THE FAR WEST.

Our friend and brother, *Rev. R. F. Bunting*, Presbyterian minister at San Antonio, Texas, publishes in the *True Witness* of this city, a very urgent appeal for Presbyterian ministers to supply the destitute places in the Presbytery of Western Texas, to which he belongs. Mr. Bunting is a faithful, zealous, and catholic-spirited preacher of the gospel, and fully appreciates the value of the opening missionary field of which he writes. The "wisdom" of the formation of our Rio Grande Mission Conference is "justified" by his statements. We earnestly hope that our brethren already in that field will, as Rev. O. Fisher would say, "push the battle to the gate."

Of the Germans in the West, Mr. Bunting says: "New Braunfels, in Comal county, has a population of near two thousand; and Castroville, in Medina county, has six hundred; and Fredricksburg, in Gillespie county, has several hundreds; and other smaller towns and large neighborhoods, should all have Presbyterian preaching. They have the peculiar notions of the fatherland in religious matters, and greatly need sound gospel truth. They must either be converted or they must perish. They are willing to hear, and would help to sustain an educated minister. Who will come and enter upon this work? Certainly a more inviting missionary (German) field cannot be found. They are an industrious and thriving people, and their lands are superior in location and richness. They number by thousands, have their printing presses, schools, infidel-clubs, etc.; and are still coming. The harvest is ripe. The beautiful Cibolo Valley—which is noted for its rich lands, fine location, intelligent and highly refined citizens—is but partly occupied. Here is a noble field."

Of the Rio Grande region, he says: "On the lower Rio Grande, at Rio Grande city, and Roma and Laredo, we should have a minister. These places are rapidly increasing in population and business, and should be occupied by our church at once. The new "Rio Grande Conference" expects to supply them this year if possible: we should be there also."

"I would direct attention to El Paso, which lies 650 miles north-west from this city. It is on the upper Rio Grande, and bounded by New Mexico and Chihuahua. It lies on the mail-route from New Orleans and San Antonio to San Diego, Cal., which now runs weekly with six-mule coaches, and on the great Memphis and St. Louis over-land mail route. The country has over 3,000 inhabitants, and without a Protestant preacher. The soil is dry upon the uplands, but red and rich in the valleys, where wheat and corn grow well. Coal is found in abundance. The hills are covered with several species of most delicious grapes, which will doubtless at no distant day be what Languedoc is to France. No country in the world can compete with them in the style, size, and flavor of their onions; whilst their pears, quinces, and grapes grow very large and are of extra superior quality. The valley is fast filling up, and we should most certainly have a man performing missionary labor among them."

"There are a number of little towns around El Paso, whilst Fort Bliss is near by, and Fort Fillmore (which lies on the direct mail route) is about forty-four miles north. In both forts a large number of troops and officers, with their families, are continually stationed. Here is a glorious field for any energetic man who is willing to occupy the frontier. A knowledge of the Spanish language would be very important here, and also on the lower Rio Grande. Our countrymen are there—some of them I know who have been trained in our churches—and a corrupt Catholicism is their only worship. They are willing to do their part in sustaining the gospel. They look to us for help—shall we entirely neglect them?"

A PRACTICAL "CRISIS."

The editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal* is as famous for discovering new "crises" in Methodism as certain astronomers are for discovering new planets. He is now writing a series of very interesting and edifying articles, headed "An Actual Crisis in Methodism," The articles are good—Dr. Stevens' articles always are—but we object to the title. We regard it as an inappropriate text for a good sermon. There is an uneasy, feverish character attaching to such things, which we regard as unhealthy in tendency.

But while the editor is laboring to manufacture a crisis out of the current facts and tendencies of Methodism—such a crisis could have been discovered any time since Mr. Asbury became Bishop—a real, practical crisis, unexpected, too, forces itself upon his attention. The filibusters and slave-traders and their doings—reported to him by telegraph—astound him out of propriety, and "rascalities," "infamies," "enormous events," are words that fall from his pen-point in a stream; and he calls for a "summary demonstration" (hanging?) and threatens that "an anti-slavery agitation will be roused such as has not been dreamed of." Feverish again.

Upon the merits of the questions involved in the facts of which he speaks, we have no desire to express an opinion. But we assure our brother editor that such "nervous excitement" and wrathful volubility will do no good. The "holy horror" argument has ceased to have weight in the South. Better logic must be resorted to. And the threat of increased agitation has still less weight. The South has learned enough of the conscientious sensibilities of the abolitionists, and has experienced enough of their "agitations," to care not a particle for either the one or the other. The truth is, this affected superior sanctity (under the *circumstances*,) and these threats, are very strong influences in increasing the pro-slaveryism of the South. They are increasing the number of those who favor the slave-trade, and actually raising up apologists for it in the North itself. Within a week, we have read extracts from both Northern and Western papers, both Democratic and Republican, coolly questioning the soundness of the popular opinion on this subject.

The South has not originated this tendency. The abolitionists have done it. And no form of this fanaticism has had a stronger influence in this direction than that which is called religious. Preaching, and praying, and declaiming about slavery—denouncing the Christian masters of happy servants, and neglecting the wretched free negroes and white poor of the North—enticing, and forcing away, servants from their masters, and sending out incendiary documents and emissaries to do mischief in the South; all these things together tend but little to increase the regard of the South for the sensibilities of abolitionists on this subject. Northern men and ships, also, have been carrying on the slave-trade for years, until at last they have obtained a little Southern co-operation. And if this everlasting abuse and threatening continue, we predict that public opinion in reference to the slave-trade will become what it is in reference to slavery itself. This is the present tendency, and these are the causes of it; and the sooner wise and candid men find it out the better.

What good will it do for abolitionists to lecture the South about "respect for the laws" in reference to *these subjects*, when it is notorious that this "higher-law" doctrine, in disregard of the Constitution and of enactments of Congress, commenced in the North? When it is well known to the whole country that Northern people, Churches, and ministers, glory in violating the laws, and even solemn covenants, when those laws and covenants require the return of the servants which abolitionists had enticed away. The same *Christian Advocate und Journal*, which is now so horrified at Southern violations of the law, has been as dumb as death in reference to the rampant tramplings upon the Fugitive Slave Law so common in the North.

BURIAL OF "THE LOST PREACHER."

It is no doubt remembered by our readers that Rev. J. A. Brooks, of the Northern Methodist Church in California, perished in the snow many months since, having lost his way in the mountains. A hunter found and buried his remains. Recently, as we learn from the California *Christian Advocate*, they were removed and buried at a more suitable place. It was done by his brethren, at the time of a quarterly meeting, in a solemn and appropriate manner. The writer says: "The whole congregation joined in procession and followed the coffin which contained the remains of our departed brother to their resting place, the preachers present, travelling and local, taking the place of chief mourners. The verses known as "The White Pilgrim," were slightly altered to suit the occasion, and sung with good effect at the grave. The friends at Scott Valley intended to enclose the grave with a neat fence, and the friends at Yreka, at the suggestion of brother Hazen, who was present at the burial, have offered to furnish a suitable monument to the memory of "The Lost Preacher." Rev. D. H. Lowry and brother Shatzel of Scott Valley, volunteered to go and get these remains; and to accomplish their object required a mountain journey of five days. The friends of the deceased owe these brethren a heavy debt of gratitude for their efforts in this matter. The things which were found with his bones are, a twenty dollar gold piece, a copy of "Select Melodies" with a book-mark, on which were wrought, *in dark hair*, the thrilling words, "Think of me;" two small Testaments bound in black morocco, with tucks and gilt edges; a gold ring, a silver watch, and a white silk pocket-handkerchief, in a state of perfect preservation.

"A reward of $25 is offered for the breast-pin he is known to have carried with him, and $50 for saddle-bags and breast-pin. His bones and relics above mentioned were found near the summit of the divide between the Trinity and the Salmon rivers. Could he have gone a few rods farther he would have reached what is said to be the highest point of the coast-range of mountains, and would have been in sight of a house, which is however three miles down from the summit, and on the side of the ridge opposite where he fell. A short distance below where he perished, was found his overcoat hanging on bushes, and an empty match-box, showing he had spent the last match. The overcoat was so decayed that on taking it up it fell to pieces."

"CHARGES."

Can an Annual Conference recognize the existence of a "charge" against one of its members, unless presented in writing? No. Can an Annual Conference recognize the existence of such charge unless a copy has been presented to the accused member in ample time for him to prepare for trial? No. Are not "specifications" the constituent elements of a charge—necessary to its existence—and, therefore, when a man is charged, must not the specifications accuse him definitely of the things he has done, or said, or written, etc? Yes. Can an Annual Conference recognize the existence of a charge against one of its members unless accompanied with definite specifications? No. When it is alleged that there are charges against a member of an Annual Conference, but that they are not in form for presentation, either from inability to define the specifications or to procure evidence, should he be rendered unavailable for an appointment, or suspended as to the passage of his character, or have his case referred to a presiding elder? No. What is the Disciplinary course open to those who have charges against a member of an Annual Conference, but which, from any cause, are not in form or condition for presentation or trial? The usual course of "trial by a committee" afterwards. Is it not necessary for proper administration, and to safety of ministerial reputation, that the Bishops see that the law be administered according to these principles? Yes.

BISHOP ASBURY.

The *Knickerbocker Magazine* has purchased the subscription list of the National Magazine—the monthly of the Northern Methodist Church—and enters its *fifty-third* year in high spirits. Those who wish to see a specimen copy can have one for nine cents (postage stamps) sent to John A. Gray, Publisher, N. Y. As a sample of the January number, we copy from Dr. A. Stevens' article on Bishop Asbury. "The new Bishop, whether legitimate or illegitimate, went to work more energetically than ever, and for the remainder of his life traveled, mostly on horseback, at the rate of the *circumference of the globe every four years*." His salary was still sixty-four dollars per annum and his expenses. He ordained his preachers from Maine to Georgia. His presiding mind swayed his Conferences, and gave organic symmetry and prominence to the rising denomination. He preached nearly every day, and usually several times a day. He planned his "appointments" a half year beforehand, from the Gulf to the St. Lawrence, usually passing twice a year over the whole length of the country, and he was expected without fear of disappointment, (for he was as precise as Wellington,) in the towns and villages on his route. He rode on horseback, till he was too infirm to travel so any more, and then took to his "wagon," a vehicle which, beyond question, has traveled more extensively than any other ever seen in the New World; its fragments are still kept by Methodists, as sacred relics, and possibly, may in some coming age, be worshipped as heartily as St. Veronica's pocket-handkerchief in St. Peter's. He sent his preachers across the Alleghanies, and kept them in the very van of the westward march of emigration. The first "ordination" in the Valley of the Mississippi, was performed by his hands. Armed hunters, twenty-five or fifty in number, used to escort him from point to point, to protect him from the Indians, and great were the gatherings and grand the jubilees wherever he appeared. His marked characteristics were few, but remarkably strong. They are not painted, in our conception of his character, but sculptured. He was altogether a wonderful man. Born in lowly circumstances, enlied early to the ministry, and when in it burdened with labors truly amazing, he had but little opportunity for mental cultivation. Yet he possessed all the personal dignity of the episcopal office, while declining its usual honors and exemptions. While he directed, with inflexible authority, the ministerial hosts of his great diocese, he transcended the meanest of them in sufferings, labors, and journeyings. Fifty-five years he was a preacher; forty-five of them he spent on our Continent. It is estimated that he sat in two hundred and twenty-four 'Annual Conferences,' and ordained about four thousand ministers.

DEFINING THEIR POSITIONS.

The papers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, are beginning to define their positions and marshal their forces, in view of their next General Conference, in May, 1860, when another great battle is to be fought on the slavery question. They are far from being harmonious. Dr. Stevens, of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, rather provokingly self-complacent, says:

"On even the most exasperated questions among us, all our official papers—without, we believe, an exception—have come practically on to the ground of this paper; holding still to their theoretical differences, they all now recognize as practically best the course we have all along advocated. We expected this, and have contentedly waited for time, that is, for Providence, to bring us to such."

To this the *Western Christian Advocate*, replies: "We have often asked the question ourself, and often been asked the same by others. We have endeavored, candidly we think, to learn the real position of Dr. Stevens; but we have been able to ascertain only his *negative* position. We can find where he is *not*, better than where he *is*, except so far as the foregoing declaration defines his whereabouts. To be more specific, what is the position of the *Advocate* on the subject of *slave-holding* in the membership? Is the Christian Advocate and Journal in favor of so changing the General Rule as to make its language condemn slaveholding as clearly as it condemns slave-buying and selling? This is the doctrine of Zion's Herald, the North-Western Christian Advocate, and of the Western Christian Advocate, and we think also of the Northen Christian Advocate, although we can not speak so confidently of this as of the other three. But we have failed to find any thing in the Christian Advocate and Journal that enables us to know what is the precise position of that paper on the point in question. We are equally in the dark as to the position of the Pittsburg Christian Advocate, and the Central. We claim that the *Western Christian Advocate* has clearly defined its position on the subject of slavery; but we are willing here to repeat what our position is:"

"1. That the General Rule should be so amended as to condemn, in language, *slaveholding*, as explicitly as it condemns slave-buying and selling."

"2. That the chapter should be amended in conformity with the amended General Rule, so as to condemn slaveholding in the membership, without regard to the distinction of official and unofficial members."

"Will the Christian Advocate and Journal be as explicit as we have been in defining its position?"

We think Dr. Stevens is under obligation to define, at least, as to the *positive* part of his position. We all understand that he is *not* in favor of making the General Rule more anti-slavery than it is, except by the constitutional mode—a three-fourths vote in the Annual Conferences, and a two-thirds vote in the General Conference. But is he in favor of the change at all? But then, also, the Western, North-Western, and Northern *Advocates*, and *Zion's Herald*, are under equal obligations to define their positions as to whether or not they are willing to abide by the results of the constitutional method of change above mentioned. We should be glad to see positions defined all round, on both these questions.

NEWS FROM OUR HOME WORK.

This will be a standing head—a distinct department of the *Advocate*—not only as a record of revivals, but also of every item of interest bearing on the progress and prosperity of the Church. Our brethren in California are reporting not only the results of their camp-meetings and protracted meetings, but also those of their protracted meetings. We hope all our brethren, from all parts of the work, will report fully. Let the Church know what is *being accomplished*, in conversions, accessions, collections, Sunday-schools, circulation of periodicals, sales of books, building of churches and parsonages. Give us *facts*—not much *description*—no *high-falutin*—no unnecessary *words;* of the latter we have on hand now a full supply.

ONE MAN GIVES $700,000.

The *Hartford Times* of the 3d inst., says: The will of the Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth was proved to-day. It is said that Mr. E. was worth $800,000 at the time of his death. His immense land speculations at the West, now in cultivated farms, proved immensely profitable to him. The remarkable part of his will is, that he gives to Yale College seven-eighths of his great estate. The provisions of his will are—1. $25,000 in trust to his son, Henry W. Ellsworth; 2. $25,000 to his daughter, wife of Roswell Smith, Esq.; 3. $25,000 to the heirs of his son Edward; 4. $1,500 annually to his wife. The remainder of his property, amounting to about seven hundred thousand dollars, he gives to Yale College; and this sum amounts to more, probably, than the present entire worth of that corporation.

This looks somewhat as if men were beginning to understand the doctrine of glorifying God with "all they have and are." We hope to hear that some Methodist or friend, has set apart a sum sufficient to endow Centenary College—that another one has set apart enough to finish the endowment of the "Southern University"—that another has finished the endowment of East Alabama Male College—and that others have given sufficient to send a large missionary force to Japan, China, and Central America.

PACIFIC METHODISM.

The *Pacific Methodist* has recently received a donation of $25 from a friend, a preacher, who has given $50 previously. His name is not published. The editor makes an appeal in behalf of the Depository. They hope that Bishop Pierce may bring pecuniary assistance in building their new church in San Francisco, and we sympathize in the hope. But the people must furnish the Bishop with the money, or he cannot take it. Rev. B. W. Taylor from Texas, has gone into the work, as a supply, in the Los Angeles region.

We trust a strong corps of the best kind of local preachers, single and with small families, will go out for the work in California and Oregon. If they could not all go with Bishop Pierce, they could get ready, correspond with him, and fill any openings he might report. What a field opens in that direction!

We are anxious to hear of some local preacher, who has the means, going out and making his own work in that country, supporting himself; or, if not able, making arrangements with friends at home to be supported. Is there no private enterprise among us? Is it all swallowed up by men who go out risking every thing to make a fortune? We fear it is true.

MINUTES OF THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

Preachers in charge of Districts, Circuits and Missions—appointments that do not indicate any particular post-office, will please forward to me their address as soon as possible, if they wish to be supplied with the Minutes of the Conference. As I expect to send them out by mail, and of course must pre-pay the postage, I cannot venture to send to any one of whose post-office I am not informed.

The Minutes are now in the hands of the printer, and will be out and ready for delivery by the time this notice reaches you. T. W. Dorman, Sec'y. Ala. Con.

Marion, Ala., Dec. 30, 1858.

Singers Sewing Machines.—These justly celebrated Machines have been thoroughly tried in this region and proved to be all that is claimed for them, and the agent is doubtless correct in stating that the only reliable evidence of success of Sewing Machines, is the certificates of those who use them.

LITERARY.

St. Louis Christian Advocate.

The first issue of 1859 is the first number of the ninth volume. According to previous announcement, it is enlarged—now about the size of the *Nashville Advocate*—and rejoices in a new dress of type—making it altogether one of the largest and most comely-looking of our Church papers. It is also ably and industriously edited. Its financial condition is sound and prosperous. It has the confidence and sympathy of the preachers and people of the patronizing Conferences. Its subscription list is steadily increasing, about one hundred subscribers having been added in two weeks.

Dr. McAnally deserves such appreciation; for, to his untiring industry, self-sacrifice, powers of endurance, financial skill and caution, and editorial ability, the Church is indebted for the present position and prospects of her St. Louis Journal. We rejoice in his success. We rejoice that in that great commercial centre of the North-west—what New Orleans is to the South-west—we have a large, able, and prosperous weekly paper. It is undeniable that until our Western papers began to flourish, the attention and culture necessary to our successful development in the West, were not bestowed by our Church and its authorities. The Great West demands all the strength we can bring to bear upon it, and every interest we have in it should be assiduously cultivated.

Harper for January.

"Harper" is the greatest magazine-success known to the history of periodical literature. That success is the more remarkable from the fact that magazine publishing is among the most dangerous of enterprises. The whole past of American literary history is full of the wrecks of similar enterprises which failed to take the tide and breeze of popular demand and support. Harper's success in these very things, where others have failed, is wonderful. Nothing but the most thorough acquaintance with the grade of culture, and tendencies of thought, taste and feeling, of the popular American mind,—nothing but the very best judgment as to what is "readable"—the foundation of all successful editorship—could have attained such a success.

Harper has been blamed for this very thing, but for this very thing we commend him. Without pandering to vicious tastes or tendencies, he has simply adapted himself to the great mass of the American people, instead of to a class, religious, political, or literary. And yet while popular, those of the most cultivated literary tastes, and of the most profound thought and acquirements, have had their "portion in due season." Its arrangements and provisions have been catholic instead of exclusive, as all things intended for the general good should be. The neglect of this—the determinate devotion of "class" and *caste* men to a foregone conclusion, a fixed *fact*—has been the rock on which quarterlies, monthlies, and weeklies, without number, have been destroyed. The only road to ideal success, in periodicals at least, is that of popular success. With financial excellency as the rock to stand upon, and with the wings of large circulation, it is easy to rise into the highest literary permanency. The present number of Harper contains original contributions from William Cullen Bryant, John Esten Cooke, George William Curtis, A. H. Guernsey, Lieut A. W. Habersham, Rev. Dr. A. A. Lipscomb, B. J. Lossing, F. H. Ludlow, Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, Donald G. Mitchell, Rev. S. J. Prime, Dr. F. N. Otis, Mrs. E. D. B. Stoddard, and other American writers.

To us, the feature of Harper that most commands our approbation and admiration is, the truthful and happy combination, in its character, of the genius and taste of all classes of literary men, in the Church and out of it. The basis of the character of Harper, however, is a consistent recognition of the Christian religion. It is therefore sound, but not one-sided or exclusive.

Methodist Pulpit, South.

This is the title of the long-expected volume of Sermons, by Mr. William T. Smithson, of Washington city. It is ornamented by his own likeness, and by the likenesses of all the distinguished men whose sermons it contains, with the exception of that of Rev. Josephus Anderson, of the Florida Conference. There are nineteen sermons, by preachers chosen from among the ablest and most eloquent of the Southern Church. In this book the reader has a tolerably fair exhibition of the pulpit power of Southern Methodist preachers. It is worthy of a place in the library of every Methodist in the land; and there are thousands of others doubtless who, if its merits were presented to them, would be glad to possess it.

The likenesses, in the main, are excellent; and this doubles the value of the book. We know of nothing that we would value more than a book of likenesses of the distinguished men who have occupied, and now occupy, the stage of our ecclesiastical history. How would such a book be prized by our children, and by the children of the present generation generally, after we are all dead and gone!

The best likenesses are those of Dr. Wightman, Dr. Cross, Bishop Pierce, Dr. Wadsworth, Dr. Means, Dr. Whitefoord Smith, Dr. Summers, Dr. Hinton, Rev. S. G. Starks, Dr. Lee, and Dr. Doggett. Some of the others we are not able to decide upon, and one or two we do not think good.

Besides the value of the book—and it is not small—it has claims upon the patronage of the Church that we hope will be responded to throughout our bounds. Mr. Smithson does not derive a dollar's advantage from its sale—the entire proceeds being intended to assist in the noble enterprise of building such a Church as we ought to have in our National Metropolis. Let the orders for it pour into this Depository from all parts of the country. A full supply is ordered, and will be here shortly.

Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.

In our notices of the *Atlantic Monthly*, in which these papers first appeared, we have so frequently expressed our admiration of the genius of their author, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, that it is almost a work of supererogation to speak of the handsome book in which Phillips, Sampson and Company have sent them to us. But we must confess that we have read them over again since we received it. The truth is, they are among the most interesting and valuable productions of American literary taste and genius. By the way, what has become of the Atlantic Monthly? It has ceased its visits to our table, we know not why. Will it not return?

Every Woman her own Lawyer:

A private guide in all matters of law, of essential interest to woman, and by the aid of which every female may, in whatever situation, understand her legal course and redress, and be her own legal adviser. By Geo. Bishop. Large 12mo, nearly four hundred pages, bound in half leather, price $1 00, sent free of postage. Published by Dick and Fitzgerald, New York; containing the laws of the different States relative to marriage and divorce, property in marriage, guardians and wards, rights in property of a wife, rights of widows, arrest of females for debt, discarded wives, suits by and against married women, dower, a wife's support, and a great deal more.

The New American Cyclopedia:

A popular Dictionary of General Knowledge. Edited by Geo. Ripley and Chas. H. Dana, and published by D. Appleton and Company, New York. Mr. Samuel Colman, the General Agent for Louisiana, Arkansas, and the city of Mobile, whose address is New Orleans, care of H. D. McGinnis, 56 Camp Street, has presented us with the first volume of this work, an octavo of seven hundred and fifty-two pages exclusive of the copious index, clearly printed in double columns, though with large clear type. In the whole work there are to be fifteen volumes of similar size. It is, of course, arranged in alphabetical order. The present volume reaches to Araguay, in the letter A, or nearly through that letter. The design is to furnish the great body of intelligent readers in his country with a popular Dictionary of general knowledge—a book of reference on all subjects—to which you may turn to settle any question—which settled information will settle—in science, literature, religion politics, philosophy, art, agriculture, mathematics, travels, chemistry, mechanics, inventions, trades, geography, biography, history, astronomy, medicine, law, manufactures, commerce, and whatever else is embraced, in what is called *The Known*.

The history of the world, in brief, not mere dates, is here. Besides its value to the more cultivated, as a work of general reference, it is of incalculable worth to those who have not had the advantages of a thorough education; and to those who have not the time for enlarged reading, it is a sort of general library in itself. It is to avoid any partiality in reference to conflicting views in religion and politics. The history of different religious denominations is to be written, as far as possible, by distinguished men from among themselves. It is stated that in the preparation of the present volume alone, nearly a hundred collaborators have assisted, including persons in almost every part of the United States, in Great Britain, and on the continent of Europe. Of course, we have had but little time to examine, adequately, a work of such size; but from the character of the publishers and editors, and from the approbation of the press throughout the United States—and also from the fact that an inferior work of the kind would entail loss and dishonor—we are inclined to believe that the Cyclopedia will be equal, as near as may be, to the published design. The sphere of what we term "general information" is becoming so large, the subjects so multitudinous, and the books treating of them so numerous, that an ordinary life-time will not suffice for the reading of a tithe of them. We hail the preparation of such works as the above, as the supply of an absolute and growing necessity.

Southern Presbyterian Review.

Conducted by an association of Ministers, in Columbia, South Carolina. The January number, 1859, is before us. It is large, having seven standard articles, each of considerable length, besides critical notices, and a periodical literature list. Most of its papers have a happy combination, both in subject and treatment, of intrinsic importance, learning, and popular interest. They are, The Astronomical Argument against Christianity—The Statesman—The Fullness of Time—Morality of the Legal Profession—The support of Superannuated Ministers, and the Indigent Families of deceased Ministers—The Prophetic Period of 1260 Years—The Early Presbyterian Immigration into South Carolina.

New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal.

Published every alternate month; Edited by B. Dowler, M. D. assisted by Drs. Warren Stone, James Jones, and S. E. Chaille. As New Orleans is only second to Paris in the facilities it affords for a Medical Education, we take it for granted that its Medical Journal is of a value correspondent with that of its Medical Schools, conducted, as it is, by some of the most eminent Physicians and Medical Professors in the country. The number before us is that for January 1859.

British Reviews and Blackwood.

We have received from Leonard Scott and Company, 79 Fulton street, New York, the London Quarterly Review for October 1858, the Westminster Review for October, the Edinburgh Review for October, the North British Review for November, and Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for November. They constitute a sort of current cyclopedia of English Literature that cannot be dispensed with by any who wish to keep themselves well read in that department of human knowledge. Price of the whole $10; price of any one $3.

The Land and the Book.

The Harpers have sent us, through *H. D. McGinnis*, two elegantly bound volumes bearing the above title. The "Land" is the land of the Bible, and the "Book" is the Bible itself. To the description of the manners, customs, scenes and scenery of the first, and to the elucidation of the second thereby, the two volumes are devoted. They are by W. M. Thomson, D. D., twenty-five years a missionary of the American Board in Syria and Palestine. The maps and engravings, of which there are between two and three hundred, are mostly from the pencil of his son, W. H. Thomson. The subject is one, undeniably, of deep and universal interest—the Bible being of more interest to man than anything else in the world, and the land being, not only interesting in itself, not only interesting as being the theatre of the ever-wonderful Bible history, but a knowledge of it being really necessary to the understanding of the Bible itself. We are not well enough versed in this kind of literature to determine the value of this work as compared with those most generally known; but, from the style of the author, from the evidently pious aim, and from the fact that what he here gives us is the garnered wealth of twenty-five years of study, and actual experience and observation, we doubt if a better work of the kind can be found. The knowledge of the "Land" is given, partly, in many books of travel, but it is here given by a resident—by a student of it—not a mere looker on. And his long study and observation of the "Land," not only prepare him for *its* most accurate description, but that study and observation have been earnestly directed to the illustration and elucidation of the "Book."

Arabian Days' Entertainment.

We suppose that most of our readers have illumined many an otherwise gloomy hour, and helped to enrich the domain of fancy, by the perusal, earlier or later in life, of the "Arabian Nights' Entertainment." If they have not, we pity them. The volume before us is called the "Arabian Days' Entertainment." It is from that excellent Boston House, Phillips, Sampson & Co., and for sale in this city by *Thos. L. White*. The stories are of the same order as those of the "Nights," drawn from Eastern scenery, life, experience and fancy. They come to us through the German, translated from that language by Herbert Pelham Curtis. It is an elegantly bound volume of over four hundred pages, illustrated with engravings of Arabian horsemen, caliphs, spectre ships, Turkish princesses, Egyptian obelks, and any amount of other pictures of Eastern life. The stories are full of interest, harmless, and well adapted for mental relaxation, travel-reading, and for cultivating a love of reading in the young.

The Tenant House,

Or, Embers from Poverty's Hearth-stone, is the title of a book published by Robert M. De Witt, New York, and sent us by *Thos. L. White*, of this city. It is intended to illustrate the miseries of the poor in New York, and is founded upon facts drawn from official records of the condition of the thousands of "tenant houses" in that great city. It is a thrilling story, and at the same time, a sadly veritable history. It is recommended by the most eminent clergymen in the United States. It is sent us, also, by *J. C. Morgan*, of this city.

The Century.

This is the name of a new New York weekly, about the size of the *New York Observer*, and in the same form—a double sheet, eight imperial pages—published by Thos. McElrath, formerly of the *Tribune*. Its editorship is impersonal, writers being employed for all its departments. It is to be devoted to politics, commerce, finance, economy, literature, science, and art. The second number, which is before us, is in the best newspaper style—well printed, with large, clear type, ably edited, and filled with various and interesting reading. It evidently has a corps of able writers. Of course its politics cannot be depended upon.

Harper's Weekly, Bound.

Through *H. D. McGinnis* of this city, we have received the volume for 1858, handsomely bound. We are so pleased with it that we very much wish we had the volume for 1857, that being the first, and this the second volume. Harper's Weekly is the best secular newspaper in the country, taken all in all. Besides the excellencies usually pertaining to a first class metropolitan weekly filled with the best reading and all the news, and illustrated by beautiful pictures, it has the *unusual* excellence (in a secular journal) of not being in the slightest degree immoral or anti-religious in its tendencies. It is not a all a *religious* paper, but it *recognizes* Christianity as true—as the hope of man, and the religion of the country. It has engravings illustrative of every event or scene of importance that occurs in the known world, from the crossing on the Mississippi river, to the war in India and the customs in China and Japan. Its circulation is about seventy-five thousand.

The Printer.

This is a monthly, devoted to the "art preservative of all arts." Every printer in the country should have it, and it is interesting even to those who are not printers. It is, of course, beautifully *printed*. It is published by Henry & Huntington, No. 1 Spruce street, New York, at $1 00 a year.

PUBLISHING BOARD FOR THE BLIND.

We have been visited by Mr. D. Sherrod, himself blind, who is general Agent for the establishment of a publishing house for the blind, in Louisville Kentucky, which is intended to have auxiliary boards in other states. The central board has already been organized; and also Nashville, Tennessee, and Jackson Mississippi. A similar one is desired in Louisiana.

The Legislature of the state of Mississippi, at its last session, appropriated $2000 to this noble object; and also passed a general law, giving $10 yearly in behalf of the census for each blind white person in that State. Individual subscriptions already amount to nearly $20,0 for this good work. Mr. Sherrod will visit Baton Rouge during the session of the Legislature, to obtain its help in the same way. He comes with the highest recommendations, both from individuals and the press.

Since, by the aid of raised letters, the blind can satisfactorily enjoy the inestimable blessing of reading, they should be furnished with the literature they need, by all means; deprived as they are of the other inalienable blessings dependent upon sight.

VICKSBURG BOOK AND TRACT DEPOSITORY.

Since April last, I have scarcely seen or had any particular knowledge of the business of the Book and Tract Depository at Vicksburg, until the last few days. And I am much gratified to find that they appear to be doing much better without me, than when I was in the establishment.

They have a good book store in the best part of town, and present quite a business like appearance. The Depository is now the leading book establishment in Vicksburg.

The good countenance and patronage of the friends of religious and moral reading, and the confidence and reasonable support of the Church and of good people, will soon place the Vicksburg Depository in a position of great usefulness to the community and the Church. Its prospects now are decidedly good and its friends may take courage. Hereafter it will receive books from the Publishing-house at cost, in pursuance of the action of the General Conference, and the corresponding action of the last Mississippi Conference.

R. Abbey.

Vicksburg, Jan. 6th, 1858.

THE JANSENISTS AND THE POPE.

The town of Utrecht has been indulged in the last novelty of the season in the shape of a regular "Bull of Excommunication" launched from Tiber's banks against Monsigneur Henry Loos, the newly consecrated Bishop of the small Jansenist Church in the Flemish Netherlands. This hierarchy has always strictly carried out the canonical ordinances for "apostolical succession," and regulate untiles his necession to the bench by a quiet letter or circular to the Western Patriarch, invariably getting an epistle of excommunication by return of post. The interchange of civilities has gone on for nearly two hundred years. This news is in the *Tyd*, the Flemish *Times*.

Dr. Bodenhamer has his card in this paper. We are informed that he is very skilfull in his specialty.

John C. Bull, Commission Merchant, St. Louis, is Agent for Blane's power-loom bagging and bale rope. See his card.

B. D. & A. W. Roberts have their law card in this paper, to which we call attention.

If you want Groceries go to Arthur & Co., corner Canal and New Levee streets.

If you want a Boarding House go to Brooks, Orleans street, next to Odd Fellows' Hall.

If you want Hardware and Machinery go to Lanneau's, 73 Camp street.

PERSONAL.

Bishop Early.

We have just returned home, says the *Richmond Advocate*, from a visit to the hospitable mansion of this venerable Bishop in Lynchburg. We spent several pleasant hours in his company. He is recovering from a severe attack of bilious fever, caused by the malaria of the vast Cisterra swampa through which he passed in his recent Episcopal tour. Though trembling and feeble under the attack, he struggled through his work, finished it all, and reached home in safety, where in congenial air, under the blessing of God, he will soon be restored to his usual physical strength. His intellectual vigor continues unabated, and it is pleasant to hear the clear ring of his voice in animated conversation.

Hon. and Rev. Wm. F. Samford.

We were somewhat surprised, a few days since, to receive the Auburn (Alabama,) *Gazette*, without the name (that having been substituted by the *Signal*) and with the name of our friend and brother, Mr. Samford, as political editor. Of him as a statesman it is not our province to speak. His principles are well known. His character as a patriot, writer, and public speaker, in the pulpit and elsewhere, is well established, and without reproach. A brave and honest man, blessed with genius and culture, we wish the blessing of God upon all his rightly-directed labors for the good of his country and his fellow-men. The *Signal* will not be uncertain in his hands.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Rev. B. T. Crouch Jr.

We met this son of the old Kentucky veteran, now gone to his reward, at the Alabama Conference. He is stationed for this year at Aberdeen, the home of Bishop Paine. We were more interested in meeting him from the fact that he had published views in reference to our Pacific interests, for which we have always felt much concern, diametrically opposite to our own. We did not differ so widely, however, when face to face. Success in California will settle the question. Having lived and labored in that country, Mr. Crouch was able to give us much interesting information in regard to it.

Rev. J. Caughey.

This great revivalist has just closed a year's labors in Sheffield, England. At a farewell meeting held on his leaving the town, it was stated in a forewell address to Mr. Caughey, that no less than 5161 had been enabled to rejoice in the pardoning love of God, 2392 in His sanctifying grace,—and all this had been experienced in twelve months! Mr. Caughey, we learn, will soon return to this country and commence again his revival labors among us. He is certainly one of the most remarkable men of this age.

Rev. T. C. Granberry.

The faculty of the University of Virginia have elected Rev. John C. Granberry, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, chaplain for two years from October, 1858, when the term of the present chaplain, Rev. Dabney Carr Harrison will expire. Mr. Granberry is at present stationed in the city of Washington.

RELIGIOUS AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

A High Compliment.

The New York *Observer* is interdicted at Rome as an "incendiary" sheet. A subscriber who passed some months in Rome, was never allowed to receive a copy of the Observer while there. They are all stopped at the frontier Post-office, where he was able to secure them on his return.

Protestant Schools in Paris.

There are several Romnn Catholic children in these schools whose Bibles are taken homo and read with interest and impunity by their parents.

Dr. Krummacher:

The Court preacher of Prussin spoke eloquently in defence of Americnn revivnls, at the last meeting of the Conference of Ministers nt Berlin. He expressed nn earnest wish thst Germnny might speedily see simlinr displays of divine grnce.

The Widow of Bishop Roberts.

The *Western Advocate* snys: Elizabeth Roberts, the relict of the late Bishop Roberts, died on the 17th, in the 83d year of her age. No other particulars have yet been given.

Spanish Protestant Church.

An interesting event has taken place at Gibroltnr in the ordinntion of a pastor, the first, over a Spanish Protestant congregation, which has grown up on the rock, in part at least as a consequence of the Wesleyan Spanish schools so long maintained there. The new pastor, Senor Rect, himself a Protestant convert, was ordained with Presbyterian forms, under the advice and support of the Free Church minister stationed nt Gibraltnr.

Tasmania Missionary.

A few years ago the primitive Methodists of Great Ilritain raised funds to send n missionary to the Australian Colonies. As the results of his efforts they have now thirteen stations; and they report with satisfaction, that a few emigrants who went to Tusmania have saved from their earnings sixty pounds and send it to provide the outfit of a minister, with the promise of future support.

Free Church of England.

A circular dated "Edinburg, November 2d," puts us in possession of information at which our readers will be somewhnt surprised: "The extraordinary and conflicting opinions and actions of the bench of Bishops, and the absurd and opposite doctrines and rites held and taught most extensively by the clergy of the establishment, make the present time peculinrly opportune for the formation of a Free Church of Englnnd. Clergymen agreeing with the thirty-nine articles and liturgy, willing to join in such a movement, are invited to a Conference proposed to be held in Londen next spring. To secure a well-organized plnn of operation, a provisional committee should soon be formed; communications nre requested from all who are disposed to aid in the project. Address, Clericus, care of Mr. Thomas, 26 Brydges-street, Covent-garden, London. The most entire confidence may be relied on.

A Jewish Synagogue of Christ.

It is stated that there nre twenty-eight Jewish converts to the Christian religion in N. York, who meet every Sabbath. A periodical is published in New York, entitled, "*The Israelite Indeed*," which takes the ground that Jesus of Nazareth is the "true Messiah." A converted Jew lately stated in a Boston prayer-meeting, that he was led to investigate the Christinn Scriptures by hearing Christians *pray* for the descendants of Abrshem. He stated that 600 converted jews nre now *preaching Christ*.

Union Love Feasts.

We learn from the *Pittsburgh Advocate* that the fifth gathering of the members of the Methodist charges in the two cities and the immediate neighborhood, at South Common M. E. Church, took place on Thursday evening, the 16th ultimo, and was largely attended, and equal in interest to nny former meeting of the series. On the succeeding Thursday evening, another of these gatherings was held in the Methodist Protestant Church, Fifth-street, at which the members of the different Churches belonging to the great Methodist family cordially united. We like this reunion of the great Methodist family, and commend the course persued by our brethren in Pittsburgh to Methodists everywhere.

Zion's Herald snys: "We understand that the five Methodist Churches of New Hedford have determined, by a unanimous vote of their ministers and official members, to hold union love-feasts every month, to which all the members and probntioners will be admitted by tickets. The first was held in the Elm-street Church."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW CARDINALS.—The late Londan papers contnin the following from Rome: At the consistory to be holden on the 20th, it is probable that two new Cardinals will be made—one for Rome and another for America. Should this news be true, America will possess a cardinal for the first time. The Archbishop of Baltimore is spoken of as likely to be the first wearer of a red hat in the United States.

THE INQUISITION.—The Spanish Inquisition, in the hands of the Jesuits, according to Motley, the historian, burned alive 10,220 persons for heresy, punished with infamy and confiscation of property 97,321, or consigned them to perpetual imprisonment—so that the whole number of families destroyed by the Dominican, Torquemada, amounted to 114,401.—The late forcible abduction of Mortara's six years old child, great as is the offence, is overshadowed even by the recollection of the horrors of the Inquisition, and the infamy of the wholesale assassination of St. Bartholomew's day.

THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.—The *Delta* says: The *Picayune* is perplexed as to the condition of affairs in Mexico, doubting whether the triumph of Robles will produce a restoration of the Puros or Liberal party, inasmuch as Miramon has received the vote for President. We suspect that the result will show that Robles is the agent and representative of constitutionalism, and that that party will have the victory. Miramon is not exactly in a condition to accept the Presidency, and it he does, he will be in the hands of the Constitutionalists.

LONDON TIMES.—The *Times* sketches the President's views in regard to Mexico and Central America, and concludes as follows: "It is evident that the utter decrepitude of the Spanish race both north and south of the Isthmus is about to lead to the virtual supremacy of the Anglo-Americans in the whole of the tropical regions."

"There is no need of affecting moderation and philanthropy on their part which few will credit. The fact is plain enough that the Mexico and Central America and the great Spanish Island will soon be under their sway, direct or indirect. For our own part, we see little to

The Very Latest Intelligence.

FOREIGN.

EUROPE.—The death of Hypolite Regnault, an eminent journalist of Paris, is announced.....The comments of the French press on President Buchnnan's message were more severe than those of the British press. .....M. Blanchester has been appointed French Consul General in Canada. This is the first appointment of the kind.....The Emperor Napoleon has again pardoned Count Montalembert, and also the editor of the *Correspondent*, the Journal in which Montalembert's offensive article was published.....Napoleon has also pardoned 164 other prisoners.....It is reported that the French Government has officially informed that of England that the latter may rely upon the support of France if the English Government adopts measures to counteract the policy of the United States as set forth in that portion of President Buchnnan's Message relating to Cuba, Mexico and Central America.....The London *Times*, in a leading article upon the right of search question says, the only way to settle the difficulty is to declare the slave trade piracy.....During a performance at the Victoria Theatre, London, an alarm of fire was raised, and the audience, ponic-struck, rushed for the street. The most terrible excitement followed the alarm, and the scene was appalling. Sixteen persons were trampled to death, and many more were injured in the fearful panic. It proved to be a false alarm, but nothing could allay the excitement, or reassure the audience.....It is reported that Mr. Bland is to succeed Mr. Erskine as Secretary of the English Legation at Washington.....Another dispatch states that Mr. Irving is to be Mr. Erskine's successor. Mr. Erskine has received an appointment to Stockholm. .....The Spanish papers denounce President Buchnnan's message, and speak of the proposal to purchase the Island of Cuba in severe terms and in a tone of offended pride.....Insurrectionary movements are again in progress in Servin. Prince Alexander has been deposed, and Prince Malash has been proclaimed in his stead.

HALIFAX, Jan. 14.—A Paris dispatch announces that the great chess contest between Paul Morphy and Herr Anderson, resulted in Morphy winning seven games against Andersson's two, and two games were drawn.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 1.—Naples talks of making an additional levy of 18,000 men.

Agitation is rife in Italy. It is rumored that the French garrison is about to remove from Rome to Cevito Vecchia near Rome.

It is reported that Russia is about to establish a naval station at Canton.

The American fleet threatened to bombard Jaffa, unless the murderers of the American missionaries were punished.

The Cunnrd steamer Persia arrived out on Sotnrday, the 1st inst.

Saturday being a holiday, no business was transacted.

The cotton trade with Calcutta was improving. There was an increased demand for that market.

Commissioner Reed was to proceed to Hong Kong.

The United States war-steamer Powhatan had arrived at Woodsung.

The United States ships-of-war Mississippi and Germantown were at Hong-Kong.

The steam frigate Minnesota was at Shanhai.

HAVANA.—There is little new at Havana. The wrath of the Habaneros, moved thereto by the Great Father of these United States, has subsided, and they will in due time, doubtless, become reconciled to destiny.

DOMESTIC.

SENATOR DOUGLAS has published a letter emphatically denying Senator Slidell's published charge, that he (Douglas) through his private Secretary, has authorized and countenanced anonymous attacks on Senator Slidell.

HON. J. GLANCY JONES, U. S. Minister to Austria, and Hon. Wm. C. Preston, U. S. Minister to Spain, with their Secretaries, are passengers on bonrd the steamer Fulton, which sailed from New York on the 8th instant for Southampton and Hnvre.

TOWNSEND HARRIS, Esq., now Consul General for Japan, has been nominated to the Senate, by the President, to be Minister Resident near the Government of the Japanese Empire.

PORTLAND, MAINE, January 11.—The Legislature of this State have to-day re-elected William Fessenden to the United States Senate.

BOSTON, January 12.—Both Brnnches of the Legislature have re-elected the Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. Senntor for six years from the 4th of March next, when his present term expires.

PHILADELPHIA, January, 13.—The Superintendent of the Mint states that a careful nssay of specimens of the Pike's Peak gold dust shows it to be worth nearly twenty dollars an ounce.

WASHINGTON, January, 13.—General Jerez has been recognized by our Government as the representative of Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—*House.*—Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, offered the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted: *Whereas*, It has been announced to foreign journals that the courts of France and England have given notice that the session of Cuba to the United States will not be tolerated, even with the consent of Spain; therefore, *Resolved*, That the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to this House the correspondence between the Government of France and England with our own, relative to the cession of Cuba to the United States.

Mr. Harris, of Indiana, asked but failed to obtain leave to offer a joint resolution requesting to interfere in the Mortara case.

The Committee then proceeded to the consideration of the President's Annual Message.

Mr. Nichols, of Ohio, wished to place on the record his protest against the passage of the bill for pensioning the soldiers of the war of 1812. Should it become a law it would entail a curse on the country. It was for the benefit of mere dependents on the gratuity of the Government, at the expense of the industrial classes. The revolutionary pension system furnished no precedent for that now proposed. A provision already exists for the public service. The idea of pensioning men for patriotism was not in accordance with our institutions.

Mr. Anderson, of Missouri, said that the result of our policy had been to submit to outrages and insults until not only great, but the smallest nations trample on our flag and infringe on our public and private rights. It is high time for us to assert our proper position and strongly maintain it. The treatment received from Spain has been of the most aggravated character. How can our Government expect to be respected, unless it extends protection to our citizens? He did not know what instructions our minister at Madrid had received, but he knew that it would be the desire of the American people that demand be made for all wrongs. If Spain refuses this, our Minister should demand his passports and return home, and the Government should send a squadron and take possession of Cuba as an indemnity for the past and security for the future. Our self-respect demands such a course. He flattered himself that this would be the policy of the Executive. It was known that France and England opposed the extension of our territory. We want more action and less debate. There was an imperious and unalterable necessity for our acquisition of Cuba. Why longer delay? Let us offer Spain a fair, nay, an exorbitant price, for the island. If she refuses, then we will be justified in the eyes of all nations for taking forcible possession of it.

Mr. Anderson then alluded to affairs in Central America, advocating the recommendation in the President's Message, and was in favor of arming the Executive with ample power to obtain redress for grievances. There being a failure to obtain indemnity from Mexico, we should take possession of her territory, all along our southern border, we should annul the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and irrespective of foreign nations, freely assert and maintain the Monroe doctrine.

SENATE.—Mr. Douglas took his seat, and there was a slight attempt at applause in the gallery.

The French Spoliation bill was taken up, and Mr. Davis resumed his speech against it.

Mr. Crittenden replied. The arguments of both were historical and legal, and of great length.

Finally, the bill passed by a vote of 26 to 20.

After a protracted discussion, it was resolved to admit to the floor of the Senate only Representatives and Clerk of the House, Foreign Ministers, Heads of Departments, Supreme Judges, Ex-Presidents, Ex-Vice Presidents and Ex-Senators.

The Appropriation Bill for the Military Academy was passed, and the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—The Mexican and Central American Colonization Association have added Arizona to their pieces of settlement.....It is understood, that the enterprise is supported by prominent Southern and New York men.....The Association has already purchased some grants of land and are negotiating for others.....Gen. Henningsen, the chief engineer of the enterprise, will probably take out a large body of men during the ensuing spring and summer.....The Mexican and Central American Colonization Association have reorganized under the title of the Arizona, Mexican and Central American Association.....It is reported that they have purchased valuable grants in Arizona, and intend to colonize them in the spring.....In the House yesterday, the resolution of last session, which approves the course pursued by Commodore Paulding in regard to General Walker, and speaks in laudatory terms of his conduct, was laid upon the table.

JANUARY, 11.—Senator Slidell yesterday introduced a bill in the Senate, making an appropriation of $30,000,000 to facilitate the acquisition of Cuba by negotiation and purchase.

Mr. Johnson of Tennessee, gave notice that he would call up the Homestead bill at the earliest day.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to communicate to the Senate the correspondence relative to the outrages committed on our citizens on the Isthmus of Panama.

Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the President to use the land and naval forces of the United States in certain cases.

The Pacific Railroad bill was also up for considerallan.

JANUARY, 11.—*House.*—The resolution disapproving the action of Commodore Paulding, in reference to the Walker expedition, was called up from last session and discussed.

A substitute was offered for the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, tendering thanks to Com. Paulding for his interference with General Walker.

The Substitute expressing disapproval of his conduct, was adopted by a vote of 99 yens against 85 nays. The report of the Committee was then laid on the table.

WASHINGTON, January 12.—The bill reported yesterday by Mr. Mason, authorizing the President in certain cases to use the land and naval forces against Mexico and Central America, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.....The Washington *Union* of this morning with an air of authority denies the truth of the dispatches sent to all parts of the Union, stating that the Treasury was depleted, and that the Treasurer had refused to cash a draft for one hundred dollars.....The authority upon which said dispatches were based is however, equally good with that of the *Union*. It has further been ascertained that this is not an isolated case. Treasury drafts have been refused for ten days past, on the ground that the Treasury had nothing to draw against. The Ten Million Loan, will shortly recuperate the Treasury.

JANUARY, 12.—*House.*—In the House, Mr. Stephens asked to report forthwith a bill for the admission of Oregon as a State. Objections being made, the bill was not presented.

The Consideration of the motion to refer the naval appropriation bill to the Committee on Naval Affairs, was resumed.

JANUARY, 13.—Senate—In the Senate yesterday General Houston replied to Iverson's taunts in regard to Houston's retiring to private life, and the statement made by Iverson that Texas permitted him to do so because of his (Houston's) devotion to the Union.

Gen. Houston said, in replying, that if his devotion to the Union caused his political immolation, it would be the proudest record of his life. He further said he would not accept even the nomination for the Presidency of the United States, even if all the political parties together tendered it to him.

Mr. Seward introduced a bill to amend an act on the subject of the slave trade. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Simmons introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare a plan for specific duties for the purpose of increasing the revenue. The bill was laid over.

JANUARY, 13.—*House.*—The Senate bill, repealing the law of 1150, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to change the names of vessels, passed the House by a vote of 88 against 78.

The Committee on Commerce reported a bill for the construction of two ocean revenue cutters, one to be stationed at Philadelphia and the other at New Orleans.

In Committee of the Whole, the bill to codify the revenue laws, etc., was up for consideration.

Underwood asked leave to introduce a bill for the construction of a railway from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific.

Stevens objected to its introduction, because, it was not in regular order.

The Naval Appropriation bill was sent to the Committee of the Whole.

A bill was passed to pay salaries to the Ministers of the Argentine Republic, Costa Rica and Honduras.

Jan. 14.—The House Territorial Committee has agreed to report a bill to create the Territory of Arizona, establishing the parallel of 33. 40. as the northern boundary, and extending the Territory from Texas to California.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs have agreed to report a bill placing thirty millions of dollars at the disposal of the President for the purpose of prosecuting negociations for the acquisition of Cuba.

The difficulty between English, of Indiana, and Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, has been amicably settled by their mutual friends. English apologises, and thus ends the affair.

Seward's bill to prevent slave trading, which was offered in the Senate yesterday, provides for the appropriation of one million dollars, and authorizes the government to employ vessels of war to cruise wherever an attempt to carry on the slave trade is suspected.

The bill also provides that any State may make laws prohibiting the African slave trade within its own limits.

It also provides that no ship shall sail from any port within the jurisdictioo of the United States for the African coast without a clearance from the United States District Attorney.

It also makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to designate the only African ports where American Consuls shall reside, and makes it unlawful to carry on business at any other than the ports designated by him.

It repeals all acts that are incompatible with it.

Iverson made a generous apology to the Senate and Gen. Houston for any supposed personal reflections upon the latter in his speech of Wednesday.

The Pacific railway bill occupied the remainder of the session of the Senate until it went into executive session.

Bigler offered an amendment to the Pacific Railway bill, restricting the route within the limits of the thirty-seventh and forty-third parallels.

The amendment was lost by a vote of 19 yeas to 25 nays.

Wilson offered a substitute for Bigler's amendment to the Pacific Railway bill, providing for the appointment of five engineers to locate the road. The substitute was lost by a vote of 31 nays to 23 yeas.

Jan. 15.—The Postmaster General, in response to a resolution of Congress, asking his views on the subject, says that if Congress desires the Postoffice Department to be self-sustaining, it must adopt measures to restore the law of 1845, and make the rate of postage for any distance under 3000 miles, five cents; and for any distance over 3000 miles, to any part of the United States ten cents per half ounce, and also abolish the franking privilege.

The amount in the United States Treasury, subject to draft, is $3,115,000. The receipts into the Treasury during the week were $726,000. Increase in receipts over last week, $82,000. The amount of drafts issued is $58,000. Amount of drafts paid, $644,000. The net balance in the Treasury is $1,017,000.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs have agreed to report a bill similar to the one reported by Mr. Slidell, giving the President $30,000,000 for the purpose of prosecuting the negotiations with Spain for the purchase of Cuba.

JAN. 17.—*Senate.*—A joint resolution appointing Commodore Stewart the senior flag officer of the navy, passed the Senate.

In the Senate and House, the death of Mr. Harris, of Illinois, was announced, and after the delivery of appropriate eulogies, the usual resolutions of respect were adopted, and both Houses adjourned.

Sherrard Clemens, of Virginia, who was wounded in a duel with Mr. Wise last summer, has arrived in Washington, but is unable to walk or leave his room. He is so much reduced that it is thought probable he will not be able to resume his seat in Congress during the present session. He came to Washington to recruit his failing health.

The Democratic members of the Senate held a caucus on Saturday, upon the subject of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba.

Messrs. Mason and Shields favored the acquisition, but were of opinion that immediate action in the matter was impolitic.

Mr. Douglas remarked that the present appearances were gloomy as to the success of the proposed negotiations, but notwithstanding, he would support Mr. Slidell's bill. Mr. Douglas expressed his confidence that the President would not act without sufficient data, but thought it best to wait until another *Black Warrior* case occurred, *then seize the island and afterwards negotiate*.

Mr. Jeff. Davis disagreed with Mr. Douglas on this point only, but favored an increase of the fund proposed by Mr. Slidell's bill. Mr. Slidell advocated his own bill.

Messrs. Toombs, Gwin, Bigler and Clay favored increasing the fund as proposed by Mr. Davis, and leaving the matter to the discretion of the President.

Mr. Iverson thought Spain could be wearied (or worried?) with the question, by repealing the laws restraining our citizens from emigrating to foreign countries.

The caucus determined in favor of supporting the President's views, but did not indicate the precise mode of carrying them out.

It is generally believed that the Senate will pass Mr. Slidell's bill.

LOCAL.

THE TOURO ALMS-HOUSE.—The late Judah Touro left to the city of New Orleans, the sum of eighty thousand dollars for building an alms house—a place of refuge and shelter for the destitute of this city.

The execution of the plan and the will of the testator was confided to his old friend and executor, R. B. Shepherd. Mr. Shepherd regarding the sum as not fully adequate to the full realisation of the scheme contemplated, and appreciating the limited resources of the city, to increase the amount, set himself to work in augment the bequest, by judicious investments.

In this way, in a few years, the sum of eighty thousand dollars has been swelled to the handsome amount of one hundred and fifteen thousand, which Mr. Shepherd now holds, subject to the use for which the bequest was originally devised. Mr. Shepherd has also added to the resources of the fund, by donating a fine square in the Third District, five hundred and eighty feet deep by three hundred and fifty front—on the Levee, between Piety and Desire streets—as the site for the proposed erection. He will also give $50,000 to complete the edifice in a proper manner. Such liberality deserves the warm gratitude of our people, and demonstrates no less the fidelity of this gentleman to the memory and wishes of his old friend, than his generous munificence and grateful appreciation of the claims of the city, to which he has accumulated his princely fortune.

The Touro Almshouse will be shortly commenced and vigorously prosecuted. The committee charged with the matter have received no less than thirteen plans for the building. Among them is one which exhibits extraordinary evidences of talent, judgment and architectural art, in the young author—a native of New Orleans—only twenty-two years old. It is the plan of Wm. A. Freret, the son of our fellow citizen, once Mayor of this city, William Freret, Esq.

This plan embraces an elegant building of three hundred feet front, in a very graceful Gothic style, which we are not sufficiently versed in the technology of architecture to describe, but it appears to embody all that is requisite in such an edifice. From the main building there is a covered communication to the kitchens and out buildings, which are detached. The front is hand-somely laid off in parterres, with fountains, lodges, etc., and the whole surrounded by a handsome fence. We think it not improbable that this plan may be preferred.

The correct plan for the building will be $121,000. The further maintenance and support of the institution will devolve upon the city; and though it may add apparently to the burdens of our Treasury, the result will be in the end afford relief to our oppressed and tax ridden condition, by providing for a class of people who in various ways, directly and indirectly, are the cause of great expense and trouble to our corporation and citizens. [*Delta.*

HEBREW RITES.—The rite of circumcision was yesterday performed at the house of worship of the Hebrew Association in the University buildings, corner of Baronne and Common streets, by Doctors C. Goldenberg, Adler and Mayer, in the presence of a large number of their brotherhood. The parties upon whom the rite was administered were, three infants, aged respectively seven, five and three years. It is seldom that cases of this kind are heard of, from the fact that the rite is usually administered during infancy; but in this case the mother of the children was a Christian, and would never consent to it during her lifetime. The mother dying recently in St. Louis, the father brought the children to this city, and there being nothing in the way, proceeded to carry out his original intention. [*Delta.*

A GOOD CITIZEN GONE.—We are pained to announce the death of Capt. James Stockton, an old and sterling citizen, known to nearly everybody. He was a native of Baltimore, and a resident of this city for the last twenty-nine years. His career was one of honor and probity, securing him the high and lasting esteem of the hosts of people who made his acquaintance and acquired his friendship. [*Crescent.*

CITY MORTALITY.—There were 107 deaths in the City of New Orleans for the week ending Sunday morning, 16th inst., of which 29 were of consumption.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 26, 1859.

THE following table exhibits the ruling prices in our Cotton market this evening.

New Orleans Classification:

Inferior	6¼@ 7¼	Good Middling	11⅞@12
Ordinary	8¼@ 9¼	Middling Fair	12⅛@12½
Good Ordinary	10⅛@10⅜	Fair	—@—
Low Middling	10⅜@11⅛	Good Fair	—@—
Middling	11⅛@12⅛	Good Fine	—@—

The following summary, copied from the New Orleans *Price Current*, of 15th inst., furnishes the annexed statement of the week's business. The operations of the week have been to a good amount, notwithstanding unfavorable weather, etc., in our leading staples—Cotton, Molasses and Sugar—and prices have been generally maintained. In the Tobacco market, there is no movement of consequence, and operations in the various articles of Western Produce have been but to a limited extent.....The Niagara's advices report a better demand in the Liverpool Cotton market, with firmer prices, since quoting 1-16d. advance upon quotations by previous steamer.....The river is now about 3 feet six inches below high water mark .....The sales of Cotton for the three first days of the week amounted to 20,000 bales; the sales of the latter three days reaching 44,000 bales, 20,500 being taken on Friday; total sales of the week 73,000 bales, and total receipts 54,411 bales.

SUGAR—The sales of the week amount to about 12,000 hhds.; we quote for inferior and refining, 3½@4¼; common to good common, 4¾@5½; fair to fully fair, 5¼@6; prime to choice, 6½@7¼; centrifugal and clarified, 7@8¾; Refined, 9@—@— ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—The sales of the week are about 15,500 hhds; the quotations being for inferior and fermenting, 20@28; prime to choice, 28½@30; bf bbls. 32@33c ₱ gallon.

TOBACCO—Is quoted for Lugs, planters, 5@5½; Leaf, inferior to common, 6@6½; fair, 7@7½; fine, 8@8½; choice heavy and light, 9@10c ₱ lb.

FLOUR—The sales of the week have reached about 9,000 bbls. at $4 75@5 for superfine Indiana and St Louis; $5 25 for fancy, etc.; $5 50@6 00 for extra; and $6 00@7 00 for choice extra.

BRAN—The supply of Corn falls considerably short of the demand—prices ranging from $1 20@$1 25 ₱ bushel for yellow and white. Oats sell at 70@80 and 58c ₱ bushel, for good to prime old St Louis and black Canada.

PORK—The transactions in Mess have been at $16@18 25, and rumps at $13 ₱ bbl.

BEEF—The market is very dull at $11 for Mess, and $8 ₱ bbl for Prime.

BACON—Sales at for shoulders 7@7½; ribbed sides 9@9¾; clear sides 9¾@10c, and hams from 9¾@14c ₱ lb according to quality.

LARD—we quote at 10@10¾ for inferior to good No. 1; 11¼@11½ for prime.

BUTTER—Western, 9@13; Iodi, 20@22c ₱ lb.

COFFEE—We quote 10½@10¾c for fair to good fair, 11@11¼ for prime.

LIVE STOCK—The supply is ample, and the market easy. We quote: Beef—Western, 7@9½; Texas, $13@36, according to quality; calves and yearlings, $5@11; Hogs 6½@7c ₱ lb; Sheep $3@6; Cows $30 @95 ₱ head.

Special Notices.

Vicksburg District—Mississippi Conference—First Round Quarterly Meetings, 1859.

January—29 and 30, Vicksburg, at Vicksburg.

February—5 and 6, Jackson, at Jackson; 12 and 13, Brandon Circuit, Brandon; 19 and 20, Union Circuit, Trenton.

March 5 and 6, Raymond and Spring Ridge, at Raymond; 12 and 13 Clinton Circuit, at Brownsville; 26 and 27, Warren Circuit, at Porter's Chapel.

April—2 and 3, North Warren Circuit, at Featherston's Chapel.

Bethesda, Jan. 4, 1859. L. PEARCE.

Sharon District—Mississippi Conference—First Round Quarterly Meetings, 1859.

January—22 and 23, Vernon and Livingston; 29 and 30, Canton and Pearl River.

February—5 and 6, Sharon; 12 and 13, Camden; 19 and 20, Carthage and Lakutchee Mission; 26 and 27, Hillsborough, at Good Hope.

March—5 and 6, Philadelphia, Pine Grove; 12 and 13, Decatur; Pleasant Ridge. J. MATTHEWS, P. E.

Biloxi District—Mississippi Conference—First Round Quarterly Meetings, 1859.

January—22 and 23, Raleigh Circuit, Trinity; 29 and 30, Leaf River Mission, Union.

February—5 and 6, Paulding Circuit, Holders; 12 and 13, Westville; 19 and 20, Columbia, Wesley Chapel; 26 and 27, Gainesville.

March—5 and 6, Pea Shore Circuit, Colville; 12 and 13, Block Creek Mission, White Plains.

The brethren will please remember that the Friday preceding each Quarterly Meeting is to be observed as a day of fasting and prayer, for a gracious revival of vital Godliness generally, but, especially in this District. R. J. JONES, P. E.

☞ Address Claiborne, Mississippi.

Greenville District—Mississippi Conference—First Round Quarterly Meetings, 1859.

February—5 and 6, Greenville; 12 and 13, Bolivar, Bolivar Church; 19 and 20, Upper Deer Creek, at 16th Section School house; 26 and 27, Middle Deer Creek, Col. Fall's.

March—5 and 6, Lower Deer Creek, Union Chapel; 12 and 13, Point Worthington, New Church; 19 and 20, Hampton's and Duncan's, Hampton's; 26 and 27, Tallula, Duval's Chapel.

April—2 and 3, Sunflower, Indian Bayou; 10, Greenville Colored Mission. WM. H. HINES, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, —Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana.

MEDICAL CARD.—W. BODENHAMER, M. D., of New-Orleans, will, as usual, devote his exclusive attention to the Medical and Surgical treatment of Chronic Diseases, especially those of the Lower Bowel—such as Piles, Constipation, Fistula, Fissure, Falling of the Bowel, Stricture of the Bowel, Ulceration of the Bowel, etc., etc.

His office is at 187 Canal street, (*Crescent City Bank building*) upstairs, third-floor—where he may be consulted daily from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 4 o'clock, P. M.

His residence is at the St. Charles Hotel.

☞ He will visit Patients in any part of the city, if required.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

CERTIFICATES OF THE UNIVERSAL SUCCESS OF THESE MACHINES in this State have been published, and of

OVER 500 SOLD IN THIS REGION.

The undersigned is not aware that any is out of repair.

SINGER'S FAMILY AND PLANTATION MACHINE combined, cannot be excelled for fine work, and sews with equal facility a leather trace, and is WARRANTED THREE YEARS, even in the charge of negroes.

SEWING MACHINE PREMIUMS.

The fact that the American Institute, and many leading State Fairs have at different times awarded the FIRST PREMIUM to the Avery Sewing Machine, and to other worthless Sewing Machines, when in competition with all the best Sewing Machines, proves that the decision of a Committee of Examiners is no evidence of the superiority of a Sewing Machine. For this reason, I M. Singer & Co. have not recently contended for the Premium at a Fair, nor have they authorized their agents to do so, but in a very few instances the agents have exhibited the Machines and have been successful.

The First Premium of the State of New York

WAS

AWARDED TO SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE,

At the State Fair in Syracuse,

IN OCTOBER, 1858.

There has not been a State Fair in Albany for five years. The FIRST PREMIUM was also awarded to Singer's Machine at the late Fair at Memphis, Tennessee.

The FIRST PREMIUMS awarded to Singer's Machine at the American Institute, at the Exposition Universal in Paris, and the leading Mechanical Associations in the United States, are on exhibition at 33 Camp street.

Mention is not made of these Premiums as evidence of the superiority of the Singer Machine, but to prevent the public from being deceived by the false statements of the agents of other machines.

The ONLY RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF THE SUCCESS of Sewing Machines is the CERTIFICATES OF THOSE WHO USE THEM.

WALTER RENNETT, AGENT,

ja19 33 CAMP STREET.

JOHN C. HILL, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 7 Pine street, Saint Louis, Missouri.

☞ Agent for the sale of BLAINE'S POWER LOOM GAGGING and BALE ROPE. ja16-3m

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST LIGHT YET—MADE from Kitchen grease or common Lard.

The justly celebrated FRANKLIN DRUKE CONSUMING, PORTABLE LAMP, made in this city. This lamp produces, from the poorest quality of tallow or grease, as much light as a medium SOLAR, at one quarter the cost, holding less than a half pint and burns ten hours or more, producing a beautiful light, pleasant even to weak eyes, requiring but little cleaning, and only coarse cotton flannel for wicks. Price, $1 50 each. A liberal discount to those who buy by the dozen. ARTEMON HILL, Sole Agent,

ja10 28 Camp street, New Orleans.

THE GREAT COAL-OIL LAMP—FOR SAFETY, economy and convenience—is superior to any Lamp in use for reading, writing or sewing, giving a SOFT, STEADY and CLEAR LIGHT.

The subscriber will keep on hand a large variety of these LAMPS, adapted from the parlor to the kitchen; also, the REFINED COAL-OIL, CANS, SHADES, WICKS and CHIMNEYS.

He has also the celebrated NON EXPLOSIVE CAMPHENE and SPIRIT GAS LAMPS and LANTERNS, warranted perfectly safe from accident, when used with the Safety cap.

These Lamps are the best in use, for lighting churches, halls, saloons, etc.

Camphene and Spirit gas by the barrel or gallon; Rosin oil, for lubricating, by the barrel or gallon—manufactured by the Southern Oil Company at Mobile.

The Subscriber is authorized to sell the superior MACHINERY OIL, Manufactured by the Southern Oil Company, which as a lubricator, excels any other oil in use—for sale by the gallon or barrel.

ja19 ARTEMON HILL, 28 Camp st., New Orleans.

F. W. OBER—DEALER IN NORTHERN AND WESTern Produce. Fresh Goshen Butter, in small packages, suitable for families, constantly on hand.

New Orleans, January 12, 1859. No. 61 POYDRAS STREET.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—A LADY ASSISTANT, qualified to Teach the Higher Branches of English Education, and especially the Ornamental, can, if properly vouched for, receive a position in the Female Department of Waverly Institute. None need apply unless satisfactory references can be given. The society is as polite and refined as can be found anywhere.

Address COL. JOHN HILL, *President Board of Trustees*, Waverly, Walker county, TEXAS.

November 15th, 1858. ja5-tf.

WATKINS & HOMAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, and Curtain Materials, No. 80 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

MR HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PARTner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders, from our large and well-selected Stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants,

COOPER & NEHBERT.

New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858. 27 and 29 Commen st.

W. COOPER. J. O NEHBERT. H. LUCAS.

COOPER & NEHBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Nos. 27 and 29 Common street, New Orleans.

PH. P. WERLEIN, PUBLISHER AND DEALER IN Sheet Music and Music Books. Dealers will be supplied at the regular Board of Trade prices. The PIANO FORTES are of the best manufacture, and sold at Eastern prices. MELODEONS of the celebrated George A. Prince & Co., "the best in the world," (Home Journal), at wholesale and retail. PIANOS, VIOLINS, GUITARS, and all other instruments tuned and repaired.

Call at the Music Store, No. 5 Camp street. PH. P. WERLEIN.

NEW ENTERPRISE IN THE SOUTH.—MEDICAL Hall for sale, at Crystal Springs, Mississippi, 150 miles above the city, on the Great Northern Railroad, in a well populated county, and in a growing village. The house in two stories high, was built for a drug store, and is supplied with a pure, fresh stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumeries and Extracts. House, Lot and Stock will be sold together, on good terms. The only Drug-store in the place. For further particulars, address J. M. THOTTER, M. D.

d1-3m in charge, at Crystal springs, Mississippi.

PHRENOLOGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE, at Crystal Springs, Miss., 150 miles above New Orleans, on the Great Northern RR. After having spent twelve years in visiting the cities, towns and Library Institutions, in the United States and in many parts of Europe—lecturing and collecting Specimens, to illustrate and demonstrate the science in all its branches—the subscriber is pleased to announce that he has fitted up a Lecture-hall, where he will give regular series of Lectures, teaching the practical science in Physiology, Phrenology, the Temperaments, and Physiognomy, all combined; making a perfect science. Teaching his students to become *practical*, by the assistance of plates, drawings, paintings, casts of great and remarkable heads, and a good Library of Phrenological and Scientific Books, will be at the disposal of the students free of charge. The Lectures will commence on the 1st of February, 1859, and continue, every other day, for thirty days—which will constitute a full course. These courses of lectures will continue

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

"Suffer the Little Children to come unto Me."

Our Little Readers will find here a few Verses of poetry about Christ Savior, when he was a little child. It is like a pleasant and beautiful thought, that Jesus was once a little child like ourselves.

LORD OF JESUS.

In the green fields of Palestine,
By its mountains and its rills,
Among the sacred Jordan's stream,
And o'er the vine-clad hills,
Once lived and roamed the fairest child
That ever blessed the earth:
The angels, the holiest,
That e'er had human birth.
How beautiful his childhood was,
Harmless and undefiled;
O, dear to his young mother's heart
Was this pure sinless child.
Kindly in all his deeds and words,
And gentle as the dove;
Obedient, affectionate—
He very soul was love.
O, is it not a blessed thought,
Children of human birth,
That once the Savior was a child,
And lived upon the earth?

A FABLE.

A young man once picked up a sovereign lying in the road. Ever afterwards as he walked along, he kept his eye constantly fixed on the ground, in hopes of finding another. And in the course of a long life he did pick up at different times a good amount of gold and silver. But all those days as he was looking for them he saw not that heaven was bright above him, and nature beautiful around. He never once allowed his eyes to look up from the mud and filth in which he sought the treasure; and when he died, a rich old man, he only knew this fair earth of ours as a dirty road to pick up money as you walk along.

LORD LYONS.

Admiral of the British fleet which bombarded Constantinople, recently. It is well known that the successful landing in the Crimea was mainly to be attributed to his exertions; and that he was foremost in the attack on the seaward defences of Sebastopol. But it deserves to be recalled here, what is less dwelt upon—that when a calumnious anecdote was set afloat about his having used bad words during the bombardment, the old sailor, as soon as the story reached his ears, wrote home indignantly enough that he was in the habit of using language equally abhorrent to good sense and Christianity.

DILEMMA.

Said the distinguished Chatham, to his son: "I would have you get up upon the curtain of your bed, and the tester, and there hang yourself. If you do not like early you will have the less trouble in waking. If you do not set about it presently, if you suffer yourself or any one else to break in upon them, your days will slip through your hands unprofitable and frivolous, and really I shall hang myself by yourself."

IT IS THAT ALSO THINK.

A beautiful reply is recorded of a Dalecarlian peasant, who, when displaying to him the grandeur of his country, Persia, Russia and Sweden, were pointed out in succession, on every hand as the property of the rich proprietor, summed up finally by saying, "In short, all that you can see, in every direction, belongs to me." The poor man looked thoughtful for a moment, then pointing to heaven, solemnly replied, "And is that mine also?"

TOO LATE.

It is related that Lord Byron was at one time conversing with a friend on his daughter with a distinguished lady of rank, whose influence over him checked his continuing the reading indecorous of one of his worst poems, when she said that if he so loved his child, he should never write a line that would bring a blush of shame to her cheek or a sorrowing tear to her eye. He replied that [illegible] writing to beguile hours of wretchedness, and he knew his fault on her affection, but added, "I will write no more of it. Would that I had not written a line!"

Returning to conversation with the same lady, to his unhappy temperament, he said, "Depend upon it, [illegible] are children while they are children. [illegible] all the good resolutions in the world can [illegible] to conquer habits of ill-humor or rage, [illegible] to many regret having given way to them."

THE VALUE OF A SCRAP OF PAPER.

"I don't know what that paper," said a boy to his sister; "it [illegible] think of poor Judge Edwards in India."

"What of him?" asked his sister. "Judge Edwards was the gentleman, who for many days lived only by hair-breadth escapes, dressing the rebels at one place and another, until he made his way to Calcutta. He wished one time to send a note to his wife, who was in some place of safety. A native took pity on him, and promised at the risk of his life to carry it.

"I wished to write two," said Mr. Edwards, "but had only small scrap of paper, half the fly-leaf of Bridges on the one hundred and seventeenth Psalm. Pen or ink I had none, and only the stump of a lead pencil, of which the stem of the lead was left. I began to write, when the lead fell out. I was in despair. But after a good deal of scrabbling in the dust of a mud-floor, I found it, put it back, and wrote two notes about an inch square, which was all the man could hide about his person, for the rebels had already killed several men for having [illegible] found on them. When the notes were ready, I got a little milk and steeped them in it, to make the writing indelible, and then put them out to dry on a wall in the sun. In an instant a crow pounced on one [illegible] it off; it was that for my wife. I of course [illegible] for ever, and felt almost broken-hearted. [illegible] I had no more paper, and no hope or means of getting more. Sleek, a faithful native, had, unknown to me, watched the crow, followed it, and after a long chase of several miles, saw the bird drop it, and picking it up, brought it to me unhurt."

"I wonder if she ever received the letter," said the boy's sister, who always liked to know how things came to an end.

"Yes," answered the boy, "and the man fetched [illegible]. When the messenger saw Mrs. Edwards dressed in black, for I suppose she thought [illegible] murdered by the horrid Sepoys; but when she got the letter she went away and put on a [illegible]

THE BLOOD.

[illegible] occurred a few days since, save the [illegible] of the funeral of a little babe in New [illegible] touching and suggestive. The little [illegible] was fully robed for the grave, was laid in its [illegible] previous to its burial. The weeping friends [illegible] had placed a small bouquet of flowers, among [illegible] flowers, consisted of the "Rose of Sharon." The lid was then placed upon the coffin, and the funeral services performed. When after the lapse of not more than three hours, the coffin was opened again, and friends gathered round to look upon it for the last time, that bud had become a full blown rose, while grasped in the hand of death. It seemed as though a voice came up from [illegible] lips, saying, "Weep not for me; such buds from the parent stem I am blooming in the [illegible] of God. Millions of infant souls compose [illegible]

SUNDAY SCHOOL SCHOLARS:

[illegible] of Hartford, Connecticut, estimates the [illegible] school teachers in Great Britain [illegible] United States at one million, and the number [illegible] seven millions. Of the seven million scholars [illegible] in Great Britain, and three millions [illegible]

[illegible] boy, in one of the Sabbath schools of [illegible] there was anything in [illegible] After a moment's hesitation [illegible] tell him the next Sunday. [illegible] pared, and from documents [illegible] put forth three distinct propositions, [illegible] Covel's Rhetoric, each school was held [illegible] that Christ himself was the [illegible] [illegible] that he had for his pupils [illegible] of the law, of whom he asked and [illegible] which greatly astonished large teachers [illegible]

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

"Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee."

Love of Lamartine's Mother.

It was the fate of the father of Lamartine, the living French poet and orator, to be mixed up with the first French revolution. During that stormy period he, with a great number of his compatriots, were immured in prison at Macon. He was not long there before his wife and her child took lodgings opposite the window of the cell which enclosed the republican. She soon drew his attention to herself and his child, which, though he could not speak to her, for fear of the sentinel, reconciled him in some measure to his captivity, and lessened the burden of his woes. "My mother," says Lamartine, "carried me every day in her arms to a garret window, showed me to my father, gave me nourishment before him, made me stretch out my little hands towards the bars of his prison, then pressing my forehead to her breast, she almost devoured me with kisses in the sight of the prisoner, and seemed thus to waft him mentally all the caresses which she lavished on me."

At last she hit on the happy expedient of conveying him letters in the following manner: She procured a bow and some arrows, and tying a letter to a thread, she shot the arrow to which was attached the other end of the thread, into the window of the prisoner's cell. In this way she sent him pens, ink and paper. He then, by the same ingenious expedient, sent love letters to her. Thus the separated husband and wife were enabled to correspond, to cheer each other's hopes, and sustain each other in their misfortunes. This was all done at night time, when the scrutinizing eyes of the sentinels remained in happy ignorance of the medium of communication. Success having inspired courage, the lady with the assistance of the arrow and thread, afterwards conveyed a file to the captive, with which he silently filed through one of the bars of his prison, and then restored it to its place. On the next evening when there was no moonlight, a stout cord was firmly fastened, the one end to a beam in the garret of the lady, and the other end to the bars of the cell; then, summoning up all his courage, the prisoner glided along the rope, above the heads of the sentinels; he crossed the street, and found himself in the arms of his wife, and beside the cradle of his child. Such an adventure required the hero's courage and philosopher's caution, and none but those who were personally interested in it, can ever imagine the feelings that must have agitated their hearts! From time to time, when the night was dark, the knotted cord would glide from window to window, and the prisoner would pass from knot to knot, and enjoy delightful hours of converse with her whom he loved best on earth.

Pleasing Ears Polite.

The world is progressive, and the Church is in the world, and the clergy are in the church. We suppose they must keep together, in some sort. It was our hap, a little since, to be present in one of our up-town churches, at the performance of a marriage ceremony. It was *not* Grace Church. It was *not* Dr. Bellow's church. It was an old fashioned, orthodox, substantial concern, for which we, and every one, has the utmost respect. Nat that we have less respect for those above mentioned. When the officiating clergyman came to the place of joining hands, where we have been accustomed to hear something like this: "You, Angelina take this man, whom you hold by the hand, etc.," what was our surprise to hear, in dulcet utterances: "You, *Miss Brown*, do receive this *gentleman* whom you hold by the hand, etc!" We rubbed our eyes, but there we were; the altar, and the robes, the bride and her train, the groom, the wedding favors, the audience—all regular. "You, Mr. Jones do you receive this lady whom you hold by the hand, etc!"

We cannot help affirming this to be about the *politest* officiating we ever witnessed! The force of urbanity could no farther go.

We read in the Bible considerable about "men" and "woman," both in their separate and mutual relations. It occurs to us that a revision of the Scriptures, adapted to the present "distress," would be somewhat indicrous. "And he said, It is not good that the *gentleman* should be alone, I will prepare a lady for him. And of the osseous substance which the Lord had taken away from man, made he a *lady* and brought her unto the *gentleman*. And Mr. Adam said: "This lady is now legally united to me in the bonds of matrimony. She shall be called Mrs. Adam, etc." [*New York Chronicle.*

A Paragraph for Mothers.

A WRITER IN *Blackwood's Magazine* considers the prevailing idea of toughening infants to enable them to withstand cold a disastrous and destructive treatment. Although it may be true that young animals have a higher temperature than old ones, yet it is believed to be a fact that the younger the animal the feebler its power of resisting cold. The process of "toughening" may be carried so far by cold water bathe and exposures to cold air as suddenly and seriously to chill the vital current. "Exposure to the open air and the vicissitudes of the weather in the process of 'toughening' ought not to commence until the child has obtained the free use of his limbs, so that his own activity may counteract the exposure and assist in the toughening process. Parents should not commence this system of 'toughening' when the child is merely passive in their hands. The principle is that the child must assist by its own activity in the process of its hardening. This is the true line."

Burke's Idea of a Wife.

Sue is handsome, but it is not a beauty arising from the features, from complexion, or from shape. She has all three in high degree, but it is not by these that she touches the heart—it is all that sweetness of temper, benevolence, innocence, it is all that sensibility which a face can express, that forms her beauty. She has a face that just arouses your attention at first sight; it grows upon you every moment, and you wonder it did not more than raise attention at first. Her eyes have a mild light, but they awa when she pleases; they command like a good man out of office, not by authority, but by virtue. Her stature is not tall, she is not made to the admiration of every one. She has the firmness that does not exclude delicacy—all the softness that does not imply weakness. Her voice is soft, low music, not formed to rule in public assemblies, but to charm those who distinguish a company from a crowd; it has its advantage, you must come close to hear it. To describe her body, describe her mind—one is the transcript of the other. Her understanding is not shown in the variety of matters it exerts itself upon, but the goodness of the choice she makes. Her politeness flows rather from a natural disposition to oblige, than any rules on that subject, and therefore never fails to strike those who understand good breeding, and those who do not.

Never too Old to Learn.

SOCRATES, at an extremely old age, learned to play on musical instruments. Cato, at eighty years of age, thought proper to learn the Greek language. Plutarch, when between seventy and eighty, commenced the study of Latin. Sir Henry Spelman neglected the sciences in his youth, but commenced the study of them after he had turned fifty. After this time he became the most learned antiquarian and lawyer. Dr. Johnson applied himself to the Dutch language but a few years before his death. Franklin did not fully commence his philosophical pursuits till he had reached his fiftieth year. Dryden, in his sixty-eighth year commenced the translation of the "Iliad," and his most pleasing productions were written in his old age.

Early Rising.

THE FOLLOWING passage occurs in Doddridge's "Family Expositor:" "I will here record an observation which I have found of great use to myself, and to which I may say that the production of this work, and most of my other writings, is owing, namely: that the difference between rising at five and at seven o'clock in the morning, for the space of forty years, supposing a man to go to bed at the same hour at night, is nearly equivalent to the addition of seven years to a man's life."

The Tractarian Party.

ARE DIRECTING their attention to the perversion of the minds of children, and suggest a new prayer-book, to be sold at a shilling, and which is to be called "The Boys' Own Prayer-Book." It is, of course, to be thoroughly Romanistic in its tendencies. Errorists know how to take advantage of youthful culture; let Christians profit by their example.

HUMOROUS.

A Smart Woman.

The Chattanooga *Advertiser* relates the following: A nice, respectable lady, not a thousand miles away, had long noticed, to her dismay, that her "warser half" was growing foolishly suspicious and jealous of her. She resolved to teach him a lesson. Some evenings since, as he was leaving, she told him he need not hurry back—she wished her ducky to enjoy himself, etc. etc. Benedict smelt a veritable "mice" under that hypocrisy, and resolved to be avenged. About eight o'clock, "an individual" about his size might have been seen cautiously creeping along to the door, and noiselessly Benedict peeped in. Just as he suspected. There they were—a pair of boots, a coat on the back of a chair, and a hat on the table. Benedict shivered like an aspen leaf as he stopped, pulled off his boots, and drew a pistol from his coat pocket. Miserable villain—his time had come. "Say your prayers, villain! your time is short!" and a flash and the report, told that the bullet had sped on its fatal mission. "Help! murder! watch!—oh, is that you?" and Madame popped her little head up from the foot of the bed. Benedict seized the body, and it was—a miscellaneous collection of old coats, vests, pillows, handkerchiefs, and the like, made up for the occasion. "I say, dear, what does all this mean?" exclaimed the husband, with a blank, sheepish look. "Well, dear," replied the wife, "I did get lonely after all, and just amused myself by dressing up that puppet, and making believe you were at home. I'm sure, I didn't think you'd suspect"—"There, there," said the chagrined husband, "say no more about it; I thought it had been a robber; dear creature, I'm so glad it didn't bit you." Benedict repented, "Now I lay me," etc., and went to bed, resolved not to watch any more at present.

Better 'Quainted.

The editor of the Piqua (O.) *Register*, in noticing a work of revival in progress at the African Church in that city, gives this anecdote: A brother was supplicating the throne eloquently, when another brother called out in a stentorian voice, "Who 'dat, prayin' ober 'dar?" The response was, "'Dat's brudder Mose." Hold on 'dar, brudder Mose!" were the words of the farmer, "you let brudder Ryan pray—he's better 'quainted wid de Lord 'dan you am." Brudder Mose stopped, and brudder Ryan prayed. It would be well for persons "better acquainted with the Lord," to lead in prayer at some other revival meetings.

The Yorkshire Dialect.

[In 1846, a paper was issued in Yorkshire, England, using the genuine Yorkshire dialect. The following is an extract from the editor's historical account of the origin of the enterprise:]

'Wun neet, as oor Bet nu' me wur be't fireside, shoo turned hersea suddenly raend an' said: "Thoo'n fooll, Dicky!" "What! Bet, does thao really meean ta soy ahze a fooll?" "Ah dew," shoo said: "thoo'e a real fooll." "Hoo does ta mak that out, Bet?" said he, for ah wur naana hauf suited nhoot it. "Ah'll suy it agean an' ageenn," says shoo; "thoo'e a real fooll; an', if ta'e anny partikelar ta knaw, ah'll tell tha hoo ah maks it ott. Ia't first plaace, Inko, what brnane thoo hez; as starlin as onny 'at ivvar thease gurt men hed, an' yet, like a fooll, thoo take it as ceasy as a pig in t' muck." "Wsel, weel," ah cantinld, "what wod ta ha' ma ta dew, lass? Tell us, an' ah'll dew't." "Then," says shoo, "start a paaper I' thee awn native tongue, an' call it t' *Yorshar Comet!*"

Too Appropriate A Text.

A good story was told us lately, of a popular preacher in the town of H——, in Pennsylvania, which we take the liberty of reproducing. It appears the minister had been wedded to a most worthy lady, whose first gift was a dowry of ten thousand dollars, with the promise of as much more on the decease of her invalid parent. Shortly after marriage, while occupying the pulpit, he chanced to give out a hymn, the fifth verse of which commenced—

"Forever let my grateful heart,"

His words paused—he coughed, slightly—then adding: "The choir will omit the fifth verse," sat down with something like a nervous haste. With curiosity excited at this conduct of their minister, the congregation smiled *some* as they read:

"Forever let my grateful heart
His boundless grace adore,
Who gives TEN THOUSAND blessings now,
And bids me HOPE FOR MORE."

A Funny Scene.

We happened to be at our depot a few days ago, when our mail-train arrived from Bristol. As it moved off in a hurry, we observed a young gentleman standing upon the track in rear of the train, bare-headed, and with evident disappointment depicted on his countenance. Remarking that a passenger had been left, a by-stander, with a knowing wink, replied, that the bare-headed man upon the track and a young lady on the train had intended to stop at Abingdon, with the design of committing matrimony. The young lady was in charge of her mother, who was taking her eastward from Bristol to prevent the marriage. The young couple had arranged the matter thus: The expectant groom, without the knowledge of the mother, was to come as far as Abingdon in the baggage-car, and then, about the time the train was to start, he was to run to the back platform of the rear car, where his lady love was to be standing, and as the train moved off he was to lift her down, and let the incorrigible mammy go on, with ample time for reflecting upon the uncertainty of human calculations. The arrangements were understood by the engineer, who was to move off as rapidly as possible as soon as the hatless gentleman disappeared behind the train. The mother, however, having seen him making his way to the rear of the car, looked around for her daughter, and seeing her about to pass on to the platform, rushed towards her and grasped her tightly by her clothing, just at which moment, the lover having reached the signal post, toot! toot! sounded the whistle, and away went the train, with the mother holding on to the daughter, and the young gentleman, as before remarked, standing bare-headed upon the track, looking very much as if he had lot a bird go. [*Abingdon Virginian.*

A New Voucher.

A country dealer in Cincinnati, a few days since, found himself in possession of a check on a banking-house, and hastened to "realize" the proceeds. The check was all right as to name and accounts, but the bearer needed testimony as to his identity with the legal holder. After searching the streets and hotels in vain, for some acquaintance who would render this service, the check-holder returned to the banking-house, reporting, "It's no use; I can't find anybody that knows me, but I've got my name on my shirt." The check was paid.

A Very Bad Cough.

A friend of ours was travelling while afflicted with a very bad cough. He annoyed his fellow travelers greatly; one of them remarked, in a tone of displeasure, "Sir, that is a very bad cough of yours." "True, sir," replied our friend, "but you must excuse me, it's the best I have got."

Stray Preachers.

The New York correspondent of the Baltimore *Christian Advocate* says that a Dutch Reformed minister of that city recently advertised in the papers that he would preach at a certain time and place on "The Eagle's nest;" that a Methodist pastor announced that he would preach on "The battle cry of the Church—forward, march;" and that another minister of the great city conceived the idea of getting up a little scenic effect which he executed in this wise: "He selected for his subject the crucifixion, and instructed his sexton, when he got to that part of his discourse where he described the darkness overspreading the heavens, that he should draw down the gas, giving just light enough to make the 'darkness visible.' True to his instructions the sexton posted himself accordingly, and waited patiently for the sublime and awful passage. At length, with impassioned tones, he heard the preacher exclaim, 'And there was great darkness over the heavens,' whereupon he drew off the light. But he was not a practical scene manager, or he had become too much excited by the sublime description, and, alas! put out the light entirely. This was more than the preacher bargained for, and he was confounded and unable to proceed. Some of the trustees of the Church, unable to account for such a wonderful occurrence, especially at that particular time, hurried out to the lobby, and finding the sexton inquired what was the matter. Greatly to his chagrin and mortification, as well as that of the preacher, he was obliged to explain."

GARDEN, FARM, AND PLANTATION.

Trusting to a Single Crop.

There is no crop that does not fail sometimes, though there are a few which are never wholly cut off in any season. Grass, for example, always yields a partial crop, and a person may, if need be, depend wholly upon this product as a means of subsistence. The same thing, however, can hardly be said of any other staple crop. Innumerable illustrations might be given of the danger of depending upon a single crop. The result in Ireland of relying upon the potato crop is patent. The failure of the wheat crop, in many parts of this country, has involved thousands of farmers in debt, which it will take years of toil and economy to liquidate. A friend of the West had been so successful in raising peaches, that he turned his whole attention to that crop. Last year he realized a large net profit, and looking for still greater results this year, he laid out his plans accordingly, and incurred considerable debts to be paid from the proceeds of his peaches. The result is, that from five or six thousand trees he gathers scarcely two bushels of marketable fruit.

A mixed cultivation is the safest, in the long run. If the potatoe crop fails, let there be corn, wheat, barley, or other grain to fall back upon. The chances of utter failure are diminished a thousand fold where there are three or four different crops under culture. A season destructive to one is likely to be just the thing for another.

Preparation of Spiced Vinegar.

The *Scientific American* gives the following directions for preparing spiced vinegar: "For every pint of spiced vinegar it is intended to make, take one ounce of black pepper, half an ounce of salt, half an ounce of ginger, a quarter of an ounce of allspice, and if desired to be hot, add also a quarter drachm of Cayenne, or a few capsicums. Bruise the whole of these materials in a mortar, and put them into a jar, or wide-mouthed green glass bottle, tied over with a bladder. Place this in a saucepan of water, and keep it hot for three days, shaking it now and then. If the maker has an enamel saucepan, this operation can be facilitated by simmering the ingredients together. Spiced vinegar is used hot for walnuts and cold for cabbage.

Economical Hints.

Have a workbench and a few tools in your wood-shed, or in a little room at one end of your barn. There are many small jobs in the course of a year, which any man of common ingenuity can do as well as a professed carpenter. And there are many rainy days and "odd spells" when these jobs can be done. And how much running to the village, and how much waiting and patience this would save! Do. Have a place for everything, and everything in its place. Those tools—why should they be lying around—the auger here, the jack-plane there, the saw yonder, and the adz and screw-driver nowhere? Don't put away a shovel, hoe, spade, or any implement, without cleaning it. This may seem needless care, but in the long run it is a saving of time and money. Rust corrodes and weakens the best made tools. There are men who leave their plows standing in the furrow, or lying by the side of the fence from one year to another. And the "bran new" scythe is often dangling from the crotch of an appletree, month after month. Hear what a sensible farmer says: "Drive in stout wooden pins to hang your yokes upon; nail strips of board from joist to joist to hang chains upon; make a rack overhead for pitchforks, rakes, turning sticks," etc. To all of which we respond, so let it be!

[*American Agriculturist.*

OBITUARIES.

"Let me die the death of the Righteous."

JESSE FRAZER was born in South Carolina, in 1782; and died at his residence in Perry county, Alabama, October 12, 1858. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in December, 1811; and, as I am informed, continued a consistent member to the day of his death. In the latter part of his life he was much afflicted, and confined to his bed six months. I found him ready—he murmured not at his suffering, but thought it was right, feeling it was for the glory of God and his ultimate salvation. Thus passed away a Christian man and a good citizen—beloved by all. He leaves a widow of seventy years, and several children. T. P. R.

SISTER SULIVAN, was born in Darlington District, South Carolina, April 22d, 1797; died 3d December, 1858. Raised in Putnaki county, Georgia, joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in her 15th year, (in 1820,) married brother John Sulivan, in 1822, and emigrated to Jackson county, Florida. Thence, in 1837, to Wilcox county, Alabama, and in 1838 to this Parish; soon after which, the writer became acquainted with her. She was all that a Christian sister ought to be, faithful her duties, in all the varied relations of life. She suffered long, but patiently. She requested that the writer should preach her funeral from Phil. iv, 8-9 and 10, and that the hymn sung should be "On Jordan's Stormy Banks I Stand." She lived right, and died triumphantly. She leaves a bereaved husband, two daughters, and one son, to sorrow in hope.

W. E. DOTY.

ROBERT ARMENIUS MARKHAM, in the 28th year of his age, died on the 19th of December, 1858, near Summerfield, Ala. He was born in Amherst county, Virginia, November 3d, 1831, and removed to Alabama some eight or ten years ago. He professed religion in 1852 at a camp-meeting held at Oak Grove, in Perry county, Ala., under the preaching of Rev. A. H. Mitchell, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church; a member of which he remained until he died. Bro. Markham received license to practice law sometime during the year 1855, but feeling that it was his duty to associate himself to the work of the ministry, he abandoned his profession, and was received into the Alabama Conference as a traveling preacher, at its session in Eutaw, held in the latter part of the year 1855. He was engaged in the work only a few months, for his health failing, he was compelled to cease his pulpit efforts, and from that time, to his death, he was in constantly declining health. This is one of those facts of Providence which startle us, and which are so contrary to our notion of the propriety of things. Possessed as he was of a mind of great sprightliness, educated at the best institutions of the South, endowed with great energy of character, and having a strong desire to be useful, his friends entertained great hopes of his success in the performance of his duties as a minister. But God knows better than we do, and though dark and mysterious are some of the developments of his Providence, yet we believe that when these mysteries shall be explained, we shall have reason to bless and praise His goodness in every thing that He does. Bro. Markham has left an affectionate and devoted wife, and a little son, to mourn his loss, besides a large circle of intimate friends. But they have the consolation of feeling that his spirit is in a world of blessedness. The writer had frequent conversations with him during his illness, respecting his preparation to meet God, and he always expressed his willingness to trust in the merits of Jesus alone. But a short time before his death, when he was almost too weak to articulate, he was asked if he was willing to die. He replied, "I do not feel as happy as I would like to do, but I feel that I shall be soon in a better world." May God teach us a lesson of humility and of self-abasement from his death, and lead us to the Savior, who is "able to save to the uttermost, all that come to God by him. DETTA.

Summerfield, Ala., Jan. 4, 1859.

DR. JAMES BERNARD MARKHAM, was born in Chesterfield county, Virginia, Oct. 16, 1810, and died in Summerfield, Alabama, December 13th, 1858. He has left a widow and three children to mourn his loss, but they "sorrow not even as others who have no hope." He has left the most satisfactory evidence that he has gone to a better world. Dr. Markham embraced the religion of Jesus Christ in his fifteenth year, under the ministry of Rev. Wm. A. Smith, D. D., of the Virginia Conference, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, a member of which he continued until his master called him away. For twenty-four years past, he has served the Church in the capacities of Class-leader, Steward, and licensed exhorter; and he has always met his duties punctually and faithfully, sometimes to the neglect of his own private interests. Three years ago, his health began to fail, and for the last eighteen months of his life he was a confirmed invalid, confined most of the time to his bed, suffering most intensely. Sometimes, it is true, when his mind and body were racked with pain, he would ask why God permitted him to live under such circumstances; but immediately he would say; "The Lord's will be done. I am ready to die or to live, even thus, as it may please Him." Although, immediately before his death, owing to the circumstances of his situation, nothing of peculiar interest was said by him, yet, no one ever approached him, during his illness, and conversed with him about his hopes beyond the grave, that did not carry away with him the conviction that there was living example of the power of the gospel to cheer and to strengthen—amidst the sufferings of life, in the prospect of death, and of a coming judgment. The writer became acquainted with the deceased more than two years ago; and, he most be permitted to mention two or three facts connected with his life and character as a Christian gentleman, not only as a just tribute to his memory, but also that his virtues may be held up as objects for imitation in the selfish world of ours. He was the most generous-hearted, liberal man I ever saw. Not only was he ever punctual to meet all the demands social as well as pecuniary that were made upon him by his Church, but he spent his life and all his resources in helping the unfortunate about him. If any of his relatives were ever pressed in their circumstances, he was always ready to divide cheerfully his last dollar. He had a peculiar fondness in looking after neglected merit, and in exteeding to the needy the hospitalities of his home and the sympathies of his heart. He lived for others entirely, and seemed to be happy in proportion to his success in making others so. The consequence of this was, that no man ever had more personal friends, wherever he lived. But now remembrance is all that is left us of his virtues. May the God of Truth and of Mercy lead us to the place where his spirit now dwells, and where the friendships of this life may be renewed, never again to be disturbed by sin, infirmity or death. DELTA.

Summerfield, January 1st, 1859.

PROFESSIONAL.

JOSEPH C. BEALL,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
SHREVEPORT, LA.,

WILL give prompt and strict attention to the collection of all Claims and to any other law business entrusted to his care. A residence of more than eighteen years at this place, (during which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession,) has given him an extensive acquaintance in North Louisiana, Eastern Texas and Southern Arkansas, where he will take claims for collection. mh12-1y

J. O. FUQUA. J. G. KILBOURNE.
FUQUA & KILBOURNE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLINTON, LOUISIANA,

PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans. *References*—Payne & Harrison, Byrne, Vance & Co., Brodnax & Payne, Pritchard & Flower, Edw. Nalle & Co., Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans. mar 20-1y

W. P. HILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 13 Camp st., New Orleans.

HAS been a citizen of Texas—extensively and laboriously engaged in the practice of Law more than twenty years—and confidently refers to the Bench and Bar of that State.

Information as to the Laws, Lands and Land Titles of Texas can be had at my office; and any business in that State will be transacted through reliable correspondents: dec12

DR. AUSTIN,
RESIDENCE, WASHINGTON AVENUE, between Nayades and Apollo streets, Fourth District. Office, corner Magazine and Richard sts. A Servant at the Office day and night. oct 5-0m

A CARD.
DR. S. GILBERT, Sr.,

HAS RETURNED to his old homestead, near Memphis, and re-opened his INFIRMARY, and will remain permanently.

He treats the following Chronic Diseases: Cancers, Scrofula, White Swellings, Tumors and Worms, without surgical operations. He also treats all Chronic Female Diseases—Tetter, Sores of long standing, Rheumatism, and Mercurial Diseases, of every grade.

Dr. G. deems it unnecessary to say more, as he has living witnesses from Maine to Oregon. my9-1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

F. J. VAN BIBBER & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
[d8-1y] 44 *Carondelet street, New Orleans.*

JAMES THARP. WM. V. M'CRAY.
THARP, McCRAY & CO.,
GROCERS AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS,
No. 10 Tchepitoulas and New Levee sts.,
sep22 NEW ORLEANS.

J. BOYD & Co.,
Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,
No 40 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
Apr 17-1y

C. W. HOTT, DOUGLASS VARS, } Mobile. N. Orleans { M. J. SMITH. T. R. FOSTER, Jr.
BUTT, SMITH & Co.,
MOBILE, ALA.
MARSHALL J. SMITH & Co.,
NEW ORLEANS.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Dealers in Bagging and Rope. *References* for Produce of all descriptions and Consignments will meet prompt attention. ap10-6m

LEONARD FASH. P. S. LAURANS.
LEONARD FASH & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
45 POYDRAS STREET,
Oct 24. *NEW ORLEANS.*

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No. 47 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

JOHN F WYCHE & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 118 Common street, New Orleans. my2-1y

A. H. Muy & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No 94 Gravier street New Orleans. an21 1y

J. D. PAYNE. J. F. HARRISON.
G. W. DUNTINGTON. WM H. DAMERON
Payne & Harrison.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 51 Union street, New Orleans. dec7-1y

D. L. WALKER, New Orleans. ROBT. D. HUTCHINSON Caddo Parish, La.
Walker, Hutchinson, & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 37 Carondelet street, New Orleans. je23

Lane, Mayfield & Co.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 79 St. Charles street, New Orleans. jy5-1y

T. T. TWITTY.
COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Agent for the sale of Manufactured Tobacco, Cigars, and Herrings celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes., No. 32 Gravier street New Orleans. mh14m

BOOTH & CO.,
ARCADE HAT STORE, No. 45 Magazine Street, New Orleans. Established in 1843. Manufacturers and Jobbers at Wholesale in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.
For the accommodation of our friends and the public, we have opened a retail department on the same premises. aug30

Dameron & Co.,
IMPORTERS and Dealers in Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtain Goods, Upholstery Goods, etc., No. 26 Chartres and 72 Custom house streets, New Orleans. jan1

READ, HEDGES & DREW,
Druggists & Apothecaries,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Drugs and Medicines, Chemicals Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Instruments, Patent Medicines, etc., etc.,
No. 108 Canal street—Granite Row,
New Orleans.
ROB'T H. READ. J. H. O. HEDGES, E. S. DREW.

BLOOMFIELD'S
PRINTING & BOOKBINDING
ESTABLISMENT,
No. 42 Camp street, corner of Gravier,

All kinds of BOOK AND MERCANTILE PRINTING AND BINDING executed neatly and correctly, at moderate prices.
dec 26 1y WM. BLOOMFIELD, Jr.

R. C. ARMISTEAD,
(Successor to MALLARD & Co.)
No. 63 Gravier st., cor. Bank Place, New Orleans.

CLOTHING, IN EVERY VARIETY—THE MOST MODERN, AT GREATly Reduced Prices. BLANKETS, KERSEYS, and SATINETT Suits for Negroes, at Auction Prices. (n26)

P. H. WILLARD,
Coal Merchant,
18 EXCHANGE PLACE, (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

THOSE desirous of purchasing Coal or Wood, can be supplied at short notice at the—CITY COAL OFFICE,
where is constantly kept on hand Pittsburgh, English, and Canuel, Anthracite and Lower Ohio Coal. Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses, Steamers, &c., &c., supplied at the lowest market prices. n22-1y

F. VAN DENTHUYSEN. A. MONNEMER.
C. F. LEWIS, of Baltimore. CHAS. C. KENDALL
DENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS.
a10-1y 110 Canal st., New Orleans.

158 CAMP STREET. 158
Mrs. Boyd's Ladies' Emporium.

ALL kinds of sewing done by machinery for Grocers, Ships, Steamers, Hotels and Families. A good stock of Ladies' Under Garments always on hand. Embroidery and Tucking.
All kinds of Toilet Soaps and Perfumeries. Feb1 6

NEW SEWING MACHINES.

E. L. NIMMO, No. 7 Canal st., near Camp, Agent for all the latest improved styles. The WEED PATENT has just been received, is very simple, and is suited to all kinds of work. The stitches will not ripor unravel, as two threads are used. It makes the same stitch on both sides. Price $120. I am also agent for other Machines from $10 to $130. Needles and other findings for sale. Sewing Machines repaired. jo26

D. J. WASSON,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
Also, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Cisterns, Lumber, &c.,
In lots to suit purchasers. Orders promptly attended to.
Box 888 Mechanics' Exchange, 10 St. Charles st. Shop, 355 and 357 Rampart st., First District, New Orleans. mar26-1y

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.
T. H. JACKSON & CO.,
No 82. Common street.

KEEPS SUPPLIED by frequent arrivals from New York, a well-assorted stock of CLOTHING and Gents' FURNISHING GOODS of every description, which we will sell low for cash.—ALSO—
A good assortment of TRUNKS,
CARPET BAGS, VALICES,
SILK and GINGHAM UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,
All on reasonable terms. T. H. JACKSON & Co.,
Jan 31 No. 82 Common street, 2 doors from Camp street.

CLOTHING!
Just received per late arrivals, a full stock of FALL and WINTER CLOTHING, SHIRTS and FURNISHING GOODS of the Latest Styles, at the Lowest City Prices.
L. W. Lyons & Co.,
d12 88 Canal St. near Camp.

BOY'S CLOTHING.
PER LATE ARRIVALS.
A large assortment of YOUTHS', BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, SHIRTS and FURNISHING GOODS—Latest Fashions, at Very Low Prices.
L. W. LYONS & Co.,
d12 88 Canal St. near Camp.

Parlor and Church Organs, Pianos, Melodeons.

THE Subscriber furnishes lowan than they can be procured of any dealer in America the celebrated ALEXANDER CHURCH AND PARLOR ORGANS; Prince's, Manning's Mason's Hamblin's do., and all other American make of HARMONICONS and MELODEONS; Chickering's, Nunn & Clark's, Gilbert's, Boardman & Gray's, Worcester's, Stoddart's, Gales', and all other prominent manufacturer's make of PIANOS, HARPS, GUITARS, VIOLINS, Stool Covers, Instruction Books, and Music of every description at wholesale and retail. Church Ministers and

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME VIII--NUMBER 22. WHOLE NUMBER 415.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1859.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. OFFICE---116 CAMP ST.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

INTRODUCTION OF PROTESTANTISM INTO MISSISSIPPI.—No. VI.

Natchez Baptist Church.

Mr. Editor: Several circumstances had transpired to stir up the wrath of the Catholics against this little band of primitive Baptists. Not only had William Hamberlin and other prominent citizens joined their Church, but Stephen de Alvo, a Spaniard, and a Catholic by birth and education, had renounced the faith of his ancestors and gone over to these heretics, as they called the Baptists. This could not be endured! The Spanish Commandant at Natchez, Don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, wrote an expostulary letter to Mr. Curtis, urging him to desist from what was considered violative of the laws of the Province, and against the peace and safety of the country. Mr. Curtis replied with characteristic quaintness and severity, giving him to understand that in God's name and strength he was determined to persevere.

His immediate arrest was now ordered; and on the 4th of April, 1795, he stood a prisoner before Governor Gayoso. At the close of the investigation he was assured if he did not unequivocally promise to desist from all public preaching, he would be sent, with several of his adherents, especially Hamberlin and De Alvo, to work in the silver-mines of Mexico.

Whether the hitherto indomitable spirit of Curtis quailed under the menaces of Gayoso, or whether, upon review of the whole matter, he thought it would be more Christian-like to submit "to the powers that be," I am not prepared to say. Be this as it may, he did promise to refrain thereafter from what was offensive to the government. An ediet was also issued by Gayoso, that if five persons were found worshipping together they should suffer imprisonment." Mr. Curtis being discharged returned to his home, on the south fork of Coles-creek.

Things went on quietly for a while, but the American population had increased, and they were becoming more and more clamorous for religious, as well as civil liberty. The church held a consultation, and the conclusion was, that it would not do to give up their meetings. It was true Mr. Curtis had promised to abstain from public preaching, but still he might *hold meetings* with such as would not betray him. Accordingly they agreed to hold their meetings as secretly as possible, and conduct all their religious exercises in a low tone of voice; and in order to make things doubly sure, they appointed reliable men as sentinels on the road leading to their places of worship, whose duty it was to come in at any stage of the meeting, and report the appearance of any suspicious persons in the distance; which should be considered the signal for an informal and immediate dismissal and dispersion. Thus things were successfully managed for a few months; but an additional circumstance had transpired, characteristic of the times, which, when known, greatly enraged the priesthood and Spanish officers. David Greenleaf, an accomplished young gentleman from the North, had gained the heart and hand of Miss Phebe Jones, daughter of John Jones; but such was their sense of the wrongs inflicted on the connection by the Catholics, that they resolved not to be married by either Priest or Spanish officer. They moreover believed that the uncle of Miss Jones, being a preacher of the gospel, was as duly authorized in the sight of God, to solemnize the rites of matrimony as any one else, and made application to him accordingly. But no one, not even the parents of Miss Jones, were willing to risk the consequences of having the marriage performed in their house. Arrangements were made for Mr. Greenleaf to go on the 24th of May, 1793, with a few select young gentlemen, to the village of Gayoso, which was situated on the bluff about eighteen miles above Natchez, and procure the license from the proper officer. Then, considerably after night fall, he was to be found on the road, two or three miles south of Greeaville, going in the direction of Natchez. In the mean-time, the bridal-party, including Mr. Curtis, were to be taking an evening ride in the opposite direction, and lest some traitorous person might accidentally fall in with either party, they agreed upon a sign and counter-sign, the bridal-party giving the sign when they met in the darkness of night, and the other party returning the counter-sign in case all was well, but if any suspicious person had fallen into either party, they were to pass in silence. At the appointed time and place the parties met. Young people, however, must have their fun—something to laugh about afterwards. On meeting, the bridal-party announced the mysterious word, but there was no response, and they passed without recognition. "Who on earth can they be?" inquired one in a suppressed tone. "It's they," said another, "and something has happened!". A settled gloom was coming down on that lovely bride and her party, when the young men suddenly wheeled about and gave the counter-sign. The parties alighted near the residence of William Stampley, at what is still known as "Stampley's Hill," and by torchligh, under the wide spread bows of an ancient oak, the marriage ceremony was duly performed, and Mr. Curtis concluded by a most impressive prayer, long talked of by those who were present. The parties remounted, the light was extinguished, and each sought concealment in the privacy of home. A numerous intelligent and pious posterity is the result of that remarkable wedding.

Whether Mr. Curtis's participation in this affair, or the floating rumors that he had violated his pledge to quit preaching, and was actually holding secret meetings with his people, re-aroused the fury of the Catholics, I am not prepared to say. Be this as it may, orders were secretly issued, about the 23d of August, 1795, for the arrest of Messrs. Curtis, Hamberlin, and De Alvo. Another quiet Sabbath had come with all its holy associations, and the little persecuted fraternity of Baptists were, in subdued tones, conducting their worship in a private house, in what was then, and is still known as "Stampley's Settlement," on the south fork of Coles-creek, when the sentinel on the Natchez-road came hastily in and announced the appearance of five men, which he took to be a Spanish officer and his posse. The exercises closed, and Curtis, Hamberlin, and De Alvo, hastened to a neighboring thicket to conceal themselves, knowing that they were peculiarly obnoxious to the hierarchy at Natchez. The others adjusted themselves with apparent carelessness about the house and yard. The unwelcome visitors rode up, and with characteristic self-importance, inquired "what they were doing there?" They replied, "that they were doing no harm to any-body, that they did not work on the Sabbath, and preferred spending the day to their own liking.

"Where then is Dick Curtis, Bill Hamberlin, and Steve De Alvo?" authoritatively inquired this embodiment of Roman Catholic intolerance; to which an evasive answer was given; such as, "we don't exactly know, somewhere in the neighborhood we suppose." The officer then announced the fact, that he had come with authority, and a determination to take these three rebels that they might be sent to the silver-mines in Mexico for the remainder of their lives; and if any man should be found aiding and abetting either their concealment or escape, he should suffer the like penalty. The officer and his posse immediately set out on a diligent search for the fugitives, and, in the language of my venerable friend, Mrs. Elizabeth Armstrong, who well recollects the search for Curtis and his two companions, "for a number of days they were like children playing hide-and-seek," such was the activity and minuteness of the search. It now became the settled conviction of the most reliable men in the community, that it was worse than useless for Mr. Curtis and his two faithful adherents, Hamberlin and De Alvo, to think of breasting this storm any further; that their only safety was in a precipitate flight from the country, and, consequently from all that was dear to them on earth. Accordingly, amidst the tears of wives and children, and weeping relatives, as soon as suitable horses could be procured, they clandestinely left the settlement, with the understanding that they were to conceal themselves in the house of a friend on Little Bayou Pierre, near where Port Gibson now stands, until they could be supplied with suitable provisions, in food and money, for their journey through the wilderness to South Carolina, the former home of Mr. Curtis.

In my next I shall relate the principal incidents in their flight and return. Yours affectionately,

J. G. Jones.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

"THE GOOD TIME COMING!"

Who does not believe in it? and who is not jubilant in expectation of some improvement in his condition when that time shall have fully come? Among the rest, the Preachers may well promise themselves that this "good time," which is to bring so many blessings to others, shall not be without its advantages to them. Indeed, their condition has been greatly improved; the day has begun to dawn, and though some of the clouds and darkness of the past night still linger in the sky, the clouds are legible and the darkness less obscure. The people are beginning to recognize the claims of their preachers, and are awaking to a sense of their duty towards them; and, we may well hope that the day is not far distant when every congregation, in Louisiana at least, will do *justice* to their Pastor. Even now, we think there are but few who do not come up to what *they* regard as a liberal standard.

But much of this is given in what we can but regard as a very objectionable way. It seems to be very hard for some excellent people to divest themselves of the idea that the preacher is an object of charity, and that whatever he receives is a gratuity given by them, and not *paid* in discharge of an honest debt. Instead therefore of making him a sufficient allowance, which is to be regarded as his due, and to be punctually paid, he is too often treated as a mendicant, and made to depend, to a very considerable extent, upon the precarious presents which his people are expected to make him.

We have often heard it urged as an excuse for the small sum allowed a preacher, that "he receives a great many presents."

And has it never occurred to those good people, that these boasted presents may be precisely the things that are not needed; or, have they never bethought themselves, that every man has his peculiar tastes and habits, so that what may seem to them very appropriate, another may regard as wholly unfit for a particular occasion?

We do not wish to be understood as objecting to a preacher's receiving tokens of affection and evidences of kind remembrance from his friends, provided these are given as they would be to any other friend—to the lawyer, the doctor or the merchant, for instance; but what we do object to is, the estimating these as a part of his living, and counting upon them when his allowance is fixed for the year; for, we repeat, that they are often wholly useless, and, sometimes, really burdensome.

The time has passed, we hope forever, when a preacher will sum up his year's receipts, as—thirty pairs woollen socks, twelve do. do. gloves, four do. brass spurs, eight do. embroidered slippers, one linen coat, five walking-canes, seven riding-whips, and two dollars and fifty cents in cash.

And yet we fear that in some places there still exists an unreasonable disproportion between the socks, slippers and spurs, and the money; and it often happens that the presents, though well meant, are as ill-judged as in this case.

Brother Goodman has a wife and six children, but the stewards have only allowed him six hundred dollars, because "it will not cost him much to live, for the people will send him a great many things." Brother Goodman's daughter, Mary, comes to church with a shocking bad bonnet. Several of the sisters notice it, and during the next week she receives six new bonnets, as various in patterns as the tastes of the givers, and perhaps none of them suited to her complexion or the rest of her apparel. The next Sunday they all eagerly press to church, each one expecting to see Mary wearing the bonnet she had sent her; but Mary is not there; at home, in her own room, she is weeping in the bitterness of disappointment. Alas! the good Samaritans did not see the hole in Mary's shoe, nor could they see that her stockings had been darned and darned, until there was no place left for another stitch. Mary has bonnets, and to spare; but Brother Goodman has no money to buy stockings for her.

When the subscription for the present year went round, Brother Mooney put down ten dollars, and Brother Tompkins, Brother Smith, Brother Brown, and Sister Jones, five dollars each. An outsider, present, expressed some surprise that these comparatively rich people should give so little. "O," said one of the members, "they do'nt give much money, but they give the preacher and his family a great many useful and necessary things during the year."

And so, these "Pillars of the Church" who ought to give two hundred and fifty dollars, give thirty. And how do they compensate their ministers and their congregations for this deficit? Oh, they send him meat and meal and vegetables. But it frequently happens that three or four of them kill hogs or beeves upon the same day; of course, each sends the preacher a share, and poor Sister Goodman finds herself overstocked with provisions—one-half of which, from her want of experience and not knowing how to cure meat as well as Sister Jones, is spoiled before it can be used, leaving her without any at all.

Brother Lovelace is very popular among the people; nevertheless his coat has worn brown, then slick and threadbare, and is now out at elbows. He comes to Church, and though keenly feeling the shabbiness of his dress, and heartily ashamed of it, preaches a glorious sermon, full of the life and power of the truth: in his earnest gesticulations he forgets his coat, but every movement displays its dilapidated condition.

It suddenly occurs to some good sister, that he ought to have a new coat. It is a basket meeting, and at dinner the subject is discussed, and a committee of two or three brethren appointed to go with Brother Lovelace to town the next day and provide him with one.

Accordingly, the next day they take him to town, and the poor man, deeply mortified and oppressed with a sense of dependence, is carried from store to store, discussing, debating, and trying on until all the tradesmen in "Vanity Fair" are made to understand that the munificent people of Brushy-creek Church, are presenting their poor beggar of a preacher with a new coat. Finally wearied and disgusted with being paraded as a pauper, he takes one which does not suit him, in which he does not feel at ease, and which he would never have selected if left to himself, merely because the committee think it "just the coat for a Methodist Preacher."

Now all this is wrong—the ministry is a profession—an arduous and responsible one too, to which the man engaged in it is expected to give his entire time and undivided attention. Is it unreasonable that he should expect to live by it? When the Conference sends a congregation a pastor, there is an implied mutual contract: he is to minister to them in spiritual things, and they are to supply his temporal wants; nor is it too much to ask that he should live as well, and in as good style, as the average of middle-classes among his parishioners. Above all he should be independent, and to make him so, his allowance should be fixed, and certain. The Doctor and the Lawyer are paid for their services in money, and the preacher should be paid in the same way. No other man has a right to select for him his coat or hat, or to determine on what days he shall have beefsteak or vegetables on his table. As already said, these are things in reference to which every man has his own peculiar tastes—tastes, the gratification of which in his own way, makes up a considerable portion of every man's earthly happiness.

We repeat, that there can be no objection to presenting a highly esteemed pastor, as we would any other friend, with some little token of remembrance, a walking cane, a dressing gown, a book, or some other trifle of no great value—but grateful, as the evidence of kindly feeling; but wherever present-making forms a part of the *system* of ministerial support it is injurious to the people, leading them into false ideas of the relation between themselves and their pastor. Nor is it less injurious to the minister, for it is alike galling to his self-respect, and destructive of all manliness and independence of character. He should be made to feel that he is a pensioner upon no man's bounty, that he is to eat the crumbs that fall from no man's table; but that, like every other honest, industrious man, he *earns* his bread: and his allowance should be collected and paid over to him by the stewards, simply as a business transaction, just as they would pay any one else to whom they were indebted, and without any pretence of conferring a favor by one party, or receiving one by the other. At least so think.

A Layman.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

A NEW BOOK! "PRAIRIE MUD CIRCUIT."

Mr. Editor: Have you seen it? Have you read it? It claims to be an answer to the far famed "*Post Oak Circuit*." How far the author succeeds, I leave each reader to judge for himself. It occurs to me, however, that each reader of the books above named, can but see a great difference in the spirit of the authors, be they who they may. For he of the "Post Oak" is evidently in good humor, and in the main keeps his readers so. But he of the "Prairie Mud" is evidently full of spleen and ill will towards *itinerant preachers*. Whoever reads this production, and takes it to be a true portraiture of Methodism in middle Alabama, will of course conclude that the laymen and local preachers have all the sense, prudence and piety; and, that with few exceptions, the traveling preachers are fops, fools, graceless, and bankrupts! Now I am free to admit that our Conference sometimes enclose in its act both good and bad; but the good are largely, very largely, in the ascendant; to scandalize therefore the whole body for the faults of a few, is a great sin. If Methodist traveling preachers, in their humiliations and afflictions, are ever disposed to cry out, with afflicted Job, "Oh that mine enemy would write a book!" they will certainly be more than gratified with this vindictive production. And in this view, I commend its perusal to all and every member of the itinerant fraternity. It will do them good. First, in seeing the things, which if true, make even a preacher odious and contemptible. And secondly, in showing how careful they ought to be in admitting men into, and continuing men in the Conferences, whose antecedents may follow them as their shadows; or whose manifest blunders and improprieties may be a cause of perpetual suspicion and scandal, to themselves and their indulgent brethren. My observation of men and knowledge of men's opinions, warrant me in saying that almost any sin in a Christian man and especially in a Christian minister is sooner forgotten and forgiven than the *non-payment of debts*. There is meaning in the question propounded to every candidate for admission into Conference: "Are you in debt?" For the pay, prospective, of a traveling preacher is a slim reliance on which to meet pecuniary liabilities. And if it is not safe to enter in debt, it is not prudent to incur them afterwards; hence, economy and self denial should be the watch-word of all who feel that they ought to be like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion. Most of us have heard of Rev. John Hersey, of Virginia. A broken merchant felt he was called to preach. Entered the work as a "supply;" would own no horse; would hear not even an extra button on his plain home-spun coat; and devoted every dollar paid him for his services to the payment of his old debts. Here was honor, honesty, christianity, which men could see, approve and commend. I think I have known the reverse of this, but I will not be an accuser of the brethren. But to return, if the support afforded by those for whom a faithful preacher labors will not keep his head above the wave, he had better retire. So says every worldly-wise man. And then what becomes of the Church? Who is to feed the flock? Here opens upon us the battle-field, and the occasion of the battle. Men who feel they are called and sent, are loath to retire lest they incur guilt. They see that the people they serve have enough and to spare, and that they, the people, ought to be more liberal. Some of the preachers, such as the author of the "Post Oak," have spoken out, and shown where the friction was. This outspeaking is not pleasant to those who would fain "muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn." In conclusion, 1. I dare affirm, no man ought ever to preach for money. 2. That no man can long preach as a Methodist itinerant, without at least enough of it, to support himself and family comfortably. And, 3. That, as our people consent to receive as their pastors whoever the Conference sends, none but good men ought to be sent. And lastly, I dare affirm, that if any other sort has ever been sent, it has been an error of the head and not of the heart.

I wonder if this, "*Ex-steward*," is not also an *ex-member* of the Church? I guess he is a radical; as such, we will try to profit by his abuse, but return him no thanks for his advice touching the polity of the Church.

Incog.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE ESSENTIALS OF AN ITINERANT PASTORATE.

While nearly all have united in approving the itinerant system, yet there seems to be some variety of opinion as to what its life-principle is. Almost every change suggested with regard to Methodist polity meets with one standing opposition. That is, "it will cripple the itinerancy." Thus, if it is urged that the work should be supplied with Sabbath preaching; it is considered a blow at this system. So of other suggestions of change. Our people justly manifest a great deal of jealousy with regard to the security and perpetuity of this peculiarity; and examine every innovation with regard to its bearing upon this part of our economy. In order to ascertain what changes may effect it, it is necessary to examine what is its essential principle? Where is the seat of its vitality? I consider the great principle involved in the system to be, a regular, systematic, and periodical change of the pastoral relation. Whatever interferes with this change is antagonistic to the itinerant system. It is an idea sometimes entertained, that in order for a man to be an itinerant preacher he must be mounted horseback every day, with whip and spur, dashing over hill and dale, mountain and flood; stopping in some wild grove or rough edifice only long enough to deliver a gospel message to whosever may be assembled to hear. Time has been, and there are yet places where something like this sketch is the life of the itinerant preacher. But that such constant traveling is necessary to constitute a man an itinerant preacher, in the technical sense of that word, no intelligent Methodist will assert. In every period of our history men have been stationed over single congregations. And the brother who has had charge of but one church, so long as he held himself ready to be transferred at the proper time, by the proper authority, to another field of labor, has ever been regarded as truly an itinerant preacher, in the Methodist sense of that word, as the brother who has had charge of twenty or thirty churches scattered over a thousand or two square miles. So long as the preacher holds himself ready to go by the direction of the appointing power to whatever field of labor is assigned him, he is a true itinerant—it matters not how large nor how limited that field of labor is. And so long as any church or association of churches holds itself ready to receive as its pastor whoever may be appointed by the proper authority; that church or circuit is faithful and liege to the itinerancy, whether it is a single church or an association of many churches. But whenever these appointments or preachers begin to demand certain preachers or appointments, or to bargain with one another to that effect, then they begin to stab the itinerancy about the heart. The right of pastors to choose their fields of labor, and of churches to choose their pastors, must be surrendered to some third party in order to carry out this system. Whenever either party, pastor or church, assumes that right, it ceases to be faithful to this part of our economy. The appointing power should be left untrammeled by both parties. Here is the point to which I conceive the jealous guardians of the itinerancy should direct their attention. And if, as has sometimes been asserted, the introduction of the laity into our higher church councils would render them less willing to receive their appointed pastors, or less able and willing to support them, less familiar with the operations of this great principle and less interested in its success, then all movements in that direction should meet with prompt opposition. Whether such would be the tendency or not I leave for the intelligent reader to determine.

Annotator.

Smithville, Miss., December 1858.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

BOOKS—QUARTERLY REVIEW—HOME CIRCLE—SUNDAY-SCHOOL VISITOR.

Mr. Editor: I trust a brighter day dawns on the prospective literature of the Southern Methodism. Our book-trade I think is increasing. Let all our preachers aid in the circulation of Methodist books. Until the Conference Depositories shall be established, our brethren would do well to order books from the Publishing House. Our terms are liberal. Those desiring catalogues will be furnished by dropping the Agent a line. The discount for cash is so large that all traders would do well to avail themselves of the advantages of advance payment.

The prospects of the Quarterly Review are somewhat encouraging. New subscribers are coming in, and we hope to have a full subscription to this admirable work. Some have subscribed and paid, who have not given their offices. Please to urge upon the brethren the necessity of giving us their post-office address without delay. Brother reader, have you subscribed for the Quarterly for 1859? If not, send the Agent your name and $2 without delay, and you will receive the full value of your money. We want five thousand subscribers for this work.

The Home Circle.—This admirable monthly is not fully sustained. It merits a large patronage. Give us 20,000 subscribers, and we will make this periodical what its friends desire it to be in its mechanical execution as well as in its literary complexion. The editor is alive to its interests, but he must have aid. Send subscribers, and let the good writers of both sexes contribute to its columns. "Many hands make light work." If every travelling preacher in the Connection would send five new subscribers, the Home Circle would soon stand foremost in the rank of the elegant mouthlies of our country. Will our good sisters aid in the support of the excellent magazine? Local preachers and laymen, lend a helping hand.

Sunday-school Visitor.—Let every Sabbath-school in the whole Church be supplied with this beautiful child's paper. The terms are very moderate. A few dimes from each child in every school would supply all with the Visitor.

Hymn-books.—A good chance. Let all stug. Let every Church in the land be supplied. We are now offering, for cash, books at reduced rates. They are going off rapidly. Send soon, or you will loose the opportunity. Read and consider, and then forthwith send an order and the cash, and let no Church be without a supply. Here is what I propose: Having on hand a large supply of Hymn-books, slightly defective in the printing, I wish to close out, and therefore offer them at extremely reduced rates. The hymns are perfect in every respect—the only defect in the books being, that the print is not as clear as is desirable. The binding, etc., is excellent. I put them at such rates as will not only enable congregations to supply themselves, but indeed many to purchase for gratuitous distribution to destitute Churches and individuals. I offer the books, for cash, at the following merely nominal prices:

Hymns, 72mo.—Sheep, net, 15 cents per copy; Morocco, Extra, 40 cents; Roan, 20 cents per copy; Roan, Gilt, net, 30 cents per copy.

Hymns, 24mo.—Roan, net, 25 cents per copy; Roan, Gilt, net, 35 cents per copy; Morocco, Extra, 60 cents per copy; Turkey, 75 cents per copy; Turkey, Rims and Clasp, $1 75; Turkey, Clasp, $1 10.

Let all the Churches now supply themselves in sufficient quantities to enable the whole congregation to sing. The cost will be but a trifle. J. B. McFerrin, *Agent*.

The same terms as above to wholesale buyers, preachers, or merchants.

Post-offices.—We have the names of brethren, not only for the Quarterly Review but likewise for the Home Circle and Christian Advocate, who paid at the recent Conferences and did not give their post-offices. Will brethren favor us with their address?

Now, Mr. Editor, wishing you peace and prosperity, I close by asking the hearty co-operation of all of our brethren. Sell books, circulate our Church periodicals, pay notes and accounts, and pray for the peace of Jerusalem!

Yours, J. B. McFerrin, *Agent*.

P. S.—Mr. Editor, I will thank you to insert the above, and call attention to it—adding a warm exhortation.

J. B. M.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

EXTRACTS FROM MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE MINUTES, 1816.

Mr. Editor: I send you this to correct some errors respecting the names of the members of the "First Mississippi Conference." Bros. Bird and Lott were not there, nor members at that time. Brother Winans was present; but not a member, he was then Local. The following items I take from my journal, which I believe to be correct:

"Oct. 16th, 1816. Conference met at the house of Bro. Wm. Foster, on Pine ridge. We waited and looked for the Bishop in vain. Conference did not organize until 3 P. M. Bro. Samuel Sellers in the chair. Bro. Mcanefee appointed Secretary. Adjourned at 5, to meet at 8 tomorrow.

"Friday 11th. Conference met according to adjournment. We have no news of the Bishop. Bro. Sellers in the chair. At 10 minutes past 10, to our great joy, Bishop R. R. Roberts arrived; but being much fatigued by his long, lonesome and tedious journey, (he travelled alone,) Conference adjourned till 2 P. M. Conference met, according to adjournment, at 2. Bishop Roberts in the chair. We now feel like we are in order for business.

"Saturday, 12th. Conference met at 8. After the morning session, the Bishop preached from Heb. xii, 4, to a large congregation, a powerful sermon.

"Sunday, 13th. Bro. Sellers preached from Col. i, 28. After which, the Deacons were ordained. The Bishop then preached from Jer. ix, 23, 24. The Elders were then ordained.

"Monday, 14th. Conference met at 8. Bishop Roberts in the chair. After attending to some business, the appointments were read out, as follows:

"Miss. Dist., to be supplied; Natchez and Claiborne, John Mcanefee; Wilkinson, John Lane; Amite, Thomas Owens; Pearl River, Peter James; Tumbigby, to be supplied; Chickesawhay, Elijah Gentry; Louisiana Dist., Ashly Hewitt, P. E.; Rapides, Alexander Fleming; Attakapas, Thos. Nixon; Washita, Ashly Hewitt. Thomas Griffin was transferred from the Tennessee Conference, and appointed P. E. on the Mississippi District."

For the satisfaction of those who may feel an interest in having the names of the preachers who composed the first Mississippi Conference, I will send them to you. They are as follows:

Samuel Sellers, Ashly Hewitt, John Lane, John Mcanelee, Thomas Owens, Peter James, Thomas Nixon, Elijah Gentry and James Dixon.

If you should think proper to publish this, you can contract it to suit your own convenience—but be sure to keep the names and dates as here stated. I could write much of those early times in Mississippi, but I forbear, and leave it for others who are better qualified for the task.

Truman Nixon.

Cayuga, Hinds Co. Miss., January 12, 1859.

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

Appointments.

Raleigh District.—D B Nicholson, P E; Raleigh City, L L Houdren; Raleigh City mission, G Farrar; Raleigh colored mission, J Reid; Raleigh circuit, T S Campbell; Taw River, W M Jordan, R O Mnynard, Sup; Henderson, B F Long; Person, T W Moore; Granville, J F Moore; Hillsboro' circuit, J B Alford; Hillsboro' station, D C Johnson; Chapel Hill, A W Mangum; Louisburg, T P Rieand; Nashville, C W King, J W Jenkins; Enoe colored mission, to be supplied; R T Hollin, Editor N C C Advocate; D R Bruton, Pres't Raleigh Female College; W Carter left without an appointment.

Greensboro' District.—N H D Wilson, P E; Greensboro' station, L S Burkhead, J Bethel, Sup; Davidson, T B Rocks; Forsyth, Z Rush; Winston, J F Smoot; Stokes, C M Pepper; Weutworth, A Norman; Alamance, C H Phillips; Xaccyville, J W Lewis; Franklinville, J C Thomas; Normal College and High Point, J B Bobbit; Ashboro', B F Guthrie; Leasburg, J P Simpson; W Barringer, Agent Greensboro' Female College; J B Martin, Agent for Normal College; B Craven, Pres't Normal College.

Salisbury District.—N F Reid, P E; Salisbury station, H T Hudson; Rowan, J Wheeler; East Rowan, S D Peeler; Mocksville, M C Thomas; Iredell, W C Gannon, W W Albea, Sup; South Iredell, E Moore*; Alexander, I W Avent; Little River mission, to be supplied; Jonesville, C M Anderson; Wilkes, R A Willis; Surry, M L Wood; Blue Ridge mission, to be supplied; Smirratown mission, to be sup; S H Holsabeck, Agent for Olin High School.

Washington District.—I T Wyche, P E; Washington station, W E Pell; Roanoke, J W Floyd; Warren, R G Barrett; Plymouth, J E Mann; Williamston, I F Keerans; Greenville, W A Hester; Columbia, W F Clegg; Muttamuskeet, H H Gibbons; Bath, W D Meacham; Neuse, W M D Moore; Tawboro' R S Moran; Neuse mission, N A Hooker; Portsmouth and Ocracocka mission, W H Wheeler; Cape Hatteras, J L Nowby; Roanoke colored mission, P W Yarrell; Taw River mission, W H Barns.

Newbern District.—W Closs, P E; Newbern, Contenary, J H Brent; Newbern Andrew Chapel mission, W M Walch; Newbern circuit, J H Loy; Snow Hill, J B Bailey; Wilson, J W Tucker; Contentnea mission, J Johnson; Smithfield, Lemon Shell; Goldsboro', J L Fisher; Everetsville, N A H Goddin; Kinston, J S Davis; Jones, J M Gunn; Trent, J Jones; Beaufort, Aun-st. J H Wheeler; Beaufort Purvis Chapel and Lookout mission, J H Hill; Straits, J R Brooks; J M Frost Pres't Wayne Female College; J J Hines, Agent for Wayne Female College; J N Andrews, Agent for Normal College; C P Jones, Agent for Book Depository.

Wilmington District.—C F Deems, P E; Wilmington Front-st. J S Long; Wilmington Fifth st. T W Guthrie; Topsail, Williamson Harris; Onslow, J C Brent; Duplin, J A Cunniggin; Sampson, P J Carraway; Bladen, W B Richardson; South River mission, D Culbreth; Elizabethtown, R P Bibb; Whiteville, G W Heptinstall; Smithville, A D Betts; Cape Fear mission, M N Taylor; North East, Thomas L Triplett; W H Bobbitt, Agent American Bible Society; W L Langdon, Agent for the benefit of seamen.

Fayetteville District.—P Doub, P E; Fayettoville station, A Weaver; Fayettville, Evans' Chapel, C J Brent; Fayetteville circuit, G E Wyche; Cape Fear circuit, J W Tinnin; Haw River, J Tillit, A Gattis, Sup; Haw River mission to be supplied; Pittsboro', J W Wheeler; Deep River, W S Chaffin; Moutgomery, T C Moses; Zion, P H Scoval; Rockinghnm, S D Adams; Hwharrie, H Gray; Robeson, David W Donb.

R O Burton, R I Carson, P H Joyner, J H Jofferson, Samuel Robertson, transferred to Virginia Conference, and appoint as follows:

R O Burton, P E; Petersburg District; R I Carson, Murfreesboro' circuit; J H Jodersou, Randolph Macon mission; S Robertson, Nelson mission; P H Joyner, Rnadolph, Macon circuit.

* Died in Raleigh, Dec. 17.

THE FLORIDA CONFERENCE.

Appointments.

Tallahassee District.—S P Richardson, P E; Tallahassee, F A Branch; Leon, R H Howren, V C Gannon, Sup.; Chairs, E F Gates; Wakulla, H F Townsend; Quinoy, Josephus Anderson; Gadsden, G W Pratt; So. Gadsden, R I McCook; Decatur, J A Towers; Bainbridge, R McK Tydlage; Apalachicola, G W Flngg; Blakely, S R Weaver; Trialty, F R C Ellis.

Thomasville District.—S Woodberry, P E; Thomasville, David Holmes; Groovesville, O B Standley; Flint River Mision, S G Childs, W A Dyall; Baker and Calhoun, W J Daval, A W Harris; Baker colored mission, T C Colman; Alapahn mission, W P O Kane; Irwin mission, C P Murdock; Ocmulgee mission, J J Giles; Trnupville, A Davis; Lowndes colored mission, to be supplied; Grand Bay, R F Lanier; Albany, W W Griffin; R H Luckey, Agent American Bible Society.

St. Marys' District.—W M Keanedy, P E; Satillo mission, J Munden; St. Mary's, James Stewart; Centervillage, D Roberts; St. Mary's River mission, J Rast; Waresboro', W H Thomas; Holmesville, T R Barnett; Pierce Mission, J Henderson; Brunswick, W E Collier, P Holmes; Jacksonville, J K Glover; Black Creek, H F Smith; Fernandina, O A Myers; Nassau mission, E Giles; Duval mission, G Royster; St Johns, J A W Johnson; Palatka, F B Davies.

Madison District.—J W Mills, P E; Madison, W K Turner; Taylor, F M Wilson; Waukenah, William Peeler; Monticello, to be supplied; Ocilla, A Johnson; Ellaoh mission, P McCook; Hamilton, T A Carruth; Columbus, B Johnson; Lafayette mission, W Williams; Columbia, S A McCook, J Curraway, Sup.; Ellisville, J L Williams; Alligator, W L Murphy; Santa Fe mission, J M N Lowe; Alachua colored mission, J J Richards; Newnansville, R L Wiggins.

Tampa District.—T W Cooper, P E; Key West, P P Smith; Tampa, J W Timberlake; Manatee mission, to be supplied, J O Branch, Sup.; Hillsboro', W C Jordan; Hernando mission, L B Giles; Sumter mission, S W Carson; Marion, D L Kennedy; Flemington colored mission, W Edwards; Cedar Keys mission, W J Davies; Crystal River mission, J T Stockton; Orange mission, R A Carson; Volusia mission, J Hommingway.

E B Duncan transferred to Tennessee; A Graham to Georgia; Denis B Lyne to Alabama, J M Henry, J J Sealy and T N Gardner located.

The University of Alabama.—We are pained to observe that there has been a falling off at the present session in the number of students at the University, which now does not exceed seventy-five. Well endowed, fortunately located, with a corps of able and learned professors, it is a reproach to the State, that we have not pride enough to sustain our own University, while the names of hundreds of Alabamians are found in the catalogues of other States. Surely it is time for our people to feel some pride in being citizens of the great cotton State of the South, and we know not what better demonstration they could make of such a sentiment, than to support their own institutions of learning. [*Eufaula Spirit of the South.*

Methodist Papers generally quote with approval Bishop Morris's proposition to change the session of the Northern General Conference from Spring to Autumn.

MISSIONARY TREASURER'S REPORT—ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

E. J. Hamill, Treasurer, *in Account with the Alabama Conference Missionary Society, 1858.*

DR.

FROM STATIONS:

Columbus—by Rev. E. Baldwin—City
Colored Charge $125 00
Congregation (of which, paid to Columbus city-mission, $1182 00) ..... 1927 00 — $2052 00

Montgomery—by Rev. A. H. Mitchell—
Paid Montgomery colored-mission 215 50
Into Treasury ..... 414 75 — 630 25
[One hundred dollars of it to Rio Grande Mission—E. C. Hannon, J. Thorington, G. W. Noble, A. J. Noble, N. Anderson, H. W. Lee—life members.]

Tuscaloosa—by Rev. John Matthews—
Paid Prairie-creek col'd-mission 235 00
Into Treasury ..... 392 05 — 627 05

Summerfield—by Rev. Josiah Barker 600 00

Franklin-street—by Rev. M. S. Andrews—Paid to German mission, Mobile 139 00

Forwarded to J. Lilton, Gen. Treas't:
Miss Dade's legacy 50 00
Paid into Treasury ..... 336 00 — 525 00
[Ella V. Redwood, Mobella C. Redwood, Mary Bozeman Hull, Sarah A. Eckford—life members.]

St. Francis-St.—by Rev. A. S. Andrews 403 00

Auburn—by Rev. C. D. Oliver 373 00

Tuskegee—by Rev. J. L. Cotton—
Paid to Andrew-mission 65 00
Into Treasury ..... 307 15 — 372 15

Marion—by Rev. T. W. Dorman—
Paid into Treasury 345 00
[John A., Samuel E., John H. and Eliza H. Myatt; and W. H. Sanders, T. M. House, S. C. Armstrong, W. R. Brown, V. W. Dorman, B. M. Wooley, Rev. H. A. M. Henderson and Eliza Marshall—life members.]

Uniontown and Colored-mission—
Paid on the work 140 00
into Treasury by Rev. W P Harrison ..... 160 00 — 300 00

Eufaula—by Rev Wm M Motley (of which, $13 30 was paid by colored-charge 270 10

Greensboro—by Rev W Shapard (Revs Hutchinson and W Shapard, and Mrs J J Hutchinson and Mrs E H Shapard—life members) 253 00

Forkland and Watson's Chapel—by Rev D Duncan 240 00

Livingston—by Rev J B Cottrell 215 15

Pickensville and Carrollton—by Rev G Hawkins 210 00

Newbern and Oak Grove—by Rev H A M Henderson 165 00

Prattville—by Rev J Bndcroft 150 00

Macon—by Rev W E M Linfield 137 00

Wesley Chapel—by Rev T C Weir 119 15

Hamburg—by Rev R S Woodward (Mrs M S King, life member) 100 00

Mariana—by Rev W C Harris 100 00

Wetumpka—by Rev J D Fisher 100 00

Demopolis—by Rev J W Harmon 100 00

Selma—by Rev E Wadsworth 100 00

Columbiana—by Rev G W Brown (Mrs Margaret S Brasher, life member) 85 00

Eutaw—by Rev R M Saunders 77 00

Dayton—by Rev J M Jennings—
Paid Dayton mission 55 00
Into Treasury ..... 17 00 — 72 00

Talladega—by Rev B B Ross (twenty-five dollars for Indian-mission) 70 00

Cahaba—by Rev. T P Crymes 50 20

Montevallo—by Rev F T J Brandon 50 00

Lowndesboro and Haynesville—by Rev T M Lynch 50 00

Camden—by Rev W A McCarty 50 00

Troy and Orion—by Rev J A Spence 10 00

Total from Stations $9001 75

FROM CIRCUITS:

Orrville—by Rev I. M Wilson (paid James Beverly, for Prairie Bluff colored mission 140 00
Paid into Treasury ..... 993 80 — 1133 80
[The liberality of this Circuit, both in the past and present years is highly creditable to the faithful pastor and his flock.]

Enon—by Rev S F

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1859.

BOOKS!!

SUPPLY FROM NASHVILLE.

[illegible] to announce to [illegible] frequency a full supply of all [illegible] which has been built to Nashville, to which [illegible] to us, will send their orders [illegible]

BERNARD AND MOULTRIE.

SOUTH-WESTERN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

In our last issue, we published, at their request, an [illegible] communication from the Board of Directors of [illegible] which [illegible] for want of space, [illegible] our comment until another time.

We notice that attempts have been made to create [illegible] that this controversy with the "Union" is [illegible] by sectarian motives and feelings. We have [illegible] disclosed anything of the kind, and now re- [illegible] Even [illegible] enterprise, under the control of [illegible] the [illegible] freedom of THE CHURCH OF [illegible] literary, educational or literary—has our [illegible] good wishes. We advocate the closest and [illegible] brotherly union of all the Churches, consistent [illegible] their [illegible] and most fully developed *individuality*. But when we are required, practically, to [illegible] that the Christian Church has all the elements [illegible] when properly developed, for the [illegible] of the cause of God, we beg to be excused. If "Bookmanship" has so mystified this very plain [illegible] principle as that people do not understand [illegible] when we announce it, it is proof that it is [illegible] for its bold, earnest, and persistent advocacy. [illegible] may be its immediate application to the [illegible] of the Methodist Church, its importance, with [illegible] higher than this; it is a principle vital to the [illegible] of the Spiritual functions of [illegible] General Church, in all its branches; and, not as a [illegible] for or in behalf of the Methodist Church—but as a member of the Church Catholic, and in her behalf—do we announce and advocate it. Of what avail [illegible] them to tell us that the Union has good books—that [illegible] a great work, etc? Suppose the functions of [illegible] friendly called and regularly ordained gospel [illegible] should be assumed, and its Scriptural authority [illegible] by the gospel, by an irresponsible human [illegible] working under a legal charter, and composed of [illegible] of the different evangelical denominations. Of what avail would it be to tell us that they were [illegible], and that they were doing good? Lay preach- [illegible] to the fullest extent, do we advocate, [illegible] within the limits, and in accordance with [illegible], of the development of the energies of *the* [illegible]

Laying aside, for the moment, this great principle, [illegible] that the American Sunday School Union [illegible] upon a Scriptural philosophy—what interest [illegible] Church in it? We answer, she has [illegible] Look at it in any possible light, and [illegible] it cannot be denied, we think, that the [illegible] that gave rise to it had their origin almost [illegible] in the Calvinistic Churches. We do not say this [illegible] Hence, the Calvi- [illegible] Churches, and ministers, and preachers, and people, [illegible] uniformly supported it. And the undeni- [illegible] interest felt in it throughout the United States [illegible] wholly confined to those in the interest of [illegible] Churches. It cannot be said that Methodist im- [illegible] had any appreciable influence in its origin, [illegible] or support. The great body of its agents, [illegible] supporters—those who make, mould, and con- [illegible] it—are, and have been, and are from those Churches.

[illegible] of Methodist names occasionally—as officers, [illegible], applicants for charters, orators on public oc- [illegible] does not alter its Calvinistic character. Nor [illegible] a special hiding away of the objectionable features [illegible] Church. The Methodist Church, as a [illegible] has no connection with it, but no in- [illegible] of the character of its literature. *And it is time* [illegible] *sovereign leverage possessed by the "Union" in* [illegible] *first accommodating Methodists, by which it* [illegible] *a large investment of Methodist money, Methodist* [illegible] *forms of Methodist character, into its sup-* [illegible] *basis.* Methodist names are sought for [illegible] purpose of gaining Methodist *support*; but Metho- [illegible] are not sought for any other purpose, the [illegible] to the contrary notwithstanding. [illegible] view. By support of the Union [illegible] and stalling their own Church. [illegible] to be a great Missionary Sunday School [illegible] Church is a great. Has the [illegible] Publishing Concern? So have [illegible] School paper? So have we. Has [illegible] and colporteurs? The Methodist Itinerancy is [illegible] superior as a Sunday School agency. Are its [illegible] and colporteurs traversing and seeking to supply [illegible] regions? Our itinerant preachers are there be- [illegible] can do a hundred per cent more of this [illegible] Are there destitute regions to be [illegible]? That destitution is not a Methodist destitu- [illegible] is a destitution of the Calvinistic Churches, of [illegible], of their Sunday Schools. We always [illegible] in advance of any of these benevo- [illegible] organizations, that they never can [illegible]

[illegible] the "Union" operations [illegible] ourselves drawn into the [illegible] instance, we occupy the whole [illegible] able to supply it with Sunday Schools [illegible] literature; and the greatest hindrance [illegible] School work there is, the persistent effort of [illegible] occupy the ground that we have pioneered [illegible] have no objection to the occupancy of [illegible] other Churches, in the way of minis- [illegible] and Sunday Schools. They are needed, [illegible] and speak. And if they choose to unite [illegible] the "Union," and supply their destitution in that [illegible], we have no objection. But we do not need the help of [illegible] Union, and we are not willing for it to take our work [illegible] and thereby assume that we are deati- [illegible], and that it has a superior set of [illegible] and our agencies are immensely superior.

We have no interest in the Union; we have no control [illegible] it; we are under no obligations to it; and, while [illegible] it all success in the supply of the lack of service [illegible] those Churches that demand it, and choose to work [illegible] an irresponsible society, we have no money to [illegible] upon it.

We notice one point in the communication of the Direct- [illegible] that closes our discussion with them for good. They [illegible] [illegible]. They say that they have "freed [illegible] from the imputations cast upon him." The [illegible] with which they congratulate [illegible] their supposed accomplishment of this, to [illegible] to witness. We, there- [illegible] that the Mississippi and Louisiana [illegible] [illegible] view of the matter; as they ex- [illegible] *conditions disquintancing* [illegible] *pulpits," in his capacity as* [illegible] [illegible] attention for this; but [illegible] resistance and in- [illegible] bodies have [illegible] has most effect- [illegible] manifestoes [illegible] seem to walk [illegible] that they, sitting in their offices in New Orleans, without a knowledge of the facts, should take it upon themselves to say, in effect, that the complaints made by dozens and scores of Methodist clergymen, in various parts of the country, of the misconduct of their Agent, are all idle tales, unworthy of belief or respect.

THE SUPPORT OF OUR JOURNALISM:

A TEST OF GROWTH.

One of the most certain tests of the vital growth of our Church, is to be found in the degree of the support and circulation enjoyed by our Church Journals and Periodicals. The size of our congregations is not a better test of the general acceptableness of our ministry, than is the circulation of our papers a test of our general progress.

We may be priveleged to cheer ourselves with many other evidences of prosperity, such as increase in numbers, in financial strength, in monuments of public spirit and benevolence, in large pecuniary collections for various important interests; and yet, with all these, if our literary "institutions" proper—our principal instrumentalities and evidences of mental and spiritual culture—are suffered to languish, we may justly fear that some of the most essential elements of real, permanent, and harmonious development are wanting.

It is a proof that the love of reading, characteristic of vitality of mind and heart, is not generally diffused—that the general intellect of our people is dormant, unawakened, uninspired—that the seeds of thought have not with proper, vigor and generalness, been made to germinate—that the imagination has not generally been kindled by those conceptions which, in this age especially, are absolutely necessary to the furniture of a full character—that the popular heart has not sufficient largeness. It is a proof that there is not a sufficiency of the spirit of connectionalism—of the *esprit du corps* of Methodism—that there is not an adequate interest felt in reference to the enterprises and results of the Church Catholic—that there is a degree of weakness in the living, active sympathy which should unite the several parts together in a vital unity with the great whole.

The Christian Press is to the church of the present day what the preaching of Peter the Hermit and St. Bernard, to the gathering millions, was to the Roman Catholic Church, in the days of the Crusades. It is only through this means that the whole militant host can be addressed at the same time—that notes of warning, or signals of preparation, or appeals for co-operation, or messages of peace and triumph, can reach the ear of the whole church at once. Nothing like uniformity and harmony of sentiment and purpose—nothing like unanimity of action—nothing like vigor and massiveness and grandeur of movement—can be attained by any other means than that afforded by the general circulation of the issues of our newspaper press.

It is a literary connectionalism, in striking and beautiful analogy with our ecclesiastical connectionalism. Our other instrumentalities exert their forces in detail; our journals are intended to impress the whole church in each utterance. They are the sentinels upon the highest watch-towers of the church—the general advocates, conservators, and guages of soundness in doctrine—the general means of grace for the promotion of connectional growth in spirituality in holiness—the means and evidences of the prosperity of all the interests and enterprises of the church—the bond of union by which all sections are united upon all these common objects of importance. They constitute an indispensable means of the promotion of all that is meant by the intellectual, spiritual, ecclesiastical, and social culture of our people.

REINFORCEMENT OF THE CHINA MISSION.

A BETTER DAY, we trust, begins to dawn upon our foreign missionary work. Central and South America, China and Japan, are now open to us. We are the wealthiest Church in the United States. And yet, in foreign missions, we have almost literally done nothing. Three foreign missionaries, the only representatives of the zeal of the Southern Methodist Church for the conversion of the heathen world! And this reproach we bear, simply because we have not tried to do better. Our Church, in missionary matters, needs nothing so much, we apprehend, as a strong "foreign policy."

But, as we said, a better day is dawning. The Mississippi Conference is raising extra missionary money to send another missionary, from that Conference, to China. The Louisiana Conference has raised five hundred dollars to send a missionary to Central America. She will, we have no doubt, be responsible for that missionary, and also for one to China, and at the same time not fall behind in her support of domestic missions. We said in a recent article that, were the Bishops to call for it, each Conference would provide a missionary for China, and the money to support him. The Alabama Conference were she thus called upon, would provide one each for China and Japan, and Central America too, were it necessary. Georgia and South Carolina would do the same.

We have good news from the North Carolina and Memphis Conferences. Bishop Pierce writes as follows to Dr. Deems: "It is my purpose to reinforce the China mission. I have detailed a man from Georgia, and have another offer from the Memphis Conference. I learn that at your suggestion the North Carolina Conference proposed to furnish a man and an outfit. Is this so? Who is the man? What is the plan of support? Please communicate with me on the subject. Excuse haste. Let me hear from you." Dr. Deems pledges his District (Wilmington) for $200 of the money; and calls upon three other Districts to raise the same amount—Dr. Taylor having said at the session of the Conference that $800 would be sufficient for the support of a missionary in China for one year. We think they should let six Districts share in the honor of sending out a Conference missionary, and thus raise the amount to $1200. It can be as easily raised as $800, and a missionary should not be stinted.

SENTENCE OF FISHER FOR SHOOTING REV. MR. GREENE.

YESTERDAY morning, says *the Vicksburg Whig*, Judge Yerger rendered his decision on the motion of the counsel of John B. Fisher, asking for a new trial. The Judge over-ruled the motion, and Fisher was then brought up for the sentence. In answer to the question, what he had to say why judgment of the Court should not be pronounced, he delivered a lengthy harangue, abounding in abuse of Parson Greene, appeals to the Judge, and repeated declarations that the Court knew Mr. Greene had sworn falsely. In pronouncing the sentence, Judge Yerger addressed him feelingly; said he was mistaken in asserting that the Court knew Greene had sworn falsely, that it had not the slightest doubt of the truthfulness of every word he said; he (the Judge) had known Greene for more than ten years in every walk of life, and had never heard of a suspicion or stain upon his character. If the Court had ever entertained any doubt of his (Fisher's) guilt, it was upon the question of malice, but his remarks on that occasion, had entirely dissipated them. The assult upon Mr. Greene, as was shown by the evidence, was most wanton and unprovoked, and the jury could have rendered no other decision than it did. It was the judgment of the Court, that he be confined in the Penitentiary of Mississippi, at hard labor, for ten years from this date, and pay the costs of prosecution.

Hon. Walker Brooke thereupon gave notice that the case would be taken to the High Court, on a bill of exceptions.

It will be recollected that Fisher's attack on Mr. Green was in consequence of his having taken Fisher's

LOUISIANA PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

HOW THE Public School system of Louisiana operates in the interior we are not fully advised; but its results and promises in the city are worthy of attention and admiration. The public schools of the city are supported by the State, assisted by the city in the way of buildings and libraries, we believe. The children of rich and poor are educated in the same schools. The *Picayune* has a synopsis of the report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, upon which we draw for items below.

The public school fund in the treasury, at the beginning of last year, was $88,034. The appropriation of the last Legislature was $300,000. Total for the year, $388,034, of which $303,324 34 has been distributed; leaving a balance on hand of $77,015 66. The enumeration of 1857 fixed the number of educable children in the State at 76,508. The enumeration is, however, said to be very defective, and an amendment of the law is asked for to secure greater accuracy.

Other changes are also recommended. One is the re-establishment of the office of parish superintendent, to act also as treasurer of the school fund. It is also recommended that children should not be admitted into the public schools under eight years of age.

He is also for repealing the law which allows to the teachers of private schools, in any district where there is no public school, the same compensation for each child taught, as if the school were public. This he considers a great discouragement of the establishment of public schools, and therein appropriate the State fund exclusively to the use of those who are best able to do without it, and depriving the poorer classes of the benefit which was designed chiefly for them. He holds that it was never designed to raise money by taxation for the support of private schools. Another amendment proposed is in restricting the pay of teachers to the number actually taught, instead of paying by a round contract.

The neglect of duty by the parish school directors suggests the propriety of attaching some penalty to the failure to perform the duty.

The legislation of last year in favor of normal schools in the city of New Orleans is highly commended and it is urged that the system should be extended. The Superintendent's plan is, that of the three hundred thousand dollars appropriated for the support of schools, one hundred thousand should be set apart for the support of four normal schools; that in New Orleans is to have additional favor and privileges; one to be established in each of the other Congressional districts.

As an auxiliary to this, he favors the establishment of a journal of education, which, if conducted in the right way, would in a few years become self-sustaining, and all the time give essential aid to the cause of education.

The total number of educable children (children between six years and eighteen years of age) reported for the city of New Orleans is 21,899, and on the right bank 859, making a total for the parish of 22,758.

The following is an abstract of the public school returns for the city of New Orleans.

First District.—There are ten Districts and two High Schools, with an attendance of 6,062 registered pupils. They have received $57,170 in payment of teachers, from the public funds, and $7,000 for purchase, rent and repair of school houses—total, including all other expenses, $73,663, to which the city has added, $10,000 for the erection of a new school house.

Second District.—Ten District Schools, with 3,921 pupils. Amount received for teachers, $40,200; for school houses, $16,921 12—total, including all other expenses, $60,170.

Third District.—There are nine District Schools and two High Schools, with 3,116 pupils. The expenses are here stated monthly. The teacher's salaries are $3,431 a month, or a total of $41,172, and the aggregate payments for all purposes during the year $46,908 60.

Fourth District.—The number of schools is seven, with 43 departments. Two of the schools are High Schools. The number of pupils is 3,300. The amount for teacher's salaries from the public fund was $32,181 90. For school houses $5,133 50, to which the City Council has added $8,000 as a special appropriation. Total for all purposes, $50,732.

In the four districts which constitute the city of New Orleans, there are 41 schools with 16,392 pupils, which receive $231 473 from the public school fund, and $18,000 from the city in appropriations for new buildings.

The number of pupils is not uniformly computed, and subject to error; and the city treasurer says that it is almost impossible, without a careful census, to furnish a correct enumeration of the number of educable children in the city. He is convinced there are many more than were paid for under the census of 1855.

OUR DUTY TO SOUTH AMERICA.

POLITICIANS and adventurers, says the *Independent*, are looking with wistful eyes toward the Southern portion of this Continent. The proposed military protectorate over a portion of Mexico, the renewed attempts to invade Nicaragua, the naval expedition against Paraguay, are but partial developments of a grand scheme of aggrandizement which would absorb not Central America alone, but finally South America, State after State, in one centralized empire.

But we owe to Central and South America another duty, which as Christians we have strangely neglected. Is it not time that we should care for their souls? Indeed must we not make haste to send the Gospel to every accessible point in South America, before the name of American shall have to become a reproach over all that Continent?

But how far is South America accessible? That *Chili* is open to judicious measures for the propagation of a pure faith, is abundantly proved by the experience of Rev. David Trumbull at Valparaiso. In *Buenos Ayres* a few missionaries of the Presbyterian Board (O. S.) are laboring without molestation and with good encouragement. But it is in *New Granada* more especially that "a great door and effectual is opened" for the Gospel, though there are "many adversaries." *The Home and Foreign Record* for the present month contains an exciting and hopeful narrative of the labors of Rev. Messrs. Sharpe & Pratt, missionaries of the Old School Board, at Bogota. The constitution of New Granada and its treaties with England and the United States guaranty religious toleration to the fullest extent, and the present Government is disposed to protect the missionaries. But the Roman Catholic hierarchy have stirred up the populace to annoy the missionaries by breaking up their meetings, and assailing their houses with stones and other missiles.

Ought not the churches in the United States to make South America a special field of evangelical effort? Ought not young men to go thither as eagerly as to any portion of the great missionary field?

MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY.

THAT THIS useful institution of learning, says the *Mississippian*, which has received so large a share of public attention, and is deservedly the pride and ornament of our commonwealth, will continue to be administered in the future, as in the past, without reference to the advancement of particular sects or classes of religionists, and without prejudice to any, we feel well assured. Its course is upward and onward; and as it leads forth its troops of alumni to attest its usefulness, it will receive large accessions of public favor and confidence. The attempts which have been made to impede its career, have served to render more manifest its hold upon the public heart and the fixed determination of the people of the State to sustain it.

In steering clear of sectarian influences of every kind, the Trustees have acted wisely. Our common Christianity is interwoven with all our political and secular institutions so closely and intimately that its subversion could only result in a social and political chaos, and any educational system which would ignore it would be worse than ignorance. But it is not a problem to be wrought out to failure or success, whether the Churches and Sunday Schools, and the gigantic machinery connected with these, are competent to the work of *religious education*. It is already solved. It is a fact which scarcely needs demonstration that it is a wise and good thing for the State to provide a common ground for educational purposes, where the theological tenets of all classes would be equally free from molestation, and all would be mingled in that close and familiar contact which would prevent intolerance and bigotry from embittering the waters of social and political life at their fountain head.

We are happy to note the success which has attended the labors of the Trustees and Faculty of our State University. Through the agency of prudent management within a few years it has taken rank among the foremost institutions in the Republic.

THE ADVOCATE.

Prevent Loss.

STRICT attention to the *business* of the *Advocate*, on the part of our worthy Agents, is the only way to prevent the loss of thousands of dollars every year.

After Conference, when you direct your paper sent to a new office, be sure to give us the name of your old office; otherwise, two papers will be going to you. Every lost paper is lost money.

See that no papers are coming to any of the post-offices in your work, that are not taken out, in consequence of removal—refusal—or otherwise.

When you are convinced, in any case, that we are not going to be paid, have the paper discontinued.

Be careful to have all mistakes, in accounts, in the direction of papers, etc., corrected.

Make the lists at all your offices, paying lists.

Prevent loss, also, by preventing discontinuances, and by largely increasing the lists to cover all losses. And then—"*ten thousand this year!*"

New Subscribers.

THEY are increasing rapidly. Many of the preachers send in a new lot every week. Now is the time to increase the list, at the beginning of the new volume. This is the last number of the old one. Let every preacher send us a list of new subscribers to begin with the new volume. There will be plenty of time after the reception of this paper, as we shall have the back numbers from the first, for several weeks to come. Will not each subscriber—ladies and gentlemen—send us a new subscriber at the commencement of the volume?

Prevent Confusion.

Sometimes a subscriber writes that he has paid a preacher, a year or two since, but our books do not show the credit. The subscriber is not willing to pay over again—the preacher thinks he has sent us the money, and is not willing to pay it again—we have no account of the money, and are not willing to lose it; and there is confusion and harm. Remedy: *We* are giving all diligence to prevent mistakes: Let the preachers keep a little book, note down all the monies received, at the time of reception, always give receipts, and always remit as soon as possible.

Don't.

Please do not write business matter, and matter for publication on the same half sheet. If they are not separate, so that the clerk can take one, and the editor the other—we cannot be responsible.

DEATH OF A PREACHER'S WIFE.

BY a note from REV. E. R. STRICKLAND, of the Mississippi Conference, we are truly sorry to learn that his beloved wife died on the evening of the 21st. Those who knew her will not be surprised to learn that she died in the faith of the Gospel which her husband preaches—in peace with God, and in blissful hope of heaven. The incidents connected with her death-bed would fill a volume. God comfort our dear brother. May we all, and all our wives, be so blessed with victory over the fear of death in the final hour.

THE BOOK AGENT, Dr. McFerrin, has an article on the first page, of much interest. We particularly call attention to his recommendation that, until the Conference Depositories are established, those wishing books should trade at Nashville. The support of our publishing interests is what we advocate, and not any particular branch of it, as some "do vainly talk." Let all the preachers send for our books, wherever they can get them most conveniently.

REV. E. J. HAMILL'S REPORT, as Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the Alabama Conference, is a model in its way. Such reports, read at each anniversary, have done much toward developing the present missionary power of that Conference. We commend it to all Treasurers of Conference Missionary Societies.

A CLASS-LEADER AND STEWARD—A worthy man, writes of "two evils," as he calls them—which may or may not be evils, according to the circumstances. He does not discriminate sufficiently. The whole subject, in any case, requires great delicacy.

LETTER FROM REV. DR. LYNCH.

MR. EDITOR: In your paper, November 24th, I perceive you have enrolled my name among the happy company of heaven. You will see by this, I have not yet got there, as I date from Coosa county. I think, however, I shall get there when the Master sees fit to remove me hence.

I was sorry to see the criticism of Rev. Mr. Wheat on Benson, some time back; and, afterwards, a lame defence by some other one, I forget the name. And in your last, you mention the thing as if you thought Mr. Wheat was right. (By no means—Editor.)

Benson's character is too pure, and his Commentary too valuable to the Church to let this thing stop at that.

Any man who will read the last paragraph in his preface to the Commentary, will see that there is no ground for the accusation of plagiarism. It is a pity Mr. Wheat did not read that before he published his accusation.

And the lame defence does not seem to me much better. Instead of the main reason or cause of Benson's Commentary being to correct Clarke's doctrine on the Sonship of Christ; it was the task of Watson to correct that error.

Bishop Soule told me and others, after his return from England, that Benson was esteemed among the best, if not the best, Hebrew scholar in England; and that was the reason for the task being put on him. He had a fine education, and confined his attention afterwards mainly to the Hebrew, Greek and Latin versions of the Scriptures.

Now, said Bishop Soule to us, that gave him great advantages over Clarke, who had given his attention to almost all the languages of the earth. Clarke could not possibly, with a mind thus divided, make as great proficiency in one branch of study, as Benson, who spent his time and bent the whole energies of a sound, pious and cultivated mind, to the investigation of the true meaning of the Scriptures.

You can use this as you think proper. My hand trembles so nowadays that I can hardly write, or I would not have left this thing unanswered till now, I thought surely somebody will correct such a mistake. Do set it right.

Quotation from the Preface.

"From the whole, it is hoped that the reader will find this to be at once a cheap and an instructive work; compressing into a small compass the substance of what the piety and learning of ages have advanced to render the Book of God a "lamp to our feet and a light to our paths" etc.

There, we see he proposes to give me what he thinks the best of what has been written. To "condense;" and does not that mean too to compile? THOMAS LYNCH.

Coosa county, Ala., Dec., 1858.

HOW THE NEW PREACHER WAS RECEIVED.

MR. EDITOR: As the influence of a good example should not be lost, I send you some extracts from a letter lately received from an itinerant brother, in which he narrates the circumstances of his reception on his new circuit. I take this liberty with the brothers letter, without his knowledge or consent; but I hope he will pardon me, and find my apology in a desire to widen the influence of an example so good; I do not remember to have read of more than one other reception of the kind here narrated, and that occurred at one of our largest stations. But hear what the brother says:

"The Lord has favored me with a good appointment. I have seven Churches, all filled on Sabbath. We have a comfortable, neatly furnished parsonage. Now, let me make you feel good by narrating, minutely, the circumstances of our reception. After traveling all day in a large wagon with six mules, (wife, children, books and baggage all aboard) we arrived at 6½ P. M.,—raining, and had been all day. It was a "rural ride"—but that was not the pleasant part I set out to tell you. When we drove up to the parsonage, one of the stewards was in attendance to receive us. The fires were burning brightly. The servants were hired. Some meat in the barrel, and oil in the cruise. Supper was all ready for the table, and in about fifteen minutes, we were eating it. Now, that was a reception which every preacher ought to have. I did not tell you all. Lucy has been receiving backbones, ribs, pigs, feet, sausc, chickens, turkeys etc, etc., till—till we have plenty."

What kind of influence does such a reception exert upon the preacher? Let our good brother answer: "I felt like I could afford to do my best for a people who seem to care so much for the comfort of myself and family. I enter upon my new year with a determination, by the help of the Lord, to accomplish more for the salvation of sinners than the last year."

I do not wonder at this brother's good resolutions. Who would not feel like laboring zealously for the good of such a people? Give, and it shall be given to you again. The stewards on that circuit gave the preacher a comfortable home and a warm reception. They receive back again, an increase of zeal, energy and devotion on the part of the preacher, towards themselves.

To the stewards everywhere: go ye and do likewise."

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

THE MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

MR. EDITOR: A remark made by Bro. H. J. Harris, in a recent number of your paper, giving a synopsis of the doings of the Mississippi Conference in relation to its Book and Tract Society, is calculated, though I am very sure by no means intended, to give a wrong impression. He says: "The plan of the Financial Secretary was not adopted by the Mississippi Conference. The resolution adopting this plan was laid on the table."

All the resolutions deemed to be necessary or useful for the Depository, by its friends, were adopted. One of those resolutions adopts the *plan*, substantially. It declares it expedient, quoting from memory, that this Depository should be placed in the same relation to the Publishing-house as the other Conference Depositories. This resolution adopts the plan, for *that* establishes the relation of other Depositories to the Publishing-house, and nothing else does.

There was another resolution reported, which spoke of the plan by name, and which was laid on the table, at my motion, by a unanimous vote; because it was deemed a mere repetition in different words of the one then just passed, above spoken of. Bro. Harris will readily admit this explanation. R. AUBEY.

REV. J. W. LAMBUTH.

Madison City, Miss., Jan. 13, 1859.

MR. EDITOR: I am just in receipt of a letter from my son in China, Rev. J. W. Lambuth. He had just returned from a trip of ten days, into the Interior of the Empire. Visited many large walled cities, preached to thousands and distributed the Holy Scriptures in tract form among vast multitudes who received them with eagerness. These tracts he had printed at his own expense, and regrets that his means are so limited that he is compelled to stop. He states that he was kindly received wherever he went. He had for his traveling companion, *Liew*, the native preacher, who is doing good service among his countrymen. I am in expectation of a letter from from him, that is *Liew*, in a short time. If it should be in English, I will send you a copy, but if in Chinese, it must be kept for show and not for publication, as I presume, Mr. Editor, you have not the types for that extraordinary language.

My son informed me that he had received his teacher and wife into the Church, and had no doubt of the genuineness of their conversion to Christianity. This, with other intimations of the divine goodness, has greatly encouraged him in that heathen land. May God bless China with the light of his Gospel. JOHN R. LAMBUTH.

CAMP MEETINGS.

SHALL THEY go down or not? Hundreds of ministers and thousands of members of different Churches who were converted at camp-meetings will say, they must—must not go down!

Scores of thousands of people who were blessed on camp-meeting occasions, will say, "let them be kept up in all our Conferences and Circuits where they can be supported. How can this be done? How can we keep up camp-meetings?

I answer, by getting ready early; let every body that can attend. Let all Circuits take the vote at their next Quarterly Meeting on the subject, and all who live within ten miles of the Camp-ground, provide for themselves.

E. R. STRICKLAND.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF DEPRAVITY.—We heard of an instance of moral turpitude, a day or two since, which, we hope, stands alone. In the late terrible disaster on the Muscogee Railroad, in which the cars were precipitated into a swollen torrent with a fearful destruction of human life, one of the passengers had the misfortune to lose his wife and two children. He remarked the next day, in the presence of his fellow passengers, who, with himself, were saved from the wreck as if by miracle—for none of them could tell how—that in addition to the loss of his family, he had lost all his money, it having been tied up in a belt for security and buckled around his wife's waist. During the day the waters subsided and the passengers who remained in the neighborhood of the wreck, commenced a search for the dead bodies. The body of the lady alluded to was found about a mile below the wreck, and upon examination it was ascertained that her dress had been torn open and the money belt robbed of its contents, some seven hundred dollars. Fresh tracks were discovered in the mud, leading off from the body, which the searching party traced up, until they came upon one of their own number, who had met with so miraculous an escape from death, and who was present when his fellow-passenger told the story of his loss. He was immediately taken in hand, searched, and the entire amount found upon his person. Our informant added that the wretch is now in Columbus jail, awaiting his trial for the diabolical act. [*Savannah Republican.*

THE DUKE OF CALABRIA, son of the King of Naples, and heir to the throne, is, according to a correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, now twenty-two years old, and is something of an oddity. Few persons, even in Naples, know him by sight. He lives in a very retired way, and never travels; the only excursions he has made so far, having been to Gaeta and back to Naples. His character is so grave and reflective that his physiognomy would announce a man of thirty rather than twenty-two years. He talks but little, even with his father, but is less reserved with his mother. He is never presented to the foreign ambassadors, and only the ministers of the kingdom know him. The Neapolitans are curious to know if his approaching marriage will mollify the character of the Duke of Calabria, who may with reason be called the Taciturn.

THE GOVERNMENT OF GREECE has been offered by one of its patriotic citizens, Evangelos Zoppa, nearly $50,000 the interest to be expended in reviving the Olympic festival. It is proposed that the games be celebrated eight days every fourth year. Literature is said to be [illegible] advancing in the nation. About twenty periodicals published at Athens. One of the newspapers, the "East," is edited by M. Kalopothakes, a [illegible] graduated at Union Theological Seminary in N[illegible]. It has a decided American tone.

COOPER AND NEIBERT have Groceries in abundance, will accommodate all who call upon them—27 Common street.

ARTEMUS HILL has celebrated lamps advertised, all who wish cheap light would do well to call on them—28 Camp street.

The Very Latest Intelligence.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

The French funds are reported to have declined in consequence of rumors of an approaching rupture, between France and Austria. At the Emperor's New Year's [illegible] Napoleon made a decidedly menacing remark to the Austrian Minister, which attracted great attention, and was the subject of general remark. It caused a panic on the Bourse, and a decline of ½ per cent in the English on the London exchange..... Louis Napoleon's words to the Austrian minister at the Emperor's New Year's [illegible] were—"I regret that our relations with your government are not so good as they were, but I request you to tell Emperor that my personal feelings for him have changed." The emphatic tone and animated gesture which the Emperor Napoleon accompanied this speech attracted the attention of the assembled diplomatic corps, and its bearing upon the Italian question has added great importance to it. The menacing tone of the Emperor towards the Austrian minister caused a decline in French Funds. The Bourse continued much depressed and rather lower rates are ruling. The London Exchange sympathized with the depression of the Paris Bourse, a heavy decline in the English funds followed.

The British papers are all busily engaged discussing Louis Napoleon's supposed position and meaning towards Austria. Their opinions are of the most opposite and varied character on the subject and on the intention of the Emperor's brief address to the Austrian ambassador..... At the New Year's diplomatic reception at the Tuileries, the Emperor's manner towards the Nuncio was so cold and severe, that the latter soon disconcerted and left the levee abruptly..... Louis Napoleon continues his preparations to place the army on a war footing.

The Paris Bourse yesterday fell 3, owing to the fact that the Emperor had sent a threatening note to Austria. At one time, since New Year's day it had declined 5 per cent, but is now improving.

It is reported that France has sent a threatening note to Austria, warning that Government against her crossing the Servian frontier.

The effect produced by the menacing remark of Louis Napoleon to the Austrian Minister, at the Emperor's New Year's levee, still exercised a depressing effect upon the London Exchange and the Paris Bourse, notwithstanding the efforts of the *Moniteur* to smooth over the matter by soothing articles on the subject.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LIVERPOOL JAN. 8.—The London Times of this morning, in an article upon the effect of Louis Napoleon's speech to the Austrian Minister, at the New Year's reception, says the Emperor made that speech for the purpose of ascertaining how the great powers would receive the subject of the proposed interference of France in the affairs of Italy. The result, the Times says, has happily been a great failure.

ITALY.

Italian affairs become more complicated and threatening more and more threatening..... Italian affairs are in a very unsettled state, and much excitement prevails, owing to the warlike aspect of affairs. Lombardy has taken steps which were almost tantamount to a state of siege. The news from all points was considered [illegible] with causes for alarm..... The London *Times* in a leading article says, that the excitement on the Continent in relation to Italian affairs has reached a crisis, and that unless means to prevent it are speedily adopted, collision will occur between Sardinia and Austria. France has allowed Italy to invoke her assistance; but Austria does not recognize France as an Italian power, hence the breach existing between Austria and France..... Europe is arming against the Austrian rule continue to increase in Lombardy..... The London Daily News expresses the belief that England will have nothing to do with the plots and counterplots now going on in Italy.

The advices from Italy continue to be of a warlike nature, and indicate a rapidly approaching crisis.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Ministry on Cuba.—The Spanish Ministry declare that Spain will never sell Cuba, and protest against the insulting hypothesis to the contrary, which was implied in President Buchanan's message to Congress. Senor Olozuna had introduced a motion in the Cortes supporting the ministerial declaration. The motion was unanimously approved by the Cortes. It is understood that the Spanish Government have addressed England and France on this subject..... Spain has obtained satisfaction from Mexico for her grievances in the Tacon affair.

In a debate in the Spanish Chambers on the [illegible] proposition of President Buchanna, Gen. O'Donnel declared that the Spanish Government were disposed to demand satisfaction (!) of President Buchanan for his insulting proposal in relation to Cuba. He further declared that Spain would never cede any of her territory.

HAYTI.

BOSTON, JAN. 17.—*A Revolution by Four men.*—A passenger arrived at this port in the schooner *North Wind*, from the West Indies, relates a story to the effect that on the 22d ultimo, a party of four armed individuals headed by a man named Jeffard, landed on the beach near Gonaives, Hayti, proceeded to the town and demanded entrance of the sentinel, and also that the cry of *Vive La Republique* should be raised. The sentinel refused compliance, and meanwhile Jeffard's companions had frightened the sentinel into liberating some forty political prisoners, who joined Jeffard, and the whole party demanded of the Governor the surrender of the town. The Governor acceded to the demand, and surrendered on the 22d. A Republic was proclaimed and Jeffard named President. A new constitution was signed by the authorities and Jeffard's forces augmented by the citizens of Gonaives. The town of St. Marie was taken by Jeffard without resistance, and the insurrection was spreading. Jeffard had issued a decree reviving the constitution of 1846. Also another decree depriving the Emperor Soulouque of all power.

NEW YORK JAN. 21.—An arrival from Port-au-Prince brings intelligence from Gonaives to the 8th inst. Soulouque commanded the Haytien army in person. The movement of Geffrard, at Gonaives, was considered merely a local affair, and was treated as an ordinary affair. It does not appear to have extended beyond the immediate vicinity of that town. There was perfect order in the army of Soulouque, and little apprehension that the revolt would spread far.

INDIA.

THE AMNESTY.—Later advices from India had been received in England, but the news was not of an important character. The amnesty offered to political offenders and prisoners by the Queen was working slowly, but having a good effect..... Dates from Bombay to the 5th of December had been received at London.

A large army of rebels had been defeated by the British forces under Sir Colin Campbell, the commander-in-chief, and an early peace was considered probable. The effect of the amnesty has been to gradually reduce the ranks of the rebels..... The British forces have had a victory at Boundeea Kiaru, causing an enormous panic among the hostile forces.

RUSSIA.

CONSPIRACY AT CRACOW.—It is rumored that a formidable conspiracy has broken out at Crocow, and numerous arrests had been made.

The object of the Cracow conspiracy is to restore

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Independence and declare a republic.....It is reported that Russia is negotiating a loan with the Rothschilds for several millions sterling. The report is not credited.

AUSTRIA.

At Vienna a panic prevailed in consequence of a rumor that Austria would immediately send a body of troops to Belgrade.

Austria was sending a strong re-inforcement to Lombardy, notwithstanding her garrison there was already on a war footing.....An outbreak was anticipated at Milan. It was rumored that Milan was in a state of siege, but the rumor is not confirmed.....It is also reported that great agitation prevailed at Cremona, Modena and elsewhere A scuffle is reported to have taken place between the Austrian and Hungarian soldiers at Cremona. Austria it is reported, has abandoned her intention of concentrating troops on the frontier of Servia.....There was great depression at Vienna.

TURKEY.

THE INSURRECTION IN SERVIA.—The insurrection in Servia has assumed formidable proportions. One hundred thousand men are reported to be in arms resolved to throw off the Turkish rule. Re-inforcements have been ordered to be sent from Constantinople to the Turkish troops in Servia.

DOMESTIC.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Senate was not in session to-day.

House.—On motion of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, the French Spoliation bill, reported from the committee on Foreign Affairs at the last session of Congress, and postponed until this day, was further postponed for two weeks.....The Senate bill to authorize the President to make advances of money to Hiram Powers was taken up and passed.....Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, gave notice that, at an early day, he should move to go into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, for the purpose of taking up the steamboat bill reported at the last session of Congress, and asked to have a substitute, which he should offer to the bill at the proper time, printed; to which no objection was made.....The revenue bill was further considered in Committee of the Whole, and then, without transacting any further business of public interest the House adjourned.

ACQUISITION OF CUBA.

Jan. 18.—*Senate.*—In the Senate Mr. Seward's resolution was adopted, asking for the correspondence between this government and Spain in relation to the purchase of Cuba.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the President's message.

Mr. Cox strongly advocated the acquisition of Cuba, and said he would vote for Mr. Branch's proposition to give the President money for the purpose of purchasing the island, and if Spain refused to negotiate for the sale, he would, in the event of war following, be in favor of seizing the island.

Mr. Cox deplored the course of our government in not retaining possession of Mexico after we had conquered it. He advocated the recognition of the Juarez Government thus giving it the assurances of our sympathy. In consequence of France, England and Spain having fleets in the Gulf of Mexico, he proposed that the United States send a fleet there with a commissioner, for the purpose of making a treaty with President Juarez at Vera Cruz.

Mr. Cox thought if this was done it would quadruple our trade with Mexico, and make it equal to the commerce of Great Britain with that port. Mr. Cox observed that if his Southern friends objected to the seizure of only Chihuahua and Sonora, as being too small a slice, let them take also Tamaulipas and New Leon, and try the experiment of raising coffee and sugar there, and finally admit these provinces as a cluster of Southern States. Mr. Cox regarded Louis Napoleon as the chief instigator of the threatened intervention on this continent, and fervently prayed that there would be barricades erected in every boulevard in Paris, and that many more citizens than soldiers would fraternize to the music of the Marseillaise hymn. The prayer answered, he continued, and the world would be rid of an usurper. Mr. Cox closed his eloquent speech by counselling firm action on the part of our own government. He believed that the alliance between England and France would not long continue, and if it did, he thought we had no danger to apprehend from it.

Mr. Keitt made an eloquent speech in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, even at the cost of a war with Spain. He considered that the United States would be justified in adopting extreme measures with Spain in consequence of the aggressions, wrongs and outrages suffered by our citizens.

The Secretary of State, in response to the House resolution asking for the correspondence between the governments of France and England with our government in relation to the acquisition of Cuba, states that no correspondence exists on the subject, except what was communicated to the Senate on the 4th instant.

The President, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, says he wishes Congress to sanction the plan proposed by him for the acquisition of Cuba, before he renews negotiations with Spain on the subject.

Jan. 25.....The report of the committee on Foreign Affairs, to which Mr. Slidell's bill was referred, was presented by Mr. Slidell yesterday.

It urges the acquisition as a national necessity, and favors the proposition to place meane at the disposal of the President for the purpose of prosecuting negotiations with Spain for the purchase of the island. The report quotes the opinions of Jefferson, Adams, Clay and Van Buren. It quotes Mr. Buchanan's sentiments as expressed in his dispatches to Santiges, the French Minister, and Secretary Marcy's, in his dispatches to Soute, while Minister to the Court of Madrid.....In reference to the dangers of clothing the President with powers to negotiate for the purchase of Cuba, the report says: "As to the dangers of such powers being granted, the case of Louisiana, Florida and Mexico are illustrations of the faithfulness and advantages derived from such a course."....As to Spanish pride—the world has known for years our desire to possess Cuba, and the steps we have taken to secure that end. We now say to Spain: Your possession is held by a precarious tenure. It is indispensable to us for the protection of our commerce, and the island, from its position, population and government, may at any time lead to a rupture, to the regret of both nations. It yields you a net revenue not equal to one-hundredth part of the price we offer you. Should a European war occur, you would become involved, and the Cubans would declare their independence.....The report further says, that our Minister at Madrid will not broach the subject of the purchase of Cuba until he believes it will be favorably entertained.....The report apprehends the emergency when Spain may need money and will then accept our proposals.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Jan. 19.—*Senate.*—The Postoffice committee have agreed to report a bill making the postage five cents for all distances under 3000 miles and restraining the franking privilege.

It is thought, however, that Congress will not pass this or any bill increasing the rates of postage or restricting their "dead head" privileges.

Mr. Brown moved to lay the Pacific Railway bill on the table. The motion was lost by a vote of 20 against 38.

Mr. Pugh offered a resolution asking the Secretary of the Treasury for returns of all articles exported and imported from the island of Cuba during the past five years. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Pugh's amendment to stop the road at the eastern boundary of California, called forth elaborate arguments and a lengthy discussion, which was not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

House.—In the House Mr. Cobb reported a bill confirming to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad company the transfer of public lands which had previously been granted by Congress to Mississippi and Alabama for railroad purposes. The bill also extends the time for the completion of the road to 1866. The bill is intended to legalize the transfer made by the aforesaid States. The bill passed.

PRE-EMPTION LANDS.—*House.*—In the House yesterday Mr. Cobb reported a bill requiring pre-emption settlers to occupy land three months only before acquiring their titles to the lands so occupied.

Senate.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Hunter called up the invalid pension bill. It provides for the appropriation of $836,000, re-enacts the provisions of the act of 1819 for the prevention of fraud, and proposes to abolish on the 1st of July next all pension agencies, the duties of which are to be performed under the sub-treasury regulations. The consideration of this bill was postponed until to-day. The Pacific Railway was up for consideration. Mr. Brown's motion to lay it on the table was lost, 19 to 36.

The Postmaster General estimates that the service of the Postoffice Department for the next fiscal year will require the expenditure of sixteen millions dollars.

The Secretary of the Treasury has submitted a plan for diminishing the expenses of collecting the revenue, to the amount of some $3,000,000 per annum.

He proposes the re-organization of the collection districts, the reduction of the number of negro ports of entry, and the discontinuance of 22 out of the 80 ports of delivery.

He also recommends that the revenue cutters be attached to the Navy Department.

CALIFORNIA.

St. Louis, Jan. 18.—The overland California mail of the 24th ult. has arrived, bringing four days later date from San Francisco than we had by the Quaker City at New Orleans.....It is feared that great suffering will be experienced by the Fraser river miners, in consequence of their supplies being cut off. The river is frozen and navigation entirely suspended.....The whaling ship Rajah, from New Bedford, was wrecked in the Ochostosk sea on the 13th of October, and thirteen lives were lost.....Business in San Francisco, and throughout the State, was almost at a stand still.....Business at Honolulu was very dull.....The mail passengers report the road in excellent order until they reached Missouri.....The miners were leaving the Gila river gold mines for want of success in gathering gold dust.....The Apache Indians attacked the mail train about ten miles above El Paso and killed two men.....Great excitement was produced at Sacramento in consequence of a decision of the Supreme Court of the State, ordering the removal of certain buildings erected on lots, the title of which was in dispute. It was feared that another Vigilance Committee rising would take place; but the authorities finally succeeded in restoring order.

A reign of terror in Kansas—Citizens fleeing for safety. The Kansas City *Journal* of the 13th inst. says, that Judge Williams had just arrived from Fort Scott, and reports that the neighborhood of the Fort is under a reign of terror. Business had been entirely suspended. The women and children were being removed to a place of safety, and the citizens had organized for the defence of the city and were on guard day and night to prevent an attack from the lawless bands under Montgomery, and other banditti who were ravaging the country.

Louisiana Legislature.—BATON ROUGE, Jan. 19.—*House.* Notice was given of an intention to introduce a bill for the introduction of African apprentices into the State.

The Governor has vetoed the bill closing the Plequemine bayou. The consideration of the subject in the House was postponed for two weeks.

Jan. 20.—*Senate*—Mr. St. Paul moved the appointment of a committee of investigation in relation to the reported mismanagement of the Jackson Railroad, and the motion was adopted.

House.—In the House, Mr. Holland introduced a bill to exempt from taxation the City Bonds.

Supreme Court Associate Justice.—The democratic District Convention met to-day at 10 o'clock for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the vacant Associate Justiceship of the Supreme Court.

The Convention adjourned until 4 o'clock P. M., and on re-assembling, the Hon. Albert Voorhies, of the parish of St. Martin, was declared the democratic candidate for the office.

Extensive forgery on a New Orleans house.—LOUISVILLE, Jan. 19.—A man calling himself Joseph Norton, of New Orleans, on Friday last, passed to W. E. Snoddy, of this city, a check on the Citizens' Bank of New Orleans, purporting to have been signed by Messrs. Rotchford, Brown & Co., and to have been certified to by the Bank. It has been ascertained to have been a forgery. The forger received for it $4,100 in money, two thousand dollars in Hardin county Railroad bonds, and Mr. Snoddy's note for the balance. Norton also disposed of several similar forged checks to different parties. The forger has escaped and his whereabouts not been ascertained.

Jan. 20.—A reward of $100 has been offered for the arrest of Norton, the forger of the $10,000 check on the Citizens' Bank. His real name is Alexander Norton, and not Joseph, as he represents it. His upper lip protrudes peculiarly.

The Hardin county railroad bonds which he received in part for the check were numbered 33 and 73.

Fire at Shawneetown.—MEMPHIS, Jan. 19.—A destructive fire occurred last evening in Shawneetown, Ill., which is reported to have destroyed nearly half the town.

ARIZONA.

The overland mail reports that gold continues to be found on the Gila river as far as the country was prospected, and a number of Mexicans were reported to be making making twenty dollars a day at dry washings. The Arizona Copper and silver mining operations have proved very successful, the silver mines having yielded eighty dollars to the ton.

UTAH.

Dates of the 6th ult. have been received from Salt Lake city.....The charge of treason preferred against a number of Mormons has been abandoned by the United States Attorney.....The weather at Salt Lake continued to be intensely cold.

CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Quakor City, Capt. R. W. Shufeldt, from Minatitlan, brings the California mails of the 5th inst., and one hundred and twelve passengers from San Francisco via Tehuantepec—advices twelve days later than we received by overland mail at St. Louis.....The Pacific Mail Company's steamship Golden Age, which left San Francisco on the 5th last., and brought the Quaker City's mails and passengers to Acapulco, has two hundred and fifty passengers for New York, via Panama.....The shipments of treasure by the Golden Age are as follows, viz.: $1,205,713 for New York; $468,372 for Europe, via Panama; $65,000 for New Orleans, via Tehuantepec; $771 for Panama and other places; making the total shipment $1,739,856.

The California Legislature permanently organized yesterday by the election of the following officers: House of Representatives.—W. C. Stratton, Speaker; G. Gilman, Chief Clerk; S. Moore, Sergeant-at-arms. The Locompton democrats have a large majority in both branches of the Legislature.

Business at San Francisco, during the past two weeks, has been almost at a stand still.

CONGRESSIONAL QUARREL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The New York Herald's Washington correspondent says, that during an executive session of the Senate, an angry and excited discussion arose between Senators Douglas and Fitch, which it is thought will terminate in a duel.....The debate occurred upon the confirmation of Potter, the Collector at Toledo, Ohio.

Senator Pugh opposed Potter's nomination, because it displaced his friend, and said that if the President desired an issue with him he was ready for it. He stoutly denounced the appointment, and asked his senatorial friends to vote it down.....Senator Douglas said he would vote with Mr. Pugh, and then proceeded to denounce the Illinois appointments as dishonest, corrupt, and the occupants of the offices incompetent for the stations to which they had been appointed.....Mr. Fitch emphatically denied the statement. Douglas, thus interrupted, paused in his remarks, and Fitch again said the statement of Mr. Douglas was untrue. Fitch was called to order, when Douglas continued his speech.....Fitch replied with great bitterness, saying in the course of his remarks, that Senators knew how to prize anything from that quarter (pointing to Douglas).....Fitch was interrupted by cries of order.....Excitement prevailed.....Douglas commenced to reply, but was called to order.....Several motions were made that Douglas be allowed to go on.....Davis opposed the motion, and turning to Douglas said that his language was that of a highwayman and a bravo.....The exciting debate was put an end to by a motion to adjourn which was carried.

It is said the lie was given, and the most severe personal remarks indulged in.

Rumors of a Duel.—WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Rumors are in circulation of a pending hostile correspondence between Senators Douglas and Davis, but these have no foundation. There is no ground for a personal issue between them. Notes have passed between Douglas and Fitch, but it is thought the affair will be amicably settled.....The wisest friends of Senator Douglas think that the administration intends to force him to take a back seat in the Democratic party, but would prefer to push him out of the organization altogether. An early opportunity will be improved by the administration senators to make an issue with Douglas in open session on his charges relative to the Illinois appointments.

MR. DOUGLAS AND THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—The Chicago Times, a journal friendly to Mr. Douglas, and supposed to coincide with him in views says:

Mr. Douglas will not ask a nomination at the hands of the Charleston convention. If in that body his friends should present his name, and he be nominated, he will not feel at liberty to decline it; if his friends should not present his name, the nominee of the convention will receive his support.

LOCAL.

The Louisiana Legislature is now in session at Baton Rouge.

GOVERNOR WICKLIFFE, in his message says, that on the 1st inst., there was in the Treasury for general purposes, $621.96. Estimated receipts for the present year $985,000; estimated expenses; $1,201,976; deficit, $216,355; yet the Governor says that with economy and retrenchment, no increase in taxation will be necessary, and that it may soon be reduced.

He calls the attention of the Legislature to the dispute between the Treasurer and Auditor. The Treasurer refused to cash a warrant, a mandamus was taken out against him, the Court decided against him, and the Treasurer appealed to the Supreme Court, which has not yet given judgment in the case. There is also another dispute between the Treasurer and Auditor about the investment of the School funds. On the blank day of August, the Auditor reported to the Governor the sum of $76,000 of the school fund to be invested. The Treasurer did not unite in the report; the Attorney-General sustained the Treasurer; the Governor concurred in the opinion of the Attorney-General, but desired to invest the whole amount, believing that all defective legislation had been "cured" by the act of 1858; and the Auditor, on the 26th day of August, reported near $9000 to be invested. What became of the balance, $66,000, is not stated. The Louisiana system of banking receives a brief but fitting eulogy.

The subject of protection from overflows is warmly commended to the attention of the Legislature. The recommendation of the State Engineer of a general survey of the State, or in default of this, of the Mississippi river from the Arkansas line to the Gulf is strongly urged by the Governor. He thinks it would be well to place the whole subject of levees under the direct control of the State, instead of leaving it as now to the respective Police Juries of the Parishes and the riparian proprietors. To meet the expenses the State would thus incur, it is proposed to use a part of the 'Swamp Land Fund, and to levy a tax upon all land subject to overflow. The proceeds of the sale of swamp lands during the year amount to $191,609 24; internal improvement lands to $17,959-48; and school lands to $12,677 35.

A "State Seminary of Learning" has been established by law near Alexandria. The Board of Supervisors meet on the second Monday of February next at Baton Rouge, to determine upon the "nature and character of the institution," which it appears have been left blank. The only thing that has been done is to erect a house.

The management of our Charity Hospital is warmly commended, as is also that of the Insane Asylum at Jackson and of the Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind at Baton Rouge.

The Governor very properly says that the people will never feel satisfied until a fair experiment has been made of a quarantine, which has not been done. The Legislature should enforce a rigid quarantine or repeal it altogether. One hundred railroad bonds of one thousand dollars each were issued by the State to our railroad companies in 1858, which, with those previously issued, make an aggregate of $1,735,000. The estimates filed in the Auditor's office of bonds required in 1859 amount to $388,000. The Governor suggests that a Reserved Fund be established for the "Redemption of these bonds." Though but little was done the past year in the extension of our railroads, yet the public mind has become convinced of their great necessity, and hence a good foundation has thus been laid for future action. It is suggested that Louisiana be placed upon the same footing with Mississippi as to voting in the Board of Directors of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company. Charges of bad management in the affairs of this company have been officially preferred to the Governor, and the Legislature is asked to examine them.

Special attention is called to the necessity of Legislative action to protect New Orleans from the danger of crevasses, which might stop the cars on the Jackson Railroad for forty-six miles, as those on the Opelousas road were by the Bell and Labranche crevasse. The Executive earnestly advises the repeal of the law which throws upon the State the expenses of criminal prosecutions.

The Governor earnestly favors the acquisition of Cuba.

THE NEW ORLEANS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.—The report of this institution to the Auditor of the State, in accordance with law, shows the total expenditures on account of the school, since its commencement in May, 1856, to be $68,713 45.; the total receipts, including $10,000 of the sum of $20,000 appropriated by the State, to be $38,102-95; leaving debt due by the school of $30,182 95.

The conditions on which the State appropriation was made were:

1st. That the Faculty should give lectures, free of charge, to one meritorious student from every parish in the State, during a period of ten years.

2d. That they should keep open a Free Dispensary for three days in each week, during a period of ten years.

3d. That the members of the Faculty should attend the Charity Hospital, if required, without charge.

The report asserts that the conditions have been complied with, that the institution is entitled to the balance of the $20,000, appropriated by the State, and suggests the propriety of an additional appropriation of $10,000 in order to relieve the institution of the pressure of a heavy debt. As to the part which the New Orleans School of Medicine has had in stimulating progress in medical instruction, the report says:

Let the events of the past two years say what the New Orleans School of Medicine has done towards giving our city her merited prominence as a seat of medical learning. Notwithstanding her superb buildings and equipment, derived from State munificence, the Medical Department of the University, after an existence of nearly twenty-five years, had never been able to attract a larger class than 225 students, until the New Orleans School of Medicine was established. Since that time the classes of both institutions have been annually increasing, and the number of matriculates in the two schools at this time is more than 450, or more than twice as many as the elder institution had ever attracted hither while occupying the field alone. It is not at all improbable that, in five years, the number of medical students in New Orleans will reach one thousand, provided these institutions be properly nurtured by the State, and sustained by their Faculties.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.—The *Courier* has a review of the report of the Insane Asylum, which it thus condenses:

There were remaining in the Asylum on the 31st of December, 1857, 125 patients—84 were admitted since that date, making the whole number treated during the year, 209. Of those, 32 were discharged recovered; 9 discharged or removed in an improved condition; 3 eloped; and 27 died, leaving 137 in the Asylum, December 31, 1857. 114 of the patients were supported at the expense of the State; 25 were paying patients, one was a slave and 10 free negroes. Three patients were from Mississippi, three from Arkansas and two from Texas.

The causes of death are given as follows:

Chronic Diarrhea, 15; apoplexy, 2; dysentery, 2; heart disease, 2; epilepsy, 1; general debility, 2; marasmus, 1; suicide, 1; phthisis pulmonis, 1; paralysis, 1. Four of those were under 20 years of age, eight under 30, seven under 40, five under 50, two under 60 and one over that age. 86 of these remaining in the Asylum are males, and 37 are females.

Of the 137 patients remaining, 67 are natives of the United States; the balance are foreigners by birth.

Since the establishment of the Asylum, 710 patients have been received from various sections of Louisiana, 453 of whom were from this parish.

Most of those discharged as recovered, were recent cases; a fact which shows the importance of placing those thus afflicted promptly under proper treatment.

The attendant physician calls attention to the necessity of relieving the Asylum of the care of idiotic or weak-minded persons, and also of helpless paupers, who are not proper subjects for an insane asylum.

The physician accompanies his report with some valuable observations upon the causes of insanity, in which he attaches great weight to intermarriages of blood relations as a prime cause of insanity.

The report also shows:

The appropriations asked for are—$21,000 for subsistence, and $5000 for repairs and improvements.

The Asylum farm and garden have furnished products of the value of $1841; there has also been made in the Asylum, mainly by the patients, clothing to the value of $1470.

A tabular report is given of the number of patients in twenty-two lunatic asylums in the United States, amounting to 4723, with the annual expenditure of each institution, amounting to $908,359. While this shows an average cost for each patient of $205 per annum, the average in our asylum is only $105, a fact that indicates the care and economy of those who control it.

THE CHARITY HOSPITAL.—during the past year the admissions into this noble institution were, 11,337; discharges, 8923; and deaths, 2270; remaining on the 1st instant, 641. Of the whole number admitted, 6568 were born in foreign countries, 1751 in the United States, and 18 unknown. There were 122 births, 18 being still-born. The expenses of the institution for the year were $70,845 67, and the receipts, including the balance previously on hand, $72,039 47. Though the amount actually disbursed in cash is as is above stated yet the Hospital owes considerable, and will have to pay next month $21,000. The institution is sustained chiefly by the tax on passengers, concerts, balls, etc., and State appropriation which, last year, was $22,000. The sources of revenue have very considerably fallen off within the past year. The tax on balls, etc., produced only $3525, and that on the theatres scarcely anything. The amount of the passenger tax yielded but $19,640, so that the Board asks from the Legislature at least $40,000, as absolutely indispensible to enable the Hospital to keep open doors for the sick destitute. The report of Judge Lea to the Legislature suggests that some permanent income be provided by taxation; and to this end that the fines imposed by the Recorders and the First District Court be appropriated to this purpose. The Legislature, we trust, will come promptly to its relief. *Bulletin.*

Dr. W. G. Austin is the Treasurer, and chief executive officer of the institution.

THE LOUISIANA PENITENTIARY.—According to the report of the clerk of this institution, the number of convicts remaining in the Penitentiary on the 31st of December, 1858, was 326. Of this number 78 were convicted of murder, 44 of manslaughter, 10 of attempts to kill and 20 for arson. During the past year 88 prisoners were received, and for the same time 88 were discharged on expiration of sentence; 3 were pardoned; 6 died, and 2 escaped. We learn from the report of the Board of Control that the net profits of the Penitentiary for the past year amounted to only $2574. That a larger sum was not realized is ascribed to the fact that no demand existed during the larger portion of the year for the product of the looms of the Penitentiary.

OVERFLOW IN THE REAR.—The burning of the second section draining-machine has caused the rear portion of the Second District, and a portion of the First, to be overflowed. From the Common-street shell-road, down the Bienville-road, and even further down, the whole country is flooded—the water coming up as high as Prieur-street. Unless this machine is speedily put in working order, great damage will be sustained by property-holders in that section.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY-EVENING, January 25, 1859.

THE following table exhibits the ruling prices in our Cotton marts this evening.

New Orleans Classification:		Good Middling	11¼@12¼
Inferior	6¾@ 7¾	Middling Fair	12¼@12¾
Ordinary	8¼@ 9¼	Fair	—@—
Good Ordinary	10¼@10¾	Good Fair	—@—
Low Middling	10¾@11¼	Good and Fine	—@—
Middling	11¼@12¾		

The following summary, copied from the New Orleans *Price Current*, of 21st inst., furnishes the annexed statement of the week's business: The week opened with rather more general activity than we had occasion to notice for some time past, as the business included somewhat more extended operations in several articles of Western Produce, besides a continued demand for Cotton, Sugar and Molasses. Within the past few days, however, the operations in Cotton have been somewhat checked by the full prices claimed, and an unfavorable assortment, besides which the tenor of the late European advices seems to have inclined buyers generally to await more full particulars.....On Wednesday four days later European advices were received, having been brought to New York by the steamer City of Washington, from Liverpool, 5th inst. The Cotton market is reported dull, though without material change in prices, some circulars still quoting Middling Orleans at 7d. while others note a decline of 1-16d. The Manchester advices were very favorable, but the public funds had been unfavorably affected by the position of affairs between Austria, Italy etc.....The river is 8 feet 6 inches below high-water mark.....Our semi-weekly report closed upon a good enquiry, though with transactions but to a moderate extent, as full prices were generally claimed, while the market presented but a poor assortment. The sales of the first three days of the week were 26,500 bales. On Wednesday the market opened within moderate enquiry, and the tenor of the City of Washington's advices, received in the forenoon, not being of a character to aid the demand barely 4000 were disposed of. The next two days, buyers waiting further European advices, but little business was done, and the sales scarcely reached 5,500 bales, making a total for the week of 36,000 bales. In prices we have no marked change to notice within the past few days, and repeat the quotations given in our last report. We may remark, however, that the comparative scarcity of *clean* Cottons, causing from Strict Middling up, compels buyers to pay very full prices for them, while the abundance of the lower grades makes the market easy for those who are disposed to purchase mixed lots, especially those running low down into the dirty orderies, which are exceedingly dimunished, with an accumulating stock. Total receipts of the week 56,528 bales.

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to about 11,000 hhds.; we quote for inferior and refining, 4@5; common to good common, 5¼@5½; fair to fully fair, 5¾@6¼; prime to choice, 6¾@7¾; centrifugal and clarified, 7@8; Refined, 9¼@— ₱ lb.

MOLASSES.—The sales of the week are about 15,500 bbls; the quotations being for inferior and fermenting, 29@31; prime to choice, 32@33; hf-bbls. 34@36c ₱ gallon.

TOBACCO.—Is quoted for Lugs, planters, 5@5½; Leaf, inferior to common, 0@6½, fair, 7@7½, fine, 8@8½, choice heavy and light, 9@10c ₱ lb.

FLOUR.—The sales of the week have reached about 24,000 bbls. at $4 70@4 75 for unbranded; $5 25 for superfine; $5 50@5 60 for extra; and $6 75 for good to choice extra.

GRAIN.—The supply of Corn offering has increased, with a dull market—prices ranging from $1 00@$1 10 ₱ bushel for yellow and white. Oats sell at 75@70 and 70c ₱ bushel, for good to prime old St. Louis.

PORK.—The transactions in Mess have been at $18@18 25, and rumps at $13 ₱ bbl.

BEEF.—The market is very dull at $11 for Mess, and $8 ₱ bbl for Prime.

BACON.—Sales at for shoulders 7@7¼, ribbed sides 9@9¼, clear sides 9¾@10c¼, and sugar-cured hams at 12½c ₱ lb.

LARD.—We quote at 10@10¾, for inferior to good No. 1, 11¼@11¾ for prime, and 12½c. ₱ lb in kegs.

BUTTER.—Western, 0@13½; Roll, 10@20c ₱ lb.

COFFEE.—We quote 10¾@11c for fair, 11¼ for good fair, 11¾ for prime.

LIVE STOCK.—The supply is ample, and the market easy. We quote: Beef—Western, 7@10c, Texas, $13@40, according to quality; calves and yearlings, $6@18; Hogs 7½@8c ₱ lb; Sheep $3@6; Cows $30@85 ₱ head.

Marriages.

"It is not good for man to be alone."

Married on the 16th inst. in the Methodist Church, Greenville, Mississippi, by Rev. E. F. MULLINS, Mr. WM. T. ASHFORD to Miss MARY I. HANEY.

On the 20th ult. at the residence of J. B. Brown, by the Rev. W. B. Adams, I. W. MCCREARY to Mrs. N. J. BROWN, all of Jackson county, Florida.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. W. B. Adams, Mr. WM. HAVIES of Gadsden county, Florida, to Miss XANTIPPA WOON of Washington county, Florida.

Special Notices.

Shreveport District—Louisiana Conference—First Round Quarterly Meetings, 1859.

February—5 and 6, Mansfield and Pleasant Hill Circuit, at Pleasant Hill; 12 and 13, Natchitoches and Aanscoco circuits, at Natchitoches; 19 and 20, Red River circuit, at Springville; 26 and 27, Lake Station circuit at L. Chapel.

March—5 and 6, Grand Cane Circuit, at Boyd's Mills; 12 and 13, Caddo circuit, at Greenwood; 19 and 20, Shreveport station.

J. PIPES, P. E.

Vicksburg District—Mississippi Conference—First Round Quarterly Meetings, 1859.

January—29 and 30, Vicksburg, at Vicksburg.

February—5 and 6, Jackson, at Jackson; 12 and 13, Brandon Circuit, Brandon; 19 and 20, Union Circuit, Trenton.

March 5 and 6, Raymond and Spring Ridge, at Raymond; 12 and 13 Clinton Circuit, at Brownsville; 26 and 27, Warren Circuit, at Porter's Chapel.

April—2 and 3, North Warren Circuit, at Featherston's Chapel.

Bethesda, Jan. 4, 1859. L. PEARCE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

CERTIFICATES OF THE UNIVERSAL SUCCESS OF THESE MACHINES in this State have been published, and of

OVER 500 SOLD IN THIS REGION,

The undersigned is not aware that any is out of repair.

SINGER'S FAMILY AND PLANTATION MACHINE combined, cannot be excelled for fine work, and sews with equal facility a leather trace, and is WARRANTED THREE YEARS, even in the charge of negroes.

SEWING MACHINE PREMIUMS.

The fact that the American Institute, and many leading State Fairs have at different times awarded the FIRST PREMIUM to the Avery Sewing Machine, and to other worthless Sewing Machines, when in competition with all the best Sewing Machines, proves that the decision of a Committee of Examiners is no evidence of the superiority of a Sewing Machine. For this reason, I. M. Singer & Co. have not recently contended for the Premium at a Fair, nor have they authorized their agents to do so, but in a very few instances the agents have exhibited the Machines and have been successful.

The First Premium of the State of New York

WAS

AWARDED TO SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE,

At the State Fair in Syracuse,

IN OCTOBER, 1858.

There has not been a State Fair in Albany for five years. The FIRST PREMIUM was also awarded to Singer's Machine at the late Fair at Memphis, Tennessee.

The FIRST PREMIUMS awarded to Singer's Machine at the American Institute, at the Exposition Universal in Paris, and the leading Mechanical Associations in the United States, are on exhibition at 38 Camp street.

Mention is not made of these Premiums as evidence of the superiority of the Singer Machine, but to prevent the public from being deceived by the false statements of the agents of other machines.

The ONLY RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF THE SUCCESS of Sewing Machines is the CERTIFICATES OF THOSE WHO USE THEM.

WALTER BENNETT, AGENT,

ja10 33 CAMP STREET.

JOHN C. BULL, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 7 Pine street, Saint Louis, Missouri.

☞ Agent for the sale of BLAINE'S POWER-LOOM BAGGING and BALE ROPE. ☜

ja19-3m

B. D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana.

ja10

MEDICAL CARD.—W. BODENHAMER, M. D., of New Orleans, will, as usual, devote his exclusive attention to the Medical and Surgical treatment of Chronic Diseases, especially those of the Lower Bowel—such as Piles, Constipation, Fistula, Fissure, Falling of the Bowel, Stricture of the Bowel, Ulceration of the Bowel, etc., etc.

His office is at 137 Canal street, (*Crescent City Bank-building*) upstairs, third door—where he may be consulted daily, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 4 o'clock, P. M.

His residence is at the St. Charles Hotel.

☞ He will visit Patients in any part of the city, if required. ☜

ja19-3t

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST LIGHT YET—MADE from Kitchen-grease or common Lard.

—The justly celebrated FRANKLIN SMOKE CONSUMING, PORTABLE LAMP, made in this city. This Lamp produces, from the poorest quality of Oil or Grease, as much light as a medium SOLAR, at one-quarter the cost, boiling less than a half pint and burns ten hours or more, producing a beautiful light, pleasant even to weak eyes, requiring but little cleaning, and only coarse cotton flannel for wicks.

Price, $1 50 each. A liberal discount to those who buy by the dozen. ARTEMON HILL, SOLE AGENT

ja10 28 Camp street, New Orleans.

THE GREAT COAL-OIL LAMP—FOR SAFETY, economy and convenience—is superior to any Lamp in use for reading, writing or sewing, giving a SOFT, STEADY and CLEAR LIGHT.

The subscriber will keep on hand a large variety of these LAMPS, adapted from the parlor to the kitchen; also, the REFINED COAL OIL, CANS, SHADES, WICKS and CHIMNEYS.

He has also the celebrated NON-EXPLOSIVE CAMPHENE and SPIRIT GAS LAMPS and LANTERNS, warranted perfectly safe from accident, when used with the Safety-can.

These Lamps are the best in use, for lighting churches, halls, saloons, etc.

Camphene and Spirit-gas by the barrel or gallon; Rosin oil, for lubricating, by the barrel or gallon—manufactured by the Southern Oil Company at Mobile.

The Subscriber is authorized to sell the superior MACHINERY OIL, Manufactured by the Southern Oil Company, which as a lubricator, excels any other oil in use—for sale by the gallon or barrel.

ja19 ARTEMON HILL, 28 Camp st, New Orleans.

F. W. OBER—DEALER IN NORTHERN AND WESTERN Produce, ☞ Fresh Goshen Butter, in small packages, suitable for families, constantly on hand.

New Orleans, January 12, 1858. No. 61 POYDRAS STREET.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—A LADY ASSISTANT, qualified to Teach the Higher Branches of English Education, and especially the Ornamental, can, if properly vouched for, receive a position in the Female Department of Waverly Institute. None need apply unless satisfactory references can be given. The society is as polite and refined as can be found anywhere.

Address COL. JOHN HILL, *President Board of Trustees*, Waverly, Walker county, Texas.

November 18th, 1858. ja5-tf

WATKINS & HOMAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, cornices, and Curtain Materials, No. 30 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

MR HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PARTner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders, from our large and well-selected Stock of GROCERIES, PRODUCE, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants,

COOPER & NEIBERT,

New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858. 27 and 29 Common st.

W. COOPER. J. C. NEIBERT. H. LUCAS.

COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Nos. 27 and 29 Common street, New Orleans.

PH. P. WERLEIN, PUBLISHER AND DEALER IN Sheet Music and Music Books. Dealers will be supplied at the regular Board of Trade prices. The PIANO FORTES are of the best manufacture, and sold at Eastern prices. MELODEONS of the celebrated George A. Prince & Co.'s "the best in the world," (Home Journal,) at wholesale and retail. PIANOS, VIOLINS, GUITARS, and all other Instruments tuned and repaired.

Call at the Music Store, No. 5 Camp street. PH. P. WERLEIN.

NEW ENTERPRISE IN THE SOUTH.—MEDICAL Hall for sale, at Crystal Springs, Mississippi, 150 miles above the city, on the Great Northern Railroad, in a well populated county, and in a growing village. The house is two stories high, with four rooms for storage, and is supplied with a large fresh stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumeries and Extracts. House, Lot and Stock will be sold together, on good terms. The only drug-store in the place. For further particulars, address J. M. TRUITER, M. D.,

d1-3m In charge, at Crystal Springs, Mississippi.

PHRENOLOGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE, at Crystal Springs, Miss., 150 miles above New Orleans, on the Great Northern Rail. After having spent twelve years in visiting the cities, towns and Library Institutions, in the United States and in many parts of Europe—lecturing and collecting Specimens, to illustrate and demonstrate the science in all its branches—the subscriber is pleased to announce that he has fitted up a Lecture-hall, where he will give regular Series of Lectures, teaching the practical science in Physiology, Phrenology, the Temperaments, and Physiognomy, all commencing with the perfect science. Teaching his students to become *practical*, by the assistance of plates, drawings, paintings, casts of great and remarkable heads, and a good Library of Phrenological and Scientific Books, will be at the disposal of the students free of charge. The Lectures will commence on the 1st of February, 1859, and continue, every other day, for thirty days—which will constitute a full course. These courses of lectures will continue during the year. Tuition, for one course, Thirty Dollars—half of which will be required in advances. Good board can be had for $12 per month. For further particulars address [41-3m] J. M. TROTTER, M. D.

New Orleans Branch OF THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $600,000.....SURPLUS OVER $250,000.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.

A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice President.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

Policies issued by this Company against Loss and Damage by Fire, and the Risks of Inland Navigation, on application to

R. W. & R. P. RAYNE, Agents, 28 Camp street, New Orleans.

Hartford

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

"Suffer the Little Children to come unto Me."

Piermont Valley, Nov. 21, 1858.

Mr. Editor: If you think the enclosed rhyme worthy of a place, please give it a place in the "Children's Column" of your excellent paper.

This little sister was walking with her teacher one day, when she made the reply to his question, which he thinks should be carefully treasured in better verse.

A. E. H.

MITTIE'S LOVE.

"God and my mother best."

A tender child of Dixie, with eloquent eyes,
As deeply blue as our Southern skies—
Rosy her lips, and her smile as gay,
As the sunbeams bright on a summer day,
Her laugh full of music, her form full of grace,
And happiness lends its sweet charms to her face,
Her heart is as light and as free from care,
As fleecy is the inhabitants of air.

One day little Mittie was bounding along,
Her glad voice singing, like mock-bird's song,
Her silken curls waved in the soft summer air,
A gem of her dressed or a vision more fair?
I spoke then in jest to the little maid,
"Whom do you love, Miss Mattie?" I said,
"Most of all, good," the maiden reply;
"But God and my mother the best love I."

A. W. S.

A MISSAID LETTER.

Elmira, June 1858.

My Dear David: From which I owed you a letter, but could not find time to fill it out, from the constant sight-seeing and other obligations. But nevertheless my mind was in anticipation of the classical objects which would interest you in your collegiate course of studies, and throw a charm around them, and give a fresh impetus to your pursuit of knowledge in the vast field which is opening before you of science and literature.

To look upon the magnificent ruins of that once beautiful city of Athens, like a gem from the Ocean, of purity and splendor, which once gave laws to literature, and the fine arts—and see the relics of those gorgeous temples, still lingering in the perfection of architectural beauty and [illegible] of years have rolled over them, leaves an impression upon the mind of the [illegible] which the wide world still acknowledges has never been surpassed.

Mr. Athens, the Eye of Greece, Mother of Art
[illegible]

[illegible] proeminent, though now desolate; yet there [illegible] clad with its natural beauties, as when [illegible] Poets caught their inspiration upon its [illegible], or quaffed the purest of Helicon's clear stream. The air is as pure as when the eloquence of Demosthenes was [illegible] its undulating breezes.

[illegible] I should like to have stood with you upon [illegible] hills to look around upon the magnificent pros-

See the Olive grove
[illegible] where the little Bird,
[illegible] their warbling song the summer long,
[illegible] hill, the vapor, with the sound
Of the [illegible] waters of Ilyssus roll
[illegible] "There Ilissus rolls
[illegible] within its walls."

We would be surprised to see the dry bed of that famous river, looking now as if it could never have been [illegible] of poetic and imagery, of genius the most [illegible] in the world. But there it was before our eyes, [illegible] angelic temple of Jupiter Olympus, whose [illegible] stands in stately grandeur, models of elo- [illegible] beauty for ages still to come, to admire the [illegible] and splendor of their de- [illegible] walked beneath the sculptured architrave, [illegible] and resolved with the breath of flowers, which [illegible] their native beauty and wildness crept along the [illegible] pavement, and wreathed the crumbling pedestals [illegible] lofty columns with their lovely petals, while the [illegible] breeze crept along, and in its dying cadence chaunted a mournful requiem over departed greatness.

The thought of the glory, of such a temple, where the light of [illegible] shone radiant with intellectual beauty, and where thousands assembled capable of appreciating the [illegible] of art which surrounded them, placing them [illegible] all nations, the earth by their intelligence and [illegible] cultivation, with a language so polished and re- [illegible] the most fastidious would detect the least [illegible] in its elegant idiom.

It would [illegible] to the lovers of Greece acquiring a purity [illegible] resembling the original, more [illegible] taught in the present day in the most re- [illegible] University of the world; and, we were informed, [illegible] there from various portions of the earth [illegible]

The [illegible] Greeks, it is said, evince a great thirst for knowledge and are quick to learn. The boys have an early [illegible] development, but there is no profes- [illegible] talents.

[illegible] acts like an incubus upon their [illegible]

I should like you to have looked upon [illegible] genius, bursting upon the [illegible] their relics! and stood upon [illegible] where Demosthenes addressed the po- [illegible] the Athenians, and chained them by his ap- [illegible] and walked in the academic schools [illegible] Socrates, where multitudes once listened to [illegible] The Valley is still blest with perpetual [illegible] olive throws its soft shadows over its [illegible] fragrant with the pearl, while the bold out- [illegible] rounding hills, swell upon its ambient air [illegible] reflecting the light of heaven upon [illegible] lovely forms of poetic beauty in those charming soil- [illegible] of [illegible] inspiration.

[illegible] the youth of our own loved country! [illegible] encourage and inspire them with a love of [illegible] and intellectual elevation. Every object of [illegible] within their grasp, and the wide field is open [illegible] to the highest offices of state. But the love [illegible] of knowledge alone is its own reward, and will amply re- [illegible] all efforts to acquire it.

[illegible] ruins of Athens are few, but those few wreathed [illegible] and architectural beauty, and like [illegible] eloquence, stand monuments of un- [illegible] while time shall last.

[illegible] love of Grecian literature, will be inspired by [illegible] with its country, poets, philosophers, orators and [illegible] while you are young.

S. B. Thomas.

LETTER FROM A LITTLE BOY.

Dear Mr. Editor: I have just read to me the "Children's Column," and was so much pleased, I thought I would get her to write you a little letter for me. I am a little boy, but I can spell some. I am a little [illegible] years old; I have no brothers or sisters. My [illegible] Jemmy Lee, is gone to live with God and [illegible] I try to be a good boy, so that when I die I will go to God too. I have no good grandmamma to [illegible] me now. She is with the angels too. But I have [illegible] several times. He is very old [illegible] I love him my grandpapa's—he is [illegible] His name is Christian. I was named [illegible] I hope to grow up a good man and prove a [illegible] I hang up my leg at Christmas, and [illegible] filled it almost full of nice things, apples, [illegible] candies and some nice cakes. I think [illegible] a good sock. Santa Claus was so [illegible] that most used you a copy, it is too funny. [illegible] but sometimes tells me all the story of the [illegible] to me the story of the [illegible] he loves little children, and [illegible] them very much, and I will be a minister when I get to be a [illegible] and when papa is [illegible] children to be kind to their [illegible] pushed to be cross; and then [illegible] a brother or sister. I [illegible] Christmas to see [illegible] like you. Ma can [illegible] that I have written [illegible] in your [illegible]

Mary A. Rooter.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

"Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee."

From a Young Lady in Kentucky.

The following letter is beautiful in penmanship, pleasant to read, and brings before the fancy the vision of a beautiful face. As to Magazines, the Home Circle first. *Harper* is worth forty of *Peterson*. Send us the "Bible Questions."

Walnut Grove, Caldwell Co., Ky., Dec. 28, 1858.

Dear Mr. Gillespie:—Allow me to say a few words about your charming paper. Every Saturday night we send to the office for it; and oh! with what avidity do we read it. I would rather, far, read it than the *Ledger* or *Peterson*; because it contains something worth reading.

Which, Mr. Editor, of the two magazines, *Peterson's* or *Harper's*, do you consider the best for young ladies to read?

I do wish so much that you could spare room in your paper for some "Bible Questions." There is nothing I delight in more than to search the answers. If I can get some subscribers for the *Advocate*, I will send their names, (and money too.)

Pardon this intrusion on your time, and consider me as ever your friend.

Lulie Benton.

In Anecdote of Webster.

"The private path, the secret acts of man,
If noble, far the noblest of their lives."

Mr. Webster was fortunate in those nearest relations which develop, feed, and make the soul glad all its days. A father of the true Puritan stock, strong in resolution, firm in purpose, but loving and tender in disposition, his name was never mentioned by his distinguished son but with a gush of deep emotion. His mother was the worthy wife of such a husband.

Mr. Webster married the woman he loved, and the twenty years which he lived with her brought him to the meridian of his greatness. An anecdote is current on this subject, which is not recorded in his books. Mr. Webster was becoming intimate with Miss Grace Fletcher, when the skein of silk getting into a knot Mr. Webster assisted in unravelling the snarl—then looking up to Miss Grace, he said: "We have untied a knot, don't you think we could tie one?"—Grace was a little embarrassed, said not a word, but in the course of a few minutes, she tied a knot in a piece of tape and handed it to Mr. Webster. This piece of tape, the thread of his domestic joys, was found after the death of Mr. Webster, preserved as one of his most precious relics.

Important to Housekeepers.

How to keep Meat from spoiling.—At this season of the year when persons are putting up their meat, it frequently happens that a sudden change in the weather, or other causes, gives a tendency to the meat to become tainted. This may be completely remedied by taking a quart of water and pouring into it two or three tablespoonsfull of Darby's Prophylactic Fluid, which may be had at any drug store, and then, after washing the meat in pure water, wash the affected parts with the prepartion well. After using the fluid *thoroughly*, the meat must be again rinsed in pure cold water. If the meat is badly tainted, a larger quantity of the fluid to the same quantity of water should be used.

To housekeepers this information will be very valuable for more purposes than to prevent their meat from spoiling. It will apply to removing the rancidity from butter and lard, with the same result, taking pains to have the fluid come in contact with every portion of the tainted article. We have frequently tried this simple plan ourselves, and known others to try it, and have never known it to fail. It entirely removes all bad odor, and renders the meat as sweet and solid as ever it was.

HUMOROUS.

Oriental Wit.

A young man going on a journey entrusted a hundred *denars* to an old man. When he came back, the old man denied having had any money deposited with him, and he was had up before the Khazee.

"Where were you, young man, when you delivered this money?"

"Under a tree."

"Take my seal and summon the tree," said the Judge. "Go, young man, and tell the tree to come hither, and the tree will obey when you show it my seal."

The young man went in wonder. After he had been gone for some time, the khazee said to the old man:

"He is long—do you think he has got there yet?"

"No," said the old man, "it is at some distance; he has not got there yet?"

"How knowest thou, old man," cried the khazee, "where that tree is?"

The young man returned, and said the tree would not come.

"He has been here, young man, and given his evidence, the money is thine."

A Smart Boy.

"George, what does C A T spell?"

"Don' know, sir."

"What does your mother keep to catch mice?"

"Trap, sir."

"No, no, what animal is very fond of milk?"

"A baby, sir."

"You dance, what was it scratched your sister's face?"

"My nails, sir."

"I am out of patience. There, do you see that animal on the fence?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then tell me what C-a-t spells?"

"Kitten, sir."

This may be old, but we clip it on account of a remark it elicited from a legal friend of ours. "That boy," said he, "if he lives, will make a splendid witness."

Good.

During a recent trial at Auburn, the following occurred to vary the monotony of the proceedings.

Among the witnesses was one, as verdant a specimen of humanity as one would wish to meet with. After a severe cross-examination, the counsel for the Government paused and then putting on a look of severity, and an ominous shake of the head, exclaimed:

"Mr. Witness, has not an effort been made to induce you to tell a different story?"

"A different story from I have told, sir?"

"That is what I mean."

"Yes, sir; several persons have tried to get me to tell a differeot story from what I have told, but they couldo't.

"Now, sir, upon your oath, I wish to know who those persons are."

"Weal, I guess you've tried 'bout as hard as any of them."

The witness was dismissed, while judge, jury and spectators indulged in a hearty laugh.

Good Story.

The following story is told of Jemmy Maher, who has so long been the gardener of the Presidential mansion in Washington: The President had heard rumors that Jemmy was accustomed to get drunk, and be uncivil to the visitors at the White House; so one bright morning he summoned him into his presence, to receive his dismissal. "Jemmy," said the President, "I hear bad stories about you. It is said you are constantly drunk and uncivil to visitors." Jemmy was puzzled for a reply—at last he said: "Mr. President, be dad, I hear much worse stories about you, but do you think I believe them? No, by the powers, I know they are lies."

Unfortunate.

One of our leading Presbyterian clergymen, while visiting a brother minister at Patterson on Tuesday last, for the purpose of officiating in his pulpit on that evening, had his overcoat and shawl stolen from the hall of the residence of his fellow-preacher, while the family were partaking of their evening meal. In the pocket of the coat were four sermons—one of which the gentleman designed delivering on that evening—but having lost them he was obliged to speak extemporaneously, and, of course, under a disadvantage. It is hoped that the thief will read the discourses, and so profit by them as to hereafter obtain his clothing in a more honest manner. [*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

MISSIONARY TREASURER'S REPORT—ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—*Continued from First Page.*

E. J. Hamill, Treasurer, in *Account with the Alabama Conference Missionary Society*, 1858.

for India mission, balance for Home mission)	90 00
Brush Creek—by Rev D. H. Smith	80 00
Gaston—by Rev. S. J. Kelly, [of which paid by Master Thomas De Loach, $2 15]	76 05
Noxubee—by Rev. L Maslngalo	75 00
Roanoke—by Rev J M Towles	72 55
Jones Valley—by Rev. F Walker	71 00
Mount Pleasant—by Rev. R Y Rew	68 75
Centerville—by Rev. T F Green	65 00
Cedar Creek—by Rev T Moody	62 50
Abberville—Rev. T L Dansler	50 00
Jackson—by Rev. M M Graham. [Mrs Mary J W Russ, life member.]	55 00
Greene—by Rev E C Hardy	54 00
Greenwood—by Rev. J M Campbell [Mrs. Merritt, life member.]	53 00
Tallasee—by Rev. J W Glenn	52 00
Black Bend—by Rev. Anson West	50 00
Hollywood and Fish River—by Rev. T Mangum	50 00
Pascagoula—by Rev. Wm A Montgomery	50 00
Enterprise—by Rev J E Newman	50 00
Miltonville—by Rev. J T Heard	50 00
Butler—by Rev. W S Wingfield	40 00
Jacksonville—by Rev. U Williams	45 50
Perryville—by Rev E T Nubors	45 25
White Plains—by Rev G J Mason	41 20
Mount Zion—by Rev E T Norton	40 00
Tallapoosa—by Rev R J Sampler	40 00
Argus—by Rev J T Curry, [five of it from blacks]	39 20
Russell—by Rev. R R Dickinson	34 50
Greenville—by Rev J W Hightower	28 50
Grove Hill—by Rev Wm H Carter, Paid to Galnestown mission.....12 00 Paid into Treasury.....14 00—	26 00
Gadsden—by Rev M C Turrentine	27 00
Pleasant Hill—by Rev W H McDaniel	25 25
Village—by Rev D S McDonald	25 00
Sepulga—by Rev A S Dickinson	22 50
Troy—by Rev B D Gale	20 60
Geneva—by Rev R D Carver	19 00
St. Stephens—by Rev W A Sampey	15 00
Hillabee—by Rev W D Matthews	15 00
Lebanon—by Rev J J Pickett	15 00
Murphrees Valley—by Rev N H Self	12 00
Centre—by Rev R Scales	7 20
Woodville—by Rev J W Solomon	6 75
Black Oak—by Rev E B McClelland	5 00
Jasper—by Rev E Nicholson	4 85
Elba—by Rev W B Dennis	4 00
Blountsville, Ocean Springs, Scottsville and Cross Plains. From the above four circuits, the grand total in all	8 50
Moscow—by the unmelesa preacher	50
Total from Circuits	$11,840 31

FROM MISSIONS.

	P'd on work.	P'd in Trsa.
State-street Col'd-mission, by Rev A McBride	1,000 00	
Arcola Col'd-mission, by Rev John Williamson	600 00	
Dayton Col'd-mission, by Rev J C Huckabee	550 00	
Montgomery Col'd-mission, by Rev B S Williams	540 00	
Big Swamp Col'd-mission, by Rev Asa Skinner	534 00	
Villula Col'd-mission, by Rev J W Jordan	512 00	
Channenuggee Col'd-mission, by Rev W B Adams	500 00	
Glennville Col'd-mission, by Rev F H Wardlaw [Twenty-six of it from blacks.]	450 00	
Oahawba Col'd-mission, by Rev G Garrett	435 00	
Prairie Creek Col'd-mission, by Rev J W McCaan	430 00	
Milton and Yellow River mission, by Rev J B Rabb	400 00	
Catoma Col'd-mission, by Rev J W Brown, paid on the work.....366 00 Paid into Treasury.....26 00		26 00
Prairie Bluff Col'd-mission, by Rev James Beverly	370 00	
Plymouth Col'd-mission, by Rev T J Koger [Of which $11 from blacks]	301 00	
Pensacola White-mission, by Rev D M Hudeon	350 00	
Plum Creek Cold'd-mission, by Rev E Calloway	340 00	
German Creek Col'd-mission, by Rev J J Hutchinson	300 00	
McGower Col'd-mission, by Rev T J Koger	260 00	
German White-mission, by Rev C Quellmallz	230 05	
Barbour Col'd-mission, by Rev S F Pilley, paid on the work.....180 00 Paid into Treasury.....50 00		
Shelby Coal-mining mission, by Rev J W Starr	227 00	
Greensboro' Col'd-mission, by Rev J J Hutchinson	200 00	
Little Zion Col'd-mission, by Rev A Aduma	200 78	
Andrew Col'd-mission, by Rev J W Rush	165 00	
Mauvilla mission, by Rev J T Heard	160 00	
Perote Col'd-mission, by Rev S F Pilley	155 45	
Eutaw Col'd-mission, by Rev J M Patton	150 00	
Pleasant Hill Col'd-mission, by Rev P H MaCrary	125 00	
Camden Col'd-mission, by Rev E Hearn	111 35	
Wewokaville and Marble Valley mission by Rev E McMeans	107 00	
Arbacoochie mission, by Rev W D Matthews	106 00	
Willow Pond Col'd-mission, by Rev T Y Ramsey	100 00	
Pikeville mission, by Rev J M Gano	74 40	
Warrior River mission, by Rev R Nicholson	71 35	
Hancock mission, by Rev C L Dobbs	62 65	
Otho Col'd-mission, by Rev L Patterson	55 00	
Cahawba River White-mission, by Rev J J Hutchinson	48 70	
Little River mission, by Rev B L Selman, paid on the work.....28 00 Paid into Treasury by C Strider.....12 60		
Coosa mission, by Rev W N Wilson	30 00	
Dadeville mission, by Rev B F Blow	16 00	
	$10,704 93	195 60
Total from Missions		$10,900 53

OBITUARIES.

"Let me die the death of the Righteous."

MRS. ELIZABETH, wife of Rev. W. C. Mathews, died in her 33d year, on Christmas eve last, in Choctaw county, Mississippi. She embraced religion, and joined the Methodist Church in early life. From that time until the day of her death, she was an exemplary Christian and devoted follower of that "precious Jesus" whose name she loved so well to speak, and whose goodness to praise, when her soul was filled with His heavenly love. On that beautiful evening, just as the sun went down, her happy, precious soul left its sick tenement of clay, for climes where the sun never sets and where death never comes. We love thee, sweet sister; but, we will not grieve after thee; we only hope to go where thou hast gone. All is well with thee; but, alas, that little cottage in which a few days ago all was peace and gladness, is overshadowed now in gloom—an affectionate mother, a kind wife, is gone; gone, forever. A deeply afflicted husband and eight little children, are left to mourn their loss.

W. H. Crawford.

CULLINAS HANNAH, was borne in Blount county, Tennessee, September 9, 1797. In 1826, he was happily converted to the Christian religion and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church; of which he lived a consistent member until God took him from the Church Militant to the Church Triumphant. At an early age he married and emigrated to Pickens county, Alabama, and was one of Pickens' oldest and best citizens. Near the close of November last, he received an injury from a fall, while attending to some business about his cotton screw; and, after lingering 19 days from the effects of that fall, he departed this life in great peace, December 14, 1858, in the 61st year of his age, shouting Glory to God. Thus passed away from the scenes of this life, brother Hannah, a man of faith and Christian piety, leaving a wife, 14 children and a large circle of relations and friends to mourn his loss. As a citizen, brother Hannah, was quiet, neighborly, and ever the supporter of the public order and public morals. As a husband and father, he was kind and affectionate. As a man he was honored and respected, and dying, he gave earth for heaven. May we, also be ready.

A. J. Coleman.

MRS. MARY ANN C., wife of James G. Ussery, in her fortieth year, died in Greeo county, Alahama, on the 28th of December 1859. The deceased was a daughter of John and Elizabeth Fleet—was born in Halifax county Virginia, where she was raised, and where she married in October 1838; in 1840 she left her native country, and moved to Hardimon county Tennessee. Two years after she came to this country, in which she remained with the exception of two years (in Tuskalnosa) up to the day of her death. At the age of about 17 years she was awakened to a sense of being a sinner—and by repentance toward God and the exercise of faith in Jesus, she was adopted into the family of the Elect of God's children, shortly after which she joined the Methodist Episcopal Church at New Hope in her native country, in which she remained an acceptable and orderly member until called from works to her reward. She has left a husband, two children, and a large circle of friends to weep over her decease. But why weep? for while they mourn and sorrow she exults and rejoices, being redeemed—and fully beyond their reach—and above the ravages of time, and chance, and change.

I. G. Smith.

JOSEPH BARKSDALE, departed this life in great peace, in Holmes county, Mississippi, on the 27th of November 1858. Brother Barksdale was born in Georgia in 1802, and moved to this State at an early date; obtained religion some twenty years ago, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and lived a devoted follower of Christ. At all times brother Barksdale desired to let his light shine, that others seeing his good works might be constructed to glorify his Heavenly Father. All that know him respected and loved him. Although he was the subject of great afflictions for many years, yet he did not murmur. He endured all, as seeing Him that is invisible. As a Christian he was humble and devoted, in his disposition he seemed to feel that he felt himself the least of all. As a neighbor he was kind and charitable. As a citizen he was peaceful and patriotic. In his hours of greatest suffering, the grace of God was sufficient. The religion which had so long been his solace sustained him when the final trial came. When told that he must die, no dread alarms terrified his soul. Calling his wife and children around him like the patriarch of old, he gave to each his parting blessing. Thus died a beloved husband, an affectionate father and kind brother—in the full triumph of a living faith—in the 57th year of his age. He leaves a disconsolate wife and nine children with many friends to mourn his loss. But we sorrow not as those who have no hope. Our loss is his eternal gain, who can sincerely say let us die the death of the righteous and let our last end be like his.

James G. Carlisle.

WILLIAM YARBOROUGH, Sen., died on the 2d of January, 1859, at his residence on Pearl river, Marion county, Mississippi. Brother Yarborough was born on the 19th of April, 1788. When a child his father emigrated from South Carolina to Georgia where he lived there until he was grown and married. He married Rebecca Clark in 1812; in 1818 he removed to Marion county, Mississippi. In 1826, or about that time, he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and embraced religion. He lived and died a Methodist. He had for a year or two been a sufferer, and was confined to his bed several weeks before his death; and oh, the intense suffering of those long days of his illness, time will never erase from the memory of those who were with him while he was confined; but he bore it all patiently. He often talked to his friends and wife about dying; and bade them prepare for death; he died in the full triumph of faith, and was carried away to the glory land. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, they rest from their labor, and their works do follow them. The Lord bless his disconsolate, and deeply afflicted wife.

H. T. Lewis, P. C.

DR. JOHN A. WHETSTONE died at his residence, Ashburn, near Bastrop, Morehouse Parish, La., December 0th, 1858, aged 55 years. He was born in Orangeburg District, S. C., and removed to Alabama with his parents, and graduated in the Medical School of New York in 1824. He was engaged in a large practice in Autauga county, Ala., for many years; and removed to this parish in 1853. He had been a member of the Church and a professor of religion for many years. For several years he had license to preach, and stood fair in the estimation of his brethren of the quarterly conference. Dr. Whetstone was no ordinary man. He made his mark in every community in which he lived. His loss will be severely felt in this community and parish, which need the aid of ardent and energetic minds to build up their interests and carry out their enterprises of usefulness. In his feelings he was remarkably charitable. He never spoke ill of nay one. Before the fatal relapse which marked his illness, he told his wife that he had strictly scrutinized his condition, and he believed if God should call him away, he should be ready for the summons. The attendance on his funeral was the largest ever known in this country. The Masons of several Lodges turned out, and did worthy honors to their deceased and distinguished brother. He leaves a large family to deplore his loss. May the God of the widow, and the father of the fatherless, be their protector and friend!

H. B. Price.

JOHN W. ALLEN, of Russell county, Alabama, died at his residence last Sabbath evening, January 2d, 1859, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. For about twelve months he has been affected with a malignant tumor on the neck; which, in connection with diseased liver and kidneys, from which he suffered for a number of years, caused his death. For two weeks previous to his death, his brain and organs of speech were paralyzed—thus he was rendered insensible to his sufferings; and we, his friends, desired the glorious testimonies of the bright immortality into which his spirit was ushering; unconscious, not permitted to give testimony to that trying hour, of victory over death; yet, his godly life, the pure Christian principles which ever marked his paths, give unmistakable assurance of his perfect triumph and safety in that eternal kingdom of happiness, provided for the righteous. He was a man of "clean hands and a pure heart, who lifted not his soul up to vanity." Christian humility dwelt on his brow. He was a Christian all his life. The good of others was ever his aim. The poor and afflicted in him ever had a good friend. All movements for doing good, disseminating Christianity, shared liberally of his means. He had more than ordinary intellect, yet no confidence in self—his trust was ever in God. In consequence of feeble health all his life, he was denied extended action; yet few have lived who so invariably impressed upon the minds of all with whom he came in contact the truths of Christianity and their great importance. To suffer God's will was his destiny. O, that we might all learn this! and have no other aim save its accomplishment. How fleeting time—life, a few years. My grandfather—my father—and now, my uncle.

A. W. Allen.

A HAPPY DEATH.

MRS. CAROLINE B. GROCE, consort of Dr. B. W. Groce, at the residence of her husband in Talladega county, Alabama, fell asleep, sweetly reposing in the arms of her Savior, Wednesday, 9 oclock, A. M., 22d December, 1858. She obtained religion some seventeen months previous to her death, evincing in life that faith in God, "which sweetly works by love, and purifies the heart;" enabling her to rejoice amid the wasting of that most deceptive disease (consumption.) Her sufferings were painfully protracted; four months she was confined to her bed, yet she murmured not, but with patience and resignation, committed herself into the hand of Him who doeth all things well. Being often asked by her husband about her religious state, her reply was: my confidence is in the Savior, my trust is where it has always been. Some two months before her demise, (at night) thinking it would be her last, she said it was to her the most precious season ever enjoyed, save one, soon after her conversion, so signally memorable for the gracious influences of the Holy Spirit. Her religion was that of the Bible, not selfish, but generous and diffusive; pervading the family circle, where like a nucleus, she shone with the brightest luster. Nor did her full heart find there room sufficient for its warm expansions, but exhorted visiting friends to be faithful, who deemed it a privilege to wait about that couch around which the angel of mercy kept such a ceaseless watch. And although death, like a treasure-seeking angel was there, still her peace, like the gentle flowing of a river, was onward, deepening and widening to its course to the haven of Eternal Life. And her righteousness as the waves of the sea; wave coursing wave, bearing pious admonitions beyond home to other friends, far from the scenes then passing; exhorting them to meet her in Heaven. As she neared the waters of Jordan, her children were assembled, each to receive a mother's dying blessing, requested their father to tell them, when old enough to appreciate it, that their mother's last prayers were for them. (What an incentive to piety in children!) Let the example be followed by all mothers. In that solemn hour, silence seemed to reign, except disturbed by feelings too big for utterance. For she could not speak, but soon revived, and with a voice stronger than for weeks before exclaimed, with triumphant language, thank the Lord, my sight is failing, I am losing sight of this world, and will soon be freed from all my sufferings. She then said to her fond father, who stood by with deep emotion, "my last breath shall be spent in prayer for you;" then soon breathed her last. Think what a prayer that was! How close to the throne of grace; how near the blessed Savior; how near the bliss of Heaven; with what fervor was that petition offered?—On whom shall the blessing rest? May not father, husband, and children, share the blessings thus invoked, though one so tender babe; but why weep—let tears be dried, and hushed be the rising sigh; for them a mother prayed, a Savior died, and feels for them more than a mother's care, sweetly blended with power omnipotent to save; in which power, their mother so firmly trusted; for "her delight was in the law of the Lord, and to His law did she meditate day and night." Humility seemed a prominent trait in the character of Sister Groce: in meekness, in modesty, in retiring unassuming gentleness, she set before her friends a noble example. Calm and composed when the shadows of death began to thicken around her. Thus her sun of life went down at noon day, in the 35th year of her age, in the midst of usefulness, cares and responsibilities of a family, in whom she felt an interest such as pious mothers alone can feel. But she is gone to the home of the blessed, where husband, children, and friends, may rejoin her society, never more to be separated. How full of comfort to the stricken heart, for in Heaven there is no sin, no death, nor sorrow, nor weeping there, but joy and gladness in the presence of the Lamb, forever and ever: "where the righteous will shine as the sun in the Kingdom of their Father." And while the tear of sympathy falls, we trust that weeping kindred and friends will be faithful unto death, for of such Christ says, "they shall be mine when I make up my jewels."

N. P. Scales,

Nashville and Charleston Advocates please copy.

PROFESSIONAL.

JOSEPH C. BEALL,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
SHREVEPORT, LA.,

Will give prompt and strict attention to the collection of all Claims and to any other law business entrusted to his care. A residence of more than eighteen years at this place, (during which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession,) has given him an extensive acquaintance in North Louisiana, Eastern Texas and Southern Arkansas, where he will take claims for collection. mh12-1y

J. O. FUQUA. J. A. KILBOURNE.
FUQUA & KILBOURNE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLINTON, LOUISIANA,

Practice in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans. *References*—Payne & Harrison, Byrne, Vance & Co., Broadwell & Payne, Pritchard & Flower, Edw. Nalle & Co., Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans. mar 26-1y

W. P. HILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 16 Camp st., New Orleans.

Has been a citizen of Texas—extensively and laboriously engaged in the practice of Law more than twenty years—and confidently refers to the Bench and Bar of that State.

Information as to the Laws, Lands and Land Titles of Texas can be had at my office; and any business in that State will be transacted through reliable correspondents. dec12

DR. AUSTIN,

Residence, Washington avenue, between Nayades and Apollo streets, Fourth District. Office, corner Magazine and Richard sts. A Servant at the Office day and night. aot 8-6m

A CARD.
DR. S. GILBERT, Sr.,

Has returned to his old homestead, near Memphis, and re-opened his INFIRMARY, and will remain permanently.

He treats the following Chronic Diseases: Cancers, Scrofula, White Swellings, Tumors and Weak, without Surgical operations. He also treats all Chronic Female Diseases—Tetter, Sores of long standing, Rheumatism, and Mercurial Diseases, of every grade.

Dr. G. deems it unnecessary to say more, as he has living witnesses from Maine to Oregon. my9-1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

P. J. VAN DIBBER & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
[d8-1y] 44 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

JAMES THARP. WM. T. M'CRAY.
THARP, McCRAY & CO.,
GROCERS AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS,
No. 10 Tchoupitoulas and New Levee sts.,
sep22 NEW ORLEANS.

J. BOYD & Co.,
Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,
No. 40 Gravier street, New Orleans.
apr-17-1y

O. W. HUTT, DOUGLASS YANS, } Mobile. N. Orleans { M. J. SMITH, T. S. FOSTER, Jr.
BUTT, SMITH & Co,
MOBILE, ALA.
MARSHALL J. SMITH & Co.,
NEW ORLEANS.

General Commission Merchants and Dealers in Bagging and Rope. Orders for Produce of *all descriptions* and Consignments will meet prompt attention. ap10-6m

LEONARD FASH. F. B. LAURANS.
LEONARD FASH & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
45 POYDRAS STREET,
Oct 24. NEW ORLEANS.

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO.,
Cotton and Sugar Factors and Commission Merchants, No. 67 Caroadelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

JOHN F. WYCHE & Co.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, No. 119 Common street, New Orleans. my2-1y

A. H. May & Co.,
Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants, No. 64 Gravior street New Orleans. au21y

J. U. PAYNE. J. F. HARRISON.
O. F. HUNTINGTON. WM. H. PARKER.
Payne & Harrison,
Commission Merchants, No. 51 Union street, New Orleans. dec7-1y

A. L. WALKER, New Orleans. HON. A. HUTCHINSON, Caddo Parish, La.
Walker, Hutchinson, & Co.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, No. 37 Carondelet street, New Orleans. jo28

Lane, Mayfield & Co.,
Cotton and Sugar Factors and General Commission Merchants, No. 78 St. Charles street; New Orleans. jy5-1y

T. T. TWITTY.
Commission Merchant, and Agent for the sale of Manufactured Tobacco, Cigars, and Herrings celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes., No. 32 Gravier street New Orleans. mh14m

BOOTH & CO.,
Arcade Hat Store, No. 45 Magazine Street, New Orleans. Established in 1848. Manufacturers and Jobbers at Wholesale in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.
For the accommodation of our friends and the public, we have opened a retail department on the same premises. aug30

Dameron & Co.,
Importers and Dealers in Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtain Goods, Upholstery Goods, etc., No. 20 Chartres and 72 Customhouse streets, New Orleans. jan1

READ, HEDGES & DREW,
Druggists & Apothecaries,
Importers and Dealers in
Drugs and Medicines, Chemicals Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Instruments, Patent Medicines, etc., etc.,
No. 108 Canal street—Granite Row,
New Orleans.
Robt'n H. Read. J. B. H. Hedges, E. S. Drew.

BLOOMFIELD'S
PRINTING & BOOKBINDING
ESTABLISMENT,
No. 46 Camp street, corner of Gravier,

All kinds of BOOK AND MERCANTILE PRINTING AND BINDING executed neatly and correctly, at moderate prices.
dec 26 1y WM. BLOOMFIELD, Jr.

R. C. ARMISTEAD,
(Successor to Mallard & Co.)
No. 63 Gravier st., cor. Bank Place, New Orleans.

Clothing, in every variety—the most modern, at greatly Reduced Prices. Blankets, Kersers, and Satinett [o20] Suits for Negroes, at Ancilou Prices.

P. H. WILLARD,
Coal Merchant,
18 Exchange Place. (Opposite the Post Office.)

Those desirous of purchasing Coal or Wood, can be supplied at short notice at the CITY COAL OFFICE,
where is constantly kept on hand Pittsburgh, English, and Canal, Anthracite and Lower Ohio Coal. Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses, Steamers, &c., &c., supplied at the lowest market prices. n22-1y

F. VAN BENTHUYSEN, O. F. LEWIS, of Rapides. } A. MONCHEMIN, GEO. S. KENDALL.
BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
a19-1y 116 Canal st., New Orleans.

158 CAMP STREET. 158
Mrs. Boyd's Ladies' Emporium.

All kinds of Sewing done by machinery for Grocers, Ships, Steamers, Hotels and Families. A good stock of Ladies' Under Garments always on hand. Embroidery and Tucking.
All kinds of Toilet Soaps and Parfumeries. Feb1 8

NEW SEWING MACHINES.

E. L. Nimmo, No. 7 Canal st., near Camp, Agent for all the latest improved styles. The WEED PATENT has just been received, is very simple, and is suited to all kinds of work. The stitches will not ripor unravel, as two threads are used. It makes the same stitch on both sides. Price $120. I am also agent for other Machines from $40 to $130. Needles and other findings for sale. Sewing Machines repaired. jo20

D. J. WASSON,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
Also, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Cisterns, Lumber, &c.,

In lots to suit purchasers. Orders promptly attended to. Box 388 Mechanics' Exchange, 19 St. Charles st. Shop, 355 and 357 Rampart st., First District, New Orleans. mar20-1y

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.
T. H. JACKSON & CO.,
No. 82 Common street,

Keeps supplied yh frequent arrivals from New York, a well assorted stock of CLOTHING and Gents

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOL. I. NUMBER 1. WHOLE NUMBER 417.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1859.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE OFFICE—112 CAMP ST.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

PULPIT PROPRIETY.

...ery place and every relation has its proprieties; ...consequently, may have its improprieties. The pul... ...ers no exception. And first, we should say, that ...ty and Christian courtesy are imperatively de... ...ed in the pulpit. This, all will admit. But the ...llance is not so universal as the requisition.

...r examples: minister of good report among the ...ul of his congregation, asks a brother to preach in ...pit. How does the strange brother sometimes ...e this courtesy? He tells the congregation that *he* ...g to preach the *truth*, that they shall hear the truth ...ow. The emphasized way in which he is careful to ...his leaves the impression that it is the speaker's he... ...that the pastor of the Church is in the habit of ...ching something else rather than the truth—that ...ople have not been faithfully dealt with. Again, ...k this smacks quite too much of a self-righteous ...t that he, by eminence, is going to speak the truth; ...preachers, peradventure, have been afraid to say ...plain terms the truth of God. It may be, they ...been so anxious to win the hubble of reputation ...certain class, that they have "sweetened the ...ext to suit the diner's taste." But this man, honest ...and truth loving soul, is going to do no such un... ...dering. No, no! *he* is going to speak the *truth*. ...another example of what we regard as an impro... ...The preacher in such cases, (nearly always a ...e) tells the audience that he is going to give them ...ruit without varnish or trimming; that he will not ...all variegated rainbows, flowery meads, verdant ...sparkling rills, alpine scenery or gorgeous sunsets, ...nothing of the kind; but plain hoe-cake and ...and greens. Away with "the feast of reason and ...ow of soul," his sober and unsophisticated mind ...abide or utter anything so worldly, light and ...

...w we must think, that this is all wrong, wrong in ...and spirit. It looks as though the speaker sought ...ress the conviction, that many preachers are try... ...th pretty things to tickle ears polite. Then in the ...ive specimens he gives of what he does not mean ...he covertly intimates, and even shows that he ...do those things if he only chose so to do; hat, that ...too honest and too intent upon the great matter ...d to turn aside to dress even the truth, though it ...ake her more lovely and more persuasive.

...e worst feature, however, about this exhibition of ...impropriety is, that this same man, after this dis... ...r against the charms of poetry and the graces of ...ic, will go to work and say his best things in the ...style he can command; thus making reputation by ...he loves, and among the large class who do not ...ze, a great deal more by what he intimates he ...do if he only chose. Let no one say that Wesley ...in such a disclaimer in the preface to his sermon—...rethren of whom we write are not analogous cases; ...s, though Wesley was competent to have written ...sillon or Bourdaloue—consistently maintained his ...nner and wrote plainly for plain readers.

...y don't be telling the people that you are a plain ...if such you are they will find it out; just leave them ...ight of private judgment, to think about you as ...may please.

...ther waste the precious time, nor tax the patience ...people by telling them, it may be more than once ...hour, that you do not care what they think about ...What, my dear brethren, has this to do with your ...business? Do try to remember you are God's ...sadors—show, by silence of self, that self is not ...the matter.

...you not see that if you keep saying that you do ...re what they may think of you, that every intelli... ...hearer must see that *you* are *thinking* a great deal ...what the *people* may *think*; and, perpossibility, ...quite too much also? Do "preach the word," ...t all these irrelevant personalities alone. CLERICUS.

DR. SMITH.

...English correspondent of the *Western Advocate* ...the following account of this Methodist layman, so ...known in this country by his numerous volumes. ...is not a minister, though he is an excellent class... ...and local preacher. He is not a man devoted ex... ...ly to literary pursuits. He is a man of large and ...sive business. He has a large mill where he manu... ...ces fuses for mines—an invention of his own. He ...ely interested in his native mines of Cornwall. He ...of the most active railway directors. A seat in ...British Parliament, as a representative of West Corn... ...was lately in the most flattering manner offered to ...but this he declined. Yet he was not born rich. ...did not receive at school, anything more than a plain ...ation. His father was a plain man, of the humbler ...he class. Yet, though he is not now much more ...fifty years of age, he has raised himself to the high... ...eminence both as a scholar and writer, and also as a ...of business. It is often said that authors and school... ...s nothing of business; but any one who goes to ...he spacious and beautiful mansion of Trevu, in Corn... ...and who learns that its proprietor raised himself en... ...tirely through his own exertions, by God's blessing, and ...notwithstanding such application to literature as has ...led for him the highest distinction as a literary man, ...be obliged to confess that literature and commerce ...not in all cases incompatible. But perhaps there is ...another instance of a man who, by his own exertions, ...almost no advantages to begin with, has raised himself ...to the highest eminence in both capacities."

PRESBYTERIANS IN THE UNITED STATES.

...The Presbyterian church is not composed, as is gen... ...erally understood, of two or at most three or four, grand ...divisions. It has nine branches in the United States ...

...They may begin (to follow *Wilson's Historical Almanac*) ...with the Old School General Assembly, which met in New ...Albany last May.—That is on and the larger branch of ...the family.

...Second.—The New School General Assembly, which met ...in Chicago, Illinois, in the same month of May.

...Third. The United Synod of the Presbyterian Church ...in the United States, which met in Knoxville, in April ...last.

...Fourth.—The Associate Synod of North America, ...met in the First Associate Presbyterian church, ...Sharon, Pa., May 14, 1858.

...Fifth. The General Synod of the Associate Reformed ...Presbyterian Church, which met in Allegany city, Pa., ...on the 17th of May, 1857.

...Sixth.—The General Synod of the Reformed Presby... ...terian Church in North America, which held its last ses... ...sion in Galena, Illinois, May 29, 1852.

...Seventh.—The General Assembly of the Cuberland ...Presbyterian Church, which met in Huntsville, Ala., May ...14, 1858.

...Eighth.—The Associate Reformed Synod of the South, ...met in Old Providence Church, Augusta county, Va., ...October 12, 1857.

...Ninth.—The Reformed Presbyterian Church in North ...America, which met in Northwood, Ohio, May 1857, ...did not meet in 1858.

For the New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

SINS OF THE PRESS.

MR. EDITOR:—I was glad to notice in your last paper a rebuke of a very common sin of the day—bitterness on the part of editors and correspondents of religious papers. It is a great stumbling-block in the way of observant worldly men, to see how uncharitably Christian brethren belabor each other. "The servant of the Lord must not strive, but be gentle and patient towards all men." Of course the greatest charge that can be brought against this species of writing is, that it is contrary to the will and word of God and the sweet spirit of the Gospel. But they who practice it should also know that it does not advance their ends, nor do any good to anybody, to say nothing of the absolute harm effected by causing the world to scoff at Christian professions, by embittering the breast whence it flows, and by exasperating him at whom it is aimed. If we bite and devour each other, how dwelleth the love of God in us? All this we may say, and not forbid a righteous indignation and a manly, brave rebuke of sin and error.

Apropos to the subject, suffer me to speak of some other sins, towards which our papers and preachers, (by pen and palpit) are drifting, viz: *Slang and Puffery*. I will venture the assertion, that out of the original matter in the last quarter's various issues of the Church South, I could cull several scores of slang phrases, and pet words, (distinguished by inverted commas,) which disfigure the effusions of our brethren, and weaken their strength.

Puffery and puffing is another grievance which demand abatement. Really, dear brother, if you will just give your attention to the wholesale manner in which we tickle each other—praise each other's looks—each other's labors—each other's everything that *can* be praised; how we puff every new book, and trumpet to the world the name of every body that does a little something for us; you will be led to ask yourself whether we have not degenerated from the good old Wesleyan Methodist Church, into a Mutual Admiration Society. How can we do these things in the face of God's word, which tells us only to seek that honor which cometh from God; not to let our left hand know what our right hand doeth; that a little child is greatest in the Kingdom of Heaven; and, that we must not resemble the Gentiles in the exercise of lordship, but he that would be greatest among us, must be servant of all. A little child, it is said, once strayed into a cemetery, where, as is common, there were no epitaphs to be seen but flattering ones; thereupon the child would know "where the *bad* people were buried?" The reader of our Church papers might inquire with equal pertinence, whether there be any small men in the Church South, since all of us, by our own accounts, are Sons of Anak. Dear brother, suffer me to warn my brethren—and now, ere it be too late, bid them beware of downrigh toadyism. If we do not correct this thing, there will presently be nobody in our Church, but Dr. Johnson and "Bozzy."

While "*my hand is in*,"—I give you this specimen of the second sin above alluded to—let me mention one more sin, rather error, which is becoming common—a parade of learning for learning's sake. Mr. Wesley tells us that he could have written much more elogantly than he did, but he *dared not do so*. A great many of our writers are wasting their energies by writing over the heads of a majority of the Church. Pedantry in not greatness; nor is it necessary for us to get above the clouds to show to the world that we have left the mud of bad grammar, and the verbal awkwardness of our early days.

The Methodist Church, it is everywhere acknowledged, has laid aside her homespun dress. But it is not necessary, to convince the world of that fact, that we should play the fop, and assume ruffles and diamonds. Methodism can never be a dandy. The two do not agree; and when Methodism reaches that point, it will cease to be Methodism. If it would not seem invidious and unkind, I could very soon point you to literary labors among us that do no good; and that serve no end save a display of authorship, and announcement of the fact that their authors are Latinists, Grecians and Philosophers; if the use of "receptivity," "subjectivity," "objectivity," with occasional Latin and Greek phrases (used without necessity,) make Latinists, Grecians and Philosophers. We need among us now, some friendly but brave satirist to bring us to common sense, and with firm hand show us ourselves as others see us. Write me down a croaker, if you will. I do, nevertheless, assert that the signs of the times are ominous. God grant, though He may chasten us sore, not to give us over unto death. It is not yet too late to mend our ways, and search for the old paths. There is other work for the Methodist Church to do, besides that of making to herself friends of the mammon of unrighteousness. NATHAN.

Alabama.

UNIVERSALISM IN NEW ORLEANS.

AT THE close of a letter about the state of things in New Orleans, a correspondent of the *Christian Advocate* thus speaks in regard to the Universalists:

"Universalism, in the shape of a church organization, was planted at New Orleans about twenty-five years ago by the Rev. Theodoro Clapp. He was the successor of Larned as pastor of the First, and at the time, the only Presbyterian Church of the city; a young man fresh from Andover, and regularly graduated in the Calvinistic theology. In a few years his opinions underwent a change, and he broke off from the Presbyterians, taking with him a considerable number of followers; and settled down as the head and pastor of an independent congregation. Three years ago Mr. Clapp retired from his pastorate, on account of ill health, and resides in Louisville, Ky. The congregation is now administered to by a young divine from New England. During these long years, in which evangelical churches have multiplied greatly, this Universalist Church seems to have gained but little ground. The congregation is not as large as in former years, and there are no indications of aggressive life. Compared with its condition and prospects ten years ago, the present exhibits more decline than progress. This solitary congregation is the sole exponent of the Unitarians and Universalits in the city."

ROMAN LAWS ON BAPTISM.

THE following are, according to the *Univers*, the Roman laws which, in the eyes of the Pope, justify the abduction of young Mortara. Here is the abstract of them: "First, Interdiction to Christians to baptize the children of Jews without the consent of their parents, with the exception of the case in which the child is evidently in danger of death. Second, Express recommendations to Christians not to enter as servants into Jewish families. Similar recommendations to Jews not to employ Christians in their service, and above all not to entrust Christian women with their children. Third, When, in spite of these precautions, it happens that a child belonging to a Jewish family has been validly baptized, there is an obligation to protect the faith of that child, and for that purpose to carry it away from its parents, should they not consent to its being brought up in the Christian religion."

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

INTRODUCTION OF PROTESTANTISM INTO MISSISSIPPI—No. VII.

Original Baptist Church.

MR. EDITOR: Our three refugees all had families—and their forced separation from wives and children, was inexpressibly painful to the hearts of husbands and fathers, but no other alternative promised them any security; and so, committing their all to the care of God, they bowed to their fate. Traveler's bread was somehow prepared by a union of cornmeal and bear-oil, and other articles were added, such as were indispensable on their long and perilous journey through the various Indian tribes inhabiting the vast region between the Natchez country and Georgia.

But an unexpected difficulty sprang up. Not a man could be found willing to risk the penalty, of "aiding and abetting" in the escape of the refugees. Their absence from home a single day or night, might throw suspicion on them and lead to disastrous consequences; and the question was debated with increased anxiety, "who will take their supplies to their place of concealment on Bayou Pierre?" The question was answered. There lived in the vicinity a noble hearted and during woman by the name of Chloe Holt, who acted in the capacity of accoucheuress for the settlement, and was every way suitable for such an adventure as was now on foot. She rather tauntingly said, if the *men* of the neighborhood were so faint-hearted that not one of them could be prevailed upon to take Dick Curtis and his companions in exile their promised supplies, in order to give them a chance to escape from the clutches of their relentless persecutors, if they would furnish her with a good horse, surmounted with a *man's saddle* she would go in spite of the Spaniards.

They were glad to avail themselves of her generous offer, and the horse was accordingly brought and saddled as she desired.

All things being ready, she made her appearance *attired as a man*, and mounting the horse in keeping with his and her equipment, she boldly dashed off.

The journey was hastily and successfully made. No one molested "Aunt Chloe," and that adventure was her boast to the close of her life.

If any one will show me her grave, I will have a monument erected thereon, to perpetuate her name and her noble deed to generations yet unborn.

Whoever may in future write the history of the Baptist Church in Mississippi, let them not neglect to make honorable mention of Chloe Holt. "Peace to your ashes," old friend, wherever they rest!

The 23d of August, 1795, the day on which Mr. Curtis left his home on Coles-creek, was a dark day to the little church in the wilderness. And how dark to those desolate and weeping children! And how mysterious did all appear to the exiled refugees! But the hand of God was in all this, as we shall presently see.

Onward the exiles journeyed—fording or swimming the smaller streams, and making rafts of logs to ferry themselves over the larger rivers—until they arrived in the white settlements north east of the Indian country. In process of time they got to the former home of Mr. Curtis, on Great Pee Dee, in South Carolina, where they remained over two years.

Here their religious privileges were unrestricted, and in spiritual matters they passed off the time profitably to themselves and to others. While there, Mr. Curtis was regularly ordained by Elders Benjamin, Moseley and Mathew McCullans, and was duly empowered, when he should be permitted to return to the Natchez country, to constitute a Baptist Church according to the "faith and order" of that denomination.

In the meantime, the Natchez District was claimed as belonging to the United States, and Colonel Elliot had been sent on by the General Government, to enforce our claim, by negotiation, if possible—if not, by arms.

After many vexatious delays, he had to assume a belligerent attitude before the Spanish Commandant would yield. But early on the morning of the 30th of March, 1798, the Fort at Natchez was evacuated; and the same day, the Americans took possession of the works.

While this much desired event was verging to maturity, our Baptist friends were not idle spectators. They had re-commenced their meetings under the lead of John and Jacob Stampley, Hargail and others. They had written to the exiles in South Carolina to come home; and expectation was on tip-toe to hail their arrival. A rude church had already been erected in Stampley's Settlement, and furnished with pulpit and seats. It was Saturday night, and Messrs. Curtis, Hamberlin and De Alvo, were within half a day's ride of home. At early dawn they resumed their journey—thinking it no harm to travel a little on Sunday under such circumstances. Mr. Curtis had not got home before he fell in with cheerful companies of former acquaintances on their way to "the house of prayer." They assured him that he would not find his wife and children at home, for they were then on their way to church; so he turned with the company towards the place of worship.

When they arrived at the church, Pattie, as he called Mrs. Curtis, had not yet come, but he was assured that they all were well, and as the hour for preaching had come, they requested him to go immediately into the pulpit and preach them a sermon. While he was turning to his hymn and text, behind the book-board, his wife came in unobserved by him. The inconsiderate people had given her no intimation of the presence of her long exiled husband. When he rose up, she gazed at the pulpit to see who was going to officiate, and seeing it was her own beloved, long lost, but now restored husband, it was more than her womanly heart could endure in silence. She shrieked and swooned away, and was borne from the house in an unconscious state. Cold ablutions were resorted to, but the warm embrace and soothing voice of her husband soon quieted her nerves. All returned to the church, and Elder Curtis, as we shall henceforth call him, preached an appropriate and feeling sermon. The dark and menacing clouds of persecution had now passed away. All was light, and love and joy, in that little Protestant brotherhood.

I shall have to ask the indulgence of one more number, before I leave these original Mississippi Baptists. Yours affectionately, J. G. JONES.

DEFINING.

THE *Christian Advocate and Journal* says: The *Western Christian Advocate* seems mystified at our late remark that our papers "have come practically on to the ground of this paper; holding still to their theoretical differences, they all now recognize as practically best the course we have all long advocated." We doubt whether many of our readers have mistaken our obvious meaning. We said expressly that the papers "hold still their theoretical differences" from us, but "recognize as practically best" the Restrictive Rule process, for which we have all along contended, as the only one admissible for a new term of membership. This fact is now patent in all our General Conference papers; we think, and it is all we asserted. The discussion of what precise measure is proper to be attempted in the above way, together with the whole question of slavery as pertaining to the attention of the General Conference, we have deferred till a suitable time before the General Conference session; that time is now nearly at hand, and we shall then discuss it with all necessary detail.

POPULAR ENGLISH PREACHERS.

An English letter to the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, gives the following account of

SPURGEON.

It is remarkable that his style does not appear to suit the American taste as it does the English. I have not heard an American gentleman say that he admired him. I *have* heard some of the most distinguished ministers connected with your body say how greatly they were disappointed in him. Perhaps, however, it would be found, in like manner, that a racy American preacher, such as might equal in his popularity with those who are characteristically American, the popularity of Spurgeon with our most nationally English, would similarly fail to secure the admiration of most Englishmen. Whitefield, it is true, was equally popular on both sides of the Atlantic, but at that time America was still thoroughly English.

Not that I mean to compare Spurgeon with Whitefield, except as regards his popularity, in which respect there is undoubtedly some ground for comparison. Spurgeon seems to be predominantly a vulgar man. Such was not Whitefield. Nevertheless, whatever your critics may suppose, he has beyond a doubt his strong points. Granted that his taste is often wretched, that his breeding is manifestly and greatly defective, that his recent pastoral letter, after his recovery from sickness, addressed, in particular, very pointedly to the sisters who had thought of him and cared for him, was, in many parts, disgusting and altogether unparalleled compound of positively gross and indelicate expressions of endearment and an almost impious assumption of apostolic style and dignity; granted that his style and illustrations in preaching are often really profane, and all but blasphemous; yet Englishmen are not altogether without justification for the overwhelming popularity with which they have distinguished this bold young Baptist preacher. His voice is remarkably good and well-managed, clear, round, ringing, and pleasant; his delivery lively and natural; his style is unimitated idiomatic talk; his remarks are often quaint, smart, racy, and memorable; his illustrations are generally clear, apt, and telling; his bearing and delivery, notwithstanding occasional unjustifiable outbreaks of various descriptions, are ordinarily those of an earnest man, who wishes not to astonish or fascinate, but to convince and impress. His very doctrine, bold, outspoken Calvinism, is, as I have intimated, a great attraction to many. Some like to hear this because of its almost startling strangeness of late years; others feel refreshed and re-assured in hearing a man of the day and of the people boldly and without compromise utter forth doctrines which philosophy and refinement seemed to have almost silenced in this land. There is an old Puritan partiality for the doctrines of grace and personal election which still lies deep in the heart of much people of this land. And, at the voice of Spurgeon, these felt like the old warior at the sound of the trumpet-blast of battle. There are many tempers, too, which will ever welcome fatalism in philosophy, if they affect philosophy, or Calvinism with its decrees in religion, if they are decidedly religious, as congenial and almost necessary doctrines. The result of all is, that Spurgeon is immensely popular. Doubtless he is often coarse, sometimes too, though but seldom, he is really dull. But as a rule, whatever he may or may not be, he keeps up the attention of his hearers. He never diserts, never drones, never slumbers. His reputation is such that he can afford a few failures. Even when he fails most egregiously, there are many of his hearers who never find it out. Fashion and prestige make dullness in him seem important if not impressive; and the confident, tho intelligent-seeming manner, which never fails him, his look and tone, as if he were talking to purpose, his bearing, as of master over his congregation, carry him bravely through his heaviest performances.

The same writer furnishes some details concerning-

GUINNESS.

You are aware that besides this English there is an Irish phenomenon, the Rev. H. Grattan Guinness. He has, I believe, been supposed by many to be a Baptist, like Spurgeon. He is, however, an Independent. Report says that he is of the family of the famous porter-brewing firm of Dublin, though only collaterally connected with that branch which now has the brewery. The Guinnesses have been connected with the Established Church, and also, through the late eminent Rev. Thomas Roberts, who married a Miss Guinness, (of the other branch,) with Methodism. Mr. Guinness has now left Dublin, and is, I believe, pastor of the Church connected with Now College, St. John's Wood, London, where Dr. Halley now is principal, as successor to Dr. Harris. Mr. Guinness started as a strong Calvinist, nearly if not quite as ultra as Mr. Spurgeon. I shall be surprised, however, if the atmosphere of St. John's Wood, latitudinarianized and transcendentalized as this has been now for some years past, does not greatly modify the broad Calvinistic dialect which Mr. Guinness used at first. Dr. Halley, the principal of St. John's New Wood College, is almost the only official person connected with that institution who retains that form of moderate but decided philosophical Calvinism, which twenty years ago was the prevailing creed of evangelical Congregationalists in this country. Of Mr. Guinness's characteristics as a preacher I have no personal knowledge, and have not heard much. But I understand his voice is sonorous and commanding, and his brogue, when he becomes warm and energetic, decidedly Hibernian. He does not, I believe, indulge in anything bordering upon the coarse or the profane.

His style, says the writer, is nothing transcendent. And yet one can easily conceive that, though the matter may not be of first quality, still, practical and evangelical sermons, of his pathetic and pictorial order, delivered with earnestness and power, are likely to be popular. Not philosophy, but strong and assured statements of doctrine, with appeals to the conscience, the experience, and the heart, are what the people of England, speaking generally, love to hear from the palpit.

MR. ELLSWORTH'S WILL.

THE report of Mr. Ellsworth's magnificent bequest proves to have been erroneous in one respect. The entire residue of his estate, after liabilities and legacies amounting to nearly $200,000, goes to Yale College, but only *in trust*, as a fund to aid needy and deserving students. Mr. Ellsworth, therefore, has not founded an American Oxford, as at first supposed; but he has endowed the talented and aspiring Children of the Poor, for the purpose of education, with a fund yielding, by various estimates, forty thousand dollars per annum, more or less, and sufficient to support at Yale College, with a little exertion of their own, three or four hundred of those sterling students whose education is to be their all, and who have no time or money to waste upon the follies of college-life. Here is truly an opportunity of immense magnetic power: a prize to draw out the last best energies of thousands who might else have never thought it their right to aspire, for themselves or their children, to anything better than a muscular, or even a trading, development and activity in life.

ARRANGEMENTS have been perfected for transporting the mail between Louisville and Memphis in twenty-four hours.

MEZZOFANTI.

THE current number of the *Princeton Review* contains, among other good articles, a sketch of the life of that wonderful linguist, Cardinal Mezzofanti, who died about ten years ago. His biographer, Dr. Russell, has collected and preserved, in his work just published, a multitude of instances proving the very extensive, indeed almost miraculous knowledge of languages possessed by this son of a carpenter of Bologan. Von Zach, who made an occasional visit to Bologan, in 1820, was accosted by the learned priest, as he then was, in Hungarian, then in good Saxon, and afterward, in the Austrian and Suabian dialects. With other members of the scientific corps the priest conversed in English, Russian, Polish, French, and Hungarian, Von Zach mentions that his German was so natural that a cultivated Hanoverian lady in the company expressed her surprise that a German should be a professor and librarian in an Italian university.

Professor Jacobs, of Gotha, was struck, not only with the number of languages acquired by the "interpreter for Babel," but at the facility with which he passed from one to another, however opposite or cognate their structure.

Dr. Tholuck heard him converse in German, Arabic, Spanish, Flemish, English and Swedish; received from him an original distich in Persian; and found him studying Cornish. He heard him say that he had studied to some extent the Quichua or old Peruvian, and he was employed upon the Bimbarra. Dr. Wiseman met him on his way to give a lesson in California Indian to some natives of that country. He heard "Nigger Dutch" from a Curacoa mulatto, and in less than two weeks wrote a short piece of poetry for the mulatto to recite in his rude tongue. He knew something of Chilpeowa and Delaware, and learned the language of Algonquin Indians. A Ceylon student remembers many of the strangers with whom Mezzofanti was in the habit of conversing in the Propaganda, those whose vernaculars were Pegnan, Abyssinian, Amarian, Syriac, Arabico, Maltese, Tamulic, Bulgarian, Albanian, besides others already named. His facility in accommodating himself to each new colloquist justifies the expression applied to him, as the "chameleon of languages."

But we have no space for enumerating the names of the languages he had mastered, and must wind up with Dr. Russell's summary and careful estimate of the Cardinal's acquisition. He adopts, as his definition of a thorough knowledge of language, an ability to read it fluently and with ease, to write it correctly, and to speak it idiomatically. Judging Mezzofanti by this high standard, his biographer comes to the following result in brief, his work giving the details at length:

1. Languages, frequently tested and spoken by the Cardinal with rare excellence, thirty.
2. Stated to have been spoken fluently, but hardly sufficiently tested, nine.
3. Spoken rarely and less perfectly, eleven.
4. Spoken imperfectly, a few sentences, and conversational form, eight.
5. Studied from books, but not known to have been spoken, fourteen.
6. Dialects spoken, or their peculiarities understood, thirty-nine dialects of ten languages, many of which might justly be described as different languages.

This list adds up one hundred and eleven, exceeding by all comparison every thing related in history. Jonadab Almanor and Sir William Jones are not claimed to have gone beyond twenty-eight! while Mithridates and Pico of Mirandola have been made famous by twenty-two. The Cardinal said he made it a rule to learn every new grammar and apply himself to every strange dictionary that came within his reach. He did not appear to consider his prodigious talent so extraordinary as others did. "In addition to an excellent memory," said he, "God has blessed me with an incredible flexibility of the organs of speech." Another remark of his was, "that when one has learned ten or a dozen languages, essentially different from one another, one may with a little study and attention learn any number of them." Again he remarked, "If you wish to know how I preserved these languages, I can only say, that when I once hear the meaning of a word in any language I never forget it."

And yet it is not claimed for this man of many words that his ideas at all corresponded. He had twenty words for one idea, as he said of himself; but he seemed to agree with Catherine de Medicis, in preferring to have twenty ideas for one word. He was remarkable for the number of languages he had made his own, but was not distinguished as a grammarian, a lexicographer, a philologist, a philosopher or ethnologist, and contributed nothing even to the department of "the study of words, much less of science."

His personal character was gentle, humble, modest, humane, and he was a sincere and devout man. His goodness was his own work, his peculiar talent the gift of Heaven—not acquired, but born; and being natural, could not be taught, transferred, or even explained to others, nor scarcely understood by himself.

LATEST STATISTICS OF METHODISM.

THE MINUTES of the Methodist Episcopal Church, just out, give:

Conferences	49
Contributions to Conference Claimants	$49,291
" Missionary Society	229,145
" Tract Society	15,148
" American Bible Society	36,709
" Sunday School Union	10,552
No. of Sunday Schools	11,490
" Officers and Teachers in do.	129,308
" Scholars, do.	677,217
" Volumes in Libraries, do.	2,122,987
" Traveling Preachers	6,502
" Local Preachers	7,530
" Churches	9,063
" Parsonages	2,407
Probable value of Churches	$17,560,434
" " Parsonages	2,350,992
Numbers in Society	856,555
Increase the last year	136,036

This is a magnificent showing. The increase for the last year, it will be observed, is considerably above what we lately gave. What a responsibility for the moral welfare of this country, and indeed of the world, devolves upon a denomination of such gigantic energies! The returns of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, have not been made up for the year, but their last year's Minutes show:

Traveling Preachers	2,434
Local Preachers	4,007
Membership	655,777
Its late increase, unascertained, but not less than	50,000

Adding the figures of both bodies, we have for Episcopal Methodism in the United States:

Traveling Preachers	8,938
Local Preachers	12,437
Members, (with probable Southern increase)	1,662,332
Increase (the South at 50,000)	180,036

What a host of local preachers have we here! Who does not see the expediency of training thoroughly and working systematically this mighty part of our agency?

The increase of the South being yet but conjectural, we give it at only 50,000; we believe it will be found larger. If it bears any proportion to that of the North, the joint increase for the year can hardly be short of 200,000—by far the largest ever known in the history of Methodism. In one former year the increase of the undivided body was 157,000.

The census of the United States gives us church accommodations for about three and a third millions; this was eight years ago; and it included only our real church property; it must, however, be borne in mind that in much of our work long circuits include five times as many appointments as have chapels, and that portions of Methodist families can attend worship but part of the day.

Making the most cautious allowance for deficiencies in our data, and estimating three members of the congregation to one of the Church, and including the local preachers of England, Canada, etc., there cannot be in the world less than

Methodist Preachers	50,000
Methodist Communicants	3,500,000
Methodist hearers	10,000,000
Hearers in different Methodist denominations in the United States	6,649,298

[*Advocate and Journal.*

MODERN CALVINISM.

AN ENGLISH correspondent of the *Christian Advocate and Journal* makes the following statement, which, we apprehend, is very nearly descriptive of a similar state of things in this country.

I received a letter a few days ago from a highly intelligent Wesleyan gentleman, inviting me to spend an evening at his house in a few weeks' time, for the notable purpose which you will gather from the sentences I am about to quote from his letter. He says: "I have two or three neighbors, dissenting ministers, amiable, clever, thoughtful men, (one well known to you and all England,) who want a quiet, courteous statement of the articles of faith held by themselves and by Wesleyans, to see where we agree, and at what point we diverge. One at least of my friends does not know whether he is a Calvinist or an Arminian; another preaches both doctrines, just as his text may suggest. The object is information, not controversy in its offensive sense, hardly argument to produce conviction, but to see what differences we have. Modern Calvinism (witness the Bishop of Ripon's sermon at St. Paul's) is so different from the Calvinism of Fletcher's day, that its professors can hardly define it." I intend to go to this gathering. I expect to learn something personally, but do not expect any new light or appreciable result to follow from this sort of mutual *edairtesement*.

The state of mind described in my friend's letter, as characterizing his ministerial acquaintance, is, I am of course aware, at least as common in the States as among ourselves. The one thing on which strict Calvinism has substantially depended for support of late years in England has been the necessitarian philosophy. Modern exegesis has shown that if Calvinists look to the Bible for the maintenance of their creed, they can find there but a precarious support, while consciousness and the general drift of the word of God seem to be decidedly opposed to them. But their stronghold has been the philosophy of choice and motive, hence Robert Hall, who seems never to have preached Calvinism, is reported to have said that if he found a Bible-student who denied Calvinism he simply concluded that he was "no philosopher." No Christian heart loves the doctrine of election, taken all round in its entirety. Fletcher so exposed its repulsiveness and its inconsistency with the spirit of the Gospel, and Methodism, in all its genius and characteristics, has been so utterly and so mightily antagonistic to it, that the tone and tendency of modern Christianity is decidedly adverse to it. All that was required to loosen its hold of the leaders of theological thought in modern dissent and evangelical Churchism, was to do away with the authority of that philosophy of causation, as applied to the motives and volitions of men, on which, to so many logical thinkers, Calvinism seemed to repose with the assured strength of scientific demonstration. Now, another kind, an altogether different school of philosophy, has, to a considerable extent, supplanted the old. Transcendentalism, more or less "pronounced," has made a decided impression on the present generation of thinkers. Many of the younger dissenting ministers in particular have embraced it, and all such have given up Calvinism. As usual there is both good and evil in this movement. The evil is that too many of these ministers have not only cast off Calvinism, but have more or less receded from the ground of the common evangelical faith.

Nevertheless there is a reaction from this reaction. In dress, in thought, even in preaching, there are at this time two opposite schools. The one is all refinement and exquisiteness, philosophic or poetic, transcendental or effeminate, or perhaps both at once. The other affects the bold and the bluff, the strong and manly, too often the coarse, the grotesque, the violent. Both these schools flourish together; their adherents mingle at the universities, and jostle each other in the streets. They are found in the pulpit as well as elsewhere. So, just at the time when it seemed as if the prevailing fashion in evangelical was more and more one of vague philosophizing, of Gospel dilution, of super-refinement, of transcendentalism in one or other form, Spurgeon appeared with his coarse Calvinism to startle the Christian public, and to become, at least for a time, the most popular preacher in England.

A FORGOTTEN EMPIRE.

The empire of Zabedj had no native historians, and the fragmentary notices which survive to us are dug out like historical fossils of gigantic proportions, from the Hindoo puranas, and the narratives of the mediæval geographers of Arabia.

One of the earliest and most authentic accounts of the Maharaja of Zabedj is to be found in the remarkable Arabic manuscript known as the "Voyages of the two Mahommedans," who travelled in India and China at the latter end of the ninth and the commencement of the tenth century. In this singular narrative the description of the empire of the Zabedj is given by Abouzeyd, of Bassora, from the reports of Soleyman, who, [illegible] two mariners, who had traversed the territory, in making voyages to and from China. The centre of the kingdom and the residence of the sovereign was at (illegible, Zaba,) Java, which Soleyman describes as then so populous that its innumerable towns were within sight of each other, and the rural inhabitants were so densely headed, that when the cock crew at sunrise, his call was caught up and repeated through an area of one hundred leagues.

East and west of Java, the empire extended from China to Cape Comorin, a thousand leagues in extent, and embracing innumerable islands, amongst others Kala, (which there is little difficulty in identifying with the modern harbor of Point de Galle in Ceylon,) which, lying midway between Arabia and China, was the emporium to which the merchants of each resorted, to exchange the products of the West for aloes, camphor, sandal-wood, ivory, ebony and spices.

Walkaaer has come to the conclusion that the empire of Zabedj did not survive beyond the seventh century of our era, after which the islands of which it consisted became subdivided into numerous petty sovereignties. It is mentioned by Delaurier, in a learned contribution to the *Journal Asiatique*, for September, 1846; but beyond these and a few other casual allusions, we have nowhere succeeded in finding any historical record of an empire which, for ten centuries at least, must have been one of the most remarkable and powerful in the East.

PROTESTANTISM IN BELGIUM.—Twenty-three years ago there was not one *native* protestant in Belgium, one of the citadels of Romanism; there were a few protestants, children of foreign Protestants or of Dutch [illegible]. Now there are sixteen Protestant churches, thirteen [illegible], five evangelists, five colporteurs, eleven [illegible], eight hundred children in school, about 1,000 communicants, and 5,000 hearers, who regularly [illegible] worship, all of whom have been [illegible] Catholic Church.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Terms—$2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1859.

MINISTERIAL FIDELITY.

A great office confers great honor upon him who fills it. The ministry of the Gospel is the greatest office in the world. No other, filled by men, is formally instituted of God. No other is filled by men elect, chosen, and specially called. No other has special inspiration and spiritual anointing for its incumbents. No other has intimate, close, contingencies, and sanctions, of such high concernment. No other is honored with the divine confirmation of "signs following"—the specially promised, speedy, immediate, and almost miraculous, "Seal" of the Spirit of God, in the moral resurrection of the souls of men. To a spiritually illumined mind, it is not wonderful that the learned, proud, and prosperous Saul, after the visit of "the heaven vision," should "count all things but loss for excellency of the knowledge of Christ," and should "thank Him who enabled him, for that He counted him faithful, putting him into the [ministry." The highest honor that can be conferred on man or angel, is to be called of God to preach the "unsearchable riches of Christ."

"A great office requires the best and highest thoughts of an undivided mind—the concentrated energies of an entire character—the undiluted inspiration and enthusiasm of a whole heart. "It is not reason that" men filling the office of the ministry "should leave the word of God and serve tables." But, according to Apostolic example, they should give themselves "continually to prayer, and to the ministry of the word." Necessities may require the attention of the mind and the use of the hands, occasionally, or for a time, in the service of affairs, as in the case of Paul, when he provided for his sustenance by the work of his hands; but no man who is truly called to "this ministry," unless he partially apostatize, will have any other leading and controlling aim in life. If he maintain intact the freshness of his consecration, and the integrity of his vocational vows, he will give his whole life to the work, making it as nearly as may be a continuous and all-absorbing ministry of the Gospel, whatever may be his ecclesiastical relations or personal circumstances—making even his occasional involuntary service of the business of the world, tributary to his greater freedom to do his appropriate work. It is a little thing that an insignificant and unworthy sinner, when called to go on a mission in the name of the "King of Saints," should make his arrangements, as speedily and as thoroughly as possible, to "embark" for his post, and give himself wholly to the discharge of its duties. He who cannot do so, should "decline the appointment," or, if he has "accepted," and finds that his "private affairs imperatively demand his attention," he should "resign," that his place may be better filled.

A great office demands diligent and continous study and training in order to the attainment of the ability and skill necessary to the right discharge of its duties. Greater ability and skill cannot be required in any office under heaven than that needed in the ministry of the Gospel. This thought should sink down into the ears of all ministers, and all candidates for the ministry, and should have the widest possible application. It is only in the light of this thought that the question of ministerial education can ever be settled. And it is only in the same light that men already in the ministry can be properly guided in their general homiletical and pastoral studies, and special pulpit preparations. The Scriptures contemplate no lower grade than "able ministers of the New Testament," whatever may be the "diversities of gift." We are to "approve ourselves as the ministers of God," in all things, and under all circumstances; "by pureness, by knowledge, by long-suffering, by kindness, by the Holy Ghost, by love unfeigned, by the word of truth, by the power of God, by the armour of righteousness on the right hand and on the left." "Study to show thy self approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." Timothy was also exhorted to "be a good minister of Jesus Christ, nourished up in the words of faith, and of good doctrine, whereunto" he "had attained." In mental training, development, and furniture—in the attainment of the "charity that doth not behave itself unseemly," and that is "courteous" in manners—in the comely use of "sound speech that cannot be condemned"—in the attainment of the wisdom that "winneth souls"—a minister should exert all his power of acquisition, and employ all his time.

A great office imposes great and solemn responsibilities. "O Timothy, keep that which is committed to thy trust." "I charge thee before God, and the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge the quick and the dead at His appearing and His kingdom; preach the word, be instant in season, out of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort with all long-suffering and doctrine." What burning words! And how their fervor increasingly kindles with the lapse of time, and the loss of opportunity!

TAKING STOCK IN CHINA.

We rejoice to learn that the idea of the re-inforcement of the China Mission begins to grow. In response to the pledge of Br. Deems to raise $200 in his District, Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, of the Greensboro District, pledges a like sum. By the next issue of the North *Carolina Advocate* we hope to learn that all the Districts have responded, and that nothing is wanting but the man, and we trust that *he* also may be ready, if North Carolina has a suitable one. It is no disparagement to a Conference, however, though it be one of the best, if it have not a suitable man for a missionary to China.

We have no doubt that the time is rapidly approaching when every Conference in our Church will be represented in China; and it is all important that not a single mistake be made in the choice of men. A few mistakes of this kind would weaken confidence in our missionary management, bear heavily upon our foreign missionary treasury, abate the zeal of the Church, and throw us back, in our "foreign policy," a quarter of a century. Indeed, we think there ought to be a commission, composed of men largely versed in all the knowledge pertaining to missionary operations in China, to decide upon the suitableness of every man proposed.

We need men of special aptitudes and energies for China—pious, intelligent, energetic, accomplished, wide-awake men—men of power—who will not be swept along upon the tide of circumstances, but who will control that tide, and make their own circumstances.

We therefore admire the sagacity of the editor of the *North Carolina Advocate*, manifest in the following:

"We wait with prayerful anxiety for the assurance that some suitable member of the Conference is willing to volunteer for life as a missionary to China. And we beg leave to suggest that the pledges to support a representative of the Conference in that country, be so enlarged as to include any one who may be selected for us by the Bishops, in the event of a failure to procure a member of our own body. This plan would have the double advantage of strengthening the bonds of union which bind us to such other Conference as may furnish the missionary, and of cultivating a more direct sense of responsibility among our people for the support of foreign missions."

Rev. Young J. Allen, of the Georgia Conference, and his wife, both young and well educated, are to go out as missionaries to China. The *Southern Advocate* hopes that the South Carolina Conference will furnish a travelling companion. Could not Mississippi furnish [illegible]

INCREASING POWER OF RELIGIOUS LITERATURE.

This is one of the great facts of the age—one of the most encouraging signs of the times. In earlier times, the integrity of the common christian faith and conscience—the rectitude of public religious opinion and sentiment—the culture of religious character and experience—the awakening of the world asleep in the arms of the Wicked One—all depended, almost altogether, so far as public instrumentalities were concerned, upon a scattered ministry, in a new country, laboring under innumerable discomforts and disadvantages. This occasional watering of the vineyard of the Lord, was, and is, valuable—indispensable—the chosen and chief means of personal and immediate awakening and conversion. But the silent, gentle, all-pervading influence of the invisibly distilling dew of a widely circulated religious literature, was needed to prepare and enrich the ground for ampler harvests to the ministry, and to sustain and keep in tone the results already attained.

This healthful power for the conversion of the world—this more generally pervasive influence of the "leaven" and "salt of the earth"—though yet in the inciplency of an incalculable development, and of an unimaginable universality of application, which, in maturity, will enwrap the world in an atmosphere of grace and truth—is now increasingly enjoyed. Christian newspapers are finding their way into all the families of the land, bearing—along with all the important news of the movements of the great and growing world—intelligence from the different sections of the expanding and victorious kingdom of Christ, and furnishing, to old and young, learned and unlearned, short, racy, and attractive presentations of the different forms and phases of thought and feeling—keeping mind, heart, will and imagination, full of intelligence, life, vigor, and inspiration.

And one of the most potent, comprehensive, and productive influences of the religious press, is that exerted upon the secular press, as seen in the increasing and gratifying recognition and support, by the latter, of the scriptural standard of faith, morality and sentiment. Much yet remains to be done in this direction, but this "revolution"—one of the greatest of the time—is silently and surely progressing. In this view, and in all others, it is an absolute duty to God, and an indispensable necessity for the world's enlightenment, elevation, conversion, and purity, that the religious press set a becoming example of moderation, courtesy, taste and tone—an example, it must be confessed, heretofore much needed.

In addition to the circulation of religious journals but mainly through their circulation, good books, the products of christianly-trained minds, representing all departments of literature, and furnishing all desirable knowledge and culture, are becoming common in almost every household. Sunday Schools, for the religious education of the children and youth of the land, with amply stored libraries, are springing up throughout the country; and these peculiarly sacred seminaries, unnoted by the great world, are silently preparing an infant generation for peaceable and happy citizenship in the kingdom of Christ, where twenty-five, thirty, and forty years ago the children of this Christian country went astray from their birth, "like the wild ass's colt."

All the Churches are emulating each other in this noble work, and we sincerely rejoice in the success of all. The results of the efforts of the Methodist Church, North and South, with their respective Publishing Houses, and collateral agencies, are sufficient to justify her in thanking God and taking courage. A writer from Cincinnati to *Zion's Herald*, in speaking of this matter, says: "It establishes the fact hitherto partially, at least, ignored, that we have a Methodist *literature* that is not to be despised, as well as a Methodist Church that cannot be omitted in the enumeration of religious bodies. The increased and increasing wealth, educational advantages, numbers and literature of our church are well fitting it to take its place in all classes of society, as it has hitherto always done among the poor and illiterate. It was no wonder that they succeeded when they brought the gospel to the poor. It remains to be seen, nay it is already seen, that they are able to prosper and increase, when they are daily demonstrating by the *facts*, that in preaching the gospel, they are proclaiming a truth directed to *all*, and calculated to save *all* classes of society. And I really believe, he continues, that a very few years will prove to the world that which is now evident to the few, that the Methodist Church is already prepared to compete for the palm, with any other church, of success in scientific, literary, moral and religious investigations and enterprises."

To "spread the books," and circulate the periodicals and papers, is one of the greatest duties, and greatest means of usefulness, and involving one of the weightiest responsibilities of the Methodist ministry of the present day.

UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH.

For many years past there has been in the South an increasing sense of the necessity of founding educational institutions, for males especially, equal in every respect to the great Northern institutions which have for so many years monopolized the higher American education. This idea has at length germinated and expanded into results. The Methodists have already built their "*Southern University*," at Greensboro, Ala., and will open it, fully equipped and manned, in the coming Autumn. And the Episcopalians, after several years consultation as to location, have at length definitely decided upon Sewanee, upon the plateau of the Cumberland mountains, near the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, in the South-East corner of Tennessee, not far from its intersection with Alabama, Georgia, and North Carolina—a very central, elevated, and romantic location. Ten Bishops, ten clergymen, and twenty laymen, constitute the Board of Trustees. Subscription books have been recently opened, and handsome subscriptions are coming in from all parts of the country.

We like the movement, because it is a contribution towards the supply of a great want of this section of the Union, and because it is to be a Christian Institution—denominational, if you please—the only truly christian schools in the land. Bishop Polk called on us a few days since, and presented us the report on the location, with the maps appertaining. He justly feels great interest in the success of the enterprise, and we heartily wish him and his co-laborers God-speed.

WELL DONE.

Some time since a gentleman in Alabama, a member of the Methodist Church, agreed to endow the chair of Biblical Literature, of the Southern University, at Greensboro, Ala., with $25,000.

A few days since, a lady in Mobile, a member of the Methodist Church, agreed to endow the Chair of Biblical Literature, of the East Alabama Male College, at Auburn, Ala., with $26,000

The friends of Centenary College and Soule University should wake up.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

Some time since we mentioned that a worthy local preacher of Mississippi, had proposed that a fund should be raised to distribute the *Advocate* among the hotels and steamers, and also to supply the poor of the city.

A friend, a layman, writes, that he will guarantee ten persons from his parish who will give ten dollars each for the purpose. A distinguished minister, also, sends $5,00 to send the *Advocate* to the poor. Much could be done in that way. Each one sending donations should specify as to their application.

Rev. Alex. McBride requests us to state that his address is Enterprise, Miss., instead of Mobile, Ala., as heretofore.

METHODIST PRESS.

Extraneous Influence of Christianity.

The *Methodist Protestant*, which we always open with pleasure, has the following excellent remarks, among others, on the above subject.

An absolute control of all the domains of human thought and action, a supreme dominion over all the nations of the earth, is indeed expected as the ultimate fulfilment of prophecy. This hope has always been indulged since the first converts swelled the admiring train which followed the Savior while on earth, and even before his appearance animated the bosom of the devout Jew, whose vision, quickened by the divine promises, attempted to pierce the distant future. In the middle ages, it was this expectation which greatly aided in building up the great usurpation of the Papacy. * * * *

The truth is, that the Christian religion has modified the whole civil polity of the world. It is Christianity which dictates all that is good in civil law, which modifies the spirit of nations, which even softens the asperities of war. What Pagan nation would ever have dreamed of that lofty heroism, that noble courtesy, that almost superhuman fairness in dealing with enemies which we call chivalry? Courage abounded in the ancient warriors, but it was fired by a ferocity which had no place in the heart of the ideal knight of the old romance. * * * *

So, too, with the position of woman. That has been raised most wonderfully by Christianity. Among the ancient Pagan nations, woman was, what she now is in Mohammedan countries, alternately a slave and a toy. Even the Jews had no adequate conception of the dignity of the matron's character, and to this day, in their liturgies, the men thaunt loud praises to God that he has been pleased not to make them women. If all this has changed; if woman has now a right to claim not only the protection and love, but the respect and tender sympathies of man, if she is in short restored to her original position as a help-meet for him, she owes it all to the influence of Christianity.

"In Labors More Abundant."

Zion's Herald has an article on "Traits of Bishop Asbury." Dr. Strickland's book has, for the first time, brought the memory of this great and good man into proper appreciation by the Methodists of the present time. Of his *industry*, Zion's Herald says;

In industry and perseverance he was fully equal to Wesley, and probably not surpassed by even the apostle Paul. Sickness and pain could not deter him from keeping his appointments and constantly making new ones, so long as he had strength to sit on his horse and to proclaim the gospel of Christ. It would be safe to estimate, that in addition to his public labors, he made at least fifty thousand pastoral visits, and every moment of his time not spent in public duties or private devotion and study, traveling and conversation, was occupied in giving advice and counsel to the ministry under his charge—a ministry, which, when he commenced his actual superintendency by being appointed assistant, numbered only ten persons, but increased during his life to seven hundred, besides, perhaps, more than two thousand local preachers. The membership when he commenced was only one thousand, but when he died, was more than two hundred thousand. Thus while the population of the country had multiplied only about sevenfold, the membership of the Church of which Asbury was superintendent, had increased two hundredfold—an unparalleled increase, to be attributed only to the blessing of God upon the labors of a devoted band, who, with him for a leader, threaded valleys, climbed mountains and forded streams, visiting alike the palace of the great and the cottage of the poor, the thickly settled city and the secluded log-house of the pioneer, and holding up Jesus Christ as the Savior of *all* them that believe. For this, they asked no wealth nor luxury—they required only food and raiment, and the barest support of their families—and Asbury was known once to sell some of his own wearing apparel, to obtain a little money to comfort one of his fellow-preachers.

North Carolina Conference Statistics.

We were glad to find a summary of these statistics in the last *North Carolina Advocate*, for the reason that just previously we had read in the *Religious Herald* a letter from a North Carolina correspondent, rather glorying in the statement that Methodism, as he was led to suppose, was on the decline in North Carolina.

Local preachers, 192. White members in full connection, 27,805. White members, on trial, 3630; total white members, 31,627. Colored members, in full connection, 11,770. Colored members, on trial, 1429; total colored members, 13,199. The whole number, white and colored, in full, and on trial, is 44,826. It will be observed that the whole number *on trial*, white and colored, is 5059. The increase has been beyond precedent in the history of the Conference; $8133 15 has been collected for missions; and $2696 58 for the contingent fund.

There are, in our bounds, 270 Sabbath schools; 365 superintendents; 1310 teachers; 9377 scholars; 16,121 volumes in libraries. The amount reported as having been collected and expended for Sunday-school books, is only $463 59; but doubtless more was expended than was reported.

Romish Pauperism.

This, and every other American city, is over-run with swarms of begging Romanists, who eat up the charity of the land as greedily as did the locusts of old the land of Egypt. In addition to these paupers, Romish societies of all sorts have saintly looking women and innocent looking children urging their way into every door, begging for professedly benevolent objects. Besides, they obtain various appropriations from the city, and probably from the Legislature, professedly for the same objects. Church after Church is built, no doubt, by this same money, *begged for the poor!*

As to the paupers, the *North Western Christian Advocate* makes some good suggestions. It says:

It is a perplexing question how to deal with the mass of Popish paupers. We could, in such cities as this, manage without difficulty American, and even German and English poverty, but the *Celtic* is unmanagable. The appeals made by Irish women for aid are the most touching and affecting which it is possible to conceive, and the tears with which they are enforced, wash out all incredulity. Yet they are not to be trusted. Who is not familiar with the fact that Celtic witnesses have been known to swear one way in court with "uplifted hand," and, to reverse that testimony completely when a Bible was presented with the crucifix upon the cover? What is the lesson that fact teaches us? It is, that only the symbols of their own faith can compel an honest utterance. In view of these facts, many of the most benevolent persons of the country urge that the relief of our Irish Catholic population be left to the Holy Church. It can administer aid with no danger of imposition, for they will not attempt to deceive the man that "holds the keys." The Church can also aid them much cheaper than strangers. Lastly, its priesthood collect enough from their votaries *for this purpose* to do the work well, and should be required to do it. Public opinion should ordinarily hold that Church in loathing which fails to provide for its poor. Protestants have been indirectly contributing to the extension of American Papacy by generously taking care of its pauperism, and leaving it to expend all its strength in Church-extension. It is time to change these tactics, and let each Church assume the care of its own poor, and of its due proportion of those not in any way connected with the Church.

We suggest that at least this much is necessary as a safeguard, whenever charity is rendered this class of applicants—1st. Demand the written statement of the parish priest, that the applicant is temperate in his or her habits, and is really in need of assistance. This will relieve you of three calls out of five. 2d. Go to the residence of the applicant and see that help is needed, and that the story told you is verified.

Pastoral Visiting.

One of our people makes a call, in the *Nashville Christian Advocate*, for increased diligence among our preachers in the discharge of that all-potent but much-neglected means of usefulness, pastoral visiting. The editor says:

A pastor's visit is not social, it is official—professional. To while it away in indifferent or polite conversation, like any other welcome visitor, does not meet the case. He is expected to suggest certain subjects, to make spiritual inquisition, to awaken pious reflection, to bring up all-important but too often forgotten things.

What would be thought of the family physician, calling, in his character as such, and spending an agreeable time, and leaving without feeling a pulse, or making an inquiry or prescription on health? He would be thought a very agreeable man, but a poor physician.

A minister, from truly pastoral visits, not only improves his congregation but his sermons. He gathers hints for discourse, and learns from actual observation, where and in what proportion exhortation, instruction, or rebuke is needed. He gets the moral range of his hearers, and knows how high, how low, and at what to aim. He does not beat the air or strike in the dark. A sense of the fitness of a subject often invests it with freshness and life. Many things need to be said and applied to the individual or family which cannot be done in the great congregation.

Is it going to far too say, that for building up a holy Church, pastoral visiting holds the relation to preaching that, in a holy life, private prayer holds to public devotion?

Some Exceptions, and Otherwise.

Our brother Editor, Watson, of the *Memphis Christian Advocate*, will excuse us, we know, for the utterance of a kindly criticism. The leading editorial, in his last issue, is headed, "Must man's moral nature be changed?" In a Methodist paper, it should have been, "Man's moral nature must be changed." This Mr. Watson believes, and so argues throughout the article. But we confess we did not feel pleased to see this important question left open, in large letters, under the editorial head of so valuable and influential a Methodist paper as the *Memphis Advocate*. It was in disagreeable coincidence with the fact that several of the contributors to the *Memphis Advocate* teach a doctrine that does leave the question open.

Again: The first sentence of the next editorial begins as follows: "Man is a *religious animal!*"

We beg our brother to excuse us. We cannot relish such a setting forth of the case. We relish neither its theology nor its taste.

But in spite of these things, we are always rejoiced to find the Memphis Advocate on our table. It is a good paper, and is doing good.

Dr. Boring.

The *Texas Christian Advocate* informs us that "The Rev. Jesse Boring and his family sojourned in the city a few days recently, on their way to San Antonio. Large audiences enjoyed a great pleasure and received, we think, no small profit from the two sermons preached by Dr. Boring in the Methodis pulpit on Sunday last. They were noble presentations of the Gospel of the grace of God—massive in thought, forcible and eloquent in delivery; the mind and heart of the preacher were in them, and both the judgment and feelings of the congregations were evidently reached. A peculiar interest was given to the occasion by the sympathy of the audiences with the affliction of the preacher, and his excellent lady, in the recent death at this place of their son-in-law and daughter, Doctor and Mrs. Word. Christian deaths, Christian mourners, and Christian sympathizers! Even sorrow drops her disguises and stands confessed an angel in their presence."

Editor's "Evil."

The *St. Louis Christian Advocate* says: "We have just laid down a long, prosy communication, which the writer says, "You will please read carefully, correct, and publish, or examine it, and write to me your conclusion as to publishing it." It is now Thursday noon (almost), and during the whole of the week, thus far, we have not positively found time to read even the daily papers, while our own paper mail lies in heaps on the table. From daylight to long after dark we have been going here and there—watching this and then that, helping and directing first at one thing and then another—sometimes putting "proof" in the pocket and reading it by snatches as we could. A good part of Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays we usually spend with our exchanges, preparing news and other matter for our own paper; and now we are modestly asks to examine, and "carefully correct" something less than a score of pages of badly-spelled, unpunctuated, spider-track-looking manuscript, or at least write to the author giving our opinion of its character, and our decision as to the disposition to be made of it."

Historical Mission of Methodism.

The *Christian Advocate and Journal*, in one of a series editorial articles now appearing, entitled "The Actual Crisis of Methodism," ("crisis," as heretofore remarked in these columns, is too strong a word) has the following remarks. They have been uttered before, but cannot be too often repeated, and should be graven, as with an iron pen, upon every Methodist heart.

Through whatever changes we pass, we *should bear steadily in mind our great historical mission in the world, and admit none that will be incompatible with it.* That mission has been the *revival and spread of Scriptural holiness.* So Wesley himself happily asserted. This, to be sure, is the design of all Churches, but it is ours in many pre-eminent respects. We have not only peculiar practical means, but some distinctive doctrines answering to it. It is our ostensible characteristic, and we are comparatively lost, as a Church, if we lose this distinction. Our whole history and ecclesiastical constitution are marked by it. If Methodism has already answered its historical design in bringing English Protestantism somewhat up to this common purpose of Christianity, still we have the responsibility of *keeping it up.* It would be a disastrous fallacy for us to suppose that our historical appointment in this respect has been accomplished, or ever can be, till the mission of the Gospel is achieved throughout the world. Any tendency to such an opinion should be universally and persistently checked by us.

In the light of this capital idea should we judge of every change occurring, or proposed among us, for we must always be a "revival Church in our spirit, a missionary Church in our practical system."

French and Irish Catholics.

The Canada *Christian Guardian*, (Wesleyan,) speaking of a controversy in Canada between the French and Irish papists says:

It appears that, while nearly all the members of that communion in Upper Canada are Irish, a large proportion of the Priesthood is French. The state of things is attributed to the influence of a French Bishop, who, it is alleged, has employed his influence and authority, as far as possible, to degrade, expel, and otherwise dispose of the Irish priests, and fill their places with others of his own nation. This, it appears, has been felt to be a serious grievance by the Irish Romanists, but this discontent has never found any definite expression until, recently, a number of persons styling themselves "An Association of Irish Gentlemen," have drawn up a strongly worded document remonstrating against this indignity and injury. The Irish Romish Clergy are, in point of bigotry, intolerance, and blood-thirstiness, unequalled by their brethren in any part of the world. If Popery must be perpetuated in our country we would vastly prefer the milder type of it held by the Gallican Church, to the more repulsive ultramontane doctrines held by the Irish Romanists. The effects of Romanism in France are bad enough, but in Ireland they are far worse. But whatever may be the immediate result of this controversy, every friend of truth and liberty, will rejoice to find it in a proof that the reign of passive submission to authority, even in the Papal communion, is coming to a close.

Take Care of the Converts.

The Canada *Christian Advocate*, (Methodist Episcopal) says:

It is generally supposed that a re-action must follow a revival, and that there must be falling away among those who have been brought into Church fellowship; but we cannot conceive that there exists any necessity for this, though we admit that it too frequently occurs. We fear that much of the backsliding that does occur among young converts, and which we have to deplore, is attributable to a want of proper care and attention on the part of older members of the Church; they do not watch over these babes in Christ "as they who must give an account," hence they become discouraged and turn again to folly.

Lay-Co-operation.

The *Richmond Christian Advocate*, under the new editor, looks with a kind of kindly distrust upon this movement. We would suggest that our Conferences all test it, and that our papers all refrain from discussion until it is fairly tried.

PRESBYTERIANS AND SOCIETARIANISM.

The *Southern Presbyterian*, published at Charleston, S. C. calling attention to the appeal of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, says:

"While we cheerfully bid God speed to the American Tract Society as a great Christian institution, and willingly aid in disseminating its Evangelical publications; yet we are not ashamed to confess that we entertain a preference for the works issued by our own Board. And, therefore, we say to our Christian friends, give to the Tract Society as much as you can, for it is doing a great and good work, which cannot so well be done by any other instrumentality, but, at the same time, we would urge you, as Presbyterians, to devise and execute liberal things for your own Board.

FIRST PROTESTANTS IN MISSISSIPPI.

The *Presbyterian Herald*, noticing the interesting and valuable series now appearing in this paper, on the "Introduction of Protestantism into Mississippi," from the pen of Rev. J. G. Jones of the Mississippi Conference, says:

We know nothing of the facts in the case, but as New Jersey was originally settled mainly by Presbyterians, we think it more than probable that Mr. Swayze was a Presbyterian, and not a Congregationalist, as the writer states; and being so far removed from a Presbyterian he organized an Independent Church. If so, the Presbyterians were the pioneers of Protestantism in Mississippi.

We judge Mr. Jones is correct.

Bishop Simpson's health, we are glad to learn, from the *North-Western Advocate*, is rapidly improving.

BISHOP PIERCE INVITED.

We learn that Bishop Pierce has been invited to go to California by the San Antonio overland mail route, and a separate coach, with military escort for himself and family, tendered him, free of expense. We do trust he may find it convenient to go that way. We are pushing our missionary outposts farther and farther in that direction, hoping to meet our Pacific brethren after awhile, and we should be glad to have a Bishop lead the way.

MEETING OF THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.

The Publishing Committee of the *New Orleans Christian Advocate* are requested to meet in this office on Wednesday the 9th of March next. They are, J. T. Heard, M. S. Andrews, A. S. Andrews, from the Alabama Conference; B. M. Drake, W. H. Watkins, and J. J. Wheat, from the Mississippi Conference; and J. C. Keener, J. B. Walker, and Linus Parker, from the Louisiana Conference.

Rev. Joseph H. Phelan, as we learn from Alabama papers, died at Rockford, Alabama, on the 17th ult. He was formerly a member of the Alabama Conference. Since his location he had filled various offices in connection with the Alabama Legislature. One of the most courteous and amiable men was ever knew was Joseph H. Phelan. He was a brother of Hon John D. Phelan, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of that State.

We Call Attention to the medical advertisements of J. Wright & Co. 21 and 115 Chartres Street. We know nothing of medicine ourselves, and do not expect to become any wiser in this respect. But it is valuable—indispensable—nevertheless; and Mr. Wright has everything in this line that may be needed. Whenever you need medicines read his advertisement, and you will know where to send.

Telegraph Literature.—The literature of the telegraph, as evinced by the messages to be seen in almost any of the principal telegraph offices of this city, is decidedly peculiar, and exceedingly interesting. For instance, imagine, if you can, a more touching allusion to the death of a near and dear relative than the following: "John dead—on ice—won't keep—come quick."

N. Y. Times.

Alabama Conference Depository.—The Card of Drs. Hamilton and Neely, Agents, will be found under the head of "Special Notices." They have already obtained, as they say, $25,000 in notes. Hon. R. A. Baker writes, that it will probably reach $30,000 before they leave Mobile. The Agents are the choice of the conference for that work, and will vindicate the choice.

Rev. Joshua T. Heard called to see us yesterday, on his way up Red River. We were glad to take him by the hand. Mr. Heard is Presiding Elder of the Mobile District, Alabama Conference, and has long been one of the most useful and valuable men of the Conference.

F. W. Ober, 61 Poydras street, dealer in Northern and Western Produce, and Groceries, will supply all who order, even Alabama and Texas. He is a man to be depended on, as we know from an acquaintance of many years.

Mississippi Conference Assessment.—This notice will be found under the head of "Special Notices." All the preachers and members of the Mississippi Conference will be interested in it.

Our New Volume commences with this issue. We trust that our new dress of type, our unsurpassed press-work, as well as the reading matter, will give pleasure.

We invite those needing a teacher to the advertisement of J. W. S.—Ashland, Hanover county, Va.

Waverly Institute, a delightful situation, in Texas, needs a lady assistant. Read the advertisement, which we should have noticed sooner.

Rev. S. G. Starks, President of State Female College, Memphis, Tenn., requests us to state that Isaac A. Reed is Agent for that institution.

Read The Advertisement of Mr. Colman, Agent for the New American Encyclopedia. We certify that his books are very valuable.

Hon. Jas. E. Belser, a distinguished lawyer, and one of the oldest citizens of Montgomery, Alabama, died at his residence, a few days since.

Rev. Charles Taylor, D. D. requests us to state that his address is now Columbia, S. C. instead of Spartanburg, as heretofore.

Mrs. Alice T. Scratt, wife of Rev. S. B. Scratt, of the Louisiana Conference, died Jan. 21st. The obituary will appear next week.

A Letter From Liew, our native preacher in China, will appear next week. It is sent by Rev. J. R. Lambuth.

Our News-Department this week will be found to possess unusual interest.

Our Own Notices—They will be found under the head of "Special Notices." Be sure to read them.

Our Next Paper will be filled with reading of more than ordinary interest.

The Minutes of the Louisiana Conference are now being sent out.

Dr. Wightman, we learn, will accept the Presidency of the Southern University.

William H. Prescott, the celebrated historian, is dead.

PERSONAL.

The Grand Duke Constantine,

Brother of the Emperor of Russia, recently visited the United States Steam Frigate *Wabash* in the harbor of Genoa.

Senator Seward,

It is said, on account of the opposition of the Clay Whigs, the Americans, and the less ultra Abolitionists, cannot possibly get the Black Republican nomination for President in 1860.

Lamartine

Has just received $70,000 for his monthly course of literature.

The Empress Eugenie

Made a birth-day present to the Princess Royal of England, of a splendid Sevres vase, of considerable hight, standing on a pedestal of *pate dure*; the ground is a delicate rose pink, and the frames of the medallions gold arabesques of a white ground. Each compartment represents one hour of the summer day, and the paintings are most exquisite.

Baron Pennefather

Has resigned his seat on the Irish Bench. The venerable Judge (who was called to the bar in 1795) has recently been in a very infirm state of health. For some years he has been deprived of sight, but his wonderful memory enabled him to discharge his judicial duties efficiently, and in latter years some of the heaviest property causes have been tried by him.

Lieut. Maury,

Of the National Observatory, and so well known for his indefatigable and successful labors in the construction of Wind Charts, has received a compliment from a high quarter. He has recently received a communication from Admiral de Chabannes, Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the French Naval Division of Brest and La Plata, who regards his researches as having stimulated the ardor of all who are interested in the perfecting of navigation; and awards to him the credit of being the discoverer and pioneer in his peculiar department of nautical science.

Mr. Gerard Stuyvesant,

A well-known citizen of New York, died on the 18th inst., at the age of fifty-four. Mr. Stuyvesant was a descendant of the old Dutch Governor of the same name.

Dr. O. W. Holmes

Has, it is rumored, declined an offer of $5000 from Bonner, of the *Ledger*, to write half a column each week, for one year, for that paper.

Thackeray's

Children are daughters. Tom Hood left a son and daughter; his son, distinguished as author and artist, about taking holy orders in the church of England, the daughter, Mrs. Broderip, is wife of a clergyman. Disraeli is childless. Dickens, as he lately told the Corporation of Coventry, when thanking them for a present of a gold watch, has seven sons.

Miss Hosmer—

"Hattie Hosmer, of Watertown"—the sculptress—domiciled at Rome in the house of Miss Charlotte Cushman, who entertains a sisterly regard for this young child of genius.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

TEXAS.

Books and newspapers find ready sale.... Houston is growing under the influence of railroads, and aspiring to rail connection with New Orleans.... The Victoria *Advocate* says, that Wm. Free mulatto—the Lavaca barber—who speaks the English, French and Spanish languages fluently, is a good penman, has traveled in the Free States, is thirty years of age, and was fully acquainted with the consequences of his act, has gone into voluntary servitude for life, and chosen Mr. E. Clegg, of Victoria, for his master.

Settlement of Brazos Reserve Indian Difficulty.—A council has been held of gentlemen representing the whites in the neighborhood of the Brazos Reserve Indians, and the following agreement was made between them and the chiefs of the tribe:

The Indians shall not leave the neighborhood of the Reserve for other purposes than to hunt stock, and then only in parties of three together, to be accompanied by a responsible white man. The former course of hunting and camping without the Reserve is to be entirely abandoned. No white person or persons are to be held responsible to the Indians for anything heretofore done to them, and they are from now to be good men and friends to the white people.

The above is a mere outline of the terms reported by the commission. The report was adopted by the whites collected at Palo Pinto county to the number of two hundred, after which the companies were disbanded on the 13th and they returned to their homes.

ARKANSAS.

Immigration from Virginia, Georgia, Alabama and the Carolinas is heavy, and the country is rapidly improving in respect.

TENNESSEE.

Hon. Jere Clemens has assumed the editorship of the Memphis *Eagle and Enquirer*, which he conducts with much ability and spirit.

The Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.—We learn that the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Company have completed contracts, with reliable and responsible parties, to complete the road through to Granada within two years, when our cotton will be by rail with New Orleans and the Gulf will be completed.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Legislature voted against the extension of the road from Danville to Greensboro, defeating it until the next session, two years, and losing the through travel.... The first car load of coal from the coal fields of North Carolina reached Wilmington on the 19th inst. It was conveyed thither by steamboat. Unusual manifestations of gratification were exhibited.

GEORGIA.

The Governor of Georgia has issued a proclamation declaring that the notes of the following Banks in that State will be received in payment of the dues of that State, viz: The Bank of the State of Georgia; the Cherokee Insurance and Banking Company, at Dalton; the Marine Bank of Georgia, at Savannah; the Bank of Columbus; the Bank of Middle Georgia at Macon; the Bank of the Empire State, at Rome; the Planters and Mechanics' Bank, at Dalton; the Exchange Bank of the State of Georgia, at Griffin; and the Mechanics' Bank of Augusta.

FLORIDA.

Yellow Fever at Tampa.—As will be seen under our own head, we have had another death in this vicinity from fever. Last week we stated that there were no cases of fever in this city: we should have added that there were several on the west side of the river.—*Tampa Peninsular, 15th inst.*

Sam Jones dead.—The Tampa *Peninsular*, of the 15th inst., says Mr. Kilburn, who arrived at that place the day previous, states that the Seminole Indian Chief, Sam Jones, is dead. It is said that Tiger Tail has been appointed in his stead. The latter expresses a desire to remain in Florida, and is willing to comply with anything the government may require of him, but declares that, unless compelled, he will not go West.

Mr. Wm. H. James has been appointed Assistant Civil Engineer at the Pensacola Navy Yard, in place of Mr. Botts, who was lately drowned in the attempt to rescue a lady of Pensacola who had fallen overboard from a steamer.

ALABAMA.

Cession of portion of West Florida.—A friend has shown us a private letter from Judge Yelverton, who has been appointed by the Governor of Alabama a Commissioner to report of this State, to negotiate with the proper authorities of the State of Florida, relative to a cession of a portion of West Florida, including Pensacola, stating that the Legislature of the latter State had passed a joint resolution, which had been approved by the Governor, leaving it to the people of that State to vote upon the question of cession. The letter states that the resolutions passed the Senate to leave it to West Florida, but the House amended them, leaving it to the State. It is all the same, for if the West votes for it, it is well understood that the cession will take place.—*Montgomery Confederation.*

The city of Tuscaloosa, by a vote of 183 to 4, a few days since resolved to tax itself $40,000 for the benefit of the North and Southwest Alabama Railroad. The road runs directly through Alabama, and intersects with the Mobile and Ohio at Meridian.

We earn that the Directors of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company have concluded to make the last call upon the people of Mobile to furnish the means necessary to finish their great enterprise and we are glad to learn they are likely to succeed in raising the requisite amount by private solicitation. On Tuesday evening $146,000 had been raised, considerably more than half the amount necessary.

The Negroes' Crop.—Mr. J. S. Bylington informed us the other day that he made two rather remarkable cotton purchases lately. One was the cotton crop of the negroes of Dr. Lucas, in this vicinity, for which he paid $1800 in cash, every cent of which goes to the negroes. The fact is, Dr. Lucas, unlike any other Montgomery planter's negroes, could easily buy the Grecly family as it stood before he commenced with the half-clad abolitionists out of their sixpences. Yet, by dozens of slaves in this town, who legitimately make money of their own, every year, to buy out the homestead of the Vermont farmer. It is amusing that such a class should have the sympathies of a people who have to work so much to keep body and soul together. The second purchase was a bale of remarkable size. It was, we believe, the last crop of W. C. Bibb, Esq., and weighed just 1365 pounds. It occurs to us that that is the largest, by long odds, that we ever heard of.—*Mail.*

MISSISSIPPI.

D. Walker, of Vicksburg, once [editor of the *Sentinel*] has been appointed Consul to Genoa.... Rev. Dr. Marshall delivered a lecture before the Vicksburg Lyceum.... The city of Vicksburg is unusually prosperous.

New Orleans and Jackson Railroad.—The *Sunny South* of the following news in regard to the progress of this road:

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

...on says, the most harmonious feeling and the best understanding have been brought about between the company and its contractors. Besides this, additional capital, additional energy and skill have been infused into the concern, which cannot fail to produce desirable results.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Commerce of Charleston.—We learn from statistics published in the *Mercury*, that the value of the exports from Charleston for the last year, is about twenty-five per cent. greater then the value of the exports of the previous year,—a gratifying exhibit of the substantial prosperity of that city. The value of the exports of 1858 is $19,321,585, against $15,790,782 in 1857. The average amount of exports from Charleston for the last eight years, $16,324,653. The value of imports in 1858 is only $913,828, showing a falling off of fifty per cent. since the previous year.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEWSPAPERS or pamphlets sent to Europe in wrappers are subject to letter postage, but tied with a cord, only newspaper postage is charged.

THE Washington *States* says, that an extra session of Congress is now seriously talked of.

The Cuban Telegraph.—The Savennah *Republican* says, the work on the Cuban Telegraph line is progressing with commendable speed. The posts had been distributed for thirty miles at the close of operations on the 19th inst.

THE value of buildings erected in the last year at Chicago is estimated at $3,000,000.

Through Tickets on Southern Roads.—The Philadelphia *North American* says, that the President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, has communicated to the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, on application of a committee appointed to solicit the earliest possible arrangement for a through ticket system on the railroads leading to the South and Southwest, a new schedule of rates from the principal Southern cities to Philadelphia and New York. These rates were to go into operation, or through tickets to be offered for sale on these terms, on and after Monday, January 24th. From this schedule we extract the following:

	Philadelphia.	New York.
From New Orleans to	$49 00	$50 00
" Vicksburg	46 00	48 00
" Memphis	34 00	36 00
" Grand Junction	33 00	35 00
" Jackson	34 00	36 00

The Admission of Oregon.—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* writes: It is ascertained that the Oregon State bill will pass. So, if the Presidential election comes into the House, Oregon, with a population of 44,000, will have the same weight with New York, whose population is near four millions. But, fortunately, Oregon will be on the Democratic side, and thus balance the vote of Kansas, should that Territory be individedly admitted into the Union.

THE marine losses on hulls and cargoes on the North-western lakes, for the year 1858, amounted to $732,232; in 1857 to $1,387,935, a decrease the last year of $655,703. The loss of life in 1858 was 122; in 1857 it was 493; a material difference.

THE WEALTH of the two great centres, Boston and New York, amounts to eight hundred millions of dollars. New York having $525,000,000; Boston $275,000,000, or a little more than one half that of New York. The property of Boston is one hundred millions more than that of the city of Philadelphia, and nearly three times that of Baltimore. It is said that Boston has more property, per capita, than any other city in the world.

A NEW movement in the Dudly Observetory difficulty was made on Monday week. The Trustees, in the absence of Dr. Gould, took position of the building, heretofore held against them by the late Scientific Council, and the officers appointed by the Trustees are now in possession.

PRESIDENT Buchanan's receptions are to be held during the remainder of the session every Saturday at 2 p. m. His evening receptions will commence on Tuesday next, at 8 o'clock, and will take place on each alternate Tuesday.

ADVICES from Naples state that Mount Vesuvius is again in full eruption, and presents almost magnificent spectacle each night.

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

Prince Napoleon had gone to Turin for the purpose of marrying the daughter of the King of Sardinia. It is expected his visit will encourage the disaffected Italians, and produce a demonstration. Count Walewski, the French Foreign Minister, had protested against the erroneous impression that appears to rule supreme without contradiction, and it is reported he has expressed the determination to retire when the counsels of moderation are no longer listened to. It is rumored at Paris that Gen. McMahon is to be appointed to the command of the Army in Italy, and that thirty thousand men of the African contingent are to reinforce the French Army there. The Paris Constitutionale admits the existence of serious difficulties between France and Austria, in relation to the Danubian as well as the Servian question, but says war is only possible. In the event of a rupture of existing treaties the impression prevailed that the marriage of Prince Nepoleon to the daughter of the King of Sardinia would secure the support of the French Government to Victor Emanuel, in placing him on the throne as King of Italy.

HAVANA.

The *Diario* hopes, from the tone of the French press on the President's Message, that France will oppose the designs of the United States on Cuba.

SOUTH AMFRICA.

In *Chili*, a revolution seems imminent. All the opposition periodicals had been silenced—156 persons, among them three members of Congress, had been arrested and fined, and the three deputies expelled—and the provinces of Santiago, Vulparuiso, and Acoragua declared in a stage of siege for ninety days. Which will be sustained, the Government or the revolutionists, remains to be seen.

In *Peru*, the carpenters of Lima had rebelled against the importation of houses, but were subdued. Congress was in session. A bill had been introduced into the Senate authorizing the President to contract for a loan of fifty million dollars. Sr. Ortiz de Caballos had resigned the Secretaryship of the Treasury, and was appointed Minister to Spain. Sr. Juan Jose Salcedo had been appointed Secretary of the Treasury, and Sr. Antonio Arenas Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The blockade of the ports of *Ecuador* by the Peruvian squadron, still continues. Private advices announce arrangement of the dispute between the two Republics, by means of the Chilian English meditation.

In *Venezuala*, Gen. Paez had been received with great demonstrations of enthusiasm at Cumana and Puerto Cabello, and arrived at Valencia, in the midst of an immense and enthusiastic crowd. The National Convention had ratified the appointment of Gen. Castro for the Presidency, till the next election. A project of amnesty had been presented in the Convention, excluding, however, Gen Jose Tadeo Monagas, who, it was said, was conspiring against the country in the neighboring Island of Trinidad.

DOMESTIC.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—*Acquisition of Cuba.*—The house report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs upon the acquisition of Cuba, as prepared by Mr. Branch of South Carolina, traces the various acquisitions of territory by our Government from the Revolution to the present time. It estimates the commerce of the Gulf of Mexico, (exclusive of coastwise trade,) between the Atlantic and the Pacific, at $200,000,000, and expresses the belief that within five years it will increase to $500,000,000. It asks whether the nations which, for an adequate consideration, placed us in a position to render the use of the Gulf of Mexico a necessity, can refuse the concessions necessary to the enjoyment of those possessions. It says it is as important to remove Spain from Cuba now, as it was to remove France from Louisiana in 1803. The report contrasts Napoleon Bonaparte's willingness to sell in 1803, with the reluctance of Spain to sell the Island of Cuba to the United States, while making no objections to sell territory to France and England. The report cites the acts of 1811 and 1812, authorizing the President to seize Florida. It complains of the conduct of Spain in the purchase of Florida, and says that Louisiana and Florida were transferred and retransferred between Spain and France and England; but when Florida became necessary to the United States, Spanish pride revolted, and we could not buy Florida on any terms. The report details the advantages of the acquisition of Cuba under several classes. It shows that the sugar and molasses consumed in the United States cost the consumers $9,000,000 more than if Cuba belonged to the United States, and that our farmers would sell flour, pork and lard to the value of $8,500,000, where they now sell none. The Committee say this exhibit is made to show that we can afford to pay a liberal price for Cuba, and not to excite the cupidity of our citizens. The report says the native white population of Cuba eagerly desire annexation to the United States, and that no civilized people, a majority of whom are averse to our institutions, ought to be taken into the Union. It approves of the President's sentiments against acquisition of the Island by any dishonorable means, and expresses the opinion that, notwithstanding Spain shows no apparent disposition to sell, and threatens to refuse a sale under any circumstances, yet that the President had a motive in proposing the purchase at this time, and to reject the bill would be construed by Spain as indicating the dissent of our people as well as of Congress from the views of the President. The bill is similar to those under which the acquisition of Louisiana and California were made.

LOCAL.

A miserable census report of this city having been made to the Legislature, representing New Orleans as having decreased greatly in population, when it is known to be rapidly increasing, the Mayor is having a new census taken. Who were the census takers? It would be edifying to know the names of men who could thus violate all official honesty and trust.

Bank of James Robb.—The name of this bank will be changed to "The Mercheants" on the 1st of February, and the capital increased to $1,000,000.

Crops in Northern Louisiana.—The Morehouse *Advocate* of the 15th says: "So far as we have been able to learn, every planter in the perish has not only made as much cotton as he could gather, but an abundance of corn. Some of the farmers have made corn enough to do them two years.

The Consolidated Debt of the City. The last annual report (for the year 1858) of the Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt of this city, has been laid upon our table. From it we learn that, during the year the collections of the tax amounted to $620,515 18, out of the $650,000 levied by the Common Council on real estate and slaves. Other collections from arrears for the years 1852 to 1850, inclusive, have been made.

The total debt of the city amounts to $7,988,130 25, showing a reduction during the year of $133,000, notwithstanding that $97,000 of Bonds of the old city, due 1st January, 1859, have been paid on presentation, and ample means on hand to meet the remaining debt, maturing in 1859.

The total amount of old corporation debt is $1,803,130 25, with interest added $96,366 50. The bonds issued by the Commissioners up to the 31st ult. were $6,185,000 with an interest added of $371,100. The total indebtedness, therefore, is $7,988,130 25, and total interest $467,460 50.

Rich Cargo.—A steamboat arrived a few days ago at our wharf, from the Red River, with a large party of gentlemen and ladies from the north-western parishes, who are visiting our city for pleasure and amusement. Among them were eight widows, whose aggregate wealth amounted to five millions of dollars. One of the said ladies is the owner of six hundred slaves, and another makes a crop of three thousand bales of cotton.

Report of the Registrr of the Land Office.—The Register submits the following statement of the transactions of the State Land Office during the past year:

	No. of Acres.	Amount.
Amount of Swamp Land Warrants sold during the year	131,893 58	$164,863 22
Amounting to the sum of		
Amount of lands sold under Graduating Acts of 1857	35,661 36	
Amounting to the sum of		26,746 02
Aggregate amount		$191,609 24
Amount of Swamp Land Warrants cancelled and money refunded for the same period	16,454 42	
Amounting to		$23,568 92
Amount Internal Improvement Lands sold	14,367 59	
Amounting to the sum of		$17,959 48
Amount of Internal Improvement Land refunded	495 05	
Amounting to the sum of		$621 31
Amount sales Seminary Lands	80 00	
Amounting to the sum of		$100 00
Amount of School Lands sold	16,141 88	
Amounting to the sum of		$12,677 35
Amount School Lands refunded	4,561 91	
Amounting to the sum of		$5,702 38

There were at the date of the last report swamp land warrants unsold amounting to 116,343·62 acres, which was increased to 132,798·04 acres by refundment upon cancellation of swamp land warrants erroneously located, amounting to 16,454 42 acres.

The amount of swamp land by warrants authorized for sale by act of 1855 has been exhausted, and no swamp lands can now be sold other then those which come within the provisions of the graduated acts of 1857.

Statistics from Auditor's Report.—The general statistics of the report relate to the year 1857. As compared with the statements of the previous report, giving similar statistics for 1855, the results are as follow: Total value of property $378,911,901, against $321,281,882 in 1855; total amount of taxes assessed, $1,398,349 81, against $1,372·285 84; land uncultivated, 6,010,964 acres, against 5,265,926; land cultivated in cotton, 750,256, against 616,788; land cultivated in cane, 215,305, against 248,195; land cultivated in rice, 4,905, against 3,177. The production of cotton in 1857 was 407,018 bales, against 368,077 in 1855; while that of sugar was 58,249 hhds., against 283,466 in 1855.... The white population of the State in 1857 is summed up at 308,864, against 301,764 in 1855; the black slave population 298,519, against 263,167 in 1855; the free colored, 18,718, against 22,843 in 1855... The number of educable youth in the State in 1857, as given in the report, was 76,518, against 72,244 in 1855.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, February 1, 1859.

The following, copied from the New Orleans *Price-Current*, furnishes the annexed statement of the past week's business:—

The operations of the market, though somewhat interfered with within the past few days by rainy weather, have been to a very good extent in most of our leading commodities. Cotton, though not presenting a brisk market, has moved off pretty freely, and Sugar and Molasses have been dealt in to a good extent, though the latter article has lost a portion of the recent advance. In Tobacco the transactions are still limited, but there has been more movement within the week in most articles of Western Produce, and it will be seen that the rates for Pork have advanced. On Thursday, the 28th inst., the Arabia's advices, one week later, were received, reporting an id. decline in the Liverpool Cotton market, with sales for the week of 46,000 bales. The advices from the manufacturing districts were favorable, but holders of Cotton at Liverpool were pressing their stocks on the market. At Havre, also, the market was depressed, and a decline of 1 franc had taken place, *tres ordinaire* being quoted at 101 francs. Money was more stringent in England and Consols had declined ¼ per cent, being quoted at 95¼. The river fell 14 inches in the early part of the week, but it has since risen 1 inch and is now 4 feet 7 inches below high-water mark.

COTTON.—The following table exhibits the ruling prices this evening:

New Orleans Classification.

Inferior	—@—	Good Middling	11¾@12
Ordinary	—@—	Middling Fair	12¼@12¾
Good Ordinary	10 @10½	Fair	—@—
Low Middling	10¾@10¾	Good Fair	—@—
Middling	11¾@11¾	Good and Fine	—@—

Our last report closed upon a very fair demand, and we noticed sales for the first three days of the week of 35,500 bales, without material change in prices. On Wednesday buyers again came forward and operated pretty freely, taking about 13,000 bales. On Thursday the weather was partially rainy and somewhat unfavorable for business, but there was, nevertheless, quite a good demand, which resulted in further sales of some 12,500 bales. Friday, with still rather unfavorable weather and European advices one week later fully due, the market presented a comparatively quiet appearance at the opening, though some few lots had been disposed of, when about noon the Arabia's advices were received, reporting a decline of ⅛d. at Liverpool and 1 franc at Havre. Operations were at once checked by this intelligence, the sales made previous to its receipt summing up about 5,500 bales. The sales for the past week amount 66,500 bales. Arrived in the same time 50,954 bales. Exports of the week 53,157 bales. Stocks in presses and on shipboard not cleared on the 28th inst. 465 38 bales. With respect to prices, we have again to remark that the comparative scarcity of *clean bright* Cottons enables holders to obtain very full prices for them, and we find it necessary slightly to advance our figures for the better grades, while low running and *dusty* descriptions are very abundant, and continue neglected and mostly nominal.

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to 17,000 hhds. We quote for Inferior and Refining 4 to 5¼; Common to Good Common 5¼ to 5¾; Fair to Fully Fair 6 to 6¾; Prime to Choice 6¾ to 7¾; Centrifugal and Clarified 7 to 9; Refined 9¼ to — cents per pound.

MOLASSES.—The sales of the week are about 14,560 bbls. The quotations are: For Inferior and Fermenting 27 to 29; Prime to Choice 30 to 32 in hhds. and in half-bbls. 33 to 36 cents per gallon.

TOBACCO.—Is quoted for Lugs, planters, 5 to 5½; Leaf, inferior to common 6 to 6½; fair 7 to 7½; fine 8 to 8½; choice, heavy and light, 9 to 10 cents per pound.

FLOUR.—The sales of the week have reached 16,000 barrels, at a range of $4 75 to $5 00 for fine and unbranded; $5 50 to $5 55 for superfine; $6 50 to $6 75 for extra, and $7 00 for ordinary to choice extra.

GRAIN.—The demand for Corn has been fair and prices well maintained—prices ranging from 80 to 90 for good to prime mixed up to 95 cents per bushel for prime to choice white and yellow. Oats sell at 77½ to 80 cents per bushel. Bran has been selling at $1 00 to $1 10 cents per 100 lbs. Wheat—85 to 90 cents per bushel for inferior, $1 00 for prime red, and $1 10 to $1 20 for prime white.

PORK.—The sales for the past week ranged at about $18 75 to $19 00 per barrel for Mess; $18 50 for N. O., and $13 50 to $14 00 for Prime.

BEEF.—The market very dull. Prime at $6 50; Mess at $14 00 per barrel.

BACON.—Shoulders 7¼ to 7½; Ribbed Sides 9½; Clear Sides 11 to 11½; Sugar-cured Hams 12½ cents per pound.

LARD.—In barrels and tierces 11¼ to 11½; kegs 12½ to 13 cents per pound.

BUTER.—Western has been selling at 9½ to 12½; prime roll butter at 18 to 20 cents per pound.

ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging 12 to 14 cents per yard; India Bagging at 13½ to 14c. Bale rope, machine made, at 7½ cents per pound.

BAGS.—Have sold during the week at a range of GUNNY BAGS—16 to 11 and 11½ cents for heavy to extra heavy bags.

COFFEE.—We quote fair at 10½ to 11, good fair at 11¼, and prime at 11¾ cents per pound.

MONEY MARKET.—The applications for discounts at the Banks, chiefly for short loans, continue to be pretty heavy, and those institutions are generally working fully up to their line, but in the out-door market the supply of money continues to be very ample, and all good paper, where the makers are well known, can be readily passed at rates from 8 to 9 per cent. for good mortgage notes; 8 to 9 for first class long dated acceptances; second class ditto 9½ to 10, and for short commercial paper from 6 to 7 per cent. per annum.

LIVE STOCK.—Beef Cattle—heavy and extra choice Cattle 12½ cents per lb. net; good and choice Western 8½ to 10c. per lb. net. Hogs at 8 cents per lb. net. Sheep $3 00 to $5 00 per head. Milch Cows, $35 to $70 and $90 per head. Veal Cattle, $6 00 to $11 00 per head.

MARRIAGES.

"It is not good for man to be alone."

Married, on 19th ult. by Rev T H McClendon, in the Parish of Franklin, Louisiana, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. M. D. Bain, to Miss M. A. Lagunex.

On the 22d ult. at the residence of the bride's father, in Gates county, North Carolina, Mr. R. H. Cross, Jr. of Montgomery county, Alabama, to Miss Maggie C. Williams.

On the 20th ult. by Rev. J. F. R. Bromlod, Mr. Levi Parks to Miss Laura J. Rain, all of Washington county, Alabama.

On the 29th December, by Rev. W. D. Adams, at the residence of J. B. Brown, Mr. J. W. McCrary to Miss N. J. Brown, all of Jackson county, Florida.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. Nott Gillis, at the residence of the bride's father, near Jacksonville Alabama, Mr. J. B. Hollingsworth, of Texas, and Miss S. A. Carpenter.

On the 17th ult., by the Rev. T. P. Crymes, in Talladega, Ma G. G. Haden, of Louisiana, to Miss M. C. Shelly, of the above place.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OUR OWN NOTICES.

OUR OLD AND DISTINGUISHED PREACHERS should labor for the ADVOCATE as well as the young men. When they do not, it is a pity, for their influence would enable them to be of great advantage to the paper, and their example would encourage and train the young preachers to great usefulness in this way.

The Venerable Peter Cartwright is an instance on the other side. He recently sent TEN new subscribers, and the money for many old ones, to the *Ladies Repository*. Will our leading men lead in the effort to raise our list at once to ten thousand? Come, "most potent, grave and reverend Seniors," we all honor you; let us follow you in this path of usefulness.

The Proportion of ADVOCATES taken, to the white membership of the Church, ought to be as one to five, at least. Families do not average more than five white persons in number. The Alabama Conference has 45,646 white members. Ten ADVOCATES to five members would give us over 9000 subscribers in that Conference. If it be said, that other *Advocates* circulate there as well as ours, we reply—every family ought to take their own *Advocate* first, and then any other they wish. Again: the families in our congregations, not members of the Church, will take the ADVOCATE if applied to; and this will more than compensate for any loss on the other score. According to this rule, in the Mississippi Conference, which has near 20,000 members, we ought to have 4000 subscribers; and in the Louisiana Conference, which has near 10,000 white members, we now have 1806 subscribers.

Just look at this, and think about it! It could be done this year. Brethren in the ministry, please state and enlarge upon this calculation before all your congregations. It would give us 15,000 subscribers.

TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS FROM EACH PREACHER is what we propose, and hope for during the present year, as the minimum standard. Many, of course, will procure a much larger number; but we hope no Preacher will fall below this. It is not a large number, and it will not be hard work to reach it. Brethren in the ministry, could you not obtain this number within the next month? What a tide of success and encouragement for the paper—for you—for the Church—it would create!

An Example.—The *Western Christian Advocate* says—Monday, January 3, 1859, was the heaviest day's work in the periodical line ever experienced by the Cincinnati Book Concern. There were received and transferred to the books some 2250 subscribers to the *Western Christian Advocate*, and 1,200 in the *Ladies' Repository*. The same figures for each were entered Thursday, December 30th, making the total for the two days—3500 for the *Western Christian Advocate*, and 2400 for the *Repository*.

Are Southern Preachers so utterly behind Northern Preachers in appreciation of, and labor for, religious periodicals? Let it be said no longer.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

THE ADVOCATE now has a much larger circulation than any other paper published in New Orleans or the South-west, and is rapidly increasing. It is therefore the best advertising medium to all the country commercially connected with this city. The following are our

RATES:

One square, one insertion	$2 00
Each subsequent insertion	1 00
One square, one year	26 00
Each additional square	15 00

The price for six months is three-fourths of the price by the year—the price for three months is half the price by the year.

Twenty-five per cent. discount on the above prices, in behalf of our Schools and Colleges.

☞ PAYMENT is required IN ADVANCE. ☜

Mississippi Conference Assessment.

Apportionments to the several Presiding Elders' Districts of the Mississippi Conference, to Raise the Claims of the Superannuated Preachers, their Wives and Children, and the Widows and Orphans of deceased children, for the year 1859.

Biloxi	$50
Sharon	976
Greenville	025
Yazoo	765
Vicksburg	900
Natchez	900
Fayette	900
Starkville	400
Clinton	150

Whole amount to be raised $5315. Owing to a change in the districts, and want of proper information, the Committee of Finance were unable to make the apportionment before the adjournment of Conference; since then, circumstances have prevented till now its publication.

L. ERCANBRACK, Chairman,
B. JONES,
J. R. LAMBUTH.

Kosciusco, Miss., Jan. 21, 1859.

Alabama Conference Depository.

[A CARD.]

To the Members of Alabama Conference:

We take this method to inform you that, having obtained the amount in bonds, specified by the Conference, ($25,000) as necessary for a commencement, we have, in conjunction with the Managers, ordered a supply of books for our Depository. We, therefore, solicit orders from you all. It is intended to keep such an assortment as will enable us to fill them promptly. Until further advised, orders may be directed to D. W. Goodman. Terms will be more fully stated hereafter.

J. HAMILTON,
P. P. NEELY.

Mobile, Jan. 26, 1859.

Bank of Jamaa Robb,
January, 28, 1859.

Agreeably to the vote of the Stockholders of this Bank, at a meeting on the 17th inst. the name of the Bank will be changed to that of the MERCHANT'S BANK, on the 1st of February next, and the capital increased from $600,000 to $1,000,000.

The Books of Subscription for the increased capital are now opened, and by Resolution of the Board of Directors, of this date, the installments will be payable as follows:

Twenty-five per cent	1st February next.
Twenty-five per cent	1st March next.
Twenty-five per cent	1st April next.
Twenty-five per cent	1st May next.

The present Shareholders have the privilege of subscribing two-thirds in addition to their present shares for sixty days from 17th inst. but a provisional subscription will be received for those shares not taken by the present Stockholders.

WM. S. MOUNT, Cashier.

fe2-4t

Bank of Jamaa Robb,
New Orleans, Jan. 14, 1859.

This Bank will Check on San Francisco, California, in sums to suit purchasers.

WM. S MOUNT, Cashier.

Bank of Jamaa Robb,
New Orleans, Jan. 11, 1859.

At the annual election, held on the 10th inst. the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: P. N. Wood, Walter Cox, Thomas Allen Clarke, John Thorabill, Benj. Crump. And, at a meeting of the Board this morning, P. N. Wood, Esq., was unanimously elected President.

WM. S. MOUNT, Cashier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SITUATION AS A TEACHER WANTED.—THE Advertiser, a Virginian, who has had six years' experience in teaching, and who is now professor of Ancient Languages and Mathematics in a large Female Seminary, desires a situation either in a male or female School. The testimonials will be found satisfactory in every respect. He refers to Wm. A. Foute, D. D., President of R. M. College, Virginia; and the Ministers, generally of the Virginia Conference. Those who may desire a Teacher, to commence in the Fall, will do well to address

J. W. S.,
Ashland, Hanover county, Virginia.

fe 4t

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST LIGHT YET—MADE from Kitchen-grease or common Lard.

The justly celebrated FRANKLIN SMOKE CONSUMING, PORTABLE LAMP, made in this city. This Lamp produces, from the poorest quality of Oil or Grease, as much light as a medium SOLAR, at one-quarter the cost, holding less than a half pint and burns ten hours or more, producing a beautiful light, pleasant even to weak eyes, requiring but little cleaning, and only coarse cotton flannel for wicks.

Price, $1 50 each. A liberal discount to those who buy by the dozen.

ARTEMON HILL, SOLE AGENT,
jal0 28 Camp street, New Orleans.

PH. P. WERLEIN, PUBLISHER AND DEALER IN Sheet Music and Music Books. Dealers will be supplied at the regular Board of Trade Prices. The PIANO FORTES are of the best manufacture, and sold at Eastern prices. MELODEONS of the celebrated George A. Prince & Co. "the best in the world." (Home Journal,) at wholesale and retail. PIANOS, VIOLINS, GUITARS, and all other instruments tuned and repaired.

Call at the Music Store, No. 9 Camp street. PH. P. WERLEIN.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA:

Now in course of Publication by D. Appleton & Co., New York: Edited by GEORGE RIPLEY *and* CHARLES A. DANA, *aided by several hundred Writers in all Branches of Science, Art and Literature.*

The design of this work is to furnish the people with a popular Dictionary of Universal Knowledge.

All branches of scholastic erudition will be fully represented, and the scholar and professional man will find it stored with references in every sphere of learned inquiry. In the abstract sciences it will be no less trustworthy and valuable. Throughout its successive volumes the work will present a fund of accurate and copious information on Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, Mechanics, Engineering, the History and descriptive of Machines, Law, Political Economy, Grammar, Music, etc. etc.

The Natural Sciences, will form a leading feature of the Cyclopædia, and will present an accurate record of the great discoveries that have marked the progress of Chemistry, Geology, Botany, Mineralogy, etc. during the last fifty years.

Due space will be devoted to an exposition of the principles of Physiology, Anatomy and Hygiene, which will be prepared in a manner adapted to popular information, by eminent writers of the medical profession.

In History it will give not merely a catalogue of barren dates, but a copious narrative under their appropriate heads, of the principal events in the annals of the world.

In Geography and Ethnology it will embody all the remarkable results of original investigation which so brilliantly distinguish the present century.

In Biography it will not only record the lives of men eminent in the past, but will devote a large space to sketches of distinguished living persons, prepared by writers who, from locality, personal acquaintance or special research, are most competent to do them complete and unbiassed justice.

Agriculture, in all its branches, will have the most careful attention.

The Industrial Arts, and that Practical Science which has an immediate bearing on the necessities of daily life, such as Domestic Economy, Ventilation, the Heating of Houses, Food etc. will be treated with that thoroughness which their great importance demands.

It is intended that the work shall bear such a character of practical utility as to make it indispensable to the collection of books in every American household. Abstaining from all doctrinal discussions, from all sectional and sectarian arguments, it will maintain the position of absolute impartiality on the great controverted questions which have divided opinions in every age.

The History of Religious Sects will be written, as far as possible, by distinguished members of the different sects respectively who have made their history and doctrines a special study.

As the New American Cyclopædia is intended to meet the intellectual wants of the American people, and in some degree to be the product and representative of American civilization, it will, as far as the nature of a Cyclopædia permits, possess a strictly original character, although in the plan of its arrangement it will follow the alphabetical method of the popular *Conversations Lexicons*, which experience has amply shown to be the most convenient and useful.

All the information of any importance contained in the following works, will be comprised in the New American Cyclopædia, viz:

Encyclopædia Britonnica, Encyclopædia Metropolitana, Penny Cyclopædia, Conversations Lexicons, Encyclopedie Moderne, Dictionnoire de la Conversation, Encyclopœdia de Gens de Monde, Biographie Moderne, and all other works of any importance of a similar character, whether in the English or other languages.

With the command of ample and effective resources, which have been fully tested in the volumes of the work already completed, the publishers do not hesitate to offer the "New American Cyclopædia" to the public as superior in extent, variety and exactness of information—in adaptation to the wants of the American people—and in concessions and attractiveness of method, to any similar publication.

The work will be published exclusively by subscription, in fifteen large octavo volumes, each containing about 750 two-column pages, and in exterior appearance will be at once elegant and substantial.

The volumes will be issued serially in Cloth Binding at $3 each, Library style (leather) $3 50, Half Morocco (plain) $4 each, Half Russia (extra) $4 50 each—payable on the delivery of each volume.

Clergymen, Physicians, Lawyers, Planters, Mechanics, Politicians, Merchants—and the People generally—will find the New American Cyclopædia of great interest, and *practical* use. Among the writers are:

Hon. Edward Everett,	George Ticknor, Esq.,
A. A. Gould, M. D.,	George S Hillard, Esq.,
Charles C. Hazewell, Esq.,	A. A. Hayes, M. D.,
T. M. Brewer, M. D.,	Nathan Hale, Jr., Esq.,
Capt. G. S. Blake, U. S. N. Acd.,	J. Esten Cooke, Richmond Va.,
Dr. J. W. Palmer, Baltimore, Md.,	Prof. J. P. Holcombe, Univ. Va.
W. G. Simms, of South Carolina,	Prof. Cutting of Rochester.

The Importance of the Work.

It is nearly thirty years since a CYCLOPÆDIA was published in this country; since that time we have doubled both our population and our area—peopled the Gold Regions—Discovered a New Continent—gone through a War—buried our third generation of great Statesmen, in Clay, Calhoun, Webster and Benton—built towns like Chicago—all our Railways—our Ocean Steamers—our Iron Houses—invented the Photograph—the Electric Telegraph and the Lightning Press—introduced Cheap Postage—Steel Pens—Gummed Envelops—Lucifer Matches—Ice—Omnibuses—Chloroform, etc., etc. These matters will be all dealt with in this work.

Some of the Reasons.

For Subscribing for Appletons' New American Cyclopædia.

1. It is truly American in its character.
2. It is a work which everybody needs.
3. It is learned and comprehensive, yet clear and succinct.
4. It is new and original.
5. It is rich in biography of the living as well as the dead.
6. It is a storehouse of facts and data on all branches of knowledge.
7. It excels all other works of the kind, in richness, variety and extent.
8. It is *the* book for the Planter and the Former.
9. It treats on Agriculture in all its branches.
10. It supersedes the necessity of purchasing many books.
11. It saves much time and labor.
12. It states facts without attempting to bias the judgment.
13. It maintains perfect neutrality in all matters of mere speculation.
14. It is a book of entertainment as well as instruction.
15. It is a treasury of knowledge in all branches of the arts and sciences.
16. Its religious articles are truthful, and free from bigotry and partiality.
17. It observes a strict neutrality in treating of the great political questions of the age.
18. No one desiring knowledge can afford to do without it.
19. It is the easiest way of securing a useful and extensive library.
20. It is exceedingly cheap.
21. Thousands have examined the volumes already issued, and have expressed great satisfaction, both as to the matter and the manner of execution.
22. The high character of the publishers guarantees its satisfactory completion.
23. No parent can bequeath a better legacy to his children.
24. Its daily perusal will contribute more to the intellectual advancement of the young than all the novels in the world.
25. The publishers' pledge, given in the prospectus, will be promptly and fully redeemed.

Ten Thousand Subscribers are already obtained, and among them the following:

Rev. Thomas Carlton, New York,	Rev. James Porter, D.D., N. Y.,
Rt. Rev. H. Potter, D.D. L.L.D., N. Y.,	Rev. Geo. D. Hitchcock, D.D., N.Y.,
Rev. Gorhan D. Abbot, D. D. N. Y.,	Hon. T. Parsons, L.L.D., Ce., Mass.,
Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A.,	George Blake, U. S. N. Ao'y.,
Rev. H. N. McTyeire, D.D., Ne., Tenn.,	Rev. J. B. McFerrin, M. Co., No.,
Rt. Rev. L. W. Polk, D. D., N. O.,	Rev. J. R. Walker, New Orleans.
Rev. R. Trippett, Lake Providence,	Christian Roselius, New Orleans,
Rev. B. M. Palmer, New Orleans,	Howard Smith, M. D., N. O.,
E. W. J. Chenney, Esq., New Orleans,	John Calhoun, Esq., N. O.,
R. M. Lusher, Esq., New Orleans,	John Pemberton, Esq., N. O.,
William Freret, Esq., New Orleans,	W. P. Campbell, Esq., N. O.,
E. A. Bridge, Esq., New Orleans,	J. R. Shaw, Esq., New Orleans.

ADDRESS S. COLMAN, General Agent, South, care of H. D. McGinnis, 38 Camp st., New Orleans.

The New American Cyclopædia is to be continued in volumes every three months.

TERMS—The volumes will be sent to any distance within 3000 miles—free of expense—on the receipt of the price in current bills, or City acceptances.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

CERTIFICATES OF THE UNIVERSAL SUCCESS OF THESE MACHINES in this State have been published, and of

OVER 500 SOLD IN THIS REGION,

The undersigned is not aware that any is out of repair.

SINGER'S FAMILY AND PLANTATION MACHINE combined, cannot be excelled for fine work, and sews with equal facility a leather trace, and is WARRANTED THREE YEARS, even in the charge of negroes.

SEWING MACHINE PREMIUMS.

The fact that the American Institute, and many leading State Fairs have at different times awarded the FIRST PREMIUM to the Avery Sewing Machine, and to other worthless Sewing Machines, when in competition with all the best Sewing Machines, proves that the decision of a Committee of Examiners is no evidence of the superiority of a Sewing Machine. For this reason, I. M. Singer & Co. have not recently contended for the Premium at a Fair, nor have they authorized their agents to do so, but in a very few instances the agents have exhibited the Machines and have been successful.

The First Premium of the State of New York

WAS

AWARDED TO SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE,

At the State Fair in Syracuse,

IN OCTOBER, 1858.

There has not been a State Fair in Albany for five years. The FIRST PREMIUM was also awarded to Singer's Machine at the late Fair at Memphis, Tennessee.

The FIRST PREMIUMS awarded to Singer's Machine at the American Institute, at the Exposition Universalin Paris, and the leading Mechanical Associations in the United States, are on exhibition at 33 Camp street.

Mention is not made of these Premiums as evidence of the superiority of the Singer Machine, but to prevent the public from being deceived by the false statements of the agents of other machines.

The ONLY RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF THE SUCCESS of Sewing Machines is the CERTIFICATES OF THOSE WHO USE THEM.

WALTER BENNETT, AGENT,
jal0 33 CAMP STREET.

EDUCATIONAL.

COLUMBUS (MISSISSIPPI) FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The Trustees and Faculty content themselves with referring the public to their numerous patrons in the various Southern States represented in the Institute.

FACULTY:

Rev. B. F. Larrabee, A.M., ... *President.*
Thomas B. Bailey, ... Professor of Natural Science and Latin.
J. W. M. Shattuck, ... Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry.
Hon. W. Chamberlain, ... Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Miss Caroline R. Bedient, ... Teacher of French and Superintendent of Study.
Miss E. Assenath, ... Teacher of Drawing and Painting.
Mrs. E. E. Shuttuck, ... Teacher of the English Department.
Miss L. Sydnet, Miss M. Curtis and Miss M. L. Ernst, Teachers of the English Branches.
Miss Victoria Rinnes, ... Teacher of Harp, Piano and Guitar.
Miss Henrietta Rinnes, ... Teacher of Piano.
Mrs. G. W. Chamberlain, ... Teacher of Piano.
Mrs. L. Eagan, ... Teacher of English Literature and Governess.
Mr. and Mrs. B. Y. Labarre, ... Proprietors Boarding Department.

Columbus, Miss., Dec. 20, 1858. n10-1y

STATE FEMALE COLLEGE, NEAR MEMPHIS TENNESSEE. The Fall Session opens the first of October. The Spring Session commences the middle of February. The buildings are large and commodious. Faculty unsurpassed, course of Study complete—Terms liberal. For particulars address the Rev. S. G. Stacks, A. M., President of the College. Reference is made by permission to the Ministers of the Mississippi, Louisiana, and Memphis Conferences.

W. K. Pamay, Secretary. S. WATSON, President Board.

December 29, 1858.

TEXAS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
FAYETTE COUNTY, TEXAS.

PROF. C

Children's Column.

"Suffer the Little Children to come unto Me."

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Patience and Perseverance.

"Ma! O ma! Please give me an orange," said a little boy to his mother; whose attention being occupied with other matters, took no notice of the little fellow. "Ma! I want an orange. Ma! ma! please to give."

"Come here Arthur," said his aunt Jane, who was sitting, unseen, in a quiet corner of the room, and who had heard the child's oft repeated request. "Come here, I want to speak to you."

Arthur came instantly, and looking up in his aunt's face, waited to hear what she had to say; perhaps he rather expected she would give him the orange. His large blue eyes opened wider and wider, they looked as if nothing less than an orange would satisfy them.

"———do you not see that ma is busy now and cannot attend to you? Remember you are nearly six years old and should have more patience."

"Patience," said Jane, what's dat?" said Arthur

"Patience! why patience means 'wait a while,' and sometimes it means wait a long—long—while, and do not be in a hurry. Now do you know what patience is?"

"O yes, aunt; wait a long—long—while, and don't be in a hurry," said Artie.

"Yes dear, that is it; and now that you understand it so well, sit down and do not trouble your ma."

Arthur quietly obeyed, and for some time seemed lost in thought. Patience was rather a hard lesson for a boy of six summers to learn; but his aunt's words seemed to have made the impression she wished; for, having waited quietly some time, he got up, resumed his play, and the orange seemed to be forgotten.

A few days after, Arthur was playing in the room where his aunt was sewing; tired of running about he took a skeleton map of Europe that his father had given him the Christmas before and began to put it together; a feat which he had often performed alone and of which he was very proud, frequently calling his aunt to admire the ease with which the pieces fitted into each other. But this time, alas! alas! the whole powers of Europe seemed to have declared war, offensive and defensive; he turned the pieces upside-down and down-side-up, length-wise and cross-wise, side-wise and corner-wise, all in vain! Greece found herself close to the White Sea, and England took up her position in the Mediterranean; France invaded the domains of Russia, and Norway tried hard to push her cold nose into the sunny vales of Italy.

It was a plain case, all Europe was convulsed, and Artie could not set it right; he tried and tried; but it seemed as if the harder he pushed the pieces, the less they seemed inclined to fit.

Poor Artie! his patience and temper both gave way; and, bursting into tears, he threw the pieces passionately from him, exclaiming, "I will never try to do it again. Never, never again."

"Fie, Artie! Fie!" said his aunt, coming to the rescue of the scattered pieces. "I thought you were too big a man to cry for such a little thing."

She took the sobbing child in her arms, and gently wiping the tears from the big blue eyes, soon succeeded in calming his ruffled spirit.

"Artie, do you remember what aunt Jane told you "Patience" was, the other day?"

"O yes, aunt; patience is, wait a while, and wait a long while too."

"Yes, darling, that is it exactly; and now listen while I tell you of something else that is just as useful as patience, perhaps even more necessary for a boy who has to fight the battle of life, and who ought to do it bravely. That other something is, *Perseverance*. It is a long word, I know, Artie; but I think I can make you understand what it means; will you try?"

"O yes, auntie; you know I always try to do what you bid me."

"Well, now listen; perseverance means—to do a thing again and again until you get it right—and never to give up. If you cannot do it right the first time, try again—but never give up. Now tell me what patience means?"

"I know, aunt Jane—I know," said Artie, looking much pleased at being able to understand such a long word. "I know quite well; it means "to try a ting adain and adain until you did it."

"Yes, darling; and now, suppose you and I were to try to put this map together—what would that be?"

"Perseverance, said Arthur, trying to make the little rosebud mouth say the big word; and, sitting down on the carpet, the child and aunt reconciled the contending powers of Europe in a much shorter time than Metternich and other older and wiser heads were able to do.

About a week or two after the above scene, a fine barrel of apples made their appearance; ripe, ruddy russets. Apples that would have snapped their fingers at Jack Frost, only they had not the fingers to snap. Any how, they smiled and turned their rosy cheeks to him, as much as to say, "try your powers upon that." O! what lovely apples they were! and truth to tell, Arthur loved apples even better than oranges.

"Ma, give me another apple; O ma, please give me another. I have had but two; and Jenny has had four!" His ma was as usual busy, and Arthur's request was perhaps not even heard.

Aunt Jane, still sewing in her quiet corner, wondered if her hero-in patience was quite forgotten; and Arthur still continued; "ma, please ma; O ma, do give me another."

Aunt Jane could bear it no longer—it was one thing to preach patience, and another to exercise it; she jumped up, caught the little fellow by his two hands, and looking at him, said "Artie, have you forgotten what patience is?"

The child looked sweetly up in her face, his blue eyes beaming with light and intelligence, fun and frolic seemed to be playing hide and seek in the dimple of his chin, and innocently answered—"O no, auntie, but I wasn't thinking of *dat*; I was thinking of *de* other thing—" to try adain and adain until you det it."

His ma and aunt laughed heartily at Artie's practical application of perseverance; and you may be sure, he had as many apples as he wanted.

And now, dear little readers for the moral of my tale, for it has a moral, simple as it is. You have all by nature sinful and polluted hearts; but God has promised, if you only ask Him to give you clean hearts, pure hearts, holy hearts, new hearts—hearts that will delight in loving, serving and fearing Him. Jesus told Nicodemus, "except a man be borne again he cannot see the Kingdom of God" which simply means, that without this new heart you never can go to heaven. Then do not let another day pass without asking your Heavenly Father, for Christ's sake, to give you this new heart. Unlike an earthly parent, His ear is ever open. He will be sure to hear and answer your prayer; but remember, you must, like little Artie, ask *perseveringly*—Ask again and again, and "never give up until you get it."

AUNT JANE.

A Letter from a Little Creole Girl.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—You are so kind to little children and write so many pretty stories for them to read, and ask us to write to you, so I have asked my mamma to write to you for me. I am very glad when mamma gets the Advocate, and always want to hear what you say to children. I am a little Creole girl. I cannot write or read very well. I have no sister, but have a dear little brother, whom I love very much. He is five years old—I am six. We both go to Sunday School. I am so glad to go there and learn about that dear Saviour, who died and hung on the cross that I and all might go to heaven. I have learned the ten commandments, the creed and the Lord's prayer. We have a good Sunday School, and our superintendent, Mr. John C. Gordy, is so good and kind, I love him very much. He gave me the minister's prize for good behaviour. I am going to be a good girl, and do all the good advice you gave little children in your new year. Mamma thinks my letter is long enough, so you like short letters the best, so I must stop; but first let me wish you a happy new year; and now I will tell you good bye. From your little friend,

AIMELINA CARLIN.

Franklin, January 10, 1859.

The Crying King.

The King of Prussia has not been much improved by the "ides of Italy," if we may credit the following account from a Florence correspondent, of his eccentric behavior at the dinner table: The royal patient was perfectly sane all day, received his guests, chatted, laughed, and was quite jolly; the dinner was announced, the company marched in, the King of course took his place at the head of the table, and everybody waited for him to set the example to put their spoons in their mouths. But instead of doing what was expected of him, his Majesty deliberately washed his face in the soup, and then sat complacently smiling on his friends, the long strings of vermicelli hanging down over his eyes and nose and in his hair and moustache. You may imagine the effect. No one dared to laugh, however, and they had to sit out the dinner with this ridiculous figure head covered with gravy, (for he refused towels) talking to them all the while.

Wondrous matter of daily astonishment to me—[illegible] came from Heaven to earth for [illegible] rise from earth to Heaven

The Family Circle.

"Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee."

WHEAT OR TARES?

"Wheat or tares—which are you sowing, Fanny dear, in the mind of this little fellow?" said Uncle Lincoln to his niece, Mrs. Howard, and he lifted a child, not beyond his fourth summer, upon his knee, and laid one of his hands amid the golden curls that fell about his neck, and clustered about his snowy temples.

"Wheat, I trust, Uncle Lincoln," replied Mrs Howard, smiling, yet serious. "It is the enemy who sows tares—and I am his mother."

There was a glow of proud feeling in the countenance of Mrs. Howard, as she said "I am his mother."

It was Mr. Lincoln's first visit to his niece since her marriage and removal to the city, some hundred miles away from her old home

"Even a mother's hand may sow tares," said the old gentleman. "I have seen it done many times. Not of design, but in thoughtless inattention to the quality of seeds she held in her hand. The enemy mixes tares with the wheat quite as often as he scatters evil seed. The husbandman must not only watch his fields by night and day, but also the repositories of his ground, lest the enemy cause him to sow tares as well as wheat, upon his own fruitful ground."

"Willie," said Mrs. Howard, speaking to her little boy, but ten minutes afterwards, "don't upset my work-basket, stop! I say, you little rogue!"

Seeing that the wayward child did not mean to heed her words, the mother started forward, but not in time to prevent the spools of cotton, scissors, emery, cushion, etc. from being scattered about the floor.

Willie laughed in great glee at his exploit, while Mrs. Howard gathered up the contents of the work-basket, which she now placed on the shelf above the reach of her mischievous boy. Then she shook her finger at him in mock resentment, saying—

"You little sinner! If you do that again, I'll send you off with the milkman."

"Wheat or tares, Fanny?" Uncle Lincoln looked soberly at his niece.

"Neither," replied Mrs. Howard, smiling gayly.

"Tares," said Uncle Lincoln, emphatically.

"Nonsense, Uncle!"

"The tares of disobedience, Fanny. You have planted the seed, and it has already taken root. Nothing will choke out the wheat sooner. The tares of falsehood you also throw in upon the newly broken soil. What are you thinking about my child?"

"The tares of falsehood, Uncle Lincoln!—What are you thinking about?" said Mrs. Howard, in real surprise.

"Did you not say that you would send him off with the milkman if he did that again? I wonder if he believed you?"

"Of course he did not."

"Then," said Uncle Lincoln, "he has already discovered that his mother makes but light account of the truth. Will his mother be surprised if he should grow up to set small value on his word?"

"You treat the matter too seriously, Uncle. He knows that I am only playing with him."

"He knows that you are telling him what is not true," replied Mr. Lincoln.

"It was only in sport," said Fanny, persistently.

"But in sport with sharp edged instruments—playing with deadly poison." The old gentleman looked and spoke with the seriousness that oppressed his feelings. "Fanny! Fanny! truth and obedience are good seeds; falsehood and disobedience are tares from the Evil One. Whatever you plant in the garden of your child will grow, and the harvest will be wheat or tares, just as you have sown."

Mrs. Howard did not reply, but her countenance took on a sober cast.

"Willie," said she, a few minutes afterwards, "go down to Jane and tell her to bring me a glass of water."

Willie, who was amusing himself with some pictures, looked up at hearing his name. But as he did not feel like going off to the kitchen, he made no response, but let his eyes turn to the pictures in which he had become interested.

"Willie!" Mrs. Howard spoke with decision, "did you hear me?"

"I don't want to go," said Willie.

"Go this minute!"

"I am afraid."

"Afraid of what?" inquired the mother.

"Afraid of the cat."

"No you are not. The cat never hurt you or anybody else."

"I am afraid of the milkman. You said he would carry me off."

"The milkman is not down stairs," said Mrs. Howard, her face beginning to crimson; "he only comes in the morning."

"Yes he is. I heard the wagon a little while ago, and he's talking with Jane now.—Don't you hear him?" said the little fellow with remarkable skill, having all the resemblance of truth in his tone and expression.

Mrs. Howard did not look towards her Uncle, she was afraid to do that.

"Willie," the mother spoke very seriously, "you know the milkman is not down stairs, and you knew that you are not afraid of the cat. What you have said therefore is not true; and it is wicked to utter a falsehood."

"Ho! ho!" laughed out the bright-eyed little fellow, evidently amused at his own sharpness, "then you are wicked, for you say that which is not true every day."

"Willie!"

"The milkman has not carried me off yet."

There was a world of meaning in Willie's face and voice.

"You hav'nt whipped me for throwing my cap out of the window."

"Willie!" ejaculated the astonished mother.

"D'ye see that!" and the young rebel drew from his apron pocket a fine mosaic breast-pin, which he had positively been forbidden to touch, and held it up with a mingled look of triumph and defiance.

"You little wretch!" exclaimed Mrs. Howard, "this is going too far;" and springing towards her boy, she grappled him in her arms and fled with her struggling burden from the room.

It was a quarter of an hour before she returned, alone, to the apartment where she had left her Uncle. Her face was sober, and her eyes betrayed recent tears.

"Wheat or tares, Fanny?" said the old man.

MINISTERS SONS AND DAUGHTERS.

The salaries of the clergy of the United States do not average five hundred dollars a year, and yet, as a class, their children are best educated, the most active, refined and elevated of the nation. With less culture, less mental power, there are men all over the land who earn from one to twenty-five thousand dollars a year. But look at the results. Taking them as they come, the biographies of a hundred clergymen who had families, show that of their sons, one hundred and ten became ministers; and of the remainder of the sons, by far the larger number rose to eminence as professional men, merchants and scholars.

As to the daughters, their names are merged in others; but there is a significant fact, which we do not remember to have seen noticed in that connection, that not only here, but in England, where titles are so highly prized, and the possession of "gentle blood" is a passport to high places, it is very often referred to as a matter of note, as indicating safety and respectability: "His mother was the daughter of a clergyman." We will venture the opinion, that three-fourths of the great men of this nation are not over two degrees removed from clergymen's families, or from families strictly religious. When it can be said of a man or woman that the father or grandfather was a clergyman, there is a feeling within us of a certain elevation of character, a kind of guarantee of respectability of blood, purity and integrity.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

DEATH FROM WANT OF SLEEP.

The question, how long can a person exist without sleep? is one often-er asked than answered, and the difficulties of answering the question by experiment would seem to leave it forever unsolved. A communication to a British Society, would seem to answer the inquiry, in a description of a cruel mode of punishment peculiar to the Chinese. A Chinese merchant had been convicted of murdering his wife, and was sentenced to die by being deprived of sleep. This painful mode of death was carried into execution under the following circumstances:

The condemned was placed in prison under the care of three of the police-guard, who relieved each other every alternate hour, and who prevented the prisoner from falling asleep, night or day. He thus lived for nineteen days without enjoying any sleep. At the commencement of the eighth day his sufferings were so intense that he implored the authorities to grant him the blessed opportunity of being strangulated, guillotined, burned to death, drowned, garroted, shot, quartered, blown up with gunpowder, or put to death in any conceivable way which their humanity or ferocity could invent. This will give a slight idea of the horrors of death from want of sleep.

A GOOD WIFE.

In the eighty-fourth year of his age, Dr. Calvin Chapin wrote of his wife, who was a daughter of the younger president Edwards, "My domestic enjoyments have been, perhaps, as near perfection as the human condition permits. *She made my home the pleasantest spot on earth to me.* And now that she is gone, my worldly loss is perfect." How many a poor fellow would be saved from suicide, from the penitentiary, and the gallows, every year, had he been blessed with such a wife. "She made home the pleasantest spot on earth to me." What a grand tribute to that woman's love, and piety, and common sense! Rather different was the testimony of an old man, some three years ago, in the Tombs'-yard of New York city: "I didn't intend to kill my wife; but she was a very aggravating woman."—Let each wife enquire, "Which wife am I?" *[Hall's Journal.*

Humorous.

Legal Terms.

Tom strikes Dick over the shoulders with a rattan as big as your little finger. A lawyer, in his indictment, would tell you the story as follows: "And that whereas the said Thomas, at the said place, on the year and day aforesaid, in and upon the body of the said Richard, against the people of the State of Massachusetts, did make a most violent assault, and inflicted divers blows, kicks, cuffs, thumps, contusions, gashes, hurts, wounds, damages and injuries, in and upon the head, neck, breast, stomach, hips, knees, shins and heels of said Richard, with divers sticks, canes, poles, clubs, logs of wood, stones, daggers, dirks, swords, pistols, entlasses, bludgeons, blunderbusses, and boarding pikes, then and there held in the hands, fists, claws and clutches of him, the said Thomas."

An Editor that Did'nt get Elected.

Sledge, of the *Athens Banner*, who was a candidate for Town Clerk at Athens, thus notices his defeat at the recent municipal election: "A young man by the name of Sledge was distanced nineteen votes by his opponent. A great many promised to vote for him, but, like the man in New Orleans, several of them had bought "harps of a thousand strings," and staid at home to practice on their instruments. He has departed for the mountains of Hepsidam, where the whangdoodle roareth, but requests us to say that he is like the revolutionary soldier shot at Bunker Hill—

"I'm wounded, my friends,
But think I am not slain—
Just lay me down to bleed awhile,
I'll rise and fight again!"

The next time you play (old) Sledge, see that you have *five* Jacks in hand. The fact is, our young friend is a trump, and ought to have been elected; but popular editors are generally kept upon the tripod. *[Aug. Con.*

A Negro Sentinel.

Theodore Parker, in a recent lecture on Washington, at Boston, repeated the following anecdote, related to him by an old soldier, who vouched for its truth: At Cambridge, Gen. Washington had heard that the colored soldiers were not to be depended upon for sentries. So one night when the pass word was "Cambridge," he went outside the camp, put on an overcoat, and then approached a colored sentinel. "Who goes there?" cried the sentinel. "A friend," replied Washington. "Friend, advance, unarmed, and give the countersign," said the colored man. Washington came up and said "Roxbury." "No, sar!" was the response. "Medford," said Washington. "No, sar!" returned the colored soldier. "Charlestown," said Washington. The colored man immediately exclaimed, "I tell you, Massa Washington, no man go by here 'out he say Cambridge." Washington said "Cambridge," and went by, and the next day the colored gentleman was relieved of all further necessity for attending to that particular branch of military duty.

The Medical Faculty in France.

The Allopaths and the Homœopathe have been before the French courts, the latter having sued the former on account of some ferocious attacks upon the memory of their great patron saint, Hahnemann. The evidence as well as the arguments were of quite an amusing character, and, after hearing all, the judges unanimously determined that, as they knew nothing about the matter at the commencement of the trial, and rather less than nothing after they had heard both sides, homœopathy, being an innovation, must be an impostore. So its disciples were coolly sent about their business, after being politely invited to pay the costs of these interesting and eminently instructive proceedings. The New York *Express*, which gives the details of the trial, says: "It was rather cruelly observed that the homœpathic system is the best, inasmuch as the homœopathists make fewer victims than the allopathists; their treatment being perfectly neutral and permitting nature to act for itself. The fact has been recognised that the globules of Hahnemann may act upon the imagination of the patient, but here allopathy triumphantly steps forward and claims this principle as its own. An anecdote of the famous Dr. Trousseau was related in support of this theory. Trousseau had a patient, whose nervous system was, she thought (nlady of course) completely shattered. Other physicians were so stupid as to inform her that she was only ill in her own conceit. Trousseau was much more amiable than his predecessors, found his patient worse than she herself imagined, and promised to combat the malady. After preparing a few pills, made of flour and rolled in gum arabic, he sent them in a box carefully sealed, with express orders not to open the box, as this terrible medicine could only be administered by the hand of the doctor himself. The next day Dr. Trousseau called, solemnly opened the box, caused his patient to swallow the contents, and the cure was complete."

Scene in a School Room.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* is responsible for the following:

"Come here, George, I wish to examine you in punctustion. What is that?"

George—"That? that's a comma."

Mistress—"Right; now what's that?"

George—"Ah! now you've got me where my hair's short; I dun kno."

Mistress—"George, I do not wish you to use any slang phrases here. When you are unable to give correct replies, say so, but do not repeat such phrases as that which you have just used. Now, what's that?"

George—"I dun kno."

Mistress—"Don't know what that is? Why that's a period."

George—(Looking critically at the point in question.) "Ha! ha! ha! New I have got you where your hair's short; *that aint nuthin, only a fly dirt!*"

Mistress—(Re-examining critically.) "George, you are dismissed."

Spurgeon's Wit.

Spurgeon sometimes gets off a good thing out of the pulpit. A London letter to the Portland *State of Maine* says: A brother minister called to see him one day, rang the bell, and when the servant came to the door, the Reverend told him to inform Mr. S. that a servant of the Lord wished to have an interview with him. The message was delived to Mr. Spurgeon. "Hum; ha, servant of the Lord—tell the person I can't see him, I am very busy with his master."

Clerical Punning.

Parson Twiss, of New Hampshire, had just married a lady whose Christian name was Desire, and it being in his course of remarks on a certain Sabbath to illustrate the difference between the renewed and unrenewed man in the exercise of love, he delivered himself, to the amusement of his audience, in this way: "Formerly I had no Desire to love, but now I have a Desire to love, and I love freely."

An Italian Post-Office.

The way they manage the post-office at Rome, Italy, is queer, rather. A comedian recently applied for a letter at the post-office, and was told there were forty cents to pay for it. "I can't pay that," said he, "for I know what's in it." "Well, how much will you give?" asked the postmaster. "Four sous is all it is worth to me," said the comedian. "Well, take it then," replied the postmaster, "for I've read it, and it's only a loveletter!"

The Privilege.

One of the deacons of a certain Church asked the bishop if he usually kissed the bride at weddings. "Always," was the reply. "And how do you manage when the happy pair are negroes?" was the next question. "In all such cases," replied the bishop, "the duty of kissing is appointed to the deacons!"

Putting a Fine Point upon It.

A boarding school Miss, deeming "eat" a word somewhat too vulgar for refined ears, thus *circumlocuted* it, "I inserted some nutritious pabulum into the denticulated orifice below my nasal protuberance, which, being masticated, peregrinated through the cartilaginous cavities of the larynx, and was finally domiciliated in the receptacle fur digestible particles."

Eleven Spoons.

An uncle left in his will eleven silver spoons to his nephew, adding: "If I have not left him the dozen, he knows the reason."

The fact was, the nephew had some time before stolen a spoon from his relative.

Branches Taught.

The Common School Trustees of a town in Indiana say, in a recent report—"No common schools—all uncommon. Branches taught, *Euchre, poker, old sledge, vulgarity and profanity.*"

Attachment.

"I am sorry to say," said the sheriff to a handsome young widow, "that I have an attachment for you." "I am happy to say, sir, that it isn't mutual."

Socrates.

Seeing a scolding wife who had hanged herself on an olive tree, exclaimed: "Oh, that all trees would bear such fruit!"

Love and Affection.

A deed was recorded not long ago in the Recorder's office in Cincinnati, in which the consideration was expressed, "for love and affection *and* $43,000."

Debts in China.

Every man in China must pay his debts at the beginning of the year, and also at the time of a religious festival about the middle of the year. If unable to settle at these times, his business stops until his debts are paid. Wonder how such a just observance might suit the United States?

Lola Montez

Has been lecturing on "the comic aspects of fashion," in Dublin.

The Archduke Charles of Austria,

Has arrived at Rome, with the intention, it is said, of becoming a Capuchin monk.

Garden, Farm and Plantation.

Always Propagate from the Best.

This is true policy. The best seeds, plants and animals should always be sought for planting and breeding. Though the first cost may be greater, it is far more profitable to cultivate the best vegetables, grains, etc., than the ordinary kinds. The marketable value of the product, if well cultivated and preserved, is always more remunerative than "poor trash," badly grown by careless cultivators. And the same is true in regard to Domestic Animals.

The true course is to *breed from the best*, whatever may be the expense in the beginning; for it costs little more to raise to any given age a good animal than it does an inferior one—while the former may be ten times as profitable as the latter.

The wide awake, experienced farmer knows that it is nearly as easy and cheap to produce an animal worth $100, as it is to raise one which will sell for only or less than half that amount—and moreover that in so doing his dividends are not only handsome, but in laudable pride is gratified, and his pleasure measurably enhanced. Indeed, the best breeds of animals, the best grains and seeds, the best plants and trees, the best and most productive varieties, the best implements and models of culture, all these are essential to successful, profitable Agriculture. Think of the oft repeated truisms, reader, in making your selections of seeds, plants, fruits, and stock-animals, and, consider, before deciding, whether it is not wise to always propagate from the best. *[Rural New Yorker.*

New Mode of Wheat Culture.

A writer in the Genesee Farmer says that he has tried the cultivation of wheat in hills like corn, having the hills two feet apart each way, and two or three plants to the hill. And he reports obtaining from a small plot of ground a crop so large as to be equal to 200 bushels to the acre. The soil is kept stirred and cultivated during the growth of the crop.

Bread Cake.

Three cups of very light bread dough; three cups of sugar; one cup of butter; three eggs; a nutmeg and a coffee-cup full of raisins; one teaspoonful of saleratus, dissolved in a little hot water. Rub the butter and sugar together, then add the eggs and spice, and mix thoroughly with the dough. Beat it well, and let it stand to rise.

To Keep Milk Sweet.

Half a teaspoonful of pure carbonate of soda, dissolved in water, mixed with four quarts of milk, will keep it sweet for four or five days, without giving it any unpleasant flavor.

Worth Knowing.

The black sulphate of silver which forms on plated and silver ware, door-plates and knobs, may at once be removed by wiping the surface with a rag wet with *aqua ammonia*—spirits of hartshorn—and without the trouble of rubbing and scouring with polishing-powder.

Obituaries:

"Let me die the death of the Righteous."

THOMAS LASSITER died at the residence of his father at Beuff Prairie, Franklin Parish, Louisiana, in the twenty-first year of his age. For two years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has left behind, a bereaved wife to mourn her loss; but she mourns not as one without hope, for he has left a lasting testimonial behind that he has changed this mortality for a lasting immortality in the bright realms above. H. C. ARNEY.

JOHN BOWLES and EMORY THOMAS, children of E. T. and Helen Glenn, and grandsons of Rev. J. B. Glenn, formerly of South Carolina Conference. John Bowles died, aged five years, on the 3d ult. near Auburn, Alabama, of ulceration of the throat; and, on the 10th ult. Emory Thomas, aged two years and ten months. Words cannot express the loss the parents of these lovely little boys, feel; nor can another trust himself to speak of a providence so mysterious. Yet we know our Father doeth all things for the best; and we trust grace will be given the parents, to support them under this painful dispensation.

Auburn, Ala. Jan. 17, 1859. W. E. M. LINFIELD.

A. CAYCE WISE, in his 17th year, second son of Joseph and Sarah Wise, shot himself in attempting to take up his gun, which was lying on the bed; the contents passed through his bowels and came out at his back. He immediately gave the alarm; his father ran to him, and found him lying upon the floor. He exclaimed, "Papa, I am shot, and shall die! Pray for me. Send for Uncle Brown and Hunman" (ministers). They were there in a short time; and, with other sympathizing friends, united in earnest, fervent prayer for his salvation. He lived ten hours, retaining his mind clear to the last; every minute was spent in prayer for pardon, and preparation for death. He confessed his sins; told his friends not to weep but to pray for him. He was not excited. Looked death heroically in the face. Told his weeping father, he did trust in Christ. He died calmly like one going to sleep. Next day he was followed to his early grave by a large concourse of weeping friends. His death has caused a deep sensation in the community. He was an intelligent and moral youth; revered by pious parents; and, though not a professor at the time he was shot, may we not hope that the prayers of his parents and the incessant pleadings of the many pious friends who stood around him for ten hours, together with his own importunate, penitential entreaties, were heard and answered? Was there not a providence in his being permitted to live ten hours perfectly conscious? It should teach a lesson of caution to the young to beware how they handle fire-arms; but, beyond this, it should teach them to be ready to meet death, whether from natural or unnatural causes. Ten hours may not be allowed them after accident or attack of disease. They may be cut down in a moment. Terrible thought! All unprepared it may be. A sister furnishes the following lines:

"Dearest brother thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel;
But, 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.
Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled;
There, in heaven above to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear is shed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

F. W. OBER—DEALER IN NORTHERN AND WESTern Produce, &c.—Fresh Goshen Butter, in small packages, suitable for families, constantly on hand.
New Orleans, January 12, 1859. No. 61 POYDRAS STREET.

EDUCATION.—A LADY OF HIGH REPUTATION AS A TEACHER, and of large experience wishes an engagement.—A City or its vicinity preferred. Her system of education comprises the English, and French Languages, Music, the ornamental branches, etc. References given. Direct, giving particulars, to "TEACHER."
St. Raymond, P. O. Miss.

New Orleans Branch
OF THE
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $500,000.....SURPLUS OVER $250,000.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice President.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

Policies issued by this Company against Loss and Damage by Fire, and the Risks of Inland Navigation, on application to
R. W. & R. P RAYNE, Agents, 46 Camp street, New Orleans.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company.
(INCORPORATED IN 1810.)
Capital, $300,000.....Charter Perpetual

DIRECTORS:
H. Huntington, Charles Boswell, Job Allyn,
Albert Day, Henry Keney, John P. Brace
James Goodwin, Calvin Day, Charles J. Russ.
H. HUNTINGDON, President.
O. B. HOWERS, Secretary.
R. W. RAYNE, Agent, 46 Camp street, New Orleans

The undersigned, Agent of the above responsible Companies, is duly authorized to issue Policies of Insurance on buildings, merchandise ships in port and their cargoes. Also cotton in press, gin and sugar houses, household furniture and personal property generally, against loss or damage by fire in this city and in the country.
Ten per cent. cash returned on payment of premiums.
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
jan17-1y R. W. RAYNE, Agent

GEORGE H. VINTEN Printers' Warehouse, 105 Poydras street, New Orleans. Presses, Types, Inks, Paper, Cards, and Furnishing of every description. Agent for the sale of Robt Hoe & Co's Presses, and James Connor & Sons' Types. Old Type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

PRINTING PAPER.
Constantly on hand and for sale Printing Paper of the following sizes.
21 inches by 28 | 23½ inches by 31 | 24 inches by 36 | 26 inches by 40
22 inches by 32 | 24 inches by 36 | 26 inches by 37 | 28 inches by 42
32 inches by 44.....36 inches by 48
AND OTHER SIZES TO ARRIVE.
Also, Double Medium Book Paper, Manilla Wrappers, Note, Letter, and Cap Papers of every description; Cards, Card Boards, &c.
mar 20-1y GEORGE H. VINTEN.

BELLS! BELLS!! BELLS!!! BELLS!!!!
WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.
[ESTABLISHED IN 1826.]

THE subscribers have constantly for sale an assortment of Church, Factory, Steamboat, Locomotive, Plantation, School house and other Bells, mounted in the most approved and durable manner.

For full particulars as to many recent improvements, warrantee, diameter of Bell, space occupied in Tower, rates of transportation, etc., send for a circular. Bells for the South delivered in New York.
Address, A. MENEELY'S SONS, Agents.
West Troy, N. Y. myte-1y

WORMS LAY THE FOUNDATION of epilepsy, apoplexy, dropsy in the head, sore eyes, strabismus, palpitation of the heart, cough consumption, rheumatism and helpless debility. All these fearful consequences however, may be averted by a course of that safe and genial laxative and alterative, WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE. It reaches at once the seat of the disease and expels it; disgusting cause. Its operation is thorough. No relapse need be apprehended. ce

DR. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITters have doubtless created as much sensation in the community for its remarkable cures as any other medicine extant. It is a fact that in the minds of many persons a prejudice exists against what are called Patent Medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it, as Hostetter's Bitters? Physicians prescribe it; why should you discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have and do use it in their families; why should you reject it? Let not your prejudice usurp your reason, to the everlasting injury of your health. If you are sick and require a medicine, try these Bitters.
For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally everywhere.
J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 116 Chartres-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

B. D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana.
ja19

JOSEPH O. BHALL,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
SHREVEPORT, LA.,

WILL give prompt and strict attention to the collection of all Claims and to any other law business entrusted to his care. A residence of more than eighteen years at this place, (during which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession,) has given him an extensive acquaintance in North Louisiana, Eastern Texas and Southern Arkansas, where he will take claims for collection. mh12-1y

J. O. FUQUA. J. O. KILBOURNE.
FUQUA & KILBOURNE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLINTON, LOUISIANA,

PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans.
References—Payne & Harrison, Byrne, Vance & Co., Broadwell & Payne, Pritchard & Flower, Edw. Nalle & Co., Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans. mnr 26-1y

W. P. HILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 18 Camp st., New Orleans.

HAS been a citizen of Texas—extensively and laboriously engaged in the practice of law more than twenty years—and confidently refers to the Bench and Bar of that State.

Information as to the Laws, Lands and Land Titles of Texas can be had at my office; and any business in that State will be transacted through reliable correspondents. dec12

MEDICAL CARD.—W. BODENHAMER, M. D., of New Orleans, will, as usual, devote his exclusive attention to the Medical and Surgical treatment of Chronic Diseases, especially those of the Lower Bowel—such as Piles, Constipation, Fistula, Fissure, Falling of the Bowel, Stricture of the Bowel, Ulceration of the Bowel, etc., etc.

His office is at 137 Canal street, (*Crescent City Bank building*) upstairs, third floor—where he may be consulted daily, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 4 o'clock, P. M.

His residence is at the St. Charles Hotel.

☞He will visit Patients in any part of the city, if required. ☜
ja19-3t

DR. AUSTIN,

RESIDENCE, WASHINGTON AVENUE, between Nayades and Apollo streets, Fourth District. Office, corner Magazine and Richard sts.
A Servant at the Office day and night. oct 3-6m

A CARD.
DR. S. GILBERT, Sr.,

HAS RETURNED to his old homestead, near Memphis, and re-opened his INFIRMARY, and will remain permanently.

He treats the following Chronic Diseases: Cancers, Scrofula, White Swellings, Tumors and Ulcers, without surgical operations. He also treats all Chronic Female Diseases—Letter, Sores of long standing, Rheumatism, and Mercurial Diseases, of every grade.

Dr. G. deems it unnecessary to say more, as he has living witnesses from Maine to Oregon. my9-1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JOHN C. BILL, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 7 Pine street, Saint Louis, Missouri.
☞Agent for the sale of BLAINE'S POWER LOOM BAGGING and BALE ROPE. ☜ [ja19-3m

WATKINS & HOMAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, and Curtain Materials, No. 30 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

MR HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PARTner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders, from our large and well selected Stock of GROCERIES, PRODUCE, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants.
COOPER & NEIBERT.
New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858. 27 and 29 Common st.

W. COOPER. J. O NEIBERT. H. LUCAS.
COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 27 and 29 Common street, New Orleans.

F. J. VAN BIBBER & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
[J8-1y] 41 *Carondelet street, New Orleans.*
JAMES THARP. WM. V. M'CRAY.
THARP, McCRAY & CO.,
GROCERS AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS,
No. 10 Tchompitoulas and New Levee sts.,
sep22 NEW ORLEANS.

J. BOYD & Co.,
Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,
No 40 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
apr 17-1y

C. W. BUTT, DOUGLASS VANS, } Mobile. N. Orleans { M. J. SMITH. T. R. FOSTER, Jr.
BUTT, SMITH & Co.,
MOBILE, ALA.
MARSHALL J. SMITH & Co.,
NEW ORLEANS.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Dealers in Baggieg and Rope. Orders for Produce *of all descriptions* and Consignments will meet prompt attention. ap10-6m

LEONARD FASH. F. B. LAURANS.
LEONARD FASH & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
45 POYDRAS STREET,
Oct 24. *NEW ORLEANS.*

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No. 47 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

JOHN F WYCHE & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 119 Commerce street, New Orleans. my2-1y

A. H. May & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No 94 Gravier street New Orleans. au21y

J. C. PAYNE. J. P HARRISON.
O. W. HUNTINGTON. WM H. HARRISON
Payne & Harrison.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 51 Union street, New Orleans. dec7-1y

A. L. WALKER, New Orleans. EDW. C. HUTCHINSON Caddo Parish, La.
Walker, Hutchinson, & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 87 Carondelet street, New Orleans. je28

Lane, Mayfield & Co,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 79 St. Charles street, New Orleans. ly6-1y

T. T. TWITTY.
COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Agent for he s

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 3. WHOLE NUMBER 417. | NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1859. | $2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE OFFICE—112 CAMP ST.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE CHURCHES OF SCOTLAND.

HAVING in my last got as far as Dublin, and being, in consequence, once more at sea, it is necessary that we should go back, and (as sailors say,) bring up our leeway.

Scotland, as has been said, is emphatically a *Presbyterian* country; for while all the denominations here, as elsewhere, have an existence and representation, yet so prominent and overwhelming are the numbers who adhere to the Presbyterian form of worship and doctrine, that other denominations, when all added together, appear as a small moiety of the people. Let us, therefore, take a glance at the subject according to its distinctive appellations, and we have first the

CHURCH OR KIRK OF SCOTLAND.

This church, from its doctrine, discipline and form of government, claims an existence from the time of the Reformation—though its actual organization into its present *status*, dates only from about 1638 to 1688-92, when, by the *Solemn League and Covenant*, the General Assembly of the Church and Parliament of Scotland pledged "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor" to its perpetual maintenance. At the union of Scotland with England in 1700, to form the present kingdom of Great Britain, it was one of the stipulations of union that "the doctrine of the Confession of faith, with its Presbyterian form of church government and discipline, as *then* in use, shall remain and continue unalterable;" and so it has, ever since. The whole of Scotland is divided into thirty-three counties, and each county subdivided into parishes; and each parish, by the original law of the church and parliament, is provided with a minister and teacher *at the expense of the lands in the parish*; and, as all the real estate is in the hands of a very few individuals, the tax of supporting their minister and teacher is never felt or known by the people generally. There were 963 parishes in Scotland, and the united parliament has since added forty-two more—paying the salaries of these last out of the Exchequer—making 1005 churches or parishes in all, as belonging to the kirk or established church of Scotland. But besides these, there are many (I am not able to say how many) *chapels of ease*, or *quoad sacra* churches, to be found in all the populous districts of Scotland, which (being auxiliary to the parish churches in which they are found), though not parishes, have all the functions and peculiarities of parish churches. The *minimum* salary of each minister is, a house and glebe, (several acres of land,) and £150 ($750) per annum. Some parishes are much wealthier than others, and the salaries, in consequence, often double the minimum in amount—while not a few exceed even that. The ministers are called to a particular parish or church and settled *for life*; and before 1843 it was rare to make changes. By usurpation in feudal times, and use since, the right to a living in any parish, when it becomes vacant, has become vested in the crown, a nobleman, or gentleman, etc.; so that the patron, having the right of presentation to the vacant parish, can give the call to whom he pleases—the incumbent being a licentiate of the church of Scotland. Of the nine hundred and sixty-three parishes, in only *five* of them have the people the right to call their own minister, without the intervention of any patron. Of the remainder, two hundred and eighty-nine are in the crown, five hundred and eighty-one in individual noblemen and gentlemen, fifty-two in Town Councils, ten in Universities, and thirty-one in the crown and individuals jointly. The convocations of the church are General Assemblies, Synods and Presbyteries; there being one of the first, sixteen of the second, and eighty-four Presbyteries. There is also a Synod of the church of Scotland in England, with three Presbyteries. The celebrated Dr. Cumming belongs to the London Presbytery. There are three Synods in Canada and thirteen Presbyteries, two Synods in Australia, with missionaries in India, West Indies, etc., in connection with the church of Scotland. But it is time that we should now bring up the

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

This church had its origin in 1843; and found its necessity for existence from the manner of exercising the rights of patronage. A majority of the Church of Scotland had always contended, I believe, that the *people* of the vacant parish should also (besides the patron) give their call before the Presbytery was under the necessity of ordaining and inducting the presentee to the living; but for some years previously to 1843, cases had occurred where, upon the application of the patron, this view of the Church was entirely set aside by the Supreme Court of the land, by ordaining and commanding the Presbytery to induct the nominee of the patron independently of the wishes of the people, or the claims of *spiritual rights* of the Church in the premises. The whole question being a conflict between the de facto *legal* rights of patrons and the de jure *spiritual* rights of Christ's people and ministers. There were various instances of conflict, but the leading cases were those of Murnoch and Auchterardar. The Church appealed to Parliament, but only to have the decision of the Court of Session confirmed. Whereupon the majority of the General Assembly—and they were the elite and strength of the Church—on the first day of the session in 1843 entered and read their protest against the usurpation of the civil authority in spiritual things; and, with the moderator at their head, left the place of united convocation, repaired to Tunfield Hall, constituted the *Free* Church of Scotland, and thereby formed such a secession as had never before been known in Scotland—if, indeed, it has ever had its parallel elsewhere. It was indeed a sight of the moral sublime to behold four hundred and seventy-four ministers, men of families, many of them old and greyheaded, voluntarily forsaking comfortable livings and throwing themselves, with their families, upon what, to them, was truly an untried and precarious experiment—the *voluntary contributions* of their people. But the heart of the people was in the movement, and they found favor every where. The vacancies were soon filled up, (though the people came out where the minister staid in,) and the residue being regarded as submitting to another Head than Christ to their Church, became objects of attack and animadversion on every side. The number of the Free Church ministers also increased by licensure and adherence from other bodies, and great was the cloud of witnesses. In this movement the late Dr. Chalmers was the leading spirit; who, having been invited to deliver addresses frequently at the missionary anniversaries of the Wesleyans, had familiarized himself with the temporal economy and fiscal operations of that body of Christians; and from their system he devised and perfected a plan of monetary arrangements suitable to his own communion; which, in being carried out, has since become eminently successful all over Scotland. (The *minimum* paid to ministers of this Church out of the sustentation fund, for the last year, was £138—$690; while the *maximum*, by supplement from the congregation, exceeded even some of the highest in the establishment.) Dr. C. and his brethren set to work immediately, preaching out of doors to the people everywhere—convoking and addressing them as to their plan of operations—buying sites, erecting churches and manses (preachers' houses) in all the parishes from which they had come out, and wherever there was a seceding body in a parish to justify it—building school houses, establishing schools, etc. etc.; so that, at this present time, the Free Church, it is believed, has almost, if not entirely, duplicate ministers (and in most, teachers,) for every parish in Scotland supplied by the establishment. The schools of the Free Church have greater character for thoroughness and efficiency than those of the establishment. Indeed, the Free Church is, in the estimation of your correspondent, in character, usefulness and popularity, (though not in name, or law,) *the* Church of Scotland. Their doctrine, discipline and government are identically the same—their difference consisting, substantially, in what is above narrated. There is no telling—the day of eternity will alone declare it—how much good the organization and labors of the Free Church have effected among the masses of the people in Scotland; and the good they have done is by no means confined to their own body—it has reached even to others. It infused new life into other denominations; and their example, though there was at first much of bitterness between the two churches, has so much provoked even the establishment to "good works," that that venerable institution, in schools or education, sunday schools, missions, etc. etc., appears almost as a *new church* compared with what it was thirty years ago and is now far beyond what it was even ten years ago; for it is now a much more laborious and *spiritual* church than it was at either of those periods. I never heard a more faithful and spiritual sermon from a Methodist preacher than I did from Rev. D. Milne, of Gilcomston, in September last. They have not yet provoked each other to "love," but it is greatly to be hoped that that also will soon follow. The Free Church (as compared with the establishment) has more extensive colonial churches, (synods, presbyteries, etc.,) in connection with it in Canada, Australia, West Indies, India, etc., and missionaries to the Jews, in Africa, India, etc.

Thus you see that there are *two* regularly organized, fully equipped Presbyterian Churches all over Scotland, without a shadow of variation in doctrine, discipline or government—except as above explained. But it is now time that we should see another, viz:

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This is another extensive body of Presbyterians. They have no General Assembly, their Synod being their highest judicatory. They have thirty-one Presbyteries; but some of them are very large, the Presbytery of Glasgow having more than sixty churches and ministers within its bounds. This Church had its organization in 1846-7, three years after the formation of the Free Church, on the principle that in *union* there is strength. It was formed by a union of the Secession and Relief Churches, two bodies who differed very little in the time or reasons for their dissent from the establishment. The Seceders took their rise about 1719, and were rendered famous by the cases of Ralph and Ebenezer Erskine, etc., whose opinions, that the offers of salvation were to be made to *all* men, and the fulfilment of the law as a rule of life, in the bands of Christ, to believers, the dominant majority in the establishment would not tolerate. They were a large and respectable body of Presbyterians in 1846; *very strict* in their views, doctrines and practices. The Relief body had its rise in about 1752-61, and was, like the Secession, another schism from the establishment, because of a difference of opinion as to the rights of induction and settlement of a minister against the will of the people. The object of the Relief Presbytery, was to assist *oppressed congregations*, etc. The principles of the two were nearly alike, and believing that they could be more useful and successful in the purposes of the christian ministry, they united, as above intimated. They have now in the united church over five hundred ministers and churches, and minister to nearly half a million of people. They have extensive colonial churches in Canada, West Indies, Australia, Africa, etc., etc. The United Presbyterian Church only, of the denominations already described, use a Hymn book—the two first confining themselves to the Psalms and paraphrases.

But we have next the

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—

A body which took its rise about 1638 et seq. ann.; though the dissenters did not form a Presbytery until about 1743. The dissentients claimed that the establishment, as a Church of Christ, was not sufficiently reformed at the Revolution from the interference and power of the State in spiritual matters, or from the laxity in morals of many of the ministers who had become Presbyterians on the abrogation of prelacy. Hence their name, Reformed Presbyterians. They are very tenacious of their ancient customs and usages—sing only psalms, and those only of the oldest metre. They have one Synod and six Presbyteries in Scotland, about the same in Ireland, and more than both in the United States and Canada, with some missionaries in other places. They exist principally in the south-western part of Scotland, and may be said to be the successors of the Cameronians or Covenanters. But finally, we have also the Church of the

UNITED ORIGINAL SECEDERS—

Embracing one Synod and four Presbyteries, a body fewer in number than either of those last mentioned, but still found in regular organization in various parts of Scotland. They are, of course, the residue of the secession church which did not unite in the formation of the United Presbyterian Church in 1846-7.

We have thus *five* separate and distinct bodies of Presbyterians—each having its own ecclesiastical order and designation in the land; but all being *Presbyterian* in their doctrine, discipline and church government. The Reformed Presbyterian Church does not hold to the Westminster confession of faith; but is nevertheless, as they all are, wholly Calvinistic in its doctrines. So we may at least expect that if *Presbyterianism*, as a distinctive developement of Christianity, *can* make a people more religious than any other view of doctrine or mode of worship and government, surely we may look for it here, where the choice is among *five* regular bodies of Presbyterian Churches. If it be possible to be suited fully, as to church government and doctrinal belief, the very *shade* of an opinion may be satisfied here; but this is not so easy of accomplishment with this people, because they are great sticklers for their opinions, and are very tenacious of the very shade of their religious belief; and just as you advance to, and recede from, their view of doctrine, just so do you increase or diminish in their estimation. You must *believe* as they do, no matter what your *experience* is, before you can either fully enjoy religious intercourse with them, or they can *feel* much interest in you. Such contractedness of belief and practice has kept the people of God, in that country, widely apart, for centuries, and especially those who differ so little, in all that is essential to Christianity. The Free Church disruption, in 1843, with their labors and movements since, has done much towards bringing the denominations together, and the *lay* preaching of late, by men who are principally Episcopalians, and *the union of all* denominations in Aberdeen and elsewhere, in daily prayer meetings for a revival of God's work in their midst, indicate the dawn of a day of much greater brotherly kindness and charity. This complaint of exclusiveness, however, rests much more against the people than the preachers, as I consider the ministers far in advance of their people, in this respect. Besides the Presbyterians, the

CONGREGATIONALISTS—

have a large number of Churches and ministers with a congregational union, all over Scotland. They are moderate Calvinists, some of them very moderate in their religious belief. Of late years another body has arisen, commonly styled "New Views" or "Morrisonians," but who term themselves "*the Evangelical Union*." They are Congregational in government, and Arminian in doctrine, and have been quite *hateful*, in doctrine at least, to their Calvinistic brethren. They have a goodly number of Churches and ministers, but I am not able with certainty to state what progress they are making, or what is the particular phase of their religious belief. Each of the Presbyterian Churches, the Congregational, and Evangelical Union Church, has, each, a *Divinity Hall*—same, two or three—for preparing and perfecting young men for the ministry.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Has also an existence here; but though there are a good many Churches and ministers, yet they are so split up into parties because of differences of views as to prudential means or doctrines or government, that it is difficult to describe, or correctly estimate them. *A. Campbell's* "Christian system" is much mixed up with all their doctrines and practices.

THE SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

Which is hereu *dissenting* body, because Presbyterianism is the *established* religion, has seven dioceses, and a very respectable number of clergymen; but though respectable in point of intelligence and wealth, they are nevertheless an inconsiderable religious body in Scotland. The whole Church, it is believed, are high toned Puseyites.

LASTLY, THE ROMAN CATHOLICS,

Are also found in considerable numbers, reminding one forcibly of the Jacobins and the days of the Stuarts. They have four Bishops, and perhaps 150 clergymen; their members being principally Highlanders.

To sum up, the population of Scotland in 1857 was a little over 2,750,000, and if that number of inhabitants were served only by the 2000 Established and Free Church ministers, it would give a pastoral charge to each, of less than 1500 souls; but, when you consider the number and extent of the other Churches, you are at once astonished at the vast amount of pastoral labor expended year by year upon that people, and how few sheep each shepherd has to care for! Surely the pastors or the flocks, or both, have much to answer for in a coming day, for the want of spirituality and success.

METHODISM.

In that country has in a previous letter been adverted to, as never having, except in Mr. Wesley's day, been successful; and, besides the reasons already advanced why it has been so, I may add another conjecture, also, viz: that the Methodists have not been sufficiently *aggressive* in preaching their peculiar doctrines of holiness of heart and life as the only reliable proof of *Bible election and predestination to individuals, for fear of exciting anew stronger* prejudices against what Methodists are supposed to inculcate; and not sufficiently aggressive, either because they have like their neighbors become satisfied, and *settle, down* with particular congregations; these however, are *conjectures*. I will say, however, in this connection, that, in my settled conviction, the views of the Scotch people, generally, as to the *sovereignty* of God's grace in the entire work of human redemption, that it acts *only irresistibly*—are to be looked to as a reason for the absence of greater spiritual life and usefulness among themselves and throughout the world. The *abuse* of that doctrine acts as an incubus upon their devotions, and serves as an excuse for their barrenness Such adherence to religious principle as they evince, and devotion to opinions once believed, ought—with a proper sense of responsibility to God for a failure—and will at all times achieve greater things than they have yet accomplished.

J. M.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM A CHINESE METHODIST PREACHER.

DEAR BROTHER:—I am in receipt of a letter from the Celestial Empire, written by LIEW, a live Chinaman and a *Methodist Preacher*, associated with my son in preaching the Gospel of Christ to that idolatrous nation.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, October 18, 1858.

This letter is sent to the Rev. John R. Lambuth, asking after his health. Noble Teacher! though at a great distance, I think of you often, and trust God for his blessings to rest upon you, that your body may be strong, and continually in prayer and that God will hear and bless you in spirit.

I, your humble servant, hear that you, in your most favored country, in a great many places, preach the blessed Gospel of Jesus. Many have heard and attended to your instruction—therefore, there are many who have repented and become christians. In your beloved country the sound of the Gospel is heard everywhere. The number of those baptized every day is increased, it is all the abundant grace of God. Therefore, the Scripture saith: "Behold the fields! for they are white already to harvest; and he that reapeth receiveth wages and gathereth fruit unto eternal life; that both he that soweth and he that reapeth may rejoice together."

This word is fulfilled. In my country, for many years, we have had the true doctrine preached at the five Ports, and that daily and faithfully by many preachers, but those who believe are few. Notwithstanding so much preaching, the mandarins and people still worship idols and evil spirits, mud and wooden images, continually burning incense, hoping the idol will protect them in life, give them happiness, and after death, save soul and body from hell, and take them to the "Western Heavens," where they may enjoy forever blessedness. Both military mandarins and mandarins who govern the people, on the first and fifteenth of each month, diligently pray Bhudda, and all the spirits, to protect the whole empire and give peace to all, increase the fruits of the field, deter all danger, famines and sickness.

Though I, your unworthy servant, have seen in China for many years believers in Bhudda and worshippers of him, I have not seen one receive protection or happiness. Moreover, there are many thieves and highway robbers all over the land—many die of hunger, famine and pestilence. Therefore, where is Bhudda's power and protection? Now, in the ninth month of this year, I, together with your son, have been to many places, preaching and distributing books, and have seen many worshipers of Bhudda and other idols. It is so in all parts of the empire as it is in Shanghai; and I think it is the mercy and loving kindness of God that we are permitted to live, while we have so many wicked customs. Thus God manifests his glory and grace in giving us life. Now, many missionaries are speaking of the atoning love of Jesus Christ our Lord—the word of God and the Gospel of Jesus—that we may understand. Also, now the Emperor has opened the eighteen provinces, and has permitted us to go, preach, build churches, and explain the true doctrine to the people; that the false doctrine of China may be destroyed, and the true doctrine embraced by every one. We wish and pray to God that he would reveal himself to all, that all may repent and become new creatures. The Bible says that the "Kingdom of Heaven is like unto leaven which a woman hid in three measures of meal until the whole was leavened." I hope that in China it may be so. I, your humble servant, with your son, my brother, are ever in union with each other, as the foot and head. We meet and read together the word of God—in parting, repent and hope that we may all meet in heaven, for which cause we are continually meeting on earth.

Moreover, God has given your son, my dear brother, a meek and humble heart. He is daily preaching, with great distinctness, the word of God, and persuading men to live Godly lives. Often when raining and the wind blowing with great violence, he goes to preach, and I have never seen him regret exposing his body. Your dear daughter-in-law is daily teaching the little girls, and instructing them in the good doctrine of the Bible. Walter and Nettie, your grand children, are both good and excellent children—both strong and healthy.

God has also blessed us in our labors at Shanghai. Those who have been baptized, from the beginning up to the present time, are ten in all. Your dear son has already baptized seven.

My dear brother: I thank you for your many kind inquiries after my health, and always praying the blessing of God to rest upon me in every thing. Your unworthy servant is continually making supplication for you, that you may, in your old age, be blessed without measure. If you, my elderly instructor, do not fear the long journey, come to China and see the many wicked customs of the Chinese people. I shall be much rejoiced. I do not know whether your precious body can come or not.

All these words I send to you, and hope you, my elderly and respected instructor, John R. Lambuth, may be ever blessed. I send greeting and love to all your family, and hope all are well. I also send greetings to your Conference and the Church, and hope all are in health and peace.

I, who was born after you, am your humble servant.

JAMES ANDREW LIEW.

The above letter, written by LIEW, in the Chinese characters, was translated by my son; without which it would have been all Dutch to me. I keep this letter for a show to my friends. I have also a letter from my son, a few days later. His little daughter had been at the point of death from inflammation of the bowels. She may be dead. I am anxious to receive another letter that will give the result. Respectfully yours,

JOHN R. LAMBUTH.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

INTRODUCTION OF PROTESTANTISM INTO MISSISSIPPI—No. VIII.

Original Baptist Church.

MR. EDITOR: On the return of Elder Curtis to his home in Mississippi, the voice of the oppressor had ceased in the land. The Stars and Stripes had been thrown upon the balmy winds of the Natchez country, and liberty of conscience was proclaimed to all. Our hitherto oppressed and down-trodden Baptist community met in Conference; and under the superintendence of their beloved Elder, Curtis, who presided as Moderator, organized themselves "in due and ancient form" into a regular Baptist Church. Their first Church was called Salem, and stood among the sources of the South Fork of Coles-creek in Jefferson county.

Arrangements were already in progress for the establishment of a Territorial Government in Mississippi, which were soon matured; and from thenceforth the Church had peace and protection from Papal oppression.

I did not, however, set out to write a *history* of the Baptist Church in Mississippi, but only to show its origin. I have felt it due to the general cause of truth, as well as the fair fame of worthy ancestors, who were the principal actors in the scenes I have described, to correct errors already extant, and to rescue from oblivion interesting facts which should be known to posterity. If ever the history of this branch of the general Church in Mississippi is correctly written, honorable mention will be made of Elder Curtis and his worthy co-adjutors, who breasted the opposition and persecution of the Papal Hierarchy for nearly eighteen years. With many of them I was well acquainted in my boyhood; and I then had, and yet have the most exalted opinion of the depth and uniformity of their personal piety, which had been nurtured in storms, and stood as firm as the mountain oak. So far as I know, they almost universally prayed with their families evening and morning. My own mother, who at an early date became a member of Salem Church, kept up prayer in her family for nearly twenty years previous to her death.

Early in the present century Elder Curtis died at the house of a friend on Beaver-creek in Amite county, where he had gone to seek relief from a cancer, that occasioned his death. His grave is unknown to his relatives.

"His ashes lie, no marble tells us where;
With his name, no board emblazons or sanctifies his song."

But his record is on high! He was a plain, blunt man, but his roughness suited the rough work he had to do.

His wife, "Aunt Puttie," as she was familiary called by the connection, survived, as a hale old lady, until about 1818 or 1819. She died in Jefferson county, and is buried on the plantation of Samuel Bowles, two miles east of Fayette.

The elder Stampleys, so far as I know, are all buried in the neighborhood of the old Salem Church.

My venerable grandfather, John Jones, fought many hard battles for his country and his church. He survived most of his companions in tribulation. He always prayed in his family evening and morning, and had an extra family service on the Sabbath, when the country was destitute of regular preaching. I remember him well, up to the seventeenth year of my age, as one of the most meek, exemplary, and deeply pious men I have ever known. He died on his little farm near Union Town in Jefferson county, upon which some of his descendants yet live, on the 10th of September, 1821, in the 77th year of his age. There he quietly sleeps, beside the wife of his youth and mother of his ten children, awaiting "the resurrection of the just." "These" and many more of the original Church, "all died in faith."

And though I believe Infinite Wisdom directed my youthful feet into another branch of the general Church where I have been more useful to my generation than I could have been any where else, I shall always feel grateful to these Primitive Baptists for the early and safe religious training I received through their instrumentality.

My next will refer to the origin of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Mississippi. Yours affectionately.

J. G. JONES.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

MINISTERIAL STUDY OF WORDS.

WORDS constitute the apparel in which the address or sermon goes before the public assembly. As a cleanly and tasteful appearance in the outer man is a recommendation to its possessor, so, a correct pronunciation and proper use of words always recommend the speaker to the favor of intelligent hearers.

The preacher, or the public speaker of any kind, may not possess the advantages of a finished education, and yet by a careful attention to the meaning and pronunciation of his words, he may attain to such accuracy of speech, as shall render him acceptable to congregations intelligent and refined.

But how is this accuracy to be attained? Well, we take for granted that, in accordance with the required course of study, the young preacher has become acquainted with the principles of English Grammar. Next let him look well to the words—the *dress*, in which he proposes to send out his ideas before the public. Let him read, study and prepare his sermons, with a dictionary always at hand; and whenever a word occurs that is doubtful, either as to import or pronunciation, let the dictionary be consulted. A professor in one of our Southern Colleges said, that if restricted to the use of only three books, he would take the Bible, Webster's Dictionary and Shakespeare.

When an intelligent hearer offers a criticism upon the use of any word, let not the speaker be mortified or offended. If the criticism be unjust there surely can be no ground for offence; and, if it be just, he should receive it gratefully and correct his error. A young brother, while preaching, made allusion to the ancient city of Itome, calling it the great *Metropolis*; one of his bearers, an elderly man, was puzzled to know who or what this great Metro-po-lis was—probably some ancient hero, of whom he had never read or heard. Presently, however, he solved the mystery—it was Metrop-o-lis the young preacher meant. After the sermon, as the preacher was stopping with him, the brother thought to call attention to the error, saying that he differed with him in the pronunciation of the word. Instead of feeling grateful for the correction, this young preacher took it in dudgeon, and left the house of the good brother grievously offended.

A preacher—a graduate too—making some allusion to the resurrection of the dead, used the spurious word *resurred*, or *resurrected*. Said an intelligent old gentleman, one of his hearers on the occasion referred to, "You can say raise, or raised, but there is no such word as resurrect in the English language. It is horrible." This was a rough criticism; but the young preacher took it kindly, and profited by it. It is equally at variance with the accurate use of words, to say *suspicioned* instead of suspected, or *difficulted* instead of perplexed. "Brethren" and "children" are words not difficult to pronounce, yet they are often brought out with a *ring*, and thereby most barbarously treated, as: "*Brethring* let us sing," "*Childring* of the heavenly King."

Hoping that some of our younger preachers, at least, may profit by the above suggestions, they are submitted, Mr. Editor, for your disposal. AMICUS.

THE BRAVE ENGINEER.

AT THE station in Syracuse, New York, there is assigned to Mr. Glenn the duty of arranging each day to which of the engines the several trains are to be assigned, so that as the hour of departure for each comes, the engine will be ready to take its burthen.

He was for a number of years an engineer in active service, distinguished for courage and prompt resolution. There are some instances of this, which, by their incidents, ought not to be omitted from the roll of the truly brave deeds done by men.

He was at his bar, his engine careering on with the speed that only steam's strength can give; the road was clear; the busy wheels kept their regular roll; the huge drivers beneath his feet made swift circling, and they who in the cars were borne onward, knew no obstacle in their journey. Everything moved on according to the card, and they who were by the roadside found the car marking, by its passage, the moment as accurately as if it was the hand of a great dial. Suddenly, he discovered a small object near the rail. The human vision grows sharp beyond the optician's art in such an instant. The object moved; assumed form, became only too apparent. It was a little girl playing with the dirt between the rails.

One may in the race pull the blooded horse to his haunches and in a brief space control his movement; that springing muscle has but a light weight to control; the backward paddle soon changes the course of the steamer; but this large engine, with its rather rush than roll, ponderous, powerful, in earnest in its motion that it must have great space of change, how shall this stop before it shall crush out of all form of life the feeble child? The play with the doll is of such importance that the little one does not hear the roar of the wheels, or if she does, it is the child of a cabin proximate to the rail, and the sound is a familiar one—it continues its play, and nearer by an advance that is the very step of death, the train comes toward it. Mr. Glenn determined in a test accuracy of judgment that his train could not stop in time! What if it was checked, and the speed that was measuring the mile by the very few minutes, diminished, the death blow by the swifter would be the more merciful—destruction was certain—the little one must meet the force that would crush it from the record of the living, and its play went on as it were at its mother's feet.

The brave man read the realities of the scene in an instant! He left his bar! The fireman's heart forgot to beat; as for the passengers, they were acting out the every day scenes of a common-place peaceable journey; perhaps the checked speed caused somebody to lay down his newspaper; of the intense scene without, he knew nothing.

He left his bar, and walked firmly over the top of the locomotive, over the boiler, past the smoke stack, he climbed over the front and down the step like framework of the pilot, and grasping that with a desperate strength, he leaned over! The bars of iron seemed to glide dizzily away beneath him, and now the struggle for the child was one between death and bravery, and as ever in this mortal time, the King of Terrors seemed to have all the advantage in his skeleton hand. He leaned over! he reached forward! and at the instant, at that period of time, (moment is too long a word to express this) as the cruel edges of the pilot was about to crush the little one, he, not the locomotive, struck the child; if ever there was a bold love touch this was one; and the child laid between the ties! and on the fast train darted. Then down went the brakes, the strong arm of the brakesman strained the wheel lever to crowd the delaying surface against the speed; then passengers aroused to find the train coming to a halt, while neither station nor tank was near, then this brave man trod his locomotive top back again, and as soon as the power of the advance could be subdued, jumped from his iron step and ran down the road; the wonder was that agitated limbs could move so fast, and here—there was the child, living, unharmed, not a bone broken, not quite recovered from its astonishment at the life-giving blow which had turned aside the dart of death.

Restored to its parents, who thronged around its deliverer, the little one too young to realize that it had quivered on the very verge of another world, was taken home, Mr. Glenn returned to his engine, and the locomotive careered to its grand progress with not a stain of blood upon its harnished metal.

And is not this the record of the deed of the highest order of bravery, the courage that saves life?

THE TURN OF LIFE.

FROM forty to sixty, a man who has properly regulated himself may be considered as in the prime of life. His matured strength of constitution renders him almost impervious to the attacks of disease, and experience has given his judgment the soundness of almost infallibility. His mind is resolute, firm and equal; all his functions are in the highest order; he assumes the mastery over business; builds up a competence to the foundation he has laid in early manhood, and passes through a period of life attended by many gratifications. Having gone a year or two past sixty, he arrives at a critical period in the road of existence; the river of death flows before him, and he remains at a stand still. But athwart this river is a viaduct called "The Turn of life," which, if crossed in safety, leads to the valley of "old age," round which the river winds and then flows beyond without boat or causeway to effect its passage. The bridge is, however, constructed of fragile materials, and it depends upon how it is trodden, whether it bend or break. Gout, apoplexy, and other bad characters also are in the vicinity to waylay the traveler, and thrust him from the pass; but let him gird up his loins and provide himself with a fitting staff, he may trudge on it safely with perfect composure. To quit metaphor, "The turn of Life," is a turn either into a prolonged walk or into the grave. The system and powers having reached their utmost expansion, now begin either to close like flowers at sunset or break down at once. One injudicious stimulant—a single futile excitement, may force it beyond its strength—while a careful supply of props, and the withdrawal of all that tends to force a plant, will sustain it in beauty and vigor until night has entirely set. [*Science of Life.*

A Washington letter says that the Hon. Robert J. Walker is soon to leave for California, to prosecute the suit in regard to the Almaden Mines, before the Supreme Court of that State. He is said to be engaged in behalf of the claimants, amongst whom he, himself, is numbered.

THE FAMOUS DEAD OF 18[illegible]

THE necrology for 1858 is distinguished by many noted names, but upon the whole it may be remarked that Death has contented himself with fewer "shining marks" than usual. Among American statesmen the most eminent deceased for the year was Thomas H. Benton. With him have departed Senator Evans, of South Carolina, Senator Henderson, of Texas, ex-Senator Bagby, of Alabama, General James Gadsden, of South Carolina, John A. Quitman, of Mississippi, Thos. L. Harris, of Illinois, and ex-President Anson Jones, of Texas. Among lawyers have died Benjamin F. Butler and Chief Justice Duer, of New York. Among authors, Wm. Henry Herbert, Wm. Jay and Madame Ida Pfeiffer. Among merchants, Anson G. Phelps, of New York, and James Adger, of Charleston. Among mechanics, Isaac Newton and John P. Allaire. Among scientific men, Bonpland, the naturalist, and Robert Brown, the botanist. Among painters, Ary Shaffer. Among the sculptors, Edward S. Bartholomew. Among theatrical characters, the great Rachel, and Lablanche, the singer. Among soldiers, Field Marshal Radetsky, of the Austrian army, and Major General Persifer F. Smith, U. S. A. Among naval commanders, Admiral Lord Lyons, of the British service, and two American Commodores, Matthew C. Perry and T. Ap Catesby Jones. Among philosophers, Robert Owen. Among prominent characters at the European courts, the Duchess of Orleans, Redschid Pacha, Grand Vizier of Turkey, and Baron Ward, (the Yorkshire hostler,) Prime Minister at Parma. Among other notorieties deceased, may be mentioned Soyer, the prince of cooks, Dread Scott, whose name will be a famous one in the annals of the country, and Eleazer Williams, the reputed Bourbon.

LUTHER'S PRAYER FOR MELANCTHON.

On a certain occasion a message was sent to Luther to inform him that Melancthon was dying. He at once hastened to his sick bed, and found him presenting the usual premonitory symptoms of death. He mournfully bent over him, and sobbing, gave utterance to a sorrowful exclamation. It roused Melancthon from his stupor—he looked in the face of Luther, and said: "O, Luther! is this you? Why don't you let me depart in peace?" "We can't spare you yet, Philip," was the reply. And turning round, he threw himself upon his knees, and wrestled with God for his recovery for upwards of an hour. He went from his knees to the bed, and took his friend by the hand. Again he said: "Dear Luther, why don't you let me depart in peace?" "No, no, Philip, we cannot spare you yet," was the reply. He then ordered some soup, and when pressed to take it, Melancthon declined, again saying, "Dear Luther, why will you not let me go home and be at rest?" "We cannot spare you yet, Philip," was the reply. He then added, "Philip, take this soup, or I will excommunicate you." He took the soup; he commenced to grow better. He soon regained his wonted health, and labored for years afterwards in the cause of the reformation. And when Luther returned home, he said to his wife with joy; "God gave me my brother Melancthon back in direct answer to prayer."

DR. PUSEY.

THE Roman Catholic *Tablet* says: "An absurd, but malignant report is current in the religious world that Dr. Pusey and Miss Sellon have been for some time married in a private or clandestine manner. This offensive slander is, no doubt, founded on the prolonged residence of that estimable lady in the reverend gentleman's house, at Christ Church, whither she repaired some time ago, for spiritual consolation and rest, when worn out by the heavy duties of mother superior in her convent. It will be greatly regretted that the law of libel cannot be applied to the authors of this scandalous rumor, whose object is to make Dr. Pusey's opinions contemptible, and through him and Miss Sellon to strike a final and fatal blow at the modifications of the religious life which they have invented, and so successfully developed in the Anglican Church, in spite of the most formidable opposition."

LITERARY.

POWERS' BRONZE STATUE OF WEBSTER has arrived at Boston.

VIANOUX has painted "Niagara Falls by moonlight" for Aguste Belmont, Esq. He has most happily chosen not only the best point of view, but the best time for his purpose. The spot selected, Goat Island, looking over the Horse-shoe, affords the best single view of the Falls that can be obtained, and the time is just at the break of the dawn, as the full-orbed moon is sinking over the distant forests on the Canada shore, throwing a flood of silver light over the rushing waters. The scene is full of solemn grandeur, which the artist has most happily preserved.

DR. LIVINGSTONE, has arrived in safety as far up the Zambezi as Tette; and he and his whole party were in perfect health and high spirits. Of his Makololos, whom he had left there two years before—about one hundred and fifty in number—thirty had died of small-pox, and six more had been killed during his absence. The remainder were still at Tette, and would proceed up the country with him.

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.—The applicants for admission into College this year have been subjected to a rigid examination. It closed on Wednesday, and the result was declared on Thursday. There were in all 45 applicants, as follows: For Junior 1, for Sophmore 26 and for Freshman 18. The one for Junior was rejected. Of the 25 for Sophomore 13 were admitted. Of the rejected 13, 9 were allowed to take Freshman, and 5 were unconditionally rejected. Of the 18 for Freshman, 14 were admitted and 4 were rejected.

THE FOUR TONGUES.—Some years ago, a bold essay in the Dublin University *Magazine* prophesied that in the course of time there would be only four languages spoken in the world: English, Russian, French and German.

MADAME LE VERT, OF MOBILE, the author of "Souvenirs of Travel," will shortly give to the literary world another work, to be called "Souvenirs of Distinguished Americans."

SPAIN is being rapidly drained of its few books. Whenever one of any value is found, it is immediately shipped to England or America, whither the best have preceded it. Some tracts of a few leaves each were recently sold at high prices in London, ranging from £7,5s. to £16.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co., have sold no less than 30,000 copies of Beecher's "Life thoughts," and 20,000 copies of Hulme's "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table."

DR. WM. PRESCOTT'S CABINET, CONCORD, N. H., has been secured by Professor Merrick for the Ohio Wesleyan University. It is valued at $3000. The Doctor has been one of the most devoted naturalists and [illegible] collectors in his state; and his museum has long been one of the curiosities of Concord.

JOHN HANCOCK, who lately died in Boston at the age of eighty-five, was a nephew of John Hancock [illegible] and manly signature ornaments the Declaration of Independence.

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Terms—$2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1859.

POLITICS AND RELIGION.

We are now, as a nation, approaching one of those periodical political excitements involved in our quadrennial Presidential elections. Although the election is yet somewhat far off in the future, yet the preliminary electioneering and management have already commenced, and the excitement is beginning to be felt. The pioneer wavelets of the coming tide begin to roll up upon the shore. There are always two contests for the President—the first for the nomination, and the second for the election. The contest for the first has already commenced, and there will be no more political calm until the election is finally over; unless men, warned by past extravagances, and consequent injuries and remorse, determine to maintain a calm within their bosoms; in which case, the excitement of the contest will not be a hurtful one. This self-possession—moderation and moral repose—is necessary to prevent one of the greatest blessings of republican government—the frequent choice of [illegible] by a downright curse to the country. Exciting and distracting as these elections have heretofore been, in consequence of the absence of due self-control, it would be better, if the evil cannot be abated, they should be at least ten years apart. If the funds of the United States were as sensitive as those of the Paris Bourse and the other European exchanges, our frequent Presidential elections, conducted as they have been, would be absolutely ruinous.

But moderation and self-possession are necessary, also, to personal dignity, and to the health of individual character. The extreme excitement of this partisan politics, if a man allow himself in it, is utterly subversive of sound personal culture, and of strong and harmonious mental and moral development. It degrades the tone and standard of manhood, destroys dignity and self-respect, blunts the keen edge of a magnanimous sense of honor, and makes him who should be a citizen and a gentleman, a mere demagogue and party tool.

To all the amenities and beneficial influences of social life, it is equally destructive. And to a meek-spirited and heavenly-minded piety, it is utterly ruinous. It is, therefore, to be carefully avoided by all patriotic, discreet, and pious men.

But we by no means agree with those who advise keeping entirely aloof from politics and elections. It is both a civil and christian duty for all good men to keep themselves well informed in politics, and to take an active part in all elections; for in these the destiny of the country, and consequently the welfare of the world, are involved. And it is a miserable folly and inconsistency for us to bewail the prevalent political demoralization of the country, while, at the same time, we keep ourselves aloof from the primary meetings and conventions, in which the men who are to represent and guide the nation are to be nominated, leaving them, and consequently, the springs of the machinery of the government, in the hands of the veriest rabble the country can afford. We should keep cool, possess our souls in patience, act prayerfully, and in the fear of God; and at the same time we should strive to attain to truthful and fixed political convictions, and do our utmost to have good men elected to offices of honor and trust.

THAT MISSIONARY DISPUTE.

It has been known to most of our readers that there has been, for several years, a dispute between Rev. Dr. Boring, and our Parent Missionary Board at Nashville, in reference to a claim which he makes for money spent in connection with the California Mission. In the Spring of 1856, we believe, it was argued at length before the Board, and decided, as we are compelled to believe from all we can learn, in rather an ambiguous manner. One representation of it is, that the decision was adverse to the claim, without qualification. That it was adverse to the payment of the claim, is certain. Another representation is, that payment was declined on account of *constitutional* grounds, without denying the *equity* of the claim—probably with a *quasi* admission of its equity. We do not vouch for the entire accuracy of this statement of the latter representation; we only give our impression, from what we have read and heard.

The Georgia Conference, at its last session, passed resolutions in favor of the claim, and appointed a delegation to prosecute a re-hearing before the Board at its next meeting in April. Bishop Andrew responds to the action of the Georgia Conference, in a letter to the *Southern Advocate*, setting forth that the Conference acted hastily in adjudging the justice of the claim, preparatory to a re-hearing, and after it had been decided against by the Board, thus reflecting on the latter. In the last *Southern Advocate*, Rev. Jas. E. Evans, and Rev. W. J. Parks, both distinguished men, reply to Bishop Andrew; the first defending the justice of the claim, and the propriety of the action of the Georgia Conference; the second, admitting the charge of Bishop Andrew, of haste in the Conference, but claiming that it was misled as to facts.

We know nothing of the merits of the case; we have published no discussions of the claim, favorable or unfavorable; nor do we intend to do so. It would only [illegible] counsel, besides giving undue publicity to the details of an unfortunate dispute. We soberly think the question is not appropriate for discussion in our Church Journals. No good can be accomplished, and harm is certain to result. We regret that it has been discussed as much as it has been, and diffidently beg leave to suggest a cessation of such discussion. Let it come again before the Board, and be settled, if possible, in such a manner as will both preserve confidence in our missionary management, and satisfy the claimant. As to an "appeal to Cæsar," the idea is intolerable.

Could it not be compromised? In cases of this kind, upon good men, of high standing before the Church and community, differ so widely in opinion, compelled, at the same time, to respect each other's judgment and piety, compromise is peculiarly appropriate, and should be sought on both sides. Could not the lay-friends of Dr. Boring, who manifested such noble generosity toward him recently, assist the Board in such a compromise?

NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

It is probable that there are no Public Schools in the United States superior, if equal, to the public schools of this city. Every child in the city is educated free of charge, for books or tuition, whether their parents reside here or not; and that at schools of the very best character, providing the advantages of both primary and high-school education, for both boys and girls. Each District has its own School Board and government, and these Boards are provided with ample discretion for any necessary improvement. And, valuable as the schools now are, they are but in the infancy of their development and power for good. We have but little doubt that the time is coming when all the children, rich and poor, of this great and rapidly increasing city, will be blessed with as high a grade of education, gratis, as the Colleges of the country afford. Such advantages for the moral and intellectual development of the masses of the poor in a large commercial city, where they are generally neglected, and left to riot in ignorance and vice, and yet where their proper culture is more important to the public welfare than elsewhere, should be matter of rejoicing with the public at large.

In view of all the interests involved, we are sorry to [illegible] that some of the members of the Legislature from [illegible] are disposed to tinker with the present school government in the way of important changes and amendments. While it is not to be claimed that any system of human origin is perfect, and while it may be admitted that some modifications for the better might be made in the present school system, could those changes *only* be secured; yet, from the fact that it is not proposed to be content with such changes—from the fact that the present public school officers are loud in their denunciation of the proposed legislative action—and from the fact that there is danger of ruining the schools altogether; we are of opinion that it would be far better to let them alone as they are—to grow by a natural process—which is much better than any system of legislative forcing and pruning.

TOPICS OF THE TIME.

The Pacific Railroad question has been engaging the attention of the United States Senate for weeks past. But the discussion was brought to a close a few days since, by the adoption of Mr. Bell's substitute, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to advertise for separate proposals for the construction of a Northern, Central, and Southern railroad to the Pacific.

The United States Treasury deficiency, which has threatened the country with the increase of the rate of postage, and the adoption of a protective tariff, now occupies the attention of the House in the shape of a report of the Secretary of the Treasury. He says that the receipts of the first quarter of the recent fiscal year amount to nearly $25,250,000.

The receipts of the remaining three quarters are estimated at $38,500,000. Of this amount, it is estimated that $37,000,000 will be derived from customs. The Secretary believes that the quarter ending on the 31st December last, will yield $10,000,000; the one ending the 31st of March $15,000,000, and the quarter ending June 30th, $12,000,000. He reports that information received at the Treasury Department confirms these estimates. During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1857, the importations were very heavy, amounting in the aggregate, in dutiable goods, exclusive of exportations, to over $294,000,000. The receipts of customs during that year, he says, were over $63,250,000. For the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1858, importations were very much reduced, amounting, in dutiable goods, exclusive of exportations, to $202,000,000. The Secretary thinks the imports of dutiable goods during the present fiscal year must reach $250,000,000, besides those exported, and for the next fiscal year, he estimates the imports at $280,000,000; therefore he conclude that the receipts will not be adequate to the public exigencies unless the expenditures of the Government be reduced considerably below the estimates.

But he does not anticipate such a result, and says that if the bills which have been passed by either House become laws, the expenditures of the Government would be very largely and permanently increased. The Pension bill alone, he says, adds several millions to the regular annual expenditures. He says the expenditures must be reduced to the estimated receipts, or other means of revenue must be provided. He considers the first of these remedies the most desirable. He further states that the plans will be submitted to Congress for codifying the revenue laws, and for regulating the collection districts. If these measures are adopted, he is confident it will greatly facilitate the operations of the Treasury Department, and largely reduce the expenses of the collection of the revenue. The Secretary recommends abolishing the franking privilege and raising the rate of letter postage, on all distances under three thousand miles, to five cents. He also advises a modification of the present tariff for the purpose of increasing the revenue.

The Paraguay Expedition, sent out to enforce redress from the Republic of Paraguay for firing into the U. S. war steamship "Water Witch," Lieut. Page, of the La Plata Exploring Expedition, on the 3rd of February, 1855, had not commenced operations at latest advices, but the different vessels were concentrating toward the mouth of the La Plata. Important results, favorable to American commerce, and to South American civilization, are expected to flow from this expedition, and the country anxiously awaits the news of its prosecution.

The Tehuantepec Route across the Isthmus to California, which has recently been opened, is exciting great interest in this city, and throughout the country. We are now within fourteen days travel of San Francisco, and when the railroad across the Isthmus is finished—and arrangements are being made to build it as soon as possible—this city will be within ten days of San Francisco, and New York within fourteen. This will bring the bulk of the travel and trade of the United States, and of the world, destined for the West, through New Orleans. We learned a few days since that such facilities will be afforded here to shippers of gold dust and bullion from California, via the Tehuantepec, to realize the proceeds without delay on its arrival, as must have a very favorable effect in inducing such shipments, and must soon divert to our shores more than half of the bullion which now seeks New York by the Panama route.

The Acquisition of Cuba, is now the great topic of the Government, and of the country. The report of the House Committee, in substance, we published last week in our news department. What action Congress will take remains to be seen. It is thought by some that there is nothing practical in the proposition, and that it is only part of the game for the next Presidency. There is no doubt considerable truth in this. But whatever Congress or the Administration may do, the proposition has excited such a spirit in the people at large that it is likely, ultimately, to necessitate some positive action. It is perfectly plain, we think, that the acquisition of Cuba is only a question of time.

To give some idea of the trade of the United States with Cuba, we give the following table of imports and exports for the last five years:

Year ending June 30.	Exports of Dom. Produce.	Total Exports.	Total Imports.
1854	8,228,116	8,551,752	17,124,339
1855	7,607,119	8,004,567	15,625,239
1856	9,199,033	7,966,263	24,435,693
1857	9,379,582	14,923,443	45,245,101
1858	11,673,167	14,433,191	27,214,846

For the fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1858, the exports to Cuba from the United States amounted, in value to $14,433,191. The articles of export are ranked as follows:

Lard	$1,779,323
Manufactures of Wood	1,489,725
Boards, Lumber, etc.	1,062,040
Hides	874,734
Rice	611,502
Tallow	535,640
	305,649

The excess of imports over exports, it will be seen, is $12,781,658, which is but a small fraction of the sum we pay, to sustain the power of Spain over the Island. If that power were overthrown, the exports and imports between Cuba and our States would balance. But as it is now, the large amount we pay the Cubans for their sugar, is absorbed by the Catalan trades and monopolists, from whom the barbarous policy of Spain compels the Cubans to buy nearly all their supplies and manufactures.

The *Picayune* meets the objections to the purchase of Cuba on the ground of the debt that will be incurred, by showing that the embarrassments of the American Treasury are mere temporary irregularities of finance—not the want of means or resources for any purpose needed by the interests of the country. The national income has fallen off from the force of transitory circumstances, or in consequence of a defect in the means provided for drawing what is necessary from the coffers of the people, where is the true treasury of the United States, always full. If there be any public purpose, touching the national honor and interest, which requires money, it is absurd to tell us that we must abstain from attempting to accomplish it for fear the people will not respond to the demand for it, when it is made.

It is not proposed, says the *Delta*, to take the money out of the Treasury to make this payment, but to issue bonds, which will be met, and far more than met, out of the profits to be realized on such a purchase. The *Picayune* then quotes largely from the report of Mr. Slidell, to show the enormous productiveness of the Island, and the amount of wealth it will add to our Union.

METHODIST PRESS.

Northern Methodist Tract Society.

The *Christian Advocate and Journal* gives an interesting and edifying account of the sixth anniversary of the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, recently held at Newark, New Jersy. Hon. Gabriel P. Disosway, in his address, gave the following striking facts:

He alluded to the vast responsibility of the Church growing out of her increased membership, amounting to two hundred thousand during the past year. He presented some interesting statistics showing the progress of the Church in the department of religious literature, showing that to supply the wants of the people in providing a religious and general literature the Book Concern at New York published annually 3,334,312 volumes: Its daily issues amounted to 11,147 volumes; its hourly, 1114 volumes; and 18 every minute. He referred to the fact that when he was a boy we had no Methodist literature, no colleges or seminaries of learning, but now we have a literature, and institutions of learning in every State of the Union. The circulation of religious periodicals every year, issued from New York and Cincinnati alone, amounted to 9,888,295 copies.

The interesting feature of the report, which was read by the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Dr. Floy, was the statement, that the systematic distribution of tracts originated with Methodism, and has ever been identified with her history.

The "Holy Club" at Oxford spent an hour every day in visiting prisons, instructing the ignorant, and distributing tract publications among the poor. Wesley published the first English tracts. In 1782, seventeen years before the organization of the London Tract Society, Wesley and Coke organized a tract society, which was the first Christian tract society ever formed, and from that day to the present time it has formed an integral part of Wesleyan Methodism. Twelve years before the organization of the American Tract Society, Bishop Asbury commenced in this country the publication and circulation of tracts. The circulation of tracts the past year by the Society has been almost equal to that of the American Tract Society with its immense resources. (With the operations of the Southern Methodist Church included, therefore, Methodism is eminently superior, as a tract distributing agency, to the American Tract Society, notwithstanding the studied and the persistent effort to make the impression that the country is dependent upon it.—Ed. N. O. Ch. Ad.) Nor does the society confine its operations to the home field. During the past year it has sent money and tracts to France, Germany, India, China, South and Central America.

Sunday School Conventions.

The American Sunday-school Union, in connection with others, has made a call for a national Sunday-school convention at Philadelphia. In behalf of those Churches who choose to give up their Sunday-school work into the hands of the "Union," we wish the convention great success. We find, from the *Southern Christian Advocate*, that a Methodist Sunday-school Convention is to be held in the South Carolina Conference. The call for the convention says:

"The Quarterly Conference of Columbia, South Carolina, being deeply impressed with the importance of a well organized plan of Sunday-school operations, and seeing the apathy that rests upon the Church throughout the bounds of this Conference, have resolved to hold in this place a Methodist Sunday-school Convention during the first week in May next, and have respectfully invited two delegates from each Station and Circuit within the Conference. The Convention will bring into more active, deliberative service the laity of the Church, on whom must chiefly depend the success of Sunday-schools. Their interest in this institution will be quickened, their observation and counsel secured, and through them a spirit can be more generally diffused, to wake up the membership to a sense of responsibility in protecting the lambs of the flock. The duties of an itinerant pastor are too manifold and laborious, and his stay among the people too short, for him to assume the chief burden of sustaining the Sunday-school. This must be borne by the superintendent, who should be the *pastor* of the school. If the preacher assumes this office, the school will decline at his removal; but if the efficient and pastoral superintendent is a layman, the school becomes self-perpetuating through all the changes of the itinerancy. The Convention, therefore, more especially appeals to the laity of the Church.

"There is, too, a sad want of uniformity in the government and manner of conducting schools, in instructing the children, the text books used, the electing of officers, and in all the details of gathering, replenishing, and sustaining schools. A free discussion and exchange of opinions on these points, among a large and intelligent representation from the ministry and the laity, will probably result in the adoption of a systematic and uniform plan of conducting the schools. Whitefield observed, that his societies were held together only "by a rope of sand." They lacked the soul of unity, organization, a systematic law within each society, and a common bond making the whole a compact Church. This Wesley supplied; and Methodism framed by his rules, stands forth, at once beautiful in the adjustment of its parts, and solid in the grandeur of its structure. This is the *genius* of the Church, indeed of Christianity, and it demands that the Sunday-school should not only be a nicely balanced wheel with its thousand cogs working harmoniously in the Church, but that it possess a system of its own—that it be a complete part, capable of perpetuation and propagation. The Convention is designed to give this efficiency of system to our Sunday-school movements; and if every school is represented, and will adopt the plan suggested by its delegation, much will be accomplished in bringing about a well organized and uniform plan of Church education."

The editor of the *Southern Advocate* says:

We confidently look for a "great awakening" in the Methodist Church, on the subject of Sunday-school labor. Here is a field in which every one may do or get good—and we confidently believe, that if one of the services of each day, in our towns and cities, were wholly given up to this work, it would be better for the church, than having so many sermons as are now preached. But, with this idea, all the church should be brought into the work in one way or other, and be thus developed into laborers in the Lord's vineyard.

We desire to add a few words. Would it not be well to make this Convention a *general* one, for the whole Church South? Why not make the benefits intended for the South Carolina Conference extend to the whole Church? The same necessities, found in the South Carolina Conference, exist throughout our bounds. And there is plenty of time to make the call general, through our Church papers. And Columbia, South Carolina, is as good a place for such a convention as could be selected. We suggest that our brother editor, Dr. Myers, give his opinion as to this matter. If our Sunday-school interest be suffered to languish, our glory as a Church is gone. And *just now* there are peculiar antagonistic agencies at work; therefore there are peculiar reasons for such a convention.

The New Discipline.

The *Nashville Christian Advocate* has the following remarks:

We felicitate all the friends of Southern Methodism, says the editor of the *Quarterly Review*, on the removal of the general rule respecting slavery from the Discipline, by the concurrent action of large constitutional majorities in the General and Annual Conferences. The quiet and almost universal acquiescence in this measure is a suggestive fact, on which we might enlarge; but shall not do so at present. We will, however, take occasion to say that this is a most favorable opportunity to put forth efforts to secure the universal circulation of the book of Discipline throughout the Connection. Every one of the seven thousand traveling and local preachers ought of course to possess a copy; and there ought to be one in every Methodist family and Sunday-school; it would, moreover, greatly extend our influence if it were put into the hands of those who are not of us. Methodism—disciplinary Methodism—courts investigation, and will be promoted by it. The present edition is handsomely gotten up. It was carefully revised by the editor, and the revision was afterward attested by the Book Agent. An omission on page 56, after the word "discipline," of the clause, "and has given satisfactory evidence of his knowledge of the ordinary branches of an English education"—occasioned, perhaps, by the loss of a slip of "copy" in the office—was not detected by the proof-reader or editor, both of whom read the proofs "by copy," until the first edition was printed, but it has been inserted for future editions, of which we hope to issue many. The size and style of the present issue justify the Agent in putting it at 30 cents.

The Gateway of the West.

The *Pacific Methodist* has an Oregon correspondent, Rev. J. C. Stewart, who is traveling through that Territory, preaching, getting subscribers for the *Methodist*, and constituting lay-agencies for it, wherever he can. We are glad to learn that our people are pioneering in Oregon. Would that unemployed preachers in the older States would go out and work in that field. And we take occasion to commend the zeal for the paper manifested by Mr. Sewart, in getting all the subscribers he can, by personal effort, and then establishing lay-agencies. There are hundreds of young men, ladies, and others, who could do good work for *our* paper, if "employed" by the preacher in charge. The revival continues among our people in California. The *Methodist* says:

The barriers that have hitherto stood in the way of the introduction of Protestant Christianity into South and Central America, Mexico and Cuba, are being removed, and soon there will be a call for laborers to enter these opening fields.

"The Church should be ready to respond to this call promptly and effectually. "Manifest destiny" gives these people the promise of the blessings of civil liberty; it is the duty of the Church to carry them the more inestimable blessings of evangelical religion.

The Pacific Conference occupies a peculiar position, and will hold most intimate reintions to portions of this new missionary territory—especially Mexico and Central America. Great is our need of wisdom, fidelity and zeal. Interests of incalculable worth will be sacrificed should we exhibit rashness, irresolution, or indolence. Let us look around us, and ahead of us. A survey of these fields that we are to enter, will inspire enthusiasm and courage requisite to complete our peaceful conquest of the field in which we are working now. There is inspiration to be gathered by looking forward to the time, not far distant, when our itinerant bands will pour into Arizona, Chihuahua, Nicaragua and Tehuantepec, and the Eastern and Western wings of our beloved Church, stretching from the Alleghanies to the Sierra Nevadas, will meet and mingle in the tropics. An elevated order of men is needed for this work, and for these times.

Let the Church pray the Lord of the harvest to raise up and thrust out laborers into the work. Great things will be witnessed before this generation shall pass away.

Matters at Headquarters.

The Nashville correspondent of the *Memphis Christian Advocate* gives us the following items:

The Book Committee met day before yesterday at the Publishing House, and with the general Book Agent and the Financial Secretary, resolved that any person taking a share of stock in one of the Book and Tract Societies, if he does not desire the Bicentenological Family Bible, may receive, instead thereof, the prime cost of the Bible in books and tracts estimated at wholesale prices.

The Financial Secretary, Rev. B. Abbey, *itinerates*. Last week, he arrived from the South. This week he departed for the North—has gone to New York on business in his department.

The Missionary Secretary, Rev. Dr. Sehon, is absent, though looked for. Bishop Pierce has recommended the Rev. Young J. Allen, of the Georgia Conference, as a suitable person to be sent as a Missionary to China, and the recommendation has been approved by the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society. Bro. Allen is a graduate of Emory College, and is reported to be a very promising young man. It is cheering to hope that the Mission at Shanghai will be strengthened in a short time.

Yesterday I met a young preacher, who is well educated and has an aptness for acquiring languages, and who had visited the city to counsel with his elder brethren in reference to his ardent desire to give himself to the work of missions. We conversed about China; but, as he has some knowledge of Spanish, I directed his attention to the claims of Central America. *That is our field.* While we still care for China, let us chiefly look Southward.

The General Book Agent and the Editors are at home and at work. Business at the Publishing House is brisk, and will soon be brisker. The periodical clerk is very busy—recording new subscribers. The Advocate calls loudly for a list of 20,000 names, and ought to have it. And so ought the S. S. Visitor and the Home Circle. The latter, judging from the February number, needs only a large amount of original editorial and a more tasteful engraving for the cover, to make it one of the most attractive magazines in the country. Rev. Dr. Summers makes a capital editor of the Quarterly Review. It ought to be handsomely supported. Let us not shame the Conferences, Memphis and Tennessee, by publishing how *few* subscribers it has within their bounds. Come, brethren, let us sustain *our* Quarterly Review."

DEATH OF THE HISTORIAN PRESCOTT.

In our last issue, we briefly noticed the death of William H. Prescott, intelligence of which arrived just before going to press. The *Buffalo Courier* says:

There is no spot on this earth where the English language is spoken—indeed, no one in which letters are valued—in which this startling intelligence will not fall with a saddening weight upon the heart. He died suddenly, in the prime of life, with all his faculties about him, in the midst of unfinished labors and loving friends. We can hardly feel that we shall no longer see on earth that fine and cordial face, or again be cheered by his warm-hearted greeting.

About two years since he had a slight stroke of paralysis, which, however, soon yielded to medical treatment, and for many months past he seemed in excellent health and spirits; and his friends confidently predicted for him many more years of active literary exertion. But it was otherwise ordained by the All-Disposer. At twelve o'clock on Friday he was in his usual health; at half-past twelve he was stricken with apoplexy, and at two o'clock he breathed his last.

Mr. Prescott belonged to a New England family of high honor. His grandfather, Col. William Prescott, as is well known, commanded the American forces at the battle of Bunker Hill. His father, William Prescott, generally known and addressed in this community, during the latter years of his life, as Judge Prescott, was one of the best and wisest men who have ever lived and died among us. He was a lawyer, in a very large practice for a great many years, and a very acute, successful and learned jurist. His mother was a daughter of Thomas Hickling, who for a great many years was United States Consul at the Azores.

Mr. Prescott was born in Salem, Massachusetts, May 4th, 1796, and resided there until his father's removal to Boston, when he himself was twelve years old. He entered Harvard College in 1811, and was graduated in 1814. While in college he was deprived by an accident of the use of one eye, and the sight of the other was so impaired as to prevent him from engaging in any occupation in which the constant use of that organ should be necessary. Happily his father's circumstances were such as to preclude the necessity of his toiling for bread. He early determined to devote himself to a life of literature. Soon after leaving college, being advised to travel, he went to Europe and spent two years in an extended journey through England, France and Italy, and at the end of it returned home in excellent general health, but with no great improvement in the state of his eyes. His marriage soon after took place; and from this period his days flowed on in diligent and uneventful devotion to literary pursuits.

Mr. Prescott was never enabled to use his own eyes but for a short time in the day, but was constantly obliged to use the eyes of others for his studies and researches, as well as to record the results of them. His quiet perseverance and continuous industry enabled him to triumph over this difficulty, and to achieve an amount of literary production which is not merely most honorable to his intellectual powers, but conveys a noble and moral lesson to all who may be burdened with similar trials. The highest possible acknowledgments of literary distinction were liberally showered upon him. The University of Oxford in 1850, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1845 he received the highest of all distinctions of its class in being elected a corresponding member of the class of Moral and Political Philosophy in the French Institute, succeeding Navarete, the Spanish Historian. Of most of the learned societies in Europe he was a member.

Mr. Prescott was as rich in the love of his friends as in the admiration of the literary world. His friend Mr. Ticknor, in his preface to his history of Spanish Literature said of him with perfect truth, that his "honors will always be dearest to those who have best known the discouragements under which they have been won, and the modesty and gentleness with which they are worn." His manners were most frank, simple and engaging; his social nature was strong and active; and his sympathies were ever ready and easily moved. His countenance was extremely fine and prepossessing, and retained to the last a youthful glow and animation which were the faithful expression of a sunny temper and an ever young heart. No man was ever more beloved; no man could show a better title to the affections of his friends. His honors and distinctions never impaired the simplicity and sweetness of his nature, or changed his countenance towards any one whom he had ever known and loved. No man so eminent was ever pursued with less of envy, detraction or ill-will. No man's honors were ever a subject of more hearty delight to his friends. Long will he be mourned; faithfully and affectionately will he be remembered; and many are there who will feel that something is taken away from the very sunshine of their lives now that he is gone.

A GOOD SIGN.

Subscribers, old and new, when they do not find it convenient to see an agent, are acting as agent for themselves. A large part of our letters are from individual subscribers, writing on business for themselves. That is right, and pleasant withal. We should be glad to have every subscriber who owes us anything open an immediate correspondence with us, *burdened* with *valuable* intelligence. And we should be glad to get a letter from every one who does not take the *Advocate*, requesting it sent. We should, indeed.

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE.

Rev. John Mathews writes us that T. L. Gilmore Esq. has donated one Thousand Dollars as the commencement of the endowment of the above institution. It is hoped that others, interested in this growing school, will follow this praiseworthy example. It is the property of the Mississippi Conference, and has been in operation nearly twenty years; and this movement to endow it should be vigorously pushed forward.

NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA.

Our readers will find, on our third page, if they have not already found it, a full statement of the character and value of this work. Read it carefully. We do not believe its worth is over-stated. The press throughout the United States, and the leading public and literary men of the country, speak of it in high terms of praise. We have received the fourth volume, which we will notice next week.

"The Churches of Scotland," on our first page, is not only a highly interesting, but really valuable article. We venture the opinion that not one in a thousand of our readers, had such a knowledge of this important branch of modern ecclesiastical history as this article imparts. The writer, we take the liberty of saying, is Rev. James McLennan, of the Mississippi Conference, who is not only a native of Scotland, but spent most of last summer in that country. His acquirements, and his accurate and perspicuous style, give him great advantages in such writing.

The Arkansas Baptist is the title of a new and neat paper published at Little Rock, Arkansas. Our Baptist brethren now have papers in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas. The Arkansas *Baptist* is edited by P. S. G. Watson, who, in keeping with the time-honored characteristics of his Church, commences the Baptistic controversy, and the Revision agitation, with his very first number. "Can the leopard change his spots?" Or, is it all in consequence of the necessitating "eternal decrees?"

The Mails treat us very badly sometimes, but we charitably hope it is unintentional—bear it as patiently as we can—and hope for better treatment in the future. Many of our subscribers get their papers very irregularly—some after long delay—and some lose them. Those immediately on the railroad, and near the city, complain most. Our friends, the postmasters, Col. Marks leading, will surely do what they can to facilitate the circulation of such a paper as the *Advocate*.

The Minutes of the Alabama and Louisiana Conferences will be noticed next week, and a synopsis of the contents given. We have it ready, but have no room. Would that we had the Minutes of the Mississippi Conference. The value of published Minutes of our annual Conferences cannot be exaggerated. The money expended in their publication is the best paying investment, in proportion to the amount, the Conferences can make.

That Good Suggestion.—That worthy brother, the local preacher, who made the suggestion of furnishing the *Advocate*, by donation, to the hotels and poor, sent us a draft; recently, for fifty dollars, for that purpose. A few *Advocates* will hereafter be found at the principal hotels; and we also send a few to the Orphan's Home in the Fourth District. We could do large good in this way, if we had the means.

The Pacific Methodist has commenced its third volume, and the editor announces that fact as synonymous with success. Thank God! We have agonized in spirit for the success of that paper ever since its commencement. The editor also says that they will build a Church in San Francisco this year. We hope so.

Rev. Thomas Nixon.—This veteran Methodist Preacher, who was a member of the first Mississippi Conference, and who was ordained by Bishop Asbury, gave us the pleasure of a call a few days since. His reminiscences of early times in the South-west are full of interest. We hope to favor our readers with some of them.

Rev. R. Abbey's notice of the arrangements of the Agents of the Mississippi Conference Book and Tract Society, should have been published some weeks since, but was overlooked. It will be found under the head of "special notices." "Montgomery is not the man to fail," writes a correspondent.

Rev. R. Abbey, in a note from New York, informs us that, notwithstanding delays from lithographing on parchment paper, a few copies of the *Genealogical Bible* will be out in about ten days—the first lot, still later, to be sent to the Mississippi Conference—afterwards the certificate will be left blank to be filled up for any Conference.

The True Witness says: We understand that Rev. Mr. Bolles, who has been pastor of the Church formerly Dr. Clapp's, in this city, tendered on last subbath his resignation, which has been accepted.

Miramon has marched into the city of Mexico, displaced Robles, and reinstated Zuloaga. Mexico has adopted the "itinerant system" of government. We shall hear of another change shortly.

Teacher on Governess Wanted.—See advertisement in another column. Those wanting such a situation would do well to open correspondence.

Correspondents and contributors will please be patient. We have much matter on hand that we have not had time to examine.

The New Orleans Depository speaks for itself, under "Special Notices." It is to be continued according to the *original intention*.

See Advertisement, in another column, of Agents Wanted for "Lossings Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution."

Rev. Dr. Chas. Taylor's Appointments will be found under "Special Notices."

Mrs. C. A. Tate's advertisement will be interesting to those having daughters to educate.

The London papers report that the Countess of Newry, who seceded to the Roman communion some seven or eight years since, has returned to the English Church, and been received again at St. Paul's Knightsbridge, The Bishop of Oxford is said to have been instrumental in bringing the wanderer home.

Solitude bears the same relation to the mind that sleep does to the body. It affords it the necessary opportunities for repose and recovery.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig notices the death of Rev. Robertson Gannaway, of the Holston Conference, aged about 80 years.

The Cotton Supply.—The Cotton Supply Association of England, publish a Journal which is devoted to the cause of obtaining a supply of cotton from British Africa, and other countries elsewhere than the United States. A recent number affirms that fifty millions dollars are annually drained from England to America over and above what may be considered a fair remunerative price for cotton, and that these fifty millions would pay the whole wages of the working classes in the cotton manufacturing districts of England; or it would build roads and irrigate lands in India, sufficient to furnish all the cotton needed.

The *Madrid Journals* are indirectly making the [illegible] of wars against papal influence, for they are publishing the most atrocious crimes committed by the Inquisition. A few days ago one of the most influential papers published an account of the terrible *auto da fe* which was celebrated in the Plaza Mayor for the pleasure of King Charles II, under the title, "The King amuses himself."

PERSONAL.

Gen. Ethans Allen's Monument, forty-eight feet high, Burlington, Vermont, is completed. His statue is yet to be put on it.

Charles Dickens is asked to commence a series of readings this country on the first of March next. An agent has gone to London to secure him.

Mr. Kalloch is now one of the most popular clergymen Boston—his congregation about 2500.

Washington Irving has contributed $500 to the Mount non Fund.

Gen. Lamar, Minister to Nicaragua, is reported guilty gross official misconduct, but the report is discredited by Government.

Judge Roosevelt of New York, is thought, will be appointed Minister to England in place of Mr. Dallas.

Judge Irwin, United States Judge, Western District Pennsylvania, charged with corruption, has resigned, and [illegible] McCandless takes his place.

J. Glancy Jones, and President Buchanan, are charged with corruption in the Navy Department, in connection with elections in Pensylvania. The case is being investigated by a committee of the House.

Colonel Benton's property, when sold, will not be [illegible] to discharge his liabilities.

Vice President Breckinridge has gone to his home in Kentucky, in consequence of ill health.

Professor Agassiz.—Steps have been taken in Boston to secure the erection of a fire-proof building for the purpose of containing Professor Agassiz's collections of natural history. Professor has a large quantity of very valuable specimens in a wooden building, where they are liable to be destroyed by fire. The new edifice is proposed to be in Cambridge.

Rev. Mr. Leacock, Rector of Christ Church, Mobile, has resigned the charge of the parish, on account of the necessity of obtaining some repose, for the benefit of his impaired health.

General Thomas Flournoy, an esteemed citizen of Lowndes county, Alabama, died at his residence in Eufaula, the 20th ult., of congestive chills.

Dr. J. H. Eaton.—A committee has been appointed by the Board of Trustees of Union University, to solicit subscriptions and raise funds for the erection of a monument to the memory of Dr. J. H. Eaton, late President of the University.

Gov. Beckinridge has donated his year's salary as governor ($1100) to Yale College. His excellency doubtless finds rubber business elastic.

Alexander Duncan Esq., (of the house of Duncan, Flemman & Co.,) now in Scotland, has sent a donation of ten thousand six hundred dollars to the Butler Asylum for the Insane at Providence, R. I.

Herr Juel E. Goldsmith.—The King of Holland has recently appointed a Jew Professor of Ancient Jurisprudence in the Leyden University. The name of the new Professor is Joel E. Goldsmith, who is a son of the Rev. Emanuel Goldsmith, a resident of New York.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ALABAMA.

Hon. James F. Dowdell declines a renomination for Congress.

Major Withers of Mobile earnestly recommends the completion of that city with the Alabama and Florida railroad, which will bring her within eight hours of Montgomery, and three days of New York. Also to connect, by the Selma and Tennessee road, and by the Mobile and Great Northern road, with the road through Tennessee, Virginia, and Kentucky, with the North.

Grave Yards.—The portion known as the "Old Graveyard," says the *Advertiser* which constitutes the Western end, was set apart and given to the city of Montgomery in 1819, for a burial ground by Andrew Dexter, the founder of our city. Until lately the entrance was at that end. In 1839, a gate was erected on the south side, about a hundred feet west of the present entrance. The oldest inscription upon any tombstone in our Cemetery is that of Mrs. Charlotte Dexter, consort of the founder of Montgomery. She died 17th August, 1819, and although not the first interment, was among the earliest. Her husband died also in 1837, and was interred at Mobile. If his graves can be identified his remains ought to be re-interred in our Cemetery, and a suitable monument erected to his memory.

The Mobile and Girard Railroad.—With the exception of about four miles of the Western end, this road is in excellent order, and the trains make quite as good time as those of the other roads of Georgia and Alabama. The portion alluded to, the Western end, will be put in good order as soon as the season and location will admit. Daily trains run regularly to and from Columbus.—[*Union Springs Gazette.*

MISSISSIPPI.

Col. J. F. H. Claiborne is collecting materials for writing a history of many of the old families of this State. He is a chaste and brilliant writer, and his book will be read with little interest.

On the 25th ult., in the city of Natchez, the Burns Association and their invited guests, numbering about one hundred, celebrated the centennial anniversary of the birth-day of Robert Burns, the poet.

Steamboat on Pearl River.—The steamboat Ranger arrived at Jackson, Miss., on the 20th ult., being the first boat which has ascended Pearl River in many years. She is intended to run during the season between Jackson and Carthage.

A Special Election is to be held on the 21st of March next, in the First Judicial District of Mississippi, for Circuit Judge, to fill Judge Posey, deceased. Meantime, Governor McWillie has appointed the Hon. Hiram Cassedy, of Franklin county, to fill the vacancy. Judge Cassedy, it is announced, will be a candidate for the Judgeship at the election.

TENNESSEE.

Memphis Railroad Convention.—The railroad meeting to be held in Memphis, says the *Bulletin*, is attracting considerable attention throughout the country, and promises to be a very large and intelligent gathering of the working men of the South. What will be its topics of discussion we suppose is generally understood by the country. They will embrace a wide range of questions, and be fruitful of information touching the railroad interest in the Southern States. Practical men, who have gathered their knowledge from actual experience and observation of years of hard work on railroads, are expected in part to compose this body.

The Coming Wheat Crop.—The Cleveland (Tenn.) *Banner* says: We hear a great deal of complaint among the farmers about the coming wheat crop. The prospect now is not at all flattering—the winter thus far has been very mild and the fly has injured it considerably.

A Bank Robbery.—Memphis, Feb. 4—The branch Union Bank, at Jackson, Tennessee, was robbed last night of a large amount of specie and paper, and one of the bank clerks was murdered by the robbers.

*The Old Line Whigs

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

FEBRUARY 9, 1859.

The *Pensacola Observer* notices the arrival at that port of the steamer Bloomer Capt. Brady, from this port. The Bloomer is designed for the Pensacola and Geneva cotton trade.

TEXAS.

A man was found eight miles from Lockport that through the breast. His carriage and horses were standing in the road. He grasped for water, and in a few moments expired. From papers found on his person, he was supposed to be a Mr. Wm. Callahan, of New Orleans, and that he came to his death from carelessness in handling his pistol, which was found near him.

Five miles of the Houston Central Railroad beyond Hempstead are finished.

Pacific Railroad.—The Committee of Arbitration, says the Marshall *Republican*, are still engaged in investigating the claims of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, preparatory to a final settlement of pending difficulties and embarrassments. The points insisted upon by Dr. Fowlkes were, first, that the debts must be examined to ascertain those properly coming under the award; and secondly, that a rigid scrutiny be instituted to determine the correctness of those decreed to be paid. The *Republican* states that the old company must pay all *bona fide* debts emerged in the stock of the new company. The committee must therefore determine what debts were so merged at the date of the award, and in order to test their *bona fide* character, they must, of course, scrutinize each claim. Dr. Fowlkes has maintained that, until these accounts are thus examined and passed, he cannot properly be called upon for payment. The Committee, as we understand, and as we think very properly, have gone into the investigation on this basis, and we may look, therefore, for a settlement of all differences within a few days. It is true that a considerable delay has been occasioned by this examination; but Dr. Fowlkes contends that this is no fault of his, or of the old Company.

Since the above was in type, we have received the following in an extra of the Marshall *Flag*, of the 31st ult., which tells a different story:

Second Award of the Committee of Arbitration.—Forfeiture declared against the sold-out Company.—The award which we publish below would, without explanation, be misunderstood by the public. We, therefore, give a few brief points, as the same have been stated to us, and partly from our own knowledge, with reference to this final award and ending of the controversy.

On the 13th inst., Messrs. Gorin, Morton and Richardson, having then recently arrived from New Orleans, assured the people here publicly, that they were prepared to pay the full claim as made by the new company, of $327,000. On the 15th, the day fixed by the award for the first payment, these gentlemen, on being notified by the Committee that the first payment was due, made the tender of $22,635 30 in cash and certificates of deposit, and $61,000 in three notes, at thirty, sixty and ninety days, which were not regarded as good negotiable paper. No objection was made as to the claims of the new Company. On the 16th, Dr. Fawlkes arrived, having, as he asserted, been detained by fogs on the river, etc. It is generally understood here that he purposely delayed leaving New Orleans in proper time to have reached Marshall on the 15th.

Desiring no advantage from accidental delay, the New Company offered to receive the payment on the 18th. This was promptly disregarded, and an examination of the claims insisted on. Quibbling on the expression in the award, "merged into stock," the claims on which stock certificates had not been issued previously to October 15th, was ruled out. Adopting this rule, and after much delay and discussion, owing to the interference of Dr. Fowlkes and his attorneys, the Committee made up the schedule of claims as *coming* strictly within the letter of the award, the amount being in round numbers $228,000. This schedule was submitted to both parties. The new Company pointed out sundry amounts in the schedule, in all about $16,000, that had been admitted through misapprehension of facts. This reduced the total to about $212,000. The schedule was made on the 28th. On the 29th, Dr. Fowlkes, we understand, filed objections to many items in the schedule, which he had before admitted to be just—the object being to clog, embarrass and procrastinate the action of the committee. The gentlemen composing the committee were worn out with fatigue and annoyance. For the purpose of reaching and stopping, at some definite point, as we understand, they struck out the amounts objected to by Dr. Fowlkes, reserving the same for future examination, and made their award on the sum not contested.

The following statement has been furnished us as the results of the investigations of the committee, at the time of making the award on the 29th:

Not objected to by Dr. Fowlkes	$148,981 40
Contested and laid over for hearing on the 7th Feb.	85,017 84
Amounts owned by New Company, but not merged into stock	56,919 17
Cash paid at sale, not merged into stock	20,000 00
Construction and repairs since 1st June, not merged into stock, about	20,000 00
Total	$330,721 41

THE AWARD.

COMMITTEE ROOM, MARSHALL, TEXAS.
January 29th, 1859.

Whereas, The undersigned have investigated the accounts between the 4th and New Southern Pacific Railroad Companies, and reported to the President of the Old Company, party of the first part, in their award of the 15th of October, 1858, that the sum of fifty-nine thousand six hundred and sixty-one dollars and thirty-six cents, as the amount due and owing under the terms and provisions of their award of the 15th October, 1858, on this day, 29th January, 1859.

And whereas, the said party of the first part, being notified that said sum of money was due and owing under said award, was requested to make payment thereof by the hour of 8 o'clock P. M. of this day; *and whereas*, the said party of the first part being so notified and required to make such payment, failed to make the same, but made default therein.

And whereas, the said party of the first part did fail to pay and satisfy the said sum of money, under the said award, on the 15th inst., or at any time since that date forward to this date.

Now therefore, it is *awarded*, by the undersigned, that the said party of the first part, as set forth in their award, on the 15th day of October, 1858, hath made default, and thereby forfeited all the rights and privileges secured to said party of the first part, under the terms and provisions of said award. And,

It is further awarded, that all the rights and privileges secured to the said party of the second part under the said award, by reason of the default of the said party of the first part, hath inured and accrued to the said party of the second part, as provided for under said award.

[SEAL.] G. G. GORIN.
[SEAL.] J. MARSHALL.
[SEAL.] H. P. PERRY.
[SEAL.] BENJ. LONG.

GEORGIA.

The *Federal Union* says, that heavy emigration is setting out from adjacent counties to Texas.

The Columbus *Times* says: We see by the LaGrange *Reporter*, of Thursday last, that the excitement in relation to a railroad between that place and this city, which our cotemporary has strivon with commendable zeal to keep alive, has at last resulted in a call for a meeting of the friends of that enterprise, at the Court House in LaGrange, on the first day of next month.

The State Road.—The Roma *Courirr* is informed by the chief engineer, Col. LeHardy, that during the past season there has not been a single failure on the State Road to make all its connections, no train has run off the track, neither has any accident whatever befallen any of the trains. We are informed also that Dr. Lewis expects to put $1,000 into the Treasury for every day in the year 1859.

The Wanderer.—Capt. Carrie filed his answer to the libel of the Wanderer, Saturday last, claiming her as his own, and resisting the ground of the libel. The United States District Attorney moved that the claim be dismissed, and a day is to be appointed for the argument.—*Savannah Repub., 31st ult.*

Efforts are being made in Southern Georgia to raise three or four hundred thousand dollars in aid of the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad, and with the prospect of success.

A Noble Charity.—The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinal of a late date, says:—"The will of Dr. G. M. Newton, our late distinguished fellow-citizen, after making various bequests, amounting in all to $13,000, donates the remainder of his estate valued at about $150,000, and by many at a much larger figure, to the Augusta Orphan Asylum, thus at once placing that institution upon a firm and substantial footing, and securing to its managers the means of extending their charities and enlarging their usefulness.

Bank of Columbus.—On the 10th inst., says the Times, the Capital Stock of the above institution was increased to the amount authorized by the charter—$500,000. On that day the last dollar of this sum was paid in and the bank launched upon a career of wider usefulness, commensurate with its augmented resources.

Large Cotton Crop.—Mr. Joseph Rood, a planter of Baker county, South-Western Georgia, sold his cotton crop, a few days since, consisting of 2200 bales; to Mr. T. R. Bloom of Macon, for the sum of one *hundred thousand* dollars. This is, perhaps, the largest crop of cotton ever made in Georgia. The soil of the South-Western section of the State is well adapted for its growth; many farmers making nine and ten bags to the hand.

CALIFORNIA.

By the Quaker City, from Minatitlan, Isthmus of Tehuantepec, we have California papers to the 21st inst. The Legislature was in session. News from the mines favorable. The number of miners still on Frazer River, is estimated at 2000. Col. George Moody has been proclaimed Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia. The Supreme Court of the State has decided that the law passed by the Legislature last year, prohibiting the emigration of Chinese into the State is unconstitutional and void. By the Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, it appears that there are 40,530 children in California between the ages of four and eighteen years, and that 19,822 have been in attendance upon schools during the past year. The whole number of schools in the State was 432.

The Mortara Case.—An immense mass meeting of Israelites and others was held on Saturday evening, January 15th, to take into consideration the outrage upon the family of Mr. Mortara, in Bologna, Italy, in abducting his child to bring him up in the Catholic religion. Speeches were made by Judge Heydenfeldt, late of the Supreme Court, Rev. Dr. A. W. Scott, Rev. Dr. Peck, Rev. Dr. Eckman, Rev. Dr. Henry, Messrs. E. D. Baker, F. P. Tracy, M. M. Noah, and resolutions were passed to be sent to our Government at Washington, remonstrating against this attack upon religious liberty and freedom of conscience.

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

Great Britain.

The negotiations for the purchase of the Leviathan steamship Great Eastern have been concluded. She has been sold for £160,000. It is said that the British Government have resolved to take efficient measures to protect the interests of English subjects in Mexico, and will probably soon augment their West India fleet to a considerable extent. The widow of the celebrated poet Wordsworth is dead.

France, Austria and Italy.

The Austrian Government has issued a circulatory note upon the Serdian question, which, it is thought, will create a pacific turn of affairs in that direction. Accounts from Lombardy still speak of the disaffection of the people, and, notwithstanding the assurances of peace by Austria and France, the consolidation of the people in their being able to keep the peace is losing ground. The warlike preparations of France are steadily continued, and upon a scale that weakens public confidence in the peaceable intentions of the Emperor. It is reported that an offensive and defensive alliance has been formed between France and Sardinia. The King of Naples is reported to be in a dangerous gallopach sympton of his death, but it is dangerously ill. The garrison at Rome is to be reinforced by two regiments of the line. At Turin the belief in the probability of approaching war is increasing.

India.

Advices from Bombay to the 24th of December had been received in England. Nena Sahib, the great rebel leader, had fled to the Jungle, and quiet was being restored throughout the kingdom of Oude. Ismail Khan, a prominent rebel chief, had surrendered to the British.

Great Britain and Ireland.

Parliament has been prorogued until February 3, then to meet for the dispatch of business. The Gazette announces the appointment of Hon. Frederick Bruce, as Minister of China, and Horace Rumbold, Secretary of Legation. Rutherford Alcock is transferred from the Consulate at Canton to the Consul Generalship at Japan. The Gazette further states that the dignity of Knight has been conferred on Chief Justice James Buchanan Macaulay, of Canada. The London Times, in an editorial upon the Monroe Doctrine, points out the extraordinary liberties taken by America with that document, and says: "It is rather too much to say, that with half of North America in our lawful possession, we must abstain from meddling in North American affairs, and it still is a stranger measure to found such a doctrine on the simple principles of political fraternity propounded by Monroe." The Dublin correspondent of the London Times says that the Crown case against some of the members of the Phœnix Club is more complete than the public have been led to believe, and sufficient to satisfy the most hostile jury. The farming classes have stood aloof, and the members of the clubs are chiefly mechanics and shopmen. The clubs were rapidly increasing, and it was, therefore, necessary that some steps should be taken to put an end to the movement.

The steamship Arago left Southampton for New York on the 12th January. The Arago took out news that disquieting rumors still continued to prevail on the continent, causing increased depression in the funds in all the principal cities. Matters were aggravated by the speech of the King of Sardinia at the opening of the Chambers, which was construed into a warlike sense. The King says: "The political horizon is not clear, but the future must be awaited with firmness; the future can not fail to be fortunate, because the policy of the Government is based on justice and a love of its country's liberty." "Piedmont is small, but great in the councils of Europe on account of the principles it represents and the sympathies it inspires. It respects treaties, and is not insensible to Italy's cry of anguish." The King concluded with these words: "Let us resolutely await the decrees of Providence." Prolonged acclamations followed the conclusion of the speech.

France.

The French Legislature was convoked for February 7th. Among other authenticated rumors from Paris are the following: That orders have been given to prepare over 100 transports; that Gen. McMahon is to command the army of Italy, and that 30,000 of the African contingent are to cross over to Italy from the African coast. Prince Napoleon left Paris on the 13th inst., for Turin to espouse the Princess Clotilde, daughter of the King of Sardinia. The impression prevailed that the measure would secure the support of France to assist Victor Emanuel in becoming King of Italy. The Paris *Presse*, the organ of Prince Napoleon, continued to indulge in warlike articles.

Belgium.

The dissolution of the Belgian Cabinet is announced, caused, it is said by a difference on the question of obligatory instructions.

Italy.

The rumors of disaffection continue unabated. Many persons were leaving Milan every morning. The police had to efface from the walls of houses such inscriptions as "Death to the Germans." The troops quartered at Milan are exceedingly excited, and very strict discipline is necessary to prevent excesses. The official Piedmontese Gazette publishes the following note: The official Gazette of Vienna having announced the dispatch of reinforcements to Italy, the Piedmontese Government has thought it its duty to bring the distant garrisons near to the frontier of Lombardy, without, however, calling out the contingent. Three steamers with troops had arrived at Venice. The advance guard of the Austrian reinforcements entered Milan on the 16th inst., under Gen. Ramming. The Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies had elected its officers from the ranks of the Liberal party. Additional guns had been mounted on the citadel of Milan, all pointed against the city. A Milan letter of the 8th says that the chances of revolt were diminishing daily. The news of the alliance of Prince Napoleon with the Sardinian princess produced great excitement among the Italians, who regarded it as a pledge of the united action of France and Sardinia in the affairs of Italy. It was expected that Prince Napoleon's presence in Genoa and Turin would lead to demonstrations of an unmistakable character.

Austria.

The correspondent of the Times at Vienna says, the spirit of the people in Austria has been aroused by the bestering of Sardinia and the domineering of France, and that they are well pleased with the spirit displayed by the Emperor. No fewer than ten thousand men were sent by railway from Vienna on Saturday the 8th, and by Wednesday seventeen thousand more, including cavalry, were on their way to Italy. Eight batteries, with the horses to each battery, were sent off on Monday. The celerity and ease with which the troops moved from one extremity of the Empire to the other had excited general astonishment. The Austrian corps of observation on the Servian frontier, were not above 4000 strong, and will not be reinforced.

The speech of the King of Sardinia on the opening of the Chambers, had produced an unfavorable effect on the Bourse.

The German Press, leaving the Austrian journals out of the question, are mainly in favor of peace, but do not wish to see Austria abandoned. Many Prussian journals wish their Government to support Austria if she is attacked.

Prussia.

The Prince Regent opened the Chambers on the 12th inst. The speech opened with a lament for the King's protracted sufferings and an appeal to the Chambers to support the Regent.

Spain.

The Madrid journals are again agitating the question of the emigration of Chinese coolies into Cuba, owing to the continued diminution of the black population. A royal decree suspends the recruiting for the colonies.

Turkey.

Another rupture has occurred between the Turks and Montenegrins, in which it is reported that some lives were lost on both sides. A new loan of fifteen million Francs has been contracted by the Porte, in spite of English protests.

India and China.

Calcutta papers of December 8, and Hong Kong of November 30th, had reached England. They add few additional items to the telegraphic accounts. The Nuwab of Bundah had surrendered to the British. The sentence of transportation on the ex-King of Delhi had been carried into effect, and the steamship Ningara had conveyed him to the Cape of Good Hope, which is to be his destination. The dispersion of the rebels continued, but without any decisive blow being struck.

Havana.

The Queen of Spain has invested Professor Morse with the Royal American Order of Isabella Catholic, the insignia of which have been sent to him. Professor Morse is now in Puerto Rica, on a visit to his daughter, who is married to a rich proprietor of that island. The Governor of Puerto Rica, we learn by private advices, has granted him a concession to establish telegraph lines throughout the island. He is also associated in the new enterprise for laying a submarine telegraph between Cadiz and Cuba. The Diario continues to comment on the President's message, and the proceedings in relation to it in the Spanish Cortes. It republishes the two speeches of Gen. O'Donnel, delivered on the 31st of December and the 12th of January. A shark of an earthquake was felt at Santiago de Cuba, on the 28th of January. No damage was done. A correspondent of the *Delta* says: The French steamer Francois 1st, Lostalot, master, arrived yesterday from Macau, with 836 coolies, having lost upon the way some 45 subjects. We had part of a cargo of negroes seized the other day, but 380 had already been placed beyond the reach of power. Vessel burned, and part of the crew (Spaniards) made prisoners. The Francois 1st, which arrived on the 1st instant, with coolies from Macao, was 84 days on her voyage, having called at the Cape of Good Hope. This cargo brings up the coolie introduction to 30,520, delivered alive, and perished on the way, by disease and suicides, 5614—all in the cause of British philanthropy. In this year many contracts for coolie service will expire, and we can begin to calculate the proportion of mortality which pertains to this system of benevolence and labor. The press here has been quite liberal in the diffusion of knowledge by free publication of letters, reports, etc., from Northern journals, as it really solicitous to circulate the facts, for the due advisement of Cuban intelligence.

Hayti.

Progress of the Revolution.—The Havana Diario de la Marina, of the 28th ult., has received a copy of the St. Thomas Times of the 15th ult., in which it finds the following news from Hayti, brought to St. Thomas by the British steamer Derwent: "The last news is that Soulouque, having advanced with his army to within two leagues of St. Mark, was twice routed by the Republic forces under command of Geffrard, and was compelled to retire to Port-au-Prince, where he arrived on the 10th. The proclamation issued by him confirms this intelligence, and is couched in very despairing language. "From Jacmel, at the last dates, there was a report that Soulouque had resolved to abdicate, and desired to effect this object by means of a convention; but it was believed that the Republicans being masters, they would demand an unconditional surrender, and even take his life. The proclamation to which the St. Thomas paper refers, admits defeat: "The insurgents," it says, "twice fired on my troops, taking the offensive both times. After such an event, with my heart deeply wounded, and in accordance with the opinions of my generals, I have resolved in order to avoid bloodshed, to return to Port-au-Prince and there take the measures which circumstances may demand."

Saint Domingo.

We learn from the Havana Diario that President Santana, of Saint Domingo, has issued a decree prohibiting coasting trade by foreign vessels after the 1st of July next, except in the ports of difficult access, viz: Barbacoa, Paradis and Petit Trou, on the South coast; and Barbaro, Palmrete and Macoris, on the North. In these it will be permitted on payment of a charge of four dollars a ton.

Sandwich Islands.

Our dates from the Sandwich Islands are to 25th December. A destructive storm had visited the Islands on the 16th and 17th of December. Our person, and a number of bridges swept away, and other property destroyed—causing a loss of about $20,000. The whaling brig Emma, was wrecked near Honolulu on the 15th of December. Dr. Thomas Charles Hyde Roake, F. R. L. S., who had been for 35 years a resident of the Sandwich Islands, died at Kailua, Hawaii, on the 28th November; and on the 5th December, an old native missionary, named Cook or Kuke, aged 77, died at Honolulu. He had been Chaplain to the last King.

Mexico

Pronunciamento in Tampico.—The Spanish steamer Leon arrived at Havana on the 28th ult., from Tampico. There had been a pronunciamento to that town on the 11th. The garrison, it appears, was disaffected towards Gen. Garza, but he succeeded in suppressing the mutiny for the moment.

DOMESTIC.

Washington Items.—The difficulty between Messrs. Douglas and Fitch is, it is said, not ended yet. The publication of the correspondence by Mr. Benjamin has created a good deal of indignation on the part of Douglas' friends, who publicly denounce it. Hawkins and Pryor, it is expected, will come out in a day or two, in a card couched in strong terms, and calling Mr. Benjamin to account, not only for the publication, but increasing libel of italicising the correspondence different from the originals. The Postmaster General estimates that about one million of dollars will be necessary for the transportation of mails between the United States and foreign countries, and from New York to New Orleans and San Francisco and back, for the next fiscal year. The largest part of the service is to be paid with the sea and inland postages. No new lines are recommended. The Douglas sympathisers had a sort of informal caucus at the Judge's house, the other day, with reference to the Presidential programme of 1860. Fowler, Connelly, Thompson, Sanders, and others of New York, with several Southern members of Congress were in favor of Douglas remaining in the Democratic party until the Charleston Convention. Forney was opposed to this, and desired the Judge to make an independent party. He was ruled out and now stands alone, as a monument of bitter personal partizanship. Whatever may be the secret of the differences between the leaders of New York politics, they are not prepared to enter into the impracticable schemes of poor Forney, they look more keenly to the spoils of office. Forney is savage at this cavalier manner of treatment. He dies hard.

Senate, Jan. 5.—On motion of Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, the vote on the Mississippi 2½ per cent. land bill, by which the bill passed, was reconsidered. Mr. Clay, of Alabama, reported a substitute for the recommendation of the Secretary, as contained in the Secretary's reply to the resolutions of Congress. Mr. Clay's substitute proposes retrenchment and economy in the administration of the government in various ways. It proposes, among other things, to reduce the number of persons employed in the collection of the revenue to one thousand less than the present number employed. A large number of memorials from citizens of New York were presented, praying against any increase of postage, and in favor of the Homestead bill.

Monarch respect for our Laws.—St. Louis, Feb. 5.—The St. Louis *Republican* of this morning publishes advices from Salt Lake City of the 14th, to the effect that the judicial officers of Utah Territory have become thoroughly disgusted with the condition of things in Utah, as regards the administration of law. The *Republican* says, that Judge Sinclare and Judge Cradlaugh have determined to resign and leave the Territory in the Spring. The judges say that the Mormons pretend to respect the forms of the law, but utterly disregard its spirit. They say that neither murder, nor any other crime, has been, nor can be punished in Utah, if the perpetrator happens to be a follower of the Prophet. They say that under such circumstances their presence in the Territory, as judicial officers of the Federal Government, is entirely useless, and their attempt to administer justice under the present state of things a mere farce.

Extensive Canal Fraud discovered.—Over $200,000 embezzled.—LOUISVILLE, Feb. 5.—Telegraphic dispatches received in this city to-day from Springfield, Illinois, report that a large number of canal checks had been discovered, upon which money has been paid, and no account of it rendered to the Company by the collectors. The loss will fall upon the State. The loss thus far discovered by the fraudulent issue and subsequent concealment of these checks is $210,000. Mr. Masterson, whose connection with the Canal throws suspicions upon him, has asked for a trial before the Circuit Court.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Baltimore and Brazil.—The Baltimore Board of Trade have under consideration the project of a steam communication between Baltimore and Brazil. The trade between the United States and the principal ports of Brazil—Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco and Bahia—many at a low estimate be put down at $20,000,000, says a Baltimore paper, and of this amount the trade of the Chesapeake Bay—say the ports of Baltimore and Richmond, amounts to about $5,000,000, or about one-quarter part of the whole, and employing a capacity of about 43,000 tons of shipping, or three-eighths of the whole tonnage engaged in the trade between the United States and those ports.

The Shipping of Liverpool and London.—As far as sea going vessels are concerned, Liverpool is now ahead of London; but the immense number of colliers arriving at London, swells the total there above the total at Liverpool. In 1858, the tonnage arriving at Liverpool was, in round numbers, 3,750,000 tons, against 5,000,000 tons at London; but of the latter, about 3,000,000 tons were coasters. Last year's return, if we mistake not, made considerable less difference. These facts we obtain from an article in the New York *Journal of Commerce*.

LOCAL.

The Bars at the mouth of the Mississippi river are in a miserable condition. Nearly a hundred vessels are detained there.

The City Census.—The second attempt to take the census of New Orleans is a miserable failure. Numerous instances, some of which have come under our personal observation, of gross neglect, have been reported. We do believe, from what little we have seen, that not more than three-fourths of the population have been taken. In our limited acquaintance, we have heard already of a number of large families that have not been visited by the census-takers. Our own family, not inconsiderable in numerical importance, has not been taken. What does all this mean? Who, or what, is at the bottom of this strange mystery, or repeated failures to take the census of this city? Is our city government worth any thing or not? We wait for an affirmative answer in a correct census. When we get it, we will publish it to the world.

Large Arrival of Coffee.—We learn from a commercial house that four vessels have arrived at the bar of the Southwest Pass from Rio de Janeiro, with over 25,000 bags coffee, and that they may be expected up in the course of the day.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, February 8, 1859.

The following, copied from the New Orleans *Price Current*, furnishes the annexed statement of the past week's business:—The operations of the market, with more favorable weather have generally exhibited a good degree of activity, though our leading staple, Cotton, has not recovered from the check given to the demand by the Arabia's arrivers, received at the close of last week. It will be seen that but a comparatively limited business has been done within the week, at irregular and lower prices. In Sugar and Molasses, however, the movement has been active at improving prices, and in several articles of Western Produce the operations have reached a fair extent, but the Tobacco market remains without any transactions of magnitude. On Monday the weather was favorable for business but with a large amount of previous purchases to be received only a few buyers came forward, and the sales barely reached 1500 bales at irregular prices. Under similar circumstances, and with private disputes arriving later and still more unfavorable particulars of the Arabia's arrivers, there did not appear to be any disposition on the part of buyers generally to operate. The sales of the three days amount to only 6700 bales, at irregular rates, but generally at a fall fr. decline from previous quotations. On Wednesday there was rather more inquiry and some 6000 bales were disposed of, prices being still irregular and depressed. On Thursday the market wore a very heavy appearance, and and the sales, which amounted to about 5000 bales, were generally ill rates still more in favor of buyers. On Friday, again, great dullness prevailed, and there seems little probability of any movement of importance towards relieving the market until parties are in receipt of later European advices, now about due. The sales for the past week amount 23,000 bales. Arrived in the same time 77,688 bales. Exports of the week 44,542 bales. Stock in presses and on shipboard not cleared on the 4th inst. 428,284 bales. With respect to prices, we have to remark that there can hardly be said to have been any settled and established market during the week, and with a comparatively limited business has been done, and with a heavy and accumulating stock, great irregularity has prevailed in the rates, with the advantage constantly on the side of purchasers. The decline within the week is fully ¼ to ⅜ cent in the Middling and better grades, with very few buyers at this reduction, and as for the low dusty descriptions, of which there is an unusually large and constantly increasing proportion, they are wholly unsaleable and unquotable.

New Orleans Classification

Inferior	—@—	Good Middling	11¾@12
Ordinary	10¾@11	Middling Fair	12¾@12¾
Good Ordinary	9¾@10¼	Fair	—@—
Low Middling	10¾@11¾	Good Fair	—@—
Middling	11 @11¼	Good and Fine	—@—

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to 10,000 hhds. We quote for Inferior and Refining 4¼ to 5⅜; Common to Good Common 5⅜ to 6¼; Fair to Fully Fair 6¼ to 7¼; Prime to Choice 7¼ to 8¼; Centrifugal and Clarified 8 to 9¼; Refined 10 to — cents per pound.

MOLASSES.—The sales of the week are about 17,000 bbls. The quotations are: For Inferior and Fermenting 29 to 31½; Prime to Choice 32 to 34 in bbls. and in half-bbls. 35 to 39½ cents per gallon.

TOBACCO.—Is quoted for Lugs, plauters, 4½ to 5¼; Leaf, Inferior to common 5¼ to 6¾; fair 6¾ to 7; fine 7½ to 8¼; choice, heavy and light, 8¾ to 9 cents per pound.

FLOUR.—The sales of the week have reached 12,500 barrels, at a range of $4 75 to $5 00 for fine and unbranded; $5 40 to $5 75 for superfine; $6 00 to $6 75 for extra, and $7 00 for ordinary to choice extra.

GRAIN.—The demand for Corn has been fair and prices well maintained—prices ranging from 85 to 90 for good to prime mixed, up to 95 cents per bushel for prime to choice white and yellow. Oats sell at 75 to 80 cents per bushel. Bran has been selling at $1 00 to $1 10 cents per 100 lbs. Wheat—85 to 90 cents per bushel for inferior; $1 00 for prime red, and $1 10 to $1 20 for prime white.

PORK.—The sales for the past week ranged at about $13 00 to $20 00 per barrel for Mess; $18 50 to $19 00 for M. O., and $13 50 for Prime.

BEEF.—The market very dull. Prime at $8 50; Mess at $14 50 per barrel. Most of the transactions have been on private terms, for shipment.

BACON.—Shoulders 7¾; Hilded Sides 9¾ to 10¼; Clear Sides 11¼; Sugar-cured Hams 12¾ cents per pound.

LARD.—In barrels and tierces 11¼ to 12; kegs 13¼ to 13 cents per pound.

BUTTER.—Western has been selling at 9¾ to 12½; prime roll Butter at 18 to 20 cents per pound.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at 12 to 14 cents per yard; India Bagging at 13¼ to 13¾c. Bale Rope, machine made, at 7¾ cents per pound; hand made 8¾ to 8¾ cents.

CORN MEAL.—Have sold during the week at a range of 95 to 10 and 11¼ cents for heavy to extra heavy bags.

COFFEE.—We quote Sales at 10¾ to 11, good fair at 11¼, and prime at 11¾ cents per pound.

MONEY MARKET.—The supply of money in the hands of capitalists is very ample, and the amount of paper offering through the discount brokers not at all large for this time of the season. The applications for short loans at the Banks continue to be pretty heavy, sufficiently so, indeed, as to call into use all the resources of those institutions. The rates are 8 to 9 per ct. for good mortgage notes; 8 to 9 for first class long dated acceptances; second class ditto 9½ to 10, and for short commercial paper from 6 to 7 per cent. per annum.

LIVE STOCK.—Beef Cattle—in good demand and the better grades of Western beeves sold at 8 to 10c. per lb. net; extra at 10c. and Texas at $18 00 to $25 00 and $42 00 per head. Hogs at 7¾ to 8 cents per lb. net. Sheep $3 50 to $6 00 per head. Milch Cows, $40 to $70 and $95 per head. Veal Cattle, $7 00 to $13 00 per head.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—The Asia's advices came to hand yesterday, bringing dates from Liverpool to 22d ult, reporting but a moderate business in the cotton market, and prices in favor of the buyer, with sales for the week of 44,000 bales; Fair Orleans is quoted at 7¾d., Mobile, 7d; and Middling Orleans, 6¾d, Mobile, 6 11-16. The stock on hand was 346,980 bales, including 272,000 American. The London Money market is reported to be easy. An advance of ¼ is reported in Consols with quotations at 95¾ to 95¾.

Hunt's Cotton Market is reported dull, and experienced a decline, under the influence of a severe panic in the early part of the week. Orleans tres ordinaire is quoted at 9¼.

Havana Markets.—There has been some movement in Sugar, and contracts for 22,000 boxes of new crop at $25, $25 50 and $26 per box, with advances to the amount of $30,000 on all. No business done by the regular merchants holding the heaviest orders for Europe and the United States, as they deem the pretensions of planters altogether too high. The shipments of the past week are equal to 8000 boxes, hence and from Matanzas—for Nos. 11 and 12, 9¾ to 9¾ rials; and choice 12, one or two small lots, disposed of at 10 rials per arobe. The stock of old Sugar in the two ports remaining on hand is 50,000 boxes against 74,000 at same time 1858. Molasses, 3¼ rials. Sales of Lard at $17 25 to 18 00. Stock, 1000 bbls. and tcs. and 400 kegs. Tallow, 13¾ to 14. Pitch pine boards $20 to 26 50 per M. Freights have been more active, but without improvement in rates for United States ports. £2 to 2 10 to Cowes, Falmouth and Cork, for orders. Exchange is slightly declining. New Orleans, 4¼ to 5 per cent. prem; short sight; New York, 3 to 3½, sixty days; Boston, 2½ to 3, 10; London, 13 to 13½ do.

San Francisco Markets.—Owing to bad weather and other causes, trade was dull. Capital was abundant. From the States and from China over-shipments of goods were being made. Boots and shoes, coffee, coal, cordage, cornmeal, fish, beef, pork, nails and candles were rather dull. Fruits, sauces, molasses, choice butter and lard, are doing well.

Galveston Markets.—The Galveston News of the 30, says—Our last report closed upon an active week. On Thursday heavy rains set in, which lasted till Friday night, rendering out-of-door business almost impossible. Accounts of the rapid falling of Trinity river, and laying up of the steamers, caused much disappointment, which is however somewhat relieved by advices of a rise in the upper river. Receipts are kept small by bad condition of roads, and as the time is near at hand when planters cannot spare horses and hands from the field for hauling, it becomes probable that the delivery of produce will be delayed to a late season.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST LIGHT YET—MADE from Kitchen-grease or common Lard.—

The justly celebrated FRANKLIN BROOKS SUMMER PORTABLE LAMP, made in this city. This lamp produces, from the poorest quality of Lard or Grease, as much light as a medium SOLAR, at one quarter the cost, looking less than a half pint and burns ten hours or more, producing a beautiful light, pleasant even to weak eyes, requiring but little cleaning, and only coarse cotton flannel for wicks.

Price, $1 50 each. A liberal discount to those who buy by the dozen. ARTEMUS HILL, 80 & AGENT,
jal9 28 Camp street, New Orleans.

MARRIAGES.

"*It is not good for man to be alone.*"

Married on the 11th ult. near Raymond, Miss. by Rev. L. Wiley, Dr. T. W. Bains and Mrs. M. Hampton.

On 23d ult. in Hinds county, Miss. by Rev. L. Wiley, Mr. O. L. Hundley to Miss M. Boyle.

On 26th ult. at Brownsville, by Rev. L. Wiley, Mr. R. R. Wills to Miss M. E. Robertson.

On the 26th ult. near Livingston, Madison county, Miss. by Rev. L. Wiley, Dr. J. E. Cokes of Hinds county, to Miss S. C. Hodge of Madison.

On the 2d inst. in LaGrange, Tenn. at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. H. T. Lewis, Dr. W. H. Wilkinson to Miss M. L. Locke.

On — inst. at LaGrange, by Rev. H. T. Lewis, H. W. Rossetta, Esq to Miss A. A. Bramley—all of LaGrange, Tenn.

On 20th ult. at Sunny Slope, at the residence of her father, W. F. Samford, Esq. near Auburn, Ala. by Rev. A. A. Lipscomb, D.D., Mr. T. P. Fellows of Caddo Parish, to Miss E. J. Samford.

"She turned—and her mother's gaze brought back
Each line of her childhood's faded track.
Oh, hush the song! and let her tears
Flow to the dream of her early years!
Holy and pure are drops which fall,
When the young bride goes from her father's hall;
She goes unto love yet untried and new—
She parts with love which hath still been true."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OUR OWN NOTICES.

OUR OLD AND DISTINGUISHED PREACHERS should labor for the ADVOCATE as well as the young men. When they do not, it is a pity, for their influence would enable them to do of great advantage to the paper, and their example would encourage and train the young preachers in great usefulness in this way.

The Venerable Peter Cartwright is an instance on the other side. He recently sent TEN NEW subscribers, and the money for many old ones, to the *Ladies Repository*. Will our leading men lead in the effort to raise our list at once to ten thousand? Come, "most potent, grave and reverend Seniors," we all honor you; let us follow you in this path of usefulness.

The Proportion of ADVOCATES taken, to the white membership of the Church, ought to be as one to five, at least. Families do not average more than five white persons in number. The Alabama Conference has 45,040 white members. One ADVOCATE to five members would give us over 9000 subscribers in that Conference. If it be said, that other *Advocates* circulate there as well as ours, we reply—every family ought to take their own *Advocate* first, and then any other they wish. Again: the families in our congregations, not members of the Church, will take the ADVOCATE if applied to; and this will more than compensate for any loss on the other score. According to this rule, in the Mississippi Conference, which has near 20,000 members, we ought to have 4000 subscribers; and in the Louisiana Conference, which has near 10,000 white members, we now have 1803 subscribers. Just look at this, and think about it! It could be done this year. Brethren in the ministry, please state and enlarge upon this calculation before all your congregations. It would give us 15,000 subscribers.

TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS FROM EACH PREACHER is what we propose, and hope for during the present year, as the minimum standard. Many, of course, will procure a much larger number; but we hope no Preacher will fall below this. It is not a large number, and it will not be hard work to reach it. Brethren in the ministry; could you not obtain this number within the next month? What a life of success and encouragement for the paper—for you—for the Church—it would create!

An Example.—The *Western Christian Advocate* says—Monday, January 3, 1859, was the heaviest day's work in the periodical line ever experienced by the Cincinnati Book Concern. There were received and transferred to the books some 2250 subscribers to the *Western Christian Advocate*, and 1,200 to the *Ladies' Repository*. The same figures for each were entered Thursday, December 30th, making the total for the two days—3500 for the *Western Christian Advocate*, and 2400 for the *Repository*.

Are Southern Preachers so utterly behind Northern Preachers in approchation of, and labor for, religious periodicals? Let it be said no longer.

New Orleans Depository.

If any persons have presumed to doubt the permanency of our Depository at this point, we beg leave to state that we are a permanent reality; and that nothing is more unpleasant than to have one's existence questioned. To live is the very least of our purpose; we expect to thrive, and have no little comfort in the fact that we love to both. Talking of living, puts us in mind of one of the best autobiographies in the English language—not excepting that of Dr. Franklin—the *Life of Bishop Capers*—which we have at $1 25. *All the Books published at our Publishing house at Nashville*, for sale at Nashville prices, by KEENEN AND McTYEIRE.

Addresses by Doctor Taylor.

DR. TAYLOR Secretary of the Sunday-school Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, desires us to give notice that he will deliver an address to the public in behalf of the Sunday school interest:

At

FEBRUARY 6, 1858.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Children's Column.

"Suffer the Little Children to come unto Me."

News for the Children.

Little Readers! You wish to hear the news, do you [illegible] why should you not have your share in your part of [illegible] The old folks have the news in their part, and you [illegible]

[illegible] begin? The world and the newspapers [illegible] tell you all, if we were to talk [illegible] Let us begin with

[illegible] It is as dumb as a dead dog, [illegible] hope to make it work. We do not [illegible] until they lay down a new wire. But they [illegible] another cable, by another route. It is said, that [illegible] Steamer, during the coming Summer, with engineers [illegible] intends to travel over and examine the route, [illegible] Iceland and Faroe Isles, which, in his opinion, [illegible] only one practicable for a telegraph between Europe and [illegible] Get your Geography and Atlas, and find out where [illegible] route lies, or get your parents or friends to do it for you.

Now let us tell you about a strange thing—

An Arctic Newspaper.

Published at Tromsoe, a town of 4000 people, on the coast of Norway, three degrees [illegible] the Polar circle. The paper is called the Tromsoe Visitor. Wonder if it has a "Children's Column?" The Steamer has kindly looked in at the office window at midnight to see that the forms are properly set up. Ask [illegible] to explain this, and also the geography of [illegible] Tromsoe is a four-paged semi-weekly sheet, with only two columns on a page, and is about the size of a quarto book-cover. The style of the type is the Gothic, which has been discarded in Sweden, and to a considerable extent both in Germany and Denmark. The latter, are the only nations which retain the Gothic hand-writing. You know what the Gothic hand-writing is, of course. If not, ask some one.

Had you heard of the

Great Filibuster Catholic?

The Mobile Tribune says that on Sunday before last, Gen. Walker of Nicaragua, made a public confession of faith at the Cathedral, and was received into the Roman Catholic Church. Father Chalon preached the sermon on the occasion. We are rather glad of it; we will tell you why one of these days. Do not ask us now. But we should not be glad if you were to turn [illegible] ; we should be very sorry.

On the 23d day of this month, they are going to have what they call [illegible]

A National Sunday School Convention.

A national convention of Sunday School teachers to be held in Philadelphia, to consider the best means of promoting the cause of Sunday Schools. Each Evangelical School in the Union is invited to send at least one delegate. We are sorry to say it, but we have no faith in this Convention. They always [illegible] in the North. They should hold some of them in the South. Then they did not give notice of it until so late, that but few Southern delegates can be there. And then it is gotten up by the American Sunday School Union in order to get their paper widely circulated, and thus break down our *Sunday School Visitor*. Let them have their Convention to themselves.

You have heard of the great Scotch Poet, Robert Burns, and have read some his poetry, have you not? If you have not, you must get Dallas' Poems, and read them, and get some of your friends to tell you all about him. He was a good fellow, but was unfortunately in the habit of drinking too much. One of his beautiful poems is called "Highland Mary," after a young Scotch "lassie," whom Burns praises in the poem. We will tell you something about

Highland Mary's Nephew.

In Caledon, York county, Canada West, resides a Mr. Wm. Anderson, who is a nephew of Burns' Highland Mary. He is, perhaps, the nearest blood relation to her whose memory is so intimately blended [illegible] the Poet's history. Mr. Anderson is a respectable farmer, [illegible] the meridian of life, enjoying good health, and is the head of a numerous and interesting family. His eldest daughter, Mary, now emerging from her teens, is generally known as Highland Mary. When Mr. Anderson came to this [illegible] years ago, he had in his possession the Bible which Burns presented to Mary, and several other relics of interest, but these have been sent to the safe keeping of a society in Scotland.

Dr. Livingstone.

Gentlemen, as you have read in the newspapers, made a trip into the interior of Africa, where no white man had ever been before, and was gone several years, so that he was given up for lost; but he returned to England last year. He is now gone back on another trip. He writes from the Zambezi, Africa, September 14th, and speaks of that river as navigable for small-draught steamers ten months in the year, if not constantly. He also mentions a fact of great importance to the future of African commerce, that there is "an immense coal field" at Tete, on the Zambezi, were many of the seams crop out; and remarks that, "with coal and the best iron ore in abundance, surely Africa will not always be the trodden-down nation it has been."

Little California Hero.

All the little readers of *The Pacific Methodist* in California, have heard of Frazer river. This is the place where so many people went last Summer, all expecting to get rich very fast. But like a great many other things that look bright and hopeful, the Frazer river gold mines proved to be a failure—many of the gold seekers were drowned in going up the river, and the Indians killed some of them. They have nearly all come back disappointed and poorer than when they started. So it is very often, with those who seek the riches of this world; but all who really seek for the pearl of great price, the treasure in Heaven, will surely find it. Can you tell in what chapter of the New Testament something is said of this treasure?

One of the ships that brought the gold-hunters back from Frazer river was the *Leone*. She was not a steamship, but a sailing vessel. She sailed from Victoria about the first of November, with quite a number of passengers, men, women and children. She was bound to San Francisco. A thick fog came on [illegible] the fourth day; it was so heavy that nothing could be seen [illegible] short distance. The ship [illegible] her reckoning, and the Captain and mates could not tell just where they were. They kept hearing about for two days, hoping the fog would clear away. There are light-houses along the coast, put there to show the sailors on the coast where they are, and to let them know where the dangerous places are. You can see a light in the dark, but you cannot see it in a fog. As the ship was sailing along in the fog, suddenly a man cried out—

"Breakers ahead!"

Quick stood at the ship the breakers were roaring and dashing [illegible] the rocks.

"Put down the helm!" cried the Captain.

But it was too late, the ship could not be stopped, but went crashing upon the rocks! It was a terrible scene. The ship was [illegible] and sinking. The land was in sight, and some of the men threw themselves into the sea to swim ashore; some where getting the boats ready, some were crying, and all were in the greatest confusion.

Soon the boats were ready, and the men began to crowd into them, while the ship was fast sinking. There was a lady and [illegible] on the ship. One of the men took hold of the little [illegible] and put him into the boat. The noble little fellow was thinking [illegible] mother, and cried out—

"[illegible] my mother, if you let me drown!"

[illegible] a little hero, and had a true, brave, loving heart. The [illegible] loving hearts are the bravest. Remember that, boys. The sailors [illegible] the little boy and took his mother, and put her into the boat, and he tried to get on another boat that belonged to some fishermen, but they tore his little hands away and pushed him into the sea. The great waves tossed him like a feather, and he thought he must be drowned or dashed to pieces upon the rocks.

O, what agony [illegible] her little boy sinking in the [illegible] man in the other [illegible] all their might towards [illegible] struggling in the water. They reached him just in time, and pulled him into the boat and gave him to his mother, who wept for joy. And so they were both saved.

Methodism in Ireland.

The *Christian Intelligencer*, on the subject of Protestantism in Ireland, thus speaks of the Methodists: "The Irish Methodist Conference has long operated with wonderful success among the most popular portions of the community. [illegible] missionary band has been set apart entirely for aggressive action, with a view to Protestantize popish Ireland; and in this moral campaign, their victories have been particularly during the past two or three years, [illegible] few nor small. The success had been so encouraging that the expenditure and the agents are to be largely augmented."

Gen. Handerson, the highest officer in the Marine Corps died in Washington, on the 16th of January. He was a native of Virginia, and had been in the service of the country since 1806, during the greater of his life a resident of Washington City.

The Paris Concurrency has received on prosecuting M. [illegible] of the Paris *Univers*, for having accused the Jews [illegible]—constantly troublesome or lunching [illegible]

The Family Circle.

"Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee."

RUTH.

Where in the whole range of English poetry, can be found a better description of an infant, than the following lines afford? They are by Dr. Holland, author of the "Titcomb Letters."

[*Keeping and rocking the cradle.*]

What is the little one thinking about?
Very wonderful things, no doubt;
Unwritten history!
Unfathomable mystery!
Yet he laughs and cries, and eats and drinks,
And chuckles and crows, and nods and winks,
As if his head were as full of kinks
And curious riddles as any sphinx!
Warped by colic, and wet by tears,
Puncture by pins, and tortured by fears,
Our little nephew will lose two years;
And he'll never know
Where the Summers go;
He need not laugh, for he'll find it so!
Who can tell what a baby thinks?
Who can follow the gossamer links
By which the mannikin feels his way
Out from the shore of the great unknown,
Blind, and wailing, and alone,
Into the light of day?
Out from the shore of the unknown sea,
Tossing in pitiful agony,
Of the unknown sea that reels and rolls,
Speckled with the barks of little souls—
Barks that were launched on the other side,
And slipped from heaven on an ebbing tide!
What does he think of his mother's eyes?
What does he think of his mother's hair?
What of the cradle roof that flies
Forward and backward through the air?
What does he think of his mother's breast?
Rare and beautiful, smooth and white,
Seeking it ever with fresh delight—
Cup of his life and couch of his rest?
What does he think when her quick embrace
Presses his hands and buries his face
Deep where the heart-throbs sink and swell
With a tenderness she can never tell,
Though she murmur the words
Of all the birds—
Words she has learned to murmur well!
Now he thinks he'll go to sleep!
I can see the shadow creep,
Over his eyes, in soft eclipse,
Over his brow, and over his lips,
Out to his little finger tips!
Softly sinking, down he goes!
Down he goes! Down he goes!

[*Rising and carefully retreating to her seat.*]

See! He is hushed in sweet repose.

THE DETROIT ELOPEMENT.

A Black Honeymoon.—The Detroit *Press* has some account of the manner in which Miss Judson, who eloped with the negro, spent the time among her new friends. It says:

The style of living which the young woman was introduced to on the first day of the honeymoon is worth noticing. Her sable lover, in pursuance of an intention to set up housekeeping, bought some dishes and old furniture, and the two moved into a board shanty in the back part of Windsor. This was in the negro quarter, which it is needless to say, comprises several quarters of the whole town, and was surrounded by about fifty more shanties. The occupants of these, quite taken by surprise, turned out *en masse*, and the bridal calls of the young wife consisted of an indiscriminate rush of darkies of all ages, sexes, colors and varieties. The only room she had was filled with these odorous visitors, from morning till night, who gazed at her with open mouths, while little ebonies climbed on the roof, peeped in the windows, and stole her corn bread.

It is estimated by competent Windsor authorities that she received a thousand calls the first day. How she got through with her receptions is unknown, but considering the fact that she had been brought up in decency, it is natural to suppose that her stomach must have rebelled occasionally, notwithstanding the incalcations of her father, who believed them good enough for her until they actually got her. The story which the parent circulated, to the effect that she was insane, and that he should put her in an asylum, is all bosh. No insane asylum will admit he, as she has given not the slightest sign of insanity.

TOO TRUE.

An editor whose vocation requires him to travel all over this great country, has been amusing himself by gathering statistics of politeness and boorishness among men and women traveling by cars and steamboats. Of twenty-three men whom he helped to a cigar-light, or loaned them a newspaper, twenty said: "Thank you, sir." Of nineteen women to whom he paid a courtesy—such as giving up his seat, picking up a dropped veil, shawl, or the like, only seven said, "Thank you," and two of those were "foreigners."

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

On the 6th day of January, 1759; George Washington was married to Mrs. Custis. Washington Irving, in his life of Washington, thus refers to the marriage, which took place shortly after the taking of Fort Duquesne and Washington's return to his home: "His marriage with Mrs. Custis took place shortly after his return. It was celebrated on the 6th of January, 1759, at the White House, the residence of the bride, in the good old hospitable style of Virginia, amid a joyous assemblage of relatives and friends."—*Savannah News.*

WHISPER TO THE MARRIED.

Two persons who have chosen each other out of all the species, with the design to be each other's mutual comfort and entertainment, have in that very action, bound themselves to be good humored, affable, joyful, forgiving and patient, with respect to each others frailties and imperfections, to the end of their lives.

HEREDITARY FEATURES.

A peculiar thickness of the under lip has been hereditary in the Imperial House of Hapsburg ever since the marriage, some centuries ago, with the Polish family of Jaggellon, whence it came. A certain fullness in the lower and lateral parts of the face is conspicuous in the portraits of the whole series of sovereigns, from George I. to Victoria, and has been equally marked in other members of the family. The females of the ducal house of Gordon have long been remarkable for a peculiarly elegant conformation of the neck. The Clackmannanshire Bruces, who are descended from a common stock with the famous Robert Bruce, of Scotland, are said to have that strongly marked form of the cheek bones and jaws which appear on the coins of that heroic monarch, as it did in his actual face when his bones were disinterred at Dunfermaline, about thirty years ago.

The prevalent tallness of the inhabitants of Potsdam, many of whom are descended from the guards of Frederick I; the Spanish features observable in the people of the county of Galway, in which, some centuries ago, several Spanish settlements were made; and the hereditary beauty of the women of Prague—are well known facts which have frequently attracted the attention of chronologists. The burgesses of Rome (the most invariable portion of every population) exhibit at the present day precisely the same type of face and form as their ancestors, whose busts may be seen carved in relief on the ancient sarcophagi; and the Jewish physiognomies, portrayed upon the sepulchral monuments of Egypt, are identical with those which may be observed among modern Jews in the streets of any of our great cities.

Humorous.

Just Look at Those Clothes.

A few weeks ago an accident occurred on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. A passenger car was thrown off and smashed. Among the passengers was the venerable ex-Governor Matthews. Now he had provided himself with a bran new suit of clothes, especially for Christmas, which everybody knows is remarkable. The "copperas breeches," wool hat, etc., were left at home, and the Governor that morning was rigged op in real prim style. But the clothes came out of the crash looking decidedly worse for the wear. "I congratulate you, Governor, upon not being hurt," said a friend. "Hurt, thunder, just took all these new clothes!" [*Prairie News.*

The Satisfied not Satisfied.

An advocate of a French provincial town was waited on by a sausage-dealer, who said, "Sir, I want to consult you. If a dog devours sausages placed in my window, can I make his owner pay the damage?" "Certainly." "In that case please to pay me twelve francs, for your dog has just eaten sausages of mine to that extent." The advocate paid the money. An hour after the advocate's clerk called on the sausage-dealer, and claimed twenty francs for "a consultation about sausages; and the tradesman, to his intense mortification, had to hand over the sum claimed.

Elected on The First Ballot.

An exchange says that during the recent election for United States Senators in South Carolina, one for the long term and the other for the unexpired term of Judge Evans, there was many ballotings and much excitement. A gay, dashing young widow, of great personal attractions, was in Columbia at the time, and the nephew of one of the contestants became so confused between the calls of love and the lobby, that he actually declared himself to the lady as "a candidate for the unexpired term of her late husband!" He was elected to the vacancy on the first ballot. [*Boston Post.*

The Philadelphian's Opinion of Gas.

The *Press* re-publishes a remonstrance against lighting Philadelphia with gas, which was submitted to the Council of that city, in November, 1833, and bears the signatures of many of the leading citizens, among others that of John C. Cresson, now Engineer and Superintendent of the public gas works. The remonstrants allege that gas is as ignitible and consequently as dangerous as gunpowder, and that it will ruin the waters of the Delaware and Schuylkill.

Unexpected Result of Eloquance.

A German clergyman by way of giving point to a eulogy of a dead man at a funeral, declared that his own experience would prove that the defunct was the most generous of men, as he had long ago borrowed forty dollars of him, of which to his dying day he had never asked the payment. Of the debt thus acknowledged before witnesses, however, the heirs the next day, demanded the payment with interest.

"Buckwheat Cakes, and the Measles."

W. H. Fry, Esq., discoursing at the New York Typographical Society dinner upon the wonderful brevity of expression brought about by the use of the telegraph, says a friend of his went to St. Louis, and familiarly telegraphed to his wife in New York—"What have you for breakfast, and how is the baby?" She telegraphed back "Buckwheat cakes, and the measles."

Smoking.

A lady was declaring she could not understand how gentlemen could smoke. "It certainly shortens their lives," said she. "I don't know that," replied a gentleman. "There is my father, who smokes every blessed day, and he is now seventy years old." "Well, if he had never smoked he might have been eighty."

Where's the Pig?

A newly imported "help," after being established in a Fifth avenue palace as maid of all work, was seen shortly after with a pail full of slops from the kitchen, carefully exploring the parlors, the drawing-room, the library, the boudoir, the missle-room, and other places, as if in search of something which she could not find. At last, meeting the lady of the house she inquired seriously, "If you plaze, mistress, where's the pig?"

Erskine,

To all letters soliciting subscription to anything, had a regular form of reply, viz: "Sir, I feel much honored by your application to me, and I beg to subscribe"—here the reader had to turn over the leaf—"myself your very obedient servant, etc." Another is excellent: "When Lord Erskine heard that somebody had died worth two hundred thousand pounds, he observed, "Well, that's a very pretty sum to begin the next world with."

A Gentlemanly Bridegroom.

The young Queen of Portugal lately asked her husband at dinner what wine he preferred. "Port-you-gal" was the reply.

A Tar and a Tar-tar.

A sailor being asked how he liked his bride, is reported to have remarked—"Why, d'ye see, t took her to be only half of me, as the parson says, but dash me, if she isn't twice as much as I. I'm only a tar—she's a tar-tar."

Garden, Farm and Plantation.

Fruit Culture.

Every year brings additional proof that the apple can be cultivated advantageously here. Mr. Graham, of Portersville, Ala., has a tree of apples which he calls the "Monstrous Pippin," specimens of which he exhibited, of such extraordinary size that some Northern captain engaged trees of him to take home.

The culture of the apple is easy. The best to set out are year old grafts of from four to six feet high. They should be planted no deeper than they originally grew. It is still better, unless the soil be very porous, to raise the ground where each should stand, and set the tree a couple of inches higher than it grew. To form a good head, the top should be cut back to the hight of three feet, just above a plump healthy bud. The first year after planting, the top bud will shoot out and a number of side ones. Of the side shoots only two or three should be allowed to grow near the top, and all the others rubbed off when tender. The second year the top shoot should be again cut down to one-half of the preceding year's growth. The side shoots, or limbs, should be cut to twelve or fourteen inches of the trunk, and the two terminal buds on each be alone allowed to grow so as to form a fork. After this no trimming will be required, except to suppress badly placed shoots, which is best done by rubbing them off when tender. The tree will form a fine head, and the fourth year begin to yield fruit.

The cultivation required is merely to keep the ground around the trees scrupulously clear of grass, to loosen the soil by forking in the fall and spring, and to supply some food to the roots by turning under with the fork some ashes, old plaster, or refuse lime, well-rotted chip manure, or the like. Long manure spread around the tree as a mulch is excellent, and far better than applied to the roots directly.

The enemies of the apple tree are the "wooly aphis," a small insect like a white powder, and the "borer," a grub which cuts into the body near the roots. The former must be well scrubbed off with a brush and soap-suds, lye or tobacco water, as soon as they appear. The borer, which manifests its presence by the discoloration of the bark and the oozing of the sap at the orifice of his hole, must be cut out with a sharp knife; if he has succeeded in lodging himself deeply in the wood of the tree, a flexible wire inserted in his hole will put an end to his ravages.

There are so many sorts of apples which succeed admirably here, that one can hardly go amiss. However, the "Red June," "Bevan's Favorite," "Red Astrachan," "Horse" and "Cheese" apples are all excellent for family use. Amateurs desiring an extra large apple, and hy-the-by, a very good one, will find their taste gratified by the "Monstrous Pippin" or "Ox Apple."

SYLVANUS.

SOUTHERN BOOKS.

We refer attention, says the *Advocate and Journal*, to the advertisement of Books by Rev. Dr. M'Ferrin, of the Southern Book concern. Among them are some new and important volumes, as "The Headlands of Faith," by Rev. Dr. Cross, an admirable work; "The Platform of Methodism," "Analysis of Church Government," etc., valuable to Methodists, North as well as South. The peculiar publications of each section, so far as they are of general adaptation, should circulate in both, and we are glad to see that the respective publishing houses are endeavoring to accommodate the reading public in this way.

The Southern Publishing House is showing noteworthy energy; its publications are of an excellent style of execution, and its influence on the South must be vast and invaluable.

The New Cent.—The new cent ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury is now in process of coinage at Philadelphia, and will be distributed in January or February. The obverse presents an ideal head of America; and the drooping plumes of the North American Indian give it the character of North America. The head is intended as an illustration of "Liberty." The reverse is a plain laurel wreath enclosing the words ONE CENT; weight seventy-two grains, or three-twentieths of a troy ounce—eighty-eight per cent. copper and twelve per cent. nickel.

The Italian newspaper published in New York, *L'Eco d'Italia*, has just entered upon the tenth year of its existence, and makes its appearance in a larger sheet and more elegant type. In its issue of the first of January it contains an address of considerable length, adopted and issued at Turin by the Central Committee of Italian patriots, on the 14th of November. This committee acts in the name of the National Italian Society, consisting of political exiles from all parts of Italy who have found shelter at Turin. The address insists that the success of the cause of liberty in Italy must depend upon the aid it receives from the Piedmontese government. This point is elaborated at much length.

In Mexico, since the fall of Zuluoga, and the assumption of the Government by Gen. Robles, a Jnuta-Popnlaire has been formed, of Conservatores and Clergy, which elected Gen. Miramon President by 52 votes, against 46 for Robles. Telegraphic dispatches have been published announcing the complete defeat of Degrelado by Miramon, but the same was doubted.

The Jaurez Government remain firm. The Liberals have taken Jalapa, Cordova, and are now attacking Orizaba.

A New Enterprise.—Col. Daniel P. Sparks, owner of one of the wharvee at Indianola, and Judge Hugh W. Hawes, both men of means, experience and energy, have determined to get up a line of steamers, to run direct from New Orleans to Matagorda Bay, to be denominated "The Western Texas and New Orleans Steamship Company." Upon this line freights are not to exceed 60 cents per barrel, cotton $1 50 per halo, nor passage $15 00.

Obituaries:

"Let me die the death of the Righteous."

MRS. ALICE T. SURATT, wife of Rev. S. B. Suratt of the Louisiana Conference, died January 2d, 1859. Sister S. was born in Limestone county, Alabama, October 24, 1830. A few years since, she emigrated to Shelby county, Tennessee; she married December 22, 1857, and immediately bade adieu to fond parents and friends, to share with her husband the labors of an itinerant life in the Louisiana Conference, who, at that time was stationed at Baton Rouge. In 1858, they were sent to the Mansfield and Pleasant Hill Circuit. Here we first became acquainted with her—except that we had known her as "Nellie," in the various periodicals to which she contributed. She was truly a co-laborer with her husband in doing good. In the class-meetings, prayer-meetings and revival-meetings, she was ever present and an efficient laborer. We recollect well the first time we called on her to pray in a revival meeting. How earnest—how devout. The whole soul was poured forth into the ears of the Almighty, while, apparently, everything else was lost sight of; and the prayer ended, as her's usually did, in imtelinliahs and praises to God; while all around caught the spirit, and united in the song of praise. To show the sweet union which constantly existed between her soul and the Savior, we will give a short extract from one of her private letters to a friend:—"How are you getting along with your prayer-meetings? The last time I have been out to church, was to our prayer-meeting a few weeks ago. I walked into church *alone*—sat down at the alter *alone*—read my bible *alone*—kneeled in prayer, *not alone*, for God was with me—and I had a happy little meeting; left the church, feeling that it was good to be there." The meetings, referred to, were female prayer-meetings. It is easy to anticipate how one died, who thus lived. In her sickness, she was resigned; but still hoped, till into in her sickness, that she would recover. With her husband she conversed freely on the subject of religion, to whom she gave the most satisfactory evidence of her title to eternal life. The evening before she died, she requested that beautiful hymn to be sung, "Jesus, lover of my soul." One hour before her death she was informed that she must die. Said she, "must I die? Well, sing for me, 'O, sing home of heaven.'" Entering into the spirit of it, she shouted and praised God while her strength would permit. Her friends proposed to sing, "I would not live always;" "No," said she, "sing 'A charge to keep, I have;'" and when she came to the verse, "O, thy servant, Lord, prepare, a strict account to give;" she said, "That will do." Her husband asked, If she had any word to leave him? She said, "Preach the Gospel!" She leaves an infant, a few weeks old, a husband deeply afflicted, but resolved to take the advice, "preach the Gospel!" as a precious legacy bequeathed to him—and to be more abundant in labor.

J. PIPES.

RUFUS E. CASE, Esq., died at his plantation, near Madison parish, Louisiana, on the 29th Nov. 1858, in the 35th year of his age. The deceased had been for ten years favorably known in this city. He was a native of Kentucky; was a classical scholar and educated for the law, which for a short time he practiced. His refined and elegant manners, his quick perception of the courtesies of life, and the ease with which he accommodated himself to any circle in which he was thrown, were the least remarkable features of his character. Culture had given breadth and vigor to a mind of no ordinary mould. His reading was extensive, his taste refined, his information was varied and accurate, his conversation fluent and instructive and the occasional productions of his pen were marked with an ease and sprightliness seldom excelled. Generous in his nature, impulsive in temperament, passionately fond of the beautiful, he was eminently fitted for social life. In his family, he was thoughtful, tender, affectionate and forbearing; his servants were part of his household; and his wife and children were loved with a fondness little short of idolatry. His domestic training had made familiar and easy many of the great duties of religion; and, in his most forgetful season, the doctrines of the Bible were profoundly believed. Reared by Methodist parents, he in early life attached himself to that Church. A deep conviction that the work of the ministry was his proper calling; and a shrinking back, whether from conscious unfitness or from an ambition to become otherwise distinguished, made his religious life an unsteady one. His struggles and his repose, his victories and his defeats, were known only to those who knew him well, and enjoyed his confidence fully. At the time of his death he was a member of the Church; and although, for some weeks previous he had endured one of those conflicts which often resulted in his overthrow, there is ground for belief that he died the death of the righteous. Thus has fallen, ere he reached the mid-day of life, a man, towards whom the eyes of the Church were turned with steady hope, that the talent God had given would be employed in preaching the unsearchable riches of Christ. Had this hope been realized, he might have lived to-day, a polished shaft in his master's hands; or, if fallen, he might have worn many stars in the crown of his rejoicing. Who shall draw back when the Master bids, go; or, who shall receive grace like Him, in a dying hour, when faltering and doubt have marked the whole career of life. But he is gone—admonished of life's fearful uncertainty, and charged with his high duty, let us seek to be ready to say, "Come, Lord Jesus! and come quickly."—W.

MRS. ANN ELIZA BARLOW, wife of Rev. A. D. Barlow, departed this life on the 13th inst. in joyful hope of a blessed immortality. The deceased was born in Lawrence county, Mississippi, Sept. 29, 1816; in September, 1837, she embraced the religion of our blessed Savior, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. From that time to the day of her death she maintained an exemplary and consistent Christian walk. Humble quiet and unobtrusive, though earnest in her religious character; her deep piety shone with brightest lustre in the family circle, where she endeavored to "point to heaven, and lead the way." She had been the child of affliction for a number of years previous to her death, often being brought by severe sickness to the very brink of the grave. On such occasions, there was no shrinking back to earth, but a calm waiting for the summons to the better land—a desire to depart and be with Christ. On one of these occasions in particular, when she seemed not only to be trembling on the verge of time the other spirit, as all thought, had actually taken its flight, culmination for a season being suspended—while the family and friends were weeping around her couch, she revived—her countenance radiant, with a heavenly smile she exclaimed, almost in a tone of disappointment, "O! I thought I was in the midst of beautiful angels, bathing in the river of life." The time of her release had not then come. A further dispensation of affliction and suffering was appointed; but her freed spirit has at last gone to bathe in the River of Life, and to mingle in that blessed angel throng. Our sister leaves a devoted husband and seven children, three sons and four daughters.

Why should we wish thee back, to suffer still
Beneath affliction's painful, chastening rod?
Since thy release is by thy Father's will;
And thy departure is, to be with God.

Canton, Mississippi, Jan. 24, 1859. W. M. C.

NANCY ELIZABETH, youngest child of our brother and sister William and Susan Brack, of Caddo parish, La. Born on the 12th of March, 1842, in Talladega county, Ala., died on the 23d of November, 1858. Her sojourn on earth was just 16 years, 7 months and 11 days.

"How deep the pathos, and how short the date."

For the last three years, this dear lamented young lady had been (and was at the time of her departure) a pupil of our College here, and from her quiet and amiable demeanor, studious habits, uniform and cheerful observance of rule and order, as well also as from her remarkably kind, gentle and peaceable disposition, associated with becoming modesty, prudence and general propriety of goodnct, she had secured, not only the esteem and approbation of her teachers, but likewise the respect, love and confidence of all her schoolmates.

In her character there were exhibited the dutiful and devoted daughter, the tender and affectionate sister, the warmly attached and steadfast friend, the meek, sincere and consistent christian. If the tears and prayers of fond and pious parents (who from an early hour, to the last, watched with trembling anxiety over the sweet pale sufferer)—if the physician's skill, joined to the unremitting care and sympathy of numerous kind friends in attendance, could, with the united supplications of the Church, have availed, then would our beloved one have still been with us.

Dear bereaved friends! weeping parents! sorrowing sisters! we heartily sympathize with you, enter into your spirit and take a part in your heaviness and deep distress. But of what avail is our sympathy in comparison with His, who is not only touched with a feeling of our infirmities, but can effectually touch our hearts with a feeling of His divine and heavenly consolations. Oh! may this, our glorious High Priest, make you to feel His tenderness in a holy, quieting way—telling you, by His Spirit, that you are not *alone*—that He is with you and will never leave nor forsake you.

From the time she first gave her heart to God and her hand to the Church, till she ascended to the bosom of her Father and her God, she abided in faithfulness to her "high calling in Christ Jesus." Two or three days previous to her death, whilst visited by her kind and much esteemed pastor, Rev. S. B. Suratt, she was greatly comforted, and indeed "rejoiced with joy unspeakable and full of glory." The closing scene was one of peculiar interest and deepest sublimity. The last words which fell from her lips thrilled with indescribable emotion every heart present—not simply the words, for they were mere monosyllables—but the tone of voice, look of intelligence, and the eye illumined with unearthly brightness and vigor. "Bettie," asked her Pastor, "is Jesus still with you?" "Yes." "Are you afraid to die?" "No!" Eternity alone can reveal the full import of such a response, and its grand attending triumphs.

Mansfield, La., Dec. 1858. H. C. Thweatt.

MRS. SARAH L. ROBINSON died of consumption, at the residence of her husband, Col. John Robinson, in Madison county, Mississippi, on the 31st day of January, 1859, in the 26th year of her age.

MARY KENNEDY, daughter of William and C. M. Kennedy, died on the 22d of December, near Jamestown, Smith county, Texas; aged 1 year 8 months and 7 days. Another sweet babe has entered rest after 21 days illness. C. M. Kennedy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Orleans Branch
OF THE
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $500,000.....SURPLUS OVER $250,000.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice President.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

Policies issued by this Company against Loss and Damage by Fire, and the Risks of Inland Navigation, on application to
R. W. & R. P. RAYNE, Agents, 46 Camp street, New Orleans.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company.
(INCORPORATED IN 1810.)
Capital, $300,000.....Charter Perpetual.

DIRECTORS:

H. Huntington,	Charles Boswall	Joh Allyn,
Albert Day,	Henry Keney,	John P. Brace
James Goodwin,	Calvin Day,	Charles J. Russ.

H. HUNTINGTON, President.
C. B. BOWERS, Secretary.
R. W. RAYNE, Agent, 46 Camp street, New Orleans

The undersigned, Agent of the above responsible Companies, is duly authorized to issue Policies of Insurance on buildings, merchandise, ships in port and their cargoes. Also cotton in press, gin and sugar houses, household furniture and personal property generally, against loss or damage by fire in this city and in the country.

Ten per cent. cash returned on payment of premiums.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

ja17-1y R. W. RAYNE, Agent

BELLS! BELLS!! BELLS!!! BELLS!!!!
WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.
[ESTABLISHED IN 1826.]

THE subscribers have constantly for sale an assortment of Church, Factory, Steamboat, Locomotive, Plantation, School house and other Bells, mounted in the most approved and durable manner.

For full particulars as to many recent improvements, warrantee, diameter of Bell, space occupied in Tower, mode of transportation, etc., send for a circular. Bells for the South delivered in New York.

Address, A. MENEELY'S SONS, Agents.
West Troy, N. Y. my16-1y

PROFESSIONAL.

B. D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana.
ja19

JOSEPH C. BEALL,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
SHREVEPORT, LA.,

WILL give prompt and strict attention to the collection of all Claims and to any other law business entrusted to his care. A residence of more than eighteen years at this place, (during which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession,) has given him an extensive acquaintance in North Louisiana, Eastern Texas and southern Arkansas, where he will take claims for collection. mh12-1y

J. C. FUQUA. J. O. KILBOURNE.
FUQUA & KILBOURNE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLINTON, LOUISIANA,

PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans.
References—Payne & Harrison, Byrne, Vasce & Co., Broadwell & Payne, Pritchard & Flower, Edw. Nalle & Co., Rev. M. N. McTyeire, New Orleans. mar. 20-1y

W. P. HILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 13 Camp st., New Orleans.

HAS been a citizen of Texas—extensively and laboriously engaged in the practice of Law more than twenty years—and confidently refers to the Bench and Bar of that State.

Information as to the Laws, Lands and Land Titles of Texas can be had at my office; and any business in that State will be transacted through reliable correspondents. dec12

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JOHN C. BULL, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 7 Pine street, Saint Louis, Missouri.
Agent for the sale of BLAINE'S POWER-LOOM DAGGING and BALE ROPE. ja10-3m

WATKINS & HOMAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, and Curtain Materials, No. 80 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

MR HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PARTner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders, from our large and well-selected Stock of GROCERIES, PRODUCE, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants.
COOPER & NEIBERT,
New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858. 27 and 29 Common st.

W. COOPER. A. J. O NEIBERT. H. LUCAS.

COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 27 and 29 Common street, New Orleans.

F. J. VAN HIBBER & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
[d8-1y] 44 *Carondelet street, New Orleans.*

JAMES THARP. WM. V. M'CRAY.
THARP, McCRAY & CO.,
GROCERS AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS,
No. 10 Tchonpitonlas and New Levee sts.,
sep22 NEW ORLEANS.

J. BOYD & Co.,
Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,
No 40 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
spr 17-1y

LEONARD FASH. F. S. LAURANS.
LEONARD FASH & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
45 POYDRAS STREET,
Oct 24. *NEW ORLEANS.*

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No. 47 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

JOHN F WYCHE & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 119 Common street, New Orleans. my2-1y

A. H. May & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No 94 Gravier street New Orleans. au2 1y

J. U. PAYNE. J. P. HARRISON.
C. W. HUNTINGTON. WM. A. CARROW.
Payne & Harrison.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 51 Union street, New Orleans. dec7-1y

S. L. WALKER, New Orleans. ROBT. C. HUTCHINSON, Caddo Parish, La.
Walker, Hutchinson, & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 87 Carondelet street, New Orleans. je28

Lane, Mayfield & Co.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 79 St. Charles street, New Orleans. jy5-1y.

T. T. TWITTY.
COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Agent for the sale of Manufactured Tobacco, Cigars, and Herrings celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes., No. 32 Gravier street New Orleans. mb14m

F. W. OBER—DEALER IN NORTHERN AND WESTern Produce. Fresh Goshen Butter, in small packages, suitable for families, constantly on hand.
New Orleans, January 12, 1859. No. 61 POYDRAS STREET.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—A LADY ASSISTANT, qualified to Teach the Higher Branches of English Education, and especially the Ornamental, can, if properly vouched for, receive a position in the Female Department of Waverly Institute. None need apply unless satisfactory references can be given. The society is as polite and refined as can be found anywhere.
Address COL. JOHN HILL, *President Board of Trustees*, Waverly, Walker county, Texas.
November 18th, 1858. ja5-tf

BOOTH & CO.,
ARCADE HAT STORE, No. 45 Magazine Street, New Orleans. Established in 1843. Manufacturers and Jobbers at Wholesale in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.
For the accommodation of our friends and the public, we have opened a retail department on the same premises. aug30

Dameron & Co.,
IMPORTERS and Dealers in Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtain Goods,

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 3.
WHOLE NUMBER 419.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1859.

$2 50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE
OFFICE—[illegible]

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENCE.

But our leeway is now made up, and we shall henceforth have plain sailing.

In Dublin I went to Stephen's Green, on Sunday morning, to hear Dr. Appelbe; but was disappointed. Mr. Oliver, however, preached a sound Methodist sermon from "Ye must be born again." He went through the whole episcopal service before sermon, and was fully responded to by the congregation. He was also about to administer the sacrament when I left—the service having already lasted nearly two hours and a half. I attended the lower Abbey Street Church at night and heard Mr. McMillen. Here they had no Episcopal service, but in lieu thereof, a full toned organ. The preacher gave out two lines of the hymn—the organ and congregation then played and sang them, and—stopped. The preacher again gave out two lines more, and so on *ad libitum*. It sounded quite strange in my ears, both as to Methodist and organ church-music; but they sang well. This was a warm-hearted, capital sermon. I made the acquaintance of the preacher, who regretted exceedingly that my departure next morning would deprive him of an opportunity of hearing a good deal about America.

Next morning I took the cars for Galway, on the north-western coast of Ireland, (Dublin is in the south,) and passed Maynooth, Athlone, Mullingar, Ballinasloe, etc. The Police were at all the stations along the route, and were armed with short rifles and bayonets. The country, most of the way, is very poor and bleak in appearance—the railway, in several places, passes through extensive bogs, from which they obtain peat for fuel. We passed many a thatch-covered, mud cabin, with a pig or hole in the middle of the top for the egress of the smoke. I was constantly told that the cow and the pig dwelt in one end of the cabin and the old folks and children in the other, without any useless division or distinction between the parties. But I did not have time to stop anywhere to ascertain this fact by personal inspection. The hand of improvement, however, seems to be abroad even here; and the mud cabin, mud fence and small potato-patch are all fast giving way to the large farm-steading, stone fence and large flowing field of grain. To all of which, and much more, I can heartily wish—may innovation continue its inroads in this and every other respect, until from one end of the Emerald Isle to the other, the heartfelt and truthful shout shall be heard: "*Erin mavourneen, Erin go bragh.*"

Galway is a considerable city, and admirably adapted as a shipping port for the Far West, being a day and a half nearer to our destination than from Glasgow or Liverpool. But the new "Galway and New York Steamship Co's" line we found to be a *humbug*. They advertised their vessels as of the *largest* class, and for $90, $50, or $35 offered to take up passengers in any town of the United Kingdom, pay railway and steamboat fare to Galway, and thence to New York, via St. Johns, in one of their powerful steamers—making a *shorter* passage across the Atlantic than by any other route! They *took us up*, it is true—they lauded us in Galway—they also took us across the Atlantic in eight days—gave us two days to examine the harbour and city of St. Johns—and they finally landed us in New York. But they nevertheless, also, *took us in*. The Pacific, instead of being 3000 tons burthen, we found to be just 930—a good sized coasting steamer—and the calling at St. Johns proved to be a necessity and not from choice—to obtain a fresh supply of coal before the vessel could proceed to her destination. We certainly crossed the Atlantic in less than the usual time, but the whole voyage occupied fourteen days in its accomplishment. Our money had been paid in advance to agents to secure a berth. We were at an inconvenient point to help ourselves, and the season of the year (12th October) was too far advanced to admit of more delay, or we never would have started from Galway in that craft. But we, at least, obtained another slice of that wisdom which is so expensive, and yet so soon squandered, which teaches that all is not true which appears in print—and we had to console ourselves with that soothing reflection.

The first four days of the passage to St. Johns were exceedingly rough, and for two days we doubted if we should ever again behold land. But the Lord rode above the storm, and we were in safety. We had, as usual, a mixed multitude of passengers—not many emigrants, except in the steerage—mostly travelers returning to the United States and Canada. We had a live lord and lady among the number—Lord Viscount Bury and the Viscountess. The lord M. P. for Norfolk. He is a director in this new steamship company, and was going out on a visit to his father-in-law, Sir Allan McNab, of Canada. He was a very pleasant, intelligent, social gentleman of from thirty to thirty-five years old, without any of the airs of aristocracy about him. He was very inquisitive to know all he could about the United States. We had on board two Episcopalian ministers, one U. S. and one Irish; two Roman Catholic priests, one Irish, the other U. S. (my room-mate); two Methodist preachers, one U. S. and one Irish (a young man), and a Congregationalist. The vessel being British, the Irish Episcopalian usurped the right of all the preaching in the cabin. Father Curley led their devotions in the steerage, and our young Irish Methodist gave one sermon between decks. Father Curley was also declared to be the best card player in the cabin, and my room-mate—an excellent companion—said his prayers and consulted his brandy jug regularly, first one and then the other. The ship fed us and drank us highly during the last week of the voyage—no doubt to make us forget our woes and disappointments. But it would not all do, for the passengers, I believe, all dispersed in New York muttering individually: "I shall never be caught in such a trap again." There were about 280 in all on board—50 in each cabin and 180 in the steerage.

St. Johns is on the east side of the Island of Newfoundland, 50 miles north of Cape Race, and is a considerable city of from 25 to 30,000 inhabitants, with one of the finest harbors I ever beheld. You enter the latter from the ocean, in a north-westerly direction, through a very narrow defile, between two high mountains, and then the harbor lies east and west—completely land-locked by high mountains on every side, protecting the shipping from every wave of the temp st-tossed ocean, and even from the fierceness of the land winds. The entrance to the harbor is protected by forts that would defy the approach of any fleet. The Governor, Sir A. Bannerman, has his residence here, and there is a garrison of 200 men. The city lies at the base of the northern hill, on the most conspicuous part of which the Roman Catholics have a new, large cathedral, with Bishop's house and College adjoining—the stones for the building of which, (at least, the Cathedral,) notwithstanding the abundance of that material all around the spot, were brought in ships from Galway. It is a great thing to be religious, but sometimes it is a little too expensive. I saw the Bishop, also, and he seemed in such excellent condition of body, that I was tempted to surmise he must have eat something more oleaginous than fish during lent, and other periods of fasting. The Wesleyans are also here in good force, having several churches, schools, etc., but I did not make the acquaintance of any of their ministers. This city is the great entrepot for the codfish trade. The country around is a bleak, barren waste, without even timber. The houses smell of the great staple—the whole place seems tainted with fish, and the people look fishy. So we will hasten on board, get up steam and be off for New York.

This done, in four days more we are, on the morning of the 27th inst., again on shore, in the land of the free and the home of the brave—having been twelve days at sea and two in St. Johns, since leaving Galway. In twelve hours more I am once again in the Federal city, where the readers of the *Advocate* first took me up, and where I again bid them farewell. And so endeth this chapter, and the labors of your Occasional Correspondent.

J. M.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

INTRODUCTION OF PROTESTANTISM INTO MISSISSIPPI—No. IX.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Editor: That form of Evangelical Christianity, known as Methodism, was first introduced into the city of New York in 1766. Previous to the Revolutionary war it had spread extensively through the Colonies; during the war it was surprisingly maintained; and after the close of the war its spread became general in the United States.

Towards the close of the last century, the ever-watchful eye of Bishop Ashury rested with increasing interest on the far-famed "Natchez country," which was evidently designed to be speedily settled by an American population. At the Conference held in Charleston, South Carolina, January 1st, 1799, he fixed on the man, in the person of Rev. Tobias Gibson, who should be the first to explore this country, as the standard bearer of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Gibson had been eight years in the pastoral work, and was every way worthy and well qualified for such an important trust. He was unmarried and possessed a handsome estate for the times; in addition to which, his failing health required a more Southern climate. He also had an intelligent, wealthy and influential family connection already settled in the vicinity of Natchez; by whom he would be cordially received and hospitably entertained.

His name appears in the printed minutes, as preacher in charge of Little Pee Dee and Anson circuit in 1799, with Britain Capel and Lewis Myers as his colleagues; but this appointment was doubtless made with the understanding that he was to leave his circuit in the hands of his co-laborers; and, on the opening of Spring, proceed as a missionary to the Natchez country.

On the 10th of October, 1799, he celebrated the rites of matrimony between my parents, about twelve miles from Natchez; and it is well established fact in the family that he first visited them the preceding April. He was continued here in 1800, and his name so appears in the printed minutes.

He entered on the objects of his mission immediately on his arrival; and, within the next three years, succeeded in forming churches in nearly all the important settlements in the western portion of the Territory, between Fort Adams and the Walnut Hills, near the present site of Vicksburg. His first church was organized in Washington, the territorial seat of government, six miles from Natchez.

Soon after, he visited Kingston to look after the remains of the Congregational Church, formed there in 1773 by Rev. Samuel Swayze—which, since his death in in 1784, had been "as sheep without a shepherd."

Here he found a people already prepared of the Lord, and ready to receive him; for, notwithstanding their Calvinistic proclivities, but few of this extensive connection seemed inclined to unite with the Baptists. They had been accustomed to an educated ministry—and the elevated talents, polished manners, and overflowing affection of Mr. Gibson, corresponded with their previous training and mode of thinking. He found also a considerable branch of the "Swayze connection" settled near Selsertown, where he collected a church at an early day.

In 1803, Moses Floyd volunteered to come to the assistance of Mr. Gibson. And, in 1804 he was further recruited by Hezekiah Harriman and Abraham Amos.

Tobias Gibson died April 5th, 1804, in what is now Warren county; the place of his interment may be seen about six miles from Vicksburg, a little to the left of the road leading to Warrenton—where long cherished affection has placed a suitable monument, to mark his resting-place.

These numbers being intended merely, as the running title imports, to give a history of the introduction of Protestantism into Mississippi, I may here close; only adding another number to exhibit some of its first fruits.

I have said but little about the rapid and constant progress of the Methodist Episcopal Church in our country because we have the printed minutes from the beginning, furnishing statistics for reference whenever necessary.

I have no materials at hand to furnish me with any thing very reliable to say about the introduction of either the Presbyterian or Protestant Episcopal Churches into Mississippi. I may say, however, that very early in the present century, Rev. John Buller and Rev. William Montgomery, of the Presbyterian Church, came as missionaries to the Mississippi Territory; and labored long and usefully in their Master's cause. They were subsequently followed by other ministers of the same denomination.

Rev. Adam Cloud, who for several years previous to 1788 had been a traveling Methodist preacher in the North, but, about that time withdrew from our Church and subsequently took orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church, also came as a missionary to the Territory early in the present century.

The Methodist and Baptist have always been, and still are, by large majorities, the leading denominations in Mississippi.

J. G. Jones.

ST. PATRICK NOT A PAPIST.

The oldest piece of writing in the Irish tongue is called "St. Patrick's Armour or Breastplate." It is a prayer, or hymn, written when St. Patrick was going to Tara, to preach before the king and nobles of Ireland; and at that time all the great people in Ireland were pagans, and he greatly feared he should be killed at Tara. Now it is remarkable that St. Patrick should have written such a prayer at a time of such great trouble, and not once mention the name of the Virgin Mary in it! Yet we find there is not one word in the whole prayer addressed to any but to God alone. He does not once ask the help of the Virgin Mary. Hear the prayer of St. Patrick: "At Tara, to-day, the strength of God pilot me—the power of God preserve me—may the wisdom of God instruct me—the eye of God watch over me—the ear of God hear me—the word of God give me sweet talk—the hand of God defend me—the way of God guide me. Christ be with me—Christ before me—Christ after me—Christ in me—Christ under me—Christ over me—Christ on my right hand—Christ on my left hand—Christ on this side—Christ on that side—Christ at my back—Christ in the heart of every person to whom I speak—Christ in the mouth of every person who speaks to me—Christ in the eye of every person who looks upon me,—Christ in the ear of every person who hears me at Tara to-day." Now this is the doctrine and faith of St. Patrick, and not one word is there in it about the Virgin Mary. This is the faith of Protestants—therefore St. Patrick and Protestants agree.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

HEARERS WEARING OUT.

The least possible amount of originality is the aim of the writer of this paper. He hopes therefore to be held to account, only, for interjections, Italics, and a few conjunctions. So much of what you call "original" as grows out of the necessities and weakness of our language one may deplore but must admit.

The writer's grandfather's cousin was much impressed by an instance of the "original"—a recollection of his youth—it was in the case of an Englishman, a foreigner, by the name of Smith, who presently went mad. All that was remembered is, one powerful idea which Smith occasionally repeated—of a bird, name forgotten; began with a P, thinks of an extinct species; it was not an Eagle or a Spread Eagle, nor a Dodo, nor an Ibis; it ate ashes and breathed flame. Smith's description of that bird was the most awful thing he ever wished to hear, and never failed to raise the hair of the audience.

In truth, the fate of even those "original" orators and writers, who survive themselves, should be a warning to the ambitious young. Physically and piscatorially the greater swallows the less, or not at all; but psychically the less always swallows the greater. Trench swallows Olshausen, and almost anybody swallows Trench. This is most patent among the Poets; Spenser and Cowley, together afford a good newspaper breakfast-table poet scarcely more than a meal. "Why do you Americans pirate so much upon our English Authors?" an English wife of an English publisher asked a young gentleman in London. "Because it's a short way of stealing from the Germans, Madam."

The want of the times has come to be, a little *un*original writing and talking. Nothing disturbs more than a sermon made up of original corals and pearls; strung on a greasy unoriginal string. Why separate the string and clasp of the neck-lace from its pearls and coral? You settle back to hear; the preacher moves off. "Delightful, delightful! What gifts! What's *that*; what *is* the matter? All right—fine—smooth as oil; great power of statement. Shocking! shocking! What *does* he mean! Only momentary—I see; what a bright-tinted imagination; reasonable too, very; really strong." And so the "dear hearer" goes five miles on a T rail, then a couple of miles or so on a canebrake-corduroy, and then back again on the rail. Preaching such as that is wearing out this generation of hearers. They are wonderfully worn since the olden time, when a man could sit and listen to two Baptist sermons, one after another—or one Baptist and one Methodist—without lunching.

A judicious friend insists that the hope of reproducing the pure "original," as distinguished from the mixed, lies in our institutions of learning. The perfect training afforded in every one of our Male and Female colleges at the present hour must tell upon the mental faculties of the oncoming age. Even now, one hears at the annual commencements and examinations of our country a large amount of highly original matter.

He may be right; he has however upon his side youth, and the power of endurance which belongs to youth. Not so the writer, who is worn; whose ears, nerves, and mental frame have been shattered by a badly proportioned and undue amount of original utterances." O for a reproduction of the unmixed commonplaces of Milton and Addison, of Bacon and Johnson, of Calvin and Wesley, of South and Hall!

P. O.

BIRTH-DAY OF DANIEL WEBSTER.

It is fit that the memory of the great character and commanding eloquence of this mighty son of a mighty country, should be kept green by anniversary festivities, songs and orations.

Would that the Methodists in Europe and America annually celebrated the birth-days of their two greatest men—Wesley and Asbury! The recent celebration was at the Revere House, Boston. Gen. Caleb Cushing presided. Hon. Rufus Choate, Lord Cavendish, Profs. Felton, Peirce and Horsford, Gov. Gardner, and many other distinguished gentlemen were present. The speeches overflowed with an appropriate eloquence. Gen. Cushing, among other things, said:

Yes: we, friends, associates, admirers of Webster, assemble on his birth-day, not to mourn him dead in the silent grave where his mortal body lies interred, but to rejoice in the immortality of his glory, to honor him as living still, with all his native majesty and strength of lineament and proportion, in our hearts—in the veneration of his countrymen—in the respect and honor of the world.

I rise, therefore, to introduce you to that which remains of our festival, and which you all now expect and await, namely,

"The feast of reason and the flow of soul."

Not, of course, to produce this myself, save as mine shall be the hand to touch the rock of Horeb, and unlock the wells of its gushing waters—mine the humble voice to usher in the luminaries of Speech and of Thought, as Phosphor in the eastern sky precedes the winged horses of Apollo.

How it would startle and move us if Demosthenes were to step out from behind the curtained shadows of history, to rouse the fierce democracy of another Greece against the ambition of another Philip; or a Cicero, in his ample robe and purple-bordered tunics, hurling his consular anathemas at Cataline, or pouring forth his senatorial lovecrives on the head of Mark Anthony. Yet, have we not all heard and seen this? Aye, but we may have heard it as though hearing it not, and seen it as though seeing it not. Just as the infinite and eternal God is with us always, though invisible but in his works, so God's vicegerents on earth to whom he has vouchsafed the gift of genius, of wisdom and of eloquence, and whom he has thus delegated and sent to be the world's leaders, are with us; and then we see—them we elbow in the streets—them we hear of carelessly in the senate, the council chamber or the field—them we come at length to know, as one of them leaves the earth to its fate, and ascends to his congenial heaven, and we then see, perchance too late, by the long train of light which illumines his upward path, that a demi-god and not a man had been with us the while, working out with strong will the inscrutable providences of the Almighty.

Gen. Cushing's introduction of Mr. Choate is one of the most beautifully happy things in its way we have ever seen. We give an extract or two:

The President then said: Gentlemen—You are all aware that there is here present with us one who, whilst honored by all of us for his own personal qualities, is especially dear to this assembly as the friend of Daniel Webster (applause); I may say as *the* friend—for there were times in the eventful career of Webster, in his superior, federal functions, in which a friend could be valued and dear. In such times there was none nearer and dearer than Rufus Choate. (Great applause.) Gentlemen, I would most gladly embrace this occasion to bear witness to those sentiments of admiration and of attachment to that person which the experience of a whole life has stamped into my bosom. (Applause.) I cannot do so, however, gentlemen, without detaining you from that which you most of all desire, and that is, those eloquent accents which have echoed in tones worthy of the best days of Athens or of Rome, in the halls of Congress of the United States, which are so familiar to you in the administration of the higher justice of this Commonwealth; a man in whom the qualities of a jurist and a statesman are so admirably compounded that you know not which to admire, the elevation of his sentiments of devotion to the Union, or those high traits of eloquence and of genius which crop out on every side whensoever he has occasion to utter his voice.

But, gentlemen, I am standing in the way of that top-sparkle of the goblet of champagne which is streaming over before your eyes. (Applause.) And I will take my seat after introducing to you Rufus Choate, (great applause)—and his name is his honor and all sufficient praise. (Hearty and repeated cheers, the company rising as Mr. Choate rose, and giving cheer on cheer.)

Mr. Choate's speech was beautifully, sometimes grandly eloquent. With his words quaintly transposed from their usual order of English sentences—with a touch of quaintness running through all his discourse—with an exuberant spring up at every step of a whole spring-time of beautiful words—now pictorial with comparisons as gentle as violets and daisies, and then as grand as Olympian thunder—he makes us think of Jeremy Taylor, Wordsworth, and Bishop Capers all at the same time. Among other things he said:

I would not have it supposed for a moment that I design to make any eulogy, or any speech concerning the great man whose birth-day we have met to observe.

I hasten to assure you that I shall attempt to do no such thing.

There is no longer need of it, or fitness for it, for any purpose.

Times have been when such a thing might have been done with propriety.

While he was yet personally among us; while he was yet walking in his strength in the paths, or ascending the heights of active public life; or standing upon them, and so many of the good and wise—so many of the wisest and best of our country from all parts of it, thought he had title to the great office of our system, and would have had him formally presented for it, it was fit that those who loved and honored him should publicly, with effort, with passion, with argument, with contention, recall the series of his services; his life of elevated labors, finished and furnished to display his large qualities of character and mind, and compare him somewhat in all these things with the great men his competitors for the great prize.

Then was there a battle to be fought and it was needful to fight it.

And so again, in a later day, while our hearts were yet bleeding with the sense of recent loss, and he lay newly dead in his chamber, and the bells were tolling, and his grave was open, and the sunlight of an autumn day was falling on that long funeral train, I do not say it was fit only, it was unavoidable, that we all, in some choked utterance, and some imperfect sincere expression, should, if we could not praise the patriot, lament the man.

But these times have gone by. The race of honor and duty is for him all run. The high endeavor is made and it is finished. The monument is builded. He is entered into his glory. The day of hope, of pride, of grief—has been followed by the long rest; and the sentiments of grief, pride and hope are all merged in the sentiment of calm and implicit veneration. We have buried him in our hearts. That is enough to say. Our estimation of him is part of our creed. We have no argument to make or hear upon it. We enter into no dispute about him. We permit no longer any man to question us as to what he was; what he had done; how much we loved him, how much the country loved him, and how well he deserved it. We admire, we love, and we are still. Be this enough for us to say.

Is it not enough that we just stand silent on the deck of the bark fast flying from the shore, and turn and see how, as the line of coast disappears, and the headlands and hills and all the load go down, and the islands are swallowed up, there the great mountain, standing in its strength and majesty, supreme and still—to see how it swells away up from the subject and fading vale—to see that though clouds, and tempests, and the noise of waves, and the yelping of curs may be at its feet, eternal sunshine has settled upon its head!

Although I have seen him act, and heard him speak and give counsel in very high and very sharp and difficult crises, I always felt that if more had been needed, more would have been done; and that half his strength he put not forth. I never saw him make what is called an effort without feeling that, let the occasion be what it would, he would have swelled out to its limits. There was always a reservoir of power of which you never sounded the depths, certainly never saw the bottom; and I cannot well imagine any great historical and civil occasion to which he would not have brought, and to which he would not be acknowledged to have brought, an adequate ability. He had wisdom to have guided the councils of Austria as Metternich did, if he had loved absolutism as well—skill enough and eloquence enough to have saved the life of Louis the Sixteenth, if skill and eloquence could have done it; learning, services, character and dignity for a Lord Chancellor of England, if wisdom in counsel and eloquence in debate would have been titles to so proud a distinction.

In this class, then, let me say further of the foremost of our great American statesmen, I say there was never one, of any one of our periods—I shall not except the highest of the first period—of a more ardent love of our America and of the *whole* of it—of a truer, deeper, broader sense of what the Farewell Address calls the Unity of Government—its nature, spring, necessity and the means of securing it—or who said more and did more to sink it deep in the American heart. Of the relations of the States to our system, of their powers, their rights, their quasi sovereignty, he said less—not because he thought less or knew less, but because he saw there was less necessity for it. Set the Union—the Constitution—the national federal life—the American—E Pluribus Unum—these filled his heart—these dwelt in his habitual speech.

Some aged clergyman is reported to have said, that the sermon—whatever the theology, whatever the ability—was essentially defective, if it did not leave on the hearer the impression that the preacher loved his soul, and that God and the Saviour loved it. I never heard him make a speech, a great speech, whatever were the topic, or the time, that did not leave the impression that he loved nothing, desired nothing so much as the good and glory of America. That he knew no North and no South—that he did not seem to summon around him the whole brotherhood of States and men, and hold them all to his heart! This gave freshness and energy to all his speech—this set the tone to the universal harmony!

Prof. Felton also delivered a speech. We select the following anecdote:

I had the good fortune (when abroad) to breakfast one morning with the distinguished poet, Samuel Rogers, and knowing that I had the honor of being a friend of Mr. Webster, he spoke of him on that occasion. Mr. Rogers sat at the head of the table, surrounded by the most illustrious lights of English science and literature. There he sat, over 90 years of age, pale as a corpse and almost as silent, while the conversation upon topics of letters and science was passing around him. But when the name of Webster was mentioned, he started up; a new life seemed to course through his veins—the color came to his cheek. He rose and said: "Mr. Webster was a friend and correspondent of mine. Edmund, bring me Mr. Webster's letters." Edmund brought them. "Sir," said he, "Mr. Webster was not only the greatest man of his age, but (taking his knife in his hand and bringing it down on the table) he was the greatest man of any age." Webster was the last word I heard from that distinguished poet, that most hospitable of entertainers, that great man who connected our age with the age of Johnson and Burke. That was the last word I had the pleasure of hearing from that illustrious Englishman about the still more illustrious American.

Mr. Harvey said:

I will tell you an interesting anecdote of Mr. Webster, in the year 1846, during Gen. Taylor's administration. I was in Washington at that time, living in Mr. Webster's house. It was during the recess of Congress after the inauguration of General Taylor. It was on a Sunday in June. We went to Georgetown to church. After church we drove across the bridge into Virginia. As we were riding along in Alexandria, he told the coachman to pause before a certain house, with a dilapidated and broken gate. "That house," said he, "is the house where I first came to board when a young man, a member of Congress from New Hampshire. That was the Federal headquarters. There boarded the great Federal leaders, Governor Gore, Chief Justice Marshall and Rufus King—great men, gone to their reward. We never shall look upon their like again. I shall soon follow them; I care very little how soon." Tears came to his eyes. I said, "Allow me to say that when you are dead and gone, the places which you have immortalized by your presence and speech, when visited by future generations, will call up reminiscences, the interest of which will be as much deeper than that connected with the reminiscences of the great men you have mentioned, as theirs are superior to those of your coachman." Placing his hand upon my shoulder, he said, "That is rather a partial and friendly sort of a speech. But," said he, "I am not unaware that I have a posthumous fame to live. I am not so modest as to doubt that I have a reputation and fame which will live after me; but it has been hardly earned. Let me say to you, my friend, that politics is a hard road. Keep out of it. I have succeeded, but if I had my life to live over again, I should pursue my profession and be more at peace. Those public acts of my life that have been the most sincere and honest, and the most for the honor and good of the country, have been those which have been most traduced. Political life is a hard one. Sell your iron, my friend. Get an honest living, support your family, and let politics alone." "I have had," said he, "many pleasant reminiscences connected with politics. If it were not so, a man could never live. If I were not conscious of having received the support of the intelligent portion of my fellow citizens, I should sink under it. I know that a large portion of the people of the United States appreciate my labors; but," said he, "it is a hard road, keep clear of it, sell your iron and let politics alone." He then spoke of some personal matters connected with a request the bad made of the Administration. "I have been traduced," said he, "and slandered, and my motives vilified, but the shaft that has sunk deepest here [laying his hand upon his breast] is the refusal of this Administration to grant the trifling request I made. They said that I had had my share; but the whole thing," said he, "is too contemptible to think of. John, drive on, let us go home to dinner."

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

TOBACCO.

Mr. Editor: Do you use tobacco? If so, I am a little afraid of you. Not that you will gainsay what I am about to write, but that you may consign me to the rubbish, where many, very many youthful hopefuls lie buried already; for we authors, you know, have very serious objections to such uncerembonious treatment.

I am not going to discuss the morals and conscience of tobacco; this has been done by my friend J. T. of Montgomery, Alabama, already; and done too, in such a manner as to produce a mighty fluttering among the feathered tribe; so much so, that they are hardly quiet yet in certain quarters. And what is more, I have some intimations that another blandesbuss is about to be turned loose among them, even more fatal than the past. But what I have to say is in defence of the rights of others.

Now, that tobacco chewers and smokers have rights, I pretend not to deny; but insist upon it, they have not all the rights. The matter in plainly this, tobacco is an offence, a serious offence to very many well behaved citizens; and now, the question is, have those who use it a right to indulge in its use to the utter annoyance and discomfiture of all the rest of mankind? Whether there is anything in the use of tobacco which makes men forget all the common proprieties of life or not, I pretend not to say; but one thing I do know, and that is, they smoke everywhere—on the high-way, on steamboats, on stage-coaches, on rail-cars, in ball-rooms, in private parlors, in the presence of ladies, in Churches, in Conference-rooms, on committees; and I am afraid, we shall hardly find a place this side of heaven where we shall not be annoyed with these disgusting exhibitions of self-indulgence—these terrible inflictions upon our olfactories, our stomachs, and our eyes.

Really, Mr. Editor, I am alarmed at these encroachments. Why, sir, if you will believe me, at our last Conference I had to sit in committee with men with cigars in their mouths; and I heard a dignified Christian minister say that he had, under similar circumstances, been sickened almost to vomiting by the filthy fumes from a Right Reverend father in the Church. That is a righteous law, in some cities, which forbids smoking in the streets and public places.

One other point; I want to put tobacco-smokers in possession of a small item of information, which I have no idea they possess, or if they do, never think of it—and that is, the offensive odor that attaches to the clothes and person of a man given to smoking. The fumes of tobacco are nothing compared to these. Why I can scent such a man twenty feet. Now, just imagine that you have to sit down by his side, or stand and let him talk to you; or, rather imagine that the victim is not yourself, but a fair lady, with delicate nerves and strong sensibilities. Such men have no idea of the terrible infliction. Why, I would risk my olfactories every time among a flock of filthy goats rather than expose them to such a mass. And now I solemnly protest, that while a man may have a right to smoke he has no right to make a skunk of himself; and, if men will smoke, let them do it in private; and then change their clothes before they come into decent company.

Anti.

FACTS ABOUT THE MISSISSIPPI.

From Hewson's new book on leveeing, we condense the following interesting facts:

The average fall of the Mississippi river, for the whole distance from the Gulf of Mexico to the confluence of the Ohio at Cairo, during low water, is very nearly three inches to the mile.

During a flood, the Mississippi rises at Cairo fifty feet; at Friar's Point, forty-two and a half feet; at New Orleans, twelve feet. The average fall per mile is, then, three and a half inches.

At Cairo the Mississippi is upwards of a mile wide; at New Orleans its width is but half a mile. This narrowing of the down stream is accompanied by a corresponding rapidity and deepening.

The observations of engineers have established the fact that inferior streams, running into a main river, neither widen nor raise it; they quicken the current and deepen the channel. The retention of flood water within the ordinary channel by levees, will have similar effects—the depth of the river will be increased, the velocity of the stream will be more rapid, but there will not be, as a direct consequence, any elevation of the level.

The Mississippi is shown, by the estimate of Sir C. Lyell, to carry earth below New Orleans to the amount, each year, of a hundred and thirty-seven millions of cubic yards.

As a consequence of the above, new land is continually forming at the mouth of the Mississippi. Mr. Rogers, in his report on the geology of North America, says that, as an example of the rate at which this formation is proceeding, the old Balize, erected at the month of the river about 1774, was, in 1834, two miles above it. There was not at that time the smallest appearance of the island on which, forty-two years after, Ulloa caused barracks to be raised for pilots, and now known as the new Balize. The rate of advance has been ninety-six feet a year. Leveeing is known, especially by the example of the Po, to forward the rate of this advance.

Every three inches of elevation of the water at New Orleans, represents an elevation at Cairo of twelve and a half inches. The rate of fall from New Orleans to the sea is about an inch and a half per mile; therefore, an advance of the month at a quicker rate, in consequence of leveeing, would give, judging by the facts in relation to the river Po, an advance, in a hundred years, of the mouth into the Gulf of Mexico, of four and a third miles. This would cause an additional elevation of six and a half inches to the flood level at New Orleans, of twenty-three inches at Friar's Point, and of twenty-seven inches at Cairo.

The elevation of the surface of the bed of river from mud upwards, when visited by future generations, will call up reminiscences, the interest of which will be as much deeper than that connected with the reminiscences of the great men you have mentioned, as theirs are superior to those of your coachman." Placing his hand upon my shoulder, he said, "That is rather a partial and friendly sort of a speech. But," said he, "I am not unaware that I have a posthumous fame to live. I am not so modest as to doubt that I have a reputation and fame which will live after me; but it has been hardly earned. Let me say to you, my friend, that politics is a hard road. Keep out of it. I have succeeded, but if I had my life to live over again, I should pursue my profession and be more at peace. Those public acts of my life that have been the most sincere and honest, and the most for the honor and good of the country, have been those which have been most traduced. Political life is a hard one. Sell your iron, my friend. Get an honest living, support your family, and let politics alone." "I have had," said he, "many pleasant reminiscences connected with politics. If it were not so, a man could never live. If I were not conscious of having received the support of the intelligent portion of my fellow citizens, I should sink under it. I know that a large portion of the people of the United States appreciate my labors; but," said he, "it is a hard road, keep clear of it, sell your iron and let politics alone." He then spoke

THE THREE SENATORS.

Vice President [illegible], in the chair, the Senate, on [illegible] upon the [illegible] of [illegible] taking leave of the Senate Chamber, there being the following [illegible] of the three great men whose names, in a pre-eminent degree, are associated with the recollections of the place:

"Hereafter, the American and the stranger, as they wander through the Capitol, will turn with instinctive reverence to view the spot on which so many and great materials have accumulated for history. They will recall the images of the great and the good, whose renown is the common property of the Union; and chiefly, perhaps, they will linger around the seats once occupied by the *Mighty Three*, whose names and fame—associated in life—death has not been able to sever; illustrious men, who in their generation, sometimes divided, sometimes led, and sometimes resisted, public opinion—for they were of that higher class of statesmen who seek the right and follow their convictions.

"There sat Calhoun, *the* Senator—inflexible, austere, oppressed, but not overwhelmed, by his deep sense of the importance of his public functions—seeking the truth, then fearlessly following it; a man whose unsparing intellect compelled all his emotions to harmonise with the deductions of his rigorous logic, and whose noble countenance habitually wore the expression of one engaged in the performance of high public duties.

"This was Webster's seat. He, too, was every inch a Senator. Conscious of his own vast powers, he reposed with confidence on himself, and scorning the contrivances of smaller men, he stood among his peers all the greater for the simple dignity of his senatorial demeanor. Type of his Northern home, he rises before the imagination in the grand and granite outline of his form and intellect, like a great New England rock, repelling a New England wave. As a writer, his productions will be cherished by statesmen and scholars while the English tongue is spoken. As a senatorial orator his great efforts are historically associated with this chamber, whose very air seems yet to vibrate beneath the strokes of his deep tones and his weighty words.

"On the outer circle sat Henry Clay, with his impetuous and ardent nature untamed by age, and exhibiting the same vehement patriotism and passionate eloquence that, of yore, electrified the House of Representatives and the country. His extraordinary personal endowments, his courage—all his noble qualities, invested him with an individuality and a charm of character which, in any age, would have made him a favorite of history. He loved his country above all earthly objects. He loved liberty in all countries. Illustrious man!—orator, patriot, philanthropist—whose light, at its meridian, was seen and felt in the remotest parts of the civilized world; and whose declining sun, as it hastened down the West, threw back its level beams in hues of mellowed splendor to illuminate and to cheer the land he loved and served so well."

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

"CIRCUIT RIDING."

Mr. Editor: He who said, "the world is my parish," really meant, if actions speak louder than words, that it was his *Circuit*; and, in his long and eventful life, hardly failed to go around as much of it as lay in the bounds of the British Empire, once a year at least.

Dr. Adam Clarke, in a ministry of fifty years, was never any thing better nor worse than a *Circuit Rider*; and I suppose the same is true of Benson, Watson, Bunting and Newton, of the Wesleyan Conference; and true also of Asbury and McKendree, both famous on this side the water.

And what of all this? Verily, nothing more needless than a rebuke upon the foolish vanity of some people, who turn up their noses at "Circuit Riders;" and, consequently, some of our devoted *Itinerants* are in the horrors at the idea of riding a Circuit!

This being so, we may profitably inquire, why has this "fine gold become dim?" Or, in other words, why has this original feature of our Itinerancy lost caste among its own friends? To say, it is pride, is to accuse the brethren of a great sin, which would be unkind; and, to say it is selfishness or a love of ease and self-indulgence, would not be much of an improvement. And, yet if the fact exists, that some men have entered the Conferences, pledging and promising to go willingly, of a glad mind, to such work as the Bishop may select, nevertheless, having a mental reservation—"*Circuits* and Colored Missions" excepted—there must be a *cause*, and that cause is either in the man or in the Circuits, or, in both. Of the cause why, in the man, I will say no more; but, for the benefit of the Circuits, I have a word. Dear brethren and sisters of the circuits, did it never occur to you that your *preacher*—your *pastor*—must feel badly, when he contrasts his condition with that of his brother preacher, filling a neighboring *Station*. See, there he is in a good *parsonage* well furnished—a salary, adequate to all reasonable demands—with plenty of books and leisure to read them; while your *preacher* is in some *shanty* and on a small allowance, doled out complainingly. And your minister, to serve you, must encounter all roads and weather; find a book, and time to read it when he can. Look at it, and answer, if a preacher is allowed to express a preference, would not all say, give me a station, Mr. Bishop, if you please?

What, then, is the conclusion of the whole matter? Simply this, that if the Circuits provided as well for their pastors as the Stations do, there are reasons—not given in this writing—why multitudes of our most distinguished men would say, "give me a Circuit."

Have the Circuits the ability to do so? Generally, from two to five times the *numerical* and *financial* ability!! What, then, is the matter?—Ah! Echo says, what?

Well, Mr. Editor, I set down to tell you something about my Circuit, that is to say, it is large in membership, appointments and territorial extent; and, I guess, the brethren annually make ten thousand bags of Cotton. I have been around once, preached wherever there were as many as half a dozen or more, and either read the Rules or held Class—and we enjoyed some union with God.

I am in pretty good spirits, and the people seem to be—the end is not yet. We all hope for the best.

Nor have I forgotten our periodicals. I carry specimen numbers of most of our *Advocates*, the *Quarterly* and the *Home Circle*. The result, so far, is as follows, in the way of getting subscribers:—*Quarterly*, none; *Home Circle*, five; *New Orleans Advocate*, four; *Charleston do.* three; *Nashville do.* two.

I have done my best; but you must know that there have been good men in the field before me, and of course the material is pretty well used up. Still on the alert, however—hope to find more.

And now, Mr. Editor, having perpetrated this homily, for the benefit of your readers, on Circuits especially, and proud preachers particularly, if such there be, I hope you will exhort after me, and extend the discourse; and, that it may have full force and effect, do not hint my name or locality. As ever, in earnest to do good, and good only, I remain, your friend and Brother.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

HOMER AND HOUMA.

Mr. Editor: Under this heading I wish to say that Homer and Houma are both little towns or villages, in the State of Louisiana. And though they are spelled differently and are situated, the one in the Southern and the other in the Northern extreme of the State, they are often pronounced in the same way, and too often blended in the notice of one and the same place.

Homer, as most of us know, is the name of a celebrated Grecian poet. But Houma is an Indian word, used among the Choctaws to denote a particular color

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Terms—$2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1859.

TO THE NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY.

Be it known to MINISTERS that the Louisiana Conference appointed the following Executive, to-wit:

Resolved, That the Publishing Agent be informed that the Trustees of the New Orleans Depository of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, have purchased a large and convenient Depository building; and, that they hold the same for use of the Publishing Agent, and that he be requested to use the same, and establish therein a permanent agency for the sale of all the books published by the Southern Church:"

Which was forwarded to the Agent at Nashville. He replies to the resolution, that it is his intention to carry out the original design in the establishment of the New Orleans Depository.

Of the whole amount originally subscribed for the purchase of a house for the Advocate, and Depository, in this city, some nine or ten thousand dollars have been realized; and the Trustees wait upon the prompt payment of notes already in hand and due, to close up the contract into which they had entered.

J. B. WALKER, PRESIDENT.

METHODISM IN ALABAMA.

MINUTES OF THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE, held in Marion, Ala., Nov. 24—Dec. 2, 1858. We notice a few of the most important items to be derived from this carefully prepared record, which has been politely sent us by the time-honored and efficient Secretary of the Alabama Conference, Rev. T. W. Dorman, D. D.

There are now in connection with the Conference, as members and probationers, two hundred and fifteen ministers and preachers. Their names are all recorded in a separate list in the Minutes, divided into elders, deacons, preachers of the second year, and preachers of first year. The last embraces those received on trial at the last session, twenty in number—a very large class, though not equal to the famous class of 1852-3, which numbered thirty-two. Thirteen are superannuated. Twenty-eight places are left to be supplied by local preachers, which, if the supplies are obtained, will make two hundred and forty-three pastors in the care of souls in the bounds of the Conference. Should each preacher, in his field, exert all the ability God has given him, in behalf of every interest of the Church and cause of God, and have the divine blessing—which all may have—what an aggregate of results would appear at the next session. May God inspire each one with this thought, and inspire every Methodist preacher, every where, with the same thought! There were fifteen itinerant deacons ordained, and thirteen local—twenty-eight in all. There were thirteen itinerant elders ordained, and two local—fifteen in all.

The amount of Missionary money collected during the past year, was $33,719,68. The largest amount, we believe, ever collected in any annual Conference of the Methodist Church. Their success in this is largely attributable to the systematic manner in which they work. At the Conference anniversary they resolve, by vote, to raise a given amount during the ensuing year. This is then apportioned out to the several Presiding Elders' Districts, according to their estimated ability, and then the amount for each district is assessed to each station, circuit, mission, in its bounds. Each Presiding Elder, of course, is watchful that his District do not fall in the discharge of the duty assigned it—so is each pastor of a charge. At the end of the year, at the anniversary meeting, the Treasurer reads a carefully prepared report—we published the last one lately—in which each District is called in order, the original apportionment, the amount raised, and the deficit or surplus, all stated. Then comes the amounts from stations, circuits, and missions, in detail, and the assessment, amount raised, deficit or surplus the highest and lowest of each are stated. There is great desire, of course, to be highest, and considerable struggle not to be lowest. The Treasurer's report, by Rev. R. J. Hamill, has much to do in the training of the Conference in this regard. Then comes the Secretarys' report, in which, first of all, we have the name, condition, and prospects of each mission in the Conference, in order. This is but introductory, each year, to those masterly missionary essays of Dr. Summers, which are more popular than speeches, have done honor to the Conference throughout the Methodist connection in the United States, and would do no discredit to the name of Dr. John Harris of England. The amount which the Conference has resolved to raise during the present year is $35,000. They can easily make it $40,000, and we hope they will.

"The amount necessary for the superannuated preachers, and the widows and orphans of preachers, and to make up the deficiencies of those who have not obtained their regular allowance," was $12,063,84. The amount raised to meet these claims was $6,905,15; leaving a deficiency of $5,175,69. They have a Joint Board of Finance, which, at the Conference, estimates the amount necessary to be raised for these purposes during the ensuing year, and it is likewise apportioned to the Districts, and also to each charge in each District, and the amount for a charge goes into the assessment of the stewards. Thus they endeavor to avoid the Conference collection, as it is called. The plan is a good one, but the Louisiana plan, of each preacher paying a fixed per cent on his receipts, is infinitely better. The proof is, that this comparatively new Conference has, by this plan, been enabled to do what the old ones have not done—pay the claimants their full allowance. The assessment for this year, for this purpose, in the Alabama Conference, is $6,8,50. We suppose they have, by more rigid construction, lessened the number and amount of claims.

We were sorry to hear, at the Conference, of undue claims. Such things should be unknown. Indeed, a preacher should train himself from the time of his entrance into the Conference, to do his work, obtain his support, and never depend for a dollar upon Conference funds. A preacher should gradually and imperceptibly be led to give up *principle* in reference to these claims, he is about as pitiable a moral bankrupt as can be imagined. There are many cases of providential affliction and embarrassment, and these should be just claims upon Conference funds, and it is an honor and blessing for it thus to feed God's servants and its worn-out or afflicted benefactors. The [illegible] always ready, with the [illegible] cases. But an unjust claim! Think of it! To pay everything "out of course."

The Conference also has in it a "Preachers' Aid Society," with a capital of over $12,000, always well invested, the interest of which is appropriated annually to necessitous cases, according to the judgment of the Directors. It is a noble provision against those sad sufferings which, in some Conferences, shake the faith and integrity of the itinerancy. Let it be remembered that Rev. O. R. Bird, Auburn, Alabama, is Treasurer, and Alabama Methodists may increase the fund by remitting to him.

The Conference has a "Ministerial Education Society," the object of which is to provide for the board and tuition of young men who intend to enter the itinerant ministry, but who are not able to educate themselves. They have now ten promising young men at school under the care of their Executive Committee. This is one of the most important enterprises ever initiated by a [illegible]. Every Methodist in the Alabama Conference who is able, should, in the beginning of the year send a contribution to the Treasurer, Rev. T. W. [illegible], Marion, Alabama.

We have not room, at present, to say more. The Southern University at Greensboro, the East Alabama Male College at Auburn, and the Female Institutions of the Conference, have already been spoken of fully, and will be again. We propose other remarks hereafter upon the Minutes.

WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT.

THE Salem, Mass., *Register* says: We have heard that the accident which deprived Prescott of the use of one eye, and subsequently so impaired the power of vision in the other, was occasioned by a blow from a crust of bread thrown across the room by a fellow student in Commons Hall, near the close of his college career. This seeming calamity changed the whole current of his life, which he intended to devote to legal pursuits, and finally led him into that brilliant career as a historian, in which he has achieved a world-renowned honor for himself and his country.

His grandfather was General Prescott, of Revolutionary fame, who commanded at Bunker Hill. Another member of his family was high in command in the British navy at the same battle. The swords of both of these officers were suspended crosswise in the historian's library, a fact which Thackeray notices in the "Virginians," as follows:

On the library wall of one of the most famous writers of America there hang two crossed swords, which his relatives wore in the great War of Independence. The one sword was gallantly drawn in the service of the King; the other was the weapon of a brave and honored republican soldier. The possessor of the harmless trophy, has earned for himself a name alike honored in his ancestor's country and his own, where genius such as his has always a peaceful welcome.

Mr. Prescott's father was eminent as a lawyer and a judge. The family removing to Boston when Mr. Prescott was eleven years old, he was placed under the charge of the late Dr. Gardiner of the Trinity Church. He was among the earliest of American authors who have achieved a European reputation within the last twenty-five years. For nearly twenty years he pursued his researches among the Spanish archives, procuring from Madrid copies of such manuscripts as he desired. Besides the great histories of Ferdinand and Isabella, the Conquest of Mexico, the Conquest of Peru, and the now incomplete Phillip II, Mr. Prescott published a volume of miscellany which added to his reputation. Of the work on which Mr. Prescott was engaged, Phillip II.—six volumes were designed, three of which have been published; part of the fourth is now written, and the other two will probably fall to the hands of some other masters of Spanish history to complete—but the touch of the great painter cannot but be missed and the line clearly defined where he finished and another began. Hon. George Bancroft, recently, before the New York Historical Society, made an eloquent address upon the life and character of Mr. Prescott, in the course of which he said:

His habits were methodically exact; retiring early and ever at the same hour, he rose early alike in Winter and in Summer at the appointed moment, rousing himself instantly, through in the soundest sleep, at the first note of his alarm bell; never giving indulgence to lassitude or delay. To the hours which he gave to his pursuits he adhered as scrupulously as possible, never lightly suffering them to be interfered with—now listening to his reader, now dictating what was to be written, now using his own eyes sparingly for reading, now writing by the aid of simple machinery devised for those who are in darkness, now passing time in thoughtfully revolving his great theme.

For this reason, at the period of his life when he rode much on horse-back—and he was an excellent and fearless rider—it was his choice and his habit to go out alone; and in his stated exercise on foot, you might be sure that, when by himself, his mind was shaping out work for the rest of the day. In this way, systematic in his mode of life, he proceeded onward and still onward, till the eyes of the world were turned with admiration on the genial scholar, who with placid calmness courageously trampled appalling difficulty under foot, and gained the first place among his countrymen as the historic instructor of mankind.

There is, says the *Independent*, something of sublimity as well as pathos in the thought of the difficulties which he surmounted in the arduous studies to which his life, from an early period, was devoted. Miltou composed his greatest poems in blindness; but his blindess did not overtake him till he had become renowned and had explored the whole range of what then was learning. But Prescott's "plague of darkness" kept company with him from his nineteenth year. Sometimes indeed the clond was lifted, and he could behold the face of nature and the more cheering face of human love, and could even enjoy again, in some sort, the silent company of books. But with what difficulty, even in his most favored years, could that one weak eye of his run over the dim pages, or decipher the antique manuscripts, in which the sonrces of history are found! Milton's blindness—

"The drop serene
That quenched his visual orbs,"

may have been painless, being only a gradnal paralysis of the optio nerves. But who, for all the honors that wreathed the head of the historian with their laurels, would willingly endnre the pain which for more than forty years was part of Prescott's infirmity, and under which he performed his chosen tasks with a higher sort of heroism than that which faced the British volleys at Bunker Hill!

Prescott's first work, the "History of Ferdinand and Isabella," was published in 1838. It was followed by the "Conquest of Mexico" in 1843, and the "Conquest of Peru" in 1847. Translations of these works, and nnmerous editions, have appeared not only in the Spanish language, but in the Italian and the German. Other of our American historians may have more of the faculty of philosophic generalisation and of philosophic insight into the remotest causes and tendencies of events, and more, perhaps, of poetic glow and vividness in description; hnt no other is more distinguished by classic simplicity of diction and narration, or more free from mannerisms and appearances of affectation in style, or has attained so high a mark of ecumenical celebrity.

NOBLE TESTIMONIAL TO A NOBLE MAN.

REV. Nathan Bangs D. D., now a very old man, who has been fifty-eight years in the itinerant ministry, and is well known and much venerated by all Methodists, European and American, was visited by a surprise party of three hundred, led by Bishop Janes and lady, Rev. Dr. McClintock, Rev. T. Carlton and presented with a "*loaded cane*"—loaded with two thousand dollars—as a testimonial of their appreciation of his worth.

Bishop Janes made a most impressive address to the veteran of the Cross, sitting in the front parlor, truly surprised at the unexpected call of such a host of friends. The Bishop touched on the leading points in the career of this eminent servant of the Church—his early labors in Canada, his ministerial work in by-gone days in the East, his long to be remembered contests with Calvinism. The Bishop well recollected the text of a sermon delivered by the Doctor, to which the speaker listened when young, in his native town. The Docter's services as Book Agent, editor of the Christian Advocate, and as an author, were felicitously dwelt npon, the Bishop remarking that in his episcopal visitations, from Maine to Texas, he found Dr. Bangs' books in nearly every Methodist library. The speaker alluded to the great age attained by the worthy subject of the evening's gathering, its serenity, and the many blessings with which Providence surrounded it. Dr. Bangs was an exception to a peculiar characteristic of old men; they frequently were the fault-finders with progress, dwelling on the good days that were gone. Not so with the addressed; he favored progress. A head white with the snows of many winters, but a young heart, were Dr. Bangs'.

REV. DR. CHAS. TAYLOR, Sunday School Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will preach at the McGhee Church next Sunday morning, deliver an address to the children and their friends at the same place at 4 o'clock, P. M., and preach at Felicity-street Church in the evening.

THE PERPETUITY OF THE ITINERANT SYSTEM.

It [illegible] urged by the opponents of Meth[illegible]rant system was not adapted to the [illegible]oral work where Churches are already [illegible] admit its efficiency as a pioneer system. [illegible] this acknowledgement. Bnt now, it is said, its work is done; and the Church that retains this, as a peculiar [illegible] must decline. From this sentiment I differ, and believe, that every element of success that pertains to it as an evangelist, pertains to it as a pastor. There are circumstances connected with it, in its evangelising operations, incompatible it may be with more especial pastoral dntles. Bnt when the cause for these circumstances ceases of course thoy will cease, without effecting in the least the vitality of our system.

To retain large circuits and week-day preaching, and neglect pastoral visiting, where we have large and wealthy congregations, singly capable of supporting a pastor and family, and other denominations have Sabbath preaching and visiting pastors, is, to say the least of it, to invite the downfall of Methodism in such places. Bnt we have seen in a former article, that these things—large circuits, long rides, week-day preaching and neglect of pastoral visiting—are not essential peculiarities of this system. By no means. There was a time when these were—there may yet be places where they are—proper. But when the condition of things is so changed as to require the labors of a preacher to a single congregation, and the devotion of his week-days to visiting, the essential principles of this system are not in the least infracted by such an arrangement. And every element of humanity and of grace that contributes to its success as a pastor—the diversity of talent—the entire devotion to the work, the relief from the embarrassments of former errors, the zeal and activity inspired by new associations—all conspire to give success to this system, in its pastoral no less than in its evangelizing relation. Let us not force upon it under all circumstances what appertains to it only under peculiar circumstances. Let us retain and guard its essential principles with unslumbering care. And when the great duty of our ministry becomes pastoral, let us still reap the benefits of this important element of success. ANNOTATOR.

Smithville, Mississippi, Jan., 1858.

JOHN C. CALHOUN AND RICH. K. CRALLE.

Some person calling himself Richard K. Cralle, without sufficient personal merit or force of character to get his name, to his satisfaction, before the country in a virtuous and honorable way, has recently undertaken the enterprise of making himself notorious by acting the part of Nero toward the colossal temple of the memory of John C. Calhoun. In a letter published in the *Richmond Examiner*, professedly designed to set the public right with regard to the religious views of the great South Carolinian, he has exhibited himself (and Mr. Calhoun too, if this man Cralle were entitled to the confidence of the pnblic,) as the most pitiable and disgusting specimen of coarse irreligion, anti-christian hate, and crude, bald infidelity that has challenged our attention in many a month.

Were it not that he presumes to associate his henceforth unenviable name with that of Mr. Calhoun, and assumes to represent that great statesman as the most piteously drivelling Tom Paiulte we have ever seen described, it would not be fit to mention him, in this connection, in these columns. But it is not to be allowed that he should, after Mr. Calhoun's death, sacrilegiously use his great name as the rallying-cry of a miserable infidel opposition to the Christian religion. Mr. Calhoun, we are sorry to say, was not a Christian; hut we are certain that he was neither a fool, nor a vulgar, coarse-monthed infidel. Whatever his religions opinions, he was a gentleman of the highest tone and most refined character; and his reverence for the Bible, and his respect for the Christian religion and Church, were manifest throughout his whole life. But this man Cralle represents him as follows:

He was never connected with, or (to use the vulgar phraseology,) "belonged" to any of the denominations of the so-called *Christian Church*. His understanding was too exalted, too clear and truthfully trained to yield a blind obedience to the miserable dogmas of the prevaleut popular creeds. He looked to his Maker, and not to weak, and perheps, wicked men for his faith. Nor did he trust the mighty interests of the future to the preposterous, yet pleasant inventions of councils, conventions, and other religious caucuses. He thought for himself—determined for himself—acted for himself; and doubtless never dreamed—in life or in death—of shunning responsibility, by seeking shelter behind any mental intercessor. He certainly never confided in the salvatory virtues of Priests' prayers purchased at two cents a piece—nor on the imputed righteousness of his Lord and Master—in itself, infinite—nor on original election and predestination to heaven—nor on "justification by faith only"—the most awful delusion that ever took possession of the human mind—nor on "irresistible grace," and the final perseverance of the Saints, viz: *ourselves*—that sweet, yet deadly morsel in the mouth of sinners—nor yet in the moral invulnerability resulting from being *soused*, heels over head, in a horse-pond, somewhat after the manner adopted by the mother of Paris, the pest of Troy. To all these inventions—inventions that have sowed iniquity broadcast throughout the Christian orb—he bowed in silence; but his head and his heart were far from them.

And yet this man *Cralle*, it is said, is to write the Life of John C. Calhoun! May the honor of the country, and the self-respect of South Carolina forbid it! If he should, we suggest that Theodore Parker be employed to write an introdnction to it, and that it be dedicated to the memory of Tom Paine. No work of the kind would be more desirable, if properly written, than the Life of John C. Calhoun; hut, under the proposed auspices, it is certain to be a failure.

NEW ORLEANS ORPHAN'S HOME.

FROM all the information we can gather, we are led to believe that the Orphan's Home, in the Fourth District, Corner of Constance and Seventh streets, is one of the most worthy charities of this city. It had its origin in the necessities and distresses occasioned by the epidemic of 1853, and has now been in operation for five years. It is entirely nnder the management of ladies—the Board of Managers meeting once a week. A Matron, with assistants and nurses, conducts the institution nnder the control of the Managers. The building is large and commodious, having spacious and pleasant garden and grounds attached, and every thing is kept in perfect order. Between one hundred and fifty and two hnndred children are in the "Home," upon an average. The amount of distress relieved in this way is incalculable. Poor little innocents, diseased and well, with or without parents, outcasts from birth, have here a home, and mothers, and friends. The State has appropriated, annually, from $2000 to $3000—a most niggardly amount for such a praise-worthy work. While the Romanists can get almost any amount from the State, for charity, and then appropriate it to Church-building, let private liberality pour into the well-managed treasury of the Orphan's Home.

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE, Va., the oldest in America except Harvard, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the ninth of February. In 1692 a charter was obtained from England, through the agency of the Rev. James Blair, and the assistance of Lord Nicholson, then Lieutenant Governor of the Colony. The Institution took its name from the Royal Grantor, who appropriated funds, land, and ordered a revenue on tobacco for its support. The buildings were erected with all possible dispatch, (the bricks coming from England,) and the Rev. James Blair became its President. The building was 156 feet front, four stories high, and insured for $22,000. The library contained about 20,000 volumes.

THE MEETING OF THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE of the *New Orleans Christian Advocate*, it will be remembered, is on Wednesday the 9th of March.

A NICE QUESTION.

THE *Presbyterian* and *Independent* are discussing the nice question, whether there is more incongruity in the doctrine that the atonement was general, hut the application was limited by Decree, or the doctrine that the atonement was limited, hut the offer of salvation general. The *Independent* thinks it absurd to teach that Christ did not die for all, if he is to be preached to all. The *Presbyterian* thinks that this is not absured at all, hut is puzzled to understand how any reasonable beiug can believe that Christ died for all, hut that the benefit of his death is limited hy a decree of special application. We are perfectly neutral in this conflict between our Calvinistic friends, inasmnch as a Decree has so limited our faculties, that we can comprehend neither the one doctrine nor the other. We can understand, however, says the Baltimore *Advocate*, that

"He breaks the power of cancelled sin,
He sets prisoners free;
His blood can make the foulest clean,
His blood availed for me."

There is not a man who hears the Gospel, who does not know that he can avail himself of its offers if he will—that if he remains a sinner it is because he chooses to remain so. This consciousness is so instinctive to the nnderstanding, that it is not hlinded hy any amount of metaphysical fog. Let a man theoretically believe what schemes of theology he may, he does not get rid of the inward sense that he is a man—a being of independent will to choose good or evil—and that God has secured for him a good whinh he may choose.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST SINGING.

THE *Richmond Advocate* says: We have long entertained the belief, that the mode of interlining our hymns in public worship, is the best that can be adopted. No one can estimate the effect of this method. Hundreds hear the words nnnounced, catch the spirit and doctrine of them, and all can then unite in the praise: So the Wesleys did. Thousands had no hymn-book, and the preacher answered in the place. Thus, Chas. Wesley put every doctrine of the Bible, practical and experimental, in sweet, poetical measure, and the multitude learned the Gospel while they sung, and learning, they took fire, and sung "with the spirit and the understanding." Probably Charles Wesley's hymns have done more, in this, than John Wesley's preaching, to advance Methodism in England and America."

We fully agree with the *Richmond Advocate*, and we are grieved to see this time-honored practice going out of fashion. We know that the music is impaired hy the interruption of lining, but we cannot afford to lose the advantage of teaching our hymns to our people for this. Our doctrines learned in our hymns and preserved in them, immutably—our hymns are the creed the catechism of our people. [*Baltimore Advocate.*

PROGRESS OF PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.

At the last quarterly meeting of the French branch of the Evangelical Alliance, which was held at Paris on November 8, and largely attended, it was stated by Mr. Mettelat, a Lutheran pastor, that in a village near Paris where two years ago no more than fifty Protestants could be found, now a flourishing Protestant school exists with several hundred children. M. Dez, a Baptist clergyman, spoke of the success of the Baptists. Their labors, which are almost exclusively confined to the Roman Catholic population, have been so blessed that during the last fifteen years they have made more than 400 converts, and even three of their pastors are converts from the Catholic Church. According to the *Almanac Protestant for* 1859, the nnmber of Baptist clergymen amounts to six, and the number of Chnrches to ten, besides a large nnmber of stations. The progress of the Methodists is still greater. They count at present 152 Chapels, or places of worship, 29 ministers, 6 colporteurs, 72 local preachers, 1446 members, 65 on trial, 4 week schools, 41 Sunday schools. 203 teachers, 1891 pupils in the Sundsy schools.

THE NEW CONTROVERSY.

Brethren who wish us to admit the discussion of Rev. Mr. Mercein's views of infant regeneration, says the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, must excuse us for several reasons:

First: There would be no limit to the controversy.

Second: Our theology, as a Church, is sufficiently definite and settled on the questlon. We hold it expedient to notice deviations from that theology, but not to admit opposition to it. We allow free discussion, as freely as any paper in the land, on all practical, open questions, hut certainly do not include opposition to our settled theory.

Third: Our readers do not, we are sure, wish the paper crammed with such discussions.

Fourth: We do not think newspapers the proper organs for such elaborate controversies; they may do in quarterlies, pamphlets, or books, but they are not the material for weekly sheets.

EDITORIAL MANIFESTO.

The Bible, read without comments, will always lead honest and unbiassed converts into the water, after the example of Christ.—*Texas Baptist.*

How did it happen that, from the beginning, before there were any "comments," the whole body of converts, honest and unbiassed, of course, did not go "into the water?" Who is it that assumes that the great majority of the converts to the faith of Jesus Christ, from the beginning of the Christian Church nntil now, have been *biassed* and *dishonest?* "Judge not that ye be not judged; for with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged; and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again." According to Christ's own rule, the necessary judgment to be measured ont to the editor of the Texas *Baptist* is precisely what he impliedly asserts of those who do not go "into the water." Dogmatic bigotry is philosophically and necessarily the same every where, and in all ages, whether in the Romish Church, or elsewhere.

RANDALL'S LIFE OF JEFFERSON.

WE have received from Derby and Jackson a copy of the above work, in three large and elegant volumes. The life of Jefferson is next in importance and worth to that of Washington. And from all we can learn, Dr. Randall has done for him what Irving has done for Washington. Not having had time, hitherto, to read it thoroughly, we qnote from the *Delta*.

We are pleased to learn that this valuable book is receiving the favor among our people which it deserves. Every citizen of our State, which was brought into the confederacy by the admirable statesmanship of Thomas Jefferson, ought to regard it a duty to add this valuable work to his library. He will find no other disposition which he can make of the small sum asked for it, that will so amply repay him. He will find a most elegant, graphic, faithful and vigorous sketch of this great man—the author of the Declaration of Independence, and of the great Republican doctrines that lie at the base of our Government. It is interesting, too, for the admirable pictures it gives of some of the most interesting scenes and characters in the early days of the Republic—of the domestic and social life of those times, of the patriotism, heroism and virtne of 1770. Mr. Jefferson, who experienced more than his share of the contumely which attend conspicious place and services, has never had full justice done his private virtues, until Mr. Randall undertook the task. His pride would never suffer him to stoop to the vindication of his character from even the grossest imputations; and even many vile slanders which political rivalry and malice hetched against him, have long had currency.

Mr. Randall disposes of these very summarily, and shows the great statesman and philosopher in his true character, as no less faithful and estimable in all his private and social relations, than great and brilliant in statesmanship and letters. Those who desire to be satisfied on these points, who wish to see a great man most faithfully and interestingly photographed, should not delay to procure a copy of Mr. Randall's [illegible]. They will find it the best reading of the day.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY.

Our Alabama readers, particularly, will be interested in the letter of Dr. Hamilton below, giving reliable information that Dr. Wightman accepts the Presidency of the Southern University at Greensboro. The Conference and the Trustees have determined, from the beginning, that nothing connected with the institution should be of an inferior character; and this principle they have carried out in the selection of their President. Dr. Wightman will be welcomed to Alabama by all classes, and with enthusiasm. We trust that both President and University may prosper abundantly.

MR. EDITOR: It will afford all the friends of the Southern University pleasure to learn that Dr. WIGHTMAN definitively accepts the presidency of that Institution, and will (D. V.) be in Greensboro, ready for service, by the first of October next. And, as he will be assisted by able Professors in the different departments, our friends every where may prepare to send on students. It is intended that they shall enjoy opportunities for improvement not inferior to those furnished by any institution in the South, or the country. We trust that the University will open with a number of students worthy of the noble efforts which have been made to furnish a high order of education.

February 8, 1859. J. HAMILTON.

MORE ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES TO CHINA.—M. Perny, a French missionary to China, is at present traveling in France, in order to induce some of the monastic order to increase the missionary band in China. Two orders, which have hitherto not sent out foreign missionaries, have already responded to this appeal, and are fitting out several of their members for the departure to China. The one is the *Societe des Freres de Marie*, founded in the present century at Bordeaux, by M. Chaminad; the other is a female order, called *Scurs de la Providence*, (Sisters of Providence,) whose principal house is at Gap. The *Univers* remarks that the nuns sent out by the latter society will be the first female missionaries of France who penetrate into the interior of China.

FAIRBANKS PLATFORM SCALES, advertised in another column, are undoubtedly the best in the United States. They have that reputation, at least. One of the proprietors resides in New Orleans, and therefore the purchaser loses nothing in commissions to Agents. Sales of the scales amounting to about a million of dollars were made last year.

WANT OF ROOM necessitates delay of notice of the Minutes of the Louisiana Conference until next week. Many communications are delayed from the same cause.

SOUTHERN PUBLISHING INTEREST.

Since our Conference action, our agents, Drs. Hamilton and Neely, have spent part of their time here in the presentation of the claims of endowing the publishing house at Nashville, and in establishing our Conference Depository. Since the subject has been discussed and understood, there is a deep and widening interest felt by the Church and citizens generally. Subscriptions, amounting to between $25,000 and $30,000 in all have been received; and the balance of the Conference yet unoccupied. Many here, not members of our Church, took stock. At least forty shares have and will be taken by them. The one hundred thousand dollars proposed to be raised by our Conference will be done with ease, and no mistake. Our people here would double the amount if necessary.

Why, I would ask, should there be misgivings by any as to the importance or success of an enterprise that promises so much to the Church and the South? Is it less important to have a religious literature in unison with Southern sympathies than to have a Southern ministry, by which we are protected from insult and injury? I hold that true Southern men will not estimate by dollars and cents a work so important to our peace and prosperity. The South has the heart and the money, and by the grace of God, she can—yes, will—place herself above the position of menials in this glorious work. Alabama is true to herself in all that ennobles and adorns Southern character. The time was, that our people had to send their sons and daughters abroad, and many of them to the North, to be educated. That day has passed. In the last few years she has established and endowed a University and a Male and Female College, that will compare with any North or South, at a cost to the Church of over half a million of dollars. Yet her worth and moral power are increasing with every new enterprise.

I confess I was a little amused to hear of a distinguished minister, in a sister Conference, in a labored speech, opposing our Southern publishing enterprise, and who accounted for its having passed the Alabama Conference by outside pressure. I presume he alluded to a few laymen present, who asked the privilege of paying their money to this good work. If this is called outside pressure, let us have more of it in all our benevolent enterprises. This same Conference has been laboring by her agents for years to get an endowment of $50,000 for one of her Colleges, and to perfect this undertaking, two agents are put in the field this year. Since this effort commenced, Alabama has raised, at least, half a million for educational purposes. When I look from another stand point and see what has been done in the bounds of that Conference by the worldly enterprise of her citizens to develope her resources and enrich her people, and then turn to Alabama and see how little she has done in State development, I feel deeply humbled. So you see in a Conference abounding in wealth and with a large intelligent membership, it may be truly said, the children of this generation are wiser in their day than the children of light.

A brighter day is dawning on us, and if the whole South will unitedly do their part in perfecting the action of the late General Conference, we will have done a work for good unknown in our past history as a Church. The fears of the doubting should be given to the winds, and all unite to push forward to completion the work begun. Then future generations will rise up and call us blessed. HAYMAN.

Mobile, Ala.

THE BURNS CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.

The extraordinary honors that have been paid, during the past week, to the memory of Burns, while they have been noticeable in a historic point of view, says the *Independent*, are still more important in a Christian. There is reasonable ground of fear that the influence upon some minds will be disastrous, for there has mingled with the celebration one injustice, which is a wrong alike to the dead and the living. It is a perversion to rank Burns among the apostles of irreligion, and his life, properly read, is an emphatic commentary upon the supreme value of religion. He lived but ten years after he first went to Edinburgh, and died at the early age of thirty-seven, a victim to the drinking usages of society! Alas! for those cruel usages. The friends that gathered round him, embraced to betray him, welcomed him to the convivial board only to quench the light of his genius, and consign him to an early grave. Surely, at this day, after so many like examples have united Christians and philanthropists in the great temperance reformation, it was most unbecoming this commemoration to lit nigh the intoxicating bowl and sing peans to the destroyer of Burns! This convivial drinking is the stronghold of intemperance, as indeed it ever has been, for solitary drunkenness is rare, except as the first degenerates into it, when pride and honor are lost, and sensual appetite only survives. Nor has the destroyer ever invented a more conning and effective device. It has made hospitality and friendship do the work of deadliest enmity; it has hid the serpent amid flowers; it has made genius and wit, poetry and song, speed the work of madness and death; and this device has maintained itself from generation to generation, although every year the sons of genius and favorites of society have ascended this worse than funeral pyre, to burn in hotter flames and expire in wilder delirium. Shall this dangerous usage pass through our willing hands to our children, to repeat its holocausts to the Moloch of a false festivity? As if it were not enough for men to tempt one another, and make the tie of good fellowship the bond of death, woman, not sufficiently taught by her sister's wrongs, is still adding her ministry; the hand of beauty is putting to the young men's lips the flashing but deceiving cup! It is very much to be feared that the mistakes and excesses of some more aggressive friends of temperance, will embolden the retreating enemy, and that these destructive habits are reappearing under the sanction of fashion, and in the very sanctuary of Christian homes, and in forms the more deadly because of the temporary banishment.

But temperance is not the only lesson connected with the life of the Scottish poet. Burns was not one of those who have left no lines which "dying they would wish to blot." In a conversation held with a lady, when death, to her eye, was stamped upon his face, he lamented many things he had written, and regretted his inability to alter and amend.

BISHOP WHATCOAT.—Eliza Jinkins, a pioneer Methodist lady, writes to one of our Southern exchanges as follows about Bishop Whatcoat: "Of the earlier bishops, Whatcoat was in my mother's house a favorite. He filled their idea of John, the beloved disciple, and seemed ever to lean on the Saviour's breast. One sermon I have heard quoted from infancy, on, 'Thy Maker is thy husband.' A favorite song of his, which he often sung, and always with tears of rapture, was,

"How happy is the pilgrim's lot."

SWEDISH LUTHERAN CHURCHES.—The Swedish churches on the Delaware, in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, coming Anglicized before the Lutheran Church was able to supply them with English preachers, were taken into the Episcopal Church. A different fate undoubtedly awaits the Swedish churches of the North-west, who are already beginning to create their ministers in this country at Springfield, Ill. It is *nine years* since the first Swedish Lutheran Church was organized at Andover, Ill., by Pastor Ehljorn (new Scandinavian Professor at Springfield.) Now there are about thirty churches organized, of which ten are in Illinois, five in Minnesota, five in Indiana, and one in Pensylvania. These churches have fifteen pastors and missionaries laboring among them, and about seven young men preparing for the ministry. The number of their communicants is about 3000, and their character decidedly evangelical.

MISSIONARY MEETINGS.—The Rev. Dr. Durbin, corresponding secretary of the M. E. Missionary Society, has been holding missionary meetings in the Trinity and Green street Methodist Churches, in Philadelphia, with extraordinary success. Sermons were preached by eminent ministers and addresses made. The result was at Trinity a collection of $5000, constituting fifty patrons, five hundred dollars each; several life directorships of one hundred and fifty dollars each, and many life members. At Green street over $1000 were collected, and it is believed that future subscriptions will increase it to $1500.

LITERARY.

FUNERAL DISCOURSES ON DR. BUNTING.—A correspondent of *Zion's Herald* says, that in connection with the decease of Jabez Bunting, some surprise has been expressed that of all the funeral sermons delivered at the time, only one should have been published, the one by the Rev. Thos. Jackson. Another forthright since, however, Dr. F. J. Jobson, by the urgent request of his friends, sent forth from the press a most elaborate discourse, occupying about 140 pages, on his great departed friend, Dr. Bunting. The production is a perfect model of what a memorial should be. Methodism, indeed, has produced nothing like it. The nearest approach to it in Dr. Bunting's own discriminating sermonic eulogy on Richard Watson. Hereafter Hall on Ryland, Foster on Robert Hall, Pratt on Cecil, Bunting on Watsen, and Jobson on Bunting, must fill the same category.

HON. J. F. H. CLAIBORNE has a volume ready for the press entitled "The War Path of Sam Dale;" being the autobiography of one of the most prominent pertizans of his day.

We understand, says the Vicksburg *Sun*, that a new paper will be launched upon the broad sea of journalism, in this place very shortly, under the auspices of a talented member of the Catholic Church, the tenets of which it will advocate and expound.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN PRESS.—The press of Canada numbers 20 daily newspapers, 156 weekly, and 33 issued weekly and semi-weekly, making a total of 200. The papers of New Brunswick, Nove Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island, not included in the above, number 40 to 50, and are chiefly weekly publications.

A "Biographical Study on the Life and Works of Daniel Webster, the American orator," has been published in Russia by Professor Ketchenevsky, of the University of Kharkoff.

Mr. Tennyson's new poem of "King Arthur" is said to abound in lines and passages of uncommon beauty. It is shortly be published.

It is announced that the second volume of M. Guizot's Memoirs is in the press and will shortly appear.

It is stated that Mr. Forsyth, our late Minister to Mexico, and Roger Pryor, one of the editors of the Washington *States*, about to take charge of a new national Democratic journal which is soon to be started in New York city, with a capital of $100,000.

The Turkish Government has formed a commission at Constantinople to draw up a new Ottoman Dictionary.

BIOGRAPHY OF MR. CALHOUN.—It is understood that R. K. Cralle, Esq. of Lynchburg, Va., the confidential friend of John C. Calhoun while living and the editor of his works after his death, has in preparation an elaborate biography of the great statesmen.

THE FIRST COPY OF BURNS'S POEMS. — The first copy of Burns's Poems issued from the press was presented by the bard himself to Hugh Morton, who was his fellow ploughman on the farm of Lochlie. Burns handed the book to Morton while standing at the publisher's door in Kilmarnock, on the morning when the poems were ready to be issued. This interesting copy of the poet's works is now in the possession of Mr. John Morton, Riccarton, son of the above named, Hugh Morton. *Advertiser.*

The fourth and last volume of Hengstenberg's Christology (translated) has been published in Edinburg, and is received in this country. It will be recollected that an edition of the work, in its first form, was translated by Dr. Keith, of the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary, of Virginia, and published at Washington, D. C. This has long been out of print. The new edition is almost a new work.

The first volume of Professor Masson's Life and Times of Milton, has been published in London, and will soon appear from the press of Gould & Lincoln, of N. York. The *Athenæum* devotes several columns to a notice of this instalment of the Professor's work, and says it is full of interest, but thinks the author has erred in making his book so full and inclusive. This is an error, however, which we think readers will be ready to pardon.

OLDEST RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER.—The claim to this honor is set up for the *New York Observer* (1822)—the *Boston Recorder* (1816)—the *Weekly Recorder*, Chillicothe, Ohio, now *Banner and Advocate*, Pittsburgh, (1814)—the *Religious Remembrancer*, Philadelphia, (1813)—the *Herald of Gospel Liberty*, Portsmouth, New Hampshire (1808)—the *Christian History*, Boston, (1743.)

MR. JOHN L. MOTLEY is passing the winter at Rome. The first volume of his "History of the Dutch Republic" has been translated into French, and published at Brussels, where it has met with marked success.

THE HON. GEORGE P. MARSH, in a recent lecture on the English language, says that the English words found in use by good writers hardly fall short of 100,000. Each individual has but a small vocabulary of his own, however. Few scholars use as many as 10,000 English

NICHOL OF EDINBURGH, has in press a new edition of Spenser, which is priated with the glossary of modern English running side by side with the original work.

MASON BROTHERS have published the twelfth edition of Parton's "Life of Burr." Mr. Parton is now eagaged in writiag the Life and Times of Andrew Jackson," which that firm promise the public in the conrse of the ensuing summer.

T. B. ALDRICH, the charming poet, and whilom spicy editor of the New York Saturday Press, has retired from the editorial department of that journal. Henry Clapp, jnn., atill continnes the management, and is assisted in his laboro by Fitz-James O'Brien.

PERSONAL.

MILOSCH OBENOWITSCH, the new Prince-Elect of Servia, since the abdication of the reigning Prince, was born in 1780, the son of a poor farmer. The Servians revolted against the Turks early in the century; and young Milosch, remarkable for gigantic statnre and strength, became conspicuous amoag the insurgent troops. He was appointed to direct the defense of Belgravani, the siege of which villnge he sustained with credit. In 1815 he headed a second revolt, and became so noted and important that on the conclusion of a second peace he was created hereditary Prince of Servia, trihntary to the Porte. He reigned tyrannically, and in 1839 was forced to abdicate in favor of the present Prince just deposed. Since 1839 he has lived chiefly at Vienna, where, in the words of an Austrian journal, "his lofty stature, his Serrian costume, his passion for the theatres, and his judiciously distrihuted ducats have obtained for him a kind of popularity." He has been walled upon by a deputation of the Servian Senate, and consents to resume his former dignities. His son and heir-apparent is the husband of a noble and wealthy lady of Hangary.

VICTOR EMMANUEL II., the patriotic and heroic King of Sardinia, the head of the only liberal European government besides Great Brilian, and the hope of Italy, has made a speech at the opening of his Chambers which is felt throughout the civilized world. With much earnestness and feeling, and amid great applause, he said, among other things: The horizon in which the new year rises is not perfectly serone—nevertheless, you will resume your parliamentary labors with your accustomed alacrity. Relying upon the experience of the past, we shall meet the eventualities of the futuro with resolution. Our country, though small in extenl, has acquired credit in the councils of Europe. Because it is great with regard to the ideas it represents and the sympethy it inspires. Thi s condition is not free from danger, since, while we respect treaties, we are not insensible to the cry of grief which renches us from so many parts of Italy. Strong in concord, and confiding in our rights, we shall nwait the decrees of Divine Providence with prudence and resolution.

REV. W. MORLEY PUNSHON, the young, accomplished, and eloquent pulpit orator of the English Melhodists, has been prenching to amazing audiences in St. Jnmes' Hall, West London.

GEN. CASS, though nbie to nltend to his Department nud other duties, is snbject, it is said, to frequent attacks of unconscious ess which disable him for days; after this he goes about again apparently as well as nsual.

HON. CHARLES SUMNER is still in the South of France, and his health not much improved.

WASHINGTON AND FRANKLIN.—Mr. Everett's brilliant Franklin oration disclosed a new fact of great interest to Americnn antiquarians, that the Washington and Franklin families both had their origin in Northamptonshire, England, within thirty miles of each other, the former ranking with the aristocracy of the land, and the latter with its humble yeomanry.

REV. DR. CUNNINGHAM, of the Free Church of Scotland, Principal of the New College, in consequence of impaired health—having lost the sight of one eye—has been presented by his friends with the magnificent sum of $34,000, invested for himself and family, that he may, rest, travel, and recruit his health. A noble charity, truly. Let all the Churches take care of those who wear their lives ont in in their service.

FUNERAL OF W. H. PRESCOTT.—The funeral of W. H. Prescott took place on Monday, the 31st ult., at Chauncy-street Church, Boston, the Rev. Mr. Ellis officiating, and was attended by the Fellows of Harvard College, Massachusetts Historical Society, a large delegation of book-publishers, Gov. Hanks, and many members of the Legislature, both branches having adjourned at an early hour to attend the services.

PRINCE HADSFELDT, the Prussian Minister, died suddenly at Berlin on the 8th Jannary.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTER FORSYTH.—It is understood that Secretary Cass assured Mr. Forsyth, when he tendered his resignation as Minister to Mexico, that the Administration were perfectly satisfied with the course he (Mr. Forsyth) had pursued in the discharge of tis duties as our Minister to Mexico.

THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.—The names of the betrothed of his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon are as follows: Clotilde Marie Therese Louise. She is the daughter of Victor Emmanual King of Sardinia, Victor Emmanual II. and the Aarchduchess Adele of Austria.

THE REV. ARIEL ABBOT, D. D., the oldest gradnate of Harvard University, died on the 31st ult., at the residence of his grandson, the Rev. Samuel Abbot Smith, in West Cambridge, Mass., Dr. Abbot was In the 94th yenr of his age. He was born at Wilton, N. H., and graduated in 1787.

CAPT. DE SAISSEL, of the French navy, the new Governor of the French establishments in Oceanica, arrived at Papoti, capital of the Society talands, on the 17th of September last, in the Andromedo frigate, and the day after was officially installed in his nsw post.

PROF. HITCHCOCK.—A letter from Amherst, Mass., states that Professor Hitchcock, the distinguished geologist, who had been dangerously ill, was convalescent.

PAUL MORPHY, of New Orleans, the champion chess player of the world, is to receive new honors. The New York Chess Club has decided to dub him "Paul I.," and, in addition, to present him with a splendid set of chessmen in silver and gold, mounted upon a board, appropriate in cost and elegance. They will also atrika a gold medal for his acceptance; besides, they have negotiated with the American Watch Company, to prepare him an elaborato watch.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL OF PRUSSIA was expected at last advices, to present Prince Frederick William with their first pledge of mntual anection in a few days. A salute of 101 guns will announce to the Berliners the birth of an heir, but 48 guns only should the "little stranger" prove to be a princess. There is some talk of the Queen paying another visit to Berlin, before or at Easter next, in order to stand sponsor to the royal infant. Her Majesly's stay will not exceed ten days or a fortnight.

Since the above was in type, newa has been received of the birth of a Prince.

HON. A. H. STEPHENS in a letter to his friends, says a dispatch from Augusta (Ga.), positively refuses the Congressional nomination for another term.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE has received a letter fam Sir Culling Eardley, in regard to the Mortara case, in which the latter recommends an appeal to the Enperor of France, and gives reasons for the probable success of such an application.

HON. JAS. GUTHRIE of Kentucky is proposed for the next Presidency by the New Orleans *Delta*, and some other papers.

HON. HENRY W. HILLIARD, of Montgomery Ala., it is said, will be the Democratic nominee for Congress to succeed Mr. Dowdell.

REV. DR. THOMAS CURTIS, of South Carolina, perished in the burning of the steamer North Carolina. He was a Baptist minister, seventy two years of age.

REV. DR. EATON, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Gulveston, was recently attacked by a pet deer, knocked down, and his face so severely mangled by the animal's horns as to require surgical aid. tle came within an ace of loosing his life.

THE REV. D. MANLEY, one of the most distinguished divines of the BaptistChurch, has accepted the appointmaut of missionary for the State of Alabama. He will enter npon his duties towards the close of this coming Spring.

HON. L. Q. C. LAMAR.—The *Washington States*, in noticing the eulogies on the late T. L. Harris in the House, says: The feature in the tlouse proceedings was the eloquent tribute of Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi. By general consent, it is voted the most manly, graceful, lofty, and thrilling effort of its kind that has been pronounced here for years. This is the second appearance on the floor of the gifted young Mississippian during the session, and it is a high compliment to say, that in his latter performance he added greatly to the high reputation achieved by his first.

BARON VON GEROLT, the Prussian Minister, is, it is said, expected lo return immediately to Washington, though his leave of absence extended tilt June.

GEN. AVIZENA, who stood by (tarlhaldi, la the hatlva fought for Roman liberty, against both Austrians and French troops, and who was one of the Council of State, resides in New York, where he has married, and supports himself and family as a merchant. The General is a remerkably fine looking man, about six feet high, with large and bold yet regular features, with a prominent Roman nose, and high, full and noble forehead.

LORD MACAULAY announces his intention to relinquish public life, and to busy himself hereafter with his historical studies.

MR. AND MRS. ROBERT BROWNING are spending the Winter in Rome.

CHARLES LEVER, the novelist, has been appointed British Vice Consul at Spezzia.

M. RIGAULT.—It is stated in Paris that the proprietors of the Journal des Debats have settled the munificent pension of 6000 francs on the widow of M. Rigault, who died so suddenly a few days ago from over exertion of the brain.

MISS HARRIET LANE, the accomplished and beautiful niece of Mr. Buchenan, is shortly to be merried to Mr. Magraw, of Baltimore, brolher to the state Treasurer of Pennsylvania.

REV. R. M. MILNE has resigned the vicarage of Youlgrave, England, worth one thousand one hundred and forty pounds per year, in consequence of having arrived at the conviction that certain portions of the Book of Common Prayer are not in harmony with the Scriptures.

FREDERICA SCHILLER'S, the German poet, centennial anniversary will be celebrated in Germany next fall. Schiller was born at Marbach, in Wurtemburg, on the teath of November, 1759.

Several of our American bishops are Europeanizing: Bishop De Lancey is in London, M'Ilvaine in Paris, and Potter, at Cannes, in the south of France.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ALABAMA.

A railroad from Montgomery to Union Springs is projected. Subscriptions to carry the Mobile and Ohio railroad through amount to $250,000.

The ship Jeremiah Thompson, Captain Blake, cleared at Mobile on the 12th last., for Liverpool, with a cargo of 5100 bales of cotton.

We learn from the Troy *Bulletin*, that on Friday, Jan. 20th, the residence of Dr. J. L. Nixon, in that village, was struck by lightning, and the Doctor instantly killed.

MISSISSIPPI.

Col. Thomas M. Nash, of Coahama, died at Friar's Point, on the 11th ult.

Vicksburg, Feb. 14.—The following persons were elected Levee Commissioners for this State to-day: Mr. Rains, of De Soto county, Judge Hardeman, of Tunica county, Mr. Nelson of Tallahatchie, J. C. Field, of Bolivar, Mr. Southword, of Sunflower, Mr. Barksdale, of Yazoo, Col. Fall, of Washington, Mr. Barnard, of Issaquena, Mr. Alcorn, of Coahoma county. Panola county is not represented.

MICHIGAN.

The Special Committee of the Senate, have decided that they will not report in favor of granting the proyer that the word "white" be stricken from the clause of the Constitution which prescribes the qualification of voters. The Supreme Court rendered a decision some time since which was in accordance with the view taken by the Senate Committee.

There is a project before the Legislature, to bestow upon a woman of Saginaw county 320 acres of land as a bonaty for her giving birth to four healthy children at once.

TEXAS.

The number of vessels cleared ut Galveston since 1st January, has been 70, and the number entered 69—more than double the number for the same period last year, and more than for the whole of the first quarter of that year.

The ship Constitution cleared with 3180 bales cotton, for Queenstown and a market. The cargo is valued at $178,404 91, and all shipped to R. & D. G. Mills.

TENNESSEE.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says the net profits of this road for the six months ending 1st January last amounted in round numbers, to $444,000.

Memphis Tobocco Trade.—The Memphis Appeal looks forward to a large share of the Kentucky tobacco trade, to be brought thither by the railroad connection soon to be made between the two States. A few days since three citizens, Messrs. Seabrook, Flourney, and McClure, proprietors of a large warehouse, were appointed inspectors of the weed. "Tobacco hogsheads will soon become the intimate companions of the cotton bales that now cover our bluffs and load our packets."

ILLINOIS.

It is proposed in the Legislature to create a new officer, to be called Commissioner of Immigration, to make known the natural advantages of the State, to invite humigration, and point out the best localities to each class of new comers, and help to promote their welfare. Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana should follow the example.

FLORIDA.

The Pensacola *Observer* says the exports of lumber from that port for the last month add up 4,941,338 feet, besides those of timber, laths, cotton, bricks, etc. In December, they amounted to 3,058,108. This shows a large increase of business. In 1854 the exports of lumber amounted to only 15,041,632 feet for the whole year.

A large number of vessels are at Apalachicola receiving and awaiting cargoes.

ARKANSAS,

Hon. Christopher C. Scott, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Arkansas, died at Little Rock, on the 10th inst.

State Aid to Arkansas Railroads.—A gentleman direct from Little Rock informs the Memphis Appeal that the bill to appropriate $5000 per mile to all the railroads of the State, had failed. that as a substitute, the Legislature has appropriated $50,000 to the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, and $40,000 to the Gaines's Landing road. A charter had been granted to the Des Arc and Fort Smith Railroad. It was supposed the Legislature would bring their labors to a close about the 1st of March. The decision of the Commissioner of the Land Office, declaring the Rock Island Reservation in Illinois subject to pre-emption, has been reversed, and the land will be sold under appraisement to the highest bidder. It is estimated that $300,000 are saved to the Government by stopping the course of this speculation.

VIRGINIA.

It is stated that Mr. Hunter, positively refuses to be a candidate for nomination for the Presidency.

MISSOURI.

A bill has been introduced in the Senato to tax agents of foreign insurance companies about $2000 per annum.

A bill prohibiting the emancipation of slaves in Missouri has been introduced in the lower House of the State Legislature.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

No franking privilege exists in England. Even the Queen is obliged to pay her penny postage. A company has been organized with a capital of $200,000, all subscribed, to run a daily line of coaches from Leavenworth City to the gold region in Kansas, to commence operations about the 1st of April. Miss Amelie Ross, aged 117 years, died last month in England. She lived in the reigns of five sovereigns of Great Britain. One hundred years ago her parents settled with her in the town of Newtownlimavady, and she lived there until the day of her death.

Under the heading, "Let us make a River to the Mountains," the St. Louis *Democrot* broaches a magnificent enterprise, which is nothing less than to unite the waters of the Upper Arkansas, the South Platte, and the Kansas rivers into one stream to lill the bed of the latter, and make from the three inconsiderable and almost useless streams, one broad, deep, navigable river, that would open the far west country clear to the base of the mountains, and into the new auriferous regions, whither emigration and civilization is now powerfully attracted. The river thus created would be equal to the Missouri in magnitede. The cost of constriction and eqnipment of the railroads in the United States amounts to $1,050,655,870, or enough to break down any other country in the world. Brazil sends yearly into the trade about 30,000 karats weight of uncut diamonds. During the two years after the discovery of the diamond mine at Sincora in Bahin, 600,000 karats were sent to Europe; but in 1852 the quantity had fallen to 130,000. It will be interesting to learn that Easter, which will be on the 24th of April this year, last fell on that day in 1701, and will not fill on the same date again till 2011. Since the introduction of the Gregorian Almanac this has only been the case in the years 1639, 1707 and 1797. The period in which Easter can fall, reeches from 22d of March (earliest date) to the 25th of April (letest date,) leaving thirty-five different days for the celebration of this festival. In this century Easter will fall only once (1886) on the latest date, the 25th of April. The ceded lands of the new Territory of Dacotah, lying along the big Sioux river, are already organized into five counties. The Territory also includes the Pemhina settlements on the tied river of the North. The Commissioners for the Great Exhibition of 1851 have at length paid off the Government advances, and the estate at Kensington is now their own property. A sum of £120,000 has been repaid in money. The piece of land, about ten acres in extent, on which the Museum and its buildings stand, is to remain in the hands of Government. It is stated that the ship Abbott Lawrence sailed from Calcutta on the 13th of August last, for New York, since which time nothing has been heard of her. Mr. Phillip Jesse, eged 120 years, died in New Garden, Russell county, Va., on the 1st of December. It is stated that u short time before his death he was able to attend to his household affairs, and that while in his hundredth year he cut and split one hundred rails.

The National debt of Great Britian consists, as we all know, of sums borrowed by Government to make up deficiencies of revenue. But all do not know that Charles II—"old Rowley," the pensioner of Louis XIV—"the Merry Monarch"—was the first king of Great Britain who borrowed money on the national credit; this began in 1660. At the abdication of James II, in 1688 the amount of the debt was $600,000. But it was his successor who established the system—a system which has unfortunately taken deep root in our finance, for the ill-weed has systematically increased until it has now reached the fearful amount of eight hundred millions sterling! "How we are governed!"

A gas-illuminated car came through from New York by the midnight train last night, over the Worcester route. During the nine hours occupied by the trip, only ten cents worth of gas was consumed, and the car was lighted up as brilliantly as a parlor. It was deemed by the passengers to be a luxurious improvement, altogether worthy of general adoption for the benefit of the travelling public. The gas metre, holding the required quantity of the subtle fluid, is placed underneath the car, from which pipes supply a jet at either end of the interior. [*Boston Transcript, Feb. 3.*

The Reading Railroad Company is placing gas fixtures in the passenger cars. The trains will in a short time, be lighted in this way, as a substitute for oil lamps.

Most of the vessels which left Cleveland, Detroit, etc., for Liverpool, laden with various products, have returned, and their owners are so satisfied with their ventures, that the trade is to be continued.

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

Mexico

In Yucatan, a war of extermination between the whites and Indians seems to be the only alternative. Miramon has restored his father-in-law, Zuloga, to the Presidency—thus assumed it himself—then left it for an attack on Vera Cruz. The Juarez party are successful in many places. The result of the civil war is as uncertain as ever.

Hayti.

The latest advices say that the revolution is successful—that Soulouque is dethroned, and that Geffrard is President.

Great Britain.

The English Government, it is reported, is exerting its influence for a peaceful solution of the difficulty between Anstria and France. It is believed that upon the attitude assumed by England, the question of peace or war depends. The British Governmeat has given out large contracts for cannon and gunpowder, which has caused some uneasiness to the public.

France.

Paris correspondents of the London papers speak of the activity displayed in every part of France by the Government in war-like preparations, and state that it is the general impression that a momentous crisis is approaching. The French Government has forbidden the recruiting of emigrants from the Eastern Coast of Africa, and also from the Island of Madagascar.

China.

Later advices from China had reached England. The China Mail confirms the previous report of the short supply of tea. Mr. Reed, our Commissioner to China, has concluded his mission and sailed in the steam frigate Minnesota for home, intending to touch at Calcutta on his way.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Two important treaties have been negotiated by our minister, Mr. Reed, with the Chinese Government. They were received by the State Department from China to-day. One embraces a satisfactory adjustment of the claims of our Government against that of China; the other establishes commercial relations of a more liberal character than have heretofore been granted to our commerce. Both treaties are entirely satisfactory to the administration.

LOCAL.

THE LIGHTNING, a few days since, killed a negro man, belonging to Mr. R. W. Taylor, and struck the residence of Mr. Cohen.

A SPANIARD, a few days since, killed his mistress, a Mexicnn woman, with a hatchet.

THE CARGO of the ship Ocean Monarch, Capt. Page, for Liverpool, cleared at the Custom-house by Mecker, Knox & Co. is the largest cargo of cotton ever cleared from this or any other port. It consists of 7069 bales cotton, weighing 3,339,220 pounds, and valued at $384,012 00.

DEATH OF THE OLDEST MAN.—We have received, says the *Delta*, the following communication from a correspondent at Covington, in this State: "The oldest man in the United States, and probably in the whole globe, is dead. We have to announce the death of "Cæsar," an old negro man, not less than 130 to 140 years of age, who died in Covington, on the 8th of this month. It is said that he was, over 100 years ago, King of a tribe of negroes in his native land, Africa. He has been confined to his bed for upwrods of twenty-five years, and although not able to walk a step for that period, he retained the full possession of his senses up to the last minute of his life.

CANAL-STREET.—We learn that the plan for improving Canal street, has been agreed upon, and proposals are about to be advertised for the work. The plan will include a widening of the banquette seven feet, the road forty feet, with a walk in the centre of the street, which will be enclosed on the sides with iron chains, the walks to be shelled or graveled. This will, when completed, render it the most beautiful aveane in the United States. A conspicuous object of interest and ornament of this street will be the statue of Henry Clay, by Hart, which is probably finished by this time, and will, we hope, be inaugurated in the course of the present year.

PEACH BLOSSOMS are blooming in Louisiana.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, February 15, 1859.

The following, copied from the New Orleans *Price-Current*, furnishes the annexed statement of the past week's business, ending Friday evening, the 12th instant:—The market has been rather heavy for most of our leading commodities. It will be seen that Cotton has been depressed by the tenor of the European advices brought by the Asia; and that Sugar and Molasses have yielded somewhat, under ample receipts and a less animated demand. In Tobacco, the transactions have continued limited and only a moderate business has been done in the various articles of Western Produce. The weather, generally, has been clear and pleasant. The river is about five feet below high-water mark.

New Orleans Classification:

Inferior	—@—	Good Middling	11¾@—
Ordinary	—@—	Middling Fair	12¾@12¾
Good Ordinary	0¾@10	Fair	—@—
Low Middling	10¼@10¾	Good Fair	—@—
Middling	10¾@11	Good and Fine	—@—

COTTON.—The European advices, which came to hand on Tuesday, tended still further to unsettle and depress prices. Under these circumstances holders were compelled to meet the reduced offers of buyers, and about 13,500 bales were disposed of on Wednesday. On Thursday the enquiry was less active, but a fair amount of business was transacted, the sales being about 11,500 bales. On Friday, with later Europeau advices fully duo, the demnnd was again very fair, sales reaching about 14,000 bales. The sales for the past week nmount to 50,500 bales. Arrived in the same time 63,421 bales; and the Exports of the week to 36,675 bales. Stock in presses and on shipboard, not cleared on the 11th inst. 525,030 bales. With respect to prices, we have to report a decline of fully ¼ to ⅛ in the Middling and lower grades, with some sales, in the irregularity of the market, that would indicate a still greater reduction. The better qualities however, being comparatively scarce, are held with much confidence, and in these there is no very marked change in the rates; thus leaving an unusually wide difference in price between them and the Middling and lower grades. The enquiry, as has been the case throughout tha season, has continued to be confined almost exclusively to clean Cottons, and we have again to remark that the unusually great and constantly accumulating proportion of the low dusty and sandy descriptions remains a dead weight upon the market, consting in stock but repudiated by purchasers as comparatively valueless.

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to 13,500 hhds. We quote for Inferior and Refining 3¾ to 5; Common to Good Common 5¼ to 6; Fair to Fully Fair 6¼ to 6¾; Prime to Choice 6¾ to 7¾; Centrifugal and Clarified 7¾ to 9¼; Prime to Choice 10 to — cents per pound.

MOLASSES.—The sales of the week are about 15,000 hhls. The quotations are:—For Inferior and Fermenting 29 to 31½; Prime to Choice 32 to 33 in hhds. and in half-hhls. 35 to 37 cents per gallon.

TOBACCO.—Is quoted for Lugs, planters, 4¾ to 5¼; Leaf, inferior to common 5¾ to 6¼; fair 6¾ to 7; fine 7¾ to 8½; choice, heavy and light, 8¾ to 9 cents per pound.

FLOUR.—The sales of this week have reached 14,500 barrels, at a range of $4 75 to $5 00 for the nnd unbranded; $5 25 to $5 50 for superfine; $5 70 to $6 00 for extra, and $7 00 for choice extra.

GRAIN.—The sales of Corn during the week amount to about 13,000 sacks—prices ranging from 85 to 90 for good to prime mixed, up to 95 cents per bushel for prime to choice white and yellow. Oats sell at 75 to 80 cents per bushel. Grau has been selling at $1 00 to $1 10 cents per 100 lbs.

PORK.—The sales for the past week ranged at about $10 00 to $20 50 per barrel for Mess, and $13 50 for Prime.

BEEF.—With no transactions, we are unable to give reliable quotations.

BACON.—Shoulders 8 to 8¼; Ribbed Sides 10¼ to 10¾; Sugar-cured Hams 12½ cents per pound.

LARD.—In barrels and tierces 11¾ to 12¼; kegs 13 to 13¾ cents per pound.

BUTTER.—Western has been selling at 9½ to 12½; prime roll Butter at 18 to 20 cents per pound.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at 11¾ to 14 cents per yard; India Bagging at 13¾ to 13¾c. Bale Rope, machine made, at 7¾ to 8 cents per pound.

GUNNY BAGS.—Have sold during the week at a range of 9¾ to 10 cents for light bud medium, and 10¾ to 11¾ for heavy and extra heavy bags.

COFFEE.—We quote ordinary to low fair at 10¾ to 10¾, fair to good fair at 11, and prime at 11¼ to 11¾ cents per pound.

MONEY MARKET.—There has been a further slight increase in the quantity of paper offering out-doors, but does not appear to have produced any material change in the market, capitalists being well supplied with funds and disposed to take all the good paper offering, at about previous rates. The Banks are working pretty well up to the applications for temporary accommodation, being still quite large. The rates are 8 to 9 per cent. for good mortgage notes and first-class long dated acceptances, second class ditto 9½ to 10, and for short commercial paper from 6 to 7 per cent. per annum.

LIVE-STOCK.—Beef Cattle—Western, we quote at 11¼c. per pound, net, and good Texas at 10c, ordinary at 8c. 11ogs, 9c. per lb. net. Sheep $3 50 to $6 00 perhead. Milch Cows, $40 to 05 per head. Veal Cattle, $12 00 to $14 00 per head.

Liverpool Cotton Morket.—Jan. 28.—The sales of cotton during the week amounted to 50,000 bales. All qualities of cotton, except Fair Orleans and Fair Mobile, have slightly declined. The advices from the United States, together with the large arrivals at this port from America, are the chief causes of the decline. A decline of ¼ is quoted on Middling Orleans. Middling Mobile has declined 1-16 and Middling Uplands have declined ⅛. The sales on Friday, the 28th, were 6000 bales. The market closed dull, at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 7¼; Middling Orleans, 6¾; Fair Mobile, 7; Middling Mobile, 6¾; Fair Uplands, 6 11-16; Middling Uplands, 6 7-16. The stock of cotton at Liverpool is 495,000 bales, of which 305,000 are American.

Manchester Trade—The latest advices from Manchester are of an unfavorable character. The market for manufactured goods was dull, except for the India trade, and spinners are accepting easier sales.

Havre Cotton Market.—Jan. 28.—The Cotton market opened at an advance of one franc during the early part of the week Orleans tres ordinaire was quoted at 98 francs. The market closed at a slight decline on all qualities, though with considerable animation. The sales for the week foot up 10,000 bales. The stock of cotton at Havre is; 185,000.

Havana Morkets.—From the correspondence of the *Delta*, dated Feb. 9th, we learn the following: Sugar—for No. 12 10¼ to 10¾ rials; whites through, embracing our last goods from plantation; 30¾ to 33¾ yellows 25¼ to 26; muscovado 23 to 23¾ per 100 lbs. The stocks remaining at the close of last week of old and new Sugars, 65,000 here and at Matanzas, against 88,000 boxes in 1858. Of hhds. Sugars—6000 hhds. on hand. Molasses, very little done, prices remain above the general views of buyers, at 4 rials per keg of 5½ gallons. Coffee, second and third qualities, $12¼ to $12¾. Lard, $18 per 100 lb. Stock small, and all in hands except 600 packages, which will probably sell for $18, if not more—for small parcels and of the best quality. Dry salt Fork $15. A cargo of Pitch-pine Lumber, from Georgetown, South Carolina, sold at $28 per 1000 feet. In other products, nothing of interest for the South-west. Freights—there has continued some movement—but at no advance in rates. Vessels taken for Cienfuegos, New York, Trinidad, and Boslen, 35, 38 and 40 cents per 100 lb. Boxes hence for Boston and New York 80 to 85 cents per box; $3 to $3 50 per hhd. sugar; at Sagua La Grande for New York $4 50. Molasses taken at outports for Portland, Boston and New York at $2 00 to $2 50 per 110 gallons g. g. c. A limber freight at Cienfuegos for London $3 50—50 enble feet, taken by a British brig. Exchenges, have been heavy. London 12 to 12½ premium; New York par to ¼ premium; Boston, etc., par; New Orleans 2½ to 4 premium, at short sight.

New York Markets.—Feb. 14.—The sales of cotton to-day were 1200 bales. The market closed dull—quotations nominal. Flour has an advancing tendency. The sales to-dey were 15,500 bbls. at a slight advance on Saturday's qdotations. Corn firm and active—sales to-day of 28,000 bushels, at 83c. for white. Eastern mess pork dall at $17 75 to $18 37½. Sugar firm, prices ranging from 7 to 8c. Bacon firm, shoulders 7 to 7¼c.

Cincinnati Morkets.—Feb. 14.—Flour firm; sales to-day; 3100 bbls. at $5 50 to $5 60. Bacon steady; sales to-day of 245 hhds. shoulders 7½, sides 9½c.

MARRIAGES,

"It is not good for man to be alone."

Married on the 10th inst. at the residance of F. A. Boyle, by Rev. Dr. Walker, Mr. JULIUS VEISIN of this city to Miss AMELIA T. daughter of John Negest, of Point Coupee parish, Louisiana.

On the 10th inst. near Raymond, Mississippi, by Rev. John T. Dew, Mr. JOHN D. FONOREN to Miss SALLIE A. JAMES both of Hinds county, Mississippi.

On the 30th ult. by Rev. J. D. Adams, Mr. HENRY LIGGITT, to Miss E. HENDERSON, all of Waterproof, Louisiana.

DIED:

JAMES KING was born on 6th November, 1856, and died December 24th, 1858, at Pleasant Hill, Alabama. I was absent at the time of my son's death. If you have not experienced such a trial, you have but a faint idea of my feelings when I returned and found that my child had been buried. J. L. SAMPEY.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OUR OWN NOTICES.

The Proportion of Advocates taken, to the white member ship of the Church, ought to be as one to five, at least. Families do not average more than five white persons in number. The Alabama Conference has 45,640 white members. One ADVOCATE to five members would give us over 9000 subscribers to that Conference. If it be said, that other *Advocates* circulate there as well as ours, we reply—every family ought to take their own *Advocate* first, and then any other they wish. Again: the families in our congregations, not members of the Church, will take the ADVOCATE if applied to; and this will more than compensate for any loss on the other score. According to this rule, in the Mississippi Conference, which has near 20,000 members, we ought to have 4000 subscribers; and in the Louisiana Conference, which has near 10,000 white members, we now have 1800 subscribers. Just look at this, and think about it! It could be done this year. Brethren in the ministry, please state and enlarge upon this calculation before all your congregations. It would give us 15,000 subscribers.

TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS FROM EACH PREACHER is what we propose, and hope for during the present year, as the minimum standard. Many, of course, will procure a much larger number; but we hope no Preacher will fall below this. It is not a large number, and it will not be hard work to reach it. Brethren in the ministry, could you not obtain this number within the next month? What a tide of success and encouragement for the paper—for you—for the Church—it would create!

New Orleans Depository.

THEOPHILUS WALTON—Price, $1. In order to test the readableness of this book we lent it to a young lady of fifteen, who was much given to stories founded on fact. She ran through it with great speed notwithstanding its frequent patches of Greek letter. In fact, the author has succeeded in making the satire controversy of *dupto, duno* and *topto*, quite palatable, and treats you to a very pleasant dish of Baptists and milk.

Southern Methodist Church.

The Preachers of the Mississippi Conference will please remember the resolution adopted at our late session, to collect at least $5 from each charge for that Church, and forward to me at Vicksburg, in the early part of the Conference year—in the month of February, if possible.

The Smithano Sermons are at the Depository.

Washington, D. C. H. H. MONTGOMERY.

To the Preachers of the Mississippi Conference.

At the Depository at Vicksburg we have a large stock of books waiting your orders to leave for the country and towns in the interior. I hope you will soon give the orders to march. They have a good mission to fill, at your command. As inactivity is not conducive to health and the accomplishment of good, it will be well for you to issue orders soon. The vital truth possessed by the books is very much needed by several families in each of your Charges. As these truths are antidotes to errors now rife, the sooner the remedy is administered the sooner the cure may be expected. Let us have your calls soon. Our shingle bangs out; and we are prepared to do up parcels or boxes as you may desire. If you have not received *our* Catalogue, just out, please let us knew, and we will send you half a dozen by mail. The preachers of the Louisiana, Ouachita and Memphis Conferences, in certain localities, might find it convenient to obtain books from our Depository. If they will favor us with their orders we will fill them with pleasure. If they will give us their addresses, we will send them catalogues. All letters on business with the Agency or Depository should be addressed to the undersigned, at Vicksburg. H. H. MONTGOMERY, Agent.

New Orleans Depository.

If any persons have presumed to doubt the permanency of our Depository at this point, we beg leave to state that we are a permanent really; and that nothing is more unpleasant than to have one's existence questioned. To live is the very least of our purpose; we expect to thrive, and have no little comfort in the fact that we sow both: Talking of living, puts us in mind of one of the best autobiographies in the English Language—not excepting that of Dr. Franklin—the *Life of Bishop Capers*—which we have at $1 25. *All the Books published at our Publishing-house at Nashville*, for sale at Nashville prices, by KEENER AND MCTYEIRE.

Addresses by Doctor Taylor.

Rev. TAYLOR Secretary of the Sunday-school Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, desire us to give notice that he will deliver an address to the public in behalf of the Sunday-school interest:

At New Orleans	27th Feb'ry.	At Franklin	1st March.
New Iberia	1st March.	Baton Rouge	6th do.
Jackson, La	9th do.	Woodville, Miss.	13th do.
And at Mobile, Alabama			20th March.

Notice.—Arrangements have been made with the Board of Managers of the Book and Tract Society of the Mississippi Conference, and with the Agents, Revds. H. H. Montgomery and James H. Merrill, by which the labors of Bro. Montgomery will be confined to the interests of the Depository at Vicksburg and those of Bro. Merrill directed to the interests of the Publishing-house at Nashville.

They will, however, co-operate with each other generally.

Rev. Dr. James A. Light, having been relieved from his appointment to the Carthage Circuit in consequence of the state of his health, will travel in the Mississippi Conference, as agent of the Publishing house, to raise money for the augmentation of the capital of the same, to collect money already due, and receive subscriptions to the Church periodicals. R. ABBEY, Financial Secretary.

Vicksburg, Jan. 10th, 1859.

Alabama Conferance Depository.

[A CARD.]

To the Members of Alabama Conference:

We take this method to inform you that, having obtained the amount in bonds, specified by the Conference, ($25,000) as necessary for a commencement, we have, in conjunction with the Managers, ordered a supply of books for our Depository. We, therefore, solicit orders from you all. It is intended to keep such an assortment as will enable us to fill them promptly. Until further advised, orders may be directed to D. W. GOODMAN. Terms will be more fully stated hereafter.

Mobile, Jan. 26, 1859. J. HAMILTON,
P. F. NEELY.

Bank of James Robb,
January, 20, 1859.

Agreeably to the vote of the Stockholders of this Bank, at a meeting on the 17th inst., the name of this Bank will be changed to that of the MERCHANT'S BANK, on the 1st of February next, and the capital increased from $600,000 to $1,000,000.

The Books of Subscription for the increased capital are now opened, and by Resolution of the Board of Directors, of this date, the installments will be payable as follows:

Twenty five per cent	1st February next.
Twenty-five per cent	1st March next.
Twenty-five per cent	1st April next.
Twenty-five per cent	1st May next.

The present Shareholders have the privilege of subscribing two thirds in addition to their present shares for sixty days from 17th inst. but a provisional subscription will be received for those shares not taken by the present Stockholders.

fe2-4t WM. S. MOUNT, Cashier.

Bank of James Robb,
New Orleans, Jan. 14, 1850.

This Bank will Check on San Francisco, California, in sums to suit purchasers. WM. S. MOUNT, Cashier.

Bank of James Robb,
New Orleans, Jan. 11, 1850.

At the annual election, held on the 10th inst. the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: P. N. Wood, Walter Cox, Thomas Allen Clarke, John Thornhill, Benj. Crump. And, at a meeting of the Board this morning, P. N. Wood, Esq., was unanimously elected President. WM. S. MOUNT, Cashier.

BOOKS!!

FULL SUPPLY FROM NASHVILLE.

From this time forth, it is intended to keep at this Depository a full supply of all our Publications. Such an order has been sent to Nashville. All who find it most convenient to do so, will send their orders to KEENER AND MCTYEIRE.

Mississippi Conference Assessment.

Apportionments to the several Presiding Elders' Districts of the Mississippi Conference, to Raise the Claims of the Superannuated Preachers, their Wives and Children, and the Widows and Orphans of deceased children, for the year 1859.

Biloxi	$60
Sharon	500
Greenville	625
Yazoo	700
Vicksburg	900
Natchez	900
Fayette	900
Starkville	400
Clinton	150

Whole amount to be raised $5518. Owing to a change in the districts, and want of proper information, the Committee of Finance were unable to make the apportionment before the adjournment of Conference; since then, circumstances have prevented this new its publication. L. KRCANBRACK, Chairman,

KOSCIUSCO, *Mar. Jan. 21, 1859.* B. JONES,
J. R. LAMBUTH.

Shreveport District—Louisiana Conference—First Round Quarterly Meetings, 1859.

February—5 and 6, Mansfield and Pleasant Hill Circuit, at Pleasant Hill; 12 and 13, Natchitoches and Assumcoco circuits, at Kasatchie; 19 and 20, Red River circuit, at Springville; 26 and 27, Lake Bistineau circuit at L. Chapel.

March—5 and 6, Grand Cane Circuit, at Boyd's Mills; 12 and 13, Cadde circuit, at Gre

Children's Column.

"Suffer the Little Children to come unto Me."

A Little New Orleans Girl,

Who is about seven years old, and who had been sick, was talking a few days ago with her grandmother.

"Grandma," said she, "how do people join the Church?"

Her Grandma, answered, "Why, my child, the minister, at a certain time, invites all who wish to join the Church to come forward, and give him their hand as an evidence of their desire to become members. If you wish to join, you must, then, go up, give your hand to the minister, and your heart to God!"

"Ah," said the little girl, "how do you give your heart to God?"

"Why," said the Grandma, "you must think in your heart, as you give your hand to the minister, that, at the same time, you give your heart to God—to obey Him, and worship Him, and love Him, in your thoughts and wishes and feelings."

"Well, then," said the little girl, "I want to join the Church—I want to give my heart to God, and my hand to the minister."

At another time, while she was sick, she lay for some time with her eyes strangely looking upward—she paid no attention to the questions asked her. Her Grandma thought she was going to have a spasm. Presently she spoke, and said:

"Grandma, I have seen an angel; and, O, how beautiful it was! It had such beautiful wings, and such a beautiful thing shining all round its head."

Her Grandma told her, that if she loved and served God, she too would be an angel when she died and passed away from this world.

"How," said the little girl, "can God put wings on such a body as mine!"

Her Grandma told her that God, who had power to make both body and soul, and had power to raise the dead body from the grave, could not find it hard to make us like the angels after death.

We trust the little girl will be permitted to join the Church and give her heart to God, and that she may be so good and pious on this world that she may be permitted to be an angel of God in heaven. And we trust that all our little readers will join the Church, and be good Christians, and have a home here—after being the angels.

Visit from the Angels.

On a beautiful Spring morning, as a young mother completed her toilet, and was about to leave the room, she turned, as she was wont, to look at two lovely, sleeping infants, with that fond affection, and holy love, and beaming joy, which mothers only know. As she turned from the cradle to the youngest (now the eldest, as the angels), the eldest, a little more than two years old, suddenly raised herself, and gazing upwards, fixed her clear blue eyes on the mantle, while her face wore an expression of joy, such, I ween, as angels only wear; she exclaimed,

"They are going! Mamma, they are going!"

"What are going?" said the mother gently—afraid the tones of her voice would break the illusion.

"Oh, the little babies with wings—so many of them—and the beautiful (beautiful) flowers! oh, all around so pretty, they are going, Mamma!"

As her mother continued to question, the angel expression faded, and a look of disappointment settled upon her countenance, still disproved the notion that there was a darkened future.

The child had been told of the beauties of a heavenly home—of the joy that awaits the redeemed. The opening leaf, the swelling bud, had been placed in those tiny hands, their beauties pointed out—daily had she been told and taught to admire the skill of the Great Artist. She had been taught to love her little kneeling-place, and at twilight to clasp her little hands in prayer before her couch was pressed by that gentle form. Was it a wonder, then, that her infant slumbers should be sweet? That visions of heaven should open to her view? That flowers, such as bloom only in the Paradise of God, should be scattered visibly around her?

Giants.

The bed of Og was twenty-seven feet long and seven feet broad. The height of Goliah was 11 feet, his coat weighed 150 and his spear 10 pounds. The body of Orestes, son of Agamemnon, leader of the Grecian expedition against Troy, was 11½ feet high, and a woman 10 feet. Maximus, a native of Spain, the Roman Emperor, was 9 feet high. Maximus, originally from France, another Roman Emperor, was 8½ feet high. His wife's bracelets served him for finger rings. His strength was such that he could draw a loaded wagon, break a horse's jaw with his fist, crush the hardest stones with his fingers, and shave trees with his hands. His voracity was equal to his strength, eating 43 pounds of flesh and drinking 10 bottles of wine daily. Byrne and O'Brien, Irish giants, were 9 feet high. A Tennessee giant lately died 7½ feet high, weighing more than 1000 pounds. The Kentucky giant was 7 feet 10 inches high.

Is it You?

There is a child—a boy or girl,
I'm sorry it is true—
Who does n't mind when spoken to;
Is it you?—it can't be you!

I know a child—a boy or girl,
I'm loth to say I do—
Who struck a little playmate child;
I hope that was n't you.

I know a child—a boy or girl—
I hope that such are few—
Who told a lie—you, told a lie!
It cannot be 'true you!'

There is a boy—I know a boy,
I cannot love him though—
Who robs the little birdie's nest;
That bad boy can't be you!

A girl there is—a girl I know—
And I could love her, too,
But that she is so proud and vain;
That ought isn't you

Died of a Broken Heart.

We find in an English paper an account of the death of a father from grief. His boy, aged eight years, was accused on a charge of stealing a sovereign. Bail was refused, and the lad was sent to prison. The father, on parting with his child, took the matter so deeply to heart that he went home and never again looked up. A deep-seated melancholy took possession of him; he was obliged to give up work; and on the day his little boy was tried, the father breathed his last. The surgeon that attended him says that he died of a broken heart. The boy was discharged.

The Family Circle.

"Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee."

THE TWO PICTURES.—No. I.

"Fannie?"

"What?"

"Is dinner ready? I am in a great hurry."

"Yes, that's the first cry always. And you know Biddy is so slow. Now sit down and listen to this new piece of music. There, there, there now! roll still there, there, there. Isn't that delightful, Harry?"

"Yes, Fannie, dearest, but business cannot be delayed."

"Oh—ah! Well, perhaps you expect me to go into the kitchen and help? If you do, I want it distinctly understood that I haven't been brought up to it, and I didn't marry for the sake of—"

There, there, there, thrash, with a vengeance—two! Bingle, bingle, bingle!—dinner is ready at last. Cold and heavy, turned and sour. Husband looks sad, but wife "don't care." Away he goes—perhaps to a saloon—or to stand by the counter till his lunch rests, and he looks more like a corpse than a live man. And for whom? A thing which sits in the parlor and plays on the piano, and gives him to understand that "she wasn't brought up to be a woman," and didn't "marry him" for the sake of "sleeping" to be "his wife."

PICTURE NO. II.

"Fannie?"

"O, pa has come, sis!" And down patter little feet, and pa's neck is encircled with tiny white arms, and his face covered with warm, soft kisses.

"Now, will Fannie bring father a drink? He is tired."

"Yes, sir."

And away trudges the dainty feet, and a minute more, and dimpled hands are handing it. And then the last is carried away, and the mate is set in the corner, and pa looks so happy that Fannie tosses her active little brain to its utmost, to think of something more to do for him.

Yours here.

Twelve. Harry, Nellie. Set up the chairs while I bring a pail of water. Father will be here in a few minutes now. Hurry, trip!

"Fannie?"

"Well, dear?"

"Is dinner ready? I am in a great hurry."

"Just this minute ready, Harry."

"I knew it would be." Clatter, clatter, clatter! Bread good, vegetables good, meat good, all good, but the wife the best of all.

"Fannie, I am in trouble."

"About what, pray tell."

"O, my wife is the great torment of my life. The little minute runs so fast that it keeps me all the time in a sweat to keep up with her. The fact is, she wilts me with her unnumbered little kindnesses. It isn't so very comfortable to feel lost like a speck in a blaze of—of—O, dear, how red our Nellie's cheeks are to-day! Been using some of mother's cosmetic—helping to get dinner, aye?"

Wife laughs, and husband looks pleased in spite of his sorrows. Away he goes to his humble work. But he forgets fatigue, for he is blessed with a loving wife and a happy home.

[*Life Illustrated.*

SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES.

You all are apt to complain (writes a lady addressing her own sex) that lovers, when they become husbands, cannot unite the two characters. You lay this mostly to the men's charge. Do you think it is their fault entirely? I am disposed to say no. I will tell you why. Before marriage, you take the greatest pains to elevate yourselves into goddesses, and desire to be worshipped accordingly. Men, especially those possessing superior intellectual qualities and refinement of nature, favor these views, and treat you as something nearer to heaven than themselves; and is it no sooner has the honeymoon passed than your husbands discover, by imperceptible but sure degrees, that you are (though in somewhat inferior ratio to themselves) of the "earth, earthy." Happy the woman who has the wit to contrive that, in her married life, the same halo shall surround her in her husband's eyes that existed before their union! The thing, in the intimacy of commonplace, every-day life, may be difficult, but it is by no means impossible the achieve. Your own neglect of all these cares and arts by which you won the lover, cause commonly the early estrangement of the husband.

How frequent is the spectacle of neat, scrupulous maidens, who, when they become wives, neglect their personal appearance; and who, if asked why they do so, would answer, "O, I'm married!" showing plainly that their care and trimness formed no part of their natures, but was a trap, a cage spread for the lure and destruction of men. Pretty Mrs. Spider! when your careful, flaxspun web caught the credulous fly, your object being effected, good-by to neatness, good looks, care, and refinement. What more had you in the world to do? Your unfortunate husband finds that the very qualities which most likely influenced his choice have vanished, "like the baseless fabric of a vision," and which, to paraphrase the poet, "leaves but a wreck behind."

THE INSANE.

Dr. Bemis, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, Worcester Mass., says: "We believe that the number of persons made insane by the influence of religious hopes and fears, has been greatly overstated. The insane mind is frequently occupied by delusions of a religious nature, when it is well known that the cause of its derangement has no connection with feelings or impressions relating to a future state of existence. No richer or wider field than the invisible world can be offered to the gloomy misanthrope, whose mind is already diseased—none his imagination will be more apt to choose to wonder in and dwell on, when the whole origin of his derangement may have been nothing more than the influence of dyspepsia, or some trivial reverse of fortune."

ROBERT OF NORMANDY.

The son of William the Conqueror, was wounded by a poisoned arrow, and the surgeon declared that he could only be cured by having some one extract the poison with his lips. "Let me die, then," said he, "I will never be unjust and cruel enough to suffer any to die by sucking my wound." His wife, however, took advantage of his sleep, applied her lips to the wound, and lost her life in saving that of her husband.

APPETITE FOR TOBACCO.

We give, says the *Scientific Artisan*, what is highly recommended as a convenient and efficient removal of the appetite for tobacco. Whenever the desire for using it comes on, moisten the mouth with water, and relief is immediately effected. We are assured that if this method is persevered in for a short time the desire for tobacco will entirely cease.

Garden, Farm and Plantation.

Adorning and Beautifying Farmers' Homes.

Should farmers adorn and beautify their homes before they become wealthy? and if so, how may it be done in the easiest manner?

Every farmer who owns the land upon which he resides—every man who owns a house and garden, should strive to make it as beautiful as possible. It cannot be expected that the man of small means can procure the expensive adornments of the rich. His house may be small and plain, but he can beautify and adorn it, nevertheless. I say he can make his home beautiful and attractive, even if he is poor, and I will state the reason why I think he should endeavor to make his home beautiful, and adorn it as much as possible.

When I think of the many reasons why farmers should adorn their homes, I almost wonder that every farmer should not see the necessity of having a pleasant, attractive home. The moral influence of an attractive and beautiful home is great, both upon old and young. It tends to make them love the pure and beautiful, wherever it may be found. Nothing will banish vicious thoughts and feelings from the mind, sooner than to be surrounded by what is attractive and lovely. I have never known but few instances where victims of crime had been favored with pleasant homes, either in childhood or manhood. Everything rough and unattractive makes the man the same. But few persons ever leave a pleasant home for the tavern or dram shop. Notice where you will; the first signs of reform in bad men are usually the adorning of their homes.

Nothing shows the refinement of the farmer more than the adorning of his home. It shows his good taste, and that he is desirous of making all around pleasant and comfortable. Beautiful and attractive houses tend to increase all the good qualities of the occupants, and remove the bad. Beauty and loveliness in nature tend to all that is noble in thought and deed, and make mankind better, both as concerns their own happiness and that of others.

Having shown why farmers should adorn their homes, I will tell how to do it the easiest:

If your house is poor and plain, it makes no difference. If you cannot afford to build a new one, adorn the surroundings of the old one. In odd spells build a neat yard—it will cost almost nothing. Set out some pretty trees in front, and surround the house with them if possible. Fill the yard with flowers; they will cost nothing but the trouble of getting, unless rare varieties are procured; and your wife and children will see to the cultivation—never fear for that. Build a wood house, if you have not one already. Dont deface your door yard with wood piles, old rails, sleds, cartwheels and other rubbish. Remove the hogpen from its conspicuous position near the roadside to the rear of the house, and build a neat frame structure, instead of sticks and slabs—'twill pay for itself in a few years. Have good, neat fences; they look, and are much better. Remove all sticks, stones and stumps from the fields. Build good barns and sheds, if not already built; they will pay for themselves, and look better than the unsightly objects on many a farm. Dont allow loose boards on your buildings—they are very unsightly. Have good yards around your farm buildings. They add greatly to the beauty of the premises. And above all, have the best books of the day, where yourself and family can gain instruction in their leisure hours; and take at least one good agricultural paper. Strive to make your home, farm and family, a pattern one—and in no way can it be done so effectually and easily as by adorning it externally as well as internally.

[*Prize Essay in Genesee Farmer.*

Obituaries:

"Let me die the death of the Righteous."

MARTHA DOWLING, wife of the Rev. DEMPSEY DOWLING, died at her residence in Dale County, Ala., January 15th, 1859, in her seventy-second year. She had been a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for fifty-four years. She was born in North Carolina, and when but three years old, her parents moved to Darlington District, South Carolina, where she lived till over sixteen years old, when she married D. Dowling. Very soon after she attached herself to the Church—she became deeply concerned about the salvation of her soul, and sought God in the pardon of her sins by the exercise of an evangelical faith in Christ Jesus, and found that peace which passeth all understanding. She remained, with her husband, in South Carolina until 1825, and then, with their family, set out for Alabama, and settled in Dale County, and there remained, having the enjoyment of many friends, loving children and obedient servants, until the time above mentioned, when she was taken by the hand of death from her husband's embrace. But thanks be to God! she went in the triumphs of a living and saving faith. The day before she died she appeared to be in better health than usual. After eating a hearty supper, she and her husband and a few of their grandchildren joined in family prayer. A short time after retiring, she aroused her companion by giving signs of alarm, and a few minutes after she sank in the arms of death. As she went she shouted "glory! glory!" and told those present that she would soon be in heaven—that "her room was full of a heavenly light!" She was an affectionate mother, a dutiful and kind wife, a generous mistress. She raised fourteen children, seven sons and seven daughters—left eighty grand-children living and thirty-nine great-grand-children. Two of her sons are local preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of her grandsons an itinerant preacher. Nearly all her children and children's children are members of the M. E. Church South. At her burial 109 of her descendants were present.

A. DOWLING.

ENNIS HOOPER departed this life on Sunday, January 23d, 1859, at Pleasant Valley, the residence of his mother, near Baton Rouge. Our beloved little brother was in the fifteenth year of his age, and gave high promise of intellectual distinction. But the fatal scourge, consumption, had been gnawing at his vitals for more than two years, and has at last numbered him amongst its victims. The mind of little Ennis was very mature for one of his years, and he early displayed a noble regard for all the c[illegible]. For a long period he had been a member of th[illegible]urch, and his every aim was to render himself [illegible]mmortal crown which we now sincerely trust he [illegible].

J. W. LANGTREE.

MRS CAROLINA E. ELLIS, wife of G. W. Ellis, Esq., died December 20th, 1858, in Copiah county, Mississippi. She was born in said county and State August 4th 1828. She leaves a husband and six children to mourn her loss. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, but was not satisfied with her acceptance with God. However, during a protracted meeting held at Zion by Rev. V. H. Johnson, in the past Summer, she often went to the altar as a penitent, seeking, with deep humility and anguish of soul, for brighter manifestations of God's love. In a subsequent conversation with her husband, she confessed that she had experienced great relief from the weight of sin. She seemed afterwards to feel a deeper interest in the devotions of the domestic altar. Her friends cherish the hope with confidence that if faithful until death, they will meet her in heaven, where sorrow and death and parting are felt and feared no more.

W. WAINSWORTH.

SISTER O. BEALL, wife of W. D. Beall, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stanfill, died on 19th December, at the residence of Mrs. Hampton, in Holmes county, Mississippi; in which neighborhood she had been reared and lived in, till her demise. She embraced religion some five years since, in the Church at Emory; and united herself to the M. E. Church at that place, continuing a consistent member until called to that house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. Sister B.'s last hour was filled with glory. She appealed to her husband to meet her in heaven; and to fear their children for the Lord; to take her Testament and read it to them. She requested her friends to read the 23d Psalm, and to sing.

H. W.

CHARLES M. GODBOLD was born in Wilcox county, Alabama, August 31st, 1837, and died at the residence of his mother, in that State, 20th December, 1858. His parents had him baptized in infancy; and he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South, July 6, 1856; shortly after which he made a profession of religion. The Church has lost one of its most promising young members, and his mother a dutiful son. We sorrow not as those without hope. His conversation was in heaven. After praying with his friends and relatives, he told them not to weep for him, for he was going home.

ANSON WEST.

CHLOE SIMMONS died January 18th, 1859, after a protracted illness, aged 68 years. She was the daughter of David Mills, who emigrated to this State in 1812. She was born in 1790, and married John Simmons in 1825, with whom she lived many years, filling the responsible station of wife and mother. Sister Simmons was for many years a member of the Methodist Church, and in her death she bore testimony to the reality of her religion, dying in great peace in the arms of Jesus. To all my questions she gave satisfactory answers. Being in her perfect senses, she was willing to suffer the will of her heavenly master; expressing a desire to depart and be with Christ.

Rapides Parish, La. R. T. PARISH.

MRS. MARY E. STORK, daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth Garlington, was born in Wilcox County, Ala., the 28th of October, 1827, and died December 1st, 1858. She joined the M. E. Church South in 1842, and from that time till her death, she lived in the enjoyment of religion. She died as she had lived, and on her death bed she told her friends that Heaven was here, and with confidence she went to the spirit land. She has left a husband and two little ones behind.

ANSON WEST.

RALPH, infant son of B. G. and M. H. Humphreys, died on 29th ultimo, on Roebuck Lake, Sunflower county, Mississippi, adding another cherub to the heavenly host; and making another tie to bind the parents to heaven.

JAS. MACLENNAN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Orleans Branch
OF THE
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $500,000.....SURPLUS OVER $250,000.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice President.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

Policies issued by this Company against Loss and Damage by Fire, and the Risks of Inland Navigation, on application to
R. W. & R. F RAYNE, Agents, 46 Camp street, New Orleans.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company.
(INCORPORATED IN 1810.)
Capital, $300,000.....Charter Perpetual.

DIRECTORS:

H. Huntington,	Charles Boswall	Joh Alyn,
Albert Day,	Henry Keney,	John P. Brace,
James Goodwin,	Calvin Day,	Charles J. Russ.

H. HUNTINGDON, President.
C. B. BOWERS, Secretary.
R. W. RAYNE, Agent, 46 Camp street, New Orleans.

The undersigned, Agent of the above responsible Companies, is duly authorized to issue Policies of Insurance on buildings, merchandise, ships in port and their cargoes. Also cotton in press, gin and sugar houses, household furniture and personal property generally, against loss or damage by fire in this city and in the country.
Ten per cent. cash returned on payment of premiums.
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
jan17-1y R. W. RAYNE, Agent

ARTHUR & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Office—Corner Canal and New Levee streets.
Stores—*On Fulton, Canal, New Levee and Common streets,*
(Former stand of Messrs. Conyngs & Co.)
NEW ORLEANS.

Offer for Sale:
COFFEE—Old Java, Rio, Havana and Laguayra.
SUGARS—Loaf, Crushed, Powdered, Clarified, and all grades of Louisiana and Havana.
TEAS—Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, and all qualities of Green and Black—in every variety of packages.
TOBACCO—Choice Cavendish, of various brands; Medium and Common qualities, in all styles of packages; also, Fine-cut, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, of various brands.
ASSORTED CORDIALS.
WINES—Old Port, Sherry, Madeira, Muscat, Santorne, Catawba, Champagne and Claret of various brands.
PROVISIONS—Pork, Beef, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Rice, Flour, choice Sugar-cured Hams, Tongues, Dried Beef, etc. etc.
FRUITS—Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Dried Apples, and Peaches, Pecans, Nuts, etc.
PRESERVES—Imported and Domestic Sweetmeats—and in Juice; Citron, Shaker Preserves, etc. etc.
SUNDRIES—Soap, Sperm and Star Candles, Pickles, Sauces, Ketchups, Mustard, Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Pimento, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Indigo, Copperas, Alum, Starch, Isinglass, Nutmegs, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, Brooms, Buckets, Tubs, Wrapping Paper and Twine, Manilla Rope, Pipes, Nails, Blacking, Saleratus, Yeast Powders, Soda, Cream Tartar, Inks, Candles, etc. etc.
All kinds of Goods Bought to Order. [027-1y]

THE GREAT COAL-OIL LAMP—FOR SAFETY, economy and convenience—is superior to any Lamp in use for reading, writing or sewing, giving a SOFT, STEADY and CLEAR LIGHT.
The subscriber will keep on hand a large variety of these LAMPS, adapted from the parlor to the kitchen; also, the REFINED COAL-OIL, CANS, SHADES, WICKS and CHIMNEYS.
He has also the celebrated NON-EXPLOSIVE CAMPHENE and SPIRIT GAS LAMPS and LANTERNS, warranted perfectly safe from accident, when used with the Safety-can.
These Lamps are the best in use, for lighting churches, halls, saloons, etc.
Camphene and Spirit gas by the barrel or gallon; Rosin oil, for lubricating, by the barrel or gallon—manufactured by the Southern Oil Company at Mobile.
The Subscriber is authorized to sell the superior MACHINERY OIL, Manufactured by the Southern Oil Company, which as a lubricator, excels any other oil in use—for sale by the gallon or barrel.
ja19 ARTEMON HILL, 28 Camp st, New Orleans.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST LIGHT YET—MADE from Kitchen-grease or common Lard.
The justly celebrated FRANKLIN SMOKE CONSUMING PORTABLE LAMP, made in this city. This Lamp produces, from the poorest quality of Oil or Grease, as much light as a medium SOLAR, at one-quarter the cost, looking less than a half pint, and burns ten hours or more, producing a beautiful light, pleasant even to weak eyes, requiring but little cleaning, and only coarse cotton flannel for wicks.
Price, $1 50 each, A liberal discount to those who buy by the dozen.
ja10 ARTEMON HILL, SOLE AGENT, 28 Camp street, New Orleans.

BLOOMFIELD'S PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING Establishment, No. 46 CAMP STREET, corner Gravier:
All kinds of BOOK AND MERCANTILE PRINTING AND BINDING executed neatly and correctly, at moderate prices.
dec 26 ly WM. BLOOMFIELD, Jr.

A SITUATION AS A TEACHER WANTED.—THE Advertiser, a Virginian, who has had six years' experience in teaching, and who is now professor of Ancient Languages and Mathematics in a large Female Seminary, desires a situation either in a male or female School. His testimonials will be found satisfactory in every respect. He refers to Wm. A. SMITH, D. D., President of R. M. College, Virginia; and the Ministers, generally of the Virginia Conference. Those who may desire a Teacher, to commence in the Fall, will do well to address J. W. S.
fd 4t Ashland, Hanover county, Virginia.

PH. P. WERLEIN, PUBLISHER AND DEALER IN Sheet Music and Music Books. Dealers will be supplied at the regular Board of Trade prices. The PIANO FORTES are of the best manufacture, and sold at Eastern prices. MELODEONS of the celebrated George A. Prince & Co., "the best in the world," (Home Journal,) at wholesale and retail. PIANOS, VIOLINS, GUITARS, and all other instruments tuned and repaired.
Call at the Music Store, No. 5 Camp street. PH. P. WERLEIN.

NEW ENTERPRISE IN THE SOUTH.—MEDICAL Hall for sale, at Crystal Springs, Mississippi, 150 miles above the city, on the Great Northern Railroad, in a well populated county, and in a growing village. The house is two stories high, was built for a drug-store, and is supplied with a pure, fresh stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumeries and Extracts. House, Lot and Stock will be sold together, on good terms. The only Drug-store in the place. For farther particulars, address J. M. THOTTER, M. D.,
d1-3m In charge, at Crystal Springs, Mississippi.

PHRENOLOGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE, at Crystal Springs, Miss., 150 miles above New Orleans, on the Great Northern RR. After having spent twelve years in visiting the cities, towns and Library Institutions, in the United States and in many parts of Europe—lecturing and collecting Specimens, to illustrate and demonstrate the science in all its branches—the subscriber is pleased to announce that he has fitted up a Lecture-hall, where he will give regular Series of Lectures, combining the practical science in Physiology, Phrenology, the Temperaments, and Physiognomy, all combined, making a perfect science. Teaching his students to become *practical*, by the assistance of plates, drawings, paintings, casts of great and remarkable heads, and a good Library of Phrenological and Scientific Books, will be at the disposal of the students free of charge. The Lectures will commence on the 1st of February, 1859, and continue, every other day, for thirty days—which will constitute a full course. These courses of lectures will continue during the year. Tuition, for one course, Thirty Dollars—half of which will be required in advance. Good board can be had for $12 per month. For further particulars address [d1-3m] J. M. TROTTER, M. D.

MRS. C. A. TATE, IS NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE Five or Six Young Ladies, to instruct with her own daughters. For her ability to teach, the best references can be given. TERMS—Instruction in all the branches of English, with Board and Washing, $30 per month. French and Music extra, by the most competent Teachers.
Covington, February 2, 1859. [fe9

A TEACHER OR GOVERNESS WANTED—A MIDdle aged Lady preferred—prepared to impart a thorough English Education, with Music and the Ornamental Branches. Fifty Dollars a month offered. Situation pleasant. Address
E. M. CHAMBERS, Camden,
fe9 Madison county, Mississippi.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS!

The "South-Western Sunday School Union," *No. 197 Camp street, New Orleans, La., in the Bible House,* KEEPS constantly on hand a full stock of the American Sunday School Union's publications, for sale for cash, at the Catalogue Prices of the Parent Society.
The "S. W. S. S. Union" is in the hands of Southern men, to do this important work in our great and growing field. We solicit contributions, and assure our friends that all we receive shall be applied to benefit Sunday Schools in the South. All orders promptly attended to.
Address,
REV. L. S. GLEDHORN,
General Agent "S. W. S. S. Union,"
fe9-3t 28 Bible House, 197 Camp street, New Orleans, La

PROFESSIONAL.

B. D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish,
ja10 Louisiana.

JOSEPH C. BEALL,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
SHREVEPORT, LA.,

WILL give prompt and strict attention to the collection of all Claims and to any other law business entrusted to his care. A residence of more than eighteen years at this place, (during which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession,) has given him an extensive acquaintance in North Louisiana, Eastern Texas and Southern Arkansas, where he will take claims for collection. mh12-1y

J. O. FUQUA. J. O. ALBOUARD.
FUQUA & KILBOURNE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLINTON, LOUISIANA,

PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans.
References—Payne & Harrison, Byrne, Vanon & Co., Broadwell & Payne, Pritchard & Flower, Edw. Nalle & Co., Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans. mar 20-1y

W. P. HILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 13 Camp st., New Orleans.

HAS been a citizen of Texas—extensively and laboriously engaged in the practice of Law more than twenty years—and confidently refers to the Bench and Bar of that State.
Information as to the Laws, Lands and Land Titles of Texas can be had at my office; and any business in that State will be transacted through reliable correspondents. dec19

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JOHN C. BULL, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 7 Pine street, Saint Louis, Missouri.
Agent for the sale of BLAINE'S POWER-LOOM BAGGING and RALE ROPE. ja19-3m

MR. HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PARTner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders, from our large and well-selected Stock of GROCERIES, PRODUCE, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants.
New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858. COOPER & NEIBERT, 27 and 29 Common st.

W. COOPER. J. O. NEIBERT. H. LUCAS.

COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Nos. 27 and 29 Common street, New Orleans.

F. J. VAN BIBBER & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
[d8-1y] 44 *Carondelet street, New Orleans.*

JAMES TRAPP. WM. V. M'CRAY.
THARP, McCRAY & CO.,
GROCERS AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS,
No. 10 Tchoupitoulas and New Levee sts.,
sep22 NEW ORLEANS.

J. BOYD & Co.,
Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,
No 40 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
apr 17-1y

LEONARD FASH. P. S. LAURANS.
LEONARD FASH & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
46 POYDRAS STREET,
Oct 24. *NEW ORLEANS.*

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No 47 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

JOHN F WYCHE & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 119 Commerce street, New Orleans. my2-1y

A. H. May & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No 94 Gravier street New Orleans. au21y

J. C. PAYNE. J. P. HARRISON.
GEO. HUNTINGTON. WM M. HARRISON
Payne & Harrison.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 51 Union street, New Orleans. dec7-1y

M. L. WALKER, New Orleans. MONT. C. HUTCHINSON Caddo Parish, La.
Walker, Hutchinson, & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 87 Carondelet street, New Orleans. je28

Lane, Mayfield & Co.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 79 St. Charles street, New Orleans. jy6-1y

T. T. TWITTY.
COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Agent for the sale of Manufactured Tobacco, Cigars, and Herrings celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes., No. 32 Gravier street New Orleans. mh14m

WATKINS & HOMAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, and Curtain Materials, No. 30 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

F. W. OBER—DEALER IN NORTHERN AND WESTern Produce. Fresh Goshen Butter, in small packages, suitable for families, constantly on hand.
New Orleans, January 12, 1859. No. 61 POYDRAS STREET.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—A LADY ASSISTANT, qualified to Teach the Higher Branches of English Education, and especially the Grammatical, can, if properly vouched for, receive position in the Female Department of Waverly Institute. None need apply unless satisfactory references can be given. The society is as polite and refined as can be found anywhere. Address COL. JOHN HILL, *President Board of Trustees*, Waverly, Walker county, Texas.
November 18th, 1858. ja5-tf

BOOTH & CO.,
ARCADE HAT STORE, No. 45 Magazine Street, New Orleans. Established in 1843. Manufacturers and Jobbers at Wholesale in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.
For the accommodation of our friends and the public, we have opened a retail department on the same premises. ang30

Dameron & Co.,
IMPORTERS and Dealers in Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtain Goods, Upholstery Goods, etc., No. 23 Chartres and 72 Customhouse streets, New Orleans. jan1

SHELBY NURSERIES,
Bay St. Louis, Mississippi.
APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, NECTARINES, APRICOTS, Quinces, Cherries, Almonds, Figs, Pomegranates, Oranges, Lemons, Chrons, Shaddocks, Mulberries, Guavas, Bananas, Strawberries, Raspberries, Grapes, etc. etc., of the very best quality. The trees are young, thrifty, of good size, good shape, and cheap—with no cocoa. The Proprietors ask a continuance of favor, upon the merits alone of their Establishment. Correctness in Varieties made, Free of Charge; but, if an inferior fruit has been sent, four-fold will be returned. Catalogues sent, on application. Address,
W. A. WHITFIELD, or, SHELBY NURSERIES,
o27-4m Bay St. Louis, Mississippi.

R. C. ARMISTEAD,
(Successor to MALLARD & Co.)
No. 63 Gravier st., cor. Bank Place, New Orleans.
CLOTHING IN EVERY VARIETY. THE MOST MODERN STYLES, by Reduced Prices. BLANKETS, KERSEYS, and SATINETT Suits for Negroes, at Auction Prices.
[o20]

P. H. WILLARD,
Coal Merchant,
18 EXCHANGE PLACE. (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)
THOSE desirous of purchasing Coal or Wood, can be supplied at short notice at the—CITY COAL OFFICE,
where is constantly kept on hand Pittsburgh, English, and Cannel, Anthracite and Lower Ohio Coal. Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses, Steamers, &c., &c., supplied at the lowest market prices. n22-1y

F. VAN BENTHUYSEN. A. HONNEMER.
C. F. LEWIS, of Rapides. GEO. O. SENDALL.
BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
al9-1y 116 Canal st., New Orleans.

158 CAMP STREET. 158
Mrs. Boyd's Ladies' Emporium.
ALL kinds of Sewing done by machinery for Grocers, Ships, Steamers, Hotels and Families. A good stock of Ladies' Under Garments already made. Embroidery and Tucking.
All kinds of Toilet Soaps and Perfumeries. Feb1 3

NEW SEWING MACHINES.
E. L. NIMMO, No. 7 Canal st., near Camp, Agent for all the latest improved styles. The WEED PATENT has just been received. is very simple, and is suited to all kinds of work. The stitches will not ripor unravel, as two threads are used. It makes the same stitch on both sides. Price $120. I am also agent for other Machines from $40 to $130. Needles and other findings for sale. Sewing Machines repaired. je25

D. J. WASSON,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
Also, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Cisterns, Lumber, &c.,
In lots to suit purchasers. Orders promptly attended to.
Box 888 Mechanics' Exchange, 19 St. Charles st. Shop, 355 and 357 Rampart st., First District, New Orleans. mar20-1y

To Merchants and Planters.
MANUFACTURERS' COMMISSION HOUSE:
LARGE STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK,
.....AT.....
No. 41 Magazine st., opposite the Arcade,
NEW ORLEANS.
nov 14 R. W. RAYNE.

GEORGE H. VINTEN Printers' Warehouse, 105 Poydras street, New Orleans. Presses, Types, Inks, Paper, Cards, and Furniture of every description. Agent for the sale of Robt. Hoe & Co's Presses, and James Connor & Sons' Types. Old Type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

PRINTING PAPER,
Constantly on hand and for sale Printing Paper of the following sizes.
21 inches by 28 | 23½ inches by 31 | 24 inches by 28 | 26 inches by 40
22 inches by 32 | 24 inches by 36 | 26 inches by 37 | 28 inches by 42
32 inches by 44.....36 inches by 48
AND OTHER SIZES TO ORDER.
Also, Double Medium Book Paper, Manilla Wrappers, Note, Letter, and Cap Papers of every description | Cards, Card Boards, &c.
mar 20-1y GEORGE H. VINTEN.

WORMS LAY THE FOUNDATION of epilepsy, apoplexy, dropsy in the head, sore eyes, nightmare, palpitation of the heart, cough consumption, rheumatism and helpless debility. All these fearful consequences however, may be averted by a course of that safe and genial laxative and alterative, WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE. It reaches at once the seat of the disease and expels its disgusting cause. Its operation is thorough. No relapse need be apprehended.

DR. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITters have doubtless created as much sensation in the community for its remarkable cures as any other medicine extant. It is a fact that in the minds of many persons a prejudice exists against what are called Patent Medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as Hostetter's Bitters? Physicians prescribe it; why should you discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have and do use it in their families; why should you reject it? Let not your prejudices usurp your reason, to the averting of injury of your health. If you are sick and require a med

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 5.
WHOLE NUMBER 430.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1859.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE
OFFICE—115 CAMP ST.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

AN INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF JESUS CHRIST.

There is something peculiarly interesting in the history of Jesus Christ—in every word he spake and in every act he performed. His words intrinsically are of priceless worth. But there is something so apposite and appropriate in many of his sayings to the circumstances under which they were said, that we should always associate them together. Then, indeed, they seem like apples of gold in pictures of silver." The incident to which we now refer, occurred near the end of his earthly mission. Jesus had been visiting the scenes of his childhood and the friends of his youth. The Jewish feast of the Passover approaching, he set his face to go to Jerusalem, apparently to participate in its solemnities—really to consummate his earthly mission, by offering up himself as the *Passover* for all nations. Samaria intervening between Galilee and Jerusalem, a portion of travel necessarily be passed through. While in that part of their journey night overtook them. Two of his disciples were sent forward to a village to procure entertainment for Jesus and his followers. Under the influence of the accursed spirit of religious intolerance, the villagers rejected their petition, because they were going to Jerusalem. Perhaps they were the more prompted to this refusal, because they were not only going to Jerusalem, but to a religious festival there. And it may have added still to their resentment, because Jesus had taught sometime before in the village of Sychar, (a village of Samaria,) that salvation cometh of the Jews. Certain it is, the weary travelers are refused lodging. Covered with dust, oppressed with heat, fatigued with travel, enfeebled by hunger, Jesus and his disciples continue their journey. What traveler, thus treated, has been free from resentment. Bitter feelings possess the sons of the disciples, and bitter words fall from their lips. The sons of Zebedee are especially indignant. John—we do not know so much about James—was one of those characters who can see no fault in a friend, nor virtue in a foe. He scarcely in all his gospel mentions the name of Judas without expressing his detestation of the character. "Wilt thou," they say, "that we command fire to come down from heaven and consume them, even as Elias did?"

It seems strange that, after having been three years with Jesus, taught by his words and his example, in public and in private, they should still so mistake his mission and its spirit. Yet such is poor human nature! Even slow, under the most favorable circumstances, in the attainment of knowledge and of grace. But while Jesus rebuked them, still he was a man—wearied in body, depressed in mind—well he might be sorrowful! He, the Lord of Glory! the author and preserver of all life! the bestower of all good upon those who gave him no place of rest! is rudely turned away. His own disciples, after all the labor bestowed upon them, are still so ignorant. The dreadful scenes but just before him, and which He foreknew so well, are crushing his human soul. No wonder, if in such an hour, expressions savoring of sadness, should escape him.

The weary, houseless travellers still pursue their way. The sun has gone down far over the waters of the Mediterranean. His last ray has died away from the western sky. One by one the stars have looked out upon their Creator in his deep humiliation, until all their hosts are marshelled in the wide and deep canopy above. Night has thrown his dusky mantle around the entire horizon. The fox, slipping from his hole ready to enter upon his night's depredations, barks amid the tangled copse. The bird, seeking late his covert, rushes by on fluttering wing. And the man of Nazareth, pressed with fatigue and hunger and grief and care, groans heavily. A disciple ventures to speak an encouraging word. I wish I knew which disciple that was—for I love him. The expression is somewhat similar to that of Peter: "Though I should die with thee, yet will not I deny thee." But it was not the same spirit. It was not the spirit of self-reliant courage. I do not think it was Peter, or James, or John. "Master, I will follow thee whithersoever thou goest." I thought I would paraphrase these words; but I would prefer for the reader to do it for himself. Call up the circumstances under which they were said, and what a world of kindness and sympathy and friendship do they express. Who does not love that disciple? It was then that Jesus spake the memorable words: "Foxes have holes and birds of the air have nests, but the son of man hath not where to lay his head." Luke, 9, 48. ANNOTATOR.

Smithville, Miss., Feb. 1859.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

REV. QUICKLY STIR-EM-UP.—By RAG-PICKER.

The subject of this sketch was born in the populous city of Ignorance, in the State of Read-nought. His parents, though a good-meaning, simple-minded folks, were firm believers in dreams, omens etc.; and a Dream-book, Bible, and Hymn-book, constituted their whole library. They were counted oracles among persons of the same class, and generally looked upon, by others, as good, but credulous sort of people. Of course they instilled these principles into the mind of young Quickly; in whom, as he grew in age, they developed themselves in a more striking manner. Indeed he very much neglected the plain teachings of the Bible, following in preference the wild visions of his sleeping hours.

One night old Mrs. S. having eaten a very hearty supper and sought the sweet restorer of tired nature, dreamed she saw her son exhorting a large congregation to repentance, and that at the same time a radiant angel approaching said to her, "Your son must preach." With this she awoke, and calling aloud for Quickly, related to him her dream, and warned him to outer at once upon his labor. This made so deep an impression upon his mind, that before day, he too, had been favored with a similar vision.

This, by them, was deemed a sufficient evidence of a call to the ministry; and accordingly all hands were soon busily engaged in preparing for his departure. License was *readily* obtained, for old Mrs. S. was owner of considerable property, and a refusal by the Church would have been suicide to its interests.

At his first appointment a goodly number were in attendance, most of whom, it must be confessed, went more through curiosity than anything else. However, as Quickly had a loud voice, and was not at all diffident, they were led to believe that there was a good deal of "*come out*" in him. But we will not follow him as a beginner, but will enquire of him about the middle of his second year. Up to this time he had rapidly progressed in public favor, and now he often with delight beheld his name in notices of meetings as a valuable and beloved assistant. And not unfrequently he had the pleasure of signing similar notices himself, in which he returned the compliments of his brethren. Indeed so useful was he now considered, that no meeting could be held, with much hope of success, unless he was present; and in the general effort to secure *his* services, many of less *pretension* were entirely overlooked. Many there were who poured praise into his ear, and if any disapproved of his matter or manner, they were wise enough to say nothing publicly. It is true that he had not paid much attention to grammar, nor had he stored his mind with much of that knowledge usually thought indispensable to preachers; but then it must be borne in mind that *his style* did not require much learning, and that he believed *all human* knowledge calculated to injure the cause of religion. He bent the energies of his mighty mind to the task of alarming the consciences of his audiences, and therefore could draw from his own experience or imagination keen arrows of terror for the hearts of the impenitent. When he wished to *frighten* a congregation he always selected the *night* for that purpose; because, he said, darkness lent additional terror to descriptions of hell-fire. It was sometimes thought that day-light removed these convictions. Besides this he would sometimes relate a wonderful dream about Heaven—and christians (and sinners) would tremble under the excitement of joyful hope; some, indeed, were led to *think* of Heaven, that they too might have such delightful dreams. So much, then, being accomplished by him, the insignificant faults that sometimes appeared, were not considered as detrimental to the cause of religion.

We now skip two or three years in brother Quickly's history, and reach a point where we are reminded of the old saying, "A *new* broom sweeps clean." Here we find a change has come over the sky above the reverend gentleman, and that it has greatly affected his mind. We left him surrounded by admirers, the lion of every "big meeting," holding undisputed influence over his friends and acquaintances; but we now find him neglected by ministers and people, cast down, and almost destroyed. It happened that some of the preachers who followed him on his works, found a great deal of trouble that they did not expect. They tried in vain to get the church-books—none had been kept; they enquired after the Sunday-schools—they had died out; the day for prayer-meetings was unknown—they had not been kept up; books and religious papers were hard to find, though an occasional "Scenes beyond the Grave" was found. Added to this, the members were quite ignorant of the doctrines of the Church, and did not knew that they were expected to grow daily in the love and knowledge of God. There were *some* who seemed to rise above this general ignorance, but they were of the less important ones who had been but little noticed by Brother S.

This condition of the Church gave them considerable uneasiness, and they began to enquire of each other, and then to complain; and ere long they concluded that Bro. Stir-em-up had much thunder but no lightning about his sermons—that he *excited* but did not *feed* his flock. They now thought of his non-improvement in knowledge; and called to mind that his sermons, when divested of noise and imagery, were not even dry skeletons of a form.

From this, commenced neglect of his talents; which increased, until it left him as we found him last. As might be expected, he fretted greatly under this plain disrespect; and having built upon a sandy foundation, the pretentious fabric fell under the weight and fury of the storm. He remained in the ranks long enough to be convinced that he was not appreciated; and then deserted to the enemy, carrying no trumpet before him to sound the fame of his exploits. Thus ended the ministerial career of one who entered the holy office without that *authority* recognized by the *Bible;* and having entered, neglected that *preparation for*, and *cultivation of* the field confided to him, so *earnestly enjoined* by the scriptures.

He has left a few cousins behind, but it is thought by many that they will profit by his inglorious failure, learn to rely upon *study, prayer*, and the *Spirit of God;* and by *due* attention to these, be the means of many revivals whose fruit shall be gathered for years hence. So mote it be.

FATHER CHINIQUY.

It is to be doubted if many of your readers are fully aware of the importance of the late secessions from the Romish Church in Illinois, under the lead of the priest above named. He having been a second Father Matthew among the French Canadians, had obtained more than 200,000 pledges of abstinence from intoxicating drinks. Many of these Canadian Romanists afterwards moved to Illinois; and he with them. He commenced a settlement in a place which he called St. Anne; and gathered around him a population of 10,000. He erected a house for himself, and a Church; and then he began to feel the pressure of the powers above him.

He first came in collision with his bishop in Chicago. A similar settlement of Canadians had there erected a Church and parsonage for themselves. The bishop demanded it, that he might sell it to the Irish, and pocket the money. They sent for Father Chiniquy to advocate their cause. But in vain. Under threats of excommunication the bishop obtained the titles, and there was no redress. Next, the bishop went to St. Anne, and made a similar demand for the property, on which, besides his personal labors, Chiniquy had spent $6000 of his own money. The bishop claimed that a priest had no right to have property. The bishop excommunicated the priest and his whole flock. Soon after this the bishop was removed, and attempts were made to get redress from his successor. In his final interview with this bishop the priest was told that he must submit to the will of the bishop, without asking reasons.

Father Chiniquy replied nobody, "My lord, there is but one God in heaven or on the earth, and to him alone will I make such an act of submission. Excommunicate me if you think proper."

Taking his leave he went to his room and fell upon his knees, and poured out his cries and tears unto God. He felt that he was an outcast, and friendless among men, but he had hope in God. He then opened the Bible, which was his constant companion, and the first verse his eye fell upon was, 1 Cor. 7: 23, "*Ye are bought with a price; be ye not the servants of men.*" In a moment he saw that he had been the slave of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, and that it was a monstrous usurpation. That the Word of God emancipated him from his bondage and from that moment he was a freeman in Christ.

Having assembled his people, he related all that took place in the interview between him and the bishop. "And now," said he, "if you believe I have done wrong in thus obeying God rather than man, in following the dictates of my own conscience, and the directions of the Bible, instead of submitting unconditionally to the will of the bishop, then manifest it by rising up, and I will be your pastor no longer." No one arose.

"Well, then," he continued, "if you think I have done right in making the Bible my only infallible guide, and rule of faith and practice; and if you will adopt it for *your guide and rule* of life, and unite with me in all Scriptural efforts to do good, do you manifest it by rising up." Immediately the whole congregation were upon their feet, and there they covenanted with God and their pastor to be Bible Christians, and to walk together as such in Church relations.

A visit from the bishop was the next thing to be expected. He came with a great display, and retinue of priests.

A stage had been erected for his accommodation, and upon it Father Chiniquy sat down by his side. The bishop had selected every epithet he could find in the French dictionary, with which to express his bitterness and wrath, and to denounce the curse of God first upon the congregation, and then upon their pastor. When he had expended a full half hour in this tirade of false accusation and malignant cursing, during which time it was with the greatest difficulty that the people could be restrained from violence, he ceased, and then Father Chiniquy rose, and meekly replied, as he (the bishop) had said so much against that congregation and himself, he would surely hear a few words in reply.

"Not a word, sir," said the bishop. "Not a word, sir—sit down—not a word."

At this point the people could be restrained no longer. Cries, "pull him down," "tear him to pieces," "kill him on the spot," were heard from every part of the assembly of 4000 people, all perfectly mad with rage. But the cries of the pastor to "let him go off uninjured, return him good for evil, blessing for cursing," at length prevailed, and aided by the sheriff, whose presence the pastor of St. Anne had wisely secured for the occasion, the miserable bishop and his priests escaped the violence of a mob.

Thus have 10,000 of our French Canadien population in this State shaken off the yoke and chains of priestly despotism, and proved themselves worthy to be ranked with American freemen and Protestant Christians. True, they have not identified themselves with any particular denomination among us. But they are called Protestants by the Romanists and by their neighbors. And they say if taking the Word of God as their rule of life, believing what it teaches and practicing what it requires, makes them Protestants, then they are Protestants. If renouncing the Pope and hierarchy of Rome, and submitting in all things to Jesus Christ as their only Savior, makes them Protestants, then they are Protestants, for they rely upon him alone. Like the Bereans they are now searching the Scriptures daily. Bible truths come to their minds with a freshness and power of which one can hardly conceive, and the grace of God is rapidly transforming them into truly spiritual and happy Christians.

The above extracts are taken from the New York Evangelist.

THE PRESIDENT'S EXPENSES.

A correspondent of the Boston *Courier* communicates information about the President's mansion and expenses that will be interesting to our readers. He says:

"The truth is, that up to the time of Mr. Polk, the White House was not decently furnished. Congress then made an appropriation, which, being judiciously expended, improved things somewhat. After that, no considerable appropriation was made till the year 1853, when some fifty thousand dollars were appropriated for heating, ventilating, painting, enlarging, and refurnishing the house. The responsibility of applying this appropriation to the purpose intended by Congress was devolved on Captain Lee, then of the Topographical Corps of the Army, and we think the money was expended to the satisfaction of everybody. For the first time, the house was made *comfortable* to live in. The appliances for warming the house by hot water, and which were furnished by Wulworth & Nason, of your city, cost, it is said, more than ten thousand dollars, including the expense of putting up. The furniture of the house is substantially the same, carpets and all, as was purchased by Captain Lee in 1853.

The silver in the house, I am told, is mostly that bought in Paris during the administration of Mr. Monroe. There are but two or three pictures in the house. One in the Red Room, a portrait of Washington, which was cut from the frame and secured by Mrs. Madison when Washington was occupied by the British during the war of 1812. Another, in the President's office, a portrait of Bolivar, the South American patriot. There are no household ornaments about the house, except vases scattered here and there on mantels, and articles brought from Japan by Commodore Perry. The White House, in a word, is furnished more like a first-class hotel than a first-class private residence. There are articles of use in abundance rich and massive, but no articles of art or adornment.

But to return to our question. What does it cost the President each year to keep up the Executive mansion?

First, the President receives twenty-five thousand dollars salary. Next, he receives a house, garden and stables free of expense. The house is furnished and the garden cultivated by the Government. Every article of furniture necessary is furnished by the United States. The government also lights and heats the house. It pays for a steward to take care of the public property, and a fireman, and for no other domestic servants. The Executive office is in the Executive mansion, and for the former, the government provides a private secretary, clerks to the secretary, two messengers and a porter. For all domestic servants, however, except steward and fireman, the President must pay out of his own pocket. He must pay for his cooks, his butler, his table-servants, his female servants, his coachman and groome, etc., as any other person does who employs such a retinue of servants. He supplies his table, with the exception of garden vegetables, as any other private citizen does, by his own purse. So with his stables. In short, the only things furnished by government, are house and furniture, fuel and lights, steward and fireman, garden vegetables and flowers. All else is matter of private expense.

With these items as basis of calculation, any gentleman who keeps eighteen or more servants of both sexes, who keeps a stable filled with horses, as does Mr. Buchanan, who dines persons, besides his own family, every day, and once a week gives a dinner to forty invited guests, can form some notion how much, out of twenty-five thousand dollars, remains at the end of the year.

AMERICA VISITED FROM AFRICA BEFORE COLUMBUS.

Many years ago, in opening a mound or ancient burial place on Grave Creek, Virginia, an oval stone was found, with three lines of inscription in some written language. W. B. Hodgson, Esq., of Savannah, for a while Consul of the United States in Barbary, North Africa, and now of the city of New York, assigned it to a Numidian origin in his Notes on "North Africa," and said:

"Near one of the skeletons in the upper vault was found the stone in question, with three lines of alphabetic characters. It is of an oval form, three-fourths of an inch thick, and its material is a fine sandstone. This is the only example, I believe, of ancient alphabetic inscription in North Africa. The inscriptions on the Dighton rock and the pictorial writing of Mexico and Yucatan are symbolic, not alphabetic. The history of this trilinear lapidary inscription I had at first regarded as apocryphal. Mr. Schoolcraft has, however, confirmed it, and described the stone. Who was the gorgeous chieftain, whose engraved signet was found by his side? Did he come from the Canary Islands, where the Numidian characters and language prevailed?: Shall we recur to the lost Atlantis? Could any of the Carthagenian or African vessels, which usually visited the 'Fortunate' or Canary islands, have been carried to the New World? The peopling of America is quite as likely to be due to Africa and Europe as to Asia. History preserves the memory of the circumnavigation of Africa by several expeditions. The Periplus of Hunno, the Carthugenian, was the subject of a written narrative. With these historical indications that the Atlantic was in early ages navigated by Mediterranean vessels, I find no difficulty in supposing the stone in question to have been brought thence."

THE AROOSTOOK REGION.

They call it a county in Maine—but their countries are like Irish miles, of enormous proportions. Aroostook extending about 120 miles in one direction by 45 in the other, comprises an area considerably greater than the whole State of Connecticut. It is a rolling country, quite free from stones, the highest elevations not being in chains, but mostly isolated. It is well wooded, with the maple predominating among the hard woods, and the cedar growing in the swamps, all of which are easily susceptible of draining. The soil, composed of decomposed limestone, slate, and vegetable matter, is a deep loam, resting generally on a bed of gravel seven or eight feet beneath the surface. Its extraordinary fertility was demonstrated by Dr. Charles T. Jackson, in his geological survey of the State, many years ago. His scientific analysis has been amply confirmed by subsequent harvests. In 1849, when the county contained but one-fiftieth of the population of the State, it raised 87,000 bushels of wheat, while the remainder of the State harvest but 18,000 bushels. All agricultural products of our latitude grow equally well; while as a grazing region it is pronounced equal to any part of the State of New York.

But the climate? says some thoughtless reader, who imagines that the whole of the continent north of us is unfit for comfortable residence. The climate of Aroostook is pre-eminently healthy—and that is the great consideration. But to be more explicit, the region is far milder than we might expect from the latitude. According to Humboldt, a perpendicular ascension of two hundred and fifty feet gives an increase of cold equal to going seventy miles directly North. Now, Houlton, in the midst of the Aroostook region, is only three hundred feet above the level of the sea—a much less elevation than is usually found at the same distance inland. Moosehead Lake, for instance, which is lower in latitude, is nine hundred feet above the sea level. The fact is, Aroostook belongs, not so much to our New England conformation of surface, as to the valley of the St. John and New Brunswick—a section of agricultural richness and climatic genuility of which our citizens ordinarily have no conception. It is a limestone region, which are always warmer than those of the granite formation. The snow is heavy, which prevents the ground freezing to any depth, and it goes off with marvellous rapidity. A practical farmer, who has resided in Aroostook fifteen years, states that he has known the snow to be several feet deep one week, and before the end of the next his fields were plowed, planted and sowed, and the dust flying as the harrow passed over the grounds. This peculiarity, which belongs to the St. John valley, has never been satisfactorily explained, but the fact is well known. A most disagreeable Spring is thus avoided, and vegetation takes such an early start that there is no trouble from the frosts of early autumn.

GUSTAVUS VASA.

The father of Gustavus Vasa and many of his friends and kinsmen had fallen in a massacre. His mother and several of the most illustrious ladies were carried prisoners to Copenhagen, and treated with every indignity. On his own head a high price was set, and he was safe nowhere. He fled into Dalecarlia, a wild region of mines and mountains, inhabited by the most daring and independent race of Sweden. He hoped to rouse them to the rescue of their country; but that great bloody deed, and Christian's spies everywhere, had thoroughly unmanned even these hardy men. On his journey, his servant made off with his clothes and effects, and Gustavus pursued him till his horse fell under him—but in vain. Once more disguised as a peasant, he went on through sterile mountains, unpeopled heaths and forests, till he reached Fahlun, with its blazing fires, rolling smoke, and sooty copper works. Here he labored for some time in the mines; but his uneasy mind drove him on again. He engaged as a thresher at a farm; but there the fineness of his linen and his manners did not escape a sharp-eyed man.

The master, informed of this, soon recognized Gustavus, a fellow-student at Upsala, and filled with terror, entreated him to plunge deeper into the mountains, and leave him and his family in safety. He next betook himself to the castle of a nobleman, who received him most affectionately, making himself sure of the offered reward. He mounted and rode off to the next military station, and was soon back again with twenty troopers. But the bird was flown, through a hint from the more noble wife who furnished him with a horse and sledge for his escape. He sought refuge at the door of a monastery, founded by his ancestors, but the monks shut the door in his face. His next asylum was with a worthy clergyman, but here the Philistines were upon him again, for the Danish soldiery were hunting everywhere. He was again rescued by the presence of mind of the lady who, on the entrance of the troopers into the house, where Gustavus was sitting with the other farm men, she gave him a cuff on the ear, and sent him off on pretense of some neglected errand.

His host then concealed him under a load of straw, and drove him towards a place of security; but the soldiers met them on the way, examined the load of straw, ran their swords through it in different directions, and at one pass pierced the leg of Gustavus. He bore the wound without stirring, and was saved; but the blood soon running through the cart, and leaving a track on the snow, his ingenious host cut a wound in his horse's foot, and when the bloody track was remarked, showed that as the cause. Through such dangers and discouragements Gustavus escaped, finally roused the men of Dalecarlia, expelled the Danes, and was unanimously elected King. He became one of the noblest Kings that ever reigned; completed the Reformation in Sweden, and remains one of the world's great names. [*Westminster Review.*

REVOLUTIONARY PIETY.

Among the decidedly religious Members of Congress in 1777, Richard Henry Lee, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, from Virginia, is named. On the capture of Burgoyne, a proclamation for a general thanksgiving was ordered, and R. H. Lee, Dr. Witherspoon, and Samuel Adams—the two latter known as orthodox Christians—were appointed to prepare it. Their draft is extant in the *Journal* as follows:

"Nov. 1st, 1777. Done in Congress.

"For as much as it is the indispensable duty of all men to adore the superintending Providence of Almighty God; to acknowledge with gratitude, their obligations to him for benefits received, and to implore such further blessing as they stand in need of; and it having pleased him, in his abundant Mercy, not only to continue to us the innumerable bounties of his common Providence, but also to smile upon us in the prosecution of a just and necessary war for the independence and establishment of our inalienable rights and liberties, particularly in that he hath been pleased, in so great a measure, to prosper the means used for the support of our arms, and to crown them with the most signal success: It is therefore recommended to the Legislative and Executive powers of these States, to set apart Thursday, the 18th day of December next, for solemn thanksgiving and praise; that, with one heart and one voice, the people may express the feelings of their hearts, and consecrate themselves to the service of their Divine Benefactor; and, together with their sincere acknowledgments and offerings, they may join the penitent confession of their manifold sins, whereby they have forfeited every favor, and their humble and earnest supplication, that it may please God, *through the merits of Jesus Christ*, mercifully to forgive and blot them out of remembrance; that it may please him graciously to afford his blessings on the government of these States respectively, and to prosper the public council of the whole; to inspire our commanders both by sea and land, and all under them, with that wisdom and fortitude which may render them fit instruments, under the Providence of Almighty God, to secure for these United States the greatest of all blessings, independence and peace; that it may please Him to prosper the trade and manufactures of the people, and the labors of the husbandman, that our land may yield its increase; to take schools and seminaries of education, so necessary for the cultivation of the principles of true liberty, virtue and piety, under his nurturing hand; and to prosper the means of religion, for the promotion and enlargement of that kingdom which consisteth 'in righteousness, peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost.'"

JOHN KNOX'S CALL.

Knox's call to the ministry is thus related by McCrie: These persons were so pleased with Knox's talents, and his manner of teaching his pupils, that they urged him strongly to preach in public, and to become colleague to Rough. But he resisted all their solicitations, assigning as his reason, that he did not consider himself as having a call to this employment, and he would not be guilty of intrusion. They did not, however, desist from their purpose; but, having consulted with their brethren, came to a resolution, without his knowledge, that a call should be publickly given him, in the name of the whole, to become one of their ministers.

Accordingly, on a day fixed for the purpose, Rough preached a sermon on the election of ministers, in which he declared the power which any congregation, however small, had over any one in whom they perceived gifts suited to the office: and how dangerous it was for such a person to reject the call of those who desire instruction. The sermon being concluded, the preacher turned to Knox, who was present, and addressed him in these words: "Brother, you shall not be offended, although I speak unto you that which I have in charge, even from all those here present, which is this: In the name of God and of his Son Jesus Christ, and in the name of all that presently call you by my mouth, I charge you that you refuse not this holy vocation; but as you tender [regard] the glory of God, the increase of Christ's kingdom, the edification of your brethren, and the comfort of me, whom you understand well enough to be oppressed with the multitude of labors, that you take the public office and charge of preaching, even as you look to avoid God's heavy displeasure, and desire that he shall multiply his graces unto you." Then addressing himself to the congregation, he said: "Was not this your charge unto me, and do ye not approve this vocation?" They all answered, "It was, and we approve it."

Overwhelmed by this unexpected and solemn charge, Knox, after an ineffectual attempt to address the audience, burst into tears, rushed out of the assembly, and shut himself up in his chamber. His countenance and behaviour, from that day till the day he was compelled to present himself in the public place of preaching, did sufficiently declare the grief and trouble of his heart, for no man saw any sign of mirth from him for many days together.

GREAT PUBLISHING HOUSES.

The New York *Albion* gives an interesting account of the origin and growth of the Publishing House of the Appletons, Broadway, New York. More than 30 years ago, Mr. Daniel Appleton, the father of the present gentleman who leads the firm, began his career by publishing a little book called "Daily Crumbs," at a small store in Exchange street, opposite the post office. "Daily Crumbs" was followed by "Gospel Seeds," and this by a few other religious publications. The store was removed to Clinton Hall, afterward to 200 Broadway, then about 22 feet wide by 50 deep. Here many scientific, literary and miscellaneous works were issued, and many of them were very profitable. Of Webster's "Speller" more than one million per annum have been sold, and one press was kept constantly at work the year round at his book. They have now one of the most elegant stands in Broadway, doing a vast business, the whole conducted by a most admirable system. As they began with "Daily Crumbs," so now the last work in press is the New American Encyclopedia, for the compilation of which about 200 persons, literary men, are employed, of which more than 10,000 copies are sold, at a cost to the people of the United States of more than $500,000.

We believe the first book that the Harpers began with was "Allaine's Alarm" and Baxter's Call." James Harper related to us some years ago their origin in business, when we bought a bill of books, crossed over to Brooklyn, and returned and found the vast House of the Harpers was in ruins by fire. The Methodist Book Concern published their first book in 1789. It was "A Kempis." The same year also they published the Arminian Magazine, the Hymn Book, Saint's Rest, and Primitive Physic. But the total of publications now issuing from the Methodist press in New York, is 20,000 per day, including all grades, from a Tract worth one cent to a book worth $50. "Tall oaks from little acorns grow."

And the Southern Methodist Publishing-house at Nashville, for the time it has been in operation, (hardly four years) has progressed at a still more rapid rate.

LOTTERIES—THEIR CHANCES.

A pains-taking writer in the Augusta (Georgia) Chronicle and Sentinal, on public grounds, has undertaken to investigate the "magnificent schemes" which are daily thrust before the public. He has undertaken to examine some of them in detail, and the following are his deductions: There are 5510 prizes, of which 462 are direct, 28 approximate, and 5000 contingent. There are 50,000 numbers. The chance of drawing a direct prize is 462 to 50,000, or as one to one hundred and three. Taking the approximate with these, the chance is 510 to 50,000, or as one to ninety-eight. The chance of drawing a twenty dollar prize is one to ten. The odds it will be seen, are enormous.

But a further inspection will make the illustration of the subject even more impressive. The 50,000 numbers are the representatives of $500,000. Now, the prizes to be drawn make $320,000, and if any one were to buy all the tickets he would lose by the operation the handsome of $180,000. Besides, all the tickets are not sold. The proprietors have still further advantages. Their side of the game is a sure one, and where they draw one of these lotteries every week, were they to sell all the tickets, nine millions of dollars would annually fall into the hands of the managers.

HINDOOISM IN BOSTON.

Recently, in a speech before the Young Men's Christian Association in New York, Rev. Mr. Scudder, missionary in India, endeavored to impress upon the young men the necessity of hearty and earnest labor to counteract the pantheistic tendency of the age. It is infused into books, pamphlets and newspapers, and needs constant watching. Mr. Scudder said he had been laboring against Pantheism, in the shape of Hindooism, for the last fourteen years. The home of the American Pantheist is in Boston, and they, if we follow their lead, will take us back to the worship of those numberless gods of the Hindoos. Mr. Scudder said he could point to the original Sanscrit stanzas from which those celebrated ones, entitled "Brahma," by Emerson, were taken.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

A JEWISH MARRIAGE.

Mr. Editor: A few days ago I witnessed a Jewish marriage in the Synagogue on Carondelet street, in this city; a brief description of it may not be uninteresting to such of your readers as live where there are but few Israelites and no Synagogues.

The ceremony was to be performed at 8 P. M. The windows were darkened and the gas lit. A numerous audience of Jews and Gentiles were assembled; the Jewish people treating us with great courtesy, in making way and providing seats for us.

Soon after the time appointed, four young men, dressed in black, with white gloves and their hats on, came in and went to the front of the altar, to the canopy used on such occasions made of crimson damask, fringed with gold, and tassels of silk; it was about seven feet square, and sustained by four staffs, like flag-staffs—these the young men set on the floor and sustained in an upright position. The priest then came down from the altar, where he had been waiting the arrival of the bridal-party, (with his hat and robe on) and took his stand under the edge of the canopy, with his back to the altar. Then the bride, with one bridemaid, and her family, came in and stood to the right of the priest, under the edge of the canopy; then the bridegroom with one attendant came and took his stand under the edge of the canopy, to the left of the priest and facing the bride—wearing their hats, as did all the Israelites in the house. Then—as well as I could hear—the priest uttered the vows, which the parties took. Then, the attendant, (I do not know his technical name) handed the priest a cup of wine, which he held in his hand and chanted a hymn in Hebrew, then gave the cup to the bridegroom, and then to the bride. The [illegible] put the marriage-ring upon the finger of the bride. Then another cup, or rather, thin glass goblet of wine was handed to the priest. One of these goblets contains (so I learned) sweet wine, the other bitter—to indicate the mingled state of married life—both sweet and bitter.

The priest made a considerable address, perhaps eight or ten minutes, on the marriage state. Telling the parties in substance, that they were identified in fortune, in character, in social relations, and in happiness. He urged them to cherish and keep alive their youthful love; that a thousand occasions would arise for reciprocal courtesies and means of making each other happy. That they should never be longer absent from each other than duty demanded, lest they should grow indifferent, and learn to be independent of each other. Lastly, that they should pray for each other, and help each other to eternal salvation.

After chanting another hymn in Hebrew, he gave each of them the wine; the remainder was then poured into another goblet and the empty glass laid upon the floor, when the bridegroom put his foot upon it and crushed it to atoms—signifying that the ties that bound her to others were broken, and that as *long* as that glass remained broken she would never be united to another. Then the bridal-vail was thrown aside from the bride's face and the young and happy husband imprinted the nuptial kiss. A scene of kissing and congratulation followed, much as at our weddings, and which closed the ceremonies.

CLERICUS.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

PULPIT PROPRIETY.

Mr. Editor: A number of years ago—at the close of my second year in the Itinerant Ministry—I preached for the last time at one of my Circuit-appointments. While standing in the churchyard just before service, I was introduced to the Rev. Mr. D. of a sister church. On concluding my discourse, (there was considerable emotion in the audience,) I requested Rev. Mr. D. to close the service for me. He walked up into the pulpit, and remarked (for he was an itinerant lecturer on astronomy, and exhibited the motions of the heavenly bodies by means of an orrery,) that he would lecture that evening in the village near by, on the science of astronomy; that adults would be admitted for fifty cents, and children and servants for twenty-five cents. That astronomy was the sublimest of sciences; that an intelligent contemplation of the vastitude of creation, the harmony and order of its movements—led to devotion, and that an "undevout astronomer is mad;" and that the serious consideration of this sublime subject could not fail to do us religious good—uplifting the mind, and well-preparing us for that everlasting career of intellectual progress, upon which we are so soon to enter. "In conclusion, my hearers, I would repeat, that I will lecture at the village at half past seven P. M. Admittance fifty cents, children and servants half price. Let us pray."

Of a piece with the above is the reading of notices at church and camp-ground, from the pulpit—that "Squire Jones' valuable yoke of oxen have strayed, and any information concerning them will be thankfully received." Or, that "Mr. Smith's sorrel filly, with a blaze face and pestle tail, had runaway ten days since; and that five dollars reward is offered for her safe return."

I hope these desecrations of the pulpit are passing away, and that we are learning to feel more reverence for the solemnities of God's worship. CLERICUS.

A WORLD'S MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

The Rev. Dr. Wentworth, a well-known missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now laboring in China, in a letter to the News of the Churches, calls very earnestly for a general convention of friends and directors of missions, from all parts of the world to devise ways and means for the furtherance of the gospel in India and China at the present juncture. He expresses his conviction that the late important changes in the relations of those countries to the rest of the world, clearly make it the duty of Protestant Christendom "to call a delegated convention of all the missionary societies in Europe and America, and map out the eighteen provinces of China and the adjacent islands for immediate occupancy. I say map out, because I believe it will better secure the occupancy of the entire territory. Let the London Missionary Society choose, or have assigned to it, its province or field of labor, the Church Missionary Society have another, the American Board another, the Wesleyans another, the Methodist Episcopal Church one, the M. E. Church South another, the Presbyterians another, and so on till all are allotted, all manned, and all under Christian culture. India demands similar treatment."

THE LATE REV. THOMAS CURTIS, D.D.

The Charleston Mercury learns that the Rev. Thomas Curtis, D.D., lost on the North Carolina, recently destroyed by fire between Norfolk and Baltimore, was a native of England, where early in life he attained a prominent position as a scholar and theologian. At one time he was connected with the London Eclectic Review, for which he reported the Parliamentary debates. In 1838 he came South to Georgia. In 1841, he was called to the pastorate of the Wentworth-street Baptist Church, Charleston, to succeed J. C. Furman. In this relation he remained until 1845, when he established the Female High School at Limestone Springs, Spartanburg District, S. C., at the head of which he was (a most successful instructor) at the time of his dreadful death. Dr. Curtis had reached the advanced age of nearly eighty years, and beloved by all who knew him.

THE WORLD'S THREE BOOKS.

The Bible, Shakspeare and Pilgrim's Progress, says Henry Ward Beecher, are the three books most read and most felt in the English language, and there seems as little likelihood that the last two will go out of print as the first and greatest. Perhaps there are no three books in the language so little understood or so inadequately appreciated; no three about which there are such varieties of opinion, and such conflicting interpretations. And yet each originally and intrinsically most simple, comprehensive, natural, and addressed [illegible] human understanding, and the universal heart. The most noted English critic has said, there are not three books in the world to compare with this immortal trio.

Mr. Adams and the Bible.—In a letter to his son in 1811, John Q. Adams says: "I have for many years made it a practice to read through the Bible once a year. My custom is to read four or five chapters every morning, immediately after rising from my bed. It employs about an hour of my time, and seems to me the most suitable manner of beginning the day. In what light soever we regard the Bible, whether with reference to revelation, to history or to morality, it is an invaluable and inexhaustible mine of knowledge and virtue."

John Randolph's Mother.—The late John Randolph, some years before his death, wrote to a friend as follows: "I used to be called a Frenchman, because I took the French side in politics; and though this was unjust, yet the truth is, I should have been a French Atheist, if it had not been for one recollection, and that was when my departed mother used to take my little hands in hers, and cause me, on my knees, to say: 'Our Father which art in heaven.'"

The press on which General Green printed the proclamation of the army has lately been discovered in Fendleton, South Carolina.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Terms—$2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1859.

ANOINTED TO HEAL.

Divinity cannot go further in power than to heal a broken heart, or satisfy the yearnings of a half-conscious immortality; than to restore a spirit to its proper sphere of action.

To create globes of matter, kindle their fires, and maintain them as the lamps of God; to give sensitiveness to the nerve of a sightless eye and pour through that small tenant the varied form and color of this fair earth; or to unseal the ear and introduce to its vaulted chambers all the sweet sounds of the musical air; what is all this when compared with that power of the Savior which arrests the soul in its downward rush, raises it to the true orbit of love, and fills it with a bright consciousness of its Creator, its Redeemer, and its Friend?

Whatever may be hereafter, the nature of the second coming of Christ, or the hushed meaning of the Seven Thunders; whatever may be the work of his hand, or the fire of his eye, when he is clad with zeal as a cloak, and comes in garments of blood from Bozrah, traveling in his might; now he comes to heal, now he preaches the Gospel to the mourner, now he proclaims the jubilee to every slave of sin, a forgiveness to every debtor, and the restoration of every forfeited inheritance.

"All bare him witness, and wondered at the gracious words which proceeded out of his mouth." "Blessed are the poor in spirit for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven." "Blessed are they that mourn for they shall be comforted, etc." Words of unsurpassed eloquence. "No passage inspired or uninspired can equal for brevity and fulness the affectionate breathings of its exhaustless prayer." "Of their transcendent excellence," says Sir J. Mackintosh, "I can find no words to express my admiration and reverence. At the close, the divine speaker rises to the summit of moral sublimity, "Blessed are they who are persecuted for righteousness sake." For a moment, O Teacher blessed, I taste the unspeakable delight of feeling myself better. I feel, as in the days of my youth, that hunger and thirst after righteousness which long habits of infirmity and the low concerns of the world have contributed to extinguish.

The Savior calls off the heart from its mistakes and transgressions, from the infatuating, unsatisfying and harmful propensities of a carnal mind, and starts it in the high pursuits of a spiritual life; he sets it upon the ennobling practice of self-denial, humility, and obedience; he puts it in possession of a well-grounded hope, a strong faith, and an all-satisfying love; drawing it from the onions and idolatry of Egypt he brings it to the grapes of Eschol and the pure worship of Jehovah.

He discloses and proves the promises of life to be strong, precious, and encouraging; he points to a renovated earth and a renewed body; to friends restored without element of corruption, to a clime of endless budding and joy, of youth without fading or pain, waste or winter.

He gives his cheering love and presence to all his people. To every breast that invites him he enters and there abides—"a friend that sticketh closer than a brother." I once saw a man who had only his Bible and his Saviour—no health, no property, no friends, no relatives—yet happy. "Oh," said he, "what should I be without religion!"

To sin and pain he applies his blood and grace; a mercy that stoops as low as human guilt, and balm as searching as human misery. To one whose life has been misspent, to a heart faithless, despairing, yet repenting, to this sinking soul he comes as an Angel to a sepulchre; he rolls back the sin and bids the sinner come forth and live.

Through Christ, death has no sting. Its summons is welcome, its rest is sweet. "I know Him in whom I have believed." "I have had more pleasure this last two hours in dying than I ever had in all my life." To the departing saint, the way and air are crowded with moving Angels, not ascending and descending, but in surrounding Hosts.

P. O.

LIFE AT THE CAPITAL—AND DEATH.

While all good and wise men rejoice at the progress of taste and refinement in the country, they have tried, almost vainly however, to draw a distinction, in the public mind, between real social culture and excellence, and that bastard presentation of it which has sought, but too successfully, to usurp its name and place; and which finds its representatives and advocates among the technically fashionable—whose days are devoted to—nothing, and whose nights are given up to folly and sin—who laboriously seek to corrupt Christian Society by persuading the Christian Church to sanction balls, indecent dances, theatres, and the like. Ever and anon palpable evidences that "the wages of sin is death"—that the customs of the style of life hinted at are perilous to virtue, peace and salvation—arise to the surface. An eminent instance has just occurred at Washington City, the centre of American dissipation, intelligence of which is brought us by the telegraph of day before yesterday. We quote from the *Delta*. Daniel E. Sickles, a member of Congress from New York, having become satisfied that his wife had been dishonored by Philip Barton Key, United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, sought reparation by shooting and killing Key.

The political and social position of the parties in this case, gives it an unusually afflictive and painful character. Philip Barton Key was the youngest son of the late Francis S. Key, the distinguished lawyer, patriot, and author of the national song, "The Star-Spangled Banner," and brother of the estimable lady whose readings of the poets, a few weks ago, excited so much admiration in our community. P. Barton Key was a widower, having a daughter nearly grown.

The death of his wife, a few years ago, plunged him into profound grief, which, with an impaired constitution, had brought him nearly to death's door. By the advice of his physicians, he paid a visit to Cuba last year, and during his absence was re-appointed, it was said on the warm solicitation of Chief Justice Taney, to the office which he had held during the administration of Mr. Pierce.

Mrs. Sickles is a gay, fashionable, handsome, young woman, of Italian descent, born in New York, but has passed much of her life in Europe. The indolent modes of life, luxurious habits, and reckless morals which have been recently introduced into our Federal Capital from the circles of Upper Tendom of New York, produce their natural fruits in such incidents as this.

Daniel E. Sickles, the victimized husband, is a young man of pleasing person, very agreeable manners, and gallant bearing. A very warm politician and man of the world, he was also, we have reason to believe, a man of strong domestic affections and tastes. His beautiful wife and their lovely little daughter were the objects of his fondest devotion and most passionate love. Key and himself were intimate friends.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA.

This great work has been fully advertised in our columns. The fourth volume is now on hand. There are to be fifteen of them. Every man, who can spare the money, ought to subscribe. Then you can read them as they come out, and pay for them in the same way. Then, when you get the whole, it will answer for you every question that books can answer. Mr. S. Colman, the Agent, cannot visit you all. Write to him at New Orleans, care of H. D. McGinnis, 36 Camp street, and you will be supplied.

LETTER FROM COL. CLAIBORNE.

The Late Rev. Dr. Winans.

My Dear Sir: In the *Advocate* of the 23d inst., I read, with great pleasure, an article signed "Vicksburg," suggesting a bust of the late Wm. Winans. Why not a statue? We erect statues to heroes. Why not to one who "fought the good fight," who never turned his back on man or devil, and who is as worthy of the painter, the sculptor or the pen of history as any man that has trod on Southern soil. My friends of the *Free Trader* and *True Southron* compliment Mr. John Moder, who is now modeling a bust of Gen. Quitman, at Natchez, from his portraits. I was in the studio of that artist a few weeks since, and concur in all that Maj. Gen. McArdle and Maj. Gen. Wood have said in praise of the artist. I think he will produce a life-like likeness of the illustrious Quitman; and I should wish to see him employed to perpetuate the features and figure of the no less illustrious William Winans, the friend and guardian of my early youth.

If it be determined to have a bust or a portrait, to be deposited in the rooms of the Historical Society, at Jackson, Mississippi, put me down for ten dollars. If a statue, put me down for fifty dollars.

When I was at Natchez, recently, I had the pleasure of reading, in MS. an article on the life and character of Wm. Winans, from the pen of his literary executor, the Rev. Wm. H. Watkins, and I may say, in advance of its publication, that for beauty and vigor of style, and as an analysis of character, it is one of the ablest productions I have ever read, and will do honor to its gifted and estimable author.

I have read, for some time past, with very great interest, the numbers of the Rev. J. G. Jones, on the introduction of Protestantism into Mississippi. Aside from their intrinsic interest, they are of great historical value, and I hope he will continue them. It is evident he has not exhausted the subject. The pious persons he refers to, are "household words" to me. Most of them, and their descendants, I have known from my earliest childhood—the Swayzes, the Gibsons, the Griffins, Colemans, Jones, Coreys, Curtiss, Fowlers, Fosters, and others; and, if God spares my life, I shall have much to say of them and their early trials and adventures, in a historical work I am engaged on. And I take this opportunity to ask all the old settlers of Mississippi and Louisiana, and their descendants, to send me any and every thing connected with the journeying and settlement of their families in this country—recollections, traditions, journals, old letters, old pamphlets or old newspapers.

J. F. H. Claiborne.

WORDS TO WOMEN.

We have the fullest faith in the attainableness of the highest happiness in the married state. One thing is certain: it is the state in which our Heavenly Father designs all men and women to live; and, as the highest happiness cannot, of course, be found in violation of his purposes, therefore it cannot be found in the unmarried state. Let those who are single not forget it. We admit, however, that there is much misery—much unnecessary, self-created misery—in married life. But, great as it is, those who suffer most of it, would, as a rule, be much more miserable in single life. Of course, much of this misery is caused by men—perhaps, the most of it; but much of it, also, is caused by the women. In nine cases out of ten, we judge, a good husband will make a good wife; but the wives should be good any how. And they should remember that, in nine cases out of ten, a good wife makes a good husband; though the husbands should be good without this condition. But the happiness of home, and of the married state, depends most upon the women, we imagine.

We never look upon a bride, or upon one soon to become a bride, but that we feel a disposition to say: "O that thou didst know, in this *thy* day, the things that belong unto thy *peace*." One of those "things," and the most important of all, is *gentleness*—unvarying gentleness—that "suffereth long and is kind" that "never faileth" gentleness to the husband, in manner, in words—tender, loving gentleness. A recent writer has said that the first and most important quality of a woman is gentleness. Made to obey a being so imperfect as man, often full of vices, often full of faults, she ought early to learn to suffer even injustice, and to bear wrong from a husband without complaining. It is not for his sake: it is for her own that she ought to be gentle. The ill temper and obstinacy of women never do anything else than augment their ills and the bad conduct of their husbands—men feel that it is not with these arms they ought to be overcome. Heaven did not make woman insinuating and persuasive that they might be peevish; it did not make them feeble that they might be imperious; it did not give them a voice so soft that they might rail; it did not give them features so delicate that they might disfigure them by rage. When they are angry they forget themselves. They have often reason to complain; but they are always wrong in scolding. Each ought to maintain the character of the respective sex. A husband too mild may render a wife presuming; but at least if a man be not a monster, the gentleness of woman will pacify him and triumph over him sooner or later. The empire of woman is an empire of softness, of address, of compliance; her commands are caresses, her menaces tears.

OUR OWN COLLEGES.

The Alumni of Randolph-Macon College, Virginia, among whom are Rev. Dr. Myers of the *Southern Advocate*, and Rev. Dr. McTyeire of the *Nashville Advocate*, are to have a grand reunion at next commencement, in honor of the completion of the Endowment Fund. Without any personal familiarity with Randolph-Macon, and without taking any pains to become acquainted with the names of its Alumni, scattered through the South and South-west, we call up, without effort, the following, suggested by the names of the two distinguished gentlemen already mentioned: Col. Tennent Lomax of Alabama, for many years the accomplished and popular editor of the Columbus (Ga.) *Times and Sentinel*: Hon. James F. Dowdell, the present talented representative in Congress from East Alabama: Hon. David Clopton, of Tuskegee, one of the leading lawyers and public men of Alabama: Richard H. Powell Esq., a wealthy planter of Chunnenuggee Ridge, Alabama: Dubose Anthony Esq., a planter of the same region: Rev. Jas. L. Pierce, brother of Bishop Pierce, and President of Madison Female College, Georgia. Many others might be readily mentioned by one better acquainted with Randolph-Macon. These are all men of position—most of them, if not all, members of the Methodist Church—an honor to the College, the Church, and the country.

What an argument for the support of our own Colleges! Suppose they, like many others—influenced by a false pride—had graduated at Harvard, Yale, or some other College not connected with the South or their own Church. They would have been no better scholars—they would have occupied no higher position—the announcement of such a celebration, as the one proposed, at their *Alma Mater*, would awaken no general sympathetic interest in them or it, and their Church and section would not be at all honored by it. In the present instance—and it illustrates all similar ones—the advantage and honor are shared by the Church, the country, the College, and the *Alumni*. They are all brought together in the eye of a sympathetic and admiring public, their names are interwoven in a common history and a common renown. Whatever advantages may be imagined in connection with graduation at foreign institutions, there are peculiar advantages, of the dearest character, which such graduates can never enjoy. These advantages, increase with coming years.

THE PUBLISHING HOUSE.

We have reason to believe that the Publishing-house at Nashville is beginning to experience an unusual prosperity. The Notices of the Agent are in a cheerful and encouraging tone. Quite an improvement is reported in the book trade, so much so that some of the "sorts" have run short. The periodicals are flourishing. The movement to sustain the Quarterly promises to be quite successful; subscribers are coming in from all quarters; and we trust that from every section of the Church they will continue to come, until it has at least five thousand. The Home Circle is steadily increasing in favor and circulation. The last two members have been especially popular. It calls for twenty thousand subscribers, and should have them before the end of the year. The Christian Advocate is aspiring to the same number, and is increasing rapidly. All these things are matters of rejoicing.

One thing, in this connection, we think of special importance; that is, the raising of the two hundred thousand dollars free cash capital for the Publishing-house, which was resolved upon by a meeting of laymen and ministers in committee of the whole at the General Conference. We are afraid there is not as much zeal on this behalf as there should be. Book and Tract Societies organized, Conference Agents are appointed, plans are adopted, and vast machinery put in motion; but we begin to be impatient to hear that the Book Agent is being supplied with the much needed funds, or that there is a prospect of such supply.

There is the principal point at which to touch and quicken the pulse of our whole publishing system. Give the Agent the capital that is needed to accomplish what is demanded of him, and what is necessary to supply the wants of the Church and country. Let the Financial Secretary be every where encouraged and assisted in the first and principal purpose of his office—that of increasing the capital of the Publishing-house. This should be accomplished as soon as possible; for every thing else is dependent upon it. Other things will settle into joint, assume proper shape and progress according to the laws of a healthful development, if the life-blood of the heart of the system be rich and abundant.

And, in this connection, it is not improper to urge the same encouragement and assistance to the Sunday-school Secretary, in his efforts to raise funds to enable the Book Agent to increase our Sunday-school catalogue, and to cheapen our Sunday-school publications. Let those Methodists and Southern men who have put more money into the hands of those two Northern establishments—the American Sunday-school Union, and the American Tract Society—than they ever have into the hands of their own Southern Concern, be ashamed of themselves, and, in future, give their money to, and buy their books of, their own institution.

ARE THE BAPTISTS PROTESTANTS?

We have seen it stated in several Baptist papers that Baptists are not Protestants, and therefore we ask the question; not captiously, but simply for information. Is anybody in the Baptist Church authorized to answer this or any other question concerning Baptist faith? If we knew, we should apply to the proper source. But if any body can answer, we should be pleased to be enlightened. We do not wish to be troubled with the individual opinions of any self-constituted Baptist editor, whose paper is private property, and who has no authority to speak for any body but himself; nor with the individual opinions of any one Baptist minister, who holds no representative relation to his Church. They may be the best of men; we take it for granted that they are. We simply wish the questions answered: Does the Baptist Church recogize itself as Protestant or Anti-protestant? The immediate occasion of these remarks is the following in the *Arkansas Baptist*, stated as one of the objections to the Pedo-Baptist Churches:

"They are *Protestants*; i. e. sects which have separated from the Roman Catholic church, which is either the church of Christ, or it is not: If it is the church of Christ, they cannot be, because they have separated from it; and if it is not, still they cannot be, as we know that no clean thing can come out of an unclean thing."

The philosophy of the last member of the above sentence would turn all the redeemed saints out of heaven; for they are redeemed out of a wicked world, precisely as Protestantism is the true faith redeemed out of the corruptions of Romanism. But we seek no controversy with our Baptist brethren, nor with any other body of Christians; we simply seek for light. The vagaries, nonsense, bitterness, and bigoted folly into which these denominational controversies tempt even the wisest and best of men, have caused us to set our face against them, as a rule.

WESTERN TEXAS CORRESPONDENCE.

At the last session of the Texas Legislature, a bill was passed granting a large quantity of land for the purpose of boring Artesian wells in the country, lying between the Nueces and Rio Grande rivers. Eighteen of these wells have been awarded to Messrs. Perham & Randolph, of Selma, Ala.

We are favored, this week, with a letter from one of these gentlemen, Mr. Perham.

IN CAMP, 40 MILES WEST OF CORPUS CHRISTI,
February 25th, 1859.

We arrived at Corpus about two weeks after leaving Selma, without any serious accident or delay, except three days at Galveston. We found the country still suffering for rain, not enough having fallen to raise the creeks in two or three years; still the grass is green and abundant in most places. After building houses, and putting our machinery together in Corpus, we moved out into the wide prairies, houses, tools, and all. The name of our "local habitation" is La Carrita "mot," on the San Fernando creek, that is, where the creek ought to be, but alas! the tall grass is growing in the very bed of the stream, and one might almost believe there had been no water there, since the last draining off of the flood. We have a "water hole" ten miles north of us, from which we used water for all purposes, for some weeks, but fortune has been kind to us, as we have found, and dug out, a spring, distant only *five miles*, so that the boy who "totes" water, can make one trip in a day!

We have some neighbors all around us; north twenty miles, a clever Pennsylvania Dutchman; east twelve miles, a civil Mexican Ranchero; south ten miles, a *fast* Georgian; west twelve miles, a good natured Scotchman. From the Camp to Corpus, is one unbroken prairie. Although far from fashionable society, we are not alone, more than fifty thousand head of cattle and horses graze upon this tract of land, and no one here would consider it a large estimate to say there were a *hundred thousand deer!* They are seen in all directions, in droves of ten, fifty, and countless hundreds; but they understand what the poet meant when he penned "Distance lends enchantment to the view," for no government engineer ever caculated with more precision the law of projectiles, or the force of gunpowder, than these wily monarchs of the plain. Several of our party have succeeded in "knocking some of them off of their pins." A year or two ago this was a great "Mustang range," but they have been much thinned out of late. Two large herds may be seen any day, within a mile of so of our Camp; but of all wild animals, a wild horse is the most completely *wild!* About one mile in the nearest approach he allows man to make. The plan of taking them is very effective, but requires a great deal of knowledge and experience, and not a little labor. A strong pen is built, constructed with wings like a partridge net. If twenty or thirty miles from the range, all the better for the arrangement; good riders, mounted on fleet, well trained horses, are then stationed along the course, one or two miles apart, according to the distance to be run, and the number of huntsmen. At a given signal, the first rider makes a dash at the drove, careful to give them the right direction for the second rider's stand, in this manner a fresh rider falls in on each side of the gang, every mile or two, rushing at the frightened horses with all the fury of a wild Camanche Indian. Thus the race is kept up the whole distance. Each "Mustanger," after riding his short Gilpin race, is at liberty to pursue the trail at a more leisurely pace, unless he is mounted upon blood and muscle that can stand the whole distance, in which case, whip and rein, and we may add *spur* is freely given, that this rider may enjoy as much as possible the excitement and sport. When one of these "drives" comes off, and every man does his duty, they seldom fail "to *bag*" a goodly number of the precious game, sometimes as many as one hundred. After the race is ended and the horses penned, a fearful scene ensues—as if conscious of the fate that awaits them, they commence kicking, biting, and prancing, as though each prisoner blamed his neighbor for the folly of being caught, and resolves to avenge the loss of his freedom by selling his last moments as dearly as possible. In this last dreadful combat and struggle, many a noble horse is maimed and crippled, and not unfrequently killed. When this tragedy is ended the "roping" begins. The horse is caught with the lariat, thrown down, his feet tied, and his eyes blindfolded, then he is dragged out of the pen and left to struggle upon the ground until all his companions are treated in the same fashion. This done, the "taming" process begins, which consists in throwing the animal as many times as he will attempt to rise, with sundry whippings, and much abuse in general, until the broken-spirited, broken-hearted, and sometimes broken-necked creature gives up and endures any insult offered to him. He is then called a "*gentle Mustang!*"

By kind words and gentle means, I have taken one of the wildest, and in two days had him under me, obedient to every impulse of the rein, and to-day, just three weeks from the first riding, he was pacing over the prairie with a young lady upon his back, apparently well pleased with his new condition. But I have no doubt one week in the range, with his old companions, would undo all I have done—so much for the influence of bad company! A "Mustang drive" came off a few days ago in our vicinity, the particulars of which may afford some instructive items of religious interest. After prayers and intercessions to the Saints for aid and success in the hunt, it was proclaimed by one of the most devout, that "Santo hino," (the term for Infant Jesus,) had promised to give them fifty ponies and ten colts, upon condition that one dime per head for the horses, and five cents each for the colts, should be paid to him before the "drive" commenced. A collection was consequently made among the huntsmen, and the amount carefully deposited in a little bag kept for the purpose, and suspended under the "image of the Saviour." The next day the run was made, but no horses or colts were taken, although six hundred Mustangs were started in the gang. Yesterday was fixed to make the trial over again; what their success was, I have not learned. When we questioned one of the party as to the failure of the Saint to comply with his contract, the business reply was, "the Saint has it to do, or he shall perish without our money again." All, however, agreed that it was not the Saint's fault that they caught no ponies, but one Antonio's, who did not keep his place and perform his part properly. "Have Americans no Saint?" said one of the disappointed party, to a friend of ours, who was rather ridiculing the idea of such religious nonsense in connection with horse catching. "Yes," said the American, "I have one, *this* is my Saint!" at the same time taking a large Dutch pipe from his mouth, with a horrid comic face upon it, "*this is my Saint*"—when the lad, with great warmth of feeling, and not a little emphasis, replied, "Wash your mouth, and not make yourself like the beast that walk on the prairie!" Such is the attachment to, and veneration for, even the most degraded dogmas taught them, that the least suspicion that you do not respect their religion, cuts off all intercourse with you. The perplexing question to us, as to how the Saint was to get the money out of the bag, was readily answered by one of them: "When the Priest comes to the jacal, he will take all the Saint's money to him!"

Should any of your readers pass this way, tell them to call at the *Artesian Well*, and we will give them a splendid live-oak to camp under, wood to boil their coffee, and plenty of "staking ground" for their horses.

Trusting that this beautiful land may soon be under the "*true cross*," I remain yours,

Perham.

MEMORIALS OF METHODISM.

Rev. J. G. Jones concluded his interesting series—"Introduction of Protestantism into Mississippi"—with our last issue. We hope he will resume his labors in this field. It is a wide and fertile one, and so far as the Southwest is concerned, its virgin soil is yet almost unploughed. Our genial and accomplished friend, Rev. Dr. C. K. Marshall, writes us to request that we beg Mr. Jones to continue. Rev. William H. Watkins, sagaciously aware of the value of such materials as can now be obtained, but which will soon be gone, by the death of our old men, writes as follows:

Natchez, Mississippi Feb. 22, 1859.

Mr. Editor: Since January we Mississippians have read the New Orleans *Christian Advocate* with increased interest. Where we came from and what we have been doing are fit questions, and now seem likely to be answered. Some most interesting and eagerly sought papers have been furnished you recently by Rev. J. G. Jones. As men grow old they are wont to look back. Through them, we grow familiar with dates and facts and men, which it is well for us to study. Bro. Jones ought to continue these papers. He has the materials, the qualifications, and the right, by hereditary descent.

Bro. Nixon has given you extracts from our records of the proceedings of the Mississippi Conference, held 1816. Does the Church know that the travelling preachers of the Mississippi District met, by authority of the General Conference, in 1813, and transacted all the business of an Annual Conference?

I find the following in the unpublished autobiography of the late Dr. Winans. It is of importance to us, as the published Minutes contain nothing with regard to the Mississippi District for 1813.

"The General Conference at its last session (1812) had authorized the organization of a Conference for this country, and accordingly the preachers belonging to the Itinerant Ministry assembled on the first day of November (1813) at the house of Rev. Newit Vick in Jefferson county, Mississippi. There were present, Brothers Harper, Sellers, Hobbs, Griffin, Ford, Nolly, Shrock and myself. We received a communication from the Bishop accompanied by an address from the Tennessee Conference, informing us that the Bishop could not be with us (according to my recollection, the reason assigned was the danger of traveling through the Indian country) that therefore a Conference could not be organized; but advising us to transact the business of a Conference, subject to revision by the Tennessee Conference, and appointing Brother Sellers, President. We accordingly formed ourselves into a *quasi* Conference, and I was chosen Secretary. We admitted five on trial, viz: Jonathan Kemp, Simon Gentry, Thomas Owens, Peter James and Josiah Daughtery. Elected to Elder's orders, Thomas Griffin, John S. Ford and William Winans. Placed Lewis Hobbs in a superannuated relation, and located Miles Harper. We also elected to Deacon's orders, Randal Gibson and George Fletcher, local preachers.

I was assigned to New Orleans. Our transactions, except the appropriation of books for my support in New Orleans, were confirmed by the Tennessee Conference; and were, thereby, invested with complete ecclesiastical authority."

Scotch Words.—The Scotch language is perhaps destined to perish. There are many Scotch words and Scotch expressions which ought to be saved from the wreck. By their adoption the English language would be immensely enriched. The Scotch language has no Roman majesty, but it lends itself most opulently to pathos and humor. It has been kept free from those pedantic Johnsonianisms which have been so fatal to the English language. In its homeliness there is a power after which the English language often strives in vain. What in effect is homeliness, but that which, coming from the home, goes back thither with natural impulse and irresistible force? A language loses its moral empire, when it deserts entirely, as the English language has deserted, the common speech of the people. And that moral empire gone, what avail a learned air and rhetorical embellishments? [*Critic.*

MILBURN'S LAST INTERVIEW WITH PRESCOTT.

The following account of a visit of Rev. William H. Milburn to William H. Prescott, not forty-eight hours before the death of the latter, will be read with interest. Mr. Milburn, as Mr. Prescott was, is almost entirely deprived of sight, and like him devoted to literature. The interest to most of our readers will be greatly enhanced by the fact that they have known Mr. Milburn well, and often listened to his finished and eloquent discourses and lectures.

Happening to be in Boston on Wednesday last, I called to pay my respects to Mr. Prescott. Forgetting his hours, I reached the door at five minutes past one, when I learned from the servant that, as was his custom, he had left the house as the clock struck one, to take his daily walk. I was shown into the library, the gathering place for the family after tea. This beautiful room is, after the fashion of Boston houses, on the second floor, in the rear of the drawing-rooms; it is, perhaps, thirty feet long, by twenty wide; at the Western end there is a large bow-window, over which are suspended the swords worn by the grandfathers of Mr. and Mrs. Prescott, at the battle of Bunker Hill, Col. Prescott commanding the American forces, and Mrs. Prescott's grandfather, Captain Linzee, commanding the sloop Falcon, engaged in throwing shells upon the American redoubts. By the two long walls of the room are arranged handsome cases, I think of maple, on which are shelved about 5000 volumes of well-selected and handsomely bound books.

On the left side of the room, as you face the window, a door is painted in exact imitation of shelves with books, so that the visitor is startled when it is pushed aside for the historian to enter. This door opens upon a staircase, which leads to the room above, his workshop, as he called it, where his labors were performed. Surmounting the cases, at appropriate intervals, are busts; among them, as I remember, those of Scott and Byron, which he particularly prized. On the table are many choice and exquisite volumes, presentation copies from literary friends abroad and at home. One shelf of the library, he told me, was its most expensive and important feature, as it contained the transcripts of documents in the Royal Archives of Simancas and Madrid, made for him there, arranged in a large number of volumes handsomely bound; and which had then (for this was several years ago) cost him over five thousand dollars. The room throughout is furnished in perfect taste, and is at the same time the perfection of comfort; a characteristic of the libraries of the gentlemen of Boston.

Mr. Prescott's house is filled with engravings, pictures, busts, statuettes, and medallions, the tokens of admiring regard from friends in every part of Europe, and North and South America. Behind the door, in a hall, hangs the full length portrait of Hernando Cortez, in full armor; and on the opposite wall is a striking likeness of Phillip II, both copies of originals, sent him by friends—the first from Mexico, the other from Spain.

On the evening in question, Wednesday, January 26, Mr. Prescott entered the library with a slower and heavier step than when I had been in the habit of seeing him years before; but his manner had the same unaffected simplicity and cordial warmth. Whether a stranger would have perceived it I cannot say, but my ear, sharpened by necessity, at once detected the work of paralysis in an occasional thickening of the speech. I mean, a difficulty in perfect articulation now and then.

He then led the conversation to his English friends, to some of whom he had given me letters on my recent visit to that country. He first spoke of Lady Lyell, the wife of the celebrated geologist. She is one of the most charming people I have ever seen, he said. When she married Sir Charles she knew nothing of geology; but finding that her life was to be passed among stones, she set herself to work to make friends of them, and has done so to perfection. She is in thorough sympathy with all her husband's researches and works; is the companion of his journeys; oftentimes his amanuensis, for her hand has written several of his books; and the delight and cheer of his whole life. Unaffected, genial, accomplished, and delightful to an almost unequalled extent, she is one of the rarest women you can meet. And, he continued, you saw my friend, Dean Milman. What an admirable person he is! I had a letter from him only a day or two since, in which he gave an interesting account of the opening of his cathedral, St. Paul's, to the popular Sunday evening preachings—a matter which has enlisted all the sympathies of the Bishop of London and of himself. He has been a prodigiously hard worker, and so has acquired a premature old look. Accomplished as a historian, divine, poet, and man of letters, he is at the same time among the most agreeable and finished men of society I saw in England.

I said: Mr. Prescott, arn't you coming to New York? We should all be very glad to see you there. No, he replied; I suppose the days of my long journeys are over. I must content myself, like Horace, with my three houses. You know I go at the commencement of Summer to my cottage at the sea side, at Lynn Beach, and at Autumn to my patrimonial acres at Pepperell, which has been in our family for two hundred years, to sit under the old trees I sat under when a boy; and then, with Winter, come to town to hibernate in this house. This is the only traveling, I suppose, that I shall do until I go to my long home. Do you remember the delightful summer you spent with us at Lynn, two or three years ago? I wish you would come and repeat it next Summer.

In another part of the conversation he said: These men with eyes have us at a serious disadvantage, haven't they? While they run we can only limp. But I have nothing to complain of, nor have you; Providence has singularly taken care of us both, and by compensation keeps the balance even.

He then spoke with entire calmness of the shock which his system had received from the first stroke of apoplexy last year; said that it had weakened him a good deal, but was very grateful that he was yet enabled to enjoy life and work. That he was able to take exercise although confined to spare diet, and not allowed to touch meat or anything of a stimulating kind; and managed, moreover, to keep up his literary labors. "I have always made my literary pursuits," he said, "a pleasure rather than a toil; and hope to do so with the remainder of Philip—as I am yet able to work two or three, and sometimes more, hours a day." He stated that his eye had suffered considerably from the blow, and while we were talking he found it necessary to shade his face. In the course of the conversation, we were joined by the ladies of the family, Mrs. Prescott, her sister, his daughter, and daughter-in-law.

He then spoke in glowing and grateful terms, as I alluded to the interest taken in his health throughout the country, to the kindness which he had invariably experienced at the hands of his countrymen. "I can never," he said, "be sufficiently grateful for the tokens of esteem, regard and affection which I have had from them through all the years of my literary career. True, it makes me feel like an old man to see my fifteen volumes upon the shelf, but my heart is as young as it ever was to enjoy the love which the country has ever shown me." When I said it was a cheerful thing for a man to know he had given so much happiness as he had done by his books, he said that it was his own truest happiness to trust that he had been able to confer it. He said he hoped to live to finish Philip, which was now three-fifths done. As I bade him goodbye, I said, "God bless you, Mr. Prescott; I know I breathe the prayer of the country when I say, may your life be spared for many years, to add volume after volume to the fifteen." He rejoined, "My greatest delight is the love of my friends and their appreciation of my labors."

Little did I think that the hand which so warmly grasped mine as he led me down the stairs would, ere eight-and-forty hours were past, be cold and stiff in death. Peace to the memory of one of the sweetest and noblest men that ever lived!

DEATH OF HALLAM, THE HISTORIAN.

The English papers announce the death of Henry Hallam, the historian, on the 22d of January, at the great age of 81. The *Times* says of him:

Among historians we doubt whether there is to be found one equal to Mr. Hallam in impartiality. There have been historians as erudite as he, not less acute, more inspiring as thinkers, more elegant as writers; but for stern justice he is probably without a rival. His unflinching integrity, his subjugation of personal prejudice, his determination to speak the truth under all circumstances, is one of the rarest things in literature. He belonged to that school which in history deals with principles rather than with persons, and in criticism deals with poems rather than with poets, with books rather than with authors. The tendency of our literature of late years has been in a direction entirely opposite, and would seem to represent principles as subordinate to the personage by whom they are illustrated, books as but secondary to the authors from whose pens they have flowed—a tendency, in fact, which would render biography the basis of history, the base of criticism, the base even of philosophy.

NEGLECT OF FAMILY WORSHIP.

In one of our exchanges, our eye fell upon an obituary notice with which we were struck. The person was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and had been for a number of years; but he had never erected an altar in his house. A short time ago he was laid upon his sick-bed.

"Just before his death, he called his family together and gave them a solemn lecture concerning the realities of the religion of Christ. Said he, 'My children, it is one thing to profess Christ, it is another to possess Christ.' He mourned over his neglect of the great duty of family worship—a duty which he had neglected through timidity, 'My children have never heard me pray,' said he. 'O, my little ones, I have prayed for you in the grove, and while attending to the duties of the day; and if the Lord in his goodness does raise me to health again, I will, by the help of the Lord, erect a family altar.' But the Lord has taken him."

DR. JNO. B. SMITH AND PATRICK HENRY.

The great Virginia orator was, as is well known, original opposed to the adoption of the federal constitution. Dr. Smith President of Hampden Sidney College, was warmly in favor of it. Patrick Henry offered himself as a candidate representative of Prince Edward county in the state convention, and he appointed a day to meet the people of the county show the defects of the constitution and the grounds of his position. The court-house is not a half hour's walk from college. Dr. S. had made his arrangements to be present defend the constitution, but being called away to visit a person, he employed a young man who lived in his family, a markable talker for memory, for shrewdness, and for the in his pen, to take down Mr. Henry's speech in short-hand. In a week or two from that time there was to be a public exhibition in the college-hall, an occasion which was always sure to draw out a large crowd. When the day arrived, Patrick Henry who lived in the neighborhood, came with the rest, little dreaming of the rod that was prepared for him. One of the speakers among the students came forward upon the stage delivered Henry's philippic against the constitution, exactly as he had himself delivered it at the court-house. Another immediately followed with a speech, prepared by Smith, in which he had put forth all his energies in defence of the constitution. Henry was not a little annoyed at the treachery, and at the close of the exercises gave Dr. S. to understand, in no equivocal terms, that he felt that an unfair advantage had been taken of him. Dr. S. contended that he had cause for complaint, unless his speech had not been replied to fairly, and in that case he declared himself willing to make amends in his power. Henry said that was not the ground of his complaint—the young man had certainly taken his speech down with great accuracy; but he thought it was indelicate and improper that he should be placed in such circumstances before that audience without any previous notice. The doctor replied that Col. Henry knew it was his intention to have replied to him at the court-house, but was providentially prevented; for he had then spoken for public effect, and his speech was the property, and all he could do was to see it fairly reported. The orator was not satisfied, but broke off all intercourse with the doctor, and would never hear him preach afterwards, though formerly he had been one of his constant hearers.

METHODIST PUBLICATIONS.

The Quarterly Review.

We have the pleasure of announcing to the friends of this excellent work that the prospect for sustaining it is very encouraging. A little further effort, and its perpetuity will be certain: a very desirable thing in the history of Methodist literature. This work, always popular, is attracting greater attention as it grows older. The January number of the current year has been very highly commended: many of its articles pronounced superior. No labor nor expense will be spared to make the Quarterly acceptable, if its friends will rally to its support. Reader, have you subscribed? if so, ask your intelligent neighbor to do likewise. Let every preacher strive to get one additional subscriber. We can furnish the January number to those who may desire to take the work. Send on the names and the cash—only $2.

The Home Circle.

Subscribers continue to come for this beautiful monthly, but not half as rapidly as they should; we ought to have two thousand. Its praise is in all the land. We ask our brethren and especially the lady friends of the *Home Circle*, to exert the work and procure subscribers.

The *Sunday-School Visitor* is on rising ground. Send your lists of tens, twenties, fifties, and hundreds.

And do n't forget the *Christian Advocate*. No, it is not forgotten: subscribers are coming in beautifully. We want two thousand before the close of the present volume.

Come, friends, our prospects are brightening at the Publishing-house. Work with us, and for the Church, and you shall have your reward.

Agent.

AN INDIAN HUSBAND AND FATHER.

A correspondent of the *Nashville Advocate* relates that, being a Missionary among the Cherokees, he witnessed the following romantically beautiful and tender scene:

In the year 1854 I was employed on the Tahlequah Circuit, soon got to my work, provided with a good interpreter, and soon in the midst of a revival of religion. And at one of the Sabbath appointments, after sermon, I gave the people a chance to join the Church. The brethren sang with spirit, as the Cherokees *can* sing, but the people seemed backward about joining the Church. Finally, a full-blooded Cherokee man, who would say about forty-five years of age, arose from his seat with a child in his arms, (a thing not common with full-blooded Indians,) made his way to the stand, and told Brother Sanders to tell me that his wife died some time before and had left him the child, and had charged him on her death-bed, to raise it for Glory and heaven. And with that he took it by the arm, and handed its little hand up for me to take it into the Church.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CELEBRATION.

Dr. Taylor, our Sunday-school Secretary, on last Sunday, had a "reception" at the McGehee Church, at four o'clock in the afternoon, almost equal in grandeur to that of General Scott, and more interesting. All the Methodist Sunday Schools in the city, and in Algiers, Gretna, and Carrollton, with the German Schools, about fifteen in number, were represented. Being a very wet day, we only had the large church full; had it been fair we should have found it necessary, we suppose, to adjourn to LaFayette square. Such singing! The Americans sang in English, and the Germans in the rich tongue of the Father-land. The welcome given to Dr. Taylor, by our young friend, Mr. Charles Ewing, was in the excelsor style. The Dr. was never happier in speech. Our friend, Wm. Foster, Esq., presided with becoming dignity and grace. The bull is in motion—Dr. Taylor is going round on his big circuit—and a general S

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

MARCH 2, 1859.

FEARFUL STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Blowing up of the Princess.

One of the most shocking and destructive steamboat disasters which have occurred upon the Mississippi is that of the blowing up and burning of the magnificent steamer Princess on last Sunday morning, about ten or eleven o'clock, a few miles below Baton Rouge. Below are the items we get by telegraph; but the extent of the loss of life is far from being known. It is variously estimated from forty to one hundred—nearer the latter, we fear. If the devil has not got possession of steam, it looks very much like it.

BATON ROUGE, February 27.—The steamer Princess exploded her boilers this morning when off Conrad's Point, in sight of Baton Rouge. The boat took fire after the explosion and was burned up. We give the following names, as far as ascertained, of

DEAD AND MISSING.—A son of W. H. Stúrt, of Fayette, Miss.; Mr. Brandon, clerk of the Court, Natchez; two brothers of the name of Marks, of Fayette, Miss.; James Yale and W. Glover, Natchez; Col. Coffey, of Grand Gulf; Dr. Richards, of Point Coupee; John M. Bell, of New Orleans; H. W. Sherburne, of Baton Rouge; Charles Bannister, Representative from New Orleans; L. Huard, Representative from New Orleans; Edward Craig, barkeeper, died on Kate Dale; A. G. Gray, assistant barkeeper, died on Kate Dale; Mr. Kingstee, painter, New Orleans, died on Koto Dale; Henry Brown, f. m., died on Kate Dale; a negro boy, owner unknown, died on Kate Dale; seven of the crew died on the Empress, before reaching New Orleans—one of them was named Michael Sullivan; a gentleman, name unknown, died on John Simonds; Mr. Hodges; Mr. Murphy; Mr. Deice; Mr. Brewer; Mr. Lurtz; George Davis, slave, belonging to Capt. Holmes; J. W. Seymour, Baton Rouge; Mr. Calhoan, Kentucky; Capt. Jackson, Messrs. John Clerk, Claxton and Taylor, of Baton Rouge; the assistant engineer of the Princess was cpt in two, and otherwise dreadfully mutilated—39 in all.

WOUNDED.—James Izod, clerk of the Princess; L. B. Larty, L. D. Brewer and W. Phillips, of Bayou Sara; Messrs. Hall, Wilcox and Rodney; Jos. Clark, third clerk; J. F. Scott, of Tensas; Augustus De Lee, of Clinton; F. Surget, of Natchez; J. J. Hodges, of Franklin, Miss.; Mr. Cockburn, connected with the house of Oakey & Hawkins, of this city; Mr. Harbor and Mr. Vigne, of Pointo Coupee; F. A. Cheatham, Baton Rouge; George Evans, Natchez; J. M. Carr, New Corthage; Philip Stephens, Baton Rouge; H. H. Murphy, St. Louis; Anderson, colored waiter: Sam Watts, of Virginia; Mr. Baxter, of Rapides; Judge Boyce and nephew: J. D. Corneaux and Mr. Alley, of Rapides; Augustus Farrar, Point Coupee; Phillip Brandon, Washington, Miss.; Miss Lizzie Stone, Natchez; Mrs. Reeves, Tensas; Mr. Delaney, Baton Rouge; Judge Burke, Baton Rouge; Mr. Brewer's servant; L. V. Reeves, Representative from Tensas; J. B. Laville, Representative from New Orleans; F. Davenport, of Natchez; one of the pilots—on board of the Morrison; Mr. Rexroth, tierman, Gazette, New Orleans; negro man Smith, of Capt. Ure, badly scalded, and negro man of T. L. McGill, badly scalded—on Kate Dale; a deck hand, (name unknown) badly scalded; Mrs. B. J. Butler, of Vicksburg, slightly hurt—46 in all.

UNINJURED.—Mrs. Murphy, uninjured—on Kate Dale; Mrs. Porter, of Black Hawk Point, uninjured—on Kate Dale; Mr. Hilliedsoe and son, of Block Hawk Point—on Kate Dale; O. H. Flowers, on Morrison; W. Campbell, steward of the Princess, came on the Kate Dale: W. M. Conlter, first mate, the second mate, watchman, eight of the crew, Capt. Wells, formerly of the Virginia, Mr. Ashby of New Orleans, and Mr. Case, first pilot, came on the Empress—21.

Latest by Telegraph.

The Killed and Wounded—BATON ROUGE, Feb. 28.—Among the large number killed by the explosion of the steamer Princess are, A. W. Belle, of Clinton; Mr. Calhoan, of Kentucky, and Messrs. Haard, Calhoun and Atkinson, residences not ascertained.

Mr. F. A. Cheatham is still alive, but his recovery is considered hopeless.

Mr. F. A. Laville is also still living, but has lost both legs, and his recovery is considered doubtful.

A large number of bodies are still being found, whose names we have not yet been able to ascertain.

Among the bodies found is one supposed to be the remains of Mr. Sherburn.

Latest from the scene of the Princess's explosion—the cause of the disaster—miraculous escapes.

BATON ROUGE, 9 P. M., Feb. 28.—It is impossible to give full particulars of the terrific disaster to the steamer Princess, which has spread such gloom over our community. Those who witnessed the explosion uninjured describe it as appalling in the extreme.

No one knows the real cause of the explosion. There are a thousand and one reports in regard to it, the most probable of which is the following:

The Princess was considerably behind her usual time, the weather was cloudy and foggy, and the officers of the boat were anxious to reach New Orleans punctually.

A few moments before the explosion it was noticed that there was an unusual pressure of steam on—too much for safety—and it was not let off.

The engineer is also reported to have said that he would reach New Orleans at a certain hour or blow up the boat.

Mrs. Morton, who was saved, had a son with her about two years of age, who was picked up some nine miles from the scene of the disaster below the wreck, and was found to be entirely uninjured.

Messrs. Brewer and Lurty are reported among the dead at Bayou Sara.

The despair and gloom which pervades our community cannot be described.

Among the saved there were probably one hundred more or less wounded. Many of these have since died, at the various places to which they were carried, but it is impossible to get a full and correct list of the saved or lost. The Princess had more passengers on board than she was ever known to carry before.

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads have agreed to report a bill allowing to the Panama mail route to California $500,000 per annum, for a semi-monthly service, and to the Tehuantepec route, for a similar service, $200,000 per annum. Mr. Slidell gave notice that he should call for a final vote on the Cuba bill, on Friday next, 25th inst.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Senate last night had a long, spirited and sharp discussion upon the amendment offered by Mr. Hale yesterday to repeal the restrictive clause in regard to the required number of population in Kansas to qualify her for admission into the Union as a State.

The amendment was finally rejected by a vote of 19 yeas to 27 nays.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was then taken up and discussed till midnight, when it was passed by a vote of 27 yeas to 16 nays.

The most important matter brought before the House to-day, was the report of the Committee appointed to investigate and report upon various charges of fraud in the contracts of the Navy Department, and in other Departments of the Government. The Post-office Appropriation bill was up for consideration. Several additional amendments were offered and adopted. The bill was then passed to a vote, and rejected by a vote of 86 yeas, against 119 nays.

The Committee made a majority and minority report. They are both elaborate documents of great length. The minority report charges the President, the Secretary of the Navy, several members of Congress, and various other officers of the Government with complicity in gross frauds, connected with the contracts of the Navy Department for coal, and in other matters not stated in the report. The minority Committee also offer a series of resolutions strongly censuring the President, the Secretary of the Navy and others implicated in the alleged fraudulent transactions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Yesterday the minority resolutions of the Naval Fraud Committee were presented in the House. The purport is to the effect that neither the personal nor official integrity of the Secretary has been impeached, the Committee's investigations having been extended to every item of the Naval Appropriation bill.

The Committee appointed in the House to investigate the charges against Searing neither exculpate him nor recommend his expulsion.

In the Senate the Cuban bill was discussed. Senator Wilson's amendment to the bill appropriates $50,000 for the President to expend in negotating the removal of commercial restrictions which burden our trade with Cuba and various States of South and Central America.

It is probable that the Cuban bill will pass the Senate by about nine majority, but its chance of being acted on in the House is small.

A test vote on the Cuban bill was taken in the Senate, with the result; yeas 30, nays 18.

Senator Slidell stated that he would not press the bill, as he feared it might cause the loss of other appropriation bills, but the sense of the Senate had been distinctly expressed, and he should present the bill on the first day of the next session.

In the House the Post-office Appropriation bill passed by four majority, in the same shape in which it was previously offered. The amendments giving Butterfield & Co. choice in selecting the route for the overland mail, was rejected.

Feb. 26.—Considerable excitement was caused by the President vetoing the bill granting lands to States for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges, etc.

The House tariff bill provides that the first three sections of act forty-seven be suspended for three years from the 30th of June, 1859, and that duties be levied during those three years according to the specifications of act forty-six. Warehouse goods for consumption are subject under this act.

The House refused to suspend the rules for the introduction of this bill by a vote of one hundred and twenty-eight to eighty-two-thirds being necessary to carry a motion of the kind.

The speaker stated that the alternative was that the bill would come before the House in Committee of the Whole.

It is reported that the President will receive Mata, and recognize the Juarez Government.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 23.—In the House to-day, the apportionment bill, as reported by the conference committee, was passed and sent to the Senate. It passed, to a second reading in the Senate, and was made the special order of the day for to-morrow, Thursday. Both houses then adjourned. The Democratic members hold a concus this evening.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 24.—In the Senate to-day the apportionment bill was taken up as the special order of the day. The House bill was finally passed, after being emended as follows: Pointe Coupee, Avoyelles, and West Baton Rouge to be allowed one Senator. East Feliciana and West Feliciana one, and East Baton Rouge one. The number of representatives was also reduced to ninety-eight. In this reduction New Orleans loses two representatives—one in the First and one in the Sixth District.

Congressional Proceedings.—Feb. 24.—In the Senate to-day the Army Appropriation Bill was amended, by the addition of an appropriation of one million of dollars for fortifications. The bill thes passed the Senate by a large majority.

In the Senate to-day Gen. Houston, of Texas, made a parting speech, in which he ably vindicated his Congressional course.

In the House to-day Mr. Regan, of Texas, made a personal explanation relative to a dialogue between himself and Mr. Bryan, one of his colleagues. The explanation resulted in very sharp words between the two representatives, respecting nationalism. Considerable excitement was produced in the House, and fears were entertained of their coming to blows, but no violence was attempted, and the excitement soon subsided.

The House to-day concurred in Mr. Sherman's amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill. The amendment reducing the appropriation for Navy Yards from $1,192,000 to $130,000, was also carried and the bill was then passed.

March 1.—In the House yesterdy the amendment to the Post-office Appropriation bill appropriated $3,000,000 for the deficiencies of the present fiscal year. The bill appropriates nineteen and e half millions of dollars, of which amount nearly four millions are for deficiences in the departments up to June 30, 1858.

WASHINGTON, *Feb.* 27, 2 o'clock, P. M.—Daniel E. Sickels, member of Congress from New York, has just shot and killed Phillip Barton Key, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, charging Key with having dishonored him and destroyed his domestic peace. Sickles immediately summoned an officer, gave himself up and was committed to jail.

NEW YORK, *Feb.* 28.—The steamship Illinois has arrived at this port from Aspinwall, with San Francisco dates of the 6th, which has been anticipated by the Quaker City. The Illinois brings $1,280,000 in treasure on freight.

The Panama *Star* confirms the report of the signing of the Onsley Treaty between Great Britain and Nicaragua. The *Star* also represents that a revolution in Chili is imminent, and that the present government is virtually at an end, as all the ports are about to be blockaded by an overwhelming force.

NEW YORK, *Feb.* 28.—The bark Antagonist arrived at this port to-day from Buenos Ayres, bringing advices from that port to the 4th of January. She brings important intelligence in regard to the movements of the Paraguay expedition, which is two weeks later than our previous advices. The captain of the Antagonist reports that the fleet had rendezvoused at Buenos Ayres, as previously arranged, and Commissioner Bowlin and Commodore Wm. B. Shubrick, the flag officer of the U. S. squadron, had gone with the large of war Dolphin and the Perry and the war steamers Fulton and Water Witch, to open negociations or have an interview with President Lopez. The steamers are to take the Dolphin and Perry in tow at the fork of the river. The rest of the fleet will remain at Montevideo. Letters received by the Antagonist report that a Paraguayan steamer of war had gone up the river with a heavy chain to place across the river, and obstruct the passage of the U. S. vessels. A French and an English war steamer had also gone up the river, of course. The English steamer, it is supposed, has gone up the river for the purpose of demanding indemnity in the case of the British schooner recently seized by President Lopez. It is reported that Lopez has some ten thousand men under arms to welcome the U. S. Commissioner and fleet. It is the general opinion that our squadron is inadequate in case of hostilities, an account of the small number of vessels attached to the squadron that will be able to ascend the river.

FOREIGN.

Arrival Steamer City of Baltimore.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The steamship City of Baltimore, Capt. Lietch, of the New York and Liverpool line, arrived at this port this morning, bringing dates to 16th ult., and brings four days later than by the Canada at Halifax.

The Cunard steamship Europe arrived out on the 14th. Her American advices had a tendence to check the buoyancy of the cotton market.

A British Loan of £7,000,000.—The English Government proposes a loan of seven million pounds for the expenses of the Government in the Indian campaign.

Atlantic Telegraph.—The English government refuses to grant unconditional guarantee to the proposed new Atlantic Telegraph Company.

By the Steamship Prince Albert.

The New York papers, of the 18th, have a dispatch from St. John's, N. F., giving summary of news brought by the steamship Prince Albert, which left Galway evening of the 5th, arrived at St. John's the 17th; Prince Albert had a boisterous passage, ship damaged, nearly a full complement of passengers, among them William Smith O'Brien. On the 4th inst., Mr. John D. Lever was returned to Parliament for Galway. Parliament opened on 3d inst. Queen's speech very non-committal. Though silent on war question, it caused a decline in funds at London and Paris—Threatens force against Mexico. On foreign affairs, it says: "I receive from all foreign Powers assurances of friendly feelings." Conclusion of treaties in regard to the Principalities, and one of commerce with Russia, noticed: the latter referred to as indication of complete re-establishment of friendship between the two countries. The treaties with China and Japan are mentioned as promising great commercial advantages. Satisfaction is expressed at the abolition, by France, of negro emigration on the east coast of Africa; and that the pending negotiations give promise of a total abandonment of the system. In respect to Mexico, the speech says: "The state of the Republic of Mexico, distracted by civil wars, has induced me to carry my forbearance to the utmost limit in regard to the wrongs and indignities to which British residents have been subjected at the hands of the two contending parties. They have at length been carried to such an extent that I have been compelled to give instructions to the commander of the naval forces in those seas to demand, and, if necessary, to enforce reparation." Addresses in response to the speech were agreed in both Houses. Earl Melville in the House of Lords, and Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons, complained of the silence in regard to the threatening state of the Italian question and other matters of interest. Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli expressed their confidence in the maintenance of peace.

France.

France continued her warlike preparations. It was rumored that the Duke de Malakoff would soon return to Paris, and be succeeded in London by the Duke de Montebello. Prince Napoleon and his bride had arrived in Paris.

The French Government is having constructed six immensely powerful floating batteries, which are to be navigated as ships, and will transport large numbers of troops. There are in French ports two hundred ships in commission, of all descriptions, most of them being heavily armed and of large tonnage.

Alarmed by the ominous aspects of these things, the British Government is hooking to the condition of its coast defences, which will be strengthened and new fortifications also erected, without loss of time, at various points. Political prophets in high places predict that the storm of war apparently gathering will break forth within the year.

The Sardinian Chambers have voted a fifty million francs loan.

The platform announced by Sardinia is that she will neither attempt to create war, and neither will she in the least succumb to Austria.

The Austrian Government has announced that it is willing to agree to withdraw its troops from the Roman States if France will do the same.

The Czar is about concentrating a powerful army on the Austrian frontier.

The English Commissioner at Beyrout had been expelled the Province.

The Governor-General of India has issued a proclamation commanding that all the native allies of the British in the recent mutiny war be disarmed, as the rebels were reduced to a hopeless state of subjugation, and their forces annihilated.

The American ship Alert was wrecked on the Cape of Formosa in October, while on a voyage from Hong Kong to Shanghae, and 12 of the crew lost.

Sardinia.

The Sardinian Government has decided upon a loan. It was reported that the King of Sardinia was about to marry the sister of the Empress of Russia, the widow of the Duke of Leuchtenberg.

Paraguay and Brazil.

The Brazilian mails had arrived at Lisbon, bringing the news that the Brazilian Government had offered its mediation with Paraguay; that the American commander had accepted the offer, and that the Brazilian Admiral had gone to Paraguay on the mission.

Miscellaneous.—The Melbourne mails of the 18th of December had reached England, and gold valued at £568,000 was on its way there. The steamship City of Manchester left Liverpool for New York on the 2d inst. Warlike preparations are going forward actively in France, but the Ministerial journals are recommended to keep silent on the subject. The latest letters speak of the war symptoms being decidedly on the increase. Great anxiety was felt for the Emperor's speech at the opening of the Legislature on the 7th. It was rumored that he is preparing a surprise for the world, and that war is certain. The Minister of the Colonies had decided that the immigration of Africans shall be superseded by Chinese. There were rumors in England of extensive warlike preparations, including three thousand men for the navy. The marriage of Prince Napoleon and the King of Sardinia's daughter, was celebrated at Turin on the 20th (730th.) and the bridal party started forthwith to Paris. Turin letters say that matters looked slightly more pacific there. The Austrian six-million loan had been introduced in London. It bears five per cent. interest. It was quoted at a discount for some time, but sadlenly improved, and closed at a small premium.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 5.—There was a debate in the Commons last night on the engagement of the cultivation of cotton in India. The Bombay mail, of January 11, has been telegraphed. Various British successes were reported, including the defeat of Tantia Topee's forces.

Hayti.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—We have dates of the 6th from Hayti. All was quiet at Port-au-Prince and in the surrounding country. The supply of coffee was small.

By the Canada.

HALIFAX, Feb. 24.—The Cunard steamship Canada, Capt. Lang, arrived at this port at 8 o'clock this evening.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12.—*Continental affairs.*—The political aspect of affairs on the Continent has undergone some change, and during the early part of the week more pacific rumors predominated, but the latest advices are of a more warlike character, notwithstanding the peaceful sentiments which have been uttered by the Emperor Napoleon, and his Minister Count Moruay.

Warlike Movements in France.—The action of the French Government goes far to weaken confidence in the Emperor's expressions of a desire for peace. Warlike preparations are still continued on a large scale in every military and naval department of France.

The Paris Bourse.—The Paris Bourse has fluctuated considerably during the week, and continues sensitive. The three per cents closed heavy at 68 francs.

England.

The proceedings of the English Parliament comprises nothing of general interest or importance. The London Stock Exchange had experienced but slight fluctuations during the week, but closed with some depression.

The Sardinian Loan.—The Sardinian Chamber of Deputies had ratified the loan of fifty millions of francs. Count Cavour explained that the loan was called for by the critical position of Italian affairs, and was designed to be used for the defense of Sardinia against the threatening attitude of Austria.

Austrian Military Movement.—Extensive military preparations are going forward in Austria; the movement of troops towards the Italian frontier continued.

India and China.

Later advices have been received in England from India and China. The Calcutta mail, of the 9th of January, had arrived, bringing dates from Hong Kong to the 30th of December. The advices received from India indicate a speedy termination of the war.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12.—Napoleon's address to the French Legislative Assembly, delivered at its opening on the 7th inst., was pacific in its tone rather than its tendency, for its effect has been unfavorable to the tranquility of the public mind.

The latest important intelligence published by the London press says that the warlike preparations on the Continent for coming events are rather increased than slackened, and their continuance in France entirely neutralizes the effect of the Emperor's speech and proclamation.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 1, 1859.

The following statement is condensed from the weekly report of the New-Orleans *Price-Current* of Saturday the 26th ult.

The operations of the past week have been to a fair extent in most of our leading staples, and it will be seen that an advance has taken place in the rates for Sugar, while Molasses has gone off readily at firm prices. In Cotton, the movement was less active for several days, owing to the unfavorable tenor of the last advices, and the desire to be in possession of later European intelligence. This intelligence arrived with Liverpool dates to the 12th inst., and proved to be of a favorable character, a more active movement having token place in the Liverpool Cotton market, with a general advance in prices of an 1d. per pound, the improvement being attributed to the improved aspect of political affairs on the Continent and the favorable advices received from India and China. The advices from the manufacturing districts were of a very favorable character, there being a good demand for goods and yarns, with an advancing tendency in prices. The river has risen 6 inches since our last report, and is now 5 feet below high-water mark.

COTTON.—The business of the early part of the week was partially interrupted by a holiday, but the transactions, nevertheless, reached a fair extent, with sales for the first three days of 24,500 bales, without material change in prices, but with a firm market for the Middling and better grades. On Wednesday the Africa's advices were before the public, and being of an unfavorable tenor, especially in their political aspect, and still later advices being about due, our market presented a dull appearance, but few buyers coming forward. On Thursday buyers generally still kept aloof, awaiting the later European advices which were looked for with marked interest. On Friday the Canada's advices, seven days later than those previously in hand, were received, and being found of a more favorable tenor than had generally been expected, buyers were induced to come forward and operate very freely. The sales for the week amounted to 50,500 bales. Arrived during the past week 44,903 bales. Exports of the week 50,104 bales. Stock in presses and on shipboard not cleared on the 25th instant, 522,294 bales. With respect to prices, we have to remark that for a day or two past the tendency has been rather in favor of purchasers, but the foreign advices seemed to restore the market to more firmness, though factors generally manifested a willingness to meet buyers almost on the basis of our previous quotations, and were thus enabled to effect sales to the good extent already stated. We retain previous figures and insert some quotations for the Inferior and Ordinary grades:

New Orleans Classification.

Inferior	6 @ 7¼	Good Middling	11¾@12
Ordinary	8 @ 8¾	Middling Fair	12¼@12¾
Good Ordinary	9¾@ 9¾	Fair	—@—
Low Middling	10¼@10¾	Good Fair	—@—
Middling	10¾@11	Good and Fine	—@—

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to 3,000 hhds. We quote for Inferior and Refining 3¾ to 5; Common to Good Common 5¼ to 6; Fair to Fully Fair 6¼ to 6¾; Prime to Choice 6¾ to 7¼; Centrifugal and Clarified 7¼ to 9¼; Refined 10 to — cents per pound.

MOLASSES.—The sales of the week are about 6,000 hhds. The quotations are: For Inferior and Fermenting 28 to 31; Prime to Choice 32 to 33 in hhds. and in half-hhds. 34 to 37 cents per gallon.

TOBACCO.—Is quoted for Lugs, planters, 4¼ to 5½; leaf, inferior to common 5½ to 8¼; fair 8½ to 7; fine 7¼ to 8¾; choice, heavy and light, 8¾ to 9 cents per pound.

FLOUR.—The sales of the week have reached 8,500 barrels, at a range of $4 50 to $4 87 for fine and unbranded; $5 25 to $5 50 for superfine; $6 50 to $6 75 for extra, and $7 25 to $7 75 for choice extra.

GRAIN.—The sales of Corn during the week amount to about 38,000 sacks—prices ranging from 81 to 85 for ordinary to good mixed, and 87 to 90 cents per bushel for good white and yellow to prime white. Oats sell at 75 to 80 cents per bushel. Bran has been selling at $1 10 to $1 12½ cents per 100 lbs.

PORK.—The sales for the past week ranged at about $19 00 to $19 50 per barrel for Mess, and $13 50 for Prime.

BEEF.—With no transactions, we are unable to give reliable quotations.

BACON.—Shoulders 8 to 8¾; Ribbed Sides 10 to 10½; Clear Sides 11½ to 12; Sugar-cured Hams 12½ cents per pound.

LARD.—In barrels and tierces 11¼ to 12½; kegs 12½ to 13 cents per pound.

BUTTER.—Western has been selling at 10 to 15 cents per pound.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at 11½ to 14 cents per yard; India Bagging at 13½ to 13½. Bale Rope, machine made, at 8¼ to 8¾ cents per pound.

GUNNY BAGS.—Have sold during the week at a range of 9 to 10 cents for light and medium, and 10¼ to 10½ for heavy and extra heavy bags.

COFFEE.—We quote ordinary to low fair at 10½ to 10¾, fair to good fair at 11 to 11½, and prime at 11½ cents per pound.

EXCHANGE.—The transactions in bills on England have been to a very fair extent. Prices have ruled much about as previously noted—clear bills 8¾ to 9¼ and 8½ per cent premium, according to signatures, and bills with shipping documents attached 7¼ to 7¾ and 7½ per cent. according to classification. Time drafts on the North are in fair request. We quote 60 days on New York, Boston, etc., ½ to 1¼ and 2 per cent. discount. Sight funds have been in active request. The sales made have been at from 7-16 to 9-16 for Bank checks and ½ to ¾ for out of door bills, closing nearly ½ for Bank checks and ¾ to 9-16 for out of door bills.

LIVE-STOCK.—Beef Cattle—Western, we quote at 11c. per pound, net, and good Texas at 10c, ordinary at 9c. Hogs, 6c. per lb. net. Sheep $2 75 to $4 00 perhead. Milch Cows, $40 to 80 per head. Veal Cattle, $12 00 to $13 00 per head.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12.—Advices by the steamer Canada, report the sales of cotton for the week at 67,000 bales. All qualities of cotton had slightly advanced during the week, owing to the improved aspect of political affairs on the Continent, and the favorable advices received from India and China. Middling Orleans and middling Mobile have advanced ¼, and Uplands 1-16; and Fair American, of all classes, have advanced 1-16. The market closed active, at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 7 7-16; Fair Mobile, 7 3-16; Fair Uplands, 6 15-16; Middling Orleans, 6 15-16; Middling Mobile, 6 13-16; Middling Uplands, 6¾. Some circulars say the advance is only 1-16, others set it down at 3-16. The broker's circular states the general advance at ¼.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The funds have recovered from the depression of last week, and an advance of ¼ to ¾ on the quotations by the Prince Albert has been obtained. Consols for money closed at 95¼ to 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12.—The advices from Manchester and the manufacturing districts are of a very favorable character. There was a good demand for goods and yarns, and the market closed with an advancing tendency. The demand for India goods was unusually active.

HAVRE, Feb. 11.—The Havre Cotton market closed firm. The sales of the week amount to 5000 bales. Orleans *fers ordinaire* closed at 99 francs.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16.—The sales of Cotton for the three business days since the sailing of the Canada, amount to 32,000 bales.

The market opened buoyant, at an advance of 1-16 to ¼ on the quotations of last Friday, but closed quiet, and the closing quotations of last week were barely maintained under the effect of the Europa's advices. Middling Orleans, 7d.; Middling Uplands, 6¾d.

NEW YORK, *Feb.* 28.—The cotton market was active and with advancing tendency. The sales to-day amount to 4500 bales. Middling Uplands 11¼ to 12c. The Flour market is buoyant. Sales to-day were 18,000 bbls. at previous quotations. Corn dull; sales to-day 12,500 bushels at 84 to 85 for mixed. Pork is quiet. Eastern Mess is selling at 17.00 to 18.10. Lard closed dull at 11c. for tierces, and 12½c. for keg. Bacon steady at 8¾ to 9½ for sides, and 9¾ to 6¾c. for shoulders.

CINCINNATI, *Feb.* 28.—The Flour market closed with an advancing tendency; the sales to-day were 2000 bbls. at 5 60 to 5 70. Molasses steady at 36 to 37. Sugar 7¾ to 7¾. Coffee quiet, but steady at previous quotations.

ST. LOUIS, *Feb.* 28.—The steamer Twilight and Aleck Scott arrived from New Orleans yesterday. The steamer Imperial left for New Orleans yesterday.

The Mississippi at this point has risen three feet and four inches during the last forty-eight hours, and still rising, with fourteen feet of water in the channel between here and Cairo.

The Illinois and Upper Mississippi are also rising. The Missouri river is at a low stage, and is still falling. It is reported that the Mississippi river is overflowing its banks below Carlo.

MEMPHIS, (Tenn.) *Feb.* 28.—The river at this point has risen four inches during the last twenty-four hours and is still rising. The water is now within twenty-three inches of the extreme high water mark.

MARRIAGES.

"It is not good for man to be alone."

Married on 7th ult. by Rev. J. Nicholson, in East Baton Rouge parish, at the residence of H. Kead, Esq. T. Pass, Esq. of Livingston parish, to Mrs. M. Dresser of East Baton Rouge.

On Thursday, 10th inst. by Rev. John C. Miller, Prof. G. H. Wiley to Mrs. M. S. Magruder, both of Jackson, La.

On the 17th inst. in the Parish of East Feliciana, La. by Rev. John C. Miller, Mr. J. G. Carnet to Miss Mary B. Dunn.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OUR OWN BOOKS.

Whenever we see a good thing we like to circulate it, to wit—

"Mind your Own Business, is an old injuction which cannot be too scrupulously observed. Especially would we urge it upon our Church in regard to our publishing interests. The time was when we had to depend upon others for our religious literature, not having a book or paper in the land that we could call our own. But our circumstances have changed; we now have an ample supply of weeklies, monthlies, and quarterlies, the largest list of general religious reading books and Sunday school books printed in this (Southern) country, many of which have reached to an almost unparalleled circulation. Bodies we have multiplied greatly in our numbers and wealth. Only let us purchase, read and circulate the issues of our own press Orst, and as largely as they deserve, and we shall extend our achievements beyond the highest expectations of the most believing ours among us. Scarcely a day passes which does not reveal some new success of our press. Let the bo of good cheer then, and push on in our "great work;" rejoicing always and heartily in the great good being done by others, but attending faithfully to the peculiar work which God in his wise providence has assigned to us."

DONATION.

At the late Mississippi Conference it was announced that Capt. D. P. Cain, had presented a hogshead of Sugar to be sold, and the proceeds appropriated for the use of the Superannuated preachers, and the widows and orphans of preachers.

It was ordered, when sold, to be appropriated to a special case, under the direction of the Conference Stewards. I am requested by the Committee to whom it has been forwarded, in a draft on New Orleans for $65, 50—to say, through the *Advocate*, that Capt. Cain's donation has been received and applied as intended. T. C. THORNTON,

Sharon, Mississippi, Feb. 19, 1859.

NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY.

All the Books Published by the Church, South—that is, the Books in the FIRST PART of the Catalogue issued at Nashville—we have, and sell at NASHVILLE PRICES. Of the SECOND PART, we have only the following Books, which we sell at the prices enhexed, less 25 per cent. on time, and 25 per cent. for cash.

Of these Books we have not time now to speak particularly. Suffice it at present to mention "Biedsoe's Theodicy" at $1 50, and in Turkey at $2—the greatest thunderbolt forged against Calvinism in three centuries. It has proved itself exceedingly troublesome to all of that faith; in fact, as "horrible" to them as the Decree was to Calvin.

Baker on Discipline	$0 50	Clerk's Commentary, 6 v.	$10 00
Butler's Analogy	0 75	Bonnen's do 5 v.	3 50
Anecdotes of the Ministry	0 50	Armageddon	2 00
Do for Fireside	0 50	Chain of Sacred Wonders	2 00
Do for the Young	0 50	Class Meeting, *Miley*	0 50
Do for Ladies	0 50	Dick's Works, 2 v.	4 50
Dow's Works	1 50	Divine Union, *Upham*	1 00
Great Iron Wheel Examined	1 00	Josephus	2 00
Pioneers of the West	1 00	Plutarch's Lives	2 00
Rifle, Ax and Saddle-Bags	1 00	Sketches and Incidents	0 50
Death-bed Scenes, *Clark*	1 00	Life of Bishop Hedding, *Clark*	1 50
Heroes of Methodism, *Wakely*	1 00	Hurce's Introduction	0 50
Natural Goodness, *Mercein*	0 65	Journal of John Nelson	0 30
Mason on Self-Knowledge	0 35	Meldace's Theodocly	1 50
Seven's History of Methodism	1 00	Sketches of Eng'h Preachers	0 85
Life of Ola's Wesley, *Jackson*	1 75	Wesley Family, *Clark*	0 85
Wesley's Journal, 2 v.	3 25	Wesley's Notes on N. Testa'nt	1 50
Do Missionaries to Amer.	0 55	Advice to Class-Leaders	0 20
Life of Bishop Asbury, *Strickland*			$1 00
Watson's Exposition of the Gospels			1 75
Rollin's Ancient History, 2 vols			4 00
Young Man's and Young Lady's Counsellor (each)			0 00
Greece, and the Golden Horn, *Olin*			1 00
History of the Reformation, *D'Aubigne*			2 50
Notes on the Twenty-five Articles, *Jamison*			1 00
Minutes of the Annual Conferences of M. E. Church, 4 v.			3 00
History of Gentile Nations—including recent discoveries in Egyptian, Persian and Assyrian Inscriptions. By Rev. O. Smith, F. A. S.			2 00
Lost Chapters of Early Methodism, *Wakely*			1 50
Light in Dark Places—a Memorial of Christian Life in the Middle Ages—*Augustus Neander*			0 40
Moore, Life of; Biography of Wesley			0 75
Life of Richard Watson, *Thomas Jackson*			1 50
Sermons, by *Richard Watson*, 2 vols			2 50
Universalism Plucked		(15 per cent. off)	0 60
Bishop Morris's Sermons		(do)	0 85
Archbishop Whately's Evidences of Christianity. (do)			0 25
Durbin's Europe		(5 per cent. off)	2 40
Parley's Cabinet Library, 20 vols		(do)	8 00
Kitto's Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature			2 75
Mosheim's Church History		(20 per cent off)	3 00

New Orleans Depository—Smithson's Southern Pulpit.

This is the book which has been published to aid Southern Methodism in the City of Washington, D. C. It contains steel engraved likenesses of fifteen of the most distinguished living Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The likenesses are finely executed and perfect.

PRICE—Muslin, extra gilt	$2 25
Morocco, gilt	2 50
Muslin, gilt edged	2 00
Muslin, gilt	1 75

There is no discount allowed, either to us or by us. The whole a matter pro bono etc.

Worthy of Imitation.

When at Jackson, Mississippi, second Sabbath in January, a proposition was made to raise *one hundred dollars*, to make the Methodist Church of that place a Shareholder in the Book and Tract Society. The Bible to be for the pulpit, and the Annuities to go to the Sunday school. It was responded to fully.

Since then, a response from three other Churches has been made. Are there not several other Churches in the Mississippi Conference that will contribute *one hundred dollars* for the same purpose?

I think at least two hundred congregations can be found to respond to this proposition, if the *Preachers* will bring it before them. Will they? I wait to hear. H. H. MONTGOMERY.

COMPLIMENTARY.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
FEBRUARY 23, 1859.

At a Meeting of the students of Dolbear's Commercial College, on Wednesday evening, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted—

Resolved, That the warm and tender interest which our worthy President has ever manifested in our personal welfare, success and happiness awakens our deepest gratitude and affection.

Resolved, That, for the recent expression of that interest so generously manifested in the anniversion of last Saturday, we respectfully tender him our sincerest thanks.

Resolved, That Messrs. Harrington, Royster and Ware are hereby appointed a committee to purchase and present him with some suitable testimonial of our respect, together with a copy of the above resolutions.

Resolved, That the above resolutions and Mr. Dolbear's reply be published in the Picayune, Delta, Crescent, Courier, True Witness and Advocate. J. D. ANDERSON, Chairman.

THOS. W. WRIGHT, Secretary.

MESSRS HARRINGTON, ROYSTER, WARE—Committee:

Gentlemen—Allow me to express to you my most sincere thanks for the very elegant manner in which you have discharged the duties which the warm hearted liberality of your fellow students have devolved on you.

For those kindly resolutions and this beautiful cane, be assured gentlemen students, one and all, I have no words to express the full sentiments of my heart.

They will ever be remembered with gratitude, with pride and pleasure, and cherished among the dearest memories of my life.

And let me say, gentlemen, without compliment, I have never seen students any where, or at any time, more entitled to the warmest regard and highest respect and consideration of all, than those now at this institution. To attain the highest positions and public good wishes you have only to continue as you have begun, industrious, studious, moral, temperate, and honorable in all things. Such, and such only, are worthy to control the destinies of this nation and the world. Accept again my thanks, gentlemen, and be assured of my best wishes for your prosperity and happiness. I will only ask of you and those who have been students of this institution heretofore, to extend to it your best wishes, so that soon it may annually number a thousand of the noblest sons of the South: New Orleans should be more than Athens ever was. It should be the great commercial,

Children's Column.

Letter from a Little Arkansas Boy.

The Family Circle.

"Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee."

LETTER FROM A LOG CABIN.

MR. EDITOR: Enclosed you will find the subscription money of a new subscriber for your most excellent paper, the *Advocate*. The N. O. C. Advocate has many friends up here, who will do all they can to extend its circulation.

The month of January has been most lovely—bright sunshiny days and fine moon-lit nights being the general rule, and not, as usual at this season, the exception. Indeed, so genial and warm have the past three weeks been, that many plum, peach and maple trees are budding and blooming, and mother Earth, instead of donning her usual mantle of pure white snow, is putting forth many tufts of green grass, and bunches of blue-eyed violets. Along with the delightful weather came four steamboats, puffing and squealing, arousing all animated nature generally, while three miles of the Bayou—causing a cheerful excitement, and bringing us backwoods folks in closer contact with the great moving world beyond. The glad shouts of happy school children do not, as yet, awaken the echoes along the banks of that portion of the Bartholemew which winds its way through the rich and fertile township of De Bastrop. A short time since, the 16th section was sold at an average of $18 per acre, for the support of schools. The funds arising from the sale will be quite sufficient for the erection of schoolhouses and the employing of competent teachers to instruct the children, and we sincerely hope the School Commissioners will act immediately in this important business. There are few or no Church buildings in this new and thriving township, but we are looking forward to "better times coming." The Methodists are the most numerous denomination, and ere the close of '59, will no De Bastrop with many neat log meeting houses. Last year, we met for worship under the wide spreading oaks and hickories, with the green grass for a carpet and rough logs for seats. I opine the prayers and songs of praise ascending from those lowly sanctuaries, were as acceptable to our Father above, as those of our wealthier brothers and sisters, reclining in their velvet cushioned pews. The Onachita Conference has the supervision over this part of Arkansas. With many good wishes for the present and future welfare of yourself and *Advocate*, I remain your friend,

M. A. C.

Bayou Bartholemew, Ashley Co., Ark., Jan. 31, 1859.

OUR NEW CARPET.

"Well, my dear," said I to my wife, as I threw myself into an easy chair at the close of my down-town labors, "after the moving expenses are all settled, I shall have two hundred dollars clear. So much for economizing all winter. And Brown knows of a first-rate village lot I can buy cheap, for two hundred down, and the rest on long credit. And we can soon save enough to build on it. We shall have a home of our own before long, my dear."

I rubbed my hands as I spoke, with no small degree of self-gratulation, for a village home had been my ambition, and now it seemed almost within reach.

"Yes," said my wife hesitatingly; "but you've left one thing out of the calculation. We must have a new parlor carpet."

"A new parlor carpet!" echoed I dolefully. "Why I thought we concluded that the old one was good enough."

"So we did," said my wife, laying her hand coaxingly on my shoulder; "but it does look so faded and shabby—come to lay it down in a new house—and besides, it don't begin to fit the room here."

I was silent—this was a new phase entirely.

"Suppose we are a little extravagant for once, dear," resumed my wife, closely watching my countenance; "if we purchase a first-rate carpet, we shall be very careful of it, so that when we have a house of our own, it will answer just as well as a new one, and we have the use of it here in addition. And it certainly is cheaper in the long run to buy the *best* article."

I did not quite agree with this last reasoning on my wife's part, but still I thought there was a great deal in what she said. She had been a very good little economist since our marriage, and deserved a little indulgence.

"It will only be a few months additional labor on my part to make up the two hundred dollars," thought I, and said aloud: "Well, a new carpet be it then, my dear. How much will it require?"

"I can get beautiful velvet for fourteen shillings a yard."

"Velvet—that's rather too extravagant!" said I, alarmed. "Brussels or three-ply is quite good enough, I am sure."

"Oh, no!" exclaimed my wife. "Just consider, dear, it is for always, and the difference between the price will be so trifling."

I held out stoutly for some time, but my wife coaxed and cried, and at length I reluctantly capitulated, and disbursed sixty-one dollars and twenty-five cents to pay for thirty-five yards of velvet carpet.

Well, the carpet was bought, and very handsome it looked on the floor. The next day, much to my astonishment, my wife informed me that we must have new parlor chairs.

"New chairs!" I exclaimed in horror; "why, we had new ones last year!"

"Curled maple chairs on a velvet carpet! How ridiculous!"

"Not more ridiculous than spending money for what we don't want," was my somewhat tart reply.

"But what will Mrs. Smith say? And how will our furniture correspond? Six mahogany chairs and a sofa in hair-cloth wont cost much," sobbed my wife.

Alas! the first step had been taken, and the rest were easy. Suffice it to say, that I handed over a roll of bills (fifty dollars) to my wife to pay for the new furniture, and our parlor soon bloomed forth in cumsy mahogany, and hair-cloth, not half so pretty as our neat curled maple furniture, now promoted to the "spare room!"

My wife couldn't resist the temptation of inviting company to tea, in order that they might admire our beautiful carpet. Her china was old and cracked, and a new set "wouldn't cost much—for we must have things to correspond, you know."

So she expended twelve dollars on "a luve of a set—*such a* bargain!"

And then, the day before, she saw a cumsy mahogany centre table with a marble slab, which she could get for fourteen dollars, because one of the legs was cracked—"the best bargain in the world—and it would correspond so sweetly with the chairs!" and she bought it straightway.

An *etagere* for the bare space by the window was next necessary—my wife said we might as well get a nice one, while we were about it, and ordered one which cost twenty dollars—all "to correspond." A little before the tea-party she discovered that she hadn't "nothing to wear," and concluded that as she hadn't had a "nice dress" in two years, it would do no harm to be a little extravagant now, and a new robe silk, price twenty-five dollars, was the result.

Our guests arrived, and duly admired the carpet—the tea-party passed off very well, with the exception that old Mrs. Jones tipped back on one of our new chairs and split it across the back! Mrs. Smith would insist on bringing her baby, which had the measels, and in a short time our little Mary was taken with the same direful disorder. She was a delicate child and became very sick. The doctor prescribed the country, and we went for a few days accordingly, much to the benefit. On our return I added up our "carpet" expenses, as follows: carpet, 35 yards, at $1 75 per yard, $61 25; six chairs at $5 apiece, and sofa at 20, $50; china, $12; center-table, $14; etagere, $20; silk dress, $25; doctor's bill $8; country boarding and expenses, 15; total, $205 25—all on account of the new carpet, which we didn't need! My village lot has retired into the dim distance again—but it has been a good lesson to both of us. My wife, in particular, is heartily disgusted with "the horrid piece of extravagance," and our joint advise to all young married people is, "beware of new carpets!"

P. S.—I forgot to mention that during our absence in the country, the moths got into the "velvet" and nearly ruined it, and that our "cheap" center-table "fell to pieces in the most unaccountable manner. [*Life Illustrated.*

Garden, Farm, and Plantation.

Garden Vegetables and Their Origin.

Enjoying as we do a succession of healthful and delicious vegetables throughout the year, it is interesting to learn as much as possible of their origin and history. Some are natives, (*indigenous,*) but many are foreigners, (*exotics.*) We owe a debt of gratitude to those men who have lived before us and have introduced into our gardens these useful esculents. For the present, let us inquire into the origin of several of the most common vegetables. And first,

THE CABBAGE. This was first found growing wild on the cliffs of the sea-coast, in the South of England. In its native state, the plant is small and the leaves are few. The inhabitants of the district called it *sea-colewort*. In this state it was known to the ancient Romans, and was esteemed highly as an article of food. One would hardly have supposed that the little, wild plant, weighing only about an ounce, would give origin to the bouncing cabbage of our gardens, weighing often from fifteen to twenty pounds. Cultivation has already produced many varieties of cabbage, and the end is not yet. In a catalogue before us, we notice that one seedsman advertises twenty-two sorts for sale. The cauliflower and broccoli belong to the cabbage tribe; but they require more care in their management. The first named of these always reminds us of the saying of old Dr. Johnson, that "of all flowers, he admired none more than the cauliflower!"

LETTUCE came from the coast of the Levant and from one of the islands of the Greek Archipelago, as the name of one of its varieties (the Cos,) indicates. It was introduced into England in the year 1562. In its wild state, it was only a weed, so bitter and so strongly acented as to be disagreeable to the taste. Some sorts were even poisonous. It has now been run into many varieties. Lettuce has some of the medical properties of opium, soothing the nerves and inducing sleep. It is one of the most cooling and agreeable salads for the table.

THE TOMATO is a South American, and received its name from the Portugese colonists. It is of the same botanical family as the potato, (*solanum,*) and is now about as widely diffused. No vegetable has attained so great a popularity so suddenly. Twenty-five years ago it was but little known, and much detested. Then shortly it was introduced into gardens as an ornamental plant, called "love-apple." Then it became an ingredient in all sorts of pills and panacea. Now, it is everywhere cultivated as a delicious and healthy article of diet; it is served up raw and cooked, stewed and seasoned, stuffed and fried, and roasted; is used as a pickle, a catsup and a sweetment, and is preserved in air-tight cans for winter use. It contains a cooling acid, and possesses some of the medicinal qualities of calomel. Speaking of its use abroad, Mr. Loudon says: "Though a good deal used in England, in soups, and as a principle ingredient in a well known sauce for mutton, yet our estimation and uses of the fruit are nothing to those of the French and Italians, and especially the latter. Near Rome and Naples, whole fields are covered with it; and scarcely a dinner is served up in which it does not, in some way or other, form a part."

THE BEET ROOT came from Southern Europe, and was first found growing wild on the shore of the Mediterranean sea. It got its name in Greece, from the resemblance of its seed-vessel when swollen, to the Greek letter *Beta*. Most varieties contain a good deal of saccharine matter, and some of them so much, that in France, sugar is extensively manufactured from them.

TURNIPS were found wild in England and Holland; but in their primitive state they are small, worthless weeds, almost destitute of roots. They have been cultivated in gardens and fields for 250 years past. Cultivation has done as much for this vegetable as for any other. In the catalogue before referred to, we find fifteen kinds of seeds offered for sale. The finer kinds of turnip, if properly cooked and dressed, make a palatable dish for the table; though for persons of weak stomach they are hard of digestion. A preparation of turnip is sometimes used for coughs, hoarseness and other asthmatic disorders. Experience, as well as analysis, shows that the turnip is nutritious, nearly as much so as the potato; and in late years, when that crop was cut off in Ireland, great use was made of this valuable root. The importance of the turnip for feeding stock is too well known to be dwelt upon here.

THE CARROT hails from Spain, and has long been cultivated. Fessenden says it has been found growing wild in England; and Bulst adds that "it is supposed to have been introduced into Europe from the Island of Creta." The Spanish ladies anciently used to deck their hair with its beautiful green leaves, before its usefulness for food had become known. It was once supposed that the carrot was peculiarly beneficial in pulmonary affections. As a food for horses and cattle, it is unsurpassed in excellence.

THE POTATO—Its birth-place does not seem to be as certainly known now, as it was supposed to be a few years ago. It is commonly ascribed, however, to Peru, and Chili. One writer says it was first carried to Spain from the mountains near Quito. It found its way into England by another route, having been brought from South America to Virginia, in 1584, and thence carried over to England by Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1856. On its first introduction, it encountered many prejudices, some persons utterly refusing to taste it, declaring it was fit only for swine. But it soon made its way to popularity, and is now the most useful vegetable in the world. A writer happily observes: "With the lower classes of people, it is one of the greatest blessings the soil produces, forming flour without a mill, and bread without an oven; and at seasons of the year, an agreeable, wholesome dish, without the use of expensive condiments."

THE ARTICHOKE originated everywhere; at least, it has been found wild in Europe and Asia, and in both North and South America. It is a maritime plant, grows best in a moist soil, and likes an occasional dressing of salt.

THE RADISH is a Chinaman, and was first introduced into England in 1584. It will not fatten anybody, but it makes a fine relish with other food, and may have a corner in every garden, where liked.

Finally, let not the memorable ONION fall of an honorable notice. It was known to the Egyptians some 2000 years before the Christian era, and was worshiped by the ancient Egyptians as a god. It used to be called *Unio*, because the bulb never divided; hence the English name onion. Disagreeable as its smell is, it has been long in use by every nation on earth, as a seasoning for meats and soups. It gives an oxcellent relish to other articles of food, and possesses nutriment, and medicinal qualities of considerable value. Scientific analysis declares that it is composed of "water, sulphur, phosphoric and acetic acids, some vegeto-animal matter, and a little manna." We hope that this piece of information will improve its odor for our learned readers; but for common folks, we will add that a few leaves of parsley eaten after partaking of onions, will remove the scent and help their digestion. [*American Agriculturist.*

Obituaries.

"Let me die the death of the Righteous."

JOEL REYNOLDS, infant son of Wm. H. and Elizabeth R. Huntington, aged 5 months and 27 days, died in Marion, Alabama, on the 9th ult. after a long and painful illness. A poet has sung of the "Lovely appearance of death"—a very questionable sentiment, whether considered by the light of Revelation, or by the standard of universal experience. But if there is beauty or poetry in death, it must be in a case of this kind, an infant, whose pure unspotted spirit has fled and found refuge in the bosom of God, and left us its lovely clay, unworn by years, and unmarked by anxiety and care, over which we mourn, and lament in sadness its early departure from earth. The frost of death has nipped the bud before its opening petals had disclosed their beauty and their full proportions, or shed their fragrance on our delighted senses; and thus disappointment is mingled with grief, which increases the bitterness of the cup. Such were the facts in the case we now chronicle to surviving friends. But why mourn? why lament its departure? since Christ has said: "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of God."

"I take these little lambs, said he,
And lay them in my breast;
Protection they shall find in me,
In me be ever blest."

SYMPATHY.

MISS MARY CRAWFORD COLE died in Daleville, Miss., after an illness of two days, 19th January, 1859. She was born in Kemper county, Miss., in December, 1840. She obeyed, by her peculiar amiability, to be disqualified for the trials through which mortals are called to pass. By her mother she was early taught to pray, which duty she strictly adhered to. A few years ago, she professed saving faith in Josus, and joined the M. E. Church and remained a consistent member. She grew up as peaceable as a lamb, seldom speaking a cross word to any one, white or black, and became endeared to all who knew her. She told her mother she was going to die, and in answer to the question, twice repeated: "Are you willing to die, Mary?" she answered emphatically, "Yes." After this, her death was as sudden, no opportunity was afforded of conversing with her further; but her friends truly believe God took her to himself. A sister and brother are gone before, and three are left behind, who with a mother and absent father, are sadly bereaved—for all loved Mary, perhaps too well.

JAS. B. RAMSEY.

MRS. ELIZABETH P. MAXWELL, a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for eighteen or nineteen years, wife of Joseph Maxwell; died January 20th, 1859, about fifty-seven years old, in Monroe county, Alabama. She suffered much, was never heard to complain, but endured her suffering with perfect Christian resignation. She had the untiring attention of her devoted husband, of many kind friends; and the best medical aid. She died in the full triumphs of faith. Left a bright and lasting testimony, that all was well. A short time before she died, in speaking of death, she said her Savior was with her, and that she would soon be with her sainted mother in Heaven. Thus died a dutiful and loving wife, an affectionate and kind friend, and devoted Christian.

A FRIEND.

ANNA LETTITIA, infant daughter of Rev. G. H. and Mrs. L. B. Clinton, died of pneumonia on the 17th inst., after a most painful and protracted illness. For the brief space of 6 months and 19 days this lovely babe gladdened the hearts of her parents; then was transplanted to the company of Heaven. May God grant to give them the comforts of His grace and the sanctified use of this painful dispensation of His providence.

W.

New Orleans Branch
OF THE
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $500,000.....SURPLUS OVER $250,000.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice President.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.
Policies issued by this Company against Loss and Damage by Fire, and the Risks of Inland Navigation, on application to
R. W. & R. P. RAYNE, Agents, 46 Camp street, New Orleans.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company.
(INCORPORATED IN 1810.)
Capital, $300,000.....Charter Perpetual.
DIRECTORS:
H. Huntington, Charles Boswell, Job Allyn,
Albert Day, Henry Kesey, John P. Brace
James Goodwin, Calvin Day, Charles J. Russ.
H. HUNTINGDON, President.
C. B. BOWERS, Secretary.
R. W. RAYNE, Agent, 46 Camp street, New Orleans
The undersigned, Agent of the above responsible Companies, is duly authorized to issue Policies of Insurance on buildings, merchandise, ships in port and their cargoes. Also cotton in press, gin and sugar houses, household furniture and personal property generally, against loss or damage by fire in this city and in the country.
Ten per cent. cash returned on payment of premiums.
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
jan17-1y R. W. RAYNE, Agent

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.
MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED
DIFFERENT
SIZES AND STYLES,
At Reduced Prices
THESE SCALES, which are the acknowledged standard, will hereafter be sold at NEW YORK PRICES, at our principal Southern Warehouse, 93 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.
☞ Call and examine or send for an Illustrated Circular.
FAIRBANKS & CO.
Also, Agents for LITTLE'S Chilled Iron; Burglar and FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. H. LANEY, SURGEON DENTIST—WILL VISIT Bahalo, Hazlehurst, Cryetal Springs and Georgetown, during the present year, and practice his profession in all its branches. He fully guarantees all his work to be neat and substantial. [fe28-3m] J. H. LANEY.

B. D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana.
ja19

JOSEPH C. BHALL,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
SHREVEPORT, LA.,
WILL give prompt and strict attention to the collection of all Claims and to any other law business entrusted to his care. A residence of more than eighteen years in this place, during which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession, has given him an extensive acquaintance in North Louisiana, Eastern Texas and Southern Arkansas, where he will take claims for collection. mh12-1y

J. O. FUQUA. J. G. KILBOURNE.
FUQUA & KILBOURNE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLINTON, LOUISIANA,
PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans. *References*—Payne & Harrison, Byrne, Vance & Co., Breadwell & Payne, Pritchard & Flower, Edw. Nalle & Co., Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans.

W. P. HILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 33 Camp st., New Orleans.
HAS been a citizen of Texas—extensively and laboriously engaged in the practice of Law more than twenty years—and confidently refers to the Bench and Bar of that State.
Information as to the Laws, Lands and Land Titles of Texas can be had at my office; and any business to be transacted through reliable correspondents. dec12

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JOHN C. BULL, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 7 Pine street, Saint Louis, Missouri.
☞ Agent for the sale of BLAINE'S POWER-LOOM BAGGING and BALE ROPE. ☜ [ja19-3m

MR. HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PARTner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders, from our large and well-selected Stock of GROCERIES, PRODUCE, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants.
COOPER & NEIBERT,
New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858. 27 and 29 Commeo st.

W. COOPER. J. G. NEIBERT. H. LOCAS.
COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 27 and 29 Common street, New Orleans.

F. J. VAN BIBBER & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
[d8-1y] *44 Carondelet street, New Orleans.*

JAMES THARP, WM. V. M'CRAY.
THARP, McCRAY & CO.,
GROCERS AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS,
No. 10 Tchoupitoulas and New Levee sts.,
sep22 NEW ORLEANS.

J. BOYD & Co.,
Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,
No 40 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
spr 17-1y

LEONARD FASH. F. E. LAURANS
LEONARD FASH & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
45 POYDRAS STREET,
Oct 24. *NEW ORLEANS.*

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No. 47 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

JOHN F WYCHE & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 118 Common street, New Orleans. my2-1y

A. H. May & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No 94 Gravier street New Orleans. au2 1y

J. U. PAYNE. J. F. HARRISON.
D. W. HUNTINGTON. WM H. HARRISON
Payne & Harrison.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 51 Union street, New Orleans. dec7-1y

S. L. WALKER, ROBT. C. HUTCHINSON
New Orleans. Caddo Parish, La.
Walker, Hutchinson, & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 37 Carondelet street, New Orleans. je28

Lane, Mayfield & Co.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 79 St. Charles street, New Orleans. jy5-1y

T. T. TWITTY.
COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Agent for the sale of Manufactured Tobacco, Cigars, and Herrings celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes., No. 62 Gravier street New Orleans. mh14m

WATKINS & HOMAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS In CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, and Curtain Materials, No. 36 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

F. W. OBER—DEALER IN NORTHERN AND WESTern Produce. ☞ Fresh Goshen Butter, in small packages, suitable for families, constantly on hand.
New Orleans, January 12, 1859. No. 61 POYDRAS STREET.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—A LADY ASSISTANT, qualified to Teach the Higher Branches of English Education, and especially the Ornamental, can, if properly vouched for, receive a position in the Female Department of Waverly Institute. None need apply unless satisfactory references can be given. The society is as polite and refined as can be found anywhere.
Address COL. JOHN HILL, *President Board of Trustees*, Waverly, Walker county, Texas.
November 18th, 1858. ja5-tf

BOOTH & CO.,
ARCADE HAT STORE, No. 46 Magazine Street, New Orleans. Established in 1843. Manufacturers and Jobbers at Wholesale in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.
For the accommodation of our friends and the public, we have opened a retail department on the same premises. aug30

Dameron & Co.,
IMPORTERS and Dealers in Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtain Goods, Upholstery Goods, etc., No. 26 Chartres and 72 Customhouse streets, New Orleans. jan1

R. C. ARMISTEAD,
(Successor to MALLARD & Co.)
No. 63 Gravier st., cor. Bank Place, New Orleans.
CLOTHING, IN EVERY VARIETY—THE MOST MODERN, AT GREATly Reduced Prices. ☞ BLANKETS, KERSEYS, and SATINETT Suits for Negroes, at Auction Prices. [n26]

P. H. WILLARD,
Coal Merchant,
16 EXCHANGE PLACE. (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)
THOSE desirous of purchasing Coal or Wood, can be supplied at short notice at the—CITY COAL OFFICE,
where is constantly kept on hand Pittsburgh, English, and Cannel, Anthracite and Lower Ohio Coal. Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses, Steamers, &c., &c., supplied at the lowest market prices. n22-1y

F. VAN BENTHUYSEN. A. MONHEIMER.
C. F. LEWIS, of Rapides. GEO. O. KENDALL.
BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers.
ja19-1y IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. 116 Canal st., New Orleans.

108 CAMP STREET. 158
Mrs. Boyd's Ladies' Emporium.
ALL kinds of Sewing done by machinery for Grocers, Ships, Steamers, Hotels and Families. A good stock of Ladies' Under Garments always on hand. Embroidery and Tucking.
All kinds of Toilet Soups and Perfumeries. Feb1 5

NEW SEWING MACHINES.
E. L. NIMMO, No. 7 Canal st., near Camp, Agent for all the latest improved styles. The WEED PATENT has just been received, is very simple, and is suited to all kinds of work. The stitches will not ripor unravel, as two threads are used. It makes the same stitch on both sides. Price $120. I am also agent for other Machines from $40 to $150. Needles and other findings for sale. Sewing Machines repaired. je26

D. J. WASSON,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
Also, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Cisterns, Lumber, &c.,
In lots to suit purchasers. Orders promptly attended to.
Box 888 Stockholders' Exchange, 10 St. Charles st. Shop, 356 and 667 Ramport st., First District, New Orleans. mar20-1y

To Merchants and Planters.
MANUFACTURERS' COMMISSION HOUSE:
LARGE STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK,
AT.....
No. 41 Magazine st., opposite the Arcade,
NEW ORLEANS.
nov 14 R. W. RAYNE.

GEORGE H. VINTEN Printers' Warehouse, 165 Poydras street, New Orleans. Presses, Types, Inks, Paper, Cards, and Furniture of every description. Agent for the sale of Robt Hoe & Co's Presses, and James Connor & Sons' Types. Old Type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

PRINTING PAPER.
Constantly on hand and for sale Printing Paper of the following sizes.

21 inches by 28	23½ inches by 31	24 inches by 38	26 inches by 40
22 inches by 32	24 inches by 36	26 inches by 37	28 inches by 42
32 inches by 44.....		.....36 inches by 48	

AND OTHER SIZES TO ARRIVE.
Also, Double Medium Book Paper, Manilla Wrappers, Note, Letter, and Cap Papers of every description; Cards, Card Boards, &c.
mar 20-1y GEORGE H. VINTEN.

THE GREAT COAL-OIL LAMP—FOR SAFETY, economy and convenience—is superior to any Lamp in use for reading, writing or sewing, giving a SOFT, STEADY and CLEAR LIGHT.
The subscriber will keep on hand a large variety of these LAMPS, adapted from the parlor to the kitchen; also, the REFINED COAL-OIL, CANS, SHADES, WICKS and CHIMNEYS.
He has also the celebrated NON-EXPLOSIVE CAMPHENE and SPIRIT GAS LAMPS and LANTERNS, warranted perfectly safe from accident, when used with the Safety-can.
These Lamps are the best in use, for lighting churches, halls, saloons, etc.
Camphene and Spirit-gas by the barrel or gallon; Rosin oil, for lubricating, by the barrel or gallon—manufactured by the Southern Oil Company at Mobile.
The Subscriber is authorized to sell the superior MACHINERY OIL, Manufactured by the Southern Oil Company, which as a lubricator, excels any other oil in use—for sale by the gallon or barrel.
ja19 ARTEMON HILL, 28 Camp st, New Orleans.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST LIGHT YET—MADE from Kitchen-grease or common Lard.
The justly celebrated FRANKLIN SMOKE CONSUMING, PORTABLE LAMP, made in this city. This Lamp produces, from the poorest quality of Oil or Grease, as much light as a medium SOLAR, at one-quarter the cost, holding less than a half pint and burns ten hours or more, producing a beautiful light, pleasant even to weak eyes, requiring but little cleaning, and only coarse cotton flannel for wicks.
Price, $1 50 each. A liberal discount to those who buy by the dozen.
ARTEMON HILL, SOLE AGENT,
ja19 28 Camp street, New Orleans.

BLOOMFIELD'S PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING Establishment, No. 46 CAMP STREET, corner Gravier: All kinds of BOOK AND MERCANTILE PRINTING AND BINDING executed neatly and correctly, at moderate prices.
Also 26 ly WM. BLOOMFIELD, Jr.

DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED REJUVENATING Elixir.—Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principles, by one of the ablest chemists of the age.
FOR THE CURE of General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Reminiscences and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the System, take
The Rejuvenating Elixir,
And you will soon find yourself a new man—a pride instead of the reverse to your friends, and a healthy, sound, and worthy member of the whole human family. For sale, by the Proprietors,
J. WRIGHT & Co., 21 and 161 Chartres st., New Orleans.
And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Children.
TRUTH OMNIPOTENT.—We give to our readers and the public generally the following copy of a letter received by us from J. W. Vesey, Esq., of the *Aberdeen Conservative*, enclosing at the same time a communication to that paper from Colonel Vasser, of North Mississippi, and who was formerly associate editor of the Conservative. The subject of the letter and communication we do not feel it necessary to comment on—they tell the whole story, one that ought to go home to those in whose hands the rising generation of children are placed for nurture and for care. All we ask of our readers is a careful perusal of the documents.

CONSERVATIVE OFFICE,
Aberdeen, Miss., August 23d, 1858.
Messrs. Wright & Co.—As any testimonial in reference to your pro parations may prove beneficial to you, I enclose the following, published at my request, in the "Conservative" of the 21st inst.
Col. Vasser, was formerly associate editor of the "Conservative," and is well known to North Mississippi, as a gentleman of intelligence and strict integrity. Respectfully, J. W. VESEY.

[*For the Conservative.*]
Communicated. ABERDEEN, Aug. 19th, 1858.
DEAR VESEY: Upon the principles of justice and humanity, I am induced to ask your permission to insert this communication in your paper, believing, as I do, that it may be the means of preventing untimely sorrow in many a happy household.
On Friday last, having been for several days previous absent from my family, I found, on my return home, that my infant, aged about 16 months, was quite unwell, from some unknown cause—supposed to be teething. Upon an examination, however, I was of the opinion that her indisposition proceeded from worms; and having been told by a respectable physician that WISER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE was a sovereign remedy against this terrible enemy of children, I was induced to give it a trial, reluctantly; by the acquiescence of my family Physician.
On the following morning—(Saturday) I commenced administering it by directions, save in quantity, being afraid to give the amount of prescription. I was unable to detect any impression occasioned by it until late in the afternoon of that day; and should not then, but for the discharge of some thirteen worms, varying in length from two and a half to six inches. This I thought a remarkable number for a nursling infant. But to my great amazement, about one o'clock the next morning I was aroused from my slumber to witness the incredible number of one hundred and thirty-six from one evacuation.
Before breakfast of the same morning, (Sunday) but one small dose was administered, which was followed by the discharge of fifty during the day. The next day, (Monday) none was administered; but still occasional discharges occurred during the day, varying in size and quantity as described.
On Tuesday morning following, one more small dose was administered, making in all five doses of a quarter of a teaspoonful instead of a half as prescribed by the label of directions. In all, the little creature has discharges to this date, the rise of three hundred worms, a majority of which will average five or six inches in length; one is running about as usual, with returning evidences of good health and spirits.
Having met with such astonishing effects in the case of my infant, I was induced to use the Vermifuge on six other children under my protection, varying in age from two to ten years old, and in every case save one, (that of the oldest) the like happy results have been produced.
These facts are elicited, 1st, because of my antipathy heretofore to nostrums of every kind; and, 2nd, because my experience has convinced me that, in the experiment I have made with WISER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, it is due to suffering humanity, as well as the manufacturer of the medicine, to make public the results of my observation.
W. H. VASSER.
For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 161 Chartres st., Sole Proprietors.

Helmbold Extract of Buchu,
Read! Read! Read!—"Ye afflicted read" the following Certificate of a cure of over 20 years' standing.
H. T. HELMBOLD.—*Dear Sir:* I have been troubled with an affliction of the Bladder and Kidneys for over twenty years. I have tried Physicians in vain, and at last concluded to give your Genuine Preparation a trial, as I had heard it highly spoken of. It afforded me immediate relief. I have used three bottles, and I have obtained more relief from its effects and feel much better than I have for twenty years previous. I have the greatest faith in its virtues and curative powers, and shall do all in my power to make it known to the afflicted. Hoping this may prove advantageous in you in assisting you to introduce the medicine, I am truly yours, M. MCCORMICK.
For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 161 Chartres st., General Agents.

The Goddess Hygeia!
When Hygeia lent medicinal aid to man,
And taught him all his evils how to scan,
Not to a favored few she shewed the way—
To staunch the wound and all its pain allay—
Not to the few who need claim physic theirs,
And think but what they give legitimate wares,
No! to all human-kind command she gave,
"Employ your skill, and your sick brother save."
So went he forth the Magic Salve to find—
The Magic Salve that now heals all mankind:
Nor Wounds nor Bruises, nor Cut, can long remain,
Nor Scar its rude appearance long retain,
Use it—you'll find we are not truth's detractor,
For you'll be healed by
Dalley's Pain Extractor,
The only sure, effective and complete remedy for Bruises Scalds, Eruption, Piles, or any Cutaneous disease whatever.
For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 161 Chartres st.
Sole agents for the Southern States, and to whom all orders should be addressed.

Dr. Osgood's India Cholagogue,
Cures Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Enlargement of the Liver, Enlargement of the Spleen, and all the various forms of Bilious Diseases. For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 161 Chartres st., General Agents.

Wiser's Canadian Vermifuge.
Of all the pernicious humbugs that ignorance ever preached, the doctrine that internal worms are not injurious, is the most cruel. They engender incurable diseases of the stomach and bowels, and are the truthful causes of Chronic Diarrhœa and Chronic Dysentery, Inflammation of the Mesentery, Epileptic Fits, Insanity, Imbecility, Consumption and Apoplexy. In fact the disease saps the very fountains of vitality, and leads with absolute certainty, unless arrested in time, to an early death. Let Parents reflect on these undeniable facts, and remove the danger in time with that infallible preparation, which the faculty have pronounced a specific, WISER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE.

Facts for Parents.
What, in the opinion of physicians, is the most common and fatal disease of children? *Ans.* Worms.
What are the ordinary symptoms? *Ans.* A pale cadaverous complexion, dullness of the eyes, swelling of the upper lip, unpleasant breath, itching of the nose, disturbed sleep, a dry cough, fits of voracity, nausea, and general feebleness, listlessness and emaciation.
What is the safest and most certain means of relief? *Ans.* WISER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, a medicine without any mineral ingredient, mild in its operation, and guaranteed in all cases, to effect a rapid and complete cure.

To Mothers.
Save your children, mothers save,
Those yun cherish, from the grave,
Worms of youthful life the bane,
Source of feebleness and pain,
Leading soon, if uncontrolled,
To disorders manifold:
May with certinity be cured,
And your darlings health secured.
Would you brace each wasted limb,
Brighten eyes with languor dim,
Rapidly the cause remove,
Of disease, from those you love;
And to cheeks once cherry red,
But now pale'd as the dead,
Bring back natures living rouge?
Use, "CANADIAN VERMIFUGE."

Wiser's Canadian Vermifuge is the only certain and safe remedy for every species of worms.

We Dont Want Any Other.
Such is the language of all who use "WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE," when they call for that and any other is offered them; they have tried it, and from experience know it to be superior to all others; therefore when they are in want of a medicine of the kind, they purchase that which they know to be good and can be depended on. An Agent who called on us a few days ago, said "I find it difficult to sell my other Vermifuge when I have yours. I have had some in my store for a long time which I occasionally try to 'work off,' but no one will purchase it unless I warrant it as good as yours, this I cannot do." So it is, and so it will be, Wiser's Vermifuge owes its unrivalled popularity to its own intrinsic merits, as this alone it has always depended, and were it not a fact that it is superior as a remedy for worms, it would ere this have shared the unenviable fate of many other articles designed for similar purposes. To all who are in want of a medicine of this kind we say try it and judge for yourselves, we are confident that it will give entire satisfaction.

Beware of Colonel.
The public generally may not be aware that nearly all Worm Lozenges contain calomel, and that the lives of children are thereby endangered; parents should remember this, for although medicine may be easily administered when in the form of Lozenges or Candies of any description, yet the danger that is incurred outweighs the advantages, besides Calomel very often fails in accomplishing the desired object, it is by no means to be depended on as a remedy for Worms, and it is not now as generally resorted to by physicians as it was a few years ago, they have become convinced of the danger of its use and of the uncertainty with which it acts, and have prudently and wisely resorted to other means by which these objections are obviate.
Physicians generally now use WISER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, this medicine is a simple vegetable preparation and can always be administered with perfect safety and confidence as to the result, as it will always destroy Worms

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 6.
WHOLE NUMBER 421.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1859.

$2 50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE
OFFICE—118 CAMP ST.

Correspondence of the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM CHINA.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, December 6, 1858.

MY DEAR BROTHER:—You will have heard long before this reaches you of the peaceable state of affairs in the East at present, and especially in this part of it, the Celestial, or Flowery land."

The whole East is now fairly open to Missionary labor. "The harvest truly is ripe, but the laborers are few."—The thought of such masses of our fellow-men being now accessible to the gospel, and calling for the aid of Christian nations, is almost overwhelming. Surely the idolatrous East is open to the help of all nations, and to such an extent as no past history of any nation has a parallel. India, China, and Japan, but a few years since, were closed to the truths of Christianity. Now in India, Christianity is to be made the basis of the government. Japan is eager to cultivate the intercourse of other nations, and soon we hope to see the heralds of the Cross of Christ planting the standard of Prince Messiah there, and preaching the purity of the gospel of Jesus to them. In China, Christianity is tolerated, and those who embrace it are protected by the government from any outrages of the Mandarins or populace. The same God who has been pouring out His Spirit upon our people and feeding them with the bread from heaven, has, in the same period of time, wrought changes in these three empires of moral darkness which astonish the world. The very strongholds of Satan and idolatry are now being broken up. Who can deny the hand of an all-wise Providence in this? It is not chance which brings about such great results. If the Church does her duty, these lands will not be left unoccupied. God has opened the way and manifested, by such glorious displays of His goodness, in the outpouring of His Spirit upon Christian nations, that the time has arrived when these barren lands shall be occupied and made to flourish as a fruitful vineyard. When we are disposed to work, God is willing to lend his aid. Let not India, China, or Japan be longer without men enough to send the gospel every part and preach the unsearchable riches of Christ. I know there are many difficulties in the way, but when God is for us, none can be against us. Who are willing to engage in this glorious work? Are there not hundreds, from the tens of thousands converted to God in 1858, willing to enlist under the banner of the Prince of Peace and plant it in a heathen land? I know there is not the promise of much of this world's goods; but, on the other hand, many difficulties, trials, cares and crosses are in the way. But should that deter us from so good a work? The child of God must expect that if he does the will of his Heavenly Father he shall more, it is to be found among a heathen people. Put our watchword is, toil, labor and pray more for the peace of God, which alone is able to sustain us; for the crown is in the end, and rest forever more. Our life is a continual warfare with the powers of darkness, but if faithful and true to our posts, we are sure of victory and the crown of life.

We are greatly cheered in this far-off land, by the joyful news, which is continually being wafted across the great deep, concerning the great revival in our native land. Praise be unto God in the highest for such manifestations of His Glory! On the 25th of November a thanksgiving meeting was held here by all the Missionaries and many of the foreign residents, and there was much feeling on the occasion. Mention was made of the great revival in America, and all rejoice in such evidences of Divine Providence, to hasten the kingdom of our blessed Redeemer. This great revival, commensurate with the vast opening for Missionary labor in the East, is certainly an indication of the workings of an all-wise Providence, to the glory of His name and for the good of His people in the establishment of His kingdom among men.

All is quiet at Shanghai. Commissioner Reed has just left for the United States. Lord Elgin is now on an expedition up the Yang-Tsz, and has been out over four weeks. News came that he had some difficulty in passing through the provinces of the Rebels, and that he was fired into as he passed Nankin, and that the fire was returned. We cannot know the exact truth of this until Lord Elgin returns, which we hope will be in a few days. Baron Gros, the French Minister, left here about the 5th November, on the Laplace, and on the Sabbath following she was a wreck. Three lives were lost, and they suppose the entire ship will be a total loss. Ningpo has been of late greatly disturbed by local banditti. Awful reports come to us concerning the barbarity of the Rebels in slaying men, women and children. I had a report from a Chinaman last week to this effect—that the Rebels occupying a city in Kiang-se province, were surrounded by Imperialists, and they (the Imperialists) were surrounded by a large Rebel force. Consequently the Imperial soldiers had no communication with their own forces, and were compelled to eat the flesh of each other, and that one pound of human flesh was sold for one thousand cash, which is equal to one dollar. France and Spain are at war with Coohin-China.

All is quiet at Canton, and we hope the treaty we now have will be adhered to in all its parts by the Chinese government. If so, we have much to hope in the rapid advancement of Christianity in this heathen land.

During this year Missionaries have gone into various parts of China, and have preached the inspired word of God without molestation. It is to be hoped that next year the efforts of the different Missionaries may be crowned with the best of success. Cannot our Church send us more laborers? There is Bro. Kelley; we know him, and know that in him the Church will have an efficient and hard-working missionary. Why not send him? We want him and any others you can send us. Our Church in Shanghai must be extended. We want a Conference in this Province. Approval, assistance, and co-operation on the part of our Church are alone wanted. Then the work can and shall, by the help of God, be done. We have ten native members. One of them is an assistant in preaching, and one or two others we hope will soon use their endeavors to impart the truths of the Gospel to others.

Pray for us in China and help us all you can. Work for the redemption of China in some way, and may the Lord bless all your efforts.

I am ever yours in Christ, JAS. WILLIAM LAMBUTH.

MONUMENT TO BISHOP ASBURY.

THE Baltimore Methodists are moving in behalf of a monument to the memory of Bishop Asbury. Such a monument ought to be equal to anything of the kind in Europe or America. Asbury was the father of American Methodism, and the greatest man, taken all in all, ever connected with its history, or, indeed, with the history of Protestantism in this country. He was not adequately known to the Methodists of the present day until yesterday, as it were. Dr. Strickland's book, in connection with other recently published recollections, has unwonkened them to a partial appreciation of his talents, character, and astonishing labors. His relation to the Methodist Church, and its wealth, and self-respect demand that the Methodists of the present day should erect such a monument as will be in harmony with the character of Asbury, the importance of the Church, and their pecuniary ability. It should be equal to the Washington monument, and should be built at the cost of all branches of American Methodism. *Such* a monument, would help to rescue from unmerited obscurity, one of the grandest personal histories in the world, and would ennoble the history of the Church.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

ARMINIANISM AND CALVINISM.

MR. EDITOR:—With your permission I will, under the above heading, furnish some articles in relation to the tenets held by Arminians and Calvinists; taking such range as suits me, and gathering my matter from any source or sources I please—selected or original.

There are many important points held in common by Arminians and Calvinists. I would remark just here however, that I mean Arminianism as held by the people known as Methodists.

Arminians and Calvinists both believe in the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, and both reject the Apocrypha as spurious and uninspired.

Both Arminians and Calvinists believe in the eternal and unoriginated Divinity of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

Both Arminians and Calvinists believe in the Fall of Man from a state of original innocence; and that "original sin standeth not in the following of Adam, (as the Pelagians do vainly talk,) but it is the corruption of the nature of every man, that naturally is engendered of the offspring of Adam, whereby man is very far gone from original righteousness, and of his own nature inclined to evil, and that continually."

They are agreed in saying that "the condition of man after the fall of Adam, is such, that he cannot turn and prepare himself, by his own natural strength and works, to faith and calling on God; wherefore we have no power to do good works, pleasant and acceptable to God, without the grace of God by Christ preventing us, that we may have a good will, and working with us when we have that good will."

They are agreed in saying that there is one Christ, very God and very man, who truly suffered—was crucified, died and was buried—to reconcile his Father to us, and to be a sacrifice, not only for original guilt, but also for the actual sins of men.

They are agreed in saying that—"We are accounted righteous before God, only for the merit of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ by faith, and not for our works or deservings." And both say—that "we are justified by faith only;" and that it is "a most wholesome doctrine and very full of comfort."

They agree in teaching the necessity of Regeneration, and that it is a work wrought in us by the Holy Ghost.

They agree in believing in the resurrection of the dead—in future rewards and punishments—in the endless misery of the wicked, and the endless blessedness of the righteous.

In regard to the moral law they hold the same views, and insist on the same practice.

These views they hold in common, but do not put the same construction on them—one attaching more or less meaning to some of these doctrines than the other. As, for example, in relation to the atonement and the salvation of such as are saved—the Calvinists hold and occasionally teach that: "By the decree of God, for the manifestation of his glory, some men and angels are predestinated unto everlasting life, and others fore-ordained to everlasting death." And that—"These angels and men, thus predestinated and fore-ordained, are particularly and unchangeably designed; and their number is so certain and definite that it cannot be either increased or diminished." And that: "Those of mankind that are predestined unto life, God, before the foundation of the world was laid, according to his eternal and immutable purpose and the secret counsel and good pleasure of his will, hath chosen in Christ, unto everlasting glory, out of his mere free grace and love, without any foresight of faith or good works, or perseverence in any of them, or any other thing in the creature, as conditions or causes moving him thereunto; and all to the praise of his glorious grace." And that: "As God hath appointed the elect unto glory, so hath he by the eternal and most free purpose of his will, fore-ordained all the means thereunto. Wherefore they who are elected, being fallen in Adam, are elected by Christ, are effectually called unto faith in Christ by his spirit working in due season, are justified, adopted, sanctified and kept by his power through faith unto salvation. Neither are any other redeemed by Christ, effectually called, justified, adopted, sanctified and saved, but the elect only."

And that: "The rest of mankind God was pleased, according to the unsearchable counsel of his own will, whereby he extendeth or withholdeth mercy as he pleaseth, for the glory of his sovereign power over his creatures, to pass by and ordain them to dishonor and wrath for their sin, to the praise of his glorious justice." *Confession of Faith, pages 27-30.*

The Arminians do not hold these views in relation to the extent of atonement—or to the purposes of God concerning man. But as I propose short articles, I will give their views in my next. VERITAS.

SHAKESPEARE AND HIS ORTHODOXY.

THE biographers of the immortal bard have been numerous, but very few have said anything of his religious character; and many, perhaps, may feel surprised that one of our brethren in Maine has proposed to deliver a lecture on the passages of Scripture illustrated by Shakespeare. The poet is usually thought of as being entirely careless of religion, or as simply resting for eternal happiness on his morality in the latter years of his life. But there are two or three facts which may tend to raise our estimation of the bard in this matter.

We lay here but little stress on his beautiful reference to Palestine, in his Henry IV.

> Those holy fields,
> Over whose acres walked those blessed feet,
> Which, fourteen hundred years ago, were nailed
> For our advantage on the bitter cross.

But there are two facts which go far to encourage our hopes as to his real Christianity.

It will be remembered that he entirely abandoned the stage, and left London 1610, and retired to Stratford-on-Avon, his native place, where he died in 1616. During this period it would seem that he and his family attended his parish Church, where the Rev. Richard Byfield, an eminent Puritan minister and father of the distinguished commentator on the Epistle to the Colossians, commenced his lengthened ministry 1596.

Richard Byfield was an energetic and faithful minister of Christ, and we may hope, both from his character and from the fact of Shakespeare being his constant hearer, that some Christian sympathy existed between them.

But there is another still more hopeful circumstance. Shakespeare's will was written in April, 1616, and is remarkable for its Protestant and evangelical character. He says, "First I commend my soul into the hands of God, my Creator—hoping, and assuredly believing, through the merits of Jesus Christ, my Savior, to be made partaker of life everlasting—and my body to the earth whereof it was made."

I am disposed, now that my pen is in my hand, to a tradition in reference to the funeral sermon delivered for Shakespeare by the minister of the Church he attended; and I do this the more readily, as I am not sure that it has been printed. A very old lady, who was a native of the neighborhood, told me fifty years ago that she learnt from her grandmother, who heard the sermon, that the congregation in attendance on that occasion was very large and very serious in their feelings; and the preacher was very animated and eloquent, and that after describing the intellectual character of Shakespeare at great length, and avowing his opinion that no man, since the days of the Apostle Paul, had possessed so profound an acquaintance with all the diversified forms of human nature, he burst into tears, and exclaimed, "Would to God he had been a divine!" A wish in which he will yet have sympathy of many.—*Watchman & Reflector.*

We subjoin a sonnet of Shakespeare, a careful reading of which will, we think, leave no doubt of his orthodoxy:

> Poor soul, the centre of my sinful earth,
> Fooled by those rebel powers that thee array,
> Why dost thou pine within and suffer dearth,
> Painting thy outward walls so costly gay?
> Why so large cost, having so short a lease,
> Dost thou upon thy fading mansion spend?
> Shall worms, inheritors of this excess,
> Eat up thy charge? Is this thy body's end?
> Then soul, live thou upon thy servant's loan,
> And let that pine to aggravate thy store;
> Buy terms divine in selling hours of dross;
> Within be fed, without be rich no more.
> So shalt thou feed on death, that feeds on men,
> And death, once dead, there's no more dying then.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

ALABAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

Improvement of Marion—Schools—Dr. Neely's Lecture—Centenary Institute—Alabama Depository.

IN THE town of Marion, where your correspondent resides, we have evidences of improvement in the way of building etc—the "burnt district," is at last being rebuilt, also some large and elegant private residences, which will add very much to the beauty of the place. The principle draw-back however, to improvement of this kind, is the high rates at which real estate is held—approximating very nearly to city prices. Building lots that a few years ago sold for hundreds, are now commanding thousands of dollars, and very much in demand at that. I suppose this is to be accounted for in the increased facilities afforded to the community by the M. and C. Railroad, terminating at this place; and intersecting by railroad with Union Town on the west, and Selma on the east; places, heretofore, almost inaccessible to us in certain seasons of the year; which, taken with the educational facilities, make it a desirable place of residence, and consequently the prices of real estate have been advanced to their present rates. In the way of schools, we have, as you are aware, the Howard College, and the Judson Female Institute, both Baptist: they are extensively patronized by that denomination. We have also the Marion Female Seminary, under the supervision of Professor Armstrong, who stands deservedly high as an educator of youth, as well as an eloquent preacher of the gospel. This school is not under the patronage of any particular denomination, but is patronized by the Presbyterians and Methodists, and others who claim no denominational affinities. In addition to these we have several schools for boys—one of them in connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church, under the Rev. Mr. Stickney. The people of Marion are proud of their schools, and justly so too, though we sometimes think them rather vain, in claiming to be "the Athens of the South."

Speaking of schools: a few days ago, I visited Summerfield, in company with the Rev. Dr. Neely, who was to deliver a lecture for the benefit of the young ladies' Literary Societies of the Centenary Institute. The object contemplated is, the erection of two seperate and suitable halls for the use of the societies—a noble enterprize, undertaken under the auspices of their energetic and enterprising president, the Rev. Joseph T. Montgomery, at whose solicitation the lecture was delivered. It was a dark and cloudy evening, and decidedly one of the coldest we have had this winter. But notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and the doubts of many as to the probability of the lecture being delivered at such an unfavorable time, the Methodist Church was well nigh filled, and the audience was delightfully entertained as well as instructed by the eloquent lecturer, whose theme for the occasion was, "THE DIGNITY OF LABOR." To those acquainted with Dr. Neely nothing need be said of the character of the effort; his well-known reputation as a pulpit orator is a sufficient guarantee of its excellence. But as lecturing is rather a novel work to him, and by no means common in the South, it may be well enough to remark that the Rev. gentleman more than met the excited expectations of his delighted audience. His rebukes to the indolent, ease-loving, self-complacent sprouts of humanity, who affect to look upon labor as degrading, and hold in the scale of inferiority the hard-working, horney-handed, honest laborer, were withering in the extreme; while the sarcasm and irony with which they were administered, made them scathingly severe. If any of the soft-handed and soft-headed gentry, or idle parlor-play-things of the still softer sex were present, they must have felt their insignificance, and we would charitably hope, repented of their folly. The amount realized received at the door, with subscriptions volunteered at the close of the lecture, was over *three hundred dollars!* The same lecture was repeated a few evenings after in Selma, I learn, with similar results.

I am informed that President Montgomery has not only secured the services of Dr. Neely to deliver an occasional lecture in the course of his peregrinations through this part of the Conference, but that he has also engaged others to aid in the same way his laudable undertaking. A capital plan, in the opinion of many, and the better, because of its novelty. It would be well if the people of the South would bestow more attention upon this branch of culture; it would prove both recreative and instructive, and might be turned to a good account in more ways than one.

I have been intimately acquainted as well as officially associated with Centenary Institute from its beginning, and until the last two or three years an annual visitor; and it affords me much pleasure to say, that I found it prosperous beyond any precedent in its history. It is now one of the largest and most extensively patronized institutions of learning in the State. The Methodists of Alabama, with such facilities for educating their daughters as are afforded by their own Church at Tuskegee, Tuskaloosa and Summerfield—to say nothing of several others every way worthy of patronage, though not so extensively known—will not need to send to schools under other auspices; schools too, where the sanctity of home instruction is perverted, and the precepts and pious prejudices of godly parents have been set aside to make room for dogma's intolerant and exclusive, by the arts and subtleties of a system of proselytism that would do honor to Ignatius Loyola, and that rarely fails of its object.

Mr. Montgomery's success in bringing up the Female department of Centenary Institute to its present prosperous condition in so short a time has been a matter of astonishment to many, and elicited no little criticism from others. But why not similar surprise in the case of Mr. Connerly, the able and efficient Principal in the Male Department? He has been nearly, if not quite, equally successful, and no man that knows Mr. C. will ever charge *him* with "*claptrap*," or suspect him of resorting to "*humbug*," that only popular element in many similar enterprises of the present day. No, Mr. Editor, those gentlemen are fair specimens of what industry and well directed energy, combined with a noble generosity, will do. For, while they seek the patronage of the wealthy and others able to pay, the poor and promising boy or girl is not passed by because of their poverty, and left to plod their way through life in ignorance. Nor does their generosity wait for appeals to arouse it to action. Examples might be given, but respect for the feelings of those concerned forbids it. It is gratifying to know that such acts of benevolence find a response in the public mind, and large-hearted liberality will always meet with its reward. As Secretary of the Alabama Conference, I take this occasion to thank you for your elaborate notice of the doings of our Conference, in your favorable review of the "Minutes." You noticed in your last, one of our most prominent if not *the* most prominent enterprise of the session—the *Book and Tract Society, and the establishment of a Depository in the city of Mobile.* The enterprise is taking wonderfully with the people, and persons in and out of the Church are becoming shareholders. I am informed by one of the agents that upwards of thirty thousand dollars are already subscribed, and the prospect for the whole amount contemplated by the Conference, is very flattering. THOS. W. DORMAN.

THE BIBLE CAUSE IN ALABAMA.

The following, from our friend and brother, Rev. C. D. OLIVER, will be read with pleasure and profit. The American Bible Society, and the Alabama Conference, made a wise selection in their Agent. The names of places and persons in this communication are so familiar and pleasant to our memory, that we almost envy our brother the privilege of visiting them. East Alabama is a delightful country, and exceedingly productive of warm-hearted people. The very roads, houses, faces, voices, are as distinct in our recollection as though we left them yesterday. We must go there again, if God be willing. We really must. We hope Mr. Oliver, at the close of each *sermon* for the Bible, *exhorted* for the *Advocate.*

MR. EDITOR:—Since the Conference at Macon, I have been more or less engaged in the business of my Agency. I suppose you know that I am the Agent of the American Bible Society for the State of Alabama, commissioned by that Society, and appointed to that work by Bishop Paine at our last Conference. I have met with encouraging success up to the present time. Recently I have been acting for the Alabama Bible Society, located at Montgomery. The history and objects of that Society are interesting. Mr. Abner McGehee, before his death, purchased a house in the principal business street of the city, and made a donation of it to the Bible Society as a Bible House. It is worth between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars. Several members of the different Churches gave for the permanent establishment of the institution $500 each. The interest on the fund raised, and the rent of a portion of the House, go to the purchasing of Bibles, and the carrying on of the business generally. The officers of that Society are influential, active, pious men, who carefully and sacredly attend to all its interests. They have undertaken to supply some fifteen counties, lying mostly east of the Alabama river—Montgomery, Lowndes, Macon, Tallapoosa, Coosa, Chambers, Russell, Barbour, Pike, Dale, Henry, Covington, Coffee, etc. This field has been but partially explored, and more than one thousand families have been found without the word of God. On the 16th of January, being in Montgomery on my way from Mobile, I attended the anniversary of their Society, held in the Presbyterian Church, and by request of the President, Mr. E. A. Holt, made an address. The Report of the Secretary, Mr. Rich. Jones, was an able paper, and the meeting was, I think, a very profitable one. I was requested by the Board of Managers to travel through their field, and to solicit donations to their Society in aiding them to carry out their purposes of Bible distribution. So on the 24th of January, I entered upon that work, and will report in part my success.

I began regular work at Union Springs, which I reached through an exceedingly muddy road, on the 26th of January. Stopped with Col. Richard H. Powell, and was kindly entertained. That night, by the consent of the Pastor, took up a collection in the Presbyterian Church. Next day operated privately and raised $29 75. At night stopped with Dr. N. B. Powell, on the Channenaggen, and received true Virginia hospitality and something for my cause. The following morning was quite rainy, but I pressed forward, and by twelve o'clock reached Hardaway, and took dinner with Rev. Geo. Stewart. Drop the last *l* in his name and write *d*, and put the word faithful before it, and you have the man. His neighbors have great confidence in him. He gave liberally to my cause. He, his brother Charles, and brother-in-law, gave me $50. Before night of the same day, found myself in Enon. Here I met my good old friend and brother James Banks and two of his sons, formerly of Elbert county, Ga. It was refreshing to meet with these and others, who were ready to acknowledge the claims of the Bible. Obtained here $60, and expect to receive more from the same quarter.

Saturday morning, 29th. Left for Glenville. A very heavy rain had fallen the night before, and friends advised me to leave my buggy and take it horseback, which I did, and in doing so, acted wisely, for I have no idea that I could have gotten along with it. Before sunset I reached the point of destination. Met with the Rev. Mr. McCarty, the Pastor of the M. E. Church, who took me with him to brother Truetlen's, where I felt quite at home, being treated with great kindness by himself and wife. Here I met with Rev. John W. Lamy, P. E. of Eufala District, who was attending his first quarterly meeting for this place. He promises to fill his responsible office with both dignity and usefulness. At night I preached. Next morning the weather was rainy, yet I had the pleasure of mingling with the people of God in prayer meeting. At 11, Bro. Lancy preached and administered the sacrament, being assisted by several clerical brethren present. At night, I presented my cause and took up a good collection. Received at Glenville about $143 55. Brothers Glean, Barnett and Mitchell gave each $25. Some others did finely. I was much pleased to meet with some who knew me in my boyhood and were intimate friends of my parents.

Glenville is a pleasant place. Has two good Schools, male and female. The Church is now in a good condition, and will, I trust, greatly prosper under the labors of its able and devoted pastor.

I spent the last night of my stay in Glenville with Rev. Jas. E. Clement. His kind wife and himself made me almost forget my absence from home. It would have amused you to have seen us eating sugar cane. We devoured it with a boyish relish and independence. You, Mr. Editor, live too much in the midst of it to appreciate our taste for it, for there can be too much of a good thing.

I went from Glenville to Eufala and stopped with Mrs. Col. McDonald, widow of Col. Alex. McDonald, whose house is literally the preacher's home; for several of the pastors of the M. E. Church have lived with her and hold her in high esteem. Here I met with Rev. Wm. M. Motley, their present pastor, whose company I much enjoyed, and whose help to my cause I gladly acknowledge. For besides making a very liberal contribution himself, he assisted me in my collections from others. Brother Motley is popular and useful in his field of labor.

Saturday night, 5th Feb., met with the Young Men's Christian Association, and gave them an address. This Association, composed of religious and intelligent young men, with Wm. H. Chambers, Esq. as their President, must accomplish much good. Sabbath morning I opened Sabbath School and gave a talk. Preached at 11 A. M. at M. E. Church. In the afternoon at the Presbyterian Church, and at night again at the Methodist Church. Monday night, conducted Young Men's prayer meeting. Received in subscriptions and cash, from Eufala, $176 75. Of this amount $17 80 from the Presbyterian Church.

Through the kindness of Rev. Dow Perry, I received $20 00, which he collected at Cotton Valley on the second Sabbath for the Bible cause.

On my return home, I stopped with Sister Rush, near Tuskegee, widow of my dear old friend Charles G. Rush, who was my faithful adviser when I first joined the Conference, and was stationed at Tuskegee. His memory is blessed, too much can hardly be said of him. Many orphans and widows will no doubt rise up in another world and call him blessed. His aged widow is lying in feeble health, and waiting, in the patience of the gospel, until her change comes. I believe all their children are members of the Church. How much this speaks for a godly example and teaching on the part of parents.

Saturday, 12th. Went into Tuskegee and stopped, according to promise, with a long-known friend, Dr. W. A. Lipscomb, President of the Methodist Female College.

Sunday, 13th. At eleven A. M., preached a Bible sermon in the chapel of the Female College, to a large and brilliant audience. The Minister of the Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. Small, and of the Methodist Church, Rev. Mr. Matthews, were present with their people. Our collection was a very good one. The amount received on that occasion and privately was about one hundred and eighty-three dollars. Preached at night to a large congregation.

It is due Dr. Lipscomb to say, that he manifested great interest on the occasion, by not only contributing liberally to the Bible cause, but by making everything pleasant and accommodating about the large and beautiful chapel. The Professors of music connected with the chapel and their pupils sang charmingly the hymns selected for the occasion. A lovelier collection of young ladies I have never seen in any institution. They are beautiful in manners and in person, being trained according to the best models of female character. The President of this College is too well known throughout the nation, for his elegant scholarship and refined taste, for me to add to his reputation. A young lady educated under him will never be in ignorance of what constitutes a real Christian gentleman. He is assisted by Professors Price and Jones, both graduates of the State University, and by others, who heartily co-operate with him in all his plans to make complete scholars and true women of all those committed to his care.

This noble Institution is an honor to all those who have aided in its establishment; for it has sent out, and will continue to send out, educated women, as centres of a wide and refining influence. An educated daughter, when she returns to her home, elevates the taste and habits of the entire household. All defer to her opinions and allow her to be a sort of umpire in all matters of taste.

May this great educational and moral power never want for friends or patronage. Some friend of female education would perform a noble act—one for which he should be held in perpetual remembrance—who should make a donation of some $10,000, and thereby liquidate a debt hanging over it.

Sunday, 20th. At home, at Auburn. Preached at eleven A. M., and took up a collection, and, although the morning was rainy and the congregation not large, got in cash subscriptions nearly $160. A brother of this place had previously given me for the Bible cause $100. I hope to get here $300.

And now, Mr. Editor, I will close, by stating that within five Sabbaths I have obtained for Alabama Bible Society about $800. It meets with great favor. I pray God's blessing upon those who have treated me so kindly, and have contributed so liberally to spread God's holy word among those who are destitute of it. C. D. OLIVER, Bible Agent, Alabama.

Who Will Help?

A man's ability is the measure of his responsibility.

To all living within the following counties—Coosa, Tallapoosa, Chambers, Lowndes, Montgomery, Macon, Russell, Butler, Pike, Barbour, Conecuh, Covington, Coffee, Dale, Henry and Autauga—we would say, please help to furnish the funds to supply these counties with the Bible. There have been found in less than half of the above counties, over a thousand families without the Bible. Can you read this? Can you repeat the Lord's prayer at your family altar, or in your closet, without putting your hand in your purse to help forward this work? Could you do without the Bible? Would you be willing to raise your family without it? What would you and your children have been without it? Ought the Bible to be circulated? Who ought to circulate it?

Now go stewards of the Lord, please get an envelope and enclose to me—at Auburn, Macon county, Alabama—a donation to the Alabama Bible Society, giving me your name and residence.

C. D. OLIVER, Bible Agent.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

It is still asserted in all quarters in Europe, that war is inevitable. And, truly, it seems so. Without being able to give a satisfactory reason for our opinion, we have no idea that there will be a war. Nevertheless, we shall give the readers of the *Advocate* the war news.

A Turin letter says that Gen. Neil has visited all the fortified places of Piedmont, and has declared that they can not be got ready before the end of March. He has written to Paris, recommending delay. Meantime preparations continue with regularity and swiftness. It appears that the King will be Generalissimo, that Gen. Nail will be chief of his staff, and La Marmora commander-in-chief of the Piedmontese army, with Gens. Fonti and Cialdini under him. A corps of the French army will act in Venitia, and Garibaldi with his volunteer corps will hold the Provinces bordering the Lago Maglore, Como and the Sondrio, so that the Austrian army will be surrounded. The Generalissimo of the Austrians will be the Archduke Albert, son of the Archduke Charles, and who gives every promise of following in the steps of his father. He commands at this moment the army of Hungary. When the hour of the struggle arrives, he will come and place himself at the head of the Italian army, having under his orders General Hess as chief of his staff. The movement of the Austrian troops continues.

The Constitutionnel says that the French army will, on the 1st of June, number 682,000 men, of whom 497,000 will be ready for active service.

The Austrian army is perhaps slightly larger than the French; it may reach 750,000 men, and its *etat-major* is said to be composed of a larger number of good officers than any in Europe. Add to this the fact that Lombardy is now so well defended by judiciously placed fortifications that an attack from that side is almost impossible, and we have no chance left but the entrance at Venice. It is in fact recognized in France that Venice is the vulnerable point, and that the first work must be done by the navy.

According to report, King Victor Emmanuel has just been betrothed to the Duchess de Leuchtenberg, the oldest daughter of the late Emperor Nicholas of Russia. These two alliances with France and Russia will suffice to complete the consolidation of Victor Emmanuel's power in Italy, and henceforth we may admit one or two things—either that Austria will be forced into concessions or into a war.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News, says the uniform tendency of all the evidence which now presses on my ear at every moment is to show that war was thoroughly resolved upon at the moment when the Emperor made his ever-memorable New Year's speech to M. de Hubner: and that all semi-official statements and dispatches to the contrary have been made and written with a view to deceive. Orders have been issued to call home all French ships of war on foreign stations which can possibly be spared from the particular service on which they now are.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times states that a large frigate, to be plated with steel, is in progress of construction at Cherbourg. This vessel is to be armed with iron beams at each end. The ship of the line Gemappe is to be cut down and converted into a steam-frigate plated with steel, and is to serve as a floating battery to defend the roads of Cherbourg.

The conviction that the danger of war is imminent appears to be seriously entertained even in England. The tone of remark in Parliament by the British Ministers was deemed discouraging, inasmuch as it showed them to be uninformed of the purposes of the French Emperor. The London Times declares that "war is intended to be provoked," and with a boldness and energy that assures its conviction of the approach of a momentous crisis, asserts it to be England's duty to say "that without war or any other disturbance of the general peace of Europe, *Italy shall be free!*" This would be a grand solution of the pending difficulties, if it be in England's power to command it, but it is not very apparent how that power, any more than France, can effectually interfere in Italian affairs without producing a war.

Sir Charles Napier has addressed a letter to the Earl of Derby in which he says: "In the present disturbed state of Europe, is it right, is it safe, that France, with an army of 500,000 men, should have the command of the Channel? Between Brest and Cherbourg there are between thirteen and fourteen sail of the line, (the half Cherbourg) either manned or ready to be manned, and France has the means of manning the fleet which we have not, and she may bring the crew of the Toulon fleet to Cherbourg by rail, but we cannot bring the crew of the Mediterranean fleet to Portsmouth by rail."

The Sardinian Government is said to have sent an order to France for a supply of rifles to arm some additional battalions about to be raised in Piedmont.

The casting of cannon at Vincennes was conducted with the greatest secrecy, as if there were a desire to open a campaign with the new improvements before the secret should transpire to the world. It is stated that only half the usual number of horses will be required for the new pieces of artillery, which are represented to be as extraordinary for their compactness and lightness as they are formidable in their effects.

It was reported in Paris that the effective force of the French army in Algeria was to be reduced.

The Herald's Paris correspondent learns that the artillery of the army of Lyons had been placed on a war footing, all the officers and men on furlough being ordered to join their regiments without delay.

It is reported, on what appears to be good authority, that in the event of war breaking out between France and Austria the Emperor Napoleon has expressed his determination to take the field and command the army in person.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, in his letter of Feb. 3, writes: I saw a few days ago, at the Val-de-Grace, four hundred cases of amputation instruments, a most unheard of number, which had been sent in to sharpen. They are pressing actively the termination of the railway from Marseilles to Toulon, and from Toulon into the Sardinian territory at Nice.

The Ionian Parliament, after having unanimously declared for union with Greece, passed a resolution to elect a parliamentary committee for the purpose of considering what further measures should be taken. Mr. Gladstone, in consequence, addressed a message to the Parliament, stating that this resolution was contrary to the constitution, and advising that the committee be merely empowered to address a petition to Queen Victoria. Acting on this, Mr. Gladstone was furnished with the address of the committee to the Queen, with the request to lay before the great powers their desire for a union with Greece.

Two principal ringleaders in the massacre of the Christians at Jeddah, the Chief of the Police and the Chief of the Arnaouts, had been condemned to death, and were executed on the 13th of January. The Kaimakam and the others accused had been sent to Constantinople, where their fate would be decided upon. From Jassy there are reports of a political conspiracy with a Russian tendency. It had been frustrated. Fighting was reported to be going on in Montenegro.

The French Government had received dispatches from Cochin China, December. The plan of a town had been laid out on the Bay of Touran. All the preparations had been completed for the attack on the capital of the Empire of Annam at an distant day. The revolt at Tonquin had been confirmed, and it was suspected that it would considerably assist the French operations. The persecution of the Christians had increased with double fury.

The London Star understands that Mr. Cobden will shortly pay a visit to the United States.

A rumor was current that Queen Victoria and Prince Albert would visit Berlin to be present at the baptism of their grandson, and it was considered that the Emperor of Russia would be present on the occasion.

Prince Napoleon and his bride arrived at the Tuileries on the 3d, and were received by the Emperor and Empress. The Prince was to receive the title of High Admiral.

The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Advertiser says the return of the Duke of Malakoff to France would certainly take place soon. The Daily News correspondent confirms this, and says that the Duke de Montebello, and not Count Persigny, will probably succeed him at London.

An important pamphlet bearing the title "Napoleon III. and Italy," had made its appearance in Paris, and attracted considerable attention. Some parts of it are ascribed to the Emperor himself. The pamphlet seeks to establish that treaties would be only inviolable if the world was immoveable.

CUBA.

The *Diario de la Marina*, in an article translated for the *Delta*, complains that the culture and manufacture of Sugar in that Island has not advanced in a ratio in harmony with scientific, agricultural, commercial and social progress. He says:

When various branches of industry are connected with each other—when they depend the one upon the other, progress in one naturally implies corresponding progress in the others, hence being intimately united they should always march *pari passu*. But in Cuba we witness a spectacle entirely in opposition to that just mentioned, and which is universally recognized, indicated by common reason, proved by numerous past events, and sustained by a thousand circumstances at this very time. It is known that on our estates, the manufacturing branch is united with the agricultural, so that we are at the same time manufacturers of sugar and cultivators of cane. This beneficent association which, in other countries, has caused both branches to prosper, has, in our estates, for reasons we cannot now examine, produced the disastrous results to which we are about to allude.

In our view—the agricultural branch—the culture of the cane, is now generally in the same state as when the first plantation was opened; and if in some of the more advanced we can say that a less primitive system exists, it is not by far that demanded by the high state of civilization at which we have arrived. In certain social conditions, the cultivation of a large area of land does not suit, if capital invested in scientific culture can employed in another manner, obtain a greater return. And this extensive system, convenient enough in the infancy of communities, during which land and labor are worth little, is extremely progressive when, through the influence of civilization, capital has a less relative value. Then it becomes proper to fertilize the land to a high point, in order to avail ourselves of the labor we have and economize it, employing machinery as an assistance or a substitute. Both results are achieved by means of capital.

According to some planters the whole question of cane culture reduces itself simply to an increase in the number of hands, in order that thus they may plant a large area of land without introducing any improvement. "New lands and many hands," constitute the programme of these agriculturists.

We, on the contrary, believe that the whole secret of preserving the fertility of good lands, and of improving those which may not be so productive, consists in cultivating an extent of land which we can attend to well, with the capital and labor we can bring to bear. Cultivating less land, but cultivating it rationally, we need fewer hands, on account of the less space cultivated, and the new machinery introduced, and it is certain that thus we shall obtain a larger product and of better quality.

As to the slaves, we can confidently state that on many estates they are more happy, physically speaking, than European operatives, since they are not only better fed, possess commodious and wholesome habitations, and have at their disposal, when ill, infirmaries as well attended as the best hospitals: but even the number of working hours has been much diminished, and they have a longer time for repose than the unhappy natives of other climes.

The following communication from Pensacola, from an old contributor to the *Delta*, who was quite recently one of the most distinguished officers in the Engineer corps of the United States, we publish as an item of news, indicating one of the tendencies of public opinion. We wish it distinctly understood, however, that in publishing the various opinions on this and similar subjects, which appear in the secular press, we utter no opinion of our own. We wish, simply, to keep our readers well informed in reference to current topics, and thus discharge our duty as a public Journalist. When it becomes our duty to express opinions on such subjects, we shall do so distinctly and unreservedly.

Mr. Slidell is justly entitled to praise for his speech delivered in the U. S. Senate on the acquisition of Cuba; for it is a brief, lucid and convincing argument; at least, in the judgment of men not influenced by sectional fanaticism or political interests.

But I regret to differ with the enlightened Senator in regard to the effect of acquiring Cuba by war measures. Conquest would not be expensive. A dozen vessels of war and some transports landing 10,000 men, well supplied with horse and field artillery, cavalry equipments, and 100,000 muskets and Sharp's rifles to arm *the Creole volunteers*, would insure the quiet possession of the island.

No foreign power would intervene further than the limits of intervention which governed in the Texan annexation. Cotton and the immense foreign trade with England and France can not be exposed to interruption of transit for a day by those powers

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Terms—$3 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1859.

PHILOSOPHY OF MISSIONS.

It is often asked, "Why should we send the gospel to the heathen?" We answer, in the first place, because Christ has commanded his servants to "go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." Christ died for all men; it is by faith in his atonement that men are saved; "faith comes by hearing, and hearing by the word of God; and how shall they hear without a preacher, and how shall he preach except he be sent." It is the aim of the Christian religion to convert the world, and should be the aim of the Church, and of each individual Christian.

It is asked again, "Why should we give them more light, and thus increase their responsibility?" We, in turn, ask, why did God make men responsible at all? Why are children allowed to grow up and become responsible? Why do we educate them, thus giving them more light, and thus increasing their responsibility? Why is it excellent for them to study to increase in wisdom all their days, and thus increase their responsibility?

It is objected again, that "the heathen have already some light, and a certain moral standard, to which if they conform, they will be saved." Granted; but they do not conform to it, and, therefore, are not saved. If it is asked what proof we have of this, we answer by referring to the spiritual condition of portions of the Christendom, our frontier territories, for instance, where the gospel is not preached, and where the means of grace are not enjoyed. Many of the inhabitants are well educated, and all are acquainted with the teachings of the Christian religion; and yet, do the people of such communities conform to their known standard of religious duty? Are men awakened and converted? Every body knows the contrary. We may bring the case nearer home. Suppose that in the most enlightened and religious portion of our country, we were to abandon the churches, abolish the use of the means of grace, and cease preaching the gospel: how many people would be converted and saved? Perhaps none at all. How, then, can we expect the heathen, who have much less light, a much lower sense of duty to God, much less of religious influence, and none of the quickening and saving teachings, promises, and hopes of the gospel, to "live up to their light?"

The fact is, it is by the preaching of the gospel, and the influence of the means of grace, that men are induced to repent, and not by their knowledge of right and wrong. If such knowledge would save men, then all would be saved. If the doctrine implied in this objection be true, there is no use for the preaching of the gospel any where. The objection has much more force in reference to preaching the gospel in Christian than in heathen lands.

Why is it that men do not imbibe knowledge naturally, or, at least, obtain it without the help of instructors? The materials are all furnished to them. The heavens are above them, filled with worlds and suns and systems; why do they not all become astronomers? The earth invites them to the study of her hidden treasures; why do they not all become geologists? The plants and animals of the earth are before them; why do they not all become botanists and natural historians? The world is full of books; why do they not all become linguists, philosophers, and men of letters? When men answer these questions, they will understand why it is that men without the preaching of the gospel do not become Christians.

And the case is even stronger still: it is not teaching alone that men need in religion; they need preaching; and preaching is not mere instruction; it is authoritative enforcement; it is passionate appeal; it is encouraging sympathy and promise; it is conscience-searching logic; it is personal faith, experience, and love, poured forth from a full heart; it is the Holy Ghost speaking through the thoughts, affections, and sympathies of human nature.

MISSIONARIES TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

It has been published throughout Christendom that Japan, by recent treaties, is now open to the Christian religion. Japan and China, both thrown open to the gospel at the same time, together constitute the grandest invitation to missionary effort that has ever been offered since the beginning of Christian history; they contain nearly half the population of the globe. It is to be seen whether or not the Christian Church fully appreciates the prophetic import and solemn responsibility connected with these events. The reformed Dutch Church has appointed one missionary to Japan; the American Board has appointed another; and the Presbyterian Board has appointed still another. The names of the first and the last are Rev. Mr. Brown and Rev. Dr. Hepburn. Will the Southern Methodist Church take steps for a representation in that great field? The men and the money have been found in North Carolina for another missionary to China; and Mississippi and Memphis Conferences will probably furnish one each, and support him. Who will break the ice in reference to Japan? We trust that the Bishops and Missionary Board, soon to assemble at Nashville, will resolve definitively in favor of reinforcing China, and occupying Japan. Give the people special missionary objects, and they will respond. The absence of this has been the cause of our missionary management.

Since writing the above, we have received a slip from our Missionary Secretary.

Two of our own brethren, as we learn from Dr. Sehon, Rev. Young J. Allen, of the Georgia Conference, and Rev. Mr. Woods, of the North Carolina Conference, are to leave in June for China. The farewell meeting is proposed to be held in Wilmington, North Carolina. We had hoped that a similar movement would be made in the Mississippi Conference. It is not too late yet. Our present missionary to China from that Conference, Rev. J. W. Lambuth, writes a very urgent appeal, which will be found on our first page. Let us have an annual Conference there as soon as possible. We begin to realize that the country is not only open, but the prospects of success are now greater than ever before. This is evident from the tone of the letters from our missionaries. A weak force in China will struggle for years with but little success. When it reaches a certain strength, it will go forward of its *momentum*. Our missionary authorities should immediately endeavor to strengthen our force in China to that point—the point where the tendency will be in our favor—where the up-hill, struggling toil will have been finished.

A New York contemporary says:

"One of the most popular and successful lawyers at the New York bar is about to give up a large and lucrative profession, and enter the ministry; and not only so, but he has chosen as the field of his labor, not some eligible field in or around New York, where his talents and local position would, no doubt, command a fine and welcome spot of labor, but he has resolved to devote himself to the work of foreign missions. The new field of Japan has just been opened to the heralds of salvation, and this gentleman has concluded to enter that field. He is a member of one of the Dutch churches in New York, and that church has just resolved to appoint a mission in that newly opened field. But at no man's charges, other than his own, will this gentleman go out. He will bear his own costs; and the gain he has accumulated in many years' successful practice in New York, he will now devote to the noblest and the holiest of purposes."

Discourse in speech is more than eloquence.

REV. WILLIAM TENNENT'S TRANCE.

We republish the following from the correspondence of the *Southern Christian Advocate*. It is from the pen of "C. N. D." (Hon. Gabriel P. Disosway, we suppose). We have often heard the story before, and the facts are well established. Mr. Tennent was a Presbyterian minister of eminent talents and piety, and an ancestor of our friend, Col. Tennent Lomax of Alabama.

The Rev. William Tennent, so remarkable for piety and devotion to the Cross, for a long period was pastor of this Church. His history was wonderful: Whilst studying divinity, under the care of his brother, the Rev. Gilbert Tennent, at New Brunswick, he was thrown into a trance, remaining apparently dead for a number of days. He was conversing with his brother in Latin on the state of his soul, fainted away, and apparently died. The usual preparations were made for the funeral, his person presenting the appearance of a dead man, "the eyes being sunk, the lips discolored and the whole body cold and still." Still the doctor insisted that he should not be buried, from some unusual warmth "under the arm." Three more days of intense suspense passed on, and the people again assembled for the funeral. Still the doctor objected, asking a delay of an hour, then an half, and next only a quarter. At this critical moment, to the great alarm of all present, the body opened its eyes, gave a dreadful groan, and once more sank into apparent death. In another hour, the same solemn scene occurred—when after the flight of a second similar period, a complete revival of animation returned to the great joy of his surrounding and mourning friends.

In twelve months Mr. Tennent was completely restored. He had lost his memory, and was taught to read and write a second time, but one day while reciting a lesson in Cornelius Nepos (Latin), he, suddenly starting, clapped his hands to his head, and his former knowledge all returned! Mr. Tennent manifested great reluctance, to explain his perceptions and feelings whilst in this extraordinary state of suspended animation. At length, however, he partially consented. He "behold," he stated "at a distance an ineffable glory * * * I saw an innumerable host of happy beings, surrounding the inexpressible glory in acts of devotion and joyous worship * * * I heard things unutterable. I heard their songs and hallelujahs of thanksgiving and praise with unspeakable rapture, I felt joy unutterable and full of glory." The three days of his lifeless appearence, seemed to him not more than ten or twenty minutes.

This event, of course, created much excitement at the time, and has ever since been a subject of serious contemplation to devout Christians. Mr. Tennent promised to leave among his papers a more full and perfect account of his affecting trance, but these were taken, after his death, by his son to *Charleston, S. C.* Removing into the interior of that State, this person died suddenly among strangers, and no traces of his father's papers were discovered.

PROTESTANTISM IN BUENOS AYRES.

A letter from Rev. W. Goodfellow, (Methodist) in the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, says that the English Church, the Church of Scotland, and the Prussian state Church (Lutheran,) have each a Church. The American Board have also a Missionary, Rev. Thomas L'Hombral, who is a Frenchman, and labors among his countrymen. The form of faith is Presbyterian.

"The Independents of all lands find their way to us. We have in our congregation converts of the Evangelical Baptist Church of Dr. Oncken, of Hamburgh, members of Dr. Payson's Church in Portland, persons baptised in infancy by Dr. Adam Clarke, descendants of Livingston and Langdon who were signers of the Declaration of Independence, hearers of the fulminations of Chalmers and of Guthrie in Scotland, associates of Dr. Rule in his Gibraltar Mission, as well as cultivated minds from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, Chicago, and St. Louis, as well as other parts of the United States, and from all parts of the United Kingdom.

"The high aims of the Catholic Church at the conquest of this country led here men of genius and of learning. Here was a free course for all the agencies of Italy, modified by Castilian refinement. Accordingly, schools, colleges and universities were matters of early care. Libraries, too, sometimes the care of years, and of great value, were built up. The ecclesiastical literature of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, can be gathered by the cartload. The casuistical and theological disquisitions of those times are very abundant in all the old libraries. The state library here is a very valuable collection of books, though the issues of the modern press have, not inundated it.

"In this city there is a State Museum, intended to preserve the specimens of natural history belonging to this country. In the gallery of the arts appended there are found some ancient Peruvian paintings, made by in-laying mother of pearl. These have an age counted by centuries; but how many, who can tell?

"Of libraries for the use of strangers, there is no scarcity. Here is the British library of about 1,600 well-assorted volumes; the Scotch Church library, of about 2,000 volumes, and the English Church library of about as many. We have what is small compared with these, but a good beginning. Besides these, there is a British and Foreigners' Reading-room, embracing the idea of club, commercial rooms, and a supply of periodicals from Europe and the United States. This is a place of frequent resort. The news of the world is gathered here. In the permission for its existence the natives of this country are forbidden to become members. Rosas, who was the author of this arrangement, gave, as a reason, that it was to give stability to the association."

THE DEPOSITORIES.

Of the four Depositories in short travel of New Orleans—Vicksburg, Mobile, Memphis, Galveston—we have heretofore said but little, excepting the one in Mobile. Being the youngest, and aspiring to rather larger proportions than any other, it has claimed corresponding attention. Dr. Dorman, in his letter on the outside, confirms our statement of last week. The announcement of the arrival of books, will be found in the notice of the President of the Board of Directors, under the head of "Special Notices."

Meanwhile, the Vicksburg Depository is not idle. They have two Agents at work. Rev. H. H. Montgomery has a notice in this paper under the head of "Special Notices," entitled "Worthy of Imitation." We have just received his catalogue, announcing a large number of all kinds of books on sale. He is working with commendable energy.

The Memphis Depository, we are afraid, is to be considerably delayed by the recent fire, the particulars of which we have not yet received. The Agents speak of encouraging success in raising funds.

The Galveston Depository, with Rev. J. W. Shipman at its head, is under way. Among other publications, it announces for sale a poem untitled "Use," by Rev. J. E. Carnes, editor of the *Texas Christian Advocate*.

Of the New Orleans House we have heretofore said nothing; we refer to the notices of the Agents under the usual head: They speak for themselves. Whenever knowledge of its affairs is desired, the "Special Notice" column will furnish it. They have all our books, and others. The have now a clerk specially devoted to that establishment.

The Depositories of the Conferences patronizing this paper have the use of our "Special Notice" column *gratis*. But brevity is indispensable.

Rev. E. B. Duncan, one of our Missionaries in the Indian Mission Conference, gives $100 annually, and this year $200, to the China Mission. The spring-time of that Mission is budding forth.

REVIVALS.

Revivals are beginning to appear in many parts of the Church. A wonderful work of grace has occurred in the Southern Female College, Mississippi, under the conduct of Rev. Thos. H. Capers. May it set the whole Conference in a flame! The *St. Louis Christian Advocate* says, that most gratifying intelligence comes up from the Churches in almost every quarter. A revival influence is abroad, and to a greater or less extent pervades the Church, South, in all the Conferences. O, that the love of perishing souls may burn in the hearts of all our ministers and people, and lead them to seek with unremitting diligence for the lost sheep wandering in the mountains of unbelief and impenitence.

It is to be regretted that there is so little revival power and preaching among us. Though much was accomplished last year in the Southern Church, for which God should be unceasingly praised; yet a general, all-embracing revival, has not been experienced in many years; and the revivals vouchsafed to particular sections of the country are too short-lived. They do not continue through the Winter. No Church remains permanently in the revival state—a state which is more easily maintained, by proper faith and means, than is the realization of the revivals we are accustomed to witness. A loose general practice through the year, relieved by a revival lasting a few weeks, is too common among us, and the evil is growing. There *must* be a more undeviating devotion to a habitually holy life among our people, and a more constant and exclusive preaching to convince, edify, and save souls, among our preachers.

ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE!

Let temperance societies be organized. In all the country, wherever the demon of the dram-shop has appeared—and where is it not? Let the friends of humanity organize and intensify the temperance element. [*Pittsburg Christian Advocate.*

We had thought the Christian Church in general, and the Methodist Church in particular, was at least as good an organization against intemperance and all other sin, as could be formed, and that all who have joined it, had already "organized." What better authority for an anti-liquor and anti-sin organization, than divine institution and investiture? What better foundation than that of "the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone?" What better encouragement than, "Lo, I am with you always;" "The gates of hell shall not prevail against it?" What better "pledge" than, "I renounce the devil and all his works; the vain pomp and glory of the world; and the carnal desires of the flesh, so that I will not follow, or be led by them?" What better "ceremony of initiation" than baptism "in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost?" What better "degrees" than "reception into full connection," and the sacrament of the Lord's Supper? What more encouraging and profitable meetings of the "order" than the public worship of the Living God? What better "lecturers" than the divinely-called, commissioned, anointed ministers of the word of life? What better reformation of the inebriate than sound conversion and a holy life?

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

Two Democratic Candidates—Graves and Howell.

In the last issue of our contemporary, the *Mississippi Baptist*, we find the following stirring intelligence, under the head, "What shall be Done?"

"From many private communications, as well as from public indications, we are likely to have trouble at our Biennial Convention in May next. The respective friends of Brethren Graves and Howell indicate that each will be run for the Presidency of that body. Under the present state of public feeling, this would produce a state of things much to be regretted."

Really, the telegraph has brought us nothing spicier. When Douglas and the Administration are at open war, we may look for lively times. The Administration has the majority, we believe, and the Douglas delegates from Nashville were rejected recently, and the Administration delegates admitted to seats; but the "little giant" is "pluck to the bottom," and will trouble the (editorial) "office-holders" mightily before he is done with them.

We cannot sympathize with our brother editor of the *Mississippi Baptist* in his deprecation of the coming "race." The Baptist Church government more nearly assimilates to that of the government of the United States, we are informed, than that of any other Church. Let us have the "Presidential contest" then; that is the way they do in the United States.

THE TWIN POWERS.

We have seen, for some time past, notices of a machine for addressing newspapers and other papers, invented by Mr. Spencer, of the *Christian Guardion* (Wesleyan Methodist) Toronto, Canada. The last issue of the *Christian Advocate and Journal* gives notice that it is to be exhibited in that office in a few days.

Rev. C. K. Marshall, D. D., of the Mississippi Conference, has invented a similar machine, which is said to be in successful operation somewhere. Which was first, or which is best, we have no means of deciding. The complete success of such a machine would be one of the greatest improvments of the time, as the labor of directing newspapers by pen or by pencil is immensely burdensome, and increases with the rapid increase of newspaper circulation.

That two Methodists, one in the extreme North and the other in the extreme South—should, simultaneously, conceive the same improvement, is quite suggestive of the sagacious earnestness with which Methodism has laid hold of the newspaper press as the twin-brother of the itinerancy in the great work of evangelizing the world.

Since writing the above, we have received the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate, with a printed address, by a machine invented by Messrs. Henderson and Hutchingson, of Allegheny city, Pensylvania, which, the *Advocate* says, is capable of printing five or six thousand addresses per hour.

SACRILEGIOUS SPECULATION.

The blasphemous practice of trading in sacred things, the equally wicked credulity victimized by it, and the necessity of sound instruction and intelligent religious faith, are as apparent now, and here, as in the days of Simon Magus, or that of his Romish disciples in mediæval times—and in modern times, among certain classes. Immediately after the hart-rending sacrifice of life on the Princess, the following infamous advertisement appeared in the city papers. (Do they do well in publishing such things?)

"*The Explosion of the Princess.*—This lamentable catastrophe was predicted by Madame Caprell, on Friday, and seen by her at the very moment of the disaster. The testimony of this she can produce at any time.

"Madame Caprell can tell exactly the position and situation of every body lost. This extraordinary sybil was the person who found the body of the famous Emma Moore, who was murdered in the city of Rochester, New York, in 1854 and thrown into a mill pond. Rooms of consultation 127 Custom-house street. m1-2dp3t."

LOSS OF THE MEMPHIS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Just after we had gone to press last Wednesday morning, we were amazed and grieved to learn, from the telegraphic dispatches from Memphis in the evening papers, that on the night before, a fire broke out in that city which destroyed the following newspaper offices—the *Memphis Christian Advocate*, the *Eagle and Enquirer*, the *Avalanche*, the *Ledger* and the *Presbyterian Sentinel*, besides much more property. About half a square in the centre of the city is burned.

It is unnecessary to assure our brother editor, Rev. Samuel Watson, and the friends of the *Memphis Christian Advocate* generally, of our sincere sympathy with them in this great loss and affliction. They have struggled for years, surrounded by great difficulties, with a heroism that seemed to deserve a better fate, for the establishment of their favorite paper.

REV. DR. LOVICK PIERCE.

We were gratified to welcome again, the other day, our venerable father in Israel, on his return from Texas. Notwithstanding the tossings of the Gulf on the route to Galveston, and then the awful staging from Hempstead to Shreveport, hundreds of miles, he had borne up with remarkable vigor for a man of his years. Having preached at Huntsville on the route going, to the great delight and profit of the people, he was induced, by earnest letters, to go back from Rusk, eighty miles—the return making it one hundred and sixty—to preach to them again; and when he left, a gracious revival was in progress. We had the sad task of informing him of the death of his youngest son, Dr. Hamilton R. Pierce, in Georgia—the first death among his large family of children, who have lived to grow up. Our venerable friend was deeply depressed; but we trust that God, who has preserved him in a healthful cheerfulness through the sorrows of a long history, will cause the sunshine of his life to continue until its

Sun in smiles decline,
And bring a pleasing night.

"The Churches of Scotland," recently published in our paper—a communication from Rev. Jas. McLennan—is republished entire by the *Presbyterian Herald*, Louisville, Kentucky. The editor remarks that "it is alike creditable to the head and heart of the writer."

LITERARY.

The "Life of James Madison," by the Hon. Wm. C. Rives, is now ready for the press.

Chinese Literature.—One of the best compendiums of American history and geography (if allowance be made for the distance and the prejudices of the writer,) is the work of a learned Mandarin, and designed for educational purposes in the Celestial Empire.

Nine of the Burns Poems sent in to the English Prize Committee were from the United States. The second poem in the estimation of the judges was written by a boy of fifteen, named Myers, and is considered quite as extraordinary a performance for a boy of that age as anything of Chatterton's.

The Dog-Star.—The largest star seen in the sky is one in the South, called the Dog-star. From calculations, it is known that its distance from us is not less than nineteen millions of millions of miles. Other stars have been calculated to be forty-two thousand times more distant than this, and light which travels at the rate of a million of miles in five seconds, must be sixty-three thousand years in travelling from them to the earth.

Atlantic Telegraph.—A novel proposition for the construction of a Transatlantic Telegraph Cable is made in the New York Observer by Mr. Sydney E. Morse, the senior editor of that paper. He proposes to "place at proper intervals along the ocean telegraph like air buoys, submerged to the depth of ten or twenty fathoms from the surface, and held at that depth by cables attached to anchors on the bottom; small buoys, at short intervals, to be used as props for the telegraph wire, rendering it easily accessible for renewal or repair; and large buoys at long intervals, to be made the foundation of a platform or frame from which pillars, rising above the tops of the waves, will support their telegraphic station-houses."

A new room has been opened at the British Museum, devoted chiefly to the vegetation of Southern climates, including plants and seeds, sections of trees, showing their structure; and specimens of woods, rough and polished—an exceedingly interesting collection.

Stevens' History of Methodism, of which the London *Watchman* contains a lengthened and laudatory review. The reviewer states that for some years he has regarded Dr. Stevens as one of the ablest, most attractive, and most English in style, amongst his brethren of the American Methodist Episcopal Church. He affirms of Dr. Stevens that he possesses a true historic gift and faculty; and of his work, that it cannot but become a classic among religious histories on both sides of the Atlantic. At the same time, the reviewer gives a gentle warning to Dr. Stevens to leave the history and the development of English Methodism during the last fifty years to the able hands of Dr. G. Smith.

University of Mississippi.—We learn from the Oxford *Mercury* that Hon. R. M. T. Hunter of Virginia, has been invited to deliver the Literary Address before the two Societies at the next commencement, and Hon. William L. Sharkey has also been invited to deliver the Address before the Law Class.

Audubon's Birds of North America.—A new edition of this magnificent work on the birds of North America, is to be issued by a son of the author, in forty-four monthly numbers, at $10.00 each, just half the original price.

L'Empire Francaise, a new French journal, is about to be started in New York. It is to be the special organ of Louis Napoleon, and to be supported by a subsidy from the Imperial Treasury. *L'Empire Francaise* will make the third French journal published in that city, all three representing different shades.

Journalism in Russia.—Since the relaxation of the censorship in Russia by the present Emperor, more than two hundred papers, dailies and monthlies, have been started. This is besides the journals issued by the government and amounting, under various names, to about eighty.

Millman's "History of Latin Christianity" has been completed in six volumes, and is for sale by Charles Scribner of New York. This work is supplementary to the author's "History of Christianity from the birth of Christ to the abolition of Paganism in the Roman Empire," which was published in three volumes, in 1840.

Leigh Hunt, now in his seventy-fifth year, the author of fifty or more books, has commenced a series of papers commenting on men and things—a kind of British "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table"—in the London Spectator. He entitles these articles "The Occasional."

The second volume of Mr. Henry Buckle's "History of Civilization," on which the author has been engaged for the last fifteen years, will shortly be issued in England. The Appletons will reprint it at once.

Religious Newspapers in England.—A London correspondent of the New York *Christian Advocate* gives the following as a circulation of the organs of the different religious denominations and schools in England:

Record (Church of England, evangelical)	4012
Guardian (Church of England, high Church)	3466
Clerical Journal (" " broad Church)	1524
British Standard (Independent)	2052
Watchman (Wesleyan Conference)	2026
Freeman (Baptist)	1544
Christian Times (Evangelical Alliance)	760
Wesleyan Times (Methodist Reformed)	430
Witness (Free Church of Scotland)	1009
Scottish Presbyterian (United Presbyterian Church)	733

The Empress Eugenie is busily engaged in collecting autographs of the Bonaparte family; she collects everything they wrote, everything belonging to their history, and has already assembled enough to fill twenty-two volumes, which she has richly bound in her library.

PERSONAL.

The French Emperor is encouraging telegraph lines connecting with Ireland, Germany, Russia, and all Europe.

Gen. Lamriciere is said to have offered his services to the Emperor, in case a war against Austria be really intended.

Gen. Wm. Walker, accompanied by Col. Bruno Von Natzmer, is *en route* for California.

M. Gustave de Rothschild, youngest son of Baron James de Rothschild, is about to marry a bride who has only a dowry of $40,000. The daughter of Joel Aspanch, a judge of the Court Imperial. He was born at Metz, and is the only Jew on the Paris bench. M'lle Aspanch is a beautiful Jewess.

Judge Watrous.—The Senate Committee reported verbally against the bill to abolish Watrous's District, (Twenty-third,) without reference to the facts of the case. If they had acted on the bill, and failed to pass it, they would have disqualified themselves from trying him on an impeachment.

Rev. F. A. West, ex-President of the Wesleyan Conference, is preparing for his official visit to Canada and Nova Scotia, and his friendly visit to the States. He is expected to set sail about the same time with Mr. Spurgeon, and Mrs. West accompanies her husband.

Rev. Alexander McWhorter, of New Haven, widely known as a scholar and a writer, and especially as the author of "Yahveh Christ," has been appointed Professor of Metaphysics and English Literature in the Troy University.

Judge Rowles, of Cleveland, Tennessee, has received and accepted the appointment of United States Judge for the State of Oregon.

Miss Burdett Coutts has given $125,000 for the endowment of the Church in British Columbia. This is the third Bishopric she has endowed.

Bishop De Lancey.—The *Gospel Messenger* says: It appearing from recent advices that Mrs. De Lancey's health does not continue to improve, a letter, signed by a number of the clergy of the diocese, was forwarded to the Bishop by the last steamer, expressing their cordial sympathy, and assuring him of their conviction that could an expression of the wish of the diocese be obtained, it would be that he should not consider his visit abroad limited by the terms of the resolution passed at the last convention—three months—and requesting him, in reference to the time of his return, to be guided by his own feelings and the advice of physicians.

Abbott the Historian.—The Rev. J. S. C. Abbott, of Brunswick, has been supplying the pulpit of Congregational Church at Farmington Center since November last; during which eighteen members have been admitted to the Congregational Church in that place. A subscription is being obtained for the purpose of securing Mr. Abbott's labors for the ensuing year.

The Rev. H. G. Guinness.—Dr. Montgomery, the leader of the Arian Presbyterians of Ulster, having attacked the preaching of Mr. Spurgeon and Mr. Guinness, the Rev. Dr. Cooke, Presbyterian, has delivered and published a lecture in defence of gospel truth, as preached by these popular young Independent and Baptist ministers.

Death of a Venerable Minister.—The *Nashville Christian Advocate* announces the death of Rev. John Carr, in Sumner county, Tennessee, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, and the sixtieth year of his membership in the Church. "The members of the last General Conference will remember that he was introduced to them by Bishop Paine, and said a few words, touchingly and to the point. Time was when he, with his rifle on his shoulder, guarded the pioneer preacher in Tennessee from fort to fort."

Sir Christopher Wren was the architect of William and Mary College, lately destroyed by fire. It was probably the only building in this country that could claim so distinguished a source.

The wise Men of Prussia are predicting a grand future for the little Prince of a week, because his birthday is the same as that of Frederick the Great; because the constellation known as "Frederick's honor" stood in the zenith of Berlin at the moment of his entrance to light; and because, half an hour later, another constellation, "The Stars in Crown and Sword," culminated over Berlin.

On the occasion of the marriage of Prince Napoleon with the Princess Clotilde, the Empress Eugenie sent the bride a ring, with this pretty letter. "It is customary in Spain, when a young person takes a husband, for her best friend to offer her a ring. A Spaniard by birth, I wish to observe towards you the tradition of my country. Will you, then, receive this ring, and permit me, while wishing to embrace you as a cousin, to call myself your best friend?"

The New Belgian Minister.—We understand that Mr. Edward Blondeel de Curlebrock, whose appointment as Minister Resident of Belgium in the United States, was announced more than a year ago, will shortly leave Brussels for Washington. It is rumored in diplomatic circles, that Mr. Blondeel will obtain the rank of an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary before his departure, and that he will be entrusted with some very important negotiations with our Government relative to the commercial relations of the United States and Belgium. The new Belgian Minister is said to possess considerable talent, is somewhat distinguished as a scholar, and is supposed to belong to the ultra clerical party in Belgium. [*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Montalembert has had two silver statuettes made, representing Demosthenes and Cicero, intending to present them to the two counsel who conducted his defence in the late trial.

Gen. MacMahon, the commander in chief of the French armies, was born of Irish parents at Autun, in France. That city, justly proud of his prowess, has commissioned the famous battle-painter, Horace Vernet, to make a picture representing one of MacMahon's proudest moments.

Kossuth.—A London letter-writer says: It is seven years since Kossuth left the United States—but he looks twenty years older now than he did then. His flowing beard, then jet black, is now plentifully sprinkled with gray. He has grown very bald, and conceals his baldness by combing his hair over the top of his head. His face is marked with deep wrinkles, and the impress of care, and grief, and hopes long deferred, is deeply stamped upon his features. But his smile is as sweet, his voice is as deep and melodious, and the light of his dark eye is as soft and as tender as in the days when they so won the heart of our people, and made the soul of this nation vibrate like the strings of the lute to the touch of genius and of skill.

RELIGIOUS AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

The minds of many ministers of the Gospel, as well as of private Christians, are now especially occupied with the subject of the Person and Work of the Holy Spirit. The Rev. Dr. Hamilton, the Rev. Dr. Weir, the Rev. W. Chalmers, and other ministers of London Free Church Presbytery, have commenced a series of sermons on the Holy Spirit. The Rev. J. Bloomfield, of the Baptist Chapel, Soho, has also begun a series of discourses on the Person and Work of the Spirit; and everywhere we hear of especial attention being called to the subject in the pulpits of all evangelical denominations.

Protestants in France.—The Annuaire Protestant for 1858 contains the following information: The Reformed Church of France has 105 consistories, 1965 places of worship, of which 826 only are Churches, and 1139 schools. The Lutheran Church possesses 44 consistories, 403 places of worship, of which 344 are Churches, 95 of which submit to the Simultaneum Act (that is, serving both for the Protestant and Catholic worship); and 699 schools.

The Jews of New York proposes to erect a temple that will rival in extent and magnificence, the Catholic cathedral now in course of erection in that city.

The Weekly Register, a Roman Catholic journal, asserts that Dr. Pusey has married Miss Sellon, the Superioress of a Protestant Convent, a charming lady, and it is presumed that his notions of Catholic celibacy will not be heard of again.

BISHOP SOULE.

Saturday afternoon, says the Nashville *Advocate*, we rode out on the Gallatin pike, with Dr. Sehon, to see Bishop Soule. He was very sick last week, and we found and left him in his bed. The mind is clear, the spirit strong and well-assured in Christ, though the outward man perishes. Let the Church who has so long served, continually pray that the Lord would strengthen him upon the bed of languishing, and make all his bed in his sickness.

The Bishop has many letters on hand unanswered. He requests us to say to his correspondents that he is unable to answer them. And, as his correspondence is extensive, our Church papers will oblige the Senior Superintendent by extending this notice.

Dr. Shumard, the recently appointed Geologist of the State of Texas, the *Louisville Journal* says, commenced his geological studies and researches when a very young man in Louisville, and for more than twelve years past he has been actively employed in the field in connection with one and another of the corps engaged in the geological surveys of our States and Territories. He has taken a leading part in the exploration of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri, Nebraska and Oregon. He is throughly versed in the science of geology, one of the most accurate and learned palæontologists in the United States, and with his enlarged experience, the great and arduous work upon which he is about to enter will be accomplished in a masterly manner.

The Sunday School Convention of the South Carolina Conference is like to be an imposing as well as an important movement in behalf of that great interest. In response to the suggestion of this paper that it be made general for the benefit of the whole Church, the *Southern Christian Advocate* thinks the time is too short; and, upon mature reflection, we admit it. That paper however, adds: "May it not be better to have such a Convention this year in each Conference, and to appoint delegates to a General Convention, to be held next year. The South Carolina Convention might take the initiative in the matter, as it is the first called."

Very Liberal Missionary Collection.—The annual missionary services of the St. Paul's M. E. Church in this city were held yesterday. In the morning, a sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Durbin, and in the evening appropriate addresses were delivered by the Revs. A. C. Foss and Dr. McClintock, and by Messrs. Cummings, of Philadelphia, Bishop of New Jersey, and H. J. Baker of this city. The result of the appeal was the contribution of *ten thousand dollars* to the missionary cause, in addition to a very recent contribution at the same Church of twenty-five hundred dollars. *Spectator.*

Death of H. T. Curd.—Our readers have been informed, says the *Nashville Advocate*, of the affliction that befell this worthy Christian gentleman of Louisville, in having his hand crushed so badly that amputation had to be resorted to. We are pained to inform them now of his death. On Thursday, 24th February, at twelve o'clock, his second daughter was married in his presence—at five P. M. he died of lock-jaw. He was, for nine years, the Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South. A man of incorruptible integrity, and a Christian of simplicity and purity of character, was H. T. Curd. Honor to his memory.

Robbery of a Bishop.—At the close of last week the Rev. Bishop Baker, of the M. E. Church, while on his way to the South, was robbed of his pocket book, containing $150, and a number of outline sermons, which he had prepared during the winter. The Bishop was at the ticket office, at the foot of Courtland street, and had taken out a port-monnaie to pay the fare, a crowd being around the office at the time. The pocket book taken was in the breast pocket of the coat.—*Spectator.*

McKenzie Institute is one of the best Methodist institutions in all the South-west, little as is heard of it. It is private property, under the principalship of its founder and owner, Rev. J. W. P. McKenzie, and is situated near Clarkesville, Red River county, Texas. And yet it is devoted to the Church. Its graduates are all over Texas, and many elsewhere—some in California. Its influence, educationally and religiously, is most excellent. Its establishment, so long ago, in that new country, is a remarkable providence.

Central College, a Methodist institution in Missouri, is succeeding in a very encouraging manner, as we learn from the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*, in both its building and endowment funds. Let all Methodist Colleges be first-class, well endowed. Inferior colleges are a curse to any Church or country. Endow them or kill them off.

No Methodist Schools in St. Louis; is the text of a very just lamentation by our St. Louis cotemporary. The other denominations are well supplied. St. Louis is not the only place where our people are able, and ought to have, good schools, but yet neglect to establish them. And some are built when and where they are not needed.

Centenary College of Louisiana is prospering in a manner highly gratifying to its friends. It has a larger number of students than usual at this season of the year, and, a private letter informs us, new ones are coming in constantly. We acknowledge the reception of a polite invitation to attend the semi-annual examination on the first of March.

Bishop Pierce, we learn, will go to California by the overland route, *via* San Antonio. He will leave in the month of April, accompanied by his wife. This looks like preparing for a preaching campaign in California. We hope God may enable him to preach all over California and Oregon, and give him great success.

Pike's Peak, the golden El Dorado of Kansas, to which thousands are flocking, is attracting the attention of the Methodists of Missouri and Kansas, and they are about to send a preacher there. They should do so by all means. The gold is there—people *will* go—and preachers must follow.

Dr. Mortimore continues, in another column, the evidence in favor of his cure for rheumatism.

Coleman's Farm Mill, advertised in another column, is said to be very valuable.

J. E. Elam's Law Card is in another column.—Resides at Baton Rouge.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ARKANSAS.

Lester, a Georgian, was recently assassinated by Colgrove at Little Rock.

The Little Rock *Gazette* says, the County Court of that (Pulaski) county has subscribed for $100,000 of stock in the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.

A bill has passed the Legislative Chambers of Arkansas requiring the consent of Congress to be asked to enable the State to enter into any compact that she chooses to make with the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, relative to the making of cut-offs on the Mississippi river, from its mouth to the city of Cairo, in the State of Illinois, with the view of reclaiming the swamp and overflowed lands in the valley of the Mississippi.

The Arkansas Legislature has elected the Hon. E. W. Cotton, of Dallas county, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court in place of Judge Batson, resigned.

The bill to remove the free negroes and mulattoes from the State, has passed both houses of the Arkansas Legislature.

A bill has passed the Senate of Arkansas consolidating the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company and the Little Rock and Fort Smith Company into one, to be called the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

ALABAMA.

The Cotton crop for the season, now closing, is said to be the largest ever made in the State. Its estimated value is two hundred millions of dollars.

The Mobile *Advertiser* says, the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company have chartered the steamboat Octavia for the purpose of laying the telegraph cable which may be necessary in the new line between Mobile and New Orleans.

FLORIDA.

Major Rector, Indian Agent, who went to Florida to induce the Indians to join their brethren, has succeeded to a certain extent. He was announced last night as coming up the river on a vessel from Florida, accompanied by 71 Indians.

TENNESSEE.

The first consignment of Tobacco, by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, was received at Nashville on the 24th ult.

LOUISIANA.

Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad.—The Shreveport *South-Western* says, that Dr. Young, President of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, has gone to New York for the purpose of purchasing iron to complete the road from that place to the Texas line, and from Bœuf river to the Mississippi. As a number of liberal-minded gentlemen have each advanced $5000 in cash, and the President has the privilege of using the first mortgage and the State bonds, we have no doubt but that he will readily effect a negociation for all the iron and rolling stock the company may need.

ILLINOIS.

The Great Fraud in Illinois Stocks.—The Committee on Finance of the Legislature of Illinois are still investigating the circumstances of the great fraud practiced upon that State by the re-issue of canal scrip or checks which had been redeemed, and upon which boads had been issued to ex-Governor Matteson. The amount of bonds and moneys obtained from the State by this transaction is stated to be not far from $223,000. Gov. Matteson has addressed to the committee an explanatory letter, by which it appears that he is unwilling to retain these bonds, and makes a proposition to return all the money and evidences of debt he has received for them.

GEORGIA.

Savannah

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

MARCH 9, 1859.

OUR CLAIMS ON CHINA.—The losses sustained by American merchants in Canton, emounting to $700,000, have been recognized by the Chinese government, through the efforts of Mr. Reed, the American Minister, and are to be paid from the Custom-house receipts.

AGRICULTRAL COLLEGE.—The House passed the bill as amended by the Senate. It gives to every State 20,000 acres for every Representative in Congress it may have after 1860, amounting in all six millions acres. The President vetoed it on the score of dearth in the national finances.

The Mobile *Tribune* learns, "from reliable authority, that a party of some two hundred and fifty men left New Orleans a few days ago to assist the Liberals under Juarez in Mexico.

NEWS FROM OUR HOME WORK.

"To spread Scriptural Holiness over these Lands."

"THEY ARE ALL PLEASED."—One of our faithful Agents writes, recently—and the same language comes in from all quarters—"every body is pleased with the Advocate." How pleasant to hear it. Are they pleased enough to induce each one to get a new subscriber? We sincerely hope so. Many subscribers have already sent in a new one each. It is a little thing, but it would double our list. That would be about the largest tree from a grain of mustard seed we have heard of. The sprout is already above the ground. Grow, little one.

"THEIR BEST WISHES."—One of our brethren writes: "All are pleased with the *Advocate*, and with their money send you their best wishes for success." The very thing needed most is such a general interest in the *Adocate* as will pour in streams of good wishes from all parts of the country for its success. The "best wishes" are always accompanied by help—cash, new subscribers etc.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

Argus Circuit—Bible Class.—REV. J. W. SOLOMON, writes: "Argus Circuit, is a very pleasent work of twelve appointments, embraces a part of Montgomery and Lowndes counties, Alabama. The brethren, not numindful, have purchased a lot, and fit a parsonage in the pleasant and beautiful village of Athens. They hear the center of the Circuit, appointments all convenient. We have a beautiful Church in the village, the Baptists also have a good church, with a Masonic hall nbove. We have a good academy in the village and another near by, all of which show a determination of the citizens to *stand in their place* in the great work of moral, religious and intellectual culture. The locality, health, character of the citizens, and fertility of the surrounding country all tend to make Athens a desirable place. I am not able to say, much concerning the spiritual condition of the church there are some signs of good; we are looking and praying for a good revival on the Argus Circuit. When I first came on the Circuit, being convinced of the great importance of reading the sacred Scriptures, I made a proposition to the young people to rend the Bible through this year, a great many have acceded to the proposition. God grant that they may be armed with its' benuty, with its divinity, and as they study the character of the blessed Savior, be induced to "commit their lot into his hands."

Warrington Mission.—REV. D. B. LYNE, writes: "I am happy to state that n revival of religion is going on at this place: about or ten have been converted, several backsliders reclaimed, recently united with the Church. Zion has fastened the stakes and she is extending the cords here. We hope this is only a beginning which will last nll the year, and even for years to come."

A New Church. To cost nbout $12,000 dollars, is being built at Unlontown, Alnbama Conference. It will be dedicated a month or two. Rev. J. B. Bancroft is Pastor. Our Unlontown friends have set a good exnmple. We trust that a Church building revival will commence among our people generally—the old log-pens, covered with clap-boards, held down by weight-poles," and the shabby and dilapidated frame-houses, well enough in their day, when our people were few and poor. But now, we are able to have good, beautiful, tasteful churches, and we should not rest until they dot the country from end to end and side to side.

Rev. J. B. Powers says, he thinks he will get us twenty new subscribers this Spring. If every preacher would do so—well we should enlarge and improve our paper to the highest degree within our means.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

IT IS STATED that at a recent ball at the Tuileries a lady fainted, or, from some cause of a similar nature, confusion ensued. The Emperor and Empress fled from the throne, and made their way as precipitately as possible across the saloon, the Empress gathered up her petticoats with her hands as best she could, and looking so pale that her best friends said "it was deathlike to look at."

MR. FIELD, it is said, paying teller of the Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn, New York, who is reported a defalter to the nmount of $60,000, and has fled, lost the money by gambling.

THE CELEBRATION of the 166th anniversary of William and Mary College took place on the 19th inst., notwithstanding the late calamity.

TUSCANY, with a population not much greater than that of Virginia, has a standing army as large as that of the United States, or something like 18,000 men.

VISITING the House of Representatives, which I found in session, says the correspodent of the Columbus *Times*, writing from Washington, I never witnessed so much inattention, disorder and want of dignity. The speaker was discussing the question of retrenchment in public expenditures, and his voice was scarcely heard above the conversation and noise in the Hall. Five minute speeches only are allowed, and nt the end of that time, no less than twenty voices are heard crying, "Mr. Speaker!" The truth is the most unruleably body I ever saw in session, the South-ern Commercial Convention not excepted.

DR. BROCKETT, charged with forgery at Hertford, Connecticut, has been committed in default nf $5000 bail. His forgeries amount to from $10,000 to $20,000, on various banks and individuals. The Hartford *Journal* says: Dr. Brockett was a man highly respected in this community for his supposed piety, his talents as a writer for various periodicals, including the Press of this city, to which he was a regular contributor. The community will feel the greatest sympathy for his family, particularly for his father, a worthy clergyman in Weathersfield, now in his 71st year.

AS MISS SUSAN SHUCK, a daughter of John Shuck, Esq., of Lebanon, Kentucky, was about to be led to the altar of marriage by Mr. John Thomas, her veil caught tire, and she was so severe burnt that her life is very much in danger. Her hair and face, together with nll the upper part of her dress were much injured. The ceremony, however, was performed a few hours afterwards. She has since died.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN uses no tobacco; Gen. Cass drinks no Bourbon;" Senator Douglas uses no pepper, and the Postmaster-General eats but two meals a day. N. P. Willis eats his own Mr, Caleb Cushing shaves himself and wears no beard. Rufus Choate and Henry Ward Beecher are dear lovers of coffee. E. P. Phillips rarely breakfasts before ten, though he begins business at eight: Edward Everett writes his *extemporaneous* addresses; Ralph Waldo Emerson often dines at Parker's, but rarely takes tea; William Cullen Bryant finds inspiration in two or three cups of green tea, and Longfellow smokes a Meerschaum. The smallest sized poet in America is Holmes, the best looking one, Fields, (and he is as good as he looks,) and the biggest one, Pike, of Arkansas.

BY A RECENT LETTER from La Rochelle, France, the State Department at Washington learns that the yield of the grape has been more abundant than drinkable water. Coopers were employed night and day, but, being unable to supply the demand for casks the wine had to be converted into brandy.

VARIOUS MINISTERS, it is said, have been invited to preach in the Music Hall during the absence of Theodore Parker; among others Dr. Chapin and Henry Ward Beecher. Ralph Waldo Emerson has also been invited. Last Sunday Rev. A. H. Fuller, who belongs to the extreme "right wing" of the Unitarians, preached there a sermon on the excellency of the gospel of Christ.

THE OLD, WELL-WORN CHAIR, long used by John Quincy Adams, in the House of Representatives, has been purchased and presented by Horace Greely and others to Mr. W. E. Bohlman of New York city, formerly the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune.

"OVER THE RIVER."—The author of this pretty poetical gem, Miss muncie A. W. Priest, of Hinsdale, N. H. She is a factory operative, and has had no advantages of education save those afforded by a district school.

THE TURKISH CRESCENT.—The Crescent was the ancient symbol of Byzantium, now Constantinople. Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, in besieging that city, set his workmen to undermine the walls by night, that his troops might take it by surprise, but the moon suddenly appearing, discovered the design to the besieged, who succeeded in frustrating it. Grateful for their deliverance, the Byzantines erected a statue to Diana—the moon—and took the crescent for their symbol.

A SAD MESSAGE BY THE WAVES.—On the 24th ult., a bottle was picked up from the sea shore at Allenby, by the coastguard stationed there, containing a paper upon which was inscribed the following: "Off the Scillies—blowing a whole gale—mast gone by the board—water six feet in the hold—making fast in spite of all hands to the pumps—master and three of the crew overboard. God help us. James Hurris, mate, American ship Jane, from Boston, December 24th, 1858. If this should happen, by God's assistance, to reach land, telegraph to Lloyd's, in London, immediately.—Cargo thrown overboard. 'No hopes for the ship." [*Carlisle Examiner.*

A SAD EXPERIENCE.—The rich young girl, Miss Judson, of Detroit, who recently eloped with and married a filthy old fugitive negro slave, has already obtained a divorce in Indiana—a State in which hasty marriages may be repudiated as easily as formed. She has probably had all her foolish romance dissipated, but at the cost of reputation and happiness for a lifetime.

A DISPENSATION from the Pope was necessary to enable the marriage of the Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clatilde to be celebrated on a Sunday. His Holiness not only granted it at once, but accompanied it with his congratulations.

THIN HOUSE.—On Tuesday of last week, Father Boyle, a Catholic clergyman, opened the Senate session with prayer. Not a Senator was in his seat, and the only man on the floor went into the lobby. The Vice President and the clergyman had ample space and elbow room.

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LOCAL.

The *Crescent* impugns the Canals returns in its "Talk on 'Change," in the following allusion to the pursuits of yesterday: "The talk was, the census-takers made a great error in their figures and accounts in taking the late census. The inquiry was made, if there was not a population of over 150,000 inhabitants represented by the immense concourse of people on the streets yesterday: yea, nearer 300,000 is the present population of New Orleans than 152,000."

EXTRAORDINARY INCIDENT.—On Monday evening, the day after the Princess disaster, an infant, about seven months old, was picked up in the river, at Mr. Peabody's plantation, below the scene of the explosion, floating, with a life-preserver made fast to it. It was alive and is now in a healthy condition, having been delivered to its mother.

At the Custom-house of this city yesterday, there were cleared eight vessels for the ports of Illinois, having on freight 21,538 bales of cotton—an unusual occurrence in the annals of our commercial relations with that empire.

THE PARADE OF THE FIREMEN on the 4th, was one of the grandest effairs of the sort ever witnessed in New Orleans. Besides the grand array of the New Orleans Department—which cannot be surpassed, if equalled, anywhere in the world—there were several companies from other places participating in the celebration; including several from Mobile, and a very beautiful and efficient looking company from Jackson, Mississippi. Our own companies were out in unusually large number, and with a splendor of ornamentation and all the other appliances of a splendid spectacle, not to be surpassed.

DOMESTIC.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—*Developments of Corruption.*—The debate yesterday upon the charges of corruption made by Mr. Wilson, of Mass., and substantinted by Mr. Cameron, of Pa., in regard to the contract with Wm. Rice, of Pa., for printing blanks for the Post-office Department, occasioned much excitement in the Senate.

Mr. Mason asked, "Did Mr. Rice tell the Senator (Mr. Cameron) that he had divided the profits of this job as had been represented here, and that the President was cognizant of the transaction?" Mr. Cameron answered: "The way to get this information is to appoint a committee of investigation, or one me for slander. That will bring the evidence before you in an attenticated form."

"I am responsible for all I say here or elsewhere.

"Just bring Billy Rice and the President here. They know all about it, and I think my colleague (Mr. Bigler) knows something about it too."

Mr. Mason—"Did Rice tell you so?"

Mr. Cameron—"I don't speak to Rice."

Mr. Mason—"Then you bring here rumor of hearsay to make grave charges of fraud."

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, said the printing of the blanks was executed in accordance with law, and went on to explain the details of the affair.

He added, that his colleague was scurcely justified in making these insinuations against the President.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, considered the price paid for printing these blanks altogether too high, but could not believe the imputation cast upon the President and others by Mr. Cameron.

Mr. Johnson had no doubt that Mr. Cameron believed what he had stated, but he (Johnson) would not give credence to such charges.

Mr. Cameron replied that, to show his sincerity in the matter, he would move for a Committee of Inquiry to examine the case.

The report presented yesterday, of the Committee appointed to investigate the accounts of the Superintendent of Public Printing, further states that several hundred reams of paper are unaccounted for.

It says there is a singular fatality about the books and accounts of Mr. Seaman, as in every case yet discovered the errors found are in favor of Mr. Seaman and against the government.

The Committee traced between thirty and forty thousand dollars that have gone into the hands of the Public Printer, and about ten thousand dollars into other hands.

About thirty thousand dollars the Committee trace to Seaman's hands, most of which sum they have ascertained came to him by way of bonuses from various contractors.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—*Pro Slavery Law.*—The Santa Fe mail has arrived, bringing a copy of very stringent laws, passed by the Legislature of New Mexico, providing for the protection of property in slaves. These laws entirely prohibit the emancipation of slaves in that territory.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

Mr. Dallas gave a dinner to Lord Lyons, the newly appointed envoy to Washington.....The *Daily News* says that the Government has given orders for constructing sixteen engines, destined for war steamers.....It had been noticed that the number of Italian refugees in London had considerably diminished the last few years.....John Orrell Lever had been elected member of Parliament for Galway, without opposition.....Attorney-General Whiteside had also been elected to Parliament, unopposed, by the Dublin University.....The *London Times* has a playful editorial on the proposed appropriation of thirty millions of dollars by the United States for the purchase of Cuba, and strongly recommends the system to the notice of the Emperor Napoleon. It says that America has certainly deepened the science and enlarged the jurisdiction of money.....It was reported that Archbishop Allen would be made a cardinal, to permanently reside at Rome.....The Prince of Wales had paid a visit to the Pope.

France.

The Emperor's Speech.—The session of the French Legislature opened on the 7th with an important speech from the Emperor. He commenced by referring to the existing agitation, stating that it was excited without any apparent and imminent danger, and after expressing regret at the disquietude, and pointing to his peaceful policy as a proof of his moderation, he said: "Why this anxiety?.....To-day it is my duty to explain again to you that which it appears to me you have forgotten. What have ever been my principles? To reassure Europe, to restore France to her true rank among the nations, to reunent closely our alliance with England, and to regulate with the continental powers of Europe the extent of our relations, according to the conformity of our views and the nature of those relations toward France. It was to that spirit that, on the eve of my third declaration, I made, at Bordeaux, this declaration. 'The Empire is peace.' I was anxious to prove by that expression that, although the heir of Napoleon I., had ascended the throne, he would inaugurate a system which could only be disturbed for the purpose of defending great national interests.....' With respect to the alliance with England, I have used all my perseverance to consolidate it, and I have found on the other side of the channel a happy reciprocation of sentiment on the part of the Queen, as on the part of all statesmen of every shade of opinion; also to attain that end so valuable to the peace of the world, have I thrown aside all opportunities of reviving irritating remembrances of the past, the calumnious attacks dictated by prejudice, even the national antipathies of my own country. This alliance has borne its fruits. Not only have we acquired together a lasting glory in the East, but at the extremity of the world we have just opened an immense empire to the progress of civilization and of the Christian religion.....Since the establishment of peace, my relations with Russia have assumed a character of the frankest cordiality, because we are agreed upon all the points in dispute.....I am equally justified in congratulating myself an my relations with Prussia, which have never ceased to be animated with mutual good will.....The Cabinet of Vienna and that of France, on the contrary, I speak it with regret, have disagreed upon important questions, and it required a most conciliatory spirit to succeed in arranging them. For instance, the reconstruction of the Danubian Principalities has not yet been completed without many difficulties which diminished the full satisfaction of their most legitimate desires; and if I were asked what interest France has in those distant countries, watered by the Danube, I should reply that the interest of France is everywhere where there is a just cause, and where civilization ought to be made to prevail.....' In this state of things there is nothing extraordinary that France should draw closer to Piedmont, which proved herself so devoted during the war, so faithful to our policy during peace. The happy union of my well-loved cousin Prince Napoleon with the daughter of King Victor Emanuel is not one of those usual facts to which some hidden reason must be attributed, but the natural consequence of the community of interests of the two countries, and of the friendship of the two sovereigns.....' For some time past, the state of Italy and her abnormal position, where order can not be obtained except by foreign troops, gives just cause of anxiety to diplomacy. This, however, is not a sufficient motive to give rise to the belief in war. Some may invoke it with all their hearts, without legitimate reasons; and others, in their exaggerated fears endeavor to show to France the dangers of a new coalition; but I shall remain firm and invulnerable in the path of right and justice, and of national honor, and my Government will not allow itself to be led away or intimidated, because my policy will never be provocative or pusillanimous.....' Far be from us, then, these false alarms, these unjust suspicions, these interested apprehensions, no peace, I hope, will not be disturbed. Resume, then, calmly, the usual course of your labors. I have explained to you the state of your foreign relations, and this explanation corresponds with all that I have made known during the last two months, both at home and abroad. You will find, I flatter myself, that my policy has never ceased to be otherwise than firm, but conciliatory. Therefore, I confidently rely upon your support, as well as upon that of the nation that has intrusted its fate to me.....' It is well known that never shall personal interest or petty ambition guide my actions. When, supported by popular sentiment, we ascend a throne and acquire so grave a responsibility, we rise far above that inferious region where vulgar interests are debated, and the first motive of our actions, as our last judges are, God, conscience, and posterity.....' The allusions to peace in Count de Morny's speech to the Legislative Corps were received with reiterated cheers.....The number of ships of war in commission in the French ports was two hundred.....The latest correspondence of the *London Press* looks warlike. There was great diversity of opinion, and it is believed that hostilities will commence before the end of the year. The Herald's letter says that affairs stand just as they did before the Emperor's speech. Great difficulty exists; and, if diplomacy fails, war must ensue.....Six floating batteries are to be constructed in the French ports, to be navigable like ships.

Hayti.

Soulouque's Property Confiscated.—New York, March 2. Later advices have been received here from Hayti. Gen. Geffrard had disarmed and abolished the National Guards, which served under the ebony majesty, Soulouque. He had also ordered the confiscation of all Soulouque's property, and recalled all exiled persons who have been banished by Soulouque for political purposes.

By the Steamship Jura.

French Newspaper Warned.—The French newspaper *La Presse* has received a warning from the prefect for an article of a similar tenor to those it has been publishing for weeks past, including towards the Austrian view of Italian affairs. It is supposed that these articles have been published on the representations of the Austrian Ambassadors at Paris.

Sardinian Extension.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that the King of Sardinia is determined to drive the Austrians out of Italy and make a kingdom (which shall include Venice and twelve millions of subjects,) strong enough to resist Austria and France also if need be. The correspondent says that the Count of Turin thinks that France will hold Piedmont in carrying out this plan against Austria. It is thought that Russia would ally with Austria passively if Austria were left to fight alone, but would actively and openly co-operate with Austria if any other power interfered. It is expected, however, that England and Russia will remain neutral. The King of Sardinia is determined to carry out this plan, it is said, unless France withdraws her support.

Arrival of the Europa.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The Cunard steamship *Europa* brings one day later dates than the *Jura*.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19.—The rumors circulated on the Continent are of a more warlike aspect.....It is reported that a camp of one hundred thousand men is soon to be formed at Toulon.

France and Austria.

The French Government is preparing a memorandum of grievances against Austria. France will frankly demand explanations of Austria as to the course she intends to pursue in relation to the subjects to which the memorandum refers. The Austrian journals have been ordered to assume a more moderate tone in their articles in relation to France.

Offensive and Defensive Alliances.—Austria has proposed to the secondary German powers treaties of alliance offensive and defensive.

Austrian Deserters.—Sardinia is enrolling two regiments of deserters from the Austrian army, and it is believed a large number more may be obtained by desertion from the Austrian ranks.

Napoleon's Warlike Intentions.—It is asserted that the Emperor Napoleon's intentions are decidedly warlike. The French letters from Vienna published in the papers are full of accounts of the warlike preparations being made on the Continent.

Reduction of the English Army.—In striking contrast with the warlike preparations on the continent, the English army estimates show a reduction in the home and colonial forces of 8000 men, and no increase in the Indian army of 14,000 men. The total force of the present standing army of England is 220,000 men, of which number 106,000 are for the Indian service. This is considered as strongly indicating the faith of the English Government in the maintenance of peace.

Sardinia.

After a stormy discussion the new loan for fifty million livres was voted by the Sardinian Chamber of Depository, by 110 yeas and 35 nays.

Italy.

Milan letters describe military preparations on a large scale, especially in artillery.

Spain.

In the Lower Chamber a Deputy asked the Government if it knew anything of the bill presented in the United States Congress relative to the purchase of Cuba, and it would communicate to the Chamber any correspondence which might have taken place with France and England on the subject.....The Minister of Finance replied that he could not answer the inquiries without consulting his colleagues.

Austria.

A Vienna dispatch says that Austria has consented to withdraw from the Roman States on condition of a similar step on the part of France.

Russia.

It was stated that the Russian army would shortly concentrate on the Austro-Gallician frontier, and that the tone of the Russian journals toward Austria was daily becoming more severe.

The Ionian Islands.

The reply of the Queen of England to the petition of the Ionian Parliament for a union of the islands with Greece is, that she declines to accede to the request.

Persia.

It was reported that the pasnlace at Herat had expelled the English Commissioner.

India and China.

The Calcutta mail of January 9th, and Hong Kong of December 30th, had reached England and the American portion of the same is on the Canada. The campaign in Oude was considered nearly over. The rebels were hopelessly beaten everywhere. The Governor General had issued a decree for disarming the whole of Upper India. Small fortifications are to be erected at every station in the North-west, so as to render the seizure of treasury simultaneous, and the massacre of Europeans both difficult and hazardous. The Calcutta Produce market was inactive; saltpeter was dearer. Imports were quiet, and stock increasing. Freights were gradually improving.....The latest telegram via Galle reports an improvement in Manchester goods.....At Foo-Chow-Foo tea had further advanced; the supply was slow, and sold badly. At Shanghai also a rise was established, and the tea men were holding for higher rates.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 8, 1859.

The following statement is condensed from the weekly report of the New-Orleans *Price-Current* of Saturday the 5th inst. Quite an active movement has taken place in Cotton, enebling factors to realize an advance in the rates. In Sugar and Molasses, however there has been a falling off in both the supplies and the demand, and some reduction in prices, while Tobacco has maintained a steady course, though with moderate transactions. In Western Produce there was rather more firmness for some articles in the early part of the week, but within the past few days prices have been unsettled and drooping.

COTTON.—Business was somewhat interfered with by the rainy weather for the first two days of the week, but on Tuesday buyers came forward and operated to the extent of some 23,000 bales. We have since ascertained that the sales of that day reached about 27,500 bales, being the largest day's business of the season, and making the sales of the first three days of the week 46,000 bales. This large amount of sales left the market with a comparatively poor assortment on Wednesday, and buyers were also met by higher claims on the part of factors. They again however transacted business to a fair extent, the sales reaching about 14,000 bales, and at prices which indicated an improvement of ¼ to ⅛c. per pound in most qualities. On Thursday, with a still more meagre assortment of desirable lists on sale, and more full prices claimed, the business fell off to about 6000 bales. Under smaller circumstances, and with later European advices due, the business of Friday was about 6500 bales; making a total for the week of 72,500 bales; the receipts during same period, 49,321; and exported, 60,825 bales. Stock, in Presses and on ship-board, not cleared on 4th inst. 508,250 bales. With respect to prices, we have to remark that considerable irregularity has prevailed, but an nlvance of fully ⅛c. per pound has been realized within the week in most grades, and still further advanced rates have been claimed by many holders within the last day or two, which had the effect to check operations.

New Orleans Classification:

Inferior	6 @ 7½	Good Middling	12 @—
Ordinary	8 @ 8¾	Middling Fair	12⅛@12⅜
Good Ordinary	9⅛@10	Fair	—@—
Low Middling	10⅛@10⅝	Good Fair	—@—
Middling	11 @11⅛	Good and Fine	—@—

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to, 4,000 hhds. We quote for inferior and Refining 3½ to 5; Common to Good Common 5¼ to 5¾; Fair to Fully-Fair 6 to 6¾; Prime to Choice 6¾ to 7¾; Centrifugal and Clarified 7¾ to 9⅛; Refined 10 to — cents per pound.

MOLASSES.—The sales of the week are about 8,000 hhls. The quotations are: For Inferior and Fermenting 28 to 30; Prime to Choice 31 to 32½ in hds. and in half-bbls. 34 to 36 cents per gallon.

TOBACCO.—Is quoted for Lugs, planters, 4½ to 5½; Leaf, inferior to common 5½ to 6¾; fair 6¾ to 7; fine 7¾ to 8¼; choice, heavy and light, 9 to 9 cents per pound.

FLOUR.—The sales of the week have reached 17,000 barrels, at a range of $4 75 to $5 25 for common and unbranded; $5 75 to $6 35 for superfine and fancy brands; and $6 00 to $7 00 per bbl. for extra.

GRAIN.—The sales of Corn during the week amount to about 3,000 sacks—prices ranging from 80 to 85 for ordinary mixed to prime white. Oats sell at 70 to 77 cents per bushel. Bran has been selling at $1 10 to $1 12½ cents per 100 lbs.

PORK.—The sales for the past week ranged at about $18 00 per barrel for Mess, and $13 50 for Prime.

BEEF.—We quote Prime Mess at $18 00 per tierce, and $13 to $14 00 per bbl. for Prime to extra Prime Mess.

BACON.—Shoulders 7½ to 8; Ribbed Sides 9½ to 10; Clear Sides 11½; Sugar-cured Hams 11½ to 12½ cents per pound.

LARD.—In barrels and tierces 11½ to 12; kegs 12½ to 13 cents per pound.

BUTTER.—Western has been selling at 9½ to 15 cents per pound.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at 12 to 14½ cents per yard; India Bagging at 13½ to 13¾c. Hale Rope, machine made, at 8 to 8½ cents per pound.

GUNNY BAGS.—Have sold during the week at a range of it cents for light nnd medium, and 10½ to 10½ for heavy and extra heavy bags.

COFFEE.—We quote ordinary to low fair at 10½ to 10¾, fair at 11, and good fair to prime at 11¼ to 11¾ cents per pound.

LIVE-STOCK.—Beef Cattle—Western, we quote at 11c. per pound, net, and good Texas at 10c, ordinary at 9c. Hogs, 8c. per lb. net. Sheep $2 75 to $4.00 per head. Milch Cows, $40 to 85 per head. Veal Cattle, $7.00 to $13 00 per head.

Liverpool, Feb. 19.—The sales of Cotton during the week amount to 88,490 bales. All qualities of Cotton have advanced during the week fully ¼d. The market, closed with an active demand, at the following quotations:—Fair, Orleans 7¾, Uplands 7 1-16d.; Middling, Orleans 7 1-16, Mobile 6 15-16, Uplands 6¾d. The stock of Cotton in Liverpool is 362,000 of which 304,000 are American.

Manchester, Feb. 19.—Advices from Manchester continue favorable. The market for goods and yarns closed with an active demand and prices were firm.

Havre, Feb. 18.—Cotton has advanced 1 to 2f. during the week. The sales of the week amount to 9000 bales. Orleans tres Ordinaire closed at 91f.

San Francisco, Feb. 11.—Business is brisk; and an active demand prevailed for provisions, coffee, candles, etc.

New York, March 1.—The Cotton market closed firm; Middling Uplands 12¼. The dura's news had little influence, and that by the Europa arrived too late to effect the market. Flour closed buoyant—sales to-day 16,500 bbls. Wheat closed with an advancing tendency—Western white, $1 55 to 1 65. Sales of 30,000 bushels of Corn to-day at $1 00 for yellow, an advance of 1c. Lard, dull at 11¾ to 12c. Sugar quiet, at 7 to 7¾. Molasses closed at 38 to 40c.

MARRIAGES.

"It is not good for man to be alone."

Married on 27th Jan. 1859, in Franklin, La., at the bride's father's, by Rev. Stephen D. Davies, Capt. JESSE P. FORDAY of the steamer Gossamer to Miss M. A. Jones of the parish of St. Mary.

On the 24th ult. at the house of Hon. P. C. Bethell, by Rev. Stephen D. Davis, Mr. DAVID POINTER of Memphis, Tenn. to Miss LEONORA SMITH of the parish of St. Mary.

On the 22d ult. at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. F. Ellis, Mr. H. Blocker of Texas to Miss F. Foivie of Mareugo county, Alabama.

On the 13th ult. by Rev. David Ford, at the residence of the bride's father Mr. JOHN J. ESELL, to Miss M. E. MATHOUX, both of Newton county, Texas.

On the 24th ult. by J. H. McClendon, at the residence of the bride's father, in Franklin parish, Mr. A. D. COOPER of Noxubee county, Miss. to Miss M. A. PREWIT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Taylor Gathering

As the TAYLOR will pass another Sabbath with us, before going to Mobile, it is proposed to welcome him with a full gathering of all our Sabbath-school children.

The various Schools of the Methodist Sabbath-school Union will meet on SUNDAY, 20th March, at half-past three, at Carondelet-street Church, when they will be addressed by Dr Taylor.

March 9, 1859. W. H. FOSTER, President.

OUR OWN BOOKS.

Whenever we see a good thing we like to circulate it, to wit:—

"Mind your Own Business, is an old injuction which cannot be too scrupulously observed. Especially would we urge it upon our Church in regard to our publishing interests. The time was when we had to depend upon others for our religious literature, not having a book or paper in the land that we could call our own. But our circumstances have changed: we now have an ample supply of weeklies, monthlies, and quarterlies, the largest list of general religious reading books and Sunday school books printed in this (Southern) country, many of which have reached to an almost unparalleled circulation. Besides we have multiplied greatly in our numbers and wealth. Only let us purchase, read and circulate the issues of our own press first, and as largely as they deserve, and we shall extend our achievements beyond the highest expectations of the most believing ones among us. Scarcely a day passes which does not reveal some new success of our press. Let us be of good cheer then, and push on in our "great work;" rejoicing always and heartily in the great good being done by others, but standing faithfully to the peculiar work which God in his wise providance has assigned to us."

NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY.

All the Books Published by the Church, South—that is, the Books in the First Part of the Catalogue issued at Nashville—we have, and sell at NASHVILLE PRICES. Of the SECOND PART, we have only the following Books, which we sell at the prices annexed, less 20 per cent. ob time, and 25 per cent. for cash.

Of these Books we have not time now to speak particularly. Suffice it at present to mention "Bledsoe's Theodicy" at $1 50, and in Turkey at $2—the greatest thunderbolt forged against Calvinism in three centuries. It has proved itself exceedingly troublesome to all of that faith; in fact, as "horrible" to them as the Decree was to Calvin.

Baker on Discipline	$0 60	Clark's Commentary, 6 v.	$16 00
Butler's Analogy	0 75	Benson's do 6 v.	13 50
Anecdotes of the Ministry	0 60	Armageddon	2 00
Do for Fireside	0 50	Chain of Sacred Wonders	2 00
Do for the Young	0 50	Class Meeting, *Miley*	0 50
Do for Ladies	0 50	Dick's Works, 2 v.	4 50
Dow's Works	1 50	Divine Union, *Upham*	1 00
Great Iron Wheel Examined	1 00	Josephus	2 00
Pioneers of the West	1 00	Plutarch's Lives	2 00
Rifle, Axe and Saddle-Bags	1 00	Sketches and Incidents	0 50
Death-bed Scenes, *Clark*	1 00	Life of Bishop Hedding, *Clark*,	1 50
Heroes of Methodism, *Wakely*,	1 00	Horse's Introduction	0 80
Natural Goodness, *Mercein*	0 65	Journal of John Nelson	0 30
Mason on Self-Knowledge	0 35	Bledsoe's Theodicy	1 50
Steven's Hist'y of Methodism,	1 00	Sketches of Eng'lh Preachers,	0 35
Life of Chas Wesley, *Jackson*,	1 75	Wesley Family, *Clark*	0 85
Wesley's Journal, 2 v.	2 25	Wesley's Notes on N. Testa'nt,	1 80
Do Misdoctrines to Amer.	0 65	Advice to Class-Leaders	0 20
Life of Bishop Asbury *Strickland*			$1 00
Watson's Exposition of the Gospels			1 75
Rollin's Ancient History, 2 vols			4 00
Young Man's and Young Lady's Counsellor (each)			0 60
Greece, and the Golden Horn, *Olin*			1 00
History of the Reformation, *D'Aubigné*			2 50
Notes on the Twenty-five Articles, *Jamison*			1 00
Minutes of the Annual Conferences of M. E. Church, 4 v.			8 00
History of Gentile Nations—including recent discoveries in Egyptian, Persian and Assyrian Inscriptions. By Rev. G. Smith, F.A.S.			2 00
Lost Chapters of Early Methodism, *Wakely*			1 50
Light in Dark Places—a Memorial of Christian Life in the Middle Ages—*Augustus Neander*			0 40
Moore, Life of; Biography of Wesley			0 70
Life of Richard Watson, *Thomas Jackson*			1 50
Sermons, by *Richard Watson*, 2 vols			2 50
Universalism Pioneer		(15 per cent. off)	0 60
Bishop Morris's Sermons		(do)	0 85
Archbishop Wheteley's Evidences of Christianity		(do)	0 25
Durbin's Europe		(5 per cent. off)	2 00
Perley's Cabinet Library, 20 vols		(do)	5 00
Kitto's Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature			0 75
Monhelin's Church History		(20 per cent off)	3 00

Sunday School Celebration.

THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE JEFFERSON CITY M. E. Church Sabbath school, will be Celebrated in the Church, on Sunday next (13th inst.) at half past three o'clock, P. M.

☞ If the day should be rainy, it will be put off as it was last Sabbath.

Mobile Depository.

MR. EDITOR: We wish to say to our friends and patrons, through the medium of your paper, that we are now receiving a large amount of Books at our Depository, and are ready to fill their orders for any Work issued by the Southern Methodist Publishing house; and other Standard Religious Works which are in demand among us. We have on hand a good supply of Sunday school Books, and shall be able to furnish Libraries for all who may need them.

We have several Libraries on hand which we will sell at the following heavy discounts, as the books are somewhat shop-worn, though not seriously injured.

Four Libraries, 50 vols. (each)	$3 00
One Library, 50 vols	2 00
One do do	2 50
One do 100 vols	5 00

We hope to hear from the members of the Conference, especially.

Mobile, March 7. R. A. BAKER, Pres. B'd Managers.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE—Yazoo District—Second Round of Quarterly Meetings.

April—2d and 3d, Yazoo city; 9th and 10th, Mount Olivet; 16th and 17th, Yazoo Circuit; 22d, 23d and 24th, Ebenezer; 30th, Lexington and Richland.

May—1st, at last named places; 7th and 8th, Holmes; 21st and 22d, Blackhawk; 28th and 29th, Greenwood and Sidon.

June—3d and 4th, Carrollton.

☞ District Stewards will please attend, April 30th, at Richland, Holmes co. The brethren elect will please take due notice and come without fail, as there will be important matters for them to attend to.

D. M. WIGGINS, P. E.

New Orleans Depository—Smithson's Southern Pulpit.

This is the Book which has been published to aid Southern Methodism in the City of Washington, D. C. It contains steel engraved likenesses of seventeen of the most distinguished living Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The likenesses are finely executed and perfect.

Price—Muslin, extra gilt	$2 25
Morocco, gilt	2 50
Muslin, gilt edged	2 00
Muslin, gilt	1 75

There is no discount allowed, either to us or by us. The whole matter *pro bono &c.*

Worthy of Imitation.

When at Jackson, Mississippi, second Sabbath in January, a proposition was made to raise *one hundred dollars*, to make the Methodist Church of that place a Shareholder in the Book and Tract Society. The Bible to be for the pulpit, and the Annuities to go to the Sunday-school. It was responded to fully.

Since then, a response from three other Churches has been made. Are there not several other Churches in the Mississippi Conference that will contribute *one hundred dollars* for the same purpose?

I think at least one hundred congregations can be found to respond to this proposition, if the *Preachers* will bring it before them. Will they? I wait th hear.

H. H. MONTGOMERY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. ELAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BATON Rouge.

REFERENCES—Henderson & Gaines and Chinn & Bolton, *New Orleans*; W. S. Pike and A. Matte, *Baton Rouge*.

COLEMAN'S METALLIC FARM MILL IS PERfectly simple in construction; its durability has been thoroughly tested, by between two and three years constant use; its great capacity is the wonder of all who see it, (grinds from 5 to 15 bushels of corn per hour, according to speed); it grinds corn and cob, or any kind of grain for food—boulay of any grade, or the finest family meal, and superfine flour into equal facility, bolting or sifting while grinding; it can be used by one, two, three or four horse, or by steam or water power, or, if necessary, by hand.

The Mill can be seen in active operation every day, Sundays excepted, from 8½ o'clock, A. M. to 6 o'clock, P. M., at the SOUTHERN MACHINERY DEPOT, No. 73 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

Persons at a distance will be furnished with

Children's Column.

"Suffer the *Little* Children to come unto Me."

Blowing up of the Princess.

Dear children, you have heard, no doubt, of the blowing up of the Princess, a large and beautiful steamer, on the Mississippi river, about ten days ago. O what a horrible affair! So many people hurried into the eternal world without a moment's warning. We should all be ready to die at any moment.

The Gazette and Comet says: The Princess was unusually crowded. The remark was made by the clerk, to several persons at the landing, that "never before did the boat have such a crowd of passengers—there must be," said he, "at least 150 women and children on board."

When the fire was discovered by persons on the landing to be on the Princess, the wildest consternation seized our people; they ran to and fro, hastily counselling what to do. All had friends aboard, and many relatives. Every carriage, horse, buggy and vehicle to be had was brought into requisition, and many on foot walked the entire distance, through mud and water. The hour for the steamer Natchez to come up had already passed, and the hope was indulged that she might have been near by to rescue the passengers from the burning wreck.

The only boat at our landing that could afford assistance was the steam ferry. The crowd rushed to her, but as she had not commenced the morning crossing, she did not have up steam. After necessary delay, she left the landing. Arrived at the scene of disaster, she crossed over to West Baton Rouge, where it was supposed some of the passengers and crew had been picked up. She landed at several places, but found none of the sufferers except at Mr. Levesque's, where there were five deck hands of the boat, two white men and three colored men, four of them very badly scalded. The ferry brought up the Hon. F. C. Laville, member of the Legislature from New Orleans, both legs broken and otherwise dangerously injured. He was taken to the house of H. V. Bakin, where every attention is being bestowed. The ferry brought up Mrs. Wm. Stephens and her son, of this parish, the latter severely scalded; also a white man, slightly scalded, but so severely cut about the head as to be unable to give any account of the affair or to tell how he escaped; two negroes came up on the ferry, one who says he belongs to Mr. Robertson, of this place—neither injured.

As soon as apprised of the fact, we repaired to the scene of disaster as fast as horses could take us. On the way we met the wounded, in charge of their friends, too much appalled to speak, and tell us of the terrible calamity. The wreck had floated off about a mile from the place of accident, and was throwing up its lurid flames and black smoke of death! The noble hearted citizens by the way side had thrown open the gates leading to their homes, and the doors—had not only sent out their servants with horses and hacks for the wounded, but themselves were on the spot—men and women. Such a scene! There is no language to portray it.

The steamer McRae had left the scene when we arrived. Capt. Tobin, of that boat, deserves the grateful remembrance of this community, for his noble efforts, to take care of the dead, administer to the dying, and provide for the rescue from the wreck. The Pearless, bound up for Red river, rendered valuable assistance, and the steamer Natchez, from social hall to ladies' cabin, was strewn over with mutilated bodies—all blackened, lacerated and deformed, as not to be recognized. Mr. Gilbert L. Sess, whose home was nearest the point where the Princess touched shore, gave up his entire premises to the suffering, who were taken there, before the boats coming up had arrived.

When the Natchez came along—to rescue the wounded the doors and window shutters, were taken off Mr. Sess's house, and they were borne to the boat on them. In the cabin of that boat such a scene of intense agony and suffering never was encompassed in the same space before. Here were wives bending over husbands and fathers, wild with the agony of intense excitement—brothers, mutilated and dying friends and relatives were here, only known when they could tell their names. "Is there a lady who will give her state room to *this* poor creature?" said a stalwart man, as he cleared the way for a young woman buried in blankets on a door borne by others—"I will," said several voices, and down few upon with the words. Did not the strong arm tremble and eyes fill with emotion? Ay, there was no one there unmoved—it was a scene to melt all into one bond of love and tender emotion.

It were impossible to hint at the many acts of Christian charity and philanthropy called forth on that occasion. How like to ministering angels did our daughters appear! How noble and exalted would all appear who stood upon that bank! Mr. W. M. Boswell, at Conrad's plantation, deserves a special notice. The force under his command, some fifty hands, were taken immediately to the river bank after the explosion. One of the hands, a negro man, swam some fifty yards into the stream, caught the line, brought it to the shore and made the boat fast, but it burnt off, without allowing time for many to escape. Several ladies and children were saved and brought ashore safe by servants on board and the hands of Mr. Conrad on shore. Mr. Boswell threw open all the houses on the plantation, and the hands of the place cheerfully furnished their articles of wearing apparel to clothe those who had their clothes torn from them.

Letter from a Little Mississippi Boy.

Dear Mr. Editor: I have been thinking for some time of sending you a little letter, for I am so much pleased with the "Children's Column." But, sometimes, I think somebody has told you all about me; for sometimes I forget, and shut the door too hard or walk a little too heavy across the room. I think it wrong, and I will try to do better; I thank you for your kind reproof; and hope it will do all the little boys good that read it. I have no brother, but I have two sweet little sisters; their names are Mary and Martha; those were the names of Lazarus' sisters. I go to Sabbath-school. Our teacher is so kind, and tells us about the door-keeper. That he loved little children, and took them in his arms and blessed them. She tells us a great many pretty Bible stories; my lesson this week is about the Savior's Sermon on the Mount: when he said, "Blessed are the poor in spirit for theirs is the kingdom of heaven." My Mamma helps me to get my lessons, and tells me a great many things about the Heathens, and how they worship Gods that are made by hands. I feel sorry for them. I think if I were a man, I would like to go to the heathen country and tell them it is wrong: and they must worship the true and living God, or they can never go to heaven and live with God and the angels. I think sometimes I will be a preacher when I get to be a man and tell sinners to go to Christ and be saved from their sins. I am a member of the Church and want to be an humble useful Christian. I was baptized by Father Lane, that good man that is in bright glory now. I often hear my papa talk about him and that he preached to sinners, and told little children that they must love God. O, I want to be good like he was. My pa is a preacher. I like to go with him to the protracted meetings in the warm weather. I now close my little letter, thinking you like a short one best. Pray for my little sisters and me, that we may be good children. Good night. Your little friend,

WORTHA.

Pretty Hill, Mississippi February 10th, 1859.

The Singing Student Boy.

Many years ago a student boy was seen and heard in the streets of an ancient town, singing. He was a stout plainly-dressed boy, but his face was pale and his eyes were sad and tearful. His notes were most musical, and the songs he sang were in beautiful words, and about sacred things. Every time he finished a song, he stopped to the door of a house, and gave a gentle tap. When it was opened, he said in gentle tones:

"Please give a poor student boy a morsel of bread."

"Begone with thee! thou beggar child," was the rough reply that met his ear as the poor child shrank from the door step.

Thus driven from door to door, he sang his sweet songs until his body was weary and his heart sad. Scarcely able to stand, he at last turned his steps homeward. Striking his noble forehead with his hand, he said:

"I must go home to my father's house, and be content to live by the sweat of my brow. Providence has no loftier destiny for me. I have broken out its paths by aiming higher."

Just at that moment, Ursula Cotta, a burgher's wife, who had heard his songs, and seen him driven from a neighbor's door, felt her heart yearn with pity towards the helpless boy. She opened her door, hastened to the young singer, spoke sweetly upon him, with tones that sounded like heavenly melodies in his ears, and said:

"Come in, poor boy, and refresh thyself at my table."

Happy little singer! How he enjoyed the delicious meal. And when the good dame and her husband told him to make their house his future home, his heart melted. With eyes half blinded with tears he looked in the face of his friends and said:

"I shall now pursue my studies without being obliged to beg my bread from grudging hands. I shall have you, sir, for a father, and you, sweet Ursula, for a mother. My heart will once more learn to love. I shall be happier than I can express."

After that day the singing boy studied hard and well. Years afterwards the world heard of him, for it was he who uttered his voice against Popery, and became the chief of that Reformation which gave an open Bible to the world. His name was Martin Luther.

Courage, then, poor boy! You may be friendless and unknown to-day—you may have to plod through trials and toils, unobserved by the smiles of even a sweet Ursula. But never mind. Plod away. Stick to study and duty. God cares for you. He has a work for you to do, and if you are faithful and true, he will, in due season, put you in your proper place. Toil on.

[Sunday-school Advocate.

An Ossified Man.

The Marietta (Ohio) *Journal* mentions the case of a man, Jonathan Perkins, whose body is gradually changing into stone. It began at the age of eleven. His jaws have been set and motionless for thirty years, and his front teeth have loosened and come out, forming an aperture through which he talks and receives his food. His food is all prepared for him in a suitable manner, and he always have retained a good appetite, though he is not gluttonous. Twenty-four years since he became blind in one eye, and for twenty-three years he has been totally blind. All his other senses remain as perfect and acute as those of any person. His limbs remain near the size they were when he was hurt. His head, neck and body have attained full size. His neck is nearly as large as his head, and measures nineteen inches in circumference, while his wrist measures only four and a-half inches. His weight is about one hundred pounds.

Humorous.

The Family opposed to Newspapers.

The man that didn't take the papers, was in town yesterday. He brought his whole family in a two-horse wagon. He still believed that General Taylor was President, and wanted to know if the "Kamkatkians" had taken Cuba, and if so, where they had taken it. He had sold his corn for thirty cents—the price being fifty-five—but on going to deposit the money, they told him that it was mostly counterfeit. The only hard money he had was some three cent pieces, and these some sharper had "run on him" for half dimes. One of the boys went to a blacksmith's shop to be measured for a pair of shoes, and another mistook the market-house for a church. After hanging his hat on a meat-hook, he pleasly took a seat on the butcher's stall, and listened to an auctioneer whom he took to be the preacher. He left before "meetin' was out," and had no great opinion of the "sarmint."

One of the girls took a lot of "seed onions" to the postoffice to trade them for a letter. She had a baby, which she carried in a "sugar trough," stopping at times to rock it on the sidewalk. When it cried, she stuffed its mouth with an old stocking, and sung "Barbara Allen." The oldest boy had sold two "coon skins," and was on a "bust." When last seen, he had called for a glass of "sody and water," and stood soaking gingerbread and making wry faces. The shop-keeper mistaking his meaning, had given him a mixture of sal-soda and water, and it tasted stoongly of soap. But "he'd beam tell of sody and water, an' he was bound to giv it a fair trial." Some "town feller" came in and called for a lemonade with a "fly in it," whereupon our soaped friend turned his back and quietly wiped several flies into his drink.

We approached the old gentleman and tried to get him to "subscribe," but he would eet listen to it. He was opposed to "eternal improvements," and he thought "larnin' was a wicked invention and a vexation." None of his family ever learned to read, but one boy, and he "teached school awhile, and then went to studying divinity!" [*Exchange.*

The Family Circle.

"Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee."

GRANDMOTHER LOIS.

How little is revealed in the Scriptures coecerning grandmothers! Much is related of mothers, whose names are familiar to every reader of the Bible. There was Eve, Sarah, Rebeckah, Leah, Rachel, Naomi, Hannah, Ahigail, Elizabeth, Mary, and many others, whose maternal influence we can trace through the faithful record that is given of their lives. But little is said of grandmothers as such. Only one, besides Lois, is spoken of definitely as sustaining this important relation. Probably it is not because this class have oo mission to perform; nor because no eodearing tie unites them to the family; for what more charming portrait than that of a wrinkled, bowed, cap-crowned old lady, whom the little folks delight to call "grandma," especially if she be one of the pious women of Israel? There is interest in all her movements; even her infirm, totteriog step, so like that of a little child beginning to walk, makes an appeal to the heart. Her smile is a ray of the old familiar sun—her voice the music of an old, but pleasant instrument. When she speaks of her blessed Lord and her hope of heaven, it is in no modern way; and it reminds us of the patriarchs, and "times of old." She is waiting for the Master's summons; but she does not wait like the pious oees of later generations. If it were announced to her some bright morning, that the angels and Christ were at the door waiting, she would smile a beautiful farewell as she rode away to glory.

But we lotended to say, a graedmother is an indispensable part of the household. The discipline of childree is aided by her genial presence; for it is a happy culture for them to wait upon her feeble steps, to run to her aid when necessity demands, to bring her the needed chair, to pick up her cane or crutch, and to perform those other little acts leeidental to her happiness. Then, too, how felicitously her occasional moral counsels fall epon yoethful ears! So unstudied and simple, it really seems as if God spared her on purpose to talk to the grandchildren! Her example, also, falls as light upon their young hearts. They do not perceive that it is moulding their lives, and bringing forth rich froit in noble, geeerous acts, that otherwise might not appear. But it is so. Many a saieted grandmother has perpetuated her influence to children's childree, so that she will be called and blessed at the judgment. Paul reminded Timothy of his indebtedness to his grandmother Lois, and affirmed that the "unfeigned faith" that was in him dwelt long before in her. He, indeed, ascribes much to his excellent mother, Eunice, but implies that she received the pith of her pious life, through grace, from her mother Lois. It would not be strange, if the latter mainly saved young Timothy from the corruptions of the heathen city in which they lived. It is certain, that all the good lessons which he received in youth were imparted by her and his devoted mother. We would add another to the beatitudes in the fifth chapter of Matthew; namely, Blessed be good grandmothers.—*Congregationalist.*

READ THE BIBLE THROUGH.

Will you begin to-morrow, and go on—if God spares your life and your reason, and your eyesight—with the purpose of reading the blessed volume through during 1859? It is very easily done.

But don't begin merely for the sake of reading it through, as a mechanical labor, and that you may be able to say that you have read it through in one year. And don't read it mechanically but read it determined, so far as you can, to get a good common sense meaning attached to your mind to every verse, and every word. Read it, therefore, in connection with some brief, yet good commentary; but above all, read it with much prayer to the Holy Spirit to enlighten you in all its affluent significance.

We have a proposition to make to all our readers. We invite them to begin on New Year's with us, and read the Bible through together according to the table appended. And we will go along with them, and engage, God permitting, to write a brief editorial each week upon some passage of the weekly portion, or some thought suggested by it.

How many of our forty or fifty thousand readers will thus accompany us through the good Book?

Here is the programme:

Read 3 chapters daily, and 5 oe the Sabbath;—that is 2 chapters every day in the Old Testament, and 1 every day, and 3 on the Sabbath, in Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Solomon's Songs, and the New Testament.

The Old Testament, without these four books, contains 2 chapters a day for the year; and the New Testament, with the four books, has 1 chapter a day, and 3 for Sabbath days, minus 8 chapters.

Read Psalm 119, as 11 chapters of 3 divisions each, and connect the short Psalms 117 and 131 with the next, and 133 and 134 together, thus adding 8 chapters to complete the year.

MARRIAGE OF PRINCE NAPOLEON AND PRINCESS CLOTILDA.

A letter of the 30th January, from Turin, published in the New York Times, gives the following description of the marriage of Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilda, of the House of Savoy:

"The marriage was celebrated this morning at a quarter past ten o'clock. The chaplain of the chapel royal celebrated mass, at which the Archbishop of Vercelli and other high prelates were present. The august couple stood before the altar in the centre, the King being on the right and the Prince de Carignan on the left; next were the Count de Cavour, the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, the Knights of the Order of Annunciada, and the persons attached to the suites of the King and the Imperial Highnesses. The Princess Clotilda had near her the Countess de Villamarina, her *gouvernante*, and M'lle Salasco, her *sub-gouvernante*. At the conclusion of the mass, the Archbishop of Vercelli put the usual questions, as to the consent of the parties, and afterwards gave his benediction. In a pew on the right, were Prince Humbert, Prince Amadeus and the Princess Maria Pia, who appeared to be much affected at her approaching separation from her sister. The whole party afterwards breakfasted at the palace, and at half past one o'clock the Royal and Imperial party proceeded to the railway station, the National Guard and the troops of the garrison being drawn up on either side of the streets. An immense crowd greeted the illustrious party with the loudest acclamations. The railway station was filled with elegantly dressed ladies, who had been admitted by tickets. The King accompanied by the Minister of Public Works, took his seat in the first carriage, followed in others by the Prince and Princess Napoleon, the Prince de Carignan, and the other illustrious personages who had been present at the marriage.

The train was composed of six Court carriages and two others. The first carriage was ornamented with the flags of France and Piedmont, and with a quantity of flowers. Gen. Niel wore the military medal of Savoy, and the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne wore the grand cordon of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus. Prince Napoleon had distributed a certain number of decorations of the Legion of Honor. Among the recipients were Count Nigra; M. Lanzi, one of the Ministers; Gen. Chaldini; the Chevalier Nigra, *chef de cabinet* of Count Cavour; M. Massari, director of the official journal, etc. The signal having been given, the train took its departure amidst the shouting of the multitude.

"The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News writes, on the evening of 3d inst.: "The entry of Prince Napoleon and his bride took place to-day. Instead of taking the expected line of march by the Boulevards, they went to the Tuileries by the shortest route—the Rue de Lyon and the Rue de Rivoli. I had an opportunity of seeing the young Princess very well. She is a pretty girl, fair, with light hair, a *nez rétrousse*, and a striking family likeness to her father. She looks what she is, a tenderly nurtured child, fresh from the nursery. Her appearance is even more juvenile than the register of her birth would indicate. She looked pale and embarrassed. Her eyes wandered out of the close carriage windows, seeking opportunities to bow to the populace, but she found few. By her side was the Marchioness de Villamarina del Campo, who will pass a month with her in Paris. Prince Napoleon, in the uniform of a General of Division, sat opposite to her."

REPEATING HEARSAY SLANDERS.

In the last volume of Gray's Massachusetts Supreeio Conrt Reports there is a noticeable decisioa.—It seems that a woman uttered a slander of another, and when sued for it, her defeese was that she only reported what was currently reported; that she had eo malice, and therefore was not liable to an action. Judge Thomas gave the decision. The story, he says, uttered or repeated by defendant, contains a charge against the plaintiff of a nature to destroy her reputation. It was e false charge. It is no answer to any forum to say that she only repeated the story as she heard it. If the story was false and slaaderous she must repeat it at her peril. There is safety in no other rule. Often the origin of slander cannot be traced. He who gives it circulation gives it its power of mischief. It is the accessive repetitions that do the work. A falsehood often repeated gets to be believed. A mae cannot say there is a story in circnlation that A poisoned his wife, or B picked C's pocket, and relate the story, and, when called upon to answer, say, "There was such a report in circulation; I but repeated what I heard, and had no design to circulate or confirm it;" for two very plain reasons—that the repetition of the story must, in the eatere of things, give it currency; and the repetition, without the expression of disbelief, will confirm it. The danger is an obvious one, aed long since pointed out; aed it is, that bed men may give currency to slanderous reports, and then fled in that currecey their own pretection from the just consequences of a repetition. Let scandal-mongers look out.

THE CLERGYMAN'S WIFE.

It is often said that a minister's wife "should be a help-meet for him, and therefore should assist him in his pastoral duties." The premise is true, but the conclusion iecorrect. Upon a parity of reasoning, the lawyer's wife should be his clerk, the physician's wife should aid in attending to his patients, and the wife of the merchant is under solemn obligations to do duty behind the counter. We have no objections to a minister's wife being a general visiting committee, and presiding over all the societies and meetiegs of her sex in the congregation, if it properly belougs to her to be in this position, and if it can be done without the sacrifice of those duties which she owes to her family; but we protest against these thiegs being required of her upon Scriptural authority, as none can be given.

With the small salaries of most of our ministers, their wives are bound dowe to a system of the closest economy. The whole burden of domestic cires rests upon them. Their hearts are not gladdeeed, eor their hands strengthened, by the prospect of better days.

Frequently, rigid economy and the want of meny of those comforts almost essential to a wife aed mother undermine their health and leave them to drag out a sickly and dyleg existence. To require of them, under such circemstances, the lebors often demanded of pastors' wives, and to harrass their minds with continual complaints for the neglect of them, is eot only unscriptural but hihumae. From our investigations into the teachings of Scripture, we learn these three things:

First—The relation of a pastor's wife to a congregatiye is the same as that of every other woman; her marriage with a minister invests her with no office, and gives her eo pre-eminence.

Secondly—Her duties are the same as those commanded by the Apostle Paul to be performed by every other Christian woman in the married state—no more and no less.

Thirdly—When she performs these to the best of her ability, nobody ought to complain.

A PERPETUAL CHARITY.—The Hon. Theodore Atkenson, formerly ono of the most wealthy men of New Hampshire, und who died in Portsmouth in 1799, left a legacy of $1000 to the Episcopal church in Portsmouth, to be expended an bread to be distributed oe Sundays to the poor of the Parish. The distribution of more than a dollar's worth of bread each Sabbath has eow bepe regularly made for about 60 years. The memory of Mr. Atkenson is thus kept green in the parish where he lived.

Garden, Farm, and Plantation.

Grape Culture.

The Agricultural Report of the Patent Office contains much information valuable to all biterested in the products of the soil. In Missouri the grape culture appears to be exceedingly successful. In some parts of the State a clear profit of $400 per acre is realized. The average yield of the vineyards since 1849, has beeo about 250 gallons of wine per acre, which would give an income of $400, or $300 profit. There are in the highlands of this State 5,000,000 of acres which offer rare inducements to the vine-dresser. Were these covered with vineyards, employment would be given to 2,000,000 of people, and the yield of wine would be 1,000,000,000 gallons, worth el the lowest estimate $50,000,000.

Within the territory of the United States there are upwards of oee hundred varieties of native grapes. Although among these there are only ten or twelve adapted to table use, yet more than half of them can be converted into wholesome wine. Cuttings have already been selected from the native vines of Arkansas, Texas and the neighboring Territories, and placed in proper hands for direct experiment in various locations, in order that they may take root preparatory to future distribution.

Obituaries:

"Let me die the death of the Righteous."

MRS JULIET F., wife of Dr. L. L. Sturdivant, in the 27th year of her age, died at Summerfield, Alabama, at the residence of Bishop Aedrew, her stepfather, on the 2d ult. The subject of this notice was trained up from early childhood in the way she should go, by an intelligent, pious mether, whose unremitting toil and care was crewned with the coeversion of her child at the early age of ten years. She soon joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and continued a consistent member till death. Being naturally of a lively, cheerful disposition, few loved or enjoyed life more, or did so with greater artlessness and innocence, or a higher respect for her religious professioe. Her fondness for class-meeting, reading the Bible, aed private prayers was marked. For some years, while her health was feeble and declining, when alone, most of her time was spent in readieg the Bible and in prayer. The last time she attended class, oe being asked of her state, replied, "My heart is fixed! O God, my heart is fixed!" Her last visit was to the house of God, shortly before her death. Her great sufferings were borne with patience and submission. We are deeied those pleasant words that often fall from the lips of loved ones as they near the border of the glory-land. Her condition had but just excited serious alarm, when her brain was found to be deeply implicated, for hours she was in a state of *coma*, from which she did eot recover till death closed the scene. A lifetime of faithfulness to God, is more reliable than even dying declarations. A fond mother, a devoted husband, a dear little son and many others, relatives and friends, are sorely bereaved and afflicted; but they bow in humble submission to Him who is too wise to err. Farewell gentle one, we hope to meet thee where sorrew, pain, and death, can never come.

W. MCARAN.

Summerfield Ala., Feb., 22d 1859.

MRS. MARY HAMET, died near Raymond, Hinds county, Mississippi, on the 19th January 1859, in her 71st year. She had lived the life of the righteous; she died the death of the righteous. She died, writes her son-in-law, the Rev. L. Wiley, "in great peace, without a struggle or groan." Mother Hamet was born in Tennessee, and emigrated with her mother in early youth to Mississippi, and settled near Natchez. She has lived for many years in Wilkinson and Hinds counties. I became acquainted with this venerable lady in the earlier years of my ministry, and have known her as a true friend, a devoted Christian, a friend of the poor and distressed. She was a woman of strong understanding and indomitable energy of character, diligent in business, fervent in spirit.

F. G. BOOTH.

MARY C. DACUS, wife of John Dacus, and daughter of Rev. Lovick P. Ramsey, was born Feb. 27, 1834; and died December 2, 1858. Of the time of her conversion, the writer is not informed, but she had been for some years an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. About three days before her death, she exhorted her husband to meet her in heaven, and when near her end endeavored to sing praises to God.

J. C. HUCKABEE.

Dayton, Alabama Feb. 23, 1859.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. H. LANEY, SURGEON DENTIST—WILL VISIT Bahala, Hazlehurst, Crystal Springs and Georgetown, during the present year, and practice his profession in all its branches. He fully guarantees all his work to be neat and substantial. [fe23-6m] J. H. LANEY.

B. D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, ja19 Louisiana.

J. O. FUQUA. J. O. KILBOURNE.

FUQUA & KILBOURNE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, *CLINTON, LOUISIANA,*

PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans. *References*—Payne & Harrison, Byrne, Vance & Co., Broadwell & Payne, Pritchard & Flowar, Edw. Nalle & Co., Rev. H. N. McTeire, New Orleans. mar 20-1y

W. P. HILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, *No. 13 Camp st., New Orleans.*

HAS been a citizen of Texas—extensively and laboriously engaged in the practice of law more than twenty years—and confidently refers to the Bench and Bar of that State.

Information as to the Laws, Lands and Land Titles of Texas can be had at my office; and any business in that State will be transacted through reliable correspondents: dec12

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JOHN C. BULL, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 7 Ploo street, Saint Louis, Missouri.

☞Agent for the sale of BLAINE'S POWER LOOM BAGGING and BALE ROPE.☜ [ja10-3m

MR. HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PARTner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders, from our large and well-selected Stock of GROCERIES, PRODUCE, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants

COOPER & NEIBERT,
27 and 29 Common st.

New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858.

W. COOPER, J. G. NEIBERT, H. LITAS.

COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Nos. 27 and 29 Commoe street, New Orleans.

F. J. VAN HIBBER & CO., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, [d8-1y] 44 *Carondelet street, New Orleans.*

JAMES THARP. WM. V. M'CRAY.

THARP, McCRAY & CO., GROCERS AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS, No. 10 Tchonpitoulas and New Levee sts., sep22 NEW ORLEANS.

J. BOYD & Co., Cottan Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants, apr 17-1y No. 4 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

LEONARD FASH. F. S. LAURANS

LEONARD FASH & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 45 POYDRAS STREET, Oct 24. *NEW ORLEANS.*

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO., COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No. 47 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

JOHN F WYCHE & Co., COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 119 Common street, New Orleans. my2-1y

A. H. May & Co., COTTON FACTORS and GENERAL COMMISSON Merchants, No 94 Orarior street New Orleans. ap21y

J. U. PAYNE. J. F. HARRISON.
G. W. HUNTINGTON. WM S. DAMERON

Payne & Harrison. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 51 Union street, New Orleans. dec7-1y

S. L. WALKER. ROBT. C. HUTCHINSON
New Orleans. Cadde Parish, La.

Walker, Hutchinson, & Co., COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 37 Carondelet street, New Orleans. je28

Lane, Mayfield & Co., COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 70 St. Charles street, New Orleans. jy5-1y

T. T. TWITTY. COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Agent for the sale of Manufactured Tobacco, Cigars, and Herrings celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 52 Gravier street New Orleans. mh14m

WATKINS & HOMAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS In CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, and Curtain Materials, No. 80 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

F. W. OBER—DEALER IN NORTHERN AND WESTern Produce. ☞Fresh Goshen Butter, in small packages, suitable for families, constantly on hand. New Orleans, January 12, 1859. No. 91 POYDRAS STREET.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—A LADY ASSISTANT, qualified to Teach the Higher Branches of English Education, and especially the Ornamental, can, if properly vouched for, receive a position in the Female Department of Waverly Institute. None need apply unless satisfactory references can be given. The society is as polite and refined as can be found anywhere. Address COL. JOHN HILL, *President Board of Trustees*, Waverly, Walker county, Texas. *November 16th, 1858.* ja5-tf

BOOTH & CO., ARCADE HAT STORE, No. 45 Magazine Street, New Orleans. Established in 1848. Manufacturers and Jobbers at Wholesale in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.

For the accommodation of our friends and the public, we have opened a retail department on the same premises. aug30

Dameron & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtain Goods, Upholstery Goods, etc., No. 26 Chartres and 72 Customhouse streets, New Orleans. jan1

R. C. ARMISTEAD, (Successor to MALLARD & Co.) No. 63 Gravier st., cor. Bank Place, New Orleans.

CLOTHING, IN EVERY VARIETY—THE MOST MODERN, AT GREATly Reduced Prices. BLANKETS, KERSEYS, and SATINETT fe20 Suits for Negroes, at Auction Prices.

P. H. WILLARD, Coal Merchant, 18 EXCHANGE PLACE. (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

THOSE desirous of purchasing Coal or Wood, can be supplied at short notice at the—CITY COAL OFFICE, where is constantly kept on hand Pittsburgh, English, and Cannel, Anthracite and Lower Ohio Coal. Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses, Steamers, &c., &c., supplied at the lowest market prices. n22-1y

F. VAN BENTHUYSEN, C. S. LEWIS, of Rapides. } BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, 115 Canal st., New Orleans. { A. MOMMEN. JR. { GEO. C. KENDALL

a19-1y

D. J. WASSON, CARPENTER AND BUILDER. Also, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Cisterns, Lumber, &c., In lots to suit purchasers. Orders promptly attended to. Box 388 Mechanics' Exchange, 10 St. Charles st. Shop, 355 and 357 Rampart st., First District, New Orleans. mar20-1y

To Merchants and Planters. MANUFACTURERS' COMMISSION HOUSE. LARGE STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS. *CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK,* ....AT.... No. 41 Magazine st., opposite the Arcade, *NEW ORLEANS.* nov 14 R. W. RAYNE.

GEORGE H. VINTEN Printers' Warehouse, 105 Poydras street, New Orleans. Presses, Types, Inks, Paper, Cards, and Furnishing of every description. Agent for the sale of Robt Hoe & Co's Presses, and James Connor & Sons' Types. Old Type taken in exchange for new at 6 cents per pound.

PRINTING PAPER. Constantly on hand and for sale Printing Paper of the following sizes. 21 inches by 28 | 23½ inches by 31 | 24 inches by 38 | 28 inches by 40 22 inches by 32 | 24 inches by 36 | 26 inches by 37 | 28 inches by 42 22 inches by 44..... inches by 35 | inches by 48 AND OTHER SIZES TO ARRIVE.

Also, Double Mammoth Pink Paper, Manilla Wrappers, Note, Letter, and Cap Papers of every description; Cards, Card Bonrde, &c. mar20-1y GEORGE H. VINTEN.

THE GREAT COAL-OIL LAMP—FOR SAFETY, economy and convenience—Is superior to any Lamp in use for reading, writing or sewing, giving a SOFT, STEADY and CLEAR LIGHT.

The subscriber will keep on hand a large variety of these LAMPS, adapted from the parlor to the kitchen; also, the REFINED COAL-OIL, CANS, SHADES, WICKS and CHIMNEYS.

He has also the celebrated NON-EXPLOSIVE CAMPHENE and SPIRIT GAS LAMPS and LANTERNS, warranted perfectly safe from accident, when used with the safety can.

These Lamps are the best in use, for lighting churches, halls, saloons, etc.

Camphene and Spirit-gas by the barrel or gallon; Rosin-oil, for lubricating, by the barrel or gallon—manufactured by the Southern Oil Company at Bellla.

The Subscriber is authorized to sell the superior MACHINERY OIL, Manufactured by the Southern Oil Company, which as a lubricator, nacels any other oil in use—for sale by the gallon or barrel.

ja10 ARTEMON HILL, 28 Camp st., New Orleans.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST LIGHT YET—MADE from Kitchen-grease or common Lard.

The justly celebrated FRANKLIN SMOKE CONSUMING, PORTABLE LAMP, made to this city. This Lamp produces, from the poorest quality of Oil or Grease, as much light as a medium SPERM, as one-fourth more, being less than a half pint and burns ten hours or more, producing a beautiful light, pleasant even to weak eyes, requiring but little cleaning, and only coarse cotton flannel for wicks.

Price, $1 50 each. A liberal discount to those who buy by the dozen. ja19 ARTEMON HILL, SOLE AGENT, 28 Camp street, New Orleans.

BLOOMFIELD'S PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING Establishment, No. 46 CAMP STREET, corner Gravier: All kinds of BOOK AND MERCANTILE PRINTING AND BINDING executed neatly and correctly, at moderate prices. dec 25 1y WM. BLOOMFIELD, Jr.

New Orleans Branch OF THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. CASH CAPITAL $500,000.....SURPLUS OVER $250,000. CHAS. J. MARTIN, President. A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice President. J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

Policies issued by this Company against Loss and Damage by Fire, and the Risks of Inland Navigation, on application to R. W. & R. P. RAYNE, Agents, 46 Camp street, New Orleans.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company. (INCORPORATED IN 1810.) Capital, $300,000..... Charter Perpetual.

DIRECTORS: H. Huntington, Albert Day, James Goodwin, H. HUNTINGTON, President. C. B. BOWERS, Secretary. | Charles Boswell, Henry Kenny, Calvin Day, | Job Attya, John P. Brace Charles J. Russ.

R. W. RAYNE, Agent, 46 Camp street, New Orleans

The undersigned, Agent of the above responsible Companies, is duly authorized to issue Policies of Insurance on buildings, merchandise, ships in port and their cargoes. Also cotton in press, gin and sugar houses, household furniture and personal property generally, against loss or damage by fire in this city and in the country.

Ten per cent. cash returned on payment of premiums. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid. jan17-1y R. W. RAYNE, Agent

DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED REJUVENATING Elixir.—Prepared oe the strictest Pharmaceutical principles, by one of the ablest chemists of the age.

FOR THE CURE of General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysterics, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessaess at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the System, take

The Rejuvenating Elixir,

And you will soon find yourself a new man—a pride instead of the reverse to your friends, and a healthy, sound, and worthy member of the whole human family. For sale, by the Proprietors,

J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., New Orleans. And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Children.

TRUTH OMNIPOTENT.—We give to our readers and the public generally the following copy of a letter received by us from J. W. Vesey, Esq., of the *Aberdeen Conservative*, enclosing at the same time a communication to that paper from Colonel Vasser, of North Mississippi, and who was formerly associate editor of the Conservative. The subject of the letter and communication we do not feel it necessary to comment on—they tell the whole story, one that ought to go home to those in whose hands the rising generation of children are placed for nurture and for care. All we ask of our readers is a careful perusal of the documents.

CONSERVATIVE OFFICE, Aberdeen, Miss., August 23d, 1858.

Messrs. Wright & Co.—As any testimonial in reference to your preparations may prove beneficial to you, I enclose the following, published at my request, in the "Conservative" of the 21st inst.

Col. Vasser was formerly associate editor of the "Conservative," and is well known in North Mississippi, as a gentleman of intelligence and strict integrity.

Respectfully, J. W. VESEY.

[*For the Conservative.*]

Communicated. ABERDEEN, Aug. 19th, 1858.

DEAR VESEY: Upon the principles of justice and humanity, I am induced to ask your permission to insert this communication in your paper, believing, as I do, that it may be the means of preventing untimely sorrow in many a happy household.

On Friday last, having been for several days previous absent from my family, I found, on my return home, that my infant, aged about 16 months, was quite unwell, from some unknown cause—supposed to be teething. Upon an examination, however, I was of the opinion that her indisposition proceeded from worms; and having been told by a respectable physician that WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE was a sovereign remedy against this terrible enemy of children, I was induced to give it a trial, reluctantly, by the acquiescence of my family Physician.

On the following morning, (Saturday) I commenced administering it by directions, save in quantity, being afraid to give the amount of prescription. I was unable to detect any impression occasioned by it until late in the afternoon of that day; and should not then, but for the discharge of some thirteen worms, varying in length from two and

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 7.
WHOLE NUMBER 423.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1859.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE
OFFICE—112 CAMP ST.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

ARMINIANISM AND CALVINISM.

Armlelanism, in its proper sense, is to be considered as a separation from Calvinism with regnrd to the doctrines of unconditionnl election, particulnr redemption, and other points necessarily resulting from these. In our last week's article wo showed, by quotations from an acknowledged standard, that the Calvinist held that God had elected n certain portion of the human race to eternal life, passing by the rest, or rather dooming them to everlasting destruction; that God's election proceeds upon no prescience of the moral principles and character of those whom he has predestinnted, hut orlginates solely in the motions of his free nnd sovereign mercy; that Christ died for the elect only, and therefore, that the merits of his death can avail for the salvation of none hut them; nnd that they are constrained, by the irresistible power of divine grace, to nccept him as their Savlour. To this doctrine, that of Arminius and his legitimate followers, stands opposed.

They do not deny an election; hut they deny that it is absolute nnd unconditional. They argue that an absolute and unconditional election is inconsistent with the character of God, (as God has himself revealed it); that it destroys the liberty of the humnn will; that it contradicts the languege of Scripture, and that it tends to encourage a careless and licentious practice in those by whom it is believed.

They (the Armlnians) hold, that God has elected those only who according, not to his *decree*, hut to his foreknowledge, and in the exercise of their powers of self-determinntion, acting under the lnfinence of his grace, would possess that faith and holiness to which salvntion is nanexed in the gospel scheme. And those who are *not* elected are nllowed to perish, not because they were not elected, hut merely and solely in consequence of their infidelity and disobedience being foreseen hy God, their election did not take plnce.

They hold that Christ died for all men, in the literal and unrestricted sense of that phrase; that his atonement is ahle, both from its own merit and from the intention of him who appolnted it, to expiate the guilt of every individual; that Christ "made (hy this oblation of Himself once offered) n full, perfect, and sufficient sacrifice, oblation, and satisfaction for the sins of the whole world;" and that every individual is invited to partako of the benefits which it has procured; that the grace of God is offered to make the will comply with this invitatiou, but this grace may be resisted and rendered. ineffectual hy the sinner's perversity. Whether true believers are necessarily preserved, or whether they might fall from their faith and forfeit their state of grace, was a question which Arminius left in a great measure unsolved, but which was soon determined by his followers in this additional proposition: that Saints may fall from the state of grace in which they nre placed by the operation of the Holy Spirit. This, indeed, seems to follow as a corollnry from what Arminius maintained respecting the natural freedom nnd corruption of the will, and the resistibllity of divine grace.

It may be necessary nnd proper just here to mention some tenets, with regard to which Arminianism has been *much misrepresented*. For example: If a man hold that good works are necessary to justification; if he maintain that faith includes good works in its own nature; if he reject the doctrine of original sin; if he deny that divine grnce is requisite for the whole work of sanctification; if he speak of human virtue as meritorious in the sight of God; it is very generally concluded that he is an Arminian. But the truth is, that a mnn of such sentiments is properly a disciple of the Pelagian and Socinian schools. To such sentiments pure Arminianism is as diametrically opposite as Calvinism itself. The genuine Arminians admit the corruption of human nature in its full extent. They teach that we are justified by faith only; that our justification originates solely in the grace of God; and that the procuring and meritorious cause of our justification is the righteousness of Christ. They teach that justification implies not merely forgiveness of sin, hut acceptance to everlasting life. They teach, in fine, that the work of sanctification from its very commencement to its consummation in glory, is carried on by the operation of the Holy Spirit, which is the gift of God by Jesus Christ.

It will appear from the nbove views, that there is a marked and irreconcilable difference between Arminianism and Calvinism upon points of grave importance. The belief or denial of which must (in our apprehension) very seriously affect our views and estimates of the character and government of God, and our views of the liberty and consequent accountability of man.

But as I propose short articles, I will leave the discussion of this point for my next number. VERITAS.

CIVILIZATION IN JAPAN.

NINETEEN centuries ago the citizens of Rome were one morning astonished with the news that Cæsar had landed his legions in Britain. Separated from the whole world, the Ultima Thule of the human race, and known only by the report of Tyrian merchants and Gallic peddlers, it added a new world to the horizon of Rome. All eyes turned to the white cliffs that rose in those stormy and monster-haunted seas—now for pearls and pretty slaves, rings and bracelets of spun gold, curious baskets, tin and copper to cheapen bronze, magnificent Britons to figure in processions or at ball doors, and perhaps, in the lapse of ages—but it must be very distant—fresh readers for Virgil and Horace. They imagined all this with prophetic sagacity, hut little did they imagine that present England and Rome which need not be described, and which passes description. Yet Rome, on the whole, played a great, nnd by no means a brief part in this isle. She nobly met her mission. For nearly five centuries she was giving us her arms and her arts, her language, her laws, and finally her religion. It is our turn now to hear that remote empires and vast portions of the human race, hitherto as separate as if they belonged to another sphere, have suddenly been added to the community of nations. After China, with its three hundred millions, Japan, with n popnintion no larger than that of these isles, may seem no such hulky addition to the humnn brotherhood; but if China was separate and unknown, Japan was ten times more so. That, liko China, it was once nearly Christian, that the Portuguese spoilt that Promise, that the Japanese had a strong family resemblance to the Chinese and made the same sort of ware, that they had an ecclesiastical as well as a Civil King, and two capitals, one of which was as populous as our London, was nearly all we knew yesterday. A little more might have been known on inquiry, but we, most of us, preferred the Japan of the imagination to any particulars that might have transpired through Dutch merchants and American shippers. Neither of these were likely to solve the thick mystery that hung over those strange islands of Niphon and Yeso, and others with unpronounceable names. There was a sacred volcano, a sacred city, and n sacred King, a sort of Pope, dwelling in a Rome of his own, and getting on very amicably with a Cæsar in arms. How did Church and State hit it off so pleasantly? Even the British Constitution might get another "wrinkle" from such clever politicians. Then the Japanese were traders and men of peace; their islands and their climate were not so unlike our own; nor was their personal aspect quite so Tartaric as that of the Celestial neighbors. They were said to be prosperous and peaceful; to want nothing, and in general to be every thing that the rest of the world is not.

However, we don't stand exclusiveness. We hold that the world is made for us all; and so we have gradually edged, and finally pushed our way close up to the city of Jeddo, through rows of junks, abreast of green batteries, and dropped ashore where berbarian ship was never seen before. We took advantage of a panic, and did it with a rush. While we were concluding matters up the Peiho, the Russian and American Plenipotentiaries were off with breathless haste to Nagashi, to reap the first fruits of our harvest. They got start enough to get all they wanted, and give time for a reaction. However, Lord Elgin was not far behind; and when he came up, he capped the achievements of his brother plenipotentiaries, and got for them more than they had ventured to ask for themselves.

Had we thirty years to prepare for angelic visitors, we should never get London as ready as Jeddo appears to have been without any warning at all. Every street, every body clean, washing and bathing as regular institutions as meat and drink; no beggars, no cripples, no squalor, no poverty, no drunkenness, no fighting, no bad smells—in fact, nothing to remind the Englishmen of their own beloved city. Yet it would be difficult to find a closer parallel, in natural circumstances, than that between the Japanese and the British group of islands; the same area, same population, same climate, same insular position between a great continent and a maritime metropolis, with the same population. How is it these semi-barbarians manage these things better than we do? When we are taunted with the thrift and industry of the Chinese, it is a comfort to think that, after all, they are ugly, disgusting brutes, with but the dregs of a religion, and the bare threads of an old civilization. What can we throw into the scale against Japan? They shame us at every point. Not a word yet about opium. They were all seen drinking tea in pleasant tea-houses, to be found wherever a spot of natural beauty attracts the eye, and gives an opportunity of landscape gardening on a reasonable scale. Graceful and neat-handed lmaris wait on the tired traveler. But unless our informants are very blind or very sly, even here Japan shames us, in the utter absence of prudery is the best proof of their innocence. The most unadorned beauty disturbs not the well-regulated Japanese mind. Our poor countrymen were carried through scenes that an Italian poet might have delighted to imagine, but an Englishman hardly ventures to describe. In all these novelties this is the newest and the strangest. [*London Times.*

CHALMERS AS AN EXTEMPORANEOUS SPEAKER.

THE editor of the *British Standard* recently published a series of letters in favor of preaching extemporaneously, which be considered the only simple, natural, and truly effective style of pulpit oratory. Our readers will be curious to see how he disposes of the greatest apparent exception to his rule, in the Prince of Scottish preachers, the most remarkable exmnple in modern times, of effective *written* sermons.

I have heard all the greatest Pulpit Readers of my time, and not one of them has formed an exception to the rule. Even Chalmers, their chief and head, whose mighty ministrations I have very frequently attended, matchless reader though he was, came most fully within the rule. That distinguished man, indeed, made no attempt to look at his audience, such as is made by a multitude of readers; the fieger of either hand was never for a moment removed from the MS.; there was nothing beyond a passing flash of the eye as he occasionally darted his head upwards. Once fairly in motion, he rushed along like a locomotive of the highest power at full speed, heedless of every thing before, behind, or around him, with a sort of blind, though inspired, fury. He could, I verily believe, have performed the magnificent feat equally well in Westminister Abbey alone, and with the doors shut! The fires which, on these occasions, raged so strongly within him were wholly independent of external circumstances. As a consequence of this, power, all-subduing power, was the prime characteristic of the achievement. He was generally altogether wanting in pathos, that ethereal something which, proceeding from a melted heart, has the power of melting all around it. The effect of his sublime effusion was a feeling of intense excitement, oft times of overwhelming admiration, from which the auditor was often strongly tempted to clap his hands and shout applause; but he was rarely visited with compunction or moved to tears. Even in his death-scenes he awakened in the assembly scarcely any emotions other than those of awe or horror: the most sympathetic even of the gentler sex seldom wept. The most striking exception I ever remember was on the occasion of his fare well sermon on leaving Glasgow for St. Andrews. The discourse on that occasion was a sublime affair, not in its matter, for he was obviously by no means well prepared, but in its delivery; and the prayer was even more touching than the sermon. The discourse appears in his Collected Works, where it occupies but a very secondary place.

How great soever, in a certain way, Chalmers might be with his manuscript, he would have been incomparably greater with free speech; he was so in his partial attempts at extemporizing. Nothing I ever listened to might be likened to his off hand-flights, whether in the pulpit or the class-room, the social meeting, or the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. The style was then much more natural and idiomatic, much less figurative, and the matter much more simple, condensed, and business-like, and the intonation in keeping with it. It was nature perfected. On these occasions he was scarcely at all Ciceronian, oft times quite Demosthenic.

Again, in the case of Chalmers, there was a most material circumstance which greatly abated the offensiveness of the manuscript to the public, as well as lessened its inconvenience to himself. His discourses were written in short-hand, which he read with a faculty almost miraculous, on a sheet of foolscap, folded into eight pages, so that there were only four leaves to turn during the entire exercise—a progress barely perceptible. One of these short-hand manuscripts, a much-prized treasure, is now before me, consisting of only eight pages, although it occupied forty minutes in the delivery.

The power of Chalmers with the manuscript, however matchless in its own way, was, I repeat, impotence compared with the might of his extempore bursts. The difference was early perceived by discerning men. His memoirs contain a singularly interesting passage in relation to this subject. The celebrated Andrew Fuller, during one of his Scottish journeys on behalf of the Baptist Mission, before Chalmers had become famous, having spent some time with him at Kilmany, laboured hard to wean him from the habit of reading. Dr. Hanna, his son-in-law, says:

"Under the very strong conviction that his use of the manuscript in the pulpit impaired the power of his Sabbath addresses, Mr. Fuller strenuously urged upon his friend the practice of extemporo preaching, or preaching from notes. 'If that man,' said he to his companion, Mr. Anderson, after they had taken leave of Kilmany manse, 'if that man would but throw away his papers in the pulpit, he might be King of Scotland.'"

A SKELETON IN THE STUDY.

WHAT! In the pastor's study? What could the pastor have to do with such a repulsive and odious an object as that! Is he fond of Anatomy? Has he left spiritual things, and even fleshly things, and got down to bones, even dry bones? The pastor seems to be a kind, genial, cheerful sort of a man! But how could he be, if he had such a soul-freezing sort of a thing in the place where he spends so much time? It would seem such a spectacle would take the flesh off from his own bones, and make a skeleton of him; so that he would come among the people himself a frightful spectre of a man, instead of the quiet, comfortable looking being he appears to be. If there is any such thing in his study it must be in some old box locked up, and seldom seen by mortal eye.

No such thing. The moment the door is opened, there it stands, face to face with the observer. No mortal can pass the threshold without seeing it. The pastor, poor men, has to live with it, and feel the influence of it so long as he occupies the place, and no wonder he should be willing to flee the place, to get rid of the sad sight, and the chilling influence it has over him.

The news flew about the parish, that the pastor kept a dreadful looking skeleton in his study. The people had a good opinion of the man. They never conceived that so pleasant and amiable a man could have anything to do with such ghastly things as dead men's bones. Rumor, next to never, had had such a chance for raising the wind in the perish. Therefore on went his boots, and away went he in the hottest activity, and gave himself not a moment for napping, scarcely for breathing, till the whole parish knew, and were moved by the terrible truth that the pastor kept a grim skeleton in his study!

The grave men and women were made more grave, and the young people began to have associations of terror with the pastor's house. Every sort of thing, any sort of body, that at any time seen in and about the house, was mused upon and talked over. Still, however, no strange noises had been heard in the house by day, and no ghostly apparitions had been seen by night. The pastor's family seemed a quiet, peaceful and happy family, and gave no signs of disquietude and sadness, as though any terrible deed had been done under the roof, or they were conscious there was any such terrible object in the chamber as a skeleton! People looked at the dear little ones of the household expecting to see them little daguerreotypes of fleshless bones, or at least, wan and terror-stricken, as though they lived where there was something awful. But they frolicked like lambs. Not a merrier laugh than theirs rang through all the play-ground. Their happy faces indicated as happy a home as any other faces that were rudely smitten by the blasts of winter, or gently kissed by the breezes of summer. Keen and searching eyes too, were upon the pastor himself; for after Rumor's day's work was done, everybody wanted to see how the man looked who was not ashamed nor afraid to have so horrible a thing as a skeleton in his study! They thought he would have a sort of a sepulchral look, as a man ought to have who lived among dead men's bones, and perhaps one might be seen sticking out of his pocket! But bland and cheerful was his countenance as a cloudless June morning, and nothing in his deportment gave the sharpest discernment the idea that the pastor had any more to do with the appropriate contents of tombs than any other respectable man in the perish.

Things could not remain in this state long. That mysterious chamber! That skeleton! The whole parish was in the state of fermentation. The mystery must come out. And, by common consent, two venerable men waited on the pastor. They had never approached the parsonage in greater anxiety. What might not be disclosed! They knew that specious appearances had often covered, and had long and well concealed, frightful enormities. Judas had a fair name with the other disciples. All was seemingly fair with the pastor and his house. But then that skeleton! Its image haunted them. They seemed to see it when the gate closed behind them, when they approached the house, and when they pulled the door-bell. Terrific thought! Might it not meet them on the threshold and stretch out its fleshless fingers for salutation!

But the pastor himself opened the door, and a kinder welcome could not have pierced the gloomy December of their souls with a more cheerful voice. They had a delicate and difficult mission to execute, viz, to talk with such a man on such a subject. And all the more so for the genial, warm-hearted welcome they had received. But after long and difficult navigation, backing and filling, the bolder of the venerables gave utterance to the idea, "that the whole parish was in a ferment by the rumor that the pastor kept a hideous skeleton in his study! Could it be so?"

The pastor mused for a moment. A quiet smile on his lips was in danger of a more marked development, but was refused. "Brethren, do me the favor of a call with me at my study. There is indeed something there which I wish you to see." The door was soon reached, and they were all within the portals of this mysterious chamber! As nothing very ghastly or terrific at once met their vision, the visitors breathed more freely. "Now brethren," said the pastor, "inasmuch as the rumor of the skeleton in the study has actually resulted in your being here, I think something can be offered to your consideration which will justify a reasonable excitement in our parish. You see these shelves, brethren, they were made for books, but what a picture of emptiness! There are Dr. Wood's works trying, by recumbency, to fill a shelf that would hold twenty other good men also. Edwards's works are doing a similar office on another shelf. Barnes's Notes fill the only shelf that is full in the case where they are, and they can do it only by each volume spreading its wings right and left to meet its fellows. And now run your eyes, brethren, along the cases, and see how sad it is to have each good men so far apart. The chasms are so great between them that they can impart no warmth to each other, or have any fellowship one with another. They are very quiet and uncomplaining, though I seem to think I heard, lately, one stanza of a mournful song one of them used, expressive of his loneliness,

> Oh solitude! where are the charms
> That sages have seen in thy face;
> Better dwell in the midst of alarms
> Than reign in this horrible place.

There was scarcely any one near enough to overhear the lamentation and join in it; and the only musical character in the region was an old copy of the Temple Melodies, which did good service, by lying flat on its back, and thus eking out the lack of service of a file of small books, which were making the effort that at least one shelf in their case might be full. Now, brethren, as you have seen these empty shelves, and surveyed the sad vacuities that abound here, you can see there is a humiliating lack of flesh upon these bones. And what other report can you bear back to the people, than that beyond mistake there is a skeleton in the pastor's study, that your own eyes have seen it."

Rumor was astir at the crack of the next day, booted and spurred too, this time; and he caught only now and then a breath in the swiftness of his zeal, as he hastened to have the whole parish know what kind of a skeleton it was that had been found at the parsonage.

Would there be any such spectacle there long? Would the people suffer such a thing as that to be another month in their pastor's study? Brown, the blacksmith, said no! with a ring of his sledge upon the anvil, that was a clincher to that negative. B——, the butcher, surrendered the best quarter of the beeve he slew next day, to the enterprise. Gripe, the lawyer, opened his shell, and a five dollar gold piece swelled the stream that was to sweep the skeleton out of the parsonage. Judex, the judge, sent four fat octavos off in the same direction. M——, the merchant, would give a lot of Scotch divines no pence till they had marched into the study, and taken their proper places there. C——, the captain, did not know much about books, but an eagle that had been some time confined in his purse, was let loose, and flew away in the right direction. F——, the farmer, on his way from the city, stopped old Dobbin against the parsonage and made Robert Hall's works and a file of German divines jump out and report themselves in the room where "he had heard tell" there was a skeleton. Dr. Pestle knew something about skeletons—thought the veritable one in his own shop was enough for the parish—and therefore took strong ground against the other. B——, the bookseller, made a fearful chasm among his best books to fill one he had heard of at the parsonage. The matrons and the maidees caught fire in the general blaze, and a wheelbarrow full of larger and lesser divines was tilted over on the verandah of the pastor's house. The purse-strings of the young men snapped in all directions, and more than forty of the soundest theologians of the land had orders to hasten to the parsonage with the least possible delay. The little children got over the fright the first rumor about the skeleton gave them, and went with all glee and gladness into the enterprise that had set the parish into such an excitement.

A skeleton in the study now? Not the shadow of the shade of one. The recumbent divines have leaped upon their feet in joy at the coming of their brethren. Ponderous quartos and massive octavos have put to flight the pamphlets and newspapers that strove to hide the nakedness of the land, and now, in solid columns, cheer the eye of the observer. And the narrative I have given brings the information, if any desire it, in what way *any parish* in the land can drive so uncomely a spectacle as a skeleton out of the pastor's study. SIMON.

[*Boston Recorder.*

DOUGLAS JERROLD'S DYING MOMENTS.

IN THE LIFE of Douglas Jerrold, by his son, we have the following touching account of the great satirist's last moments in this life: When the doctor presently suggests that he must not despond—that he might be well again—those blue eyes seemed to borrow a last flash, and to express almost scorn. He saw the falsity spoken in kindness, and repelled it, for he had no fear of death. Then a faintness came upon him again, and he gasped for air, motioning all from the window. "Let me pass—let me pass!" he almost whispered. But not yet. He was carried to bed—the sun went down. Dr. Wright had determined to remain with his patient throughout the night. He was easier—but slaking now—beyond all doubt. You could hardly believe it, in the night, when his calm voice sounded again to speak of friends, to remember everybody, and to send kind messages to all. One child was away in America, and he sent him his blessing. Then in the depths of the night, during the intervals of applying bags of hot salt to his feet, he even talked of his newspaper, and bade me endeavor to carry on his name in it. Then he would lie back and murmur prayers; and then, as the kind physician hung over the bed, he would cry again and again, "Dear Doctor! dear Doctor! but it's no use." And then he would ask the hour—for he had a belief that he should not die at midnight.

Midnight came, however, and the grey dawn crept coldly into the sick room, and still the sufferer lay, begging for fresh air. We cast the window open, but this was not enough; we seized every fan that could be found, and waved them before him. "Why tease a dying wretch?" he said, presently, to the doctor, who was insisting upon giving him medicine. Then, when the breath got worse, and it appeared that in the next minute he must be suffocated, he cried "Christ! Christ!" The sun mounted the heavens slowly upon some most unhappy people that day. Wife and daughters had passed the night sitting, sobbing, in the dressing-room, the open door of which led to the sufferer's bed. He could not bear their tears; but at frequent intervals asked for one, then the other, and clasped them to his heart. In the morning, his sister arrived from the country. He kissed her—then looked over his shoulder. He could hardly speak above a whisper now; but he was seeking the second sister, to whom he had always been tenderly attached. She was not there. With a son on either side of him, with the kind doctor still leaning over him, he seemed at perfect peace—resigned. Still we waved the fans about him, giving him air; and still, at intervals, he talked faintly, but most collectedly. The dawn grew into a lovely summer morning. At 10 o'clock the patient was supped. He could hardly move in the bed, and said again, "Why torture a dying creature, Doctor?" But the cupping took no effect, and the doctor went away, to return in a few hours.

We were left alone with a dying father. Friends were hushed in the room down stairs, listening for a faint word of hope. Daughters, sister, wife, were sobbing in the dressing room. For a moment, to fetch something for the patient, my brother left me alone in the room. My arm was about the dear sufferer, propping his pillow as he moved restlessly. He looked with a terribly eager look at me, then at the opposite side of the bed, for the moment without the face of the dear boy, who had watched there night and day. His mouth moved, and I could read the deep emotion that possessed him. He said again and again, "Yes, yes," still looked at me, and then at the opposite side of the bed, I bent down to listen, but he said no more. Then, as I raised a spoon filled with iced water to his lips, his eyes for the first time wandered. My brother returned and held him with me. We saw a dreadful change. We called to the dear ones in the next room, and in wild agony they gathered about the bed. For a moment, again his eyes regained their light; he saw all about his death bed; his head leaned against my breast; he looked up, and said, as one had fell in mine, and my brother took the other, "This is as it should be." In a moment, without a struggle, peaceful as a child falls asleep in its nurse's arms, he fell into his long rest, with a smile upon his face.

THE FIRST STATE PRISONER.

BY GRANT THORNBURN.

I landed in New York, June, 1784, by trade a rough nailmaker, in the 22d year of my age. In October following, (at that time the Park was out of town, and only 50,000 inhabitants,) with ten thousand fools, some bigger and some smaller than myself, we stood watching the vibrations of the rope and iron hook, during two long hours. Then the Sheriff stood on the scaffold and read a reprieve. I confess I was much disappointed. I expected to see a hanging, but no hanging was there.

The man was Noah Gardner. He kept a large shoe store in New York. He committed forgery, which at that time was death, by the laws of these United States. The State prison of New York was in the course of erection at this time; this was the first prison erected in the world for reform, instead of hanging. The Society of Friends were the chief promoters of this humane system. One room in the prison was near ready to receive criminals. The Friends procured from the Governor a commutation from death to State prison for life.

Being a shoemaker by trade, they gave him a stool, wax, lasts, and awls, and here commenced the State prison shoe manufactory. Next court, six vagabonds were sent to keep him company, whom he learned to make shoes. I visited the prison three years after this. In one large room sat three hundred shoemakers. Noah was provost marshel, walking through the ranks with cane in hand, punishing evil doers and praising them that did well. Seven years having passed over him, the Friends waited on the Governor. "Friend," said they, "seven years ago you would have hung this man—now here is a reformed member saved to society."

He received an unconditional pardon, and came out. The Friends found him a store on Pearl street, found him money, endorsed his notes, and gave him their custom. Immediately he was in a thriving way. He joined the Society of Friends, and said thee and thou with the best of them. He had a wife, and children arrived at maturity.

His journeymen were chiefly men of family, and wrought at their own homes. One day he gave to a man a pair of boots. "Now, friend," said he, "thee must bring home these boots on the evening of the fourth day." Says he, "You shall have them."

The boots did not come home until the evening of the fifth day. Noah was wroth. He gave the man a long lecture on the evils of disappointment and want of punctunlity. When he drew up to breathe, the man replied;

"Sir, I am a poor man—have three children—the youngest forty-eight hours old. I had to attend to my wife and cook for my children. It was not in my power to finish the boots sooner." Noah still continued to magnify the horrors of disappointment. The man grew angry—the Scotch blood boiled in his veins—he struck the counter with his fist like a sledge hammer, and answered:

"I know," said he, "its a terrible thing to be disappointed. I remember going up to the Park to see you hung, and I never was so disappointed in my life as when I saw the reprieve."

Now this was a knock down argument, as an Irishman would say. It was a case in point, as they would say in court, and a fact beyond all controversy, as they say in Congress. Noah was dumb, he opened not his mouth. He gave the man another pair to make, kept him in his employment, treated him kindly, but, as the man said, he never heard the word disappointment drop from his lips thereafter.

Noah went on prospering and to prosper. One day he borrowed various sums of money, and obtained a number of endorsements. The bills he changed for gold; the endorsements he got shaved, in Wall street. That night he was off for parts unknown, taking with him a dear sister, the wife of a young friend, to cheer him on the way. The story is true to the letter, and being the first subject of State prison reform, the day dreamers of the present time may settle the question, whether hanging or State prison reform is the surest way of curing a villain. His family and friends never heard from him.

STORMY SABBATHS.

THE Vermont Chronicle states, on the authority of a meteorological journal kept for ten years past, at Dartmouth College. 1. That nearly one-fourth of the Sabbaths are stormy; 2. Nearly one-sixth are excessively hot or cold; 3. Considerably more than one-third are, from all causes, inclement. Except in 1845, no other year of the ten has had so many such Sabbaths as 1852. Those individuals or families that excuse themselves from the house of God, because of unpleasant weather—and they are not few—lose the benefits of public worship nearly half the year! And the loss is a most serious one to themselves, to the community, and to the ministry. We once knew a good man, who lived more than three miles from the house of God, and was often tempted by the "signs of the sky," to stay at home with his family on the Sabbath; he sometimes yielded to the temptation, not without an occasional twinge of conscience. At length he resolved that he would never absent himself from the house of God on account of weather, unless it was so bad as to prevent his going to the village where it stood, for the addition of his purse. "Never," said he, towards the close of his life, "never, after making this resolution, did any Sabbath occur so hot or so cold, so windy or stormy, that I could not attend with my brethren the public worship of God." This man lived to be eighty years of age, had a family of thirteen, "sons and daughters,"—all of them as regular attendants as himself at the village Church—two of them became ministers of the Gospel; all of them gave themselves to the Lord in their early days; and their descendants are now scattered everywhere, diffusing the spirit of their parents over the communities where their lot is cast. So much for honoring God, by not forsaking the assemblies of the saints, on account of murky or inclement Sabbaths.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

RELATION OF THE LOCAL AND ITINERANT MINISTRY.

THERE is nothing more uncalled for and absurd than the idea of rivalry between these brothers in a common cause. And I am strongly inclined to think that it is often represented to be greater than truth will justify. As a general thing, there is really very little antagonism of interest or of feeling between them.

But where it does exist, it is sufficiently inconsistent and unwise. The two classes frequently change places. One exchanges his ledger, plough or plane for the Bible and discipline; and the other leaves his circuit or station, and retires to the local ranks. If, as Methodists generally believe the itinerancy offers the widest field of usefulness, every local preacher is an itinerant at heart—wishes, to do the greatest possible amount of good; and every traveling preacher is liable to feel compelled to locate. How much would each, in such circumstances, be ashamed of the foolish jealousies he may have felt towards the other. He would then feel that they are really one—that they are only in different positions on the same battle-field and that they are bound to co-operate with and love each other. And, I believe, this is the real state of things almost everywhere. A different view is encouraged only by those who would rather see men damned, than to see them saved by increasing the numbers of the Methodist "Society." JUVENIS.

DE QUINCY.

The *North American Review* for January, contains an article on De Quincy, from which the following description of the man is taken: In person he is anything but prepossessing, being diminutive in stature, and awkward in his movements, with a shrivelled, yellow, parchment skin. His head, however, is superb, and his face remarkably sensitive and expressive; the eyes sunken, but brilliant with the fire of genius and the illuminations of opium. In manners he is a model of decorum, urbanity, and natural, unaffected gentility. He is a magnificent talker, and a fine reader; which last quality he notes as a rare accomplishment, whether among men or women. He is genial and hospitable in his household. He performs set tasks of walking, day by day, in his garden, and marks his progress by deposits of stone. He has offered his body, after death, to the surgeons for dissection, as his contribution to physiological science. He seriously believes that the dreadful gnawing of the stomach, already alluded to, which arises, perhaps, from the collapse and impotency of that organ through the use of opium, is caused by the ravages of a living animal. He is singular in his habits, often disappears from his home for days together—no inquiry being made after him by his friends—and returns as mysteriously as he went. He has two daughters, one of whom is married to an officer in the Indian army; the other, and eldest, presides over the house, and acts as his amanuensis."

THE DEFENCES OF NEW ORLEANS.

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from this city concerning Lieut. Gen. Scott's visit to the Southern seaboard, gives a long and interesting description of the works by which the approaches to New Orleans are to be defended. We make the following extracts:

I will now speak of the system of defense which our engineers have adopted to narrow down, as much as possible, the natural exposure of New Orleans. To defend the principal approach—that by the Mississippi—two forts are being constructed, on opposite banks, one lower down the stream than the other, that their batteries may not rake. Fort St. Philip is a reconstruction upon the foundation of the old Spanish fort which held the British fleet at bay in 1814, with the addition of the exterior batteries. It is being built in an irregular star form and will mount 125 guns in barbette, of which ten will be Columbiads. The scarp walls, as of all our forts here, are made of brick, with earthen parapets and glacieres. It can be completed in a few months.

Fort Jackson, commenced in 1827, is being constructed on the pentagon plan. It will carry 150 guns, 100 in barbette and 50 in casemate. Of the former, 25 are to be Columbiads; the rest 42, 32 and 24 pounders, with furnaces for heating redhot shot. This fort is near completion, and its exterior battery could be finished in one month. Between these forts a system of two lines of chained rafts has been perfected, and could be carried out immediately upon a declaration of war, or on the appearance of a hostile fleet off the mouth of the river. The principal approach to the city is, then, almost as well defended as the Narrows at New York.

There is but one channel to enter Barataria Bay, and that a bee line heading due north, directly upon Grand Terre Island. The soundings show nine feet of water into the bay, where it deepens considerably; but the channel is every year becoming deeper. Lafitte showed his sagacity by selecting this island as the seat of his operations against the customs, landing his cargoes here and sending them up the bayous in boats to the city. The oyster boats now come up the same route to within a few hundred yards of the river, opposite the Fourth District of New Orleans. Here they are attached upon a rude car, which draws them up an inclined plain, over the levee, then down into the river, where they again find themselves afloat. This shows what an excellent base of operations against New Orleans Grand Terre Island would be. But upon the rude foundation of Lafitte's battery, raking the channel, is Fort Livingston, commenced in 1848, and now progressing under the superintendence of Lieut. Stevens, of the Engineers. It is built square with a land counterscarp, the two water sides playing diagonally down the channel. Its armament will consist of 8 guns in casemate and 28 in barbette; of the latter, 22 will be 24 pounders and 6 ten inch Columbiads, for long range.

The approach by way of the lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain can never be thoroughly defended by permanent fortifications. It has been proposed to build large works at each end of Ship Island, with armaments of monster Paixhans; but this would be as expensive, difficult and uncertain as the plan for defending the outer bay of New York by a fort at Sandy Hook. If the enemy attack us through the lakes, we must rely upon courageous breasts and strong arms, only partially aided by the small works thrown up.

Considering the enemy at anchor in their transports and light vessels within Lake Borgne, we will look to the most feasible routes for their descent upon the city. They could enter Lake Pontchartrain by either of two passes—Chef Menteur or the Rigolets—and land immediately in the rear of the city. They could pass their troops in boats through Bayou Dupre into the Mississippi, twelve miles below the city, or through Bienvenu Canal, eight miles below. The latter was the one the English selected in 1814. Another route, and perhaps the best of all, would be to land their forces at Proctor's Landing, on Lake Borgne, and march into the city along the ridge upon which is now laid the track of our Mexican Gulf Railroad.

To defend the last named, a fort is being constructed at Proctor's Landing, consisting of a brick tower and exterior battery. Its armament will consist of 20 guns in barbette, of which 8 will be Columbiads, and the balance 42, 32 and 24 pounders. This work work was commenced in 1856, and could be completed in a few months.

Tower Dupre guards the bayou of the same name, mounting 14 guns, and the Bienvenu Canal is defended by a battery of the same strength. These little works, however, might be easily carried by a determined enemy, and are only armed with light guns, such as could be quickly handled to rake approaching boats. Both of these are completed, but need repairs to place them in effective condition.

The two passages from Lake Borgne into Lake Pontchartrain are each guarded: the Rigolets by Fort Pike and the Chef Montlaur by Fort McComb, late Fort Wood. Each of these works carry some forty guns, a few casemate, and it is intended to replace some of their thirty-two pounders with nine inch Columbiads. In the last report to the Chief of the Engineer Bureau at Washington, [illegible] each work, the required time to put forts Pike and McComb in readiness for an attack, was given as thirty minutes. The surprise of Gen. Scott can be imagined, then, when, on passing through the Rigolets, in the mail steamer on his late visit to this city from Mobile, Fort Pike was unable to give him the number of guns his rank entitles him to, on account of a scarcity of powder.

The long continued stay of Lieutenant-General Scott in New Orleans has probably been a subject of comment with many, as he has already been with us six weeks. He started on his tour with especial thought to the sea coast defenses of our Southern ports. If the Gulf of Mexico is to be the seat of a war, how necessary to the success of all offensive operations on our part is it that the harbors of Key West, Tortugas, Pensacola, Mobile and New Orleans should be rendered impregnable to attack. The first four named, and particularly the first two, would be indispensable as depots and rendezvous, but New Orleans must perforce be the basis of all operations. Down the great Mississippi would be brought all our stores and ammunition as well as troops. Here must be the army concentrated, should the invasion of Cuba be determined upon, particularly if the ocean was swept by foreign navies. Mobile, Pensacola and Key West would be the stepping stones—nothing more. Water is preeminently necessary to extensive army transportation, and by water can the immense resources of the great West be brought to New Orleans. Steam, too, is now indispensable to the naval warfare of the prominent maritime nations; and to what other port of the gulf coast can our disabled steamers retreat for repairs than New Orleans?

All this is patent to the experienced mind of General Scott. He found Key West and the Tortugas American Gibraltars. Pensacola almost impregnable, and Mobile well guarded. He quickly passed on to the principal object of his care—New Orleans—and here he rests, dissatisfied with its exposure to attack. The Engineer Bureau felt the need of directing the greatest skill and talent the country could command at this point of our national defense when they first placed Major Barnard in superintendance, and afterwards Major Beauregard, who is still remaining. Doubtless the system originated and perfected by these talented officers is as excellent a one as the monster obstacles nature threw in the way of defending New Orleans would admit; but General Scott clearly perceives the present defenselessness, almost, of our city.

The operations on all of the works I have spoken of are now at a stand, from want of funds. Estimates of the appropriations necessary to complete them are made annually, but not acted upon by Congress.

CURIOUS HISTORICAL FACT.

DURING the troubles in the reign of Charles I, a country girl came to London in search of a place as a servant-maid; but not succeeding, she hired herself to carry out beer from a brew-house, and was one of those called tub-women. The brewer observing a good-looking girl in this low occupation, took her into his family as a servant; and after a short time married her; but he died while yet she was a young woman; and left her the bulk of his fortune. The business of the brewery was dropped. The young woman was recommended to Mr. Hyde as a skilful lawyer to arrange her husband's affairs. Hyde, who was after wards the great Earl of Clarendon, finding the widow's fortune very considerable, married her. Of this marriage, there was no other issue than a daughter, who was afterwards the wife of James II., and mother of Mary and Anne, Queens of England.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

... in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1859.

MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.

Mr. Editor: I am informed by a letter just received from Dr. Schon, that the Board of the Parent Missionary Society, has accepted the invitation of the Alabama Conference, to hold the next anniversary of the Society in Mobile. It will accordingly be held here on the *first* and second days of May, being *Sunday* and *Monday*.

The speakers selected for the occasion are Drs. Parsons, Wightman, and Hamilton. Dr. Schon will be here of course, and take a part in the exercises. It is also expected that one or more of the Bishops will be present. We anticipate a grand occasion, both for Methodism in this Conference, and for the cause of Christ in general.

J. HAMILTON.

THE ADVOCATE.

Meeting of the Publishing Committee.

The Joint Publishing Committee of the Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi Conferences, for the New Orleans *Christian Advocate* met on Wednesday, the 9th instant, in this city, according to notice.

Present: B. M. Drake, W. H. Watkins, and J. J. Wheat, of the Mississippi Conference; J. T. Heard, and M. S. Andrews, of the Alabama Conference; and J. C. Keener, J. B. Walker, and L. Parker, of the Louisiana Conference.

By the action of the last General Conference, the paper, its press, engine, type and subscription books have become the property of the three Annual Conferences, represented by the Committee.

The *Advocate* is out of debt; its weekly impression is 7,200 copies. It occupies a part of the Depository building of the Southern Publishing-house, 112 Camp street, so that hereafter it will be free of expense for rent.

The Committee think it practicable to keep the expenses of its publication strictly within the amount of its receipts, and intend so to do; at the same time they believe that it is possible to improve the paper both in form and in the value of its matter. As the receipts increase they hope to be able to secure the services of the best writers in the Church, and believe the true policy of the publishers of a religious Journal is, to expend all profits of publication upon the paper itself. This view they think accurately reflects the object which the Annual Conferences had before them in establishing the paper.

They also think, that it is not the wish of those whom they represent, that this paper should adopt the system which others have adopted of paying agents a percentage upon subscriptions. As a wise pecuniary transaction, that system may be the better for the paper; but the present system, it is believed, better suits the temper and purposes of both ministers and agents.

The Conferences represented desire ... shall in all points fill their ... religious weekly should be, it is ... power to secure it. The present list of subscribers ... to give the *Advocate* a positive and ... but scarcely more. But, if the list ... fifteen thousand, then they will ... the best position in the Southern States ... an interesting and highly effective ... *to do it with*. Up to this time, it is ... that the former publishing committee, ... present editors, have published a paper ... as they themselves wish to publish, ... if the subscription list had been double ...

... for those who have labored to secure ... the paper to reflect that it is a perma... secured. As a general thing, subscribers ... continue to take the paper ... in securing a subscriber, ... religious paper not merely to an individual, ... to shape the opinions and senti... give a religious tone and cast to ... members.

... already come to be a powerful arm ... service of the Methodist Church, and every Methodist preacher in the South-west cannot but feel that it is a valuable aid to him in his effort to spread the knowledge of the Redeemer's kingdom, to plant and fix in the minds of the people principles and morals of the Christian Religion. This the committee are assured will continue to be the case so long as the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences heartily unite in its support.

NEXT NUMBER OF THE QUARTERLY.

Having labored hard at the last General Conference for the preservation of the life of the Quarterly, it is no small gratification to learn that it is prospering in a most encouraging manner. The best of all is, its prosperity seems to be a matter of general joy among our people—a proof of the hold it has upon their affections, and of the interest they feel in whatever concerns the welfare of the Church. Let all unite to increase its circulation. The next number will present an intellectual and spiritual feast. We have the privilege of informing our readers, in advance, of its contents.

I. Bishop M'Kendree; by Bishop Andrew, p. 161; II. The Priest, by Dr. L. M. Lee, p. 174; II. The Messianic Idea of the Old Testament, by the Editor we suppose p. 194; IV. Baptismal Regeneration, by the Editor we suppose, p. 214; V. Moral Obligation, by Dr. Rivers, p. 231; VI. Dodd's Mathematical Series, p. 251; VII. History of Methodism, by Dr. Wightman, p. 254; VIII. Brief Reviews, p. 261.

The Pioneer Bishop. New American Cyclopædia. Wayland's Salvation by Christ. Life in a Risen Savior, by Candlish. The Land and the Book. The Living Epistle. Blind Bartimeus. Quaint Sayings and Doings concerning Luther. The Great Day of Atonement. The Earth and the World. Comedies of Terence. Running of Life. State of the Impenitent Dead. Essay on the Theory of Arithmetical Science. South Countryman. Promise of the Father. Register of West River Institute. Baptists do ... exclude Pedobaptists, but are excluded by them. What will ... do with it? The Rainbow Side. Harper's Weekly. Christ... for Children. Life and Times of Rev. Wm. Patton. ... Letters. Pearls for the Little Ones. Jenkyn's ... Atonement. Ministering Children. The Ministry ... Holt's Daughter. Statistical View of American ... Manual the Great. Flowers and Fruit. Sunshine. ... Duties of Masters. The Bible against Oppression. Slavery and the Bible. The Methodist. Southern Presbyterian Review. Biblical Repertory. Lives of the Queens of Scotland. The Old Plantation. Educational News. Lecture on the Great ... Addresses, ... System of English ... Wesleyan Methodist Magazine. ... and Correspondent, p. 282. Our Present Number. ... Translation. An Old Hymn. Old ... Our Foreign Mission. The Great Literary Enterprise ... Church Papers. Sacramental Service. The Sons of God ... Daughters of Men. First Mississippi Conference. ... College, N.C. East Alabama Male College. Dr. Wightman. The Virgin Mary and Hoops. A Year in Europe. Scripture Questions. To Correspondents. New Editions of Books. Books in Press. Minutes of the Annual Conferences of the M. E. Church, South. Q. Repertory, p. 218.

Letters from Lady Havelock.—Lady Havelock writes to a lady friend in St. Louis: " " " "The first intensity of that ... bereavement which God saw fit to send me, has been in a measure mollified and sanctified by his tender mercy, by the ... of my loving and dutiful sons and daughters, and by the ... of my Queen and country. But greatly as I have ... blessed and comforted under my afflictions, I never can ... how very great a balm it has been to my wounded ... how very great an honor—the mark of attention paid to ... memory of our beloved husband by that great nation across ... I know what body of sympathizers to address, ... gladly and proudly offer them the grateful thanks of a ... heart—and I could tell them with *honest truth* ... too much had been said in praise of him who ... received the crown which will never perish."

OUR SUNDAY SCHOOL INTEREST.

A Church that neglects her children is doomed. Such a Church ought to be doomed; for it is a curse to the world, a dishonor to God and his Gospel. Such a Church has no future—only a decaying present, and a ruin-strewn past. Such a Church connives at the damnation of souls; for she neglects the true season of discipleship and conversion—infancy and childhood—and commences her work upon adult sinners, when heavy loss is inevitable. And all ministers and members who neglect the Sunday-school interest of the Church are helping to bring these woes upon her.

We are led to make these remarks, at this time, in view of the fact that Dr. Taylor, our Sunday-school Secretary, is now out on his Mission, striving to raise funds to endow our Sunday-school society, so that it can both increase its catalogue, and cheapen its publications. This is the great nursery of the Church—its sacred University. Let it be endowed. Let our wealthy men be liberal to the Secretary. This is the greatest enterprise of our Church. This is the most important item in the endownment of the Publishing-house. So important is it, that a great society, the American Sunday-school Union, has its agents all over the United States seeking to take this important interest out of the hands of the Churches. Let Dr. Taylor have individual donations of a thousand, five hundred, one hundred, fifty, ten, and five dollars, and let him take up collections in every place. Let him have a collection at the "gathering" here on the 20th. We call attention to the Circular of the Board of Managers of the Sunday-school Society at Nashville. It will be found below.

"At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Sunday-school Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, held at the Publishing-house, on the 31st of January, 1859, the undersigned were appointed a committee to address a letter to the ministers and members of the Church throughout the connection, on a few points involving the interests of the society.

"In discharging this important duty, they would, first of all, thank God for his blessings upon the efforts of his servants in the organization and support of Sunday-schools in many portions of the Church. Much fruit, rich, ripe fruit, has already been gathered. Thousands multiplied, taught in the Sabbath-schools of the Church, have become ornaments of the house of God—yea, have become pillars in the Temple of the Most High. Enough has been accomplished to strengthen the faith and augment the zeal of every genuine Christian.

"It is not, however, our purpose at present to dwell upon these pleasing points. We wish to present the subject in another aspect. We begin by stating a few facts, which are worthy the consideration of the whole Church. And,

"First. It is a fact, that thousands of children connected with Methodist families are utterly destitute of Sunday-school instruction. By the neglect of pastors or parents, or both, or by the indifference of Churches, or the negligence of those who call themselves Christians, many neighborhoods are without these nurseries of piety. The children are, in a measure, left ignorant of the teachings of God's word, and are growing up without the restraints of piety. We speak this to our own shame, as a professedly Christian people.

"Second. It is a fact, that in many other places, the children of our Church are thrust, from choice or by necessity, into other Sunday-schools, where they are taught doctrines and usages at variance with what we regard to be the truth as it is in Jesus; thus alienating those baptized in our Church from our own communion, and building up those who in years past stood in opposition to the progress of our beloved Zion.

"Third. It is a fact that, while other associations are liberally aided in their pecuniary resources, thus enabling them to publish, at cheap rates, Sunday-school books and papers, our own people have contributed but very small sums to help in the dissemination of light and knowledge through the medium of the press. While the American Sunday-school Union, for example, receives, annually, hundreds of thousands of dollars by contributions, bequests, etc., the Methodist Publishing-house, in its infancy, has been left almost without any help, and, at great pecuniary sacrifice, has been compelled to supply the Church with Sabbath-school publications. Thousands of dollars have been spent, which have never been returned, in order to meet the wants of the Church in the South. And when appeals have been made, the response has been but faint.

"Fourth. It is a fact, that, after all this cost and sacrifice of money to supply the Church with a sound juvenile literature, many of our people purchase and use in their schools the publications of other societies, allowing the superior works, prepared with labor and care by their own brethren, to lie on the shelves, because, perchance, they might save a few pennies in the price of the books or papers offered, or because some agent approaches their doors and solicits their patronage. The *Sunday-school Visitor*, one of the most beautiful and useful child's papers in the land, goes almost begging, while inferior Northern publications are circulated all through the South.

"These are facts—*evils*, over which many of the friends of the Church mourn—evils that should be remedied.

"The late General Conference, after mature deliberation, determined to give, if possible, a new impetus to the cause of Sunday-school instruction. Hence they appointed a Secretary, who should take a general oversight of this great interest of the Church and of the country. It is made his duty to aid in the organization of Sunday-schools, and to collect funds to enable the Publishing-house to send forth such publications as shall be acceptable and profitable to the children of the Church. The Rev. Charles Taylor was appointed to the office. He has visited several of the Annual Conferences, and has met a cordial welcome wherever he has gone, yet he has not, up to this time, realized a large amount of pecuniary aid. He has received large promises, and witnessed many strong resolutions: these, however, unless carried out and amply sustained, will be of no practical utility in the end. It will be impossible for the Secretary to visit every portion of the Church, and to present the claims of the cause before every congregation. He must have the hearty co-operation of his brethren, both of the ministry and laity: the friends of the Church and of moral instruction must everywhere rally to the cause.

"The Board respectfully suggest—

"1. That in every neighborhood accessible a Sunday-school should be speedily organized.

"2. That the preachers should present the claims of the Sunday-school cause to every congregation in the Connection, and take up collections for the purpose of procuring libraries and the Sunday-school Visitor for the use of the schools established.

"3. They suggest that an effort be made in all the more wealthy congregations to procure aid in behalf of the poorer neighborhoods, that those who have not the means may be supplied with books.

"4. They suggest that efforts be made to enable the Society to liquidate a large debt due the Publishing-house, incurred by its attempt to supply the Church with suitable publications.

"One united, strong effort would insure success, and strengthen the Secretary in his work and labor of love.

"The hope of the Church is in the children of the Church. These, consecrated to God, properly matured and trained, will constitute the glory of the Church in after-generations: neglected and turned over to the world and Satan, the Church will be prostrated, and sin and infidelity will have a complete triumph.

"Methodists! Southern Methodists! Do you love your children? do you love the Church—the Church which, in the hands of God, has been made the instrument of your conversion—your salvation? Are you willing to see your children neglected and led into the snare of the evil one? Are you willing to see your little ones baptized in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, baptized with your tears, turned away from your Church and into the world, or into those Churches whose doctrines and polity you cannot approve? We appeal to you by the love you have for Christ, for his Church, for your children, for your race, to rally to the support of the Sunday-school cause. Open your hearts, your mouths, your pockets. Feel for this glorious organization—speak in its behalf—give your money in its aid, pray for its success, and the blessing of Heaven shall crown your efforts.

"To our ministerial brethren we would say that much is expected of you. It is a settled principle that Protestant ministers are to look after the lambs of the flock; and that pastor who neglects this portion of his charge, forfeits the confidence of his brethren, and destroys, in a measure, his usefulness. Methodist preachers, presiding elders, preachers in charge, helpers, and local brethren, all are expected to look after the children. Let each look to the teachings of God's word, the instructions in the Discipline, and to his solemn vows when he entered upon his work, and his zeal will be stirred. Let Quarterly Conferences, old men and young, matrons and maidens, all engage in the blessed work of Sabbath-school instruction, and a brighter day will dawn upon the Church.

"Praying the blessing of God upon our brethren, and especially upon the children, we subscribe ourselves your brethren and fellow-laborers in the kingdom and patience of Christ.

"In behalf of the Board of Managers."

J. B. McFERRIN,
CHARLES TAYLOR,
S. P. AMENT,
THOS. O. SUMMERS.

OUR GENERAL MINUTES.

These will be out soon. By the General Recapitulation below, our readers will be gratified to learn that the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has now about *seven hundred thousand* members, and that the increase for the past year has been about *forty-four thousand*. May it be one hundred thousand during the present year.

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

CONFERENCES	Deaths	Increase	Total Members & Prob's	Indian Prob's	Indian Mems.	Col'd Prob's	Colored Mem'bs	White Prob's	White Mem'bs	Local Pr's.	Sup'd Pr's.	Trav. Pr's.
1. Kentucky	294	1584	23,228			604	4192	1846	15,889	206	6	83
2. Louisville	1354	1561	28,540			415	3748	2007	20,001	215	11	86
3. Missouri	1355	1581	19,725			147	1568	2274	15,286	152	5	84
4. St. Louis	1355	3255	24,766			149	1598	2078	19,690	209	10	103
5. Kansas Mission										11	2	2
6. Tennessee	2	3117	45,704		138	929	6632			371	10	110
7. Memphis	2	2231	50,144							402	13	152
8. Mississippi	2	244	40,662		200	632	7102			392	6	124
9. Louisiana	2	2106	34,150			858	12,013			307	7	66
10. Virginia	2	1106	15,075			970	4691			112	3	173
11. Western Virginia	1	515	8,615			482	2252			198	4	57
12. North Carolina	1	317	10,767			1429	7020			152	3	117
13. South Carolina	1	1832	44,946			1785	19,785			252	8	169
14. Georgia	2	2891	84,201			3630	39,720			507	9	187
15. Alabama	2	6425	79,831			4087	32,168			579	25	202
16. Florida	1	2938	10,481			1116	5414			95	2	77
17. Texas	1	1116	17,689			1259	6439			124	5	33
18. Texas	1	2949	16,843			1116	5547			193	1	60
19. East Texas	1	1025	13,566			309	1797			192	2	55
20. Arkansas	1	1060	12,160			663	2779			159	3	76
21. Indian Mission				517	2956							
22. Indian Mission				467								
23. Pacific												
Total in 1858	17	3964	688,175	517	3297	32,104	156,925	76,893	420,798	6016	165	2408
Total in 1857	9	2779	643,117	467	3339	29,394	148,525	62,237	404,430	4967	167	2287
Increase	8	1060	45,398	110	92	2710	7398	16,366	16,601	109	...	145
Decrease												

[The transferred preachers are reckoned with those of the Conferences to which they belong. The six bishops are not counted. Their addition would make the number of travelling preachers, including those on the supernannuated list, 2577. The preachers who located (77) are not counted. On the other hand, the preachers who were admitted on trial (224), and those who were readmitted (58), are counted among the travelling preachers, though many of them are also reckoned with the local preachers. The members in several charges in the Kentucky Conference, as well as those in China, are not counted, not being officially reported—these would make the total number of ministers and members about 700,000, and the increase about 44,000. As we have received no official statistics of the Pacific Conference, we insert the numbers as we gather them from the Church papers. We think the number of local preachers in that Conference is not so great as is here stated; though the gross number of ministers and members may be correctly reported. The apparent decrease in the North Carolina Conference is accounted for by the transfer of several charges to the Virginia Conference. We have taken great pains to approximate correctness.]

INTRODUCTION OF PROTESTANTISM INTO MISSISSIPPI.

MR. EDITOR:—I am gratified to learn that my series, which lately appeared in the *Advocate* under the above title, was noticed by many of your readers with considerable interest, and that quite a number have preserved copies for future reference. I have also been requested by an accomplished historian to permit their use, as to proper names, dates and facts, in a work on "The Men and Times of the Mississippi Territory," which he is now engaged in writing. This being the case, I request the correction of a few typographical errors as to dates and proper names; other errors in orthography and punctuation can be easily corrected by the reader.

In No. II, for "in 1776 the Province passed under Spanish rule," change the date to 1779.

Near the close of the same number, for *Coleman* say *Colemon*.

In No. IV, twenty-first line from top, for *Mrs. Jones*, say *Mr. Jones*.

In No. VI, eighteenth line from top, for 16th of April, say 6th, etc.

In No. VII, for *Col. Elliot*, read *Ellicot*.

In No. VIII, in the couplet of poetry, for "no *board* embalms," say "no *bard* embalms."

Since writing this number I have ascertained that Rev. Richard Curtis died October 28th, 1811.

In the beginning of No. IX, following the Annalists of our Church, I say that "Methodism was first introduced into the city of New York in 1766." In this I think it more than probable that we all are mistaken, and that the date should be 1760 instead. Read the article in the January number of the Southern Quarterly Review for 1859, on the "Introduction of Methodism into America," by Geo. C. M. Roberts, of Baltimore.

Near the close of No. IX, for "Rev. John *Buller*, say *Bullen*.

It is my purpose, the Lord willing, at some future day, when I can find leisure from "field operations," to continue my reminiscences of early Methodism and Methodist Preachers in the South-West; but for the present I have other work to do. Yours affectionately,

Bellegrove, March 9, 1859. J. G. JONES.

HAVE WE A PRELATE AMONG US?

A writer in one of our Northern Methodist exchanges, in giving an account of a service in which Bishop Baker participated, says: "Bishop Baker selected for his text on this occasion Jude 3: "Ye should earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered to the saints." It is not our purpose to lay before your readers the prelate's discourse, or even the merest outline thereof, for it is possible we may at some future day feel disposed to make use of his admirable thoughts for the special interest and benefit of our own congregation."

We had been led to believe, heretofore, that Southern Methodists were a little more "high Church" in their estimate of the episcopacy than their Northern brethren; we think so still, and are pleased that it is so. But *this* writer certainly has notions not at all in harmony with received views. Prelatical episcopacy is unknown to Methodism.

THE MAILS! THE MAILS!

The Demon of Discord seems to have gotten possession of them. We mail our papers regularly and carefully, and yet complaints of irregularity and non-reception come in from all quarters, particularly from Mobile, Natchez, and all along the Jackson rail-road. Heavy complaints are made against our friend, Col. Marks, Postmaster of this city. We know not who is to blame. We are doing all we can to find out. Meanwhile we are heavily censured for what we cannot help.

REV. C. B. PARSONS, D. D.

Of this distinguished divine and preacher, who is stationed in Louisville, Ky., a correspondent of the North Western *Christian Advocate*, Chicago, has the following:

"Though as sedate as Bishop Morris, Dr. Parsons sometimes indulges in anecdote, which he tells with an arch humor which cannot but excite, as well as please. We give one which we heard him tell a few days since, which may serve to show my old friend "Buckeye," and such like men, that they are not alone in "matrimonial fortunes." "Last year, when I was stationed in St. Louis," said the doctor, "I was called upon one evening to go away out a number of squares in the city to marry a couple of old folks, who had concluded to close the evening of life together. After ten I started, and following the directions given, I soon came to the dwelling where the nuptials were to be celebrated. The children and grandchildren of the bride and groom, with a number of others, were present, and the *spirits* of bride and groom, children and all, appeared to be most joyfully elevated.

"I entered, and in a few moments called the interested parties to the floor. I began the usual ceremony, and asked the gentleman if he would take this lady to be his wedded wife, etc., etc. Making a very polite bow, the groom responded, '*Well, sir, I won't do nothin' else.*' I turned to the bride and asked her 'if she would take this gentleman to be her wedded husband,' etc., and she responded, most heartily, '*Yes-sir-ee.*' The assembly was moved, you may be sure, and, as soon as I could, I was for moving, too; but just as I was leaving the gate, one of the sons of the groom hailed me with, '*Oh, say, Mr. Preacher, tell me, did the old cock pay you?*' I could but smile as I gave him an affirmative answer, and hurried home, thinking, all the way though, of the strange combinations of Cupid and Hymen."

The Northern and Southern preachers in that region seem to be very pleasantly associated, and to work harmoniously. The same correspondent, a Northern preacher, continues:

"On the first Thursday morning of each month, the Methodist preachers of Jeffersonville, Louisville, and New Albany, meet in one of these cities to hold a religious and social meeting. They all seem to be Methodists of one common stripe and spirit, and certainly no one can doubt but the feeling is fraternal and Christian. They all have the essential requisite—"the true Methodist preacher's heart." We talk about "the vexed question," as we do about politics generally, but our work and faith as *Methodists* form the chief object of our thoughts and labors. Brothers Owings, Bristow, Wellborn, and Dr. Parsons have rendered very efficient services in the revival. Their labors have been highly blest, and they hold a warm place in the hearts of the people. The sermon of Dr. Parsons, last night, was one of the noblest efforts of the pulpit. The house was crowded, and after the sermon was over the altar was pretty well filled with seekers of salvation, though the meeting had been in progress six weeks. Brother Sullivan reports over one hundred and eighty recruits during the meeting."

RELIABLE SUBSCRIPTION.

The principal objection to conducting a newspaper on the credit system, is the alleged comparative worthlessness of debts for newspaper subscriptions. An experienced newspaper clerk told us, a few days since, that 40 per cent was the usual discount for loss. On the same ground a friend advised us to conduct our paper strictly on the cash-in-advance system. Now we believe that our subscribers will pay their just debts. Brother, subscriber, shall we lose anything by having trusted you? "In our imagination we hear you say—"no!" In our mind's eye we see you counting out the money to send and pay your arrearages. "By the eye of faith," we see you paying the amount to an agent, or dropping the letter containing the remittance into the post-office.

TEXAS AND NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD.

This is the name by which the "Sabine and Galveston Bay Railroad and Lumber Company" is in Texas almost universally called. It is a work of great importance to this city as well as to Texas, and is in process of active prosecution, though many of our citizens probably are scarcely aware of its existence. Its design is to connect New Orleans with Houston, which is the railroad centre of Texas. The Company has a liberal charter from the Legislature of that State, and has the whole road under contract from Houston to the Sabine river, a distance of one hundred miles. The iron for the whole distance has been purchased in Wales, and enough to lay forty miles of the track is now afloat, and will be laid down upon its arrival, the track-way being in readiness to receive it.

Col. A. M. Gentry, the energetic and indefatigable President of this Company, visited London last fall for the purpose of making arrangements to buy the iron for the work, and notwithstanding all the discouraging circumstances by which he was met—which need not here be recapitulated—he succeeded fully in his object, and of course returned home in high spirits. He has just left with us an interesting printed document containing a vast amount of information, concerning not only this road, its charter, etc., but of the resources of Texas and her general railroad system.

Up to the present time the Company's operations have been confined to the territory between Houston and the Sabine river. The construction of the railroad to that line having been placed beyond reasonable contingency, it now wishes to cross the Rubicon—we mean the Sabine—and continue the railroad through Louisiana territory to our doors! Bravo for Texas in general, the Houston and New Orleans Railroad Company in particular, and Col. Gentry especially! We have been sitting quietly and coolly by, as unconcerned apparently about the matter as any old Turk might be supposed to be who should witness the burning of his house, only exclaiming, Allah is Great! We presume there will be no serious *objections* made to the continuance of this road to New Orleans on the part of our citizens, though we would not like to be too sanguine on this point. Col. Gentry has gone up to Baton Rouge to find out, and intends asking the Legislature for the desired information. He does not ask the Legislature for a dime either in money or bonds. All the Company he represents, asks, is to be recognized as a corporation in this State, for the purpose of building this Texas and New Orleans Railroad, from the Sabine to the terminus of the Opelousas Railroad. If any of our people should wish to subscribe to the stock subsequently, we presume the Company will give them a chance; if not, why then it will go right on and build the road—unless it is absolutely stopped "by authority," just as though we had no interest in the matter whatever!

One cannot but admire the energy which our Houston friends have exhibited in this business, and the quiet, unostentatious manner in which they have pushed it ahead to its present forward condition. It has been but a little over two years since the inception of the idea. Now, forty miles of track are ready for the iron; the iron for the whole distance has been provided for, and the whole work is under contract, and it will be pushed onward to an early completion. We doubt not the same energy will characterize their operations on this side of the boundary line. The whole distance by the proposed line from New Orleans to Houston is 337 miles. The Opelousas Railroad, on which the cars run daily, extends 81 miles, and as we have before said, the provisions have been completed for 100 miles between Houston and the Sabine, leaving a gap of 156 miles to fill up. The Texas Company contemplates uniting with the Opelousas road at or near New Iberia, in the Parish of St. Martin, a distance of 113 miles from the Sabine. From Berwick's Bay, the present terminus of the Opelousas Railroad, in the Parish of St. Mary, to New Iberia, the distance, we believe, is 41 miles.

At another time, we shall refer to this subject again, and show the vast interests that depend upon filling up this gap of 156 miles of railroad between Berwick's Bay and the Sabine river, which will thus make a continuous line of railroad, on nearly an air line; from New Orleans to Houston.

The Legislature will, of course, promptly grant the requisite authority to the Houston Company, by giving a legal existence to the "New Orleans and Texas Railroad Company." It is difficult to tell whether New Orleans or Texas is more deeply interested in this work. The interests in it of each cannot well be over-estimated.

[*Bulletin.*

CLOSER UNION WITH THE WEST.

A movement has been made in St. Louis to effect a closer commercial communication with the cities of the South. The opinion begins to gather unity and force that the true interest of the West is nearly identical with that of the South, and it is an omen of good in these troubled times.

A closer commercial connection only is needed between the important shipping points of the West and the commercial cities of the South, to destroy the spirit of sectionalism that has prevailed throughout the country for many years. Intercourse destroys unfounded prejudices and harmonizes conflicting opinions. Mutual business dependence produces concert of action on great national questions that involve the peace of the country.

The great contrast between the solvency of the South and other parts of the country during a period of commercial disaster, the thrift and prosperity manifested South of Mason and Dixon's line, and the recuperative power of the cotton States, have given them a most enviable position in the commercial world. These tangible proofs of power, and the closer contiguity of the West with the South by the gradual completion of great lines of railway, are presenting new political combinations which the statesman would profit by studying.

Ten years hence, New Orleans and St. Louis will be brought into the immediate neighborhood of each other. The dependencies of the latter city will become tributaries to our metropolis. The territories now comparatively a wilderness to the South-west of St. Louis, stretching away to the Gulf of California, will be connected with us by a multitude of lines, over which the steam-horse will daily sweep with his rattling trains, bringing all of their vast population and accumulating wealth to increase our prosperity, making this whole region dependent on this Southern city, and gradually identifying its interests and harmonizing its opinions with ours.

The true policy of the South—the duty of patriotism—is to speed the connections now in progress. Union of the South for the prosecution of her great works of internal communication is a guarantee of the perpetuity of the republic, and the acknowledgement of the rights of the slave States.

Who does not feel a degree of astonishment when he witnesses hostility in a resident of the South, to any one of the great enterprises of the day that are on Southern soil? Who is not willing even to sacrifice something to accomplish the supremacy of Southern opinion produced by the agency of commercial intercourse?

The Southern road, extending from the Atlantic to a junction in Texas with the Southern Pacific; the Memphis and Fulton road, meeting the same great trunk line hundreds of miles this side of the Staked Plains; the St. Louis road, connecting with the Fulton and Memphis; and the projected enterprise from Kansas, in the same direction, and uniting with the same great thoroughfare; the Opelousas and Western road, striking it almost on the Texas line—together form a network of communication, mainly on the West of the Mississippi, that bring territory sufficient to form an empire into the closest possible connection commercially with this city and with Charleston. Can any one doubt that here is building up a foundation of political power, that will in the not distant future be irresistible.

It matters not whether this territory shall be free or slave territory—relations which the laws of climate, productions and soil, will settle; the unity of interest produced by contiguity and mutual business relations, will effect a union of sentiment on the great questions of political polity that now agitate, or may hereafter convulse the Republic.

Do not these suggestions make plain the path of duty of all men who love their own institutions and cherish, with equal affection, the Union of the States? Can we be apathetic—still less hostile to any enterprise that promises so much in the future—without the suspicion of narrow views or doubtful friendship to the South. [*Picayune.*

THE GREAT WEALTH OF LOUISIANA.

In the present confused and incomplete state of our census returns, we have no reliable data by which to estimate the proportionate productions and wealth of this State; but we think that enough is ascertained to justify the assertion that Louisiana, regarding its population, is the richest agricultural State in the Union.

Taking our total population at 630,000, and subtracting one hundred and thirty thousand for the population of this city which is exclusively engaged in mechanical and commercial pursuits, we have, as a very high estimate, the number of 500,000 engaged in agriculture, which may be equally divided into free and slave. Considering the latter as capital, and dividing the amount of surplus products of the State by the number of whites, some very extraordinary results will follow. They will demonstrate our proposition that this is the wealthiest State in the Union. The surplus in exportable production of the agriculture of this State may be thus stated, rather under the real figures:

Sugar 350,000 hhds. valued at	$21,000,000
Molasses 450,000 bbls	4,500,000
Cotton 550,000 bales	22,500,000
All other products valued at	5,000,000
Total	$53,000,000

Dividing this sum by the white population, would give over $200 to each man, woman and child, or one thousand dollars to each adult male. This is a result that few communities, if any, in the world can present.

We are not considering the total production or wealth in the State, but only its surplus, the profits of its industry, that which remains after the consumption by our whole population. It is a common fallacy of some of the Northern politicians and statists, in order to exaggerate the wealth and importance of Northern States, to include in their estimates of the production of their States, everything that is raised or that grows. Thus a great deal is said of the value of the hay crop, which is all consumed by their own people; of their lumber, their cattle, their cordwood, and even their poultry, which are all in like manner consumed.

Of these various articles Louisiana produces quite as much as any other State in the Union. The article of wood alone, as fuel for the hundreds of steamboats that ply our rivers, is one of great value, and would, if we could ascertain the figures, tend greatly to swell the sum of our wealth. Of corn, too, there is raised in the State quite as much, if not more, than is consumed; and as for hay, our prairies yearly produce crops which we are not required, on account of the geniality of our clime, to gather quite equal to the boasted production of Northern States.

And this enormous production of Louisiana still leaves one half of the area of our State uncultivated, undisturbed, unoccupied. The best of our lands have yet to be drained and developed. Others have not been brought into cultivation on account of their inaccessibility and the scarcity of labor. What are now cultivated, are, beyond all question, the most productive and valuable in the United States. [*Delta.*

CHRISTIANITY IN CEYLON.

According to a correspondent of the *Univers*, the population of Ceylon amounts at present to 1,680,000 natives, and nearly 9000 Europeans. Of these 144,000 are Roman Catholics, belonging to two Vicariates-Apostolic, and 46,000 Protestants, who receive their missionaries from five societies, namely, the Society of the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Church Missionary Society, the Baptist Missionary Society, the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and the American Missionary Society. About 100,000 are Mohammedans, and the rest Hindoo or Buddhist. According to this statement the number of Roman Catholics must be decreasing, for in 1840 it was estimated at 150,000. Ceylon has recently gained a new importance by the immigration of Coolies. In the first eight months of 1858 nearly 84,000 of them arrived, and only 38,000 left. Those who returned to the continent of Asia take with them new ideas, more energy, and frequently the germs of the Christian faith.

An Omitted Article.—The venerable missionary Spaulding in a recent letter to this country, says: "In writing to friends many years ago, I mentioned the necessity of each and all denominations adding an article to their Confession of Faith, to this effect—we believe that the Church of Christ is to become universal, and that every professing Christian is bound by his covenant with God our Savior, to consecrate himself and property, and do all he can, to forward this object."

NEWS FROM OUR HOME WORK.

"To spread Scriptural Holiness over these Lands."

ENDOWMENT OF CENTENARY COLLEGE.

CAYUGA, MISS., MARCH 10, 1859.

Mr. Editor—Permit me to say to the people of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences, through your paper, that Rev. Thomas Owens, who was a member of the first Conference held in Mississippi, proposes to be one of a hundred to give one thousand dollars each, for the purpose of endowing Centenary College, and *dares* them to come up to it. Can there be more not be found? We think they can. Look us, brethren, and have your hearts and purses open to give largely to this great and noble work! We have been engaged in the work ever since our appointment, and are encouraged. The people are giving nobly, and, by the blessing of God and the hearty co-operation of the people, we will be able to pay off the present pressing liabilities, and endow the college; and, when done, will leave a legacy to the rising generation, the blessings of which it will require more than time to tell. Come, brethren, we are able to do the work—let it be done—let's say; it must be done—let's do it at once.

Any one desiring to write me on this subject will address me at Cayuga, Hinds Co., Mississippi. We would be pleased to hear from you—especially to the tune of thousands.

V. H. JOHNSON,

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

Eufaula District.—Rev. J. W. Laney, P. E., writes that the District is in a flourishing condition. Although the round had not been finished at the time of writing, several hundred persons had been found, in different sections, seeking the salvation of their souls. A gracious revival is looked for.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

Attala Circuit.—Rev. L. Encanbrack writes: "The Quarterly meeting in Kosciusko, Feb. 12, was an interesting meeting. Two were converted and eight joined the Church. Many of the old members were much revived. Our new preaching Elder, Brother Wade, made a very favorable impression on this community. His pulpit labors were much appreciated. We would fain hope that this may be but the beginning of better times in this place, and on the Circuit generally."

Philadelphia Circuit.—Rev. K. A. Jones writes that the prospect for a revival is good. The *Advocate* and other religious periodicals are being widely circulated.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

New Iberia Circuit.—Rev. T. B. White writes: "Our Quarterly Meeting just passed in New Iberia—a pleasant and profitable meeting—took some steps towards erecting a new and more commodious house of worship. We have fine prospects for good, all around this large work. It may be emphatically here, "The harvest truly is great, and the laborers are few." Three men could not more than supply the fields that the Conference has assigned me. How my heart yearns with yearnings for the salvation of souls! "O! Then pray the Lord of the Harvest, send forth more laborers into the vineyard."

Fifty Subscribers.—Rev. T. J. Upton writes: "I think this makes me ten new subscribers. I do not intend to relax my efforts to obtain *fifty*. I consider the *Advocate* a great amount in the accomplishment of good on my work, and is but little trouble to find those who desire its weekly visits."

A Newspaper Wanted.—A correspondent from Washington, Mississippi, writes that a newspaper is much needed in that town, and that any one starting one there can make it profitable, as many of the adjoining counties has a paper, and there is much legal advertising to be done in each, all of which could be had by a paper established in Washington county, together with a sufficient number of subscribers.

The above we clip from an exchange, for the purpose of saying that the *New Orleans Christian Advocate* office has for sale all the type and other materials necessary for the establishment of such a paper, at a low price. Apply soon.

The Methodist: or Incidents and Characters from the Baltimore Conference. By Miriam Fletcher. With an introduction by Dr. Strickland. In two volumes. This work is fully advertised in another column, will, it is thought, have

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

MARCH 16, 1859.

the author of "Bulls and Bears," now publishing in the Atlantic Monthly; Mr. Edmund Quincy, Professor Felton, Mr. Dwight, of the Journal of Music, with others equally agreeable or distinguished. Emerson read a strangely beautiful poem, suggested by the event celebrated. Dr. Holmes read another, and Mr. Lowell replied to these compliments in verse. Several charming birth-day gifts were presented to the poet Professor by his friends, among others a picture by Silliman. Mr. Lowell is contemplating a further instalment of his Bigelow Papers. He intends to carry Mr. Birdo Freedom Sawin to Kansas. Saxe has a poem in press with Ticknor & Fields, entitled "The Money King."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE LARGE COTTON PLANTERS.—A few days since a paragraph was published, giving some account of the cotton crops of Col. Bond, of Georgia, which amounted last year to 2100 bales, and was the largest seot to market by any planter of that State. A Vidalia correspondent of the Natchez *Free Trader* contrasts the planters of Mississippi and Louisiana with the Georgia celebrity as follows: There are half a dozen planters in Concordia Parish and Louisiana, as also many more in Mississippi, that make a far higher mark than this. Not to make a thing invidious, the names of A. V. Lewis, Esq., of Concordia Parish, who makes all his cotton there, chalks up several hundred bales above the Georgia planter; so does L. R. Marshall, Esq., in the State of Louisiana, raising in that State alone more than three thousand five hundred bales; so is John North, Esq., of Hard Times, fill as much if not more; so did Frederick Stanton, Esq., but a few weeks deceased, raise twenty-eight hundred bales the present year—all in Concordia Parish—and even more than this figure in 1855—all in Louisiana; and there are numerous others that come up, or nearly so, to the Georgia highest notch. For instance, L. R. Marshall, residence Natchez, a planter three States, Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, is more than a four thousand bale producer; so is Dr. Stephen Duncan more than a three thousand bale grower in the State of Mississippi, besides being an opulent planter of Louisiana—more than four thousand bales in all. The great estates of the two princely planters of Mississippi and Louisiana, the late Samuel Davis and Francis Surget, Esqs., always produced from three to five thousand bales each until their deaths divided the estates among the heirs.

COFFEE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.—The New York *Shipping and Commercial List* of the 19th inst., publishes its annual statement of the Coffee trade of the United States—exclusive of California and Oregon—for the year ending December 31, 1858. The tables show that the total receipts in the United States for the year ending December 31, 1858, were 1,631,229 packages, weighing 227,650,186 lbs., against receipts in 1857 of 1,505,038 packages, ar 217,871,831 lbs., while the consumption in 1858 was 251,255,090 lbs., against a consumption in 1857 of 172,505,934 lbs., being the very considerable increase of about 46 per cent. Not only have the whole receipts the past year been absorbed, but the stock has been reduced more than twenty-five million pounds. This unexampled consumption, the *Shipping List* remarks, is accounted for by the fact that, during the last quarter of 1857, the business in this, as well as most other articles, was very limited. The severe revulsion of that year having for a time annihilated credit, and occasioned a very great scarcity of money, stocks in distributing hands throughout the country became reduced to a very low ebb; consequently, the quantity withdrawn from the ports for the past year, though nominally showing the consumption of but twelve months, is in reality the consumption of at least fifteen months. The annexed statement shows the receipts and consumption for the past five years:

	Receipts.	Consumption
1858	lbs 227,650,186	251,255,090
1857	217,871,829	172,505,931
1856	230,913,150	218,225,420
1855	288,214,683	210,378,287
1854	182,473,853	173,481,053

The stocks at all the ports on the 1st of January, 1859, were as follows: New York, 97,502 packages; Boston, 53,335; New Orleans, 38,500; Philadelphia, 20,054; Baltimore, 4500; and other ports 9000—making a total of 193,991 packages, equal to 19,486,564 pounds, against a stock of 51,590,240 lbs. on the 1st of January, 1858.

THE LAST OF THE HOUSE OF TIMOUR.—The King of Delhi and his family have now finally disappeared from the scene. On the 3d of December they were carried on board the Magiera, which immediately steamed down the river, on her way to the Cape. The King is accompanied by two of his wives, his son, and his grandson, the only members of the race alive, except one or two still in arms. The old man seemed thoroughly content, stretched himself upon his pillows, and asked two of the officers their rank in the vessel. Two hundred years ago, the agents of the East India Company stood before the man's ancestor, then the absolute ruler of 100,000,000 of people, with folded hands, begging permission to exist at a single town upon the coast. As the natives say, it was the foolhold granted to a giant. The extinction of this house leaves but two Mussulman sovereignties of the first class in existence in the world. One of these is tottering, and if Mahomotanism, as a creed, is not declining—it certainly increases in India—its temporal power would appear to be rapidly passing away. [*London Paper.*

LOSSES OF TERRITORY BY SPAIN.—At one time the Spanish Empire occupied the eighth part of the known world comprising a space of 800,000,000 square miles, with a population of 70,000,000. Of this vast territory more than two-thirds have been lost. In 1506 Spain gave up the Isle of Malta to the order of St. John. In 1620 the Lower Navarre and Bearne were yielded to France, and in 1640 the Rousselon. In 1640 Spain lost Portugal and her colonies. In 1648 she recognized the sovereignty of the Netherlands. In 1020 the English wrested the Barbadoes from her, in 1655 Jamaica, in 1704 Gibraltar, in 1718 the Lucas, in 1759 Dominica, and in 1797 Trinidad. In the seventeenth century France took possession of Martinico, New Granada, Gandaloupe, and half of the isle of San Domingo, and in 1800 Louisiana. In the eighteenth century Spain yielded up Sardinia to the Duke of Savoy, and to Morocco her rights on Mazalquiver and Oran. She ceded Parma, Placencia and Luca, while other dominions in the North af Italy, to the princess of the house of Bourbon, and in 1750 Naples and Sicily were emancipated from Spanish government. In 1810 she sold Florida to the United States; in 1821 she lost half of the isle of San Domingo; and before 1825 all her vast possessions on the American continent were lost to her forever. Her only foreign possessions now are the isles of Cuba and Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and some small African colonies.

BOUNDARIES OF OREGON.—The error appears to be current that the boundaries of the New State of Oregon are co-incident with those of the former Territory. Even the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, noted for its accuracy, gives the limits as reaching from the Pacific to the Rocky Mountains, and from the 46th to the 42d parallel of north latitude; an area of 227,000 square miles, only a fraction less than that of Texas. The error is material. The act of admission defines the boundaries of the State to be the ocean on the west, the Columbia river to its intersection with the 46th parallel, and that parallel on the north; the Snake river to the confluence af the Owyhee, and a line due South from that point on the east, and the 42d parallel on the south. The area thus designated covers a trifle more than half of Oregon Territory; in square miles about 115,000; a surface far exceeding that af any of the older States, yet falling very much short of the extent either of California or of Texas. Kansas, if admitted, would bring with it an area greater by 21,000 square miles, than that of Oregon. [*N. Y. Times.*

THE POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.—*An Increase of Postage.*—The difference between the U. S. House and the Senate on the Postoffice bill could not be reconciled, and that important bill was lost. The House insisted that the increase of the rates of postage was a revenue measure, and could not, therefore, be originated in the Senate. The Conference Committee endeavored to compromise the difficulty by originating a new bill, but the strict constructionists of the Senate objected, under the rules, to the second reading of the bill and thus defeated it. The effect is to deprive the Postoffice Department of its appropriations but it is said that it will create but slight public inconvenience. All the General Appropriation bills were passed. The provision which the Senate had attached to several bills, increasing the rates of postage and abolishing the franking privilege, were rejected by the House.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.—This road, which, as the reader is aware commences at Memphis and runs to Grenada, where it intersects the Mississippi Central Railroad, appears to be in a prosperous condition. The Hernando *Free Press* says the friends of the enterprise may rejoice in the certainty that in less than two years this rond will be completed, and that we will be in direct communication with the Crescent City. We are informed that the President, Colonel F. M. White, has obtained all the means necessary to carry out the contract lately entered into with Messrs. Pope and Strong, who have undertaken to put the road through to its junction with the Mississippi Central Road at Grenada.

BRITISH ACQUISITION IN THE PACIFIC.—The Sydney *Morning Herald*, received by the last Australian mail, says that the British Government has purchased 200,000 acres of land from the Fejee Islanders for the sum of $15,000, to be paid to satisfy the American claims against the Fejee Government. In addition to this grant of 200,000 acres, there shall be grants of such other lands as may be needed for local Governmental purposes; such requirements to be agreed by a commission, to consist of two Fejean chiefs and two British gentlemen, presided over by the local representative of her Majesty, the latter official to act as umpire in all disputed questions.

APPROPRIATIONS IN MISSOURI.—The Legislature of Missouri have, it is said, made appropriations which, in the aggregate, exceed those of the previous year by $223,400. The public printer has been allowed $25,000. The contingent expenses of the General Assembly are increased by the same sum. $50,000 have been appropriated for repelling the banditti of the frontier. A general spirit of extravagant expenditure seems to prevail throughout the country.

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26.—Lord Cowley's special mission to Vienna was to conciliate the difficulties between France and Austria. ..... The new Atlantic Telegraph Company have held several meetings for making arrangements to carry out their enterprise. ..... The English Government have offered a subsidy to the Galway line of steamships for mail service of three thousand pounds for each voyage across the Atlantic. ..... Lord Lyons, the newly appointed Minister of Great Britain to the United States, sailed for Washington via New York on the 22d inst.

France and Austria.

It is reported that orders have been given to the military commanders to prepare for a campaign and that these orders were given by the Emperor immediately after his return from Compeigne. ..... A war circular has been issued from the war office, directing the troops to be trained to force marches and night blynues. ..... All the military surgeons have been ordered to join their respective corps. ..... Immense quantities of lint have been sent to Lyons. ..... The prime minister of Austria, Count Buol, still believes in peace, but the Emperor of Austria, thinking differently, is preparing for a vigorous defence of the Italian States which are under the rule of Austria. ..... The Second Chamber of Deputies of Hanover have passed a resolution that the Government will assist in repelling any attacts upon Austria or Germany. ..... It is reported that the Emperor Napoleon is about to visit the King of Sardinia, to confer in relation to the State of Italy. ..... Three new forts have been ordered to be constructed at Venice within the space of six weeks, and 5000 workmen were to be employed upon the works. ..... A reinforcement of troops had been sent to the Danube by Turkey.

A French Visit at Night.—In the House of Committee Sir Charles Napier said that a few nights previous a French ship of war had anchored off Spithead, and sailed again before day-light. He asked whether the Admiralty knew of the fact, and whether the visit was made for the purpose of taking soundings, or otherwise. ..... Sir S. Packington said the fact was known to the Admiralty, but the object of the visit had not been ascertained. He thought it no unusual occurrence.

From Washington.—Postmaster-General Brown is dead. Joseph Holt, Commissioner of patents is appointed in his place. G. W. Jones of Iowa is appointed Minister to Bogota. ..... Robert McLane is appointed Minister to Mexico.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, March 8.—*The Aeronaut Thurston Found.*—A dispatch received here from Adrian announces that the remains of Ira J. Thurston, the celebrated Aeronaut, whose disappearance last fall, with his partially inflated balloon created so much interest, have been found. His remains were found about ten miles West of Toledo, and recognized, although nearly six months have elapsed since his disappearance. ..... It will be remembered that Mr. Thurston made a successful balloon ascension on the 16th of September last, and that on his alighting, after he had disconnected the lower portion of the balloon, and had allowed part of the gas to escape, he playfully seated himself upon the valve of the balloon, intending only to go up a short distance and descend. The disconnected balloon, however, becoming unmanagable, he was soon carried out of sight, and the above is the first intelligence of his fate.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—*The Mississippi Bar Resolution.*—The joint resolution which passed Congress provides for the appropriation of $35,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for removing the obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi. ..... The President did not sign the resolution, and informed a Louisianian that he withheld his signature because of the constitutional objections, and on account of the discretionary powers therein conferred. ..... Senator Seward's resolution, which was adopted, requests the Secretary of War to furnish Congress with copies of contracts, and give information as to what measures had been taken for the rescue of property now in jeopardy owing to the obstructions. The War Department is now closed, and further inquiry on the subject has been postponed for the present.

Funeral of the Late Postmaster-General.—The funeral of the late Postmaster-General Brown took place to-day, and was attended by a very large concourse, including the President, the Cabinet, the Senators and members of the House of Representatives, foreign Ministers, many private citizens of Washington, and strangers from other cities.

Tehuantepec Route and Railroad.—*Soon to have a Railroad—New Steamship—California News—Sandwich Islands—Russian Movements—Mexican War.*

The News.—Recent letters from the Isthmus, by the Quaker City, informs us that stages will soon run through, over the whole route. The road is very fine, with the exception of a mile or two at the Sochil end. Four different parties are engaged in surveying the railroad route, preparing to break ground shortly, when they propose to have a grand time. San Francisco is not very far from as now, and will soon be brought within shorter time of New Orleans. The news from this route from California, Oregon, the Sandwich Islands, British Columbia, Austrin, and Mexico, will be a feature in the *New Orleans Christian Advocate* of increasing interest and value. G. C. Garrison's steamship the Orizaba, has commenced competition with the Panama line, which will reduce freights, and increase emigration. Walker's seizure of the Transit property broke down the competition. The former enemy of Vanderbilt, Garrison, is now said to represent him. The heretofore unsettled state of the Transit route has been the chief difficulty in increasing steamship facilities. ..... The weather in California has been fine for farmers and miners. Spring has come—the grass is ankle high. Wheat and barley flourishing, and a great grain crop is expected. The gold yield promises to be more abundant than ever. The Frazer river gold mines are not promising. The Southern overland mail route is a success. The Northern one has just caved in, on account of cold and snow. California is strong for Cuba and the Pacific railroad. Senator Gwin will be proposed as a candidate for the Presidency. ..... What to do with the Chinese is becoming a serious question. Trouble is likely to result from it. They are numerous, and are in the way of American miners. It is sought to prohibit their immigration to the State. Poor Chinese. ..... From the Sandwhich Islands the news is to the 15th of January. The royal family bid fair to increase, and peace and plenty prevailed. The country plantations were slowly recovering from the effects of the disastrous floods of last fall. ..... By the last arrival from the Sondwich Islands was received some curious intelligence, by an American exhaler, which was to the effect that the Russian Government had given strict orders to its cruisers in the Sea of Okhotsk to prevent all foreign vessels from whaling there—and as the American vessels were the most numerous, to especially exclude them. ..... From Australin we learn that new gold discoveries had been made at a place called Windsor. Heavy rains had fallen and trade was dull. ..... Mirmoon, the Zuloaga leader, was approaching Vera Cruz, the stronghold of the Juarez, or Liberal party, who is exerting himself in preparation for defence. A decisive conflict will probably take place. ..... Recently, in Skirmish, Mirmoon's forces were worsted.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 12, 1859.

The following statement is condensed from the weekly report of the New-Orleans *Price-Current* of Saturday the 12th inst. The past week has been a period of a good deal of activity in our leading staple, Cotton, both demand and prices having been favorably influenced by the European advices received within the week. Tobacco also has moved off more freely, but Sugar and Molasses have been in only moderate request, and prices of the former have given way. In the various articles of Western Produce the operations are only to a moderate extent, being confined mostly to the requirements for home consumption.

COTTON.—In our semi-weekly report we had occasion to notice a good degree of activity in our Cotton market, the sales of the first three days of the week amounting up 33,500 bales, and the favorable advices by the Europa, which were before the public on Tuesday morning, had enabled factors to obtain slightly improved prices for the middling grades. On Wednesday there was again a good attendance of buyers, and further sales were effected to the extent of about 12,000 bales. On Thursday the Arabia's advices, one week later, were received early in the day, and being interpreted favorably an active demand prevailed, resulting in fully 25,000 bales, generally at full prices, and closing with an upward tendency. These large transactions left the market with a greatly reduced supply of desirable lists on sale yesterday, and this fact, together with a still further advance in the rates claimed, caused the lushess to fall off to about 13,000 bales; making a total for the past three days of 50,000 bales; and for the whole of the week, 83,500 bales; the receipts, during same period, 35,050; and the exports 54,351 bales. Stock, in Presses and on ship-board, not cleared on 11th inst. 489,379 bales. With respect to prices, the tendency has been in favor of sellers for a day or two past, and the advance within the week is fully ½c. per pound in most qualities, many parties holding at rates above our figures.

New Orleans Classification.

Inferior	6 @ 7⅛	Good Middling	12 @12¼
Ordinary	8 @ 8¾	Middling Fair	12⅝@12¾
Good Ordinary	9⅛@10⅜	Fair	—@—
Low Middling	10⅝@11	Good Fair	—@—
Middling	11⅛@11⅝	Good and Fine	—@—

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to 4,500 hhds. We quote for Inferior and Refining 3¾ to 5; Common to Good Common 5¼ to 5⅝; Fair to Fully Fair 5¾ to 6¼; Prime to Choice 6¾ to 7¾; Centrifugal and Clarified 7¾ to 9½; Refined 10 to — cents per pound.

MOLASSES.—The sales of the week are about 0,500 bbls. The quotations are: For Inferior and Fermenting 27 to 30; Prime to Choice 31 to 32 in hhds. and in half-bbls. 34 to 36 cents per gallon.

TOBACCO.—Is quoted for Lugs—factory, 3½ to 5¼; planters' 4½ to 5¼; Leaf—Inferior to common 5½ to 6¼; fair 6½ to 7; fine 7½ to 8¼; choice, heavy and light, 8½ to 9 cents per pound.

FLOUR.—The sales of the week have reached 10,000 barrels, at a range of $4 50 to $5 25 for common and unbranded; $5 10 to $5 35 for superfine and fancy brands; and $5 50 to $7 00 per bbl. for extra.

GRAIN.—The sales of Corn during the week amount to about 18,000 sacks—prices ranging from 85 to 95 for ordinary mixed to prime white. Oats sell at 70 to 78 cents per bushel. Bran has been selling at $1 10 to $1 12½ cents per 100 lbs.

PORK.—The sales for the past week ranged at about $18 25 per barrel for Mess, and $13 50 for Prime.

BEEF.—We quote Prime Mess at $16 00 per tierce, and $13 to $14 00 per bbl. for Prime to extra Prime Mess.

BACON.—Shoulders 7½ to 8; Ribbed Sides 9½ to 10; Clear Sides 11½; Sugar-cured Hams 11 to 12 cents per pound.

LARD.—In barrels and tierces 11½ to 12; kegs 12½ to 13 cents per pound.

BUTTER.—Western has been selling at 9½ to 15 cents per pound.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at 12 to 14½ cents per yard; India Bagging at 13 to 13½c. Bale Rope, machine made, at 8 to 8½ cents per pound.

GUNNY BAGS.—Have sold during the week at a range of 9 cents for light and medium, and 10¼ to 10½ for heavy and extra heavy bags.

COFFEE.—We quote ordinary to low fair at 10½ to 10¾, fair at 11, and good fair to prime at 11¼ to 11½ cents per pound.

LIVE-STOCK.—Beef Cattle—Western, we quote at 9½ to 10½ cents per per lb. net, and Texas $35 to 40 per head. Hogs, 8c. to 8¼c. per pound net. Sheep, none in market. Milch Cows, $40 to 55 per head. Veal Cattle, $7 00 to $13 00 per head.

Liverpool, Feb. 20.—The sales of cotton on Friday were 7000 bales, the market closing with an advancing tendency, at the following quotations—Fair, Orleans 7½; Fair Mobile 7¼; Fair Uplands 7; Middling, Orleans 7; Middling Mobile 6¾; Middling Uplands 6 11-16. The estimated sales on Saturday were 7000 bales, at a further advance of 1-16, making an advance of ⅛ from the lowest figure.

Havana, March 11.—The Sugar market is rather brisk at 9½, per arroba for No. 12. Molasses active at last quotations by steamer. Lard closes dull at 17 50 per quintel for tierces, and 18 50 for kegs. Stock in port 2000 hhds. and tcs. and 1500 kegs. Exchange still has a declining tendency.

NEW ORLEANS WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT.

BAGGING—Kentucky, ₱ yard		12	@.. 14½
East India		13	@.. 13½
BALE ROPE—Kentucky, ₱ lb		6½	@.. 8¼
BRAN, ₱ 100 ℔		1 08	@ 1 12½
COFFEE—Rio, ₱ lb		10¾	@.. 11½
Havana, good prime green			
inferior to middling			
Java		18	@.. 20
Laguayra		12¾	@.. 13½
St. Domingo			
CANDLES—Sperm, New Bedford, ₱ lb		43	@.. 44
Nantucket			
Adamantine		20	@.. 22
Star		18	@.. 22
CORDAGE—Manilla, ₱ lb		10	@.. 10½
Tarred American		12	@.. 13
FLOUR—Ohio, etc. superfine, ₱ bbl			
Illinois and Missouri			@ 6 00
St. Louis City		5 80	@ 6 25
FISH—Cod, ₱ box			@.. 00
Mackrel, No 1, ₱ bbl		17 00	@18 00
2		15 00	@16 00
3		8 50	@11 00
GRAIN—Wheat, ₱ bushel		1 10	@ 1 10
Oats		75	@.. 78
Corn, shelled		60	@.. 00
in the ear, ₱ bbl			
Beans		4 00	@ 0 00
GUNNY BAGS, ₱ bag		09	@.. 11½
HAY, ₱ ton		10 00	@20 00
HIDES—W. Indian and Mexican Hint, ₱ lb		19	@.. 20
Dry-salted Mexican			
Wet salted, heavy		07	@.. 07½
Dry, country		13	@.. 10½
Kip and calf		09	@.. 09¾
IRON—Pig, ₱ ton		30 00	@35 00
English		00 00	@77 50
Country bar, ₱ lb		04½	@.. 00
Sheet		04¾	@.. 05
Nail rods		08½	@.. 08
Castings, American		02½	@.. 03¾
LUMBER—Boards, white pine, common, ₱ M feet			
merchantable			
Clear			@60 00
Yellow pine		12 00	@10 00
Cypress		20 00	@30 00
Oak timber, ₱ cubic foot		35	@.. 50
Flooring and ceiling, clear		36 00	@38 00
merchantable		22 50	@30 00
Weather-boarding, dressed		22 50	@.. 00
rough		17 00	@.. 00
Joists		15 00	@.. 00
Shingles, ₱ M		40 00	@00 00
PROVISIONS—Beef, Mess, Northern, ₱ bbl		8 00	@ 8 75
Western			@14 00
half bbls		8 00	@ 8 75
Prime Mess, ₱ tierce			@18 00
Prime, ₱ bbl		8 00	@.. 00
B Beef			@ 6 50
Pork, Clear, ₱ bbl			@18 00
Mess			@17 75
M. O			
Hoground, ₱ lb			
Bacon Hams, ₱ lb			
canvassed		09	@.. 12½
Sides		09½	@.. 11¾
Shoulders			@.. 07½
Lard, Prime			@.. 11¾
Fair			@.. 11¾
Inferior to Common		09½	@.. 10
Butter, Northern		26	@.. 28
Western		00½	@.. 15
Cheese, American		08	@.. 10
Potatoes, ₱ bbl		2 00	@ 2 00
SALT—Liverpool, One, cargo, ₱ sack			@.. 00
from store			@.. 90
coarse, cargo		57	@.. 58
from store			@.. 70
SUGAR—Louisiana, on plantation, ₱ lb		06¾	@.. 00
in the city		03½	@.. 09½
Havana, yellow		08¾	@.. 09¾
white		00¾	@.. 10¾
brown			
Cucuruche			
Muscovado			
Loaf, Northern		11½	@.. 12¾
Crushed, do		11¾	@.. 12
TOBACCO—Choice and Segar Leaf, ₱ lb		09	@.. 13½
Fine		07½	@.. 08¾
Fair		00¾	@.. 07
Common		00	@.. 06½
Inferior		04½	@.. 05¾
TALLOW, ₱ lb		09¾	@.. 10
TWINE—Bolting, ₱ lb		17	@.. 18
Seine		28	@.. 30

MARRIAGES.

"It is not good for man to be alone."

Married, March 2d, 1859, by Rev. Dr. Rivers, at the bride's home, in Jackson, Tenn. J. JAY LANE of New Orleans to Miss A. Hubbard, daughter of Rev. Benjamin Hubbard and Mrs. Mary Hubbard.

On 24th ult. by Rev. L. Encandrack, Mr. JOHN PETERT to MRS. ELIZA J. MITCHELL, both of Attala county, Mississippi.

On the 3d inst. by Rev. A. M. WYNN, Mr. JAS. J. TOOKE of Iberville parish, Louisiana, to Miss MARIA F. JONES of Talbotton, Georgia.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OUR OWN BOOKS.

Whenever we see a good thing we like to circulate it, to-wit:—

"Mind your Own Business, is an old injection which cannot be too scrupulously observed. Especially would we urge it upon our Church to regard to our publishing interests. The time was when we had to depend upon others for our religious literature, not having a book or paper in the land that we could call our own. But our circumstances have changed; we now have an ample supply of weeklies, monthlies, and quarterlies, the largest list of general religious reading books and Sunday-school books printed in this (Southern) country; many of which have reached to an almost unparalelled circulation. Besides we have multiplied greatly in our numbers and wealth. Only let us purchase, read and circulate the issues of our own press first, and as largely as they deserve, and we shall extend our achievements beyond the highest expectations of the most believing ones among us. Scarcely a day passes which does not reveal some new success of our press. Let us be of good cheer then, and push on in our "great work;" rejoicing always and heartily in the great good being done by others, but attending faithfully to the peculiar work which God in his wise providence has assigned to us."

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE—New Orleans District—Second Round Quarterly Meetings.

March—German Missions at Piety-street, 27th; Quarterly Conference at Dryade-street, 28th.

April—Algiers and Greina ul Greina, 1st; Jefferson City, 10th.

May—Felicity-street, 1st; Carondelet street, 8th; Baton Rouge 14th and 15th.

June—Moreau-street, 5th; Laurel-street, 12th; Carrollton, 19th.

LINUS PARKER, P. E.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE—Lake Providence District—Second Round Quarterly Meetings.

March—Waterproof Station, 19 and 20.

April—Tensas and Elizabeth Chapel at Elizabeth Chapel, 2 and 3; Wionsboro' and Sicily Island Mission, at Oakley, 16 and 17; St. Joseph and Wesley Chapel, at Wesley Chapel, 23 and 24; Trinity, at New Chapel, 30.

May—Trinity, New Chapel, 1; Jordan, at Jordan, 7 and 8; Richmond, at Willow Bayou, 14 and 15; Providence Station, 21 and 22; Pecan Grove and Swan Lake, Carroll Mission, 28 and 29.

LEWIS A. REED, P. E.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE—Shreveport District—Second Round Quarterly Meetings.

April—Mansfield Circuit at Memphis, 16 and 17; Natchitoches Circuit, at Many, 23 and 24; Aasca Circuit, at Colwell's, 30 and 1st of

May—Grand Cane Circuit at Friendship, 7 and 8; Caddo Circuit, 14 and 15; Shreveport station, 21 and 22; Red River Circuit, 28 and 29.

June—Lake Bistineau Circuit, 4 and 5.

JOHN PIPES.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE—Yazoo District—Second Round of Quarterly Meetings.

April—2d and 3d, Yazoo city; 9th and 10th, Mount Olivet; 16th and 17th, Yazoo Circuit; 22d, 23d and 24th, Rhenlecker; 30th, Lexington and Richland.

May—1st, at last named places; 7th and 8th, Holmes; 21st and 22d, Blackhawk; 28th and 29th, Greenwood and Sidon.

June—3d and 4th, Carrollton.

District Stewards will please attend, April 5th, at Richland, Holmes co. The Brethren elect will please take due notice and come without fail, as there will be important matters for them to attend to.

D. M. WIGGINS, P. E.

NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY.

All the Books Published by the Church, South—that is, the Books in the First Part of the Catalogue issued at Nashville—we have, and sell at NASHVILLE PRICES. Of the SECOND PART, we have only the following Books, which we sell at the prices annexed, less 20 per cent. on time, and 20 per cent for cash.

Of these Books we have not time now to speak particularly. But see it at present to mention "Bledsoe's Theodicy" at $1 50, and in Turkey at $2—the greatest thunderbolt forged against Calvinism in three centuries. It has proved itself exceedingly troublesome to all of that faith; in fact, as "horrible" to them as the Decree was to Calvin.

Baker on Discipline	$0 60	Clark's Commentary, 6 v.	$16 00
Butler's Analogy	0 75	Ranson's do 6 v.	13 50
Anecdotes of the Ministry	0 50	Armageddon do	2 00
Do for Fireside	0 50	Chain of Sacred Wonders	2 00
Do for the Young	0 50	Class Meeting, *Wiley*	0 50
Do for Ladies	0 50	Dick's Works, 2 v	4 00
Dow's Works	1 00	Divine Union, *Upham*	1 00
Great Iron Wheel Examined	1 00	Josephus	2 00
Pioneers of the West	1 00	Plutarch's Lives	2 00
Rifle, Ax and Saddle-Bags	1 00	Sketches and Incidents	0 50
Death-bed Scenes, *Clark*	1 00	Life of Bishop Heddling, *Clark*	1 50
Heroes of Methodism, *Wakely*	1 00	Horne's Introduction	0 80
Natural Goodness, *Mercein*	0 65	Journal of John Nelson	0 30
Mission on Self Knowledge	0 35	Hedges's Theodicy	1 50
Steven's Hist's of Methodism	1 00	Sketches of Engl'h Preachers	0 25
Life of Chas Wesley, *Jackson*	1 70	Wesley Family, *Clark*	0 85
Do Missionaries to Amer.	0 05	Wesley's Sermons, 2 v	1 50
Life of Bishop Asbury *Strickland*		Advice to Class-Leaders	0 20
Watson's Expositun of the Gospels			$1 00
Rollin's Ancient History, 2 vols			1 75
Young Man's and Young Lady's Counsellor (each)			1 00
Orocco, and the Golden Horn, *Olin*			0 00
History of the Reformation, *D'Aubigne*			1 00
Notes on the Twenty-five Articles, *Jamison*			2 50
Minutes of the Annual Conferences of M. E. Church, 4 v			1 00
History of Gentile Nations—including recent discovories in Egyptian, Persian and Assyrian inscriptions. By Rev. G. Smith, F.A.S.			2 00
Lost Chapters of Early Methodism, *Wakely*			1 50
Light in Dark Places—a Homeric of Christian Life in the Middle Ages—*Augustus Neander*			3 40
Moore, Life of; Biography of Wesley			0 75
Life of Richard Watson, *Thomas Jackson*			1 50
Sermons, by *Richard Watson*, 2 vols			2 50
Universalism Pioneer		(15 per cent. off)	0 00
Bishop Morris's Sermons		(do)	0 85
Archbishop Whately's Evidences of Christianity		(do)	0 25
Dorbin's Europe		(5 per cent. off)	2 50
Parley's Cabinet Library, 28 vols		(do)	8 00
Kitto's Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature			0 70
Mosheim's Church History		(20 per cent off)	2 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

THE ADVOCATE now has a much larger circulation than any other paper published in New Orleans or the South-west, and is rapidly increasing. It is therefore the best advertising medium in all the country commercially connected with this city. The following are our

RATES:

One square, one insertion	$2 00
Each subsequent insertion	1 00
One square, one year	20 00
Each additional square	15 00

The price for six months is three-fourths of the price by the year—the price for three months is half the price by the year.

Twenty-five per cent. discount on the above prices, in behalf of our Schools and Colleges.

☞ PAYMENT is required IN ADVANCE. ☜

Mobile Depository.

MR. EDITOR: We wish to say to our friends and patrons, through the medium of your paper, that we are now receiving a large amount of Books at our Depository, and are ready to fill their orders for any Work issued by the Southern Methodist Publishing-house; and other Standard Religious Works which are in demand among us. We have on hand a good supply of Sunday school Books, and shall be able to furnish Libraries for all who may need them.

We have several Libraries on hand which we will sell at the following heavy discounts, as the books are somewhat shop-worn, though not seriously injured.

Four Libraries, 50 vols. (each)	$3 00
One Library, 50 vols	2 00
One do do	2 00
One do 100 vols	5 00

We hope to hear from the members of the Conference, especially.

Mobile, March 7. R. A. BAKER, Pros. Bd Managers.

New Orleans Depository—Smithson's Southern Pulpit.

This is the Book which has been published to aid Southern Methodism in the City of Washington, D.C. It contains steel-engraved likenesses of seventeen of the most distinguished living Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The likenesses are finely executed and perfect.

PRICE—Muslin, extra gilt	$2 25
Morocco, gilt	2 50
Muslin, gilt edged	2 00
Muslin, gilt	1 75

There is no discount allowed, either to me or by us. The whole is matter *pro bono etc.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The most Important Book of the Age!

GUNN'S NEW DOMESTIC MEDICINE:
Or, Home Book of Health.

A guide for families, pointing out in familier terms, free from technicalities, the latest and most approved Methods of Treating Diseases of Men, Women and Children; together with a Treatise on the Passions and Emotions. A complete *Materia Medica*, or list of ALL the principal Remedies used in the Treatment of Diseases—both MINERAL and VEGETABLE—including nearly two hundred plants and vegetable remedies, with description of each, and directions for preparing and using.

Also, an Appendix (in addition to Dr. Gunn's old Work) of Anatomy and Physiology, and the Laws of Health: By J. H. Jordan, M.D.

The whole making a large octavo volume of nearly one thousand pages, beautifully bound, with spring back; and a number of engravings and illustrations.

This work, which can be only sold by subscription, will be distributed in Louisiana and Mississippi immediately, by regular authorized agents Carn J. S. ANDREWS, 134 Poydras st. New Orleans.

☞ Agents Wanted for Mississippi. Address C. SMITH, Monticello, Mississippi. [m10

A Book of Thrilling Interest.

THE METHODIST:

Or Incidents and Characters from Life, in the Baltimore Conference. By MIRIAM FLETCHER. With an Introduction by W. P. Strickland.

"We have perused the pages of "THE METHODIST" with an absorbing interest, and frankly confess that no work of fiction we ever read possesses half the charm which this does; and what is vastly better, it cannot fail to awaken the purest emotions and improve the heart."—*From Dr. Strickland's Introduction.*

Published in two neat volumes: Price, $2 00. For Sale by

J. STRINGER, Publisher's Agent, 20 Camp st., New Orleans.

☞ Persons remitting the price of Book by Mail, either in money or P. O. Stamps, will receive the book, postage paid. [m16

THE BROOKS HOUSE, 155 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS, next door to Odd Fellows' Hall, fronting Lafayette Square. A delightful situation for boarders; convenient for travelers; every accommodation; as good a table as the city affords; and reasonable prices. [m16

PLANTATIONS, AS WELL AS PRIVATE FAMILIES, should not be without a few Bottles of "WADSWORTH'S LINIMENT;" It is a prompt remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pains of the Face, Jaw-ache, Back-ache, and Sore-throat, and every other Pain. Call at J. WRIGHT & CO.'S and get a supply—Six bottles for $2 50. [$2 50

J

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Children's Column.

"Suffer the Little Children to come unto Me."

Edward Everett a Schoolboy Orator.

Edward Everett looms so large in the eye of the public at the present time, that everything about him is read with interest. He was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, on the 11th of April, 1794, and baptized on the 13th, by the Rev. Thomas Mayo Harris, the pastor of the family, a man of uncommon culture, and highly esteemed for his personal and great excellence. The following verses were written by Mr. Harris, to be spoken at an exhibition by his little friend Edward, who was already distinguished by his remarkable precocity. The expression, "little roan," applies to the color of Edward Everett's hair.

Pray how should I, a little lad,
In speaking make a figure?
You're only joking, I'm afraid—
Do wait till I am bigger.

But, since you wish to hear my part,
And urge me to begin it,
I'll strive for praise with all my heart,
Though small the hope to win it.

I'll tell a tale; how farmer John
A little roan colt bred, sir,
And every night and every morn,
He watered and he fed, sir.

Said neighbor Joe to farmer John,
"Ain't you a silly dolt, sir,
To spend such time and care upon
A little, useless colt, sir?"

Said farmer John to neighbor Joe,
"I bring my little roan up,
Not for the good he now can do,
But will do, when he's grown up."

The sword you can well enjoy,
To keep sleek coats from spotting,
The little colt, you think, is I—
I know it by your smirking.

And now, my friends, please to excuse
My limping and my stammers;
I, for this once, have done my best,
And so I'll make my manners.

[*The Presbyterian*

"Father, I Feel so Happy!"

The writer has but one child, and he has gone to be with the Lord. Of his many sweet sayings, which will ever live in memory, coming home to the heart with that tender and sacred influence which can be borrowed only from the spiritual, one of the sweetest is that which we have quoted above.

Such was the state of this little boy's health, during the latter part of his brief and happy life, that many of his Sabbath's were spent with his mother at home. On those days, a double portion of the Spirit's influences seemed to be imparted to him. They descended gently upon him like the dew of heaven; and from the opened windows of heaven they seemed to penetrate and pervade every corner of his soul. They irradiated his countenance; they transfused his spirit; they filled him with a holy joy in the things of Christ, in listening to "that sweet story of old," and in singing, with subdued voice, the hymns he loved. "Let the little ones come unto me." [illegible] Sabbaths, which afforded so delightful a foretaste of the eternal rest into which he was about to enter, would [illegible] anxiously on those perplexing days when, sooner or later, agitate almost every family, to the freedom of man and the sovereignty of God, especially to the possible influence of [illegible] "of one mind," and whom the entire interval of divine service [illegible] to remove his difficulties, and to present [illegible] in such a light as would, at least, reconcile [illegible] the mystery in which those questions [illegible] Gradually, the light seemed to [illegible] the clouds lifted and rolled back; [illegible] what he could not fully comprehend; [illegible] pervaded his believing and loving [illegible] compelled to interrupt this hallowed intercourse [illegible] to speak, to more than one, [illegible] which belong to their everlasting peace, we were [illegible] when, looking up with a composure and [illegible] which will never be effaced from our memories, [illegible] with an earnestness and sweetness of voice [illegible] all upon our ears like the words of "heavenly [illegible] Father, I feel so happy!"

[illegible] that this dear boy, then, for the first time, [illegible] the quickening power of the Holy Spirit; but we [illegible] to them drank deeper at the fountain of living [illegible] From that time, he evidently dwelt in [illegible] that time, the Gospels, he had long [illegible] delight, became his "vital breath;" and songs [illegible] from infancy, were breathed [illegible] melody and rapture.

[illegible] forth, the language of his life. [illegible] to have been premonitory of his approaching [illegible] and can understand why he was moved to utter them [illegible] especially, better than ever before, the power of [illegible] may be traced in the briefest saying of a [illegible] object of the heart's affection. We daily bless God for [illegible] brief utterance of a triumphing faith. We praise him for [illegible] that it continues to waft to us from the celestial [illegible] especially, for the assurance it affords, that, however great the happiness of our darling boy then was, it was not [illegible] to be compared with the joy which he now knows—joy [illegible] as it hath not entered into the heart of man to conceive.

[*Christian Intelligencer.*

Humorous.

A Relic of Barbarism.

An act was passed into the English Parliament in 1770, that all women, of whatever age, rank, profession or degree, whether virgins, maids or widows, that shall from and after such act impose upon, seduce and betray into matrimony, any of his majesty's subjects, by the scents, paints, cosmetic washes, artificial teeth, false hair, Spanish wool, iron stays, and high-heeled shoes, or bolstered hips, shall incur the penalty in force against witchcraft and like misdemeanors, and that the marriage, upon conviction, shall stand null and void.

Belonging to Another Parish.

At a missionary sermon in a country village, all the congregation stood [illegible], with the exception of one rustic, who, when he was asked why he continued unelected, replied: "I don't belong to this parish."

A Shower of Gold.

A fine looking gentleman marched up Broadway, in New York, recently, lavishly scattering gold dollars along the street as he proceeded. It is hardly necessary to say that a large crowd followed him. An officer remonstrated, and received a shower of gold in his face. Unlike Danae, the officer refused to accept this token of affection from the Broadway Jupiter, and put an end to the liberal gentleman's exploits by hand and collar, calling him, placing him on a cart and carrying him to the station.

Cheering in a dying Man.

A bright thought, that of Smithson, the founder of the Smithsonian Institution, when he was dying of an unknown disease. Smithson had had five doctors, and they had been unable to tell what his disease was. At length they told him that he must die. Calling them all around him he said: "My friends and the Ile, make a post mortem examination, and find out what ails me; for really I have heard such long and learned discussions on the subject, that I am dying to know what the disease is myself."

The "Times" Vienna correspondent says—We have received [illegible] of Lord Palmerston [illegible] The [illegible] costume de rigueur is a [illegible] coat, waistcoat and breeches, with high boots. Lord Palmerston formed [illegible] one of the Imperial parties de chasse equipped in his Hanoverian "pink," well known in every [illegible] and spinney for many a mile about Broadlands. The day [illegible] and threatening heavy rain. The Emperor urged [illegible] on a swinging [illegible]. "Oh, no, your Majesty," was Lord Palmerston's pithy and pointed reply, "you know [illegible] ever gets through our red-coats." This to the "Nephew of my Uncle," with Waterloo "undigested," I think was telling and spirited. [*London Correspondent.*

An Awkward Fix.

The Hollidaysburgh (Pa.) *Information*, of the 10th inst., says, that a German, named Cash, while out hunting in Clearfield county, came across a bear-trap, and having never seen one before, stopped for the purpose of examining it, but unfortunately put his foot on the trigger and was shut up. In this predicament he remained for three days, nearly dead from hunger and cold, when the bear came to examine it, and Cash, seizing hold of a bear, he had caught a man.

Poem Translated into George Sand.

Prince Metternich, in speaking of the charitable sale held [illegible] year at the Hotel Lambert by the Princess Czartoriska in favor of the distressed Poles, relates an anecdote, which it seems Madame George Sand held a stall, on the occasion, and displayed a quantity of small articles in linen and embroidered muslin. Baron James de Rothschild happening to pass, the fair saleswoman addressed him with the usual request to purchase something. "What can I buy?" said the Baron, "you have nothing that I can do anything with.... But stay, an idea strikes me. Give me your autograph; sell me that." Madame Sand took a sheet of paper and wrote the following words: "Received from Baron James de Rothschild the sum of one thousand francs for the benefit of the distressed Poles, George Sand." M. de Rothschild read it, thanked her, and, presenting a note for the sum mentioned, passed on with the autograph, highly gratified. The clever *marchande* had reason to be so likewise.

Use of the Express.

There is no telling to what uses the Express will be put after a while. Who would have thought of *forwarding children* through that particular species of agency? And yet we perceive that a bright boy of nine years was delivered in Lancaboro', Mass., a few days since, for the purpose of attending school, having been forwarded by Adams' Express from Hopkinton, Texas. The "freight" had been four weeks on the road.

A Legless Lord.

The following story, which we have from a New York friend recently from Paris, is none the worse for being true: Lord Cowley, the British Minister in Paris, has occasional annoyances. Lord Miltoun (a gentleman whom nature failed to provide with legs) wished to be presented at Court with his wife and daughter. The morning of the day on which the presentation was to take place, the Emperor sent word to Lord Cowley that he could not receive Lord Miltoun, as he heard he had no legs, and that he must sit while the Emperor stood. Lord Cowley was much vexed, but sent an attache to convey the disagreeable news to Lord Miltoun. Meanwhile the Duke de Bassano came himself to Lord Cowley to tell him that Lord Miltoun's chair had arrived at the Tuileries; that it must be instantly taken away, and that its legless owner could not be received. This was rather mortifying to the British Minister, but the Emperor was inflexible.

Astronomical.

A little girl, showing her little cousin (a boy about four years of age) a star, said: "That star you see up there is bigger than this world." Says he: "No it ain't." "Yes it is." "Then why don't it keep the rain off?" said he.

Grumbling.

The hardest situation for a grumbler to be in, is to feel like grumbling, and having nothing to grumble at.

Piccolomoni.

Replied to a serenade at Troy: "Shentlemen—I em veer mooch obligee for dis complemenz. I am veer poore speak Anglish, unt I feele chleepy."

The Family Circle.

"*Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee.*"

DIED POOR.

"It was a sad funeral to me," said the speaker, "the saddest I have attended for years."

"That of Edmondson?"

"Yes."

"How did he die?"

"Poor, poor as poverty—his life was one long struggle with the world, and at every disadvantage. Fortune mocked him all the while with gilded promises that were destined never to know fulfillment."

"Yet he was patient and enduring," remarked one of the company.

"Patient as a Christian—enduring as a martyr," was the answer. "Poor man! He was worthy of a better fate. He ought to have succeeded, for he deserved success."

"Did he not succeed?" questioned the one who had spoken of his perseverance and endurance.

"No, sir; he died poor, as I have just said. Nothing that he put his hand to ever succeeded. A strange fatality seemed to attend every enterprise."

"I was with him in his last moments," said the other, "and thought he died rich."

"No; he has left nothing behind," was replied. "The heirs will have no concern as to the administration of the estate."

"He left a good name," said one, "and that is something."

"And a legacy of noble deeds that were done in the name of humanity," remarked another.

"And precious examples," said another.

"Lessons of patience in suffering; of hope in adversity; of heavenly confidence when no sunbeams fell upon his bewildering path," was the testimony of another.

"And high trust, manly courage, heroic fortitude."

"Then he died rich!" was the emphatic declaration, "richer than the millionaire who went to his long home the same day, a miserable pauper in all but gold. A sad funeral did you say? No, my friend, it was rather a triumphal procession! Not the burial of a human clod, but the ceremonial attendant on the translation of an angel. Did not succeed! While his whole life was a series of successes. In every conflict he came off the victor, and now the victor's crown is on his brow. Any grasping, soulless, selfish man, with a share of brains, may gather in money, and learn the art of keeping it; but not one in a hundred can bravely conquer in the battle of life as Edmondstone has conquered, and step forth from the ranks of men a Christian hero. No, no; he did not die poor, but rich—rich in celestial affections. And his heirs have an interest in the administration of the estate. A large property has been left, and let them see to it that they do not lose the precious things through false estimates and ignorant depreciations."

"You have a new way of estimating the wealth of a man," said the one who had first expressed sympathy for the deceased.

"It is not the right way? There are higher things to gain in this world than wealth that perishes—riches of the priceless value that ever reward the rich merchant who trades for wisdom, buying it with the silver of truth and the gold of love. He dies rich who can take his treasure with him to the new land where he is to abide forever; and he who has to leave all behind on which he has placed affection, dies poor indeed. Our friend died richer than a Girard or an Astor; his monument is built of good deeds and noble examples. It will abide forever."

T. S. ARTHUR.

LIVING FOR ADMIRATION.

Rev. Dr. Alexander, in his recent volume of Sermons, utters the following solemn warning to Daughters: What a horrid fraud Satan is practicing on the Church, in regard to the daughters of Christian parents! In fashionable circles—dare I name them Christian—the years where girlhood merges into maturity are frequently sold to the adversary. The young American woman is taught to deem herself a goddess. If there be wealth, if there be accomplishments, if there be beauty, almost a miracle seems necessary to prevent the loss of the soul. Behold her pass from the pedestal to the altar. The charming victim is decked for sacrifice. Every breath that comes to her is incense. Her very studies are to fit her for admiration. Day and night, the gay but wretched maiden is taught to think of self and self-lish pleasures. Till some Lenten fashion of solemnity interrupt the whirl, the season is too short for the engagements. Grave parents shake their heads at magnificent apparel, costly gems, night turned into day, dances, at which Romans would have blushed, pale cheeks, bending frames, threatened decay; and yet they allow and submit. And thus, that sex which ought to show the sweet, unfinished innocency of a holy youth, is carried to the overheated temples of pleasure. Thus, the so-called Christian verifies the Apostle's maxim: "She that liveth in pleasure, is dead while she liveth."

WEARING FLANNEL.

The very best thing that can be worn next to the skin, in summer as well as winter, is common woolen flannel. One color has no advantage over another, except that white is more agreeable to the sight; it is more likely to "foll up" in washing, but this may be almost entirely prevented, if done properly. Pour boiling hot strong soapsuds on the garment in a tub, let it alone until the hand can bear the water, then pour off and add clean water, boiling hot, let this stand also as before; pour off, and add more boiling clean water, and when cool enough, merely squeeze the garment with the hands—no wringing or rubbing. Stretch it immediately on a line in the hot sun, or before a hot fire, and as the water settles at the most dependant part of the garment, press it out with the hand, and be careful to stretch the fabric as soon as the water is squeezed out, aiming as much as possible to keep the flannel hot until it is dry. If woolen garments are treated literally as above, they will remain pliable and soft until worn out.

Recent scientific experiments, carefully conducted, prove the truth of the popular sentiment, that woolen flannel is the best fabric to be worn next to the skin; as it absorbs more moisture from the body than any other material, and by so doing, keeps the body more perfectly dry. Cotton absorbs the least, hence the perspiration remains more on the skin, and being damp, the heat of the body is rapidly carried off by evaporation and suddenly cools when exercise ceases, the ill effects of which no intelligent mind need to be reminded of. Hence it is, that the common observation of all nations leads them to give their sailors woolen flannel shirts for all seasons and for all latitudes, as the best equalizers of the heat of the body. [*Hall's Journal of Health.*

MATRIMONY VS. INFIDELITY.

"If Hume, and Gibbon, and Rousseau, and Bentham," said Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams, in a recent sermon, "unmarried as they all were—had been each the father of a family—if they had ever gone in person to summon the family physician in some exigency of intense anxiety, we should never have heard of those frosty and infidel philosophies from their pens; by which so many hearts have been chilled and cursed. As you entered the family chamber and bent over the couch hallowed by the great mystery of birth, and the tears of high-wrought sensibility could not be refrained as you caught the breath of your first born—you discover all at once that a new well had begun to spring up in your soul, deep and living beyond the reach of death."

DIDN'T THE SAVIOR GET IN.

One Sabbath morning a little boy, four years old, came near his father, who was reading a sermon on the text, "Behold, I stand at the door and knock"—Rev., iii: 20. The little fellow's notice was attracted by what he heard, and he listened with fixed attention. The sermon was hardly good enough to be fully comprehended by the child; for such excellence in preaching is as rare as it is desirable. He caught enough, however, to know that the Savior earnestly desired to enter the heart. At the close, he immediately asked, "Pa, didn't the Savior get in?"

A SOUTHERN SIGHT.

Last Sabbath afternoon we went to the basement room of the Presbyterian Church, where we found about twenty ladies and gentlemen engaged in teaching about two hundred and fifty negroes (mostly youth and children) the catechism, reading and, expounding the Bible and learning them the sacred songs. As we looked upon the interesting spectacle we wondered if Greeley, Giddings or Garrison had ever condescended to meet with the Africans they profess to love so much, and point them to the "Lamb of God which taketh away the sins of the world?" [*Athens (Ga.) Banner.*

DRINKING AMONG YOUNG MEN.

The Philadelphia *Sun* says truly that indiscriminate drinking among our young men must eventually make its mark upon the population of our cities. We can see it already betraying itself in the rising generation. It is impossible for any man to drink even pure liquors six or seven times a day without suffering severely in constitution. And when he transmits this impaired constitution to his son, who in turn imparts it still further by the same course, it requires little foresight to see that we are preparing a population for our cities that will not in physical frame be much better than the wretched Aztecs.

Garden, Farm, and Plantation.

The Beautiful in Horticulture and Floriculture.

It has been shown by our best writers, that the families where the beautiful things of the garden and lawn are substantially parts of home, are as a whole, most contented and happy, and best deserve to be so; and that the individuals of such families are apt to carry into separate life, all the lessons taught them at home. The influences of the beautiful in horticulture are all good, and the pleasures which come with its practice, leave no sense of satiety behind—no feeling of regret for the morrow.

Do you not admire that simple little cottage, with its graceful trees from our native woods; the Wild Jasmine and Bignonia, making beautiful, while they conceal the rough outbuildings—the little "front yard," or more fitting lawn, gemmed with shrubbery and sparkling with flowers, with neat walks bordered with velvety turf, or natural ones over it—all in keeping, and all suited to the means of the tasteful owner? The question naturally arises, how much time and money has all this cost? Perhaps less than a tithe of what his rich neighbor had expended to rear that great pile of hoards and shingles, or that more ambitious mountain of bricks and mortar, with a countenance as black as an overgrown idiot's and as bare of beauty as a lumber-yard or a brick-kiln—with scarcely a thing (except weeds in the ground or paint on the walls) either greener or brighter than the man who can deem this huge abortion, the *ne plus ultra* of architectural taste.

In England and the Northern, as also in most of the Southern States, the *sine qua non* of a gentleman of taste is to have a conservatory attached to his house, whence it may be entered by the members of this family, and its beauties enjoyed. Such expenditure evidences an appreciation of those delights which the study of Floriculture places within the reach of all, even a season of the year when the beauties of the parterre disappear, and the value of such a source of enjoyment is necessarily exhausted by the partial disappearance of vegetation, even during our comparatively tropical winter. Surely then no house, pretending to be the abode of the wealthy, educated and the refined, should be without such an appendage.

"Education begins in the cradle and ends in the coffin," and *things* set on the mind with more force than words. Place, therefore, before young, and within their reach, pure and rational enjoyments. Pleasure is as necessary as pain is inevitable. Then let us find our pleasures in that which elevates, and thereby escape that which debases. All love, or can learn to love, beautiful flowers and beautiful trees, etc.

And what, among objects of transitory character, at least, can so enliven the domestic hearth, as a beautiful collection of flowers, making bright Summer within while rude Winter reigns without.

H.

Population and Agriculture of Texas.

The *Intelligencer* learns from the census at the State Department, that we have in Texas, a total population of 458,020, of whom 138,265 are slaves, 290 free negroes, and the residue white; of these 67,350 are voters. We have been accustomed to say for the last year, says the Intelligencer, that Texas has 500,000 population, and this record does not change our opinion; for if the census takers did not omit 41,335 souls, it is very certain that more than that number have come in since the rolls were closed.

By the United States census of 1850, Texas had a total population of 212,592. This population has been more than doubled in eight years. The same ratio of increase for 24 years, would give us, 4,000,000 of inhabitants, which exceeds the present population of the State of New York.

The census also states that the total number of acres in cultivation is, 1,948,225; of which 927,347 are in corn; 208,097 in wheat; 681,908 in cotton; 15,965 in sugar, and 164,897 in miscellaneous. [*Galveston News.*

Obituaries.

"*Let me die the death of the Righteous.*"

JOHN BRYANT NUNN, son of Samuel and Jane Nunn, was born in Harris county, Georgia, 19th January, 1832, and died in Auburn, Alabama, 6th November, 1858. His parents were members of the Methodist Church, and took especial pains to rear him religiously. He dated his earliest religious impressions from the age of three years. He was noted from his childhood for his docility, his kindly spirit, and his remarkable conscientiousness. The sprightliness of his mind was early developed; he was noted for his rapid mental improvement. When about thirteen he was converted, and joined the Methodist Church; and, during his life, was an earnest and devoted follower of Christ. In 1848 he was prostrated by an attack of typhoid fever, after which his health underwent a gradual but steady decline until 1854, when he took his bed, never to leave it in health. In the Spring of 1857, he passed much time in the neighborhood of Talladega Springs. While there, and indeed throughout his entire travels, he received affecting marks of sympathy and attention. So deeply graven upon his grateful memory were these acts of kindness, that he never spoke of them without the liveliest emotion; and his bereaved parents would convey through this channel, to these unknown friends, the sincerest thanks of their hearts. God will reward them in a better way. During his last illness, he exhorted all to a life of consecration to God. After he grew speechless he retained his consciousness, and evidently united in spirit in the prayers of Christian friends about his bed. After one of these seasons of devotion, he gasped out the word, "part." His mother, catching his meaning, sang that affecting chorus—"Oh, that shall be joyful! to meet, to part no more." With an almost imperceptible sinking, his life ebbed calmly away until he sweetly slept in Jesus. During the whole of his long sickness he exhibited the Christian graces, in a maturity of experience which surprised all who conversed with him. His sufferings were indescribable, yet his soul serenely trusted in his Savior. His soul was often in a flame of divine ecstacy—and his longings after heaven, were irrepressible. He spoke of death with unaffected familiarity, and saw its approach without the slightest apprehension. He left behind him such a testimony that his name will ever remain, with all who knew and loved him, "as ointment poured forth."

MISS BETTIE A., daughter of Bro. AMBROSE M. CHAPMAN, of Mansfield, De Soto Parish, La., died in Macon, Ga., in her 16th year. Sweetly blending "the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit," with beauty, intelligence and dignity, she was indeed lovely and beloved. Though piously disposed from early childhood, and strictly observing the external forms of religion, yet she was not converted until a few months previous to her death. Her evidence of pardon was bright and happy. Death came with sudden summons; but she was well prepared to receive it; for, during her brief illness, she seemed perfectly resigned and assured. Just before breathing her last, she joined, with those around her dying bed, in songs of holy triumph, and exclaimed in the fullest assurance of faith: "The Lord is my shepherd; yes, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me, thy rod and thy staff, they comfort me."

C. R. J.

MRS. EMELINE McKENZIE died near Midway, in Monroe County, Ala., on the 25th January last, in the 39th year of her age. She embraced religion and joined the M. E. Church in early life. An affectionate daughter and wife, a kind mistress, she died a peaceful death. She said to her friends she dreaded nothing beyond death. But the passage through gave evidences of her resignation and preparation for death, and has left behind, for the comfort of her friends, that for her "to die was gain."

A. C. R.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. H. LANEY, SURGEON DENTIST—WILL VISIT Bahala, Hazlehurst, Crystal Springs and Georgetown, during the present year, and practice his profession in all its branches. He fully guarantees all his work to be neat and substantial. [fe23-3m] J. H. LANEY.

B. D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana.
ja19

J. D. FUQUA. J. D. KILBOURNE.

FUQUA & KILBOURNE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, *CLINTON, LOUISIANA,*

PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans. *References*—Payne & Harrison, Byrne, Vance & Co., Broadwell & Payne, Pritchard & Flower, Edw. Nalle & Co., Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans. mar 26-1y

W. P. HILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, *No. 13 Camp st., New Orleans.*

HAS been a citizen of Texas—extensively and laboriously engaged in the practice of law—more than twenty years—and confidently refers to the Bench and Bar of that State.

Information as to the Laws, Lands and Land Titles of Texas can be had at my office; and any business in that State will be transacted through reliable correspondents. dec12

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JOHN C. BULL, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 7 Pine street, Saint Louis, Missouri.

Agent for the sale of BLAINE'S POWER-LOOM BAGGING and BALE ROPE. ja19-3m

MR HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PARTner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders, from our large and well-selected Stock of GROCERIES, PRODUCE, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants

COOPER & NEIBERT.

New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858. 27 and 29 Common st.

W. COOPER. J. O NEIBERT. H. LUCAS.

COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Nos. 27 and 29 Common street, New Orleans.

F. J. VAN BIBBER & CO., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, [d8-1y] *44 Carondelet street, New Orleans.*

JAMES THARP. WM. V. MCRAY.

THARP, McCRAY & CO., GROCERS AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS, No. 10 Tchoupitoulas and New Levee sts., sep22 NEW ORLEANS.

J. BOYD & Co., Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants, No 4 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS. apr 17-1y

LEONARD FASH. F. E. LAURANS

LEONARD FASH & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 45 POYDRAS STREET, *NEW ORLEANS.* Oct 24.

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO., COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No. 47 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

JOHN F WYCHE & Co., COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 119 Common street, New Orleans. my2-1y

A. H. May & Co., COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No 64 Grevier street New Orleans. an21y

J. B. PAYNE. J. P. HARRISON.
G. W. BENTHUYSEN. WM H. HARRISON

Payne & Harrison. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 51 Union street, New Orleans. dec7-1y

R. L. WALKER, New Orleans. GOBT. C. HUTCHINSON Caddo Parish, La.

Walker, Hutchinson, & Co., COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 37 Carondelet street, New Orleans. je28

Lane, Mayfield & Co., COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 79 St. Charles street, New Orleans. ly5-1y

T. T. TWITTY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Agent for the sale of Manufactured Tobacco, Cigars, and Herrings celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes., No. 32 Gravier street New Orleans. mh14m

WATKINS & HOMAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, and Curtain Materials, No. 30 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

F. W. OBER—DEALER IN NORTHERN AND WESTern Produce. Fresh Goshen Butter, in small packages, suitable for families, constantly on hand. New Orleans, January 12, 1859. No. 61 POYDRAS STREET.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—A LADY ASSISTANT, qualified to Teach the Higher Branches of English Education, and especially the Ornamental, can, if properly vouched for, receive a position in the Female Department of Waverly Institute. None need apply unless satisfactory references can be given. The society is as polite and well-trained as can be found anywhere. Address COL. JOHN DILL, *President Board of Trustees*, Waverly, Walker county, Texas. *November 18th, 1858.*

BOOTH & CO., ARCADE HAT STORE, No. 45 Magazine Street, New Orleans. Established in 1843. Manufacturers and Jobbers at Wholesale in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.

For the accommodation of our friends and the public, we have opened a retail department on the same premises. aug30

Dameron & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtain Goods, Upholstery Goods, etc.; No. 28 Chartres and 72 Customhouse streets, New Orleans. jan1

R. C. ARMISTEAD, (Successor to MALLARD & Co.) No. 63 Gravier st., cor. Bank Place, New Orleans.

CLOTHING, IN EVERY VARIETY—THE MOST MODERN, AT GREATly Reduced Prices. BLANKETS, KERSEYS, and SATINETT Suits for Negroes, at Auction Prices. (o20)

P. H. WILLARD, Coal Merchant, 18 EXCHANGE PLACE. (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

THOSE desirous of purchasing Coal or Wood, can be supplied at short notice at the—CITY COAL OFFICE, where is constantly kept on hand Pittsburgh, English, and Canal, Anthracite and Lower Ohio Coal. Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses, Steamers, &c., &c., supplied at the lowest market prices. a22-1y

F. VAN BENTHUYSEN. A. MONSEMER.
C. F. LEWIS, of Rapides. GEO. O. KENDALL

BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, 116 Canal st., New Orleans s10-1y

D. J. WASSON, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, Also, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Cisterns, Lumber, &c., In lots to suit purchasers. Orders promptly attended to. Box 388 Mechanics' Exchange, 19 St. Charles st. Shop, 355 and 357 Rampart st., First District, New Orleans. mar20-1y

To Merchants and Planters. MANUFACTURERS' COMMISSION HOUSE: LARGE STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS, *CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK,* AT No. 41 Magazine st., opposite the Arcade, *NEW ORLEANS.* nov 14 R. W. RAYNE.

GEORGE H. VINTEN Printers' Warehouse, 105 Poydras st., New Orleans. Presses, Types, Inks, Paper, Cards, and Furniture of every description. Agent for the sale of Robt Hoe & Co's Presses, and James Connor & Sons' Types. Old Type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

PRINTING PAPER. Constantly on hand and for sale Printing Paper of the following sizes.

21 inches by 28	23½ inches by 31	24 inches by 28	24 inches by 40
22 inches by 32	24 " by 36	26 inches by 37	28 inches by 42
32 inches by 44	.....	36 inches by 48.	

AND OTHER SIZES TO ARRIVE.

Also, Double Ma lum Book Paper, Manilla Wrappers, Note, Letter, and Cap Papers of every description; Cards, Card Boards, &c. mar 20-1y GEORGE H. VINTEN.

THE GREAT COAL-OIL LAMP—FOR SAFETY, economy and convenience—is superior to any Lamp in use for reading, writing or sewing, giving a SOFT, STEADY and CLEAR LIGHT.

The subscriber will keep on hand a large variety of these LAMPS, adapted from the parlor to the kitchen; also, the REFINED COAL-OIL. He has also the celebrated NON-EXPLOSIVE CAMPHENE and SPIRIT GAS LAMPS and LANTERNS, warranted perfectly safe from accident, when used with the Safety-cap.

These Lamps are the best in use, for lighting churches, halls, saloons, etc.

Camphene and Spirit-gas by the barrel or gallon; Rosin-oil, for lubricating, by the barrel or gallon—manufactured by the Southern Oil Company at Mobile.

The Subscriber is authorized to sell the superior MACHINERY OIL Manufactured by the Southern Oil Company, which as a lubricator, excels any other oil in use—for sale by the gallon or barrel.

jal9 ARTEMON HILL, 28 Camp st., New Orleans.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST LIGHT YET—MADE from Kitchen-grease or common Lard.

The justly celebrated FRANKLIN SMOKE CONSUMING, PORTABLE LAMP, made in this city. This Lamp produces, from the poorest quality of Oil or Grease, as much light as a medium SOLAR, at one-quarter the cost, lighting less than a half pint and burning ten hours or more, producing a beautiful light, pleasant even to weak eyes, requiring but little cleaning, and only coarse cotton flannel for wicks.

Price, $1 50 each. A liberal discount to those who buy by the dozen. ARTEMON HILL, Sole Agent, 28 Camp street, New Orleans. jal9

BLOOMFIELD'S PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING Establishment, No. 46 CAMP STREET, corner Gruvier: All kinds of BOOK AND MERCANTILE PRINTING AND BINDING executed neatly and correctly, at moderate prices. dec 26 1y WM. BLOOMFIELD, Jr.

New Orleans Branch OF THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. CASH CAPITAL, $500,000.....SURPLUS OVER $250,000. CHAS. J. MARTIN, President. J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary. A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice President.

Policies issued by this Company against Loss and Damage by Fire, and the Risks of Inland Navigation, on application to B. W. & B. P RAYNE, Agents, 46 Camp street, New Orleans.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company, (INCORPORATED IN 1810.) Capital, $300,000.....Charter Perpetual

DIRECTORS:

H. Huntington,	Charles Boswell	Job Allyn,
Albert Day,	Henry Keney,	John P. Brace
James Goodwin,	Calvin Day,	Charles J. Russ.

H. HUNTINGDON, President. C. B. BOWERS, Secretary.

R. W. RAYNE, Agent, 46 Camp street, New Orleans

The undersigned, Agent of the above responsible Companies, is daily authorized to issue Policies of Insurance on buildings, merchandise, ships in port and their cargoes. Also cotton in press, gin and sugar houses, household furniture and personal property generally, against loss or damage by fire in this city and in the country.

Ten per cent. cash returned on payment of premiums.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

R. W. RAYNE, Agent

DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED REJUVENATING Elixir.—Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principles by one of the ablest chemists of the age.

FOR THE CURE of General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood in the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated State of the System, take

Tiro Rejuvenating Elixir,

And you will soon find yourself a new man—a pride instead of the reverse to your friends, and a healthy, sound, and worthy member of the whole human family. For sale by the Proprietors,

J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., New Orleans.

And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Children.

THE OMNIPOTENT.—We give to our readers and the public generally the following copy of a letter received by us from J. W. Vasey, Esq., of the *Aberdeen Conservative*, enclosing of the same time a communication to that paper from Colonel Vasser, of North Mississippi and who was formerly associate editor of the Conservative. The subject of the letter and communication we do not feel it necessary to comment on—they tell the whole story, but ought to go home to those in who's hands the rising generation of children are placed for nurture and for care. All we ask of our readers is a careful perusal of the documents.

CONSERVATIVE OFFICE, Aberdeen, Miss., August 23d, 1858.

Messrs. Wright & Co.—As my testimonial in reference to your preparations may prove beneficial to you, I enclose the following, published at my request, in the "conservative" of the 21st inst.

Col. Vasser was formerly associate editor of the "conservative," and is well known in North Mississippi, as a gentleman of intelligence and strict integrity. Respectfully, J. W. VESEY.

[*For the Conservative.*]

Communicated. ABERDEEN, Aug. 19th, 1858.

DEAR VESEY: Upon the principles of justice and humanity, I am induced to ask your permission to insert this communication in your paper, believing, as I do, that it may be the means of preventing untimely sorrow in many a happy household.

On Friday last, having been for several days previous absent from my family, I found, on my return home, that my infant, aged about 15 months, was quite unwell, from some unknown cause—supposed to be teething. Upon an examination, however, I was of the opinion that her indisposition proceeded from worms; and having been told by a respectable physician that WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE was a sovereign remedy against this terrible one on my children, I was induced to give it a trial, reluctantly by the acquiescence of my family Physician.

On the following morning, (Saturday) I commenced administering it by directions, save in quantity, being afraid to give the amount of physician. I was unable to detect any impression occasioned by it until late in the afternoon of that day; and should not then, but for the discharge of some thirteen worms, varying in length from two and one half to six inches. This I thought a remarkable number for a nursing infant. But to my great amazement, about one o'clock the next morning I was aroused from my slumber to witness the incredible number of one hundred and thirty-six from one evacuation.

Before breakfast of the same morning, (Sunday) but one small dose was administered, which was followed by the discharge of fifty during the day. The next day, (Monday) none was administered; but still occasional discharges occurred during the day, varying in size and quantity as described.

On Tuesday morning following, one more small dose was administered, making in all five doses of a quarter of a teaspoonful instead of a half as prescribed by the label of directions. In all, the little creature has discharged to this date, the risen three hundred worms, a majority of which will average five or six inches in length; and is running about as usual, with returning evidences of good health and spirits.

Having met with such astonishing effects in the case of my infant, I was induced to use the Vermifuge on six other children under my protection, varying in age from two to ten years old, and in every case save one, (that of the oldest) the like happy results have been produced.

These facts are elicited, 1st, because of my antipathy heretofore to nostrums of every kind; and, 2nd, because my experience has convinced me that, in the experiment I have made with WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, it is due to suffering humanity, as well as the manufacturer of the medicine, to make public the results of my observation.

W. H. VASSER.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., Sole Proprietors.

Helmbold Extract of Buchu.

Read! Read! Read! "To afflicted read" the following Certificate of a cure of over 20 years' standing.

H. T. HELMBOLD—*Dear Sir:* I have been troubled with an affliction of the Bladder and Kidneys for over twenty years. I have tried Physicians in vain, and

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 8.
WHOLE NUMBER 423.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1859.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE
OFFICE—118 CAMP ST.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

ARMINIANISM AND CALVINISM.

Of Effectual Calling.

Calvinism teaches that, "All those whom God hath predestinated unto life, *and those only*, he is pleased, His appointed and accepted time, *effectually* to call by his Word and Spirit, out of that state of sin and death in which they are by nature, to grace and salvation by Jesus Christ;" "enlightening their minds, spiritually and savingly, to understand the things of God; taking away their heart of stone, and giving them a heart of flesh: renewing their wills, and, by his almighty power, determining them to that which is good; and effectually drawing them to Jesus Christ—yet so as that they come *most freely*, being *made willing* by His grace."

Calvinism further teaches, that "This effectual call is of God's free and *special* grace alone."—Not from anything at all foreseen in man, who is *altogether passive* therein, until being quickened and renewed by the Holy Spirit, he is hereby enabled to answer this call, and to embrace the grace offered and conveyed in it.

Calvinism also teaches, that "*elect infants*," dying in infancy, are regenerated and saved by Christ, through his Spirit, who worketh when and where and how He pleaseth. So, also, are all other *elect persons* who are incapable of being outwardly called by the ministry of the Word."

Calvinism further teaches, upon the subject of Calling, that "others, *not* elected, although they may be called by the ministry of the Word, and may have *some common* operations of the Spirit, yet never truly come to Christ, and therefore *cannot be saved*; much less can men not professing the Christian Religion be saved in any other way whatsoever, be they never so diligent to form their lives according to the light of nature and the law of that religion they possess; and, to assert and maintain that they may, is very pernicious and to be detested."

Confession of Faith, pages 65–70

Calvin, Book 3, chap. 21, teaches to the same effect. He says: "In conformity, therefore, to the clear doctrine of the Scripture, we assert that by an eternal and immutable counsel God hath, once for all, determined both whom he would admit to salvation and whom he would condemn to destruction. We affirm that this counsel, as far as concerns the elect, is founded on his gratuitous mercy, totally irrespective of human merit; but that to those whom He *devotes to condemnation*, the gate of life is closed by a just and irreprehensible, but *incomprehensible* judgment. In the elect, we consider calling as evidence of election, and justification as another token of its manifestation, till they arrive in glory, which constitutes its completion. As God seals his elect by vocation (or calling) and justification, so, by *excluding* the reprobate from the knowledge of His name and sanctification of His Spirit, He affords another indication of the judgment that awaits them."

Arminianism, (and we believe the Bible also) teaches, that Jesus Christ by his sufferings and death made an atonement for the sins of all mankind in general, and of every individual in particular; that, however, none but those who believe in him can be partakers of the divine benefits.

That the divine energy, or grace of the Holy Spirit, which is the gift of God through Jesus Christ, begins and perfects every thing that can be called good in man; and, consequently, all good works are to be attributed to God alone—that is the glory of them, as moving us to their performance, not as the actual doer of them; that this grace of the Holy Spirit, which is offered to us all, does not *force* men to act, but may be "resisted" and rendered ineffectual by perverse and obstinate impenitence.

These views in relation to the atonement—and that gracious concomitant of it, the enlightening, awakening and sanctifying work of the Holy Spirit—as expressed by Calvinists and Arminians, differ most widely. Calvinists holding in substance that the elect have a call, which they denominate "effectual"—but, in the sense in which they use it, it means nothing less than *irresistible*. The Arminians holding that men may "quench," "vex" and "resist" the Holy Ghost, and that they often do, and perish.

The Calvinists hold that non-elect persons *may have some common calls*, (we wonder what for?) but such men never truly come to Christ; if non-elect, they cannot. The Arminians hold, that divine grace enough to save every accountable man is given; and that if any perish, it will be not because they were not elected, and did not have grace sufficient for salvation, but because they reject Christ, resist the Holy Spirit and persevere in sin.

VERITAS.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

"GOD IS LOVE."

All nature proclaims the existence of God—His wisdom, power and goodness. Yet, though,

> "In reason's ear they all rejoice,
> And utter forth a glorious voice—
> Forever singing as they shine,
> The hand that made us is divine,"

it is not till revelation comes to interpret that voice—that man can understand it. Then indeed, when revelation speaks, "The Heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth his handy work. Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night showeth knowledge."

No other language equals the sublimity of that in which the nature and attributes of Deity are presented by the sacred writers. Moses says, "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. * * * And God said, let there be light, and there was light." David says, "He spake and it was done; He commanded and it stood fast. From everlasting to everlasting thou art God. If I ascend up into heaven, thou art there; if I make my bed in hell thou art there. If I take the wings of the morning and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea, even there shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me." Isaiah says, "Behold the nations are as a drop of a bucket, and are as the small dust of the balance. Behold, he taketh up the isles as a very little thing. And Lebanon is not sufficient to burn, nor the beasts thereof sufficient for a burnt offering. All nations before him are as nothing; and they are counted to him less than nothing, and vanity."

Sublime as these quotations confessedly are, yet I do not conceive that any among them all equals this of the beloved disciple—*God is love*. As a sentence, it stands by itself in unapproached and unapproachable grandeur. The most sublime and comprehensive sentence ever expressed by man or angel. It is a thought, which all revelation and all nature combined, but develope and illustrate. God is infinitely wise and powerful, and present, and eternal and good, and merciful, and holy, and just. But a combination of all these attributes, is *love*. Let us illustrate this idea by a property of light. A ray of light falling upon a prism is refracted into the seven elementary colors, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet. Let these rays be re-assembled into a single point; and that point will be white light, alone. Thus, as the Deity shines to us through the medium of his word and of his works, his various attributes are manifested to our perception. In His works, the limits of which the mind, aided by the sight of worlds lying beyond worlds in the vast infinity of space, labors in vain in its wildest flight to conceive of, we behold His omnipresence. In those thousands of mighty orbs that move at His command in their allotted circuits; that at His command sprung from chaos into form and beauty, we see His power. In the tender regard for the happiness of all his creatures, as exhibited in all His works, we behold His goodness. His wisdom is proclaimed by the perfect system pervading all His works, and the adaptation of every thing to the end for which it was made. When we see the whirlwind and the earthquake, the famine and the pestilence, the messengers of His righteous judgment—the angels who kept not their first estate overthrown, and lingering in eternal fires—we feel that He is just. When we look at his forbearance to man—at His gift of His own Son for man's salvation; when we hear Him pleading with man to live—inviting, entreating, and, in the person of His Son, weeping over the finally impenitent—we feel that He is merciful. But blend all these attributes together—view the whole Deity at once—and God is love.

Look at Him creating the universe by the word of His power, yet caring for the sparrow; worshipped and adored by ten thousand times ten thousand exalted intelligences, yet regarding the faintest cry of distress from the penitent soul; consuming fire upon the throne of justice, yet Jesus dying upon the cross for man, while the sun is veiled in darkness and earth's strong pillars bend—and God is love!

"This God is our God for ever and ever!"

Smithville, Miss. March, 1859. ANNOTATOR.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE HERE AND THERE OF A BIBLE AGENT

Visit to LaFayette and Oak Bowery—Reflections of an Agent—Summerfield Sunday-school—Bishop Andrew Teaching Negro Children—The Schools.

Suffer me to add something more to my travels, as Bible Agent, through your columns.

On the 26th of February I went up to Lafayette, the county seat of Chambers, and stopped with an old friend of my father, Mr. William Gilmer, formerly of Georgia, and a brother of Gov. Geo. R. Gilmer. I found him away, on a trip to his plantation in Arkansas; yet his kind wife gave me a cordial welcome and made my stay very agreeable. Next morning, which was the Sabbath, attended Sabbath School, and gave a talk and assisted in teaching.

They have here quite a promising school, which must, under the Divine blessing, add to the numbers and piety of the Church. Rev. J. P. Dickinson, minister in charge, is a sterling working Methodist preacher, beloved by his people, who are profiting by his example and teaching. At 11 in the forenoon I preached to a good congregation, and raised considerably over $100 for the Bible cause. This was a good collection. The pastor of the Presbyterian church was absent, but he had informed his congregation of my appointment, and urged them to attend. At 3 P. M. I preached to the colored congregation, and felt much pleasure in the effort. At night occupied the pulpit in presence of a large and attentive congregation. I trust the good Lord owned the word delivered, to the profit of more than one soul.

I had an appointment at Oak Bowery on Tuesday night, the 1st. March. The heavy rains, however, diminished my congregation to such an extent that my collection for the good Book was small. It was good, however, for the number present. Rev. Bros. Williamson, Samuel Harris and Matthews were there, to worship and contribute; others were there who gave.

Mr. Editor, I have been compelled to believe that there are persons in the Church who remain at home when they knew a collection is to be taken up, *even for the Bible cause*. Such people have not more religion than they will need when they come to die. Are these men getting ready to give an account of their stewardship? It is to be feared that every dollar they so carefully hold back from God and His cause will be summoned as a witness against them, and that it will eat as doth a canker. If I am not mistaken, there are legions of church-members who are most alarmingly asleep to the duties of their stewardship. May the awful warnings which ring out in the Word of God speedily awake them! There is a depth of meaning in our Savior's teachings upon covetousness, which the Church has not yet fathomed. Says He "Take heed and beware of Covetousness." Who can tell how much danger is foreshadowed in that "*take heed and beware!*" Let the parables, of the rich man, and the rich fool, give it emphasis.

Thank God, there are some who understand their obligations to God and His Church, and are ready to honor the first presentation of his drafts upon them. Ah, my brother, you cannot tell how my soul has been refreshed, as I have asked a contribution from a good brother to my cause, and have had him to smile upon me and say, "Yes, your cause is a good one; none better; the Bible should be circulated;" then open his purse and hand me five, ten, twenty, thirty or fifty dollars! You cannot leave such a man without loving him, and desiring that heaven's choicest blessings may abide upon him.

Saturday, March 5th. Visited Summerfield, at the invitation of Rev. John S. Moore. I stopped with him at his boarding house, Sister Markham's. Hearing that a public debate was to take place at night, in the chapel of the Female College, between six of the young men of Rev. Mr. Connerly's school, I attended. Three were on each side of the question, representing the two literary societies. I got in after the debate commenced, but understood the subject to relate to the comparative excellence of the English and United States Governments. Some of the speeches evinced good scholarship and close thought, and point to a bright future for these young men. Some of them are preparing for the ministry, and will, no doubt, be very useful to the Church. The audience was a large one, the music by the young ladies enchanting, and the occasion exceedingly interesting.

Sunday, 6th. Attended Sabbath-school—and *such a Sabbath-school!* composed of between three and four hundred scholars, male and female. The Rev. Mr. Connerly is the superintendent, and if there is a better one in the State, I do not know it. Summerfield is the residence of Bishop Andrew; and here I met him in the school, where he takes his place as a teacher, laboring as if he felt that preaching almost every Sabbath was not enough for him. What a rebuke to the ten thousand drones in the Church! He also teaches a class of colored children on Sabbath afternoons. Here is a large colored Sabbath-school. At the request of my good brother Connerly, I gave the School a short address. Then followed a short intermission; after which, I presented the claims of the Bible, and raised a collection of $220. This was fine, especially when it is known that the morning was rainy and lowering. There are few places subjected to more calls for money than Summerfield, and few which respond more liberally.

The Rev. Mr Connerly—assisted by the Revs. J. S. Moore, Fitts, and others—is doing a noble work. He has, if I mistake not, near 200 boys under his instruction, and that instruction is the right sort, taking in head and heart. His scholars, when they apply for admission into college, are generally well prepared. I have reason to know this, having lived two years at the University of Alabama, and heard those say so who stand at the door to guard the entrance. I suppose nearly a dozen young men are here preparing for the ministry. Brethren friendly to the "Ministerial Aid Society, of the Alabama Conference," should help them.

Our noble Brother Merrah is stationed at Summerfield, and, I understand, giving profound satisfaction; indeed I am not surprised at that, for, if I had to choose a pastor, I do not know any one I would pass him by for. He is beloved by young and old.

The Rev. Mr. Montgomery has here one of the noblest collections of young ladies in the State. He told me he had 180 in the college proper. Most of these are grown. He is doing a great work, in training up the daughters of our State. Multiplied hundreds have gone into society, who have shared the benefits of his instructions. He gave me $50 for the Bible cause. May the blessing of God rest upon the Institution over which he presides.

Selma, March 8th, 1859. C. D. GRAVEN, *Bible Agent*.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

VISIT TO THE PARISH PRISON.

Our city prison is a strong institution, and I suppose a most necessary one. In company with a friend, a few days since, I paid the prison a visit. It is situated near the square; its walls are high and thick, doors and windows heavily jointed with grim iron bars. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays are visiting days. We went on Monday, and were shewn into the office of the captain. Presently the captain came in, and proposed to shew us the prison. First we went to visit three men confined in a separate dungeon, who are under sentence of death and to be executed four days afterwards. We inquired of the captain of what faith the condemned were, and whether they would be willing to see us.

"They are Catholics, but would be willing to see anybody, of any religion."

He then informed us that the men were full of religion. We went up some flights of stairs, and through several passages, until we came opposite to a black massive door. Soon the long end heavy keys were creaking through the wards and turning bolt after bolt. We entered on a gallery about twelve by eight feet, immediately in front of the prisoners' cell. The cell door was open and they were walking at liberty on the gallery. The cell was carpeted with blankets; on these were the pallets of the prisoners. Around the walls of the cell were various rude pictures in fresco style, of scenes, real or imaginary, in the Savior's earthly life—much such as we see in Catholic churches and print shops—the work of one of the prisoners, which he seems to take a pride in showing. There was a rude altar, a crucifix with a little figure nailed to it, some rosaries and little books of devotion. The prisoners wore crosses and little heart-shaped amulets around their necks—worn, we suppose, as religious charms. Upon inquiry they professed the most entire readiness to die.

They were bold looking men, had committed desperate murders, and seemed to us to exhibit but little of the humility and solemnity fitting their awful circumstances.

They said they had entire trust in Christ, told us that they had received the Holy Communion and that they believed it was "the real body and blood of Christ."

After looking and hearing, the captain said,

"See! I told you they are full of religion."

They certainly had a good deal of religious machinery, and professed to believe one of the most unbelievable dogmas of the Papal Church. We obtained a New Testament, and one of us read a portion of 5th Matthew and a part of the third chapter of John. When we asked for a Bible, one of them said they were not allowed to have it, they might not understand it. Of these men—one, a German, and another, an Irishman, had been bred papist; the other, a Scotchman, had been bred, he said, in the Church of Scotland. I noticed that while the Word was read, the Scotchmen seemed to listen with much more intelligence and reverence than the others.

We then proposed prayer, and all kneeled down. At the conclusion of the prayer my friend and I rose up; but one of the prisoners, the German, began an audible prayer in rather broken English, in which he told the Lord, that my friend and I meant kindly, but that we were greatly in the dark; that, like the the Jews, we had rejected Christ; that the curse which the holy Church had been obliged to pronounce against the first Reformers rested upon us; that unless we believed that we ate the real body and blood of Christ, we could not be saved; and to enlighten and save us, he prayed in the name of the Holy Virgin, and for Christ's sake amen.

The captain, though I suspect not remarkably devout or spiritual, had the instinctive politeness of a Frenchman,—saw at once the rudeness of the prisoner, and said to us "You forgive him?" "Certainly," said we. We left them feeling sad at this apparent insensibility and low and sensuous apprehension of the Gospel. Indeed, Rome has so much that appeals directly to the senses, that we see not how common minds can rise above the material, to a spiritual apprehension of Christ.

With great courtesy, the captain showed us through the prison. The prison incloses a square of perhaps four hundred feet. At the east and west side are three-storied houses; on the north and south, lofty walls, unscaleable and hopelessly high. Through the centre of the square, from north to south, runs another large building connecting with the other two. On either side of this middle building there is a paved square, of perhaps seventy-five by forty feet. The cells in the day time are all thrown open, and the prisoners walk and talk *ad libitum*. In one of the squares were all the drunkards perhaps a hundred, some little more than mere boys, then middle-aged and grey-haired men; men from all lands, who had passed through all the vicissitudes of life. Most of them looked dilapidated and broken down.

We then went to the other side. Here were criminals—murderers, housebreakers and burners, counterfeiters, pickpockets, rogues and rascals of high and low degree. In this square, as in the other, they were at large; some reading, walking, talking, playing cards or smoking cigars. The average population is two hundred and fifty, and the annual cost over forty thousand dollars. The prison was very clean, there was no unpleasant smell, nothing offensive—"only man was vile!"

I thought if the hell of the impenitent were just what this prison is—evil natures, abandoned associations and remorseful memories—it would be quite sufficient to frighten me away from it. I felt a chilly horror creep over me to be in the presence of so much crime and woe!

CLERICUS.

HOW COFFEE CAME TO BE USED.

At the time Columbus discovered America, coffee had never been known or used. It only grew in Arabia and Upper Ethiopia. The discovery of its use as a drink is ascribed to the Superior of a Monastery in Arabia, who, desirous of preventing the monks from sleeping at their nocturnal services made them drink the infusion of coffee, upon the report of some shepherds, who observed that their flocks were more lively after browsing on the fruit of that plant. Its reputation rapidly spread through the adjacent countries, and in about two hundred years it reached Paris. A single plant, brought there in 1614, became the parent stock of all the coffee plantations in the West Indies. The extent of consumption can now hardly be realized. The United States alone annually consume at the cost of its landing from fourteen to fifteen millions of dollars. You may know the Arabia or Mocha, the best coffee, by its small bean and dark color. The Java and East India, the next in quality, is a larger bean and of a pale yellow color. The West India Rio has a blue, greenish-grey tint.

JEWISH KINDNESS TO PROTESTANT EXILES.

Messrs. Editors:—Although instances of kind feeling on the part of Jews towards their Christian neighbors have not been wanting, they are but little known to most. We trust the following account, taken from the history of the emigration of the Protestant Salzburgers, by J. G. H. Gumhiren, may not be uninteresting to your readers:

"It appears that about a century ago, more than 20,000 peaceful inhabitants were expelled from their native country, the province of Salzburg, then under the rule of Prince Maximilian Gnuhilph, of Rhienburg, the Roman Catholic Archbishop. The exiles, whose only crime was their firm belief in the pure word of God, and their rejection of the errors of human tradition, found an asylum, through the Christian generosity of Frederick William I., King of Prussia, in Prussian Lithuania, near Konigsberg."

The wanderers met with much sympathy from their Protestant brethren in all the places through which they passed on their way to their new home. The conduct of the Jews towards them, is thus recorded by the author: "Everywhere the exiles met with a kind and friendly reception from the Jews, one of whom thus accounted for this proof of their benevolence:—"It is true they are not of my religion nor of my nation; but I behold in them men created in the image of God, who has commanded us to do good to the stranger. The sight of them reminds me of my ancestors when they went out of Egypt, and who, no doubt, would have been pleased if others had done good to them on their journey, and received them with hospitality." This noble conduct of the Jews in the village Klein-Neerdinger, deserves to be particularly mentioned, more especially as it affords a strong contrast to that of the Roman Catholic inhabitants. The emigrants arrived in the village on the 18th of August, 1732—the heat was most oppressive; both men and their cattle suffered intensely from thirst, and sank exhausted on the ground. But the *Christian* inhabitants looked on without pity. In obedience to the instructions of their priests they had removed the buckets from the wells, and refused to supply the fainting pilgrims with water, even for payment; much less would they afford them any other refreshment; but they were lavish in applying insult and opprobrious epithets to the strangers, in which they were energetically assisted by their worthy priests. When the Jews saw this, they took the thirsty ones to their wells, assisted them to the best of their power, brought bread and beer to them as refreshments, and gave them moreover, pecuniary assistance. At Hildesheim, Weimar and Hanburg, also, the Jews manifested benevolence and hospitality to the exiles. At Hubbestadt the Jews made a collection of thirty-six dollars (Prussien) for the strangers; and the presents given by them to individuals, amounted to at least one hundred dollars. An anathema was at the same time published in the synagogue against any one who should venture to take advantage or profit from the travelers. The Jews at Gunzirhausen, all poor people, collected two dollars, which they handed over to Goebel, the Prussian Commissary, who conducted the wanderers, for the Salzbergers. At Regensburg, a Jew by the name of Solomon, offered to take the charge of twenty of the travellers, but he could only get twelve for his share; these he entertained most excellently, and loaded them with presents. At Nawen, a Jewess stood in the street, distributing money to all the emigrants, who were passing by. At that moment, one of them, who was sick, went into a chemist's shop for some medicine, which was given him gratuitously. The Jewess noticing it, offered him some money on coming out, but could not induce him to take it. The Commissary afterwards asked him why he had refused it. He replied: "The women had not the appearance of being able to give much away."

The Jews at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, expressed a great desire not to be excluded from taking a part in the public entertainment given to the travellers, and contributed thirty dollars to the collection made for them. At Berlin, the Jews not only distributed presents among the strangers on their arrival, but handed alms over to Mr. Van Herold, (a gentleman appointed Director-General of the affairs of the Salzburgers,) the sum of thirty-three dollars.

We sincerely hope our Christian brethren will reciprocate, and aid our missionaries in their endeavors to assist our brethren in the flesh, temporally and spiritually.

[*Christian Observer.* A CHRISTIAN ISRAELITE.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

SMITHSON SERMONS.

A volume of Sermons has recently appeared, under the title of "*Methodist Pulpit, South*," and are published by Wm. T. Smithson, a banker in Washington city, and a layman of the Methodist Church, for the benefit of our Church in the Federal capital. The enterprize of Bro. Smithson is worthy of the warmest encouragement, and every preacher should feel himself personally an agent to assist in forwarding his noble design. It is a burning reproach to Southern Methodism that we have permitted Northern Methodists to usurp so great a pre-eminence in the metropolis of the nation. We ought to have a large building in the heart of the city—attracting, by its architectural taste and colossal magnitude, the attention of the transient visitor, the member of Congress, the foreign Ambassador, and the Chief Magistrate of the nation. It ought to be a place of sufficient attraction at any rate, to draw the members of our own Church to its pews. It is generally understood that our membership is small in Washington—consisting mostly of tradesmen, and clerks in the departments. The Church edifice is inconveniently located and somewhat encumbered by debt. It ought to be at once a pleasure and a duty to every friend of Southern Methodism to aid in the building up a representative Church in the Federal Metropolis. The Northern Methodists have rallied, and on Southern soil, in the capital of our nation, erected a "Metropolitan Church" at a cost of $60,000. This was done by voluntary subscriptions abroad. A week or two ago we saw the announcement of an abolition sermon, delivered in one of their Churches. Is there not patriotism, and laudable Church pride enough in the bounds of Southern Methodism to wipe out the disgrace that attaches itself to us in this respect? If you cannot send a voluntary subscription to Bro. Smithson for this truly noble enterprize in which he is engaged, you can order a volume of the Sermons—the profits, on the sale of which, are scrupulously devoted to the erection of a suitable Methodist Church in Washington city. The book is richly worth the price, while, in buying it, you aid a most beneficent object. It contains nineteen sermons—from as many different distinguished ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The volume is also embellished by a fine steel engraving of each preacher who has contributed a sermon. In this volume you will become acquainted with the physique, thought, and feeling of many of our preachers in the different Conferences. The price of the book is only $1,50, and can be sent from Washington by mail at an additional cost of 25 cents. Address—W. T. Smithson—and enclose $1,75. Buy the book: Buy it for yourself—Buy it for your friend. It is a delightful *souvenir*.

H. A. M. HENDERSON.

A TRACT FOR THE TIMES.

At the late session of the Alabama Conference W. C. Harris, Chairman of the Committee on Sunday schools, submitted their report, which was adopted, as follows: The following facts contained in the Statistics deserve to be brought distinctly before you.

1st. While there has been an increase the past year of 648 in the aggregate number of scholars, our figures show on some Districts an alarming decline. On the Mobile District for instance, there is a decline of from 21 to 14 schools, from 1096 to 913 scholars, as a comparative view of the Statistics of last year will show. Wherefore this painful fact? Your Committee would waive a question, the answer to which, they trust, is to be found in the grave-yards that hold the victims of the epidemic, rather than in the unfaithfulness of corregeous pastors. On the Montgomery and Eufaula Districts the decline has been equally great, without the mournful veil of an epidemic to cover it. The Blountsville and Lowndesboro Districts have suffered a deterioration, but not so great. Your Committee gladly turn from these symptoms of paralysis to Camden and Demopolis Districts, the former of which has increased well nigh threefold, the latter doubled itself in every statistical line.

2nd. The meagre supply of Sunday-school literature evinces either a defect in our publishing machinery or a want of appreciating zeal on the part of our ministry. In one District the number of books does not equal the number of scholars. Moreover the very District which is most central to commerce is most destitute of books. The following question presents a problem which we fear treads hard upon the feet of some, who, with a laudable zeal, press the vaster systems of benevolence; namely, *why, is it that in the Mobile District, intersected as it is with the channels of commerce, there are fewer books than in the less accessible—Blountsville and Talladega?*

THE PREACHING OF SAVONAROLA IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

The Florence correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser, on the hint that Spurgeon is coming to America, recurs to the strange career of the Italian priest, Savonarola, whose preaching produced such wonderful and even fantastic results in Florence some hundreds of years ago. We quote from the letter: Acting upon the notion of turning the wisdom of this world to account, the Italian Luther gave a memorable example for those who seek to lead the world to piety through its passions. In the reaction, which is sure sooner or later to follow, his imitators must disavow their glory, or perish to save it. The best enthusiasm awakened by Savonarola's preaching in Florence continued for eight years unabated. He moved alike the learned and the unlearned to tears. Scholars and artists were among his converts, and such numbers flocked to hear him, that it became necessary to preach separately to men, women and children, from the impossibility of admitting them all at once into the Duome, though it holds six or eight thousand. In short, high and low, rich and poor, yielded to the wonderful powers of the preaching friar.

Departing from the old Italian routine-preaching, he vigorously applied scripture to all the wants and disorders of the times. His was an impassioned oratory, unprepared, abounding in poetic imagery. He spoke with the love and authority of a prophet, and the whole population was stirred. Unlike his contemporaries, who enriched their discourses from Cicero and Virgil, Dante and Petrarch, he drew all his illustrations from the Bible and the human heart. Through his eloquent appeals, vast sums were given by the rich to feed the poor; an enormous amount of restitution money was paid; and a great deal lent freely, without interest, to aid industrious youth. Princes and people crowded to the cathedral, hours before the time, to secure places, and the profoundest attention attested the speaker's power.

But Savonarola was a man, and he made mistakes; he was a fanatic as well as a reformer, and an iconoclast of the most merciless kind. He called on his converts to bring their household gods—nude statues, pictures, licentious poetry, novels, carnival-masks, dancing-robes, etc., to the sacrifice! Then penetrating the mysteries of the toilette, with his all-seeing eye, he brought out from their hiding-places, cosmetics, perfumes, veils, mirrors, ornaments, in fact, all that could minister to female vanity, together with cards, dice, and other games; and building for them a pyramidal pageda in the duomi square, set fire to the whole, amid the acclimations of the frenzied populace. In this holocaust were consumed many invaluable works of art; besides precious illuminated manuscript copies of Petrarch's Sonnets, of Boccacio's Decameron, and other precious writings, with admirable portraits of Donatello, Bartolomeo, and their peers—any one of which would now bring thousands of dollars. These artists were in truth contributors of their own noblest paintings to the funeral-pyre, for they themselves did not escape the common contagion. A rich Venetian merchant offered $25,000 for the works in ivory and alabaster alone, which were destroyed, with antique vases of rare devices, and numerous other objects of cunning artifice. Verily, a costly sacrifice! The picturesque crowd beheld this desecrating spectacle with transports of joy, and the bells meanwhile rang out responsive peals.

But ere long, another spectacle was seen—an *auto da fe* of men! The aforetime priest of the sacrifice and two of his disciples, were burned on the very same spot; and while they were consuming, thin savage joy of the multitude found like expression, in shout and song—the natural re-action of misdirected enthusiasm.

A SPIRITUALIST ON SPIRITUALISM.

I most solemnly affirm that I do not believe that there has, during the past 500 years, arisen any class of people who were guilty of so great a variety of crimes and indecencies as the Spiritualists of America. For a long time, I was swallowed up in its whirlpool of excitement and, comparatively, paid but little attention to its evils, believing that much good might result from the opening of the avenues of spiritual intercourse; but during the past eight months, I have devoted my attention to a critical investigation of its moral, social, and religious bearing, and I stand appalled before the revelations of its awful and damning realities, and would flee from its influence as I would from the miasma, which would destroy both soul and body. Spiritualism and prostitution, with a rejection of Christianity, are twin sisters, which everywhere go hand in hand. With but little inquiry, I have been able to count up over 70 mediums, most of whom have wholly of an abolition sermon, delivered in one of their Churches. Is there not patriotism, and laudable Church pride enough in the bounds of Southern Methodism to wipe out the disgrace that attaches itself to us in this respect? If you cannot send a voluntary subscription to Bro. Smithson for this truly noble enterprize in which he is engaged, you can order a volume of the Sermons—the profits, on the sale of which, are scrupulously devoted to the erection of a suitable Methodist Church in Washington city. The book is richly worth the price, while, in buying it, you aid a most beneficent object. It contains nineteen sermons—from as many different distinguished ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The volume is also embellished by a fine steel engraving of each preacher who has contributed a sermon. In this volume you will become acquainted with the physique, thought, and feeling of many of our preachers in the different Conferences. The price of the book is only $1,50, and can be sent from Washington by mail at an additional cost of 25 cents. Address—W. T. Smithson—and enclose $1,75. Buy the book: Buy it for yourself—Buy it for your friend. It is a delightful *souvenir*.

H. A. M. HENDERSON.

A TRACT FOR THE TIMES.

At the late session of the Alabama Conference W. C. Harris, Chairman of the Committee on Sunday schools, submitted their report, which was adopted, as follows: The following facts contained in the Statistics deserve to be brought distinctly before you.

1st. While there has been an increase the past year of 648 in the aggregate number of scholars, our figures show on some Districts an alarming decline. On the Mobile District for instance, there is a decline of from 21 to 14 schools, from 1096 to 913 scholars, as a comparative view of the Statistics of last year will show. Wherefore this painful fact? Your Committee would waive a question, the answer to which, they trust, is to be found in the grave-yards that hold the victims of the epidemic, rather than in the unfaithfulness of corregeous pastors. On the Montgomery and Eufaula Districts the decline has been equally great, without the mournful veil of an epidemic to cover it. The Blountsville and Lowndesboro Districts have suffered a deterioration, but not so great. Your Committee gladly turn from these symptoms of paralysis to Camden and Demopolis Districts, the former of which has increased well nigh threefold, the latter doubled itself in every statistical line.

2nd. The meagre supply of Sunday-school literature evinces either a defect in our publishing machinery or a want of appreciating zeal on the part of our ministry. In one District the number of books does not equal the number of scholars. Moreover the very District which is most central to commerce is most destitute of books. The following question presents a problem which we fear treads hard upon the feet of some, who, with a laudable zeal, press the vaster systems of benevolence; namely, *why, is it that in the Mobile District, intersected as it is with the channels of commerce, there are fewer books than in the less accessible—Blountsville and Talladega?*

THE PREACHING OF SAVONAROLA IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

The Florence correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser, on the hint that Spurgeon is coming to America, recurs to the strange career of the Italian priest, Savonarola, whose preaching produced such wonderful and even fantastic results in Florence some hundreds of years ago. We quote from the letter: Acting upon the notion of turning the wisdom of this world to account, the Italian Luther gave a memorable example for those who seek to lead the world to piety through its passions. In the reaction, which is sure sooner or later to follow, his imitators must disavow their glory, or perish to save it. The best enthusiasm awakened by Savonarola's preaching in Florence continued for eight years unabated. He moved alike the learned and the unlearned to tears. Scholars and artists were among his converts, and such numbers flocked to hear him, that it became necessary to preach separately to men, women and children, from the impossibility of admitting them all at once into the Duome, though it holds six or eight thousand. In short, high and low, rich and poor, yielded to the wonderful powers of the preaching friar.

Departing from the old Italian-routine-preaching, he vigorously applied scripture to all the wants and disorders of the times. His was an impassioned oratory, unprepared, abounding in poetic imagery. He spoke with the love and authority of a prophet, and the whole population was stirred. Unlike his contemporaries, who enriched their discourses from Cicero and Virgil, Dante and Petrarch, he drew all his illustrations from the Bible and the human heart. Through his eloquent appeals, vast sums were given by the rich to feed the poor; an enormous amount of restitution money was paid; and a great deal lent freely, without interest, to aid industrious youth. Princes and people crowded to the cathedral, hours before the time, to secure places, and the profoundest attention attested the speaker's power.

But Savonarola was a man, and he made mistakes; he was a fanatic as well as a reformer, and an iconoclast of the most merciless kind. He called on his converts to bring their household gods—nude statues, pictures, licentious poetry, novels, carnival-masks, dancing-robes, etc., to the sacrifice! Then penetrating the mysteries of the toilette, with his all-seeing eye, he brought out from their hiding-places, cosmetics, perfumes, veils, mirrors, ornaments, in fact, all that could minister to female vanity, together with cards, dice, and other games; and building for them a pyramidal pageda in the duomi square, set fire to the whole, amid the acclimations of the frenzied populace. In this holocaust were consumed many invaluable works of art; besides precious illuminated manuscript copies of Petrarch's Sonnets, of Boccacio's Decameron, and other precious writings, with admirable portraits of Donatello, Bartolomeo, and their peers—any one of which would now bring thousands of dollars. These artists were in truth contributors of their own noblest paintings to the funeral-pyre, for they themselves did not escape the common contagion. A rich Venetian merchant offered $25,000 for the works in ivory and alabaster alone, which were destroyed, with antique vases of rare devices, and numerous other objects of cunning artifice. Verily, a costly sacrifice! The picturesque crowd beheld this desecrating spectacle with transports of joy, and the bells meanwhile rang out responsive peals.

But ere long, another spectacle was seen—an *auto da fe* of men! The aforetime priest of the sacrifice and two of his disciples, were burned on the very same spot; and while they were consuming, thin savage joy of the multitude found like expression, in shout and song—the natural re-action of misdirected enthusiasm.

A SPIRITUALIST ON SPIRITUALISM.

I most solemnly affirm that I do not believe that there has, during the past 500 years, arisen any class of people who were guilty of so great a variety of crimes and indecencies as the Spiritualists of America. For a long time, I was swallowed up in its whirlpool of excitement and, comparatively, paid but little attention to its evils, believing that much good might result from the opening of the avenues of spiritual intercourse; but during the past eight months, I have devoted my attention to a critical investigation of its moral, social, and religious bearing, and I stand appalled before the revelations of its awful and damning realities, and would flee from its influence as I would from the miasma, which would destroy both soul and body. Spiritualism and prostitution, with a rejection of Christianity, are twin sisters, which everywhere go hand in hand. With but little inquiry, I have been able to count up over 70 mediums, most of whom have wholly abandoned their conjugal relations, others living with their paramours, called "affinities," others in promiscuous adultery, and still others have exchanged partners. Old men and women, who have passed the meridian of life, are not unfrequently the victims of this hallucination. Many of the mediums lose all sense of moral obligations, and yield for the time, to whatever influence may be brought to bear upon them. Their pledges, their integrity, or their oaths, are no more reliable than the shifting breezes of the whirlwind, for they are made to yield to the powers which for the time control them. [*Dr. Hatch.*

DOUGLAS JERROLD.

Charles Dickens furnishes the following anecdote of Jerrold: "Of his generosity I had a proof within these two or three years, which it saddens me to think of now. There had been an estrangement between us—not on any personal subject, and not involving an angry word—and a good many months had passed without my even seeing him in the street, when it fell out that we dined, each with his own separate party, in the stranger's room of a Club. Our chairs were almost back to back, and I took mine after he was seated and at dinner. I said not a word (I am sorry to remember) and did not look that way. Before we had sat so long, he openly wheeled his chair round, stretched out both his hands in a most engaging manner, and said aloud, with a bright and loving face that I can see as I write to you, 'For God's sake, let us be friends again! A life's not long enough for this.'"

ENTIRE CONSECRATION.

One of the most beautiful examples of entire consecration to the Master's work is given in the life of Rev. D. T. Stoddard, missionary to the Nestorians. Rev. J. P. Gulliver of Norwich, in a review of this life in the *Bibliotheca*, gives these illustrations of his devotion:

He set sail from Boston to Smyrna on the 1st March, 1843. The embarkation was an affecting scene. The wharf and deck were crowded with the friends of the six missionaries who were then going, together, to a land of darkness. A lowering morning and the pattering of a gentle rain, were in full accordance with the spirit of the occasion. The solemn services over, a tearful leave-taking followed. But in the midst of that absorbing scene, when, if ever, the missionary might properly be lost in the son and the brother, Stoddard, true to the passion which burned through his after life, seeing a college acquaintance standing at a distance, with whom he had before conversed on the subject of missions, pressed his way out from the group about him, and calling his friend, with a warm grasp of the hand drew him on board, and said, with deep emotion, "I want you to come out to Persia. I know you have weak eyes, but I will try to find a place in the mountains, if not upon the plain, where you can labor. Promise me that you will come." And there he stood completely absorbed, during those precious moments while the crew were casting off the hawsers, the last connecting link with home and friends, apparently forgetful of all beside, and only able to say, as he returned to the impatient company of weeping relatives: "Wist ye not I must be about my Father's business?"

The people to whom he was destined were Christians; they had been Missionary Christians; they were governed by an

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Terms—$2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1859.

IMPORTANT.—By a note from the Publishing house, we are informed that the list containing the names and addresses of several who subscribed, at the late Conference in New Orleans, to the Southern Methodist Quarterly Review, has been mislaid or lost. Those subscribers who do not receive the Review, by forwarding their names and address to this office will have the matter attended to.

ECONOMY OF METHODISM.

The late Judge Gaston is reported to have expressed the opinion, that the Methodist Discipline presented the most complete system of Church government in the world.

How did the Methodistic plan grow to its present proportions?

"When John Wesley was asked to give an account of the economy of the people called Methodists, he wrote: 'They had no previous design or plan at all, but everything arose just as the occasion offered. They saw or felt some impending or pressing evil, or some good necessary to be pursued; and many times they fell unanimous on the very thing which secured the good or removed the evil. At other times they consulted on the most probable means, following only *common sense* and *scripture*; though they generally found, in looking back, something in Christian antiquity very nearly allied thereto."

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

REV. C. C. GILLESPIE, *Editor New Orleans Christian Advocate:*

MY DEAR SIR: I send you a copy of a letter written by the late Governor Claiborne of Louisiana to the then Mayor of New Orleans. So far as I am informed, the Methodist ministers referred to, were the first Protestant ministers that visited the city, after it came under American jurisdiction—perhaps the first that ever entered it. The "Principal," mentioned in the Governor's letter, is, I believe, the large building below and adjoining the Cathedral, opposite the Jackson Square. Yours very truly, J. F. H. CLAIBORNE.

Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, March 18.

New Orleans, June 16, 1809.

HON. SAMUEL MATTHEWS, *Mayor etc:*

Permit me to introduce to your acquaintance the Rev. Mr. Dow, and McLeod, Methodist ministers, who have visited this city with a view of preaching the Gospel. There being no established Methodist Church, I have to request you to be good enough, during their stay, to allow them, on Sabbaths, the use of one of the rooms in the Principal, perhaps the room used by the Superior Court would be most appropriate.

Under our Government, where all religions are tolerated, Ministers of the Gospel of every denomination, should be received with respect.

WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE.

LET EACH DO SOMETHING.

A subscriber, who sends a new subscriber, writes: "Let each preacher get *ten* new subscribers—each steward *five*—and each church-member *one*."

Let us help our friend to arrange it a little better. Let each traveling preacher get *ten*—each local preacher *three*—each steward and class-leader *two*—and each subscriber *one*.

Could that be done? Yes! It could be done more easily than many other things that must be done this year.

What would be the result? Why, it would give us twenty thousand subscribers! That is, it would more than double the present list.

It would give us thirteen thousand new subscribers in one year.

We say this to show how easily *a great work* could be accomplished in *a short time* by *a united effort*.

And yet, easy as it is to, not more than five or six hundred a year has been the increase, for years past.

This shows that the majority of our people do almost nothing.

The writer of this has added nearly a thousand new subscribers to one of our papers in one year, by his own personal effort.

The editor labors hard to make a good paper. He labors hard to advance all the Church interests. After all, there are many that cannot be pleased; and yet, who labors to increase the circulation and usefulness of the paper? A few, here and there.

Men travel over whole sections of a state—address large congregations wherever they go—write long communications for the advancement of the interest they have in charge; complain, if you reject or shorten them or if the printer should make a mistake—and yet, never send a subscriber or a dollar to the office.

Others travel over large circuits and districts, or fill important stations—have large congregations—protracted meetings—revivals—fine opportunities to advance the circulation of the paper—yet do almost nothing for it.

But here and there, on a poor circuit or mission, an unsalaried preacher labors, and gets a salary that would not supply pocket change for some others—and *he* sends hundreds of dollars, and perhaps over a hundred new subscribers, in one year. If all, according to their opportunities, labored in the way the last mentioned does, instead of five or six hundred increase—it would reach a figure too large to be mentioned "in this connection."

Can preachers and Christian people look at these things without being aroused to action, and then wonder at the impenitence of sinners? Consistency is a good thing!

NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY.

The *North Carolina Christian Advocate* in showing up the unfairness of the management of the University of North Carolina, is doing a good work, in the right way. With a dignity becoming its representative position; with a charity and courtesy equal to Christian obligation; and yet with a stern sense of justice equal to both, it seems determined to correct an evil partyism, the pertinacity of which is only equaled by the patience with which it has been borne. We hope it will continue the same work, in the same spirit—"mind the same things, and walk by the same rule."

The *Advocate* sums up the facts as follows:

Methodists in the State, about 60,000—Episcopalians, 3,000—Presbyterians 15,000—Baptists 45,000.

The Trustees—only one Methodist—with a membership four times as large as the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches combined, and equal to the whole number of Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Baptists; the Methodists have but one *fifty-fifth* part in the control exercised by the Board of Trustees!

The Faculty, (including Tutors, and 'professors' also,) now stands thus: 7 Episcopalians: 5 Presbyterians: 2 Methodists: 1 Baptist.

We have intimated that the policy pursued for some years past apparently looks to a combination of the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches to control the University. Do not these facts look that way?

These two Churches have 13 members in the corps of instructors. Methodists and Baptists combined have only 3. The result is then—Methodists and Baptists, with 105,000 members, have *three* representatives in the Faculty; Presbyterians and Episcopalians, with *one-seventh* part of that number of members, have *four-fives* as many representatives in the Faculty!

REV. C. H. SPURGEON.—The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon has abandoned his contemplated trip to America, certainly for the present year.

MR. DICKENS' PROFITS.—A new volume of Dickens' stories has been announced. It is said he has made already $50,000 by his "Readings."

AN UNACCLIMATED RELIGION.

Contention and bitterness between the different branches of the Christian Church is an evil, against which we have borne a steady testimony. There are, however, presumptions and arrogancies—individual and otherwise—"cropping out" occasionally in connection with certain of our brethren, which, without giving up our kind feelings and good wishes for their denomination, we feel bound, in consideration of the public health, to notice.

A Presbyterian contemporary, not distant, but seemingly not "to the manor born," and who has not been distinguished for modesty and courtesy in his notices of the doctrines, usages and relations of sister Churches, recently told the following strange story of himself.

He had been trying hard to increase his circulation. In the course of the canvass he met with an individual who remarked that he wished to see a religious paper established in this region, but that the one in question "*was too religious for this climate!*".

Such an objection, from one who "*wished to see a religious paper*" *prosper*, seems rather to have puzzled our fellow-laborer. We are inclined believe, however, that the paradox can be explained, by referring the objection to the *kind* of religion taught by the paper in question, and somewhat to the *way* in which it is taught. There *are* different kinds of religion, as the Bible proves; for instance, it speaks of "pure religion and undefiled, *etc.*," and it also speaks of a religion "which is vain."

The kind of religion taught is about this: The human race is divided into two classes—"the elect," whose salvation was secured by an immutable decree of God, and rendered as certain as such a decree could make it; and the "reprobates," whose damnation was secured by the same decree, and is equally certain.

So much for the *kind* of "religion." The objector, being, no doubt, a practical man, knows too well that if our contemporary succeeds in making our practical sinners *believe* it, you might as well try to turn the Mississippi up stream as to turn them from their love of money, sin, pleasure, and dissipation. To every exhortation to repentance, especially when the lure of their besetting sin is nigh, they will just say, "What is to be will be," and "there is no use talking."

Then as to the *way* in which he teaches this kind of "religion." His paper says:

"Who banished, imprisoned, and slaughtered tens of thousands of the Calvinistic Waldenses and Huguenots? Roman Catholic Arminians. Who persecuted the Jansenists of France? Arminians. Who executed and slew with the sword thousands of Calvinistic puritans, for the high crime of resisting civil and religious tyranny? English Arminians. Who dyed many a dark glen, many a heather plain of Scotland, with the best blood of her citizens? English Arminians. Who, as a body, (with some honorable exceptions) opposed the American revolution? American Arminians. Who wrote a treatise against the revolution, which Toplady says he stole from Dr. Johnson? Mr. Wesley, the founder of the Arminian Methodists. Who petitioned the General Assembly of Virginia against the petition of Calvinists for religious toleration? American Arminians.

* * * * * * * * *

"Who are found at the head of the great majority of the colleges of the land? Calvinists. Who have nearly all the theological seminaries? Calvinists. Who make nearly all our school books, and are generally regarded as the best teacher of our schools? There is not a first-rate college in the land that is under Arminian influence. They all rank low in the estimation of the scholars of the country. If a man is not a Calvinist, it is *prima facie* evidence that he is an scholar, that he cannot teach.

* * * * * * * * *

"Go to Whitefield, and the Calvinistic preachers of his day, and they will tell you, no genuine revival ever took place except under Calvinistic preaching. It is impossible. God never thus honors the doctrines the devil originates.

* * * * * * * * *

"In the army of Arminians we find all the Roman Catholics, except Jansenists, all Pelagians, Socinians, Arians, or Unitarians, Universalists, high Church Episcopalians, Puseyites, Swedenborgians, Mormons, Campbellites—in fine, all the vile heretics, from the very first one Satan made to the hosts of the present time. To these add all the unregenerate of every grade of wickedness. This first opened my eyes. I found all adulterers, fornicators, drunkards, liars, blasphemers, perjured persons, profane swearers, Sabbath breakers, all haters of God were haters of Calvinism. This determined me to seek the company of more pious people.

No wonder that an objection was made that our brother was "too religious (in his *kind* and *way*) for this climate." The sinners of "this climate" are a practical people, and, therefore, this kind of "religion" does not suit them. They are a refined and courteous people, and, therefore, this way of teaching "religion" does not please them.

An apt illustration of what we mean by this kind of "religion" occurred in this city the other day. A little boy, brought up in the faith alluded to, (that is, Calvinism,) went to Church with a little boy brought up in the faith of the New Testament—that Christ "tasted death for every man," and is the "propitiation for the sins of the whole world." There was a revival in the Church where they went. After service, the little boy brought up in the unacclimated "religion" was asked how he liked the meeting? He said he did not like so much noise—praying for penitents around the altar, the rejoicing of the newly converted, and the like. Said he, "I like the way our Church conducts service much better than yours. I like every thing about our Church but its *religion*; I like your *religion* the best." The objector to the unacclimated "religion," and the objection of this little boy to the "religion" of his Church, both, doubtless, referred to the same thing, (Calvinism.) We have no idea that any objection has ever been made to the *piety* of our contemporary. He is mistaken, and has suffered discouragement unnecessarily. It is his "religion," and his consequent manners, that do not suit "this climate." If its *piety* could only rectify its "religion," but—"what is to be will be."

Speaking of "climate" suggests another objection that our friend almost every week complains of as being made to him, and which has more to do with "climate" than the first objection. He says that Dr. Newton and other persons charge him with sustaining a politico-ecclesiastical platform which denounces Slavery as sinful, and pledges all its adherents to this faith. We know but little about this matter, and nothing but our sympathy for our neighbor, excited by his continual complaints as to climatic objections to him, could have induced us, at this time, to have alluded to it. Dr. Newton *has* been publishing, it is true, some very ugly sentences, enclosed in quotation marks, which he says he takes from our neighbor's platform. "Deliverances," he calls them, we believe. "Deliver us" from any such "deliverances;" they are certainly too "religious" for this climate."

In order to illustrate the appropriateness of the caption of this article, and of our remarks as to the kind of religion, we quote below the action of the General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church, in 1818, 1845, 1846, and 1858, as arranged by Dr. Newton, New School Presbyterian, in a recent number of the Philadelphia *Christian Observer*.

Action of the Assembly of 1846.

"Our Church has, from time to time, during a period of nearly sixty years, expressed its views on the subject of Slavery. During all this period, it has held and uttered substantially the same sentiments. Believing that this uniform testimony is true and capable of vindication from the word of God, the Assembly is at the same time clearly of the opinion that it has already deliberately and solemnly spoken on this subject with sufficient fullness and clearness:

ACTION OF 1818.	ACTION OF 1845.
Slavery is a "gross violation of the most precious and sacred rights of human nature.	Slavery is "no bar to Christian communion."
Slavery is "utterly inconsistent with the law of God."	Slavery is no bar to Christian communion.
Slavery is "inconsistent with the dictates of humanity and religion."	Slavery is no bar to Christian communion.
Slavery is "totally irreconcilable with the spirit and principles of the gospel of Christ."	Slavery is no bar to Christian communion.
"Slavery creates a paradox in the moral system."	Slavery is no bar to Christian communion.
"Slavery exhibits rational, accountable and immortal beings in such circumstances as scarcely to leave them the power of moral action."	Slavery is no bar to Christian communion.
"The slave is deprived of his natural right."	Slavery is no bar to Christian communion.
"The slave is degraded as a human being."	Slavery is no bar to Christian communion.
"Our country has inflicted a most grevious injury upon the unhappy Africans by bringing them into slavery."	Slavery is no bar to Christian communion.
"It is a duty indispensably incumbent on all Christians to labor for the complete extinction of slavery."	Slavery is no bar to Christian communion.
"It is manifestly the duty of all Christians to use their honest, earnest and unwearied endeavors to obtain the complete abolition of slavery throughout Christendom, and if possible throughout the world."	Slavery is no bar to Christian communion.
"We rejoice that the Church to which we belong commenced as early as any other in this country the good work of endeavoring to put an end to Slavery; and that in the some work many of its members have ever since been, and now are, among the most active, vigorous and efficient laborers."	Slavery is no bar to Christian communion.
"We do indeed tenderly sympathize with those portions of our Church and our country where the evil of slavery has been entailed upon them. At the same time we earnestly exhort them to continue, and if possible to increase their exertions to effect a total abolition of slavery."	Slavery is no bar to Christian communion.
"We exhort others to forbear harsh censures and uncharitable reflections on their brethren who unhappily live among slaves whom they cannot immediately set free; but who, at the same time, are really using all their influence, and all their endeavors, to bring them into a state of freedom, as soon as a door for it can be safely opened."	Slavery is no bar to Christian communion.
"We warn all who belong to our denomination of Christians, against unduly extending the plea of necessity; against making it a cover for the love and practice of slavery, or a pretence for not using efforts that are lawful and practicable, to extinguish this evil."	Slavery is no bar to Christian communion.
Slavery is "a blot on our holy religion."	Slavery is no bar to Christian communion.

ACTION OF 1856.

"We see no occasion to revise the constant and unalterable faith of our Church" ON THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY

We think our neighbor's authority, Toplady, is mistaken in asserting that Mr. Wesley "*stole*" his treatise "from Dr. Johnson." We do not think the old saint would *steal*. He *was* opposed to the revolution, as many noble Englishmen were; but he was not the enemy of the Americans, nor the friend of their oppressors. He has done much for this country. He was honest and brave. What he was, he professed. He avowed and supported *his* "deliverances," whether suited to the "climate" or not. We make these statements fearing our friend might hurt his reputation, now he is dead.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

WE HAVE received the April number. The delay common in the publication of the *Quarterly* in former times, did it much damage. Its appearance in good time now, is doing it much good. We draw largely from its pages, both for the benefit of the *Quarterly*, and for the interest of the *Advocate*. In the present number, the Editor says:

"OUR PUBLISHING-HOUSE.—Our business is reviving: orders are increasing: all our presses are throwing off work as fast as they can. The panic affected us greatly, yet we did some work last year, as will appear from the Report of the Superintendent, who states the amount and value of work done at the Southern Methodist Publishing-house during the year ending February 22, 1859, as follows: Number of volumes printed, 438,620; number of magazines printed, 106,500; number of newspapers printed, 810,000; number of "tokens" printed, 18,037; number of single impressions printed, 4,509,250; number of pages printed, 71,150,500. Cash cost of volumes printed, $67,536 25. Value of stereotyping and composition completed during the year, $19,509 03. Value of press-work done, $9,004 50. Wages paid operatives in Press-room, Composition-room, and Stereotype-room, $21,076 49. The foregoing does not include a large amount of stereotyping, stereotype-jobbing, press-work, etc., done for other printing-offices, etc. Let us have the patronage of the entire Southern Methodist Church, and our Publishing enterprise will be a triumphant success.

"OUR CHURCH PAPERS.—In the front rank of ecclesiastical agencies are our Church papers. Of these we have a goodly number. First, there is the *Sunday-school Visitor*, a most beautiful monthly, which ought to be in every school and family in the land; and the *Home Circle*, (Nashville,) which is a *vade-mecum* for any lady, whether she be in the drawing-room or kitchen, the closet or garden, the library or—anywhere else. Then there is the *Evangelische Apologete*, published at Galveston, for our German friends; and those who are capable of judging, say that the editor is admirably qualified for his office. By its side is the *Texas Christian Advocate*, a power in that great State. The *Pacific Methodist*, San Francisco, Cal., defends the outposts. In the North-west, St. Louis, Mo., there is another sturdy sentinel, that will let no one pass without the watchword: at Memphis is another, and at New Orleans another, both guarding well the lower regions of the great inland sea and the Gulf: on the Atlantic seaboard, at Richmond, Raleigh, and Charleston, are three vedettes, not one of whom was ever heard to say, with Corporal Nym, "I dare not fight, but I will wink, and hold out mine iron;" and then, to come back to the place of beginning, there is the great Central, by general suffrage worthy of its responsible position. We did not intend to be so military when we began to particularize our Church papers, nor do we wish to convey the idea that they are remarkably pugnacious—none of them, we believe, are unduly so, considering that they belong to the *Church militant*; but we intended to felicitate the Connection on the fact of its having so many trustworthy agents laboring successfully to promote all its interests. With such a variety, surely every member and friend of the Church may be furnished with a paper adapted to his peculiar wants and tastes. We are pleased to see that our Church periodicals generally eschew bootless controversies and discourteous personalities. Summaries of news, especially religious and ecclesiastical, are more edifying than scholastic essays on abstruse points of divinity, such as sometimes find their way into the columns of the religious press. On the whole, we feel like congratulating our excellent *confreres* on their successful management of this delicate matter. They seem sometimes forced to "marry a man to get rid of him". The *Christian Advocate and Journal* is very ably edited, though we differ *toto cælo* from its deliverances in regard to the peculiar institution. The *Baltimore Christian Advocate*, a new paper, is true as steel to the great principles of Methodism; its editorials are remarkably spicy, racy, and vigorous—the editor being a son of the late venerable Dr. Bond. The Church, North, has "Advocates" also at Cincinnati, Auburn, Pittsburg, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Salem, besides *Zion's Herald* at Boston, the *Sunday-school Advocate*, the *Missionary Advocate*, and the *Quarterly Review*, at New York, *German Apologist* and *Ladies' Repository*, at Cincinnati. Some of these we know to be well edited: one or two of them, perhaps, might be spared. What a potent instrumentality is the religious press!

"NEW EDITIONS of a great many of our books have just been printed, and others are in the press. Life of Capers is likely to have a good run; Theophilus Walton already has it—the eleventh thousand is out. Watson's Dictionary enlarged, with New Biblical Atlas and Gazetteer, the second edition beautifully brought out; Australia, Art of Printing, Chapters for Children, Dawn of Civilization, Alfred the Great, Learning to Feel, Fifty Beautiful Ballads, and others of this class, are in the list—a good sign for the young folks: we are glad to see a demand for this kind of reading. The Dairyman's Daughter, with an introduction containing nearly half as much matter as Mr. Richmond's narrative. The wonder has been expressed that any one could write the history of the Isle of Wight without noticing the Dairyman's Daughter: some may perhaps wonder that Mr. Richmond could write her life without hinting that she was a Wesleyan Methodist. We presume he suppressed this fact, to secure for his book admission into circles where Methodism was at a great discount. Our addition to the narrative gives it great interest, while the cost is not increased. Our Sunday-school Hymns, Questions on Genesis, and Southern Methodist Primer, are reprinted in large editions: let them be everywhere introduced. The editor's little book on Holiness is also in the list of reprints: the times seem to demand a plain, scriptural, Wesleyan essay on this subject, and ours has been considered not unmeet for the place it occupies. There is also a new edition of our book on Baptism. We may take occasion to say, that after reading a great many new works on that subject, we have found nothing that we consider necessary to add to our treatise. We presume there are very few available arguments, if any, that have not been pressed into service. Several books, etc., have been written in reply to the treatise: we have not read them, but our friends who have, assure us that our positions are fruitlessly assailed: we advanced none but such as we thought would stand the test. As the book covers all the points belonging to the subject of Baptism, some of our Bishops, and other leading men, have recommended it as a suitable text-book for those who may not be able to find another so convenient for the purpose. We are pleased to see a demand for a new edition of Bishop Pierce's Incidents of Western Travel, to which another chapter (on Texas) has been added, increasing the value of this interesting work. A large edition of Songs of Zion, a Supplement to our Church Hymn Book, and the best collection of hymns and spiritual songs apart from that work, and another of the Discipline, have also been issued—a favorable symptom. Those excellent little books, Home, by Hay, and Family Government, by Bishop Andrew, and others which we cannot now specify, are in the list. Our Fifty Dollar Young People's Library will be kept full, ready for the largest demands. Our friends would do well to send for the Almanac, containing the Catalogue, and make out orders to supply the schools in this springtide of the year.

"IN PRESS.—We are printing a valuable work by Dr. Sasnett, entitled, "Discussions in Literature and Religion:" it contains the best of his essays, furnished from time to time to various periodicals, addresses, etc., carefully corrected and revised. It will be a portly duodecimo. The numerous friends of Dr. S. will be glad to see these valuable papers reproduced in this form. We need not say the author is one of the most vigorous thinkers of the age. Dr. M'Tyeire's prize essay on the "Duties of Masters," has been revised and enlarged—we should rather say rewritten—and will deservedly take its place with the standard literature of our Church: we bespeak for it a universal circulation—a work of this sort is greatly needed. The Life of Adam Clarke, by Dr. Etheridge, which was noticed in this Journal at the time of its first appearance in England, advance sheets having been kindly sent us by the Wesleyan editor in London, will be a rich addition to our biographical literature. It has had already an immense run in England. The Old Life of Clarke is an interesting but chaotic work—compared with which this is a perfect *cosmos*: we have writers among us, perhaps, who could have produced its equal, had they been in possession of the materials which the family of Dr. C. and the British Conference laid at the disposal of the learned biographer.

"THE MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL CONFERENCES OF THE M. CHURCH, SOUTH, for 1858, show an increase of 43,398 ministers and members, during the year. The increase would be about 44,000 if several charges in the Kentucky Conference had been reported. This would make the total number of ministers and members about 700,000: the figures reported are 699,175. The delay in the issue of this Annual was occasioned by the non-reception of statistics from certain quarters. We make up the statistics of the Pacific Conference from a Church paper, the official copy not having yet reached us."

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA.

This extensive and valuable work, already fully brought before our readers, by advertisement and editorial notice, and which is to comprise fifteen large volumes, has now reached the fourth volume, which we have received, and the fifth one will soon be out. The value of the work may be understood from the following facts: It is a reliable reference book on all subjects—a library in itself—giving in a condensed form, an amount of general information which, without such a work, could not be obtained without an impracticable range of reading. Indeed, the general reader could never obtain the requisite books. The press, throughout the United States, commend it highly. The ablest writers, in large number, are engaged in contributing to it. It is intended to be as impartial as possible; if errors or omissions creep in, they will be corrected. The leading men of the country, of all classes, have already subscribed for it.

THE WAR QUESTION IN EUROPE.

THE FEELING IN ENGLAND.—"Spectator," the well-informed and able London correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, who, for many months, has expressed the opinion that the design of the French Emperor is to wage war with Great Britian, all his declarations of amity to the contrary notwithstanding, writes as follows in his letter of the 18th ult: From every part of France details daily arrive of increased military and naval preparations. The tone of the press is alike belligerent. The industrial and financial classes in vain endeavor to stem the tide, and are rapidly becoming convinced of their impotence. In a short time the requisite feeling of irritation will be aroused to induce the country to plunge into anything. At present the month of April seems to be contemplated as the time for action. If April and May are allowed to pass, there may then be hope for the year. About twelve months back, when almost equal alarm was prevalent, it was mentioned to your readers that, if we could get over the Spring, we might trust in a respite till 1859. A similar opinion may now be entertained, but the hope of an equally favorable result is held only by the minority.

It is believed that the Government are at length thoroughly convinced that mischief is at hand. In both Houses of Parliament the same may be clearly discovered. Among officials of all kinds it is still stronger. Little is publicly said on the subject, and this discretion is a consequence of the sense each man has that he knows his neighbor's thought, and that we had better by common consent get ready as soon as possible.

There is nothing in the Italian question to inspire this universal distrust. It arises from a conviction that there is a foregone conclusion in favor of a revival of the attempts of the First Napoleon, that the Italian question is merely a pretext, and that if this pretext is removed, another and another will be attempted until the desire be attained.

Positive intelligence has been received that Austria, under the advice of England, will consent to refer any point in dispute to diplomatic adjustment. This, of course, should remove all fears of war, if those fears had no other ground than that which has thus far been avowed. But people look to Cherbourg, and are cognizant that the Italian question has not had anything to do with a single stone of that work. They also recollect that nearly twenty years ago the Emperor announced to France that he represented a principle, a cause, and a defeat. The principle was universal suffrage, the cause that of the empire, the defeat, that of Waterloo.

While the misgivings of the public are turned in this direction, Europe is favored with a new Parisian pamphlet—not avowedly of Imperial manufacture, but from a quarter quite as significant. Its title is *La Guerre*, and its author, M. Emile de Girardin. M. de Girardin is always eagerly in the van of national movements, and the Emperor knows the men to select for any literary purpose. The Italian scheme, in a diplomatic sense, has failed. Fresh ambitions must be aroused. The potentate who crushed the Roman Republic, finds his sentiment in that quarter misunderstood. He must now take a wider field and regenerate not a portion but the whole of Europe. Russia is to be his sole partner; Europe must be divided into two governments—that of the East and that of the West. All the minor nations would willingly submit themselves to these two powers. England might resist unless Cobden and Bright could be brought into government, but, if so, she must be coerced. She must be driven from the command of the channel, and deprived of every naval station of advantage. This, says M. de Girardin, would be a work worthy of Napoleon the Third. It would be a war that would repay its cost—a war that would avenge Waterloo—a war that would give to France her lost frontiers, and place Europe in equilibrium.

WE now give, from another quarter, *Harper's Weekly*, a view of

The Emperor Napoleon and His Policy.

The English journals are once more furious with the Emperor Napoleon; and, as usual, quite a number of American papers follow the example. The Englishmen call the French Emperor the usual hard names, and charge him with desiring to dismember Europe and destroy the peace of the world to gratify his own ambition. This charge servile and ignorant journals in the United States seem only too ready to echo.

It is difficult to reconcile the abuse and the accusations of the British journals with the facts. No one, be he even an English journalist, pretends that the state of Italy is satisfactory, or even safe; Naples is subject to a grinding despotism; Rome is garrisoned by French troops; the legations and the Milanese are also garrisoned by foreigners—Austrians; Tuscany is overawed by Austria; Piedmont is in a state of extremely menacing revolutionary effervescence. A country lying in the centre of the Old World, and in such a condition as this, can not, certainly, be said to be in a safe or stable situation. And it is unreasonable, to any the least, to accuse Napoleon, whose interests are eminently conservative, of desiring to feed his own ambition when he looks forward to some radical change in Italy.

Rumor has it—we have reason to believe, with good foundation—that the Emperor of the French has proposed to the Emperor of Austria to vacate simultaneously Rome and the Milanese, and to allow the Italians to make another effort to govern themselves. To this proposal the Austrians are said to have replied in the negative. Under the circumstances, can the Emperor be blamed for expressing his dissent from Austria's policy in a marked manner, and from giving every moral aid and countenance to the only Italian power which does not stink in the nostrils of every liberal man?

British prejudice is equally deaf to argument and blind to facts. Because Napoleon has organized a government that is not suitable to the English, therefore—so the English reason—he can mean nothing honest. This least reflection would satisfy them that Italian conquest is the last thing he can desire. He might have insisted on territorial reward for his outlay in the Crimean war; and it would have been an excellent thing for Turkey if he had. But he had the wisdom to perceive that the old theory of conquest is fallacious, and that to annex a Turkish province would be winning a loss. Just so with Italy. If Napoleon wanted to conquer or annex a part of Italy, Austria would only be too happy to divide with and aid him. Clearly, however, he sees the expense and peril, and he does not see the gain, of the operation; and he will have nothing to do with it. Whatever his private motives may be, his policy is clear: he seeks the re-organization of Italy on an Italian basis. And in this, it seems, he deserves the support and approval of every lover of order and good government, and of every hater of tyranny and revolution, throughout the world.

A man of Napoleon's calibre is not to be diverted from his purpose by the brawling of British tradesmen who fear commercial panics, or by the tirades of British journalists who have only just got over the belief that wooden shoes and fried frogs were the staple institutions of France. Whatever his design is, the world may rely upon it that he foresaw the obvious difficulties in the way, that he knows how to meet them, and that he will persevere in his course. According to the law of periodicity there ought to be, about this time, a political upheaval of some kind or other in Europe. Under a *roi faineant*, it might be a street fight in Paris, ending in an overthrow of the reigning dynasty. Under Louis Napoleon, it may become a crusade for Italian liberty, in which, whatever the British publicists and politicians may say, liberal men in England, as elsewhere, can not help but sympathize with the crusaders.

SOUTHERN PUBLISHING ENTERPRISE.

It affords us great pleasure to comply with the request of a personal friend, by copying from the *Tribune* the correspondence of some of our most intelligent citizens with the Rev. Doctors Hamilton and Neely, inviting them to address our citizens on the features of the great publishing enterprise, upon which the entire Southern Convention of the Methodist Church is engaged.

Aside from sectual religious proclivities, we cannot resist the conviction that this is the most important movement which we have yet seen, to relieve the South from that literary thraldom which yokes her to unfriendly Northern thought, and to establish her upon the independent basis of her own mind.

The books that now feed our youth with moral nourishment are replete with sentiments of the most deleterious nature, and do more to extinguish the life-giving principles of patriotism and home-love than all other external material causes combined. The cheapness with which literary work can be done at the North has engrossed the publication of the country in that quarter; and as the people there are bent upon their own interest, it is only such matter as contributes to their own prosperity that finds its way to the reading world. The present is truly a great scheme, and embraces the entire field of the South, under the supervision and care of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and will furnish an example worthy of imitation by all other creeds in the grand and common labor of purifying the sentiments and sympathies of the Southern people from the debasing touch of Northern ideas. The capital of this organization is one million dollars. The mother Institution is established at Nashville Tenn., with branches in various parts of the country; and there will be another at Mobile, with a basis of $50,000. I will be under the management of Southern men; as surely our people must perceive that this movement, under the fostering care of the largest religious denomination of the country, and the repressless zeal which has ever marked its determined purpose, is a long stride even in the inception of the enterprise, towards the moral, intellectual and social independence of the South, so far as her fountains of light are concerned.

We wish the Institution a hearty Godspeed, and hope that it may receive the cordial support of the entire South, and that it may be the means of a literary exodus out of that house of Northern bondage which has already too long disgraced the character and enterprise of the Southern people. Rev. Messrs. Neely and Hamilton are well known for their eminent abilities, and we beg to recommend our people, of all social classes and religious sects, to attend their explanations on the occasion appointed by the correspondence. [*Mobile Register.*]

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE."

MR. EDITOR: Although out of the line of letters, I do not feel that I am altogether ineligible to the formation and expression of an opinion even in regard to literary subjects. From no other motives than those of Christian philanthrophy, excited by an interest in the education of the poor and the welfare of future generations, I call attention to a matter that has attracted notice in both religious and secular papers. I have reference to "Mulkey's System of Orthoepy and Orthography," which is being disseminated throughout our State with great success under the supervision of Dr. W. A. Mulkey, son of the Rev. William Mulkey of Nashville, author of the system. I unhesitatingly give it as an honest belief, from what I have seen of its practical working in the school-room, that much of the time, labor and money consumed in teaching children to read and spell may be saved, and that too on purely scientific principles. We find our most distinguished scholars expressing their conviction that, by the proper use of the charts and books now in the hands of thousands throughout the country, as much as half the time and labor may be redeemed by the Mulkey method. If it be what it is represented as being, should it not receive the zealous support of the poor-loving throughout Christendom, where the English language is spoken? Having for several years engaged in the distribution of Bibles among the illiterate sections of Alabama, I am satisfied that the Dr. is accomplishing a great good in arousing the people to an interest in education heretofore unfelt and unknown, and indoctrinating their children in the principles of that which I conceive to be the inductive and most efficient mode of imparting a knowledge of spelling and reading. Feeling it to be my duty, I humbly submit for publication this imperfectly and hastily written article. S. E. SWOPE.

Bluff Springs, Alabama, March 10th, 1859.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BROOKS HOUSE has an advertisement in this paper, to which we call attention, and to which we most heartily recommend our friends. When visiting the city, if you wish comfortable quarters—a home while you stay—go to Brook's. With the wide square and beautiful trees, and sweet green grass in front, we do not know a more pleasant place.

RHEUMATISM CURED.—We refer once more to the advertisement of Dr. Mortimore's Remedy of Rheumatism. This is the fourth column of evidence in its belief. The proprietor assures us that he could furnish additional evidence to fill a column anew weekly, for twelve months, and then not publish all that he has now on hand. We are satisfied however that if the evidence which has appeared in the last few numbers of our paper, will not convince the afflicted of its efficacy, a volume would not do it.

We hope our readers have preserved each number of our paper, so that if at any time afflicted with this painful disease, or if they know a friend who is afflicted, they may know where to obtain this remedy.

THE METHODIST.—We again call attention to the advertisement of this truly valuable work, to be found in another column. It is highly commended by the Methodist press generally.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE has an enlarged advertisement in this paper, and is prospering encouragingly. We have not room this week to notice it as we wish.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

The closing exercises of the session of 1858–59 of the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana took place at the Academy Hall on Saturday.

After the opening overture, Dr. Hunt called over the names of the graduates, who rose one by one until the whole number were standing, when by "authority of the State, under the seal of the University of Louisiana, and by the power vested in him as Dean of the College by the Faculty of the Medical Department," he conferred the degrees of Doctor of Medicine on the following gentlemen:

Cornelius F. O'Neil, John G. Mestayer, John F. Moodie, A. Stewart, Benjamin B. Barnett, Edmond H. Fournier, C. Callaway, Thomas H. Lanier, James W. Talbert, Charles Turleton, Harry Percy, Geo. O. Brounham, John S. Goodman, John J. Roberts, David J. Smith, James P. Ever, Alexander P. Brede, Patrick H. Griffin, Francis M. Trezevant, Joab B. Speara, Lewis H. Hill, Pinkney D. Chrisman, James M. Owens, Richard L. Dunn, John J. Lyons, Sheldon Stiles, William Offat, John H. Davis, Calvin U. Silliman, James Knowles, James W. Wingate, James H. McDonald, George Monroe, Wiley P. Smith, John S. Stevens, Samuel A. Hill, Randall Pope, Alexander P. Hall, John B. P. Johnston, Zachariah J. Scott, John M. Morrison, Augustus H. Moore, James C. Fox, William A. Walton, Charles D. Lewis, Charles G. Cowon, W. H. Kilpatrick, James E. Reeves, John D. Smith, Peter L. Redmond, John W. Cothran, Isaiah G. W. Steedman, Elisha Harris, Alfred G. Tobault, Alexander T. Howe, David P. Mecham, Samuel R. Davis, James M. Quinney, Peter Taylor, W. Bennett, Virgil V. Madden, Lucius L. Holcombe, Wiley J. Barron, William P. Finley, Thomas Gaildis, William L. Jones, David B. Turner, William P. Powell, James M. Haynes, D. S. Chesser, William D. Jennings, John P. De Jarnette, Robert F. Wade, Thomas H. Castleton, *Augusto Leicher, James Moore, William T. Haddox, Charles M. Erwin, James A. Smith, Samuel Meeker, James W. Oswald, Henry Snow, Edward C. Charles E. Buck, Joseph Stevens, James Burns, Rufus H. Prateu, Numa Lambert, William M. Mercer, James W. Saunders, Murtin D. Murgan, John I. Oatis, Andrew W. Smyth, Samuel Murphy, William W. Leggett, Ebenezer M. Smalley.

After conferring the degrees, the Dean addressed the graduating class a most eloquent charge, delivered in a very earnest and impressive manner, which they must carry in their hearts as the professional benediction of their chief preceptor in science which they profess. He congratulated them upon the attainment of the high and honorable testimony to their proficiency, which had just been conferred upon them, as the alumni of the University of Louisiana. He referred to the circumstances of theirs being the largest class it had ever graduated; and of its great and increasing prosperity, the number of matriculates at this session being three hundred and thirty-three, and from all the Southern and Southwestern States of the Union which now send their sons to New Orleans for instruction in the most important of the sciences. The great body of the respectable physicians of the South was now composed of the graduates of this college; at none other, even in the world, had the student such general advantages, aside from the circumstances of its location making him familiar with those Southern diseases, which, as a physician in Southern practice, it would be his province to treat.

What rendered the advantages of this college so great was the opportunities afforded by the Charity Hospital for study of diseases. At this institution an average of seven hundred patients were under treatment; these the students could visit, examine, and converse with, which they are not allowed to do at any other college; elsewhere they could walk the wards of a hospital, but did not dare to lay a hand upon a subject. As a result of the operations of this college, and the benefits arising from students becoming familiar here with peculiar diseases of the South, statistics show a falling off in mortality of slave plantations of one-half within less than a score of years.

The Doctor alluded to the character

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

MARCH 23, 1859.

models representing diseases of the eye and of the skin; specimens of urinary and biliary calculi, from Dupuytren's museum, Paris, from London, and prepared at the college; fossil remains, skeletons and parts of skeletons of beasts, Egyptian mummies, etc. It is a peculiar and most instructive and interesting entertainment to stroll through this museum of the parts and fragments of parts of physical humanity—some of them representing healthy nature, and others the progress, ravages and distortions of diseases and other causes.

We conclude our "passing through college" by a visit to the dissecting rooms—the hitter end of an otherwise agreeable perambulation, for we were a visitor to that haunt of horrors whose professional duty it was not to look upon the surroundings with the eyes of science, but only with the vision of humanity. There was nothing awful to be seen in the light, airy rooms but a few skeletons, parts of skeletons, preserved limbs, and a long row of tables like those in a butcher's shambles, ranged on the sides of the rooms, the floors of which are water tight and slope to a gutter in the middle, which carries off the fluids. We regarded these tables with interest when informed that there lay upon them *at one time* during the past session, the bodies of thirty dead men, which one hundred live men, students of the college, were busily engaged in dissecting—cutting up in the cause of science. A rare picture, that—a hundred men at work with flashing knives and instruments in the flare of gas-light upon thirty stark, staring, stiff, white corpses! No college in the country affords such advantages for the study of surgery, etc., as this. Proper subjects can always be obtained. [*Crescent.*

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

Arrival of the Weser and Asia.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The steamship *Weser*, which left Cork on the 6th inst., arrived at this port yesterday, bringing advices from London and Liverpool to the evening of Saturday, the 5th inst. Her news is four days later than we had by the *City of Washington*.

The Canard steamship *Asia*, Capt. Lott, has also arrived at this port with Liverpool dates to the morning of the 5th inst., anticipated by the *Weser*.

General and Political News.—The political news generally more warlike in its character. There is less confidence manifested in England in the success of Lord Cowley's mission to Vienna to attempt a conciliation of the difficulties between Austria and France. The Paris and Vienna journals, and the numerous letters to the press of England and other portions of Europe, from France and Austria, are quite belligerent in their tone, and the war spirit is growing stronger in Austria and Italy. It is reported that Austria, upon receiving the proposition of England as a basis for a settlement of the Italian question made a counter proposition to Lord Cowley in which Austria is supported by the Prussian Government.

Warlike Preparations.—The warlike preparations at Marseilles have been slightly relaxed within a few days, but in other ports of France no abatement of the formidable preparations is reported. In Italy, the military and warlike preparations are continued with unabated vigor.

War feeling in Austria.—The Emperor of Austria is becoming more warlike in his tone and bearing, having become much embittered against France, on account of Napoleon's assumption of the right to interfere in the affairs of Italy, which Austria arrogates exclusively to herself. The Vienna journals assume a decidedly warlike tone, and the war fever is increasing in Austria and the German States.

Later from India.—Liverpool, March 5.—Later advices from India and China have been received in England, which confirm the previous accounts of the termination of the campaign in Oude. A formal declaration to the effect that the revolution in Oude was at an end, had been made by Sir Colin Campbell, the Commander-in-Chief of the British army. The British troops had entered the province of Nepaul, and commenced a campaign to reduce the fugitive rebels in that section to submission.

Parliamentary Reform.—The members of the Liberal party in the British Parliament propose to unite against the reform bill presented to Parliament by the Government.

LONDON, March 5.—*The British Cabinet.*—Viscount Harding has withdrawn from the Cabinet, and others are reported as on eve of withdrawal. Lord Lennox has withdrawn from the Treasury.

The French Budget.—The French Budget has been called up in the committee of the Legislative body. The committee declared by a vote of ten to four that they could not examine a peace budget in the presence of warlike demonstrations on every side, and resolved to await an explanation from the Government.

Military Movements in Russia.—Russia has an army of 60,000 men on the left bank of the Pruth, and has considerably augmented her Georgian army.

Disagreement of the French Ministry.—One of the Paris journals reported that a serious disagreement and an angry conversation had taken place between Prince Napoleon and Count Persigny, upon the Italian question. The *Moniteur* contradicts the report, while assurances that no such conversation took place.

Mails by the Arabia.

The War Question in Europe.—We fear that war is inevitable. Everything foreshadows it. The only hope is that the visit of Lord Cowley to Vienna may be attended with a happy issue, but the chances seem the other way. Louis Napoleon appears determined to push matters to the last extremity—to peril his throne and his dynasty on the result. Hitherto we have given Louis Napoleon credit for being a shrewd, cautious, wily man, who having by a series of unprecedented successes reached the throne of France, was not likely to forfeit the prize by illjudged caprice; but we have evidently mistaken his character, as those most intimate with him have. He has long been brooding over the project which he is now bent upon carrying into execution, and the immense preparations which for months past he has been making for the onslaught, prove conclusively that his mind has been occupied with what his lips dare not avow. He palters even with his friends in a double sense; he keeps the word of promise to their ear, but breaks it to their hope. If any man knew his intentions, Lord Palmerston, we should have thought was the man. He sacrificed the position of First Minister under the Crown for his sake—he was the first to sympathize with his overthrow of the Republic. But no one is more surprised than Lord Palmerston at the course which his Imperial client is pursuing. The actions of a man of this kind baffle all calculation. Visions of military glory flit before his heated imagination, and he is impressed with the idea that to him is confided the task of remodelling the map of Europe. We receive, therefore, without distrust, the statement that he will take the field in person, with Canrobert for his subaltern, and the probability is that we are on the verge of a war the direst and most bloody which has ever stained the annals of modern Europe. There is one slight satisfaction, one gleam of sunshine in the dark picture—it cannot last long. Fortunately, modern lustruments of warfare are so destructive that the strife cannot, as of yore, be protracted for twenty or thirty years.

[*Liverpool Times, Feb.* 26.

The hope of protracted peace grows every hour less. The news to-day strengthens the adverse news of yesterday. France is energetic in preparing for an expedition to Italy, or perhaps to some other place. It is among the feints of despotism to look one way and row another. Great Britain may not be safe. People think Louis Napoleon not quite sane, and few things are more to be dreaded than the unscrupulous cunning of a madman. [*Liverpool Post, Feb.* 25.

Austria.—Vienna, Feb. 22—*The Agram Zeitung*, an official paper, thus confirms information which was contained in my letter of the 13th inst.: "The Austrian Government has expressed its readiness to recommend administrative reforms to the Papal Government, but will never, even if a war should result from its refusal, co-operate in an attempt to enforce the execution of such reforms. In regard to the occupation of the Papal dominions, the Imperial Government has declared that it will withdraw its troops from Bologna and Ancona at the same moment that the French quit Rome and Civita Vecchia. The right of garrison in Commachia Ferrara, and Piacenza, which is secured to Austria by treaty, will be maintained."

The French Government, or rather the Emperor Napoleon, considers the foregoing conditions unacceptable; but this Cabinet is by no means likely to make any other. During the last few days the policy of Austria has undergone a change. Count Buol was strongly urged by the representatives of England and Prussia to avoid giving the Emperor Napoleon a pretext for going to war, that he was much more submissive than was agreeable to the Emperor Francis Joseph, who is resolved not to bear any part of the yoke which Louis Napoleon is trying to impose upon his brother Sovereigns. "His Majesty's views," says a perfectly well informed person, "may be expressed in a few words. For the sake of peace he is ready and willing to make any concessions which are consistent with his honor and dignity, but he will not recognize the claim of the Emperor of the French to be considered sole arbiter in all European questions of importance. His Majesty is of opinion that one Power has no right to put a constraint on the will of another, and he therefore declines to force the Papal Government to make those reforms which are considered necessary. Austria will not permit any one to meddle in her internal affairs, and she will scrupulously abstain from interfering with those of other powers." I hear to-day that the question of occupation is in a fair way to be settled, the Papal Government having expressed to the Paris and Vienna Cabinets its wish that the French and Austrian troops should be withdrawn within a given period. For some time past councils of war, at which the Emperor presided, have been held here, and yesterday matters of the highest importance were definitively settled. If the Emperor Napoleon should think fit to join Sardinia in an attack on Austria, which Heaven forbid! he will find Austria prepared for defense, and her troops full of confidence. For the moment Austria will hold her peace, but any decidedly hostile movement on the part of France would hardly fail to lead to an imperial manifesto.

DOMESTIC.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The Coroner's jury have held an Inquest over the body of Mike Walsh, and have given as their verdict that he died of apoplexy.

The New York Tribune's Washington correspondent says that Gen. Walker's departure for California is connected with a new filibustering expedition against Nicaragua from the Pacific side.

The correspondent believes General Walker will be joined by General Henningsen with his emigrants from Arizona.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The balance in the Treasury is now $7,000,000, but much of this amount is derived from the recent ten million loan.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—All the special mail agencies, seventeen in number, have been discontinued.

The order of the Post-office Department, granting extra compensation of postages, affecting about eighty Postmasters, has been revoked.

There was a considerable fall of snow here last night, and it is feared that the fruit is killed.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Senor Mota, the representative of the Juarez Government in Mexico, left Washington to-day for New Orleans, on his way to Vera Cruz. The trial of Dan'l E. Sickles for the murder of P. H. Key, is to commence on the 28th inst. Gen. Geo. P. Morris, senior editor and proprietor of the *Home Journal*, has been appointed Consul to Havre.

No Extra Session.—The President has decided not to call an extra session of Congress, unless some urgent contingency besides that of the Postoffice deficiency arises. The Cabinet fully concur in this decision.

VICKSBURG, March 21. *Extensive Crevasse above Vicksburg.* The steamer Vicksburg, from Memphis, reports the water at a stand at many points above here. The crevasses previously reported at Cammack's Landing and at Brunswick, are very large, and the water is rushing through rapidly. There are two small crevasses near Ashton, and one at Carolina Landing, all on the left bank or Mississippi side of the river. Passengers by the Victoria report that the Levee is broken at McNeel's place, at Colonia, at Mrs. Crenshaw's, at Bolivar, at Prentiss, and at a place near Greenville. The water has fallen eight inches at Providence. The new levees at Point Lookout and at Hegaman are pronounced to be perfectly secure. At Tennessee Landing the river has fallen seven inches during the last 24 hours, caused probably by the numerous crevasses below. No breaks are reported on the Louisiana side of the river.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—The Mississippi at this point has risen ten inches during the last 24 hours, and is still swelling rapidly. The Upper Mississippi, at St. Paul, is also rising rapidly. Lake Pepin is still closed.

HARTFORD, Ct., March, 21.—*Great Freshet in the Connecticut River.*—There is a great freshet in the Connecticut river. The water is now twenty-four feet above low water mark and still rising. The lower part of the city nearest to the river is all under water.

At Springfield Mass., the river is twenty feet above low water mark, and all the meadow lands between Springfield and Hartford are overflown.

SAVANNAH, Ga. March 21.—*Another British Outrage.*—A letter received in this city, (via Baltimore and Louisville,) from the Postmaster at Apalachicola, says that the American bark *E. A. Rawlins* has been seized by the British war steamer *Virgo*, on suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade. The Postmaster reports that the bark was taken while in St. Joseph's Bay.

DETROIT, MICH., March 21.—*The Great Western Railway Accident.*—By the accident on the Great Western Railroad, near Hamilton, on Friday night, five persons were killed and thirteen seriously wounded. The whole train, with the exception of the last car, was plunged into a chasm fifty feet deep, which had been washed out by the heavy rains, carrying away the track for some distance. None of the killed or injured passengers are from the South.

NEW YORK, March 21.—*Outbreak in Venezuela.*—Later advices from Venezuela have been received by an arrival at this port, which represent that serious disturbances had taken place in the interior of that country. A serious outbreak had occurred at Coro of so threatening and formidable a character as to render it necessary to send for troops from Porto Bello to aid in quelling the revolt.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 22, 1859.

The following statement is condensed from the weekly report of the New-Orleans *Price-Current*, ending on the 19th inst.:

The operations of our markets have been considerably interfered with by rainy weather within the past week, but the aggregate business in our leading staples has reached a fair extent nevertheless. The demand for Cotton, it will be seen, has received an impulse within the past few days from favorable European advices, and Sugar and Molasses have gone off more freely at somewhat better prices, though in Tobacco the movement has been somewhat less active, and only a moderate business has been done in the various articles of Western Produce.

.....The City of Washington's advices, three days later from Europe, were received on Wednesday morning, reporting an advance of ⅛ to 3-16d. in the Liverpool cotton market, with sales for three days of 32,000 bales, Middling Orleans being quoted at 7¼ to 7¼d. The Manchester advices were favorable, but political matters were still in a very unsettled and uncertain state.

.....The river continues to rise, and is now barely one foot below high-water mark.

COTTON.—With unfavorable weather, a poor assortment on sale, and very full prices generally claimed, operations in the early part of the week were comparatively limited, the sales of the first three days of the week, having been confined to about 14,000 bales. On Wednesday the favorable accounts from Europe gave an active impulse to the demand, which notwithstanding unfavorable weather, resulted in fully 17,500 bales. On Thursday the weather was still more unfavorable, particularly in the early part of the day, and with a reduced supply of desirable lists, full prices claimed, and but a moderate attendance of buyers, the business was quite limited, the sales barely reaching 3000 bales. Yesterday the weather was of a highly favorable character for business, but with a large amount of previous purchases to receive, (in which there is much delay and annoyance, owing to the crowded state of the presses) and later European advices being about due by the regular weekly steamer, buyers hold off, and the market wore a rather quiet appearance, though there were sales effected to the extent of about 9,500 bales; thus making a total for the past three days of 30,000 bales; and for the whole of the week, 44,000 bales; the receipts, during same period, 37,772; and the exports 61,120 bales. Stock, in Presses and on ship-board, not cleared on 18th inst. 465,031 bales. With respect to prices, we have to remark that in the active and somewhat excited demand which we have noticed as having prevailed on Wednesday, the closing rates indicating an advance of about ⅛c. in the Middling grades, and though since then very full prices have generally been demanded no further marked advance appears to have been realized.

New Orleans Classification:			
Inferior	6 @ 7½	Good Middling	12 @12⅝
Ordinary	8 @ 8¾	Middling Fair	12⅝@12⅞
Good Ordinary	9⅝@10¼	Fair	—@—
Low Middling	10⅝@11⅛	Good Fair	—@—
Middling	11¾@11⅞	Good and Fine	—@—

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to 5,000 hhds. We quote for Inferior and Refining 3½ to 5; Common to Good Common 5¼ to 5½; Fair to Fully Fair 5¾ to 6⅜; Prime to Choice 6¾ to 7⅜; Centrifugal and Clarified 7½ to 8; Refined 10 to — cents per pound. The market closing firm at outside figures, with but a light stock in first hands.

MOLASSES.—The sales of the week are about 9,000 bbls. The quotations are: For Inferior and Fermenting 27 to 30; Prime to Choice 31 to 32½ in bbls. and in half-bbls. 34 to 35½ cents per gallon.

TOBACCO.—Is quoted for Lugs—factory, 3½ to 4¼; planters' 4½ to 5¾; Leaf—Inferior to common 5¾ to 6¾; fair 6¾ to 7; fine 7½ to 8¾; choice, heavy and light, 8½ to 9 cents per pound.

FLOUR.—The sales of the week barely reached 10,000 barrels, at a range of $4 50 to $5 25 for common and unbranded; $6 10 to $6 35 for superfine and fancy brands; and $6 50 to $7 25 and $8 per bbl. for extra.

GRAIN.—The sales of Corn during the week amount to about 18,000 sacks—prices ranging from 90 to 95 for ordinary to good mixed, and 96 to $1 per bushel for fair to prime white. Oats sell at 75 to 78 cents per bushel. Bran has been selling at $1 10 to $1 15 per 100 lbs.

PORK.—The sales for the past week ranged at about $18 25 to $19 per barrel for Mess; $18 50 for M. O.; and and $13 50 to $14 for Prime.

BEEF.—We quote Prime Mess at $14 to $16 per bbl. as the range for good to the best brands for Family Mess.

BACON.—Shoulders 7¾ to 8; Ribbed Sides 9¾ to 10; Clear Sides 11; Sugar-cured Hams 9 to 12½ cents per pound.

LARD.—In barrels and tierces 11¾ to 12; kegs 12¾ to 13 cents per pound.

BUTTER.—Western has been selling at 9 to 13½ cents per pound.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at 12½ to 15½ cents per yard; India Bagging at 13 to 13½c. Bale Rope, machine made, at 7 to 8 cents per pound.

GUNNY BAGS.—Have sold during the week at a range of 9 cents for light and medium, and 9 to 11c. for light to extra heavy bags.

COFFEE.—We quote ordinary to low fair at 10¾, fair at 11, and good fair to prime at 11¼ to 11½ cents per pound.

TABLE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

Bank of Louisiana, $100 paid	$171 00@171 50
Louisiana State Bank, $100 paid	@170 11
Mechanics and Trader's Bank, $100 paid	@102 50
Canal and Banking Company, $100 paid	@130 00
Union Bank, $100 paid	103 00@
Citizen's Bank, $100 paid	@116 00
Bank of New Orleans, $100 paid	108 00@108 50
Southern Bank $100 paid	108 00@
Mechanics' Bank, $100 paid	100 00@100 75
Crescent City Bank, $100 paid	104 50@104 75
Bank of America, $100 paid	108 00@108 50
Union Insurance Company, $20 paid	61 00@
New Orleans Insurance Company, $100 paid	@222 00
Hope Insurance Company, $30 paid	60 00@
Commercial Water works, $100 paid	56 00@
Louisiana State Stock	97 00@
City Six per cent. Bonds	92 00@
St. Charles Hotel, $25 paid	@ 15 00
Pontchartrain Railroad, $100 paid	76 00@ 76 37
Gas Company, $100 paid	149 00@150 00
Jackson Railroad City Bonds, 8 percent	85 00@
Opelousas Railroad City Bonds, 8 per ct	55 00@
Jackson Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 8 per ct	@ 50 00
Opelousas Railroad Shares, $25 paid	0 50@
Jackson Railroad Shares, $25 paid	9 00@ 9 25
Levee Steam Cotton Press, $100 paid	84 00@ 86 00
Star Insurance Company, $100 paid	112 00@115 50
Southern Steamship Company, $100 paid	@ 98 00
Southern Oil Company, par value $100	@ 55 00

LIVE-STOCK.—Beef Cattle—Western, we quote at 10 to 11 cents per lb. net, and Texas $35 to 40 per head. Hogs, 8c. to 8½c. per pound net. Sheep, $6 50 per head. Milch Cows $40 to 85 per head. Veal Cattle, $6 50 to $13 50 per head.

Liverpool, March 5.—The sales of Cotton during the week ending on Friday amounted to 78,000 bales. The sales on speculation during the same period amounted to 12,500 bales. All qualities of Cotton have considerably advanced during the week. Other circulars say the advance for the week is 3-16 to ⅛c. The market closed firm, with sales for the day of 12,000 bales, at the following quotations: Fair—Orleans, 7¾; Mobile, 7 7-16, Uplands, 7 3-16; Middling—Orleans, 7 3-16; Mobile, 7; Uplands, 6¾d. The stock of Cotton at Liverpool is 382,000 bales, of which 322,000 are American.

Havre, March 5.—The Cotton market yesterday closed at an advance of 1f. on the quotations of last week. Orleans tres ordinaire 163f.

Manchester, March 5.—There was a demand for nearly every description of goods and yarns, and the market closed firm with an advancing tendency.

St. Louis, March 19.—Superfine flour is selling at $5 62½. Wheat is dull at $1 25 to 1 30. Prime white corn 56c.; oats, 36c. Western Mess Pork, $17 to 17 50. Lard in kegs 11¾c.

New York, March 19.—Cotton market buoyant; sales to-day 3000 bales at 12¾c. for Middling Uplands. 11,000 bbls. flour sold, the market closing with an upward tendency. Corn firm; day's sales 12,000 bushels. Mixed Corn, 90c. Lard, in kegs, 13c. Sugar, 7 to 7¾c. Molasses 40c. *March* 21. In the Cotton market there was an active demand during the day, and the sales amount to 6000 bales. Middling Uplands 12¼c. Sales to-day—14,000 bbls. Flour at previous prices—26,000 bushels of Corn—Oats at 50 to 52c.—Bacon, Sides 8¾ to 9¼c.; Shoulders 7c. Pork closed dull at $17 75 to $18 35.

Cincinnati, March 19. Sales to-day 2000 bbls. at $5 75 to $6 for superfine. Western Mess Pork, sales to-day 200 bbls at $17 87½. Sales of 145 hhds Sugar at 6¾ to 7¼c., and 400 hhds Molasses at 35c. Coffee 12 to 12½. *March* 21. The Flour market closed dull—prices are unchanged.

SAN FRANCISCO, 25th Feb.—Business was quiet, and the market was generally unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT.

BAGGING—Kentucky, ₱ yard	12	@	15
East India	16	@	18½
BALE ROPE—Kentucky, ₱ lb	8¾	@	8¾
BRAN, ₱ 100 lb	1 10	@	1 15
COFFEE—Rio, ₱ lb	10¾	@	11¾
Havana, good ordinary green			
inferior to middling			
Java	18	@	20
Laguayra	12½	@	13¾
St. Domingo			
CANDLES—Sperm, New Bedford, ₱ lb	43	@	44
Nantucket			
Adamantine	20	@	22
Star	18	@	22
CORDAGE—Manilla, ₱ lb	09¾	@	10
Tarred American	12	@	13
FLOUR—Ohio, etc. superfine, ₱ bbl		@	6 00
Illinois and Missouri	0 00	@	6 00
St. Louis City	0 00	@	6 25
FISH—Cod, ₱ box	80	@	90
Mackrel, No 1, ₱ bbl	17 00	@	18 00
2	15 00	@	16 00
3	8 50	@	11 00
GRAIN—Wheat, ₱ bushel	1 10	@	1 15
Oats	75	@	78
Corn, shelled	95	@	1 00
in the ear, ₱ bbl			
Beans	4 00	@	5 00
GUNNY BAGS, ₱ bag	09¾	@	11¾
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs	1 00	@	1 20
HIDES—W. Indian and Mexican dry, ₱ lb	19	@	20
Dry-salted Mexican			
Wet-salted, heavy	07	@	07½
Dry, country	13	@	13½
Kip and calf	09	@	09½
IRON—Pig, ₱ ton	30 00	@	35 00
English	65 00	@	77 50
Country bar, ₱ lb	04½	@	05
Sheet	04¾	@	06
Nail rods	06¾	@	08
Castings, American	02½	@	03¾
LUMBER—Boards, white pine, common, ₱ M feet			
merchantable			
clear		@	60 00
Yellow pine	12 00	@	16 00
Cypress	25 00	@	40 00
Oak timber, ₱ cubic foot	35	@	50
Flooring and ceiling, clear	30 00	@	35 00
merchantable	22 50	@	30 00
Weather-boarding; dressed	22 50	@	
rough	17 00	@	
Joists	15 00	@	
Shingles, ₱ M	3 50	@	4 50
PROVISIONS—Beef, Mess, Northern, ₱ bbl			
Western		@	14 00
half bbls	8 00	@	8 75
Prime Mess, ₱ tierce		@	18 00
Prime, ₱ bbl	8 00	@	
B Beef		@	5 50
Pork, Clear, ₱ bbl			
Mess		@	18 50
M. O	17 75	@	18 00
Prime	13 50	@	14 00
Hog round, ₱ lb			
Bacon Hams, ₱ lb			
canvassed	09	@	12½
Sides	09¾	@	11¾
Shoulders		@	07½
Lard, Prime		@	11¾
Fair		@	11¾
Inferior to Common	09¾	@	10
Butter, Northern	26	@	28
Western	09¾	@	15
Cheese, American	08	@	10
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
SALT—Liverpool, Blue, carge, ₱ sack			
from store		@	65
coarse, cargo	57	@	58
from store		@	70
SUGAR—Louisiana, on plantation, ₱ lb	05¾	@	
in the city	05¾	@	09¾
Havana, yellow	08¾	@	09¾
white	09¾	@	10¾
brown			
Cuenurucho			
Muscovado			
Loaf, Northern	11¾	@	12¾
Crushed, do	11¾	@	12
TOBACCO—Choice and Segar Leaf, ₱ lb	09	@	10¾
Fine	07¾	@	08¾
Fair	06¾	@	07
Common	00	@	06¼
Inferior	04¾	@	05¾
TALLOW, ₱ lb	09¾	@	10
TWINE—Baling, ₱ lb	11	@	13
Seine	28	@	30

MARRIAGES.

"It is not good for man to be alone."

Married on 8th March, 1859, by Rev. John A. B. Jones, at the residence of P. V. Bracey, Esq., Mr. CHAS. C. SIMMONS of West Feliciana, to Miss CAROLINE ASHEN of East Feliciana, La.

On 8th inst. by Rev. W. K. Norton, at the residence of Mr. J. Abercrombie, near Pensacola, Fla., Mr. WM. K. HYDE to Miss ISABELLA ABERCROMBIE.

On 8th inst. by Rev. C. C. Callaway, at the residence of Mr. Henry Thompson, Mr. ANDREW D. LAWSON to Miss MARY P. THOMPSON, all of Green county, Ala.

On the 9th inst. by Rev. T. H. McClendon, at the residence of Dr. W. E. Rapp, Mr. J. C. WILSAILY to Miss E. E. NORWOOD, all of Franklin parish, La.

On 12th inst. by Rev. G. W. Brown Mr. J. H. ALLEN to Miss MARY J. BRASHER. Of Columbia, Shelby county, Ala.

On 9th inst. by Rev. E. A. Flowers, at the residence of the bride's grandmother, in the parish of West Feliciana, Mr. ALBERT G. REILY of Wilkinson co. Mississippi, to Miss M. W. DOHERTY.

On Tuesday, the 8th inst., by Rev. G. Hawkins, at the residence of the bride's father, WILLIAM GOETTEN, of Mount Sterling, to Miss H. A. DE BOEX, of Sumpter, Ala.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OUR OWN BOOKS.

Whenever we see a good thing we like to circulate it, to-wit:—

"Mind your Own Business, is an old injuction which cannot be too scrupulously observed. Especially would we urge it upon our Church in regard to our publishing interests. The time was when we had to depend upon others for our religious literature, not having a book or paper in the land that we could call our own. But our circumstances have changed; we now have an ample supply of weeklies, monthlies, and quarterlies, the largest list of general religious reading books and Sunday-school books printed in this (Southern) country, many of which have reached to an almost unparalleled circulation. Besides we have multiplied greatly in our numbers and wealth. Only let us purchase, read and circulate the books of our own press first, and as largely as they deserve, and we shall extend our achievements beyond the highest expectations of the most believing ones among us. Scarcely a day passes which does not reveal some new success of our press. Let us be of good cheer then, and push on in our "great work;" rejoicing always and heartily in the great good being done by others, but attending faithfully to the peculiar work which God in his wise providence has assigned to us."

A NEWSPAPER WANTED.—A correspondent from Washington county, Mississippi, writes that a newspaper is much needed in that country, and that any one starting one there can make it profitable, as neither of the adjoining counties has a paper, and there is much legal advertising to be done in each, all of which could be had by a paper published in Washington county, together with a sufficient number of subscribers.

The above we clip from an exchange, for the purpose of saying that the *New Orleans Christian Advocate* office has for sale all the type and other materials necessary for the establishment of such a paper, at a low price. Apply soon.

NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY.

All the Books Published by the Church, South—that is, the Books in the FIRST PART of the Catalogue issued at Nashville—we have, and sell at NASHVILLE PRICES. Of the SECOND PART, we have only the following Books, which we sell at the prices annexed, less 20 per cent. on time, and 25 per cent. for cash.

Of these Books we have not time now to speak particularly. Suffice it at present to mention "Bledsoe's Theodicy" at $1 50, and in Turkey at $2—the greatest thunderbolt forged against Calvinism in three centuries. It has proved itself exceedingly troublesome to all of that faith; in fact, as "horrible" to them as the Decree was to Calvin.

Baker on Discipline	$0 60	Clark's Commentary, 6 v.	$10 00
Butler's Analogy	0 75	Bennee's do 5 v.	13 50
Anecdotes of the Ministry	0 50	Armageddon	2 00
Do for Fireside	0 50	Chain of Sacred Wonders	2 00
Do for the Young	0 50	Class Meeting, *Miley*	0 50
Do for Ladies	0 50	Dick's Works, 2 v.	4 50
Dow's Works	1 50	Divine Union, *Upham*	1 00
Great Iron Wheel Examined	1 00	Josephus	2 00
Pioneers of the West	1 00	Pietarch's Lives	2 00
Rifle, Ax and Saddle-Bags	1 00	Sketches and Incidents	0 50
Death-bed Scenes, *Clark*	1 00	Life of Bishop Redding, *Clark*	1 50
Heroes of Methodism, *Wakely*	1 00	Horne's Introduction	0 80
Natural Goodness, *Mercein*	0 65	Journal of John Nelson	0 50
Mason on Self Knowledge	0 35	Bledsoe's Theodicy	1 50
Storrs's Unity of Methodism	1 00	Sketches of English Preachers	0 65
Life of Chas Wesley, *Jackson*	1 75	Wesley Family, *Clark*	0 65
Wesley's Journal, 2 v	3 25	Wesley's Notes on N. Testa't	1 80
Do Missionaries to Amer.	0 06	Advice to Class-Leaders	0 20
Life of Bishop Asbury *Strickland*			$1 00
Watson's Exposition of the Gospels			1 75
Rollin's Ancient History, 2 vols			4 00
Young Man's and Young Lady's Counsellor (each)			0 60
Greece, and the Golden Horn, Olin			1 00
History of the Reformation, *D'Aubigne*			2 50
Notes on the Twenty-five Articles, *Jamison*			1 00
Minutes of the Annual Conferences of M. E. Church, 4 v.			6 00
History of Gentile Nations—including recent discoveries in Egyptian, Persian and Assyrian Inscriptions. By Rev. G. Smith, F.A.S.			2 00
Lost Chapters of Early Methodism, *Wakely*			1 50
Light to Dark Places—a Memorial of Christian Life in the Middle Ages—*Augustus Neander*			0 40
Moore; Life of; Biography of Wesley			0 70
Life of Richard Watson, *Thomas Jackson*			1 50
Sermons, by *Richard Watson*, 2 vols			2 60
Universalism Pioneer		(15 per cent. off)	0 00
Bishop Morris's Sermons		(do)	0 65
Archbishop Whately's Evidences of Christianity		(do)	0 25
Durbin's Europe		(5 per cent. off)	2 00
Parley's Cabinet Library, 20 vols		(in)	5 00
Kitto's Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature			0 75
Mosheim's Church History		(20 per cent off)	3 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

THE ADVOCATE now has a much larger circulation than any other paper published in New Orleans or the South-west, and is rapidly increasing. It is therefore the best advertising medium in all the country commercially connected with this city. The following are our

RATES:

One square, one insertion	$2 00
Each subsequent insertion	1 00
One square, one year	20 00
Each additional square	15 00

The price for six months is three-fourths of the price by the year—the price for three months is half the price by the year.

Twenty-five per cent. discount on the above prices, in behalf of our Schools and Colleges.

☞ PAYMENT is required in ADVANCE. ☜

Mobile Depository.

MR. EDITOR: We wish to say to our friends and patrons, through the medium of your paper, that we are now receiving a large amount of Books at our Depository, and are ready to fill their orders for any Work issued by the Southern Methodist Publishing-house; and other Standard Religious Works which are in demand among us. We have on hand a good supply of Sunday school Books, and shall be able to furnish Libraries for all who may need them.

We have several Libraries on hand which we will sell at the following heavy discounts, as the books are somewhat shop-worn, though not seriously injured.

Four Libraries, 50 vols. (each)	$3 00
One Library, 50 vols	2 50
One do do	2 50
One do 100 vols	5 00

We hope to hear from the members of the Conference, especially.

Mobile, March 7. R. A. BAKER, Pres. B'd Managers.

New Orleans Depository—Smithson's Southern Pulpit.

This is the Book which has been published to aid Southern Methodism in the City of Washington, D. C. It contains steel-engraved likenesses of seventeen of the most distinguished living Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The likenesses are finely executed and perfect.

PRICE—Muslin, extra gilt $2 25
Morocco, gilt 2 50
Muslin, gilt edged 2 00
Muslin, gilt 1 75

There is no discount allowed, either to us or by us. The whole matter *pro bono etc.*

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE—New Orleans District—Second Round Quarterly Meetings.

March—German Missions at Piety-street, 27th; Quarterly Conference at Dryads-street, 20th.

April—Algiers and Gretna at Gretna, 1st; Jefferson City, 10th.

May—Felicity-street, 1st; Carondelet street, 8th; Baton Rouge 14th and 15th.

June—Morgan street, 5th; Laurel-street, 12th; Carrollton, 19th.

LINUS PARKER, P. E.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE—Lake Providence District—Second Round Quarterly Meetings.

March—Waterproof Station, 19 and 20.

April—Tensas and Elizabeth Chapel at Elizabeth Chapel, 2 and 3; Wisnehero' and Sicily Island Mission, at Oakley, 10 and 17; St. Joseph and Wesley Chapel, at Wesley Chapel, 23 and 24; Trinity, at New Chapel, 30.

May—Trinity, New Chapel, 1; Jordan, at Jordan, 7 and 8; Richmond, at Willow Bayou, 14 and 15; Providence Station, 21 and 22; Pecan Grove and Swan Lake, Carroll Mission, 28 and 29.

LEWIS A. REED, P. E.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE—Shreveport District—Second Round Quarterly Meetings.

April—Mansfield Circuit at Memphis, 16 and 17; Natchitoches Circuit, at Macy, 23 and 24; Anaco Circuit, at Colwell's, 30 and 1st of

May—Grand Cane Circuit at Friendship, 7 and 8; Caddo Circuit, 14 and 15; Shreveport station, 21 and 22; Red River Circuit, 28 and 29.

June—Lake Bistineau Circuit, 4 and 5. JOHN PIPES.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE—Yazoo District—Second Round of Quarterly Meetings.

April—2d and 3d, Yazoo city; 9th and 10th, Mount Olivet; 16th and 17th, Yazoo Circuit; 22d, 23d and 24th, Rhenezer; 30th, Lexington and Richland.

May—1st, at last named places; 7th and 8th, Holmes; 21st and 22d, Blackhawk; 28th and 29th, Greenwood and Sidon.

June—3d and 4th, Carrollton.

☞ District Stewards will please attend, April 30th, at Richland, Holmes co. The Brethren elect will please take due notice and come without fail, as there will be important matters for them to attend to.

D. M. WIGGINS, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEACHER'S CARD.—A LADY TEACHER, COMpetent to give thorough instruction in Music, very fluent in the French Language, a draughtswoman, and English scholar, desires a situation in a Country School or private family, for the low salary of Three Hundred per Annum. Testimonials of ability and character given, on application to MR

Children's Column.

"Suffer the Little Children to come unto Me."

Woodpecker's Tongue.

"The woodpecker taps the hollow beech-tree." Tap, tap, tap, tap, rap, rap. "How it echoes through the still woods," said a little boy strolling in the woods, and every now and then hearing the tap, tap, tap, and rap, rap, rap, of the hard working little bird. "What 's he doing it for, I wonder?"

"He 's getting his breakfast. He lives on the worms and insects which inhabit old trees. First, he taps at the tree, to find out if it 's hollow; then he drills a hole in it, rap, rap, rap, until he comes to the worms, then he darts his long tongue into their cozy nest, and hooks them out into his mouth. There is the bill hard and sharp, which he taps and drills with. There is his long tongue, with a sharp, bony thorn at the end of it, covered with something like teeth turned backward to keep fast hold of the worms. It is three or four inches long, and is a tool well made for his work; is it not? Woodpeckers would make great havoc with the worms which infest and destroy fruit-trees, if we would invite them to our gardens, and not frighten them off with our fowling-pieces."

"Besides getting his breakfast with his bill, he builds his nest with it in the same way; that is, he bores out a hole in the soft cotton wood, lines it with a blanket of moss, and the mother-bird lays her eggs. The woodpecker's mouth is certainly a very curious tool, exactly fitted to the work it has to do. Did the woodpecker invent it himself, do you suppose, as men invent their tools?"

"No, no," the little boy answers. "God, himself, contrived it. He makes all the different mouths his creatures have: and oh, they are so different." I am sure we can say with good King David, "O Lord, how manifold are thy works! in wisdom hast thou made them all." *Childs Paper.*

Downward.

A writer in a morning paper states that in the Winter of 1854-5, four young bank clerks used to meet for euchre-playing alternately at their residences in Brooklyn. These meetings continued pleasantly for a while. The party keeping early hours, and no gambling being allowed. A year later the party was not re-organized but met accidentally on Christmas eve, at a raffle in Brooklyn. The downward path was already entered upon. The results sum up as follows: One of the young men is travelling in Europe, his bondsmen have paid $3000 for him, in which sum he was in default at the bank where he was employed. Another is in Sing Sing prison for forgery. The third is Oscar B. Field, the recent defaulter in Brooklyn, and now wandering with the mark of Cain upon his brow—the murderer of his own peace and of the happiness of his family. The fourth commences these words and concludes his story thus:

"And as the latter casts a glance over the past, a shudder creeps through his frame as he thinks over the fate of his companions, and thanks a merciful God that saved him from the abyss into which he had almost plunged himself."

"There were other bank clerks among the party, and ere long their defalcations must come to light, for they have been possessed of sums which they could not have come by honestly."

A Blind Girl.

A little girl had been attacked with sudden pain in the head, which ended in blindness. She was taken to an eminent oculist, who pronounced her incurable. She wished to know what the doctor said about her state, and her mother told her. "What! mother," exclaimed the child, "and am I never more to see the sun, nor the beautiful fields, nor you my dear mother, nor my father, O! how shall I bear it?" She wrung her hands, and wept bitterly. Nothing seemed to yield her the slightest comfort, till her mother, taking a pocket Bible from the table, placed it in her hands. "What is this, mother?" inquired the disconsolate little girl. "It is the Bible, my child." Immediately a more of its most consolatory passages presented themselves to her mind. She paused, turned her poor benighted eyeballs toward the ceiling, while an angelic expression played on her countenance, and then, as if filled with the Holy Spirit, breathed forth in an impassioned but scarcely audible whisper—" *Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven.*" Such was the wonder-working power of that blessed Book.

Early Piety.

Rev. Dr. Plumer has been publishing in the *New York Observer*, some excellent letters on early piety. In his last letter he says: "One excellent and judicious brother of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, a few months since received *forty* children into full communion on a profession of their faith. I trust others will have a good excuse for doing similar acts of love."

Humorous.

A Story of Lord Rosse.

The following is narrated of the celebrated scientific earl, who is said to be as much at home in a machine-shop as in St. Stephen's.

When Lord Oxmantown, he represented King's county in Parliament, and, when attending his duties in London, would sometimes escape from a dull debate to the forges of Birmingham, or the ship-building yards of Blackwall.

Some standing circumstances occurred during these incognito visits. His lordship is a strong-built, mechanical looking man, and many a time has a brother operative, in admiration of his ability, pressed a pot of porter upon him. It is even said that he once or twice shared the honest pewter on such occasions with the celebrated engineer, sooner than part with a clear-headed benefactor, to him. One anecdote is well authenticated. He was at one manufactory—the name I have heard but have forgotten. In walking through the works, he met with the principal, who, finding him well versed in the subject, and taking him for a practical man, explained some improvements he was about to make. His lordship discovered a fallacy in the plan, and predicted that it would fail; but the other was confident in his calculations, and so they parted. Some time afterwards when his lordship was walking in the House of Commons, he was accosted in the street by one who turned out to be his too confident acquaintance, and who said—"I have often, since we last met, wished to see you; you are right, I was wrong; and I am going to make you an offer; my engineering foreman is going to leave me, and if you will come down and construct the trunk your own way, I will give you a post."

"I am much obliged," replied his lordship, "but could not accept your offer without consulting my father."—"One would think you were old enough," said the other with some scorn, "to be out of leading-strings. And when can you hear from your daddy?"

"I can give you an answer at once," said Lord Oxmantown, who now his father, the then Earl of Rosse, approaching. When the latter came up, he was informed of the offer, and entering into the joke, said he was quite willing his son should accept the post if it did not interfere with his Parliamentary duties. "And who the deuce is he? and who are you, old gentleman?" roughly demanded the Brummagem. "I am Earl Rosse," was the reply, "and this is Lord Oxmantown." Eventually the latter consented to look down for a few days in Warwickshire, and give his friend the benefit of his best advice, which ended, this time, in the thoroughly successful completion of the improvement in hand. [*Correspondent of the Bristol Times.*

Pay Promptly.

A paper out West has for its motto, "Good will to all men who pay promptly. Devoted to news, fun and making money."

The Family Circle.

"Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee."

THE DEBT PAPER.

"John, what has become of last week's paper?" inquired Mrs. C——, of her husband.

"Surely, wife, I cannot tell; it was brought from the office, I think."

"Yes, James brought it home on Thursday evening; but neighbor M—— and his wife being here, he laid it on the parlor table."

"Oh, M—— has got the paper, I remember now lending it to him."

"I am sorry for that; I think you do very wrong, husband, in lending the papers before we have read them. He who takes a paper and pays for it, is certainly entitled to the first perusal of it.

"I know it, wife, but neighbor M—— do a't take a paper, and I can't refuse, when he asks to borrow ours."

"Do n't M—— take a paper?" inquired Mrs. C——, with surprise.

"No."

"Why not? he is, as he says, always very fond of reading."

"Yes, but he seems to think himself unable to take one."

"Unable! He is certainly as able as we are. He pays a much larger tax, and is almost always bragging of his superior cattle and ——"

"Hush, wife! It is wrong to speak of our neighbor's faults behind their backs. He promised to return the paper to-day."

"I hope he will. It contains an excellent article, which I desire very much to read."

Mrs. C—— was an excellent lady, and probably possessed as liberal feelings as her peace-loving husband; but she could not believe it to be their duty to furnish a free paper to their more wealthy and covetous neighbor.

M—— had formerly taken a paper; but thinking it too expensive, to the no small discomfiture of his wife and little ones, he had ordered its discontinuance. He, however, dearly loved to read, and had for a year or more, been in the habit of sending "Little Joe" on the disagreeable errand of borrowing old papers from his neighbors.

The next morning, after breakfast, she was heard to say—

"Well, John, the paper has not been returned yet."

"Ah, indeed! I guess neighbor N—— has either forgotten his promise or is absent from home," replied C——.

"I think," she continued, "we had better send James after it."

"Would it not be best, wife, to wait until afternoon? N—— may return it before that time."

"As you think best," was the reply.

They waited until nearly dark, but no paper made its appearance. James, a smart lad of ten years, was now instructed to proceed to neighbor N——'s and get the paper. He soon arrived and made known his errand. He was very politely informed that it was lent to R——, the blacksmith—who lived half a mile further on. James, unwilling to return home without it, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, continued on to the blacksmith's.

It was quite dark when he arrived, but he soon made his business known, and was informed by Mrs. R—— that "little Sis got hold of the paper and tore it up."

"I'll take the fragments," said James, who was for having nothing lost.

"The fragments, Jim!" exclaimed Mrs. R——, "Old Donk, the pedlar, came along here to-day, and I sold 'em with the rags."

James, somewhat dispirited by his unsuccessful mission, and not being very courageous in the dark, silently beat a hasty retreat for home; where in due season he arrived, and reported the result of his errand.

"Ah," very composedly remarked Mr. C——, "I suppose R—— asked neighbor N—— to lend him the paper, and he did not like to deny him. We cannot, I think, accuse either of doing intentional wrong; and one paper," continued he, "is of little value."

"You may argue, N——'s case as you please," replied Mrs. C——, "but be assured of one thing."

"What is that?" asked Mr. C—— with evident fear.

"Nothing, only neighbor N—— will not long be at the inconvenience of troubling people for old papers."

In about three weeks after this conversation, N—— was informed by the postmaster that he had a paper in the office. He was highly pleased at this announcement, but could not think who was so very kind as to send him a paper. After many conjectures, however, he came to the conclusion that it was some friend whom he had assisted in former years.

One year had passed; the paper continued to come, and N—— was still ignorant whence it came; but one day at a "hauling," he informed his neighbors of his good fortune, and expressed some fears that he would have to do without a paper soon.

"No, you shan't," said James C—— in a loud tone of voice, "for mother sent on two dollars for you last week."

"Well done, Jim," shouted a dozen voices, while a simultaneous roar of laughter ran along the line of teamsters.

N—— who had previous to this announcement been remarkably cheerful and talkative, became suddenly silent, while a deep red color, the emblem of shame, mantled his brow. This was a good lesson to N——.

Early next morning he went and paid Mrs. C—— the four dollars, acknowledged his error, and was never known afterwards to take less than two weekly papers.

LINES on the Death of the Children of E. T. and E. GLENN, of Auburn, Alabama.

LAID THEM IN THE TOMB.

Four lovely buds have grac'd our family tree—
There's but one left. O, tell, where are the three
That gave bright promise of their future bloom?
Friends sadly whisper—" laid them in the tomb;
Gone—gone!" My heart the echo loudly knells:
While Misery, companion-like, now dwells
Where all was sunshine once. Not so, to-day—
I miss the well-known steps, and sounds of play,
The laugh of merry wildness, kisses dear,
Their fairy forms that ever flitted near.

Consoling Sleep, alone doth lay its spell—
Its cheating dreams doth picture all; as well.
No longer, in the tombs there seem to lay
Stiff little forms; but nimble, in their play
Their little hands well-laden, to me bring
Wild flowers, the children of the Spring;
Their prattling tongues again doth bid me note
The gushing music from some warblers throat.
Awak'ning, breaks the spell; 'twas but a dream;
Yet, for a moment, it did so real seem.

One left of four! Let's try and thankful be—
Mayhap this bud may ripen on the tree.
Then let us kiss the chastening rod, Divine,
The welling complaints of the heart confine,
'Tis true, we've eyes; but never can we see
One little moment of Futurity!
We know not but a few more hours on earth,
A life of sorrow may have given birth;
Then, Heavenly Father, may we ever feel
That all things always happen for our weal. REVILO.

SLATTERNLY WOMEN.

FANNY FERN never said a truer thing, than when she said the following: "Chiefest of all subluinary abominations, is a slatternly woman. I blame no man who rushes from a house whose mistress habitually, and through choice, pours out his coffee in curl-paper or tumbled hair, dingy, collarless morning gown, and slip-shod feet. If there is any time when a woman looks prettier than at any hour in the twenty-four, it is in a neat breakfast robe, (calico, if you will, provided it fit well, and the color be well chosen;) and if there is a time when a plain woman comes nearest to being handsome, it is in this same loveable, domestic dress. I will maintain that the coffee and eggs taste better, and that the husband goes more smilingly and hopefully to his day's task, after helping such a wife to bread and butter. I could never comprehend the female slattern—thank heaven! there are but few of them; or understand how a woman, though she had no eye to please but her own, should not be scrupulously neat in all the different strata of her apparel; and certainly in these days, when noomnibus can drive up to a ferry-house, without encountering an expectant bodyguard of male uncle connoisseurs, waiting to see hurried ladies alight, who shall say that a trim gaiter-boot or nicely fitting stocking, wastes its trimness, or is unappreciated?

"I repeat it. I blame no man for rushing in disgust from a house whose mistress is a slattern; who never pays her husband the compliment to look decent in her person or in her house, unless company is expected; who reserves her yawns and old dresses for her husband, and strikes an attitude for his male friends."

MARRYING COUSINS.

It has been ascertained by careful investigation into the influence of marriages of consanguinity upon offspring, that over ten per cent. of the blind, and nearly fifteen per cent. of the idiotic, in the various State institutions, for the subject of their defects are the offspring of kindred parents. And making an estimate based upon the best ascertained data, there would be found to the twenty millions of white inhabitants in the United States, six thousand three hundred and twenty-one marriages of cousins, giving birth to three thousand nine hundred and nine deaf and dumb, blind, idiotic and insane, distributing as follows:

Deaf and dumb, 1116; idiotic, 1864; insane, 299. Then if the figures of the last United States census be still applied to our population, there would be found in the Union 8136 deaf and dumb; of whom, 1116, or 11.8 per cent. are children of cousins; 7078 blind, of whom, 649 or 08.1 per cent. are children of cousins; 14,257 idiotic, of whom, 1844 or 1.20 per cent. are children of cousins; 14,973 insane, of whom 299 or 0.10 per cent. are children of cousins. *Boston Post.*

HOW TO KNOW GOOD FATHERS.

It is a good sign and true, when you see amid a little group of boys, one dart from the rest, and tossing his arms above his head, shout, "There 's my father!" as he runs to meet him. You may be sure, no matter what business troubles soever that man may have, that there is a spot in his heart still fresh and green, which the cares of the world have had no power to blight. "There 's my father!" With what a pretty pride the fellow shouts this! He must be indeed a brute, whose fatherly heart does not swell with love, whose eyes do not glisten, who does not at such a moment, feel amply repaid for that day's toil, no matter how wearisome. After all, *Love* is the only thing worth having in this world. They who stand over new made graves tell us so. Fame and money, and ambition, dwindle to nothing beside the white, calm brow of death, though God knows it may be but the youngling of the flock, whose lips have never learned to splinkle our name. [*N. Y. Ledger.*

Obituaries:

"Let me die the death of the Righteous."

THE REV. JOSEPH H. PHELAN, formerly of the Alabama Conference, died at Rockford, Alabama, February 17, 1859. The news of his death will give sorrow to many a heart. When I was stationed in Tuskaloosa, in 1844, brother P. resided in that city. He was then in the practice of law, and was one of the most consistent members of the Church in that station. A very cordial friendship between us was then formed—and continued to the end of his sojourn on earth, and, by God's grace, shall be renewed in heaven. His excellent and sorrow-stricken widow wishes me, as an intimate friend of her departed husband, to furnish a memoir of him for the Advocates. This melancholy task is easily performed, as she has not only furnished the material, but also put it in a form which requires but little labor to prepare it for the press. She writes: "The Rev. Joseph H. Phelan was born in Richmond, Virginia, in the year 1818. His boyhood was spent in and around Huntsville, Alabama, and his manhood, in early life, in Tuskaloosa and Marion, where he practiced law. When he felt he was called to preach Christ to his dying fellow men, he, without a murmur, gave up all worldly ambitions—refused honors, which he might so gracefully have worn, and was content to fight the battles of his Redeemer. He joined the Alabama Conference, in Tuskaloosa, January, 1847; remained a member of that body four years, and would have 'died in the work,' had not a bronchial disease forced him to seek a less laborious field of labor. He served the State several years very efficiently, and gained the love and esteem of all who knew him, by his consistant course as a Christian and his urbane manner to all. His was a noble and beautiful soul; and I can truly say that he was as near guiltless as any one in the flesh can be. He professed Christ at the age of fifteen, and has never been known to swerve once in his purpose. Prayer and thankfulness were ever on his lips, and from his heart he preached the truths of the gospel. He was a man of rare gifts: his every thought was a gem. During the last ten days of his life he enjoyed one continual feast of love, peace, hope, and joy unspeakable: In truth, a continual unfolding of God's glories was visible for days before the spirit fled. Among other requests he made was this, that I should not think of him, after his departure, as being in the grave, but as one of a band of angels, flying from world to world, wearing the conqueror's crown, and waving the palm of victory amid the white-robed ones of the Redeemer's kingdom. The song of triumph, in the Christian conqueror's mouth, is very beautiful. Truly, the grave can claim no victory—the sting of death is naught! No wife, bereft of a husband, has ever had more to console and soothe than I have; yet, there never was a husband more deeply mourned for. He was everything that the heart of woman could ask. He most beautifully adorned the home-circle: there his virtues shone forth, and there, as a father, husband, and friend—to know him was to love him, and to see him, praise. He leaves an aged mother, two brothers, and a host of friends, besides his heart-broken wife and three little boys, to mourn his loss. But he is not lost; for I am sure he is now an angel in Paradise, and, perchance, he has winged his way to earth, and is now hovering around me, pleased to see that I am so sincerely convinced that he is safe." Blessed religion, that inspires such hopes and imparts such consolations, in the time of bereavement and sorrow! I have nothing to add to this beautiful tribute of conjugal affection, except to beg pardon for making this use of a private letter. The sufferings of brother Phelan were severe and protracted, but he bore them with truly peace and triumph, realizing the truth of our poet's paradox:

"Jesus comes with my distress,
And agony is heaven!"

THOS. O. SUMMERS.

MRS. ELIZABETH CAROLINE LANEY, consort of Rev. James H. Laney, of the Mississippi Conference, died 8th March, 1859. Her affliction was short, only four days. Her disease, inflammation of the throat, by which she was deprived of speech, but, retained her proper mind to the last. Although she could not converse with her friends, she gave satisfactory evidence that she was going to her home in heaven. When she was cold and dying, she would raise her hands as high as she could, and articulate the word *Heaven*, plain enough to be understood by those near her. Her husband, being anxious for her to leave a bright evidence to her friends and children, said to her, if she felt Jesus precious to her soul, he wished her to manifest it by a kiss; she instantly, with her cold lips, kissed her husband in token of *Victory*. Our departed sister was a native of Georgia. Of her childhood and youth I know nothing. I became intimately acquainted with her about the year 1847; and from personal knowledge, I can truly say, she was a devoted wife, a kind and affectionate mother, and an indulgent mistress. She passed none by who needed her assistance. Her premature death was brought on by her assiduous attention to the sick. She possessed the pleasing art of bringing all around her under the influence of her happy spirit. She was admirably qualified to fill the position of an itinerant preacher's wife. When her husband would leave her to attend to his ministerial duties, she never said to him, "stay with me;" but rather "go, and preach a full and free salvation to a lost and dying world." She embraced religion at a camp-meeting in Georgia, about thirteen years ago. Of her conversion, we have heard her say she has never doubted. By her death, seven lovely children, all of tender age, are left to bewail the sad loss of a mother's love, and a mother's care. May kind heaven assist and protect our deeply afflicted brother, in this trying dispensation. F. A. LAMKIN.

☞ Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

MRS. SARAH S. WATKINS, wife of Rev. Dr. B. E. Watkins, died December 12, 1858, in Coosa county, Alabama, in her 54th year. She was the daughter of John and Nancy Berry, born in Whitley county, Kentucky, July 6th, 1805, obtained religion at 12 years of age, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. She removed to Alabama. She kept the faith from her conversion, and rejoiced amid the sufferings of that painful disease, (Cancer) of which she died. Her sufferings were painfully protracted, being confined to her bed the last eighteen months of her life—yet she murmured not. Being often asked about her religious state—her reply always was, "My confidence is in my Savior. My trust is where it has always been." About eight days before her death, she said her way was clear. She exhorted visiting friends to be faithful. Her last and expiring words were for her husband, children and friends to meet her in heaven.

JOS. T. ASKERNATHY.

☞ Nashville and the Charleston Advocates please copy.

ROBERT AQUILA, son of Dr. H. L. and Mary Densler, died Feb. 20, 1859, near Burnsville, Dallas county, Alabama, in the 11th year of his age. Aquilla was an interesting little boy—the idol of his parents, and admired by all who knew him. His disposition was of the most sweet and placid nature—his manners were winning and pleasing, and his little soul was full of young tenderness. Though he was but a little boy, yet he bore his sufferings with manly patience, until at last as quietly and composedly as an infant sleeps, he passed away. And, now that life's sorrows and sufferings are with him no more, he has reached his great reward in heaven. Yes, little Aquilla is now safely housed in the mansion of eternal bliss, and may this pleasing thought comfort the bereaved parents and console the brothers and sisters. K.

That once loved form, now cold and dead,
Each mournful thought employs;
We weep, our earthly comforts fled,
And wither'd all our joys.

Hope looks beyond the bounds of time,
When what we now deplore,
Shall rise in full immortal prime,
And bloom to fade no more.

MRS. NANCIE N. HURST, wife of Rev. W. W. Hurst, died in Sunflower county, Mississippi, on the 31st of January, aged 27 years. Sister Hurst was truly one of the "excellent of the earth," and though thus early called away it was not before she had "professed a good profession before many witnesses" and her Christian worth had come to be known and appreciated. At the age of fifteen she gave her heart to God and joined his Church. She sustained a Christian character worthy the "holy women" of old. On the near approach of death she testified "My confidence is in Christ, and I can fully trust Him;" and then without struggle or murmur, like the beloved disciple leaning on Jesus' breast she

"Breathed her life out sweetly there."

EDWIN MORTIMER.

THOMAS LOFFLIN, in the 31st year of his age, died in Covington county Mississippi, March 4, 1859. Bro. Loffin has been for some years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and at the time of his death was a steward on Leaf-river Mission. He was ever ready to converse on the subject of religion, and join the company of the pious. During his last illness, his disease, typhoid fever, prevented him from conversing much, but that little gives a hope, that he was ready to give an account of his stewardship. J. BOYES.

☞ Charleston Advocate please copy.

FLORENCE NAPOLEON, infant son of A. H. and Elizabeth Carnes, aged one month and twenty days, died of erysipelas, February 29th, 1859, in Franklin county, Miss., after a long and severe illness. He now reposes in the arms of that blessed Savior, who hath said "Suffer little children to come unto me;" where all is joy and peace. ROBERT MCDONALD.

SARAH JANE, infant daughter of Isaac V. and Julia H. Enochs, aged twenty-four days, died after a brief illness of 14 hours, at her father's residence in Hinds county, Mississippi, on the 6th inst. "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not for of such is the kingdom of heaven;" is the language of one that spake as never man spake. ISAAC V. ENOCHS.

ELLA—died at Dangerfield, Texas, 22d Jan., aged eleven years; and

ANN AUGUSTA, died at Jefferson, Texas, 23d Feb., aged one month and 22 days; daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Schluter of Jefferson Texas. "Of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

Garden, Farm, and Plantation.

Importance of Agriculture.

In the Patent Office report for 1857, in an article on the "Progress of Agriculture in Russia, Prussia and the United States," by Dr. J. Browne, the writer lays down the proposition, that the growth, prosperity and wealth of nations, are primarily determined by the productive forces each country possesses within itself. He cites England, a commercial nation, to illustrate his position, by stating that her income tax shows that the net revenue of all her manufacturers and commerce, with all her personal capital, does not exceed two-thirds of the net revenue derived from her agriculture alone. This fact may be new to many. It serves to show in the strongest possible light, the importance of agriculture, since England, of all the nations of the globe derives most benefit from manufactures and commerce.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. E. ELAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BATON Rouge.
REFERENCES—Henderson & Oaines and Chinn & Bolton, *New Orleans*; W. S. Pike and A. Matts.....*Baton Rouge.*

J. H. LANEY, SURGEON DENTIST—WILL VISIT Bahala, Hazlehurst, Crystal Springs and Georgetown, during the present year, and practice his profession in all its branches. He fully guarantees all his work to be neat and substantial. [fe23-3m] J. H. LANEY.

B. D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana. ja19

J. O. FUQUA. J. O. KILBOURNE.
FUQUA & KILBOURNE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLINTON, LOUISIANA,
PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans. *References*—Payne & Harrison, Byrne, Vance & Co., Broadwell & Payne, Pritchard & Flower, Edw. Nalle & Co., Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans. mar 28-1y

W. P. HILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 13 Camp st., New Orleans.
HAS been a citizen of Texas—extensively and laboriously engaged in the practice of law more than twenty years—and confidently refers to the Bench and Bar of that State.
Information as to the laws, Lands and Land Titles of Texas can be had at my office; and any business in that State will be transacted through reliable correspondents. dec12

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JOHN C. BULL, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 7 Pine street, Saint Louis, Missouri.
☞ Agent for the sale of BLAINE'S POWER-LOOM BAGGING and BALE ROPE. ☜ [je19 3m

MR. HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PARTner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders, from our large and well-selected Stock of GROCERIES, PRODUCE, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants
COOPER & NEIBERT.
New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858. 27 and 29 Common st.

W. COOPER. J. H. NEIBERT. H. LUCAS.
COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Nos. 27 and 29 Common street, New Orleans.

F. J. VAN HIBBER & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
[d8-1y] 44 *Carondelet street, New Orleans.*

JAMES THARP. WM. V. M'CRAY.
THARP, McCRAY & CO.,
GROCERS AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS,
No. 10 Tchoupitoulas and New Levee sts.,
sep22 NEW ORLEANS.

J. BOYD & Co.,
Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,
No 4 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
apr 17-1y

LEONARD FASH. P. S. LAURANS.
LEONARD FASH & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
45 POYDRAS STREET,
Oct 24. *NEW ORLEANS.*

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No. 47 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

JOHN F. WYCHE & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 119 Common street, New Orleans. my2-1y

A. H. May & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No 94 Gravier street New Orleans. au2 1y

J. C. PAYNE. J. F. HARRISON.
U. W. HUNTINGTON. WM. R. BARRON.
Payne & Harrison,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 51 Union street, New Orleans. dec7-1y

S. L. WALRAS, New Orleans. ROBT. C. HUTCHINSON, Caddo Parish, La.
Walker, Hutchinson, & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 87 Carondelet street, New Orleans. je28

Lane, Mayfield & Co.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 79 St. Charles street, New Orleans. jy5-1y

T. T. TWITTY.
COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Agent for the sale of Manufactured Tobacco, Cigars, and Herrings celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes., No. 32 Gravier street New Orleans. mh14m

WATKINS & HOMAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, and Curtain Materials, No. 30 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

F. W. OBER—DEALER IN NORTHERN AND WESTern Produce. ☞ Fresh Goshen Butter, in small packages, suitable for families, constantly on hand.
New Orleans, January 12, 1850. No. 61 POYDRAS STREET.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—A LADY ASSISTANT, qualified to Teach the Higher Branches of English Education, and especially the Ornamental, can, if properly vouched for, receive a position in the Female Department of Waverly Institute. None need apply unless satisfactory references can be given. The society is as polite and refined as can be found any where.
Address COL. JOHN HILL, *President Board of Trustees*, Waverly, Walker county, Texas.
November 18th, 1858. ja5-tf

BOOTH & CO.,
ARCADE HAT STORE, No. 45 Magazine Street, New Orleans. Established in 1843. Manufacturers and Jobbers at Wholesale in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.
For the accommodation of our friends and the public, we have opened a retail department on the same premises. aug28

Dameron & Co.,
IMPORTERS and Dealers in Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtain Goods, Upholstery Goods, etc., No. 26 Chartres and 72 Customhouse streets, New Orleans. jan1

R. C. ARMISTEAD,
(Successor to MALLARD & Co.)
No. 63 Gravier st., cor. Bank Place, New Orleans.
CLOTHING, IN EVERY VARIETY—THE MOST MODERN, AT GREATly Reduced Prices. ☞ BLANKETS, KERSEYS, and SATINETT Suits for Negroes, at Auction Prices. [o20]

P. H. WILLARD,
Coal Merchant,
18 EXCHANGE PLACE. (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)
THOSE desirous of purchasing Coal or Wood, can be supplied at short notice at the—CITY COAL OFFICE,
where is constantly kept on hand Pittsburgh, English, and Cannel, Anthracite and Lower Ohio Coal. Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses, Steamers, &c., &c., supplied at the lowest market prices. n22-1y

F. VAN BENTHUYSEN. A. MONSHEIMER.
C. F. LEWIS, of Rapides. DAN'L O. KENDALL.
BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
116 Canal st., New Orleans
s19-1y

D. J. WASSON,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
Also, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Cisterns, Lumber, &c.,
In lots to suit purchasers. Orders promptly attended to.
Box 388 Mechanics' Exchange, 19 St. Charles st. Shop 355 and 357 Bayliest st., 4th District, New Orleans. mar20-1y

To Merchants and Planters.
MANUFACTURERS' COMMISSION HOUSE:
LARGE STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK,
....AT....
No. 41 Magazine st., opposite the Arcade,
NEW ORLEANS.
nov 14 R. W. RAYNE.

GEORGE H. VINTEN Printers' Warehouse, 105 Poydras street, New Orleans. Presses, Types, Inks, Paper, Cards, and Furniture of every description. Agent for the sale of Robt. Hoe & Co's Presses, and James Connor & Sons' Types. Old Type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

PRINTING PAPER.
Constantly on hand and for sale Printing Paper of the following sizes.
21 inches by 28 | 23½ inches by 31 | 24 inches by 38 | 26 inches by 40
22 inches by 32 | 24 inches by 36 | 26 inches by 37 | 28 inches by 42
32 inches by 44..... 36 inches by 48
AND OTHER SIZES TO ARRIVE.
Also, Double Medium Book Paper, Manilla Wrappers, Note, Letter, and Cap Papers of every description; Cards, Card Boards, &c.
mar 26-1y GEORGE H. VINTEN.

THE GREAT COAL-OIL LAMP—FOR SAFETY, economy and convenience—is superior to any Lamp to use for reading, writing or sewing, giving a SOFT, STEADY and CLEAR LIGHT.
The subscriber will keep on hand a large variety of these LAMPS, adapted from the parlor to the kitchen; also, the REFINED COAL-OIL, CANS, SHADES, WICKS and CHIMNEYS.
He has also the celebrated NON-EXPLOSIVE CAMPHENE and SPIRIT GAS LAMPS and LANTERNS, warranted perfectly safe from accident, when used with the Safety-can.
These Lamps are the best in use, for lighting churches, halls, saloons, &c.
Camphene and Spirit-gas by the barrel or gallon; Rosin-oil, for lubricating, by the barrel or gallon—manufactured by the Southern Oil Company at Mobile.
The Subscriber is authorized to sell the superior MACHINERY OIL Manufactured by the Southern Oil Company, which as a lubricator, excels any other oil in use—for sale by the gallon or barrel.
ja19 ARTEMON HILL, 28 Camp st., New Orleans.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST LIGHT YET—MADE from Kitchen-grease or common Lard.
The justly celebrated FRANKLIN SMOKE CONSUMING, PORTABLE LAMP, made in this city. This Lamp produces, from the poorest quality of Oil or Grease, as much light as a medium SOLAR, at one-quarter the cost, bedding less than a half pint and burns ten hours or more, producing a beautiful light, pleasant even to weak eyes, requiring but little cleaning, and only coarse cotton flannel for wicks.
Price, $1 50 each. A liberal discount to those who buy by the dozen. ARTEMON HILL, SOLE AGENT.
ja19 28 Camp street, New Orleans.

New Orleans Branch
OF THE
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $500,000.....SURPLUS OVER $280,000.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice President.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.
Policies issued by this Company against Loss and Damage by Fire, and the Risks of Inland Navigation, on application to
R. W. & R. P. RAYNE, Agents, 45 Camp street, New Orleans.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company.
(INCORPORATED IN 1810.)
Capital, $300,000.....Charter Perpetual.
DIRECTORS:
H. Huntington, Charles Boswell, Job Allyn,
Albert Day, Henry Keney, John P. Brace,
James Goodwin, Calvin Day, Charles J. Russ.
H. HUNTINGDON, President.
C. B. BOWERS, Secretary.
R. W. RAYNE, Agent, 45 Camp street, New Orleans
The underasigned, Agent of the above responsible Companies, is duly authorized to issue Policies of Insurance on buildings, merchandize, ships in port and their cargoes. Also cotton in press, gin and sugar house, household furniture and personal property generally, against loss or damage by fire in this city and in the country.
Ten per cent. cash returned on payment of premiums.
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
jan17-1y R. W. RAYNE, Agent

DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED REJUVENATING Elixir.—Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principles, by one of the ablest chemists of the age.
FOR THE CURE of General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the System, take
The Rejuvenating Elixir,
And you will soon find yourself a new man—a pride instead of the reverse to your friends, and a healthy, sound, and worthy member of the whole human family. For sale, by the Proprietors,
J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., New Orleans.
And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Children.
TRUTH OMNIPOTENT.—We give in our readers and the public generally the following copy of a letter received by us from J. W. Vesey, Esq., of the *Aberdeen Conservative*, enclosing us the same upon a communication to that paper from Colonel Vasser, of North Mississippi, and who was formerly associate editor of the Conservative. The subject of the letter and communication we do not feel it necessary to comment on—they tell the whole story, one that ought to go home to those in whose hands the rising generation of children are placed for nurture and for care. All we ask of our readers is a careful perusal of the documents.

CONSERVATIVE OFFICE,
Aberdeen, Miss., August 23d, 1858.
Messrs. Wright & Co.—As any testimonial in reference to your precious may prove beneficial to you, I enclose the following, published at my request, to the "Conservative" of the 21st inst.
Col. Vasser was formerly associate editor of the "Conservative," and is well known in North Mississippi, as a gentleman of intelligence and strict integrity. Respectfully, J. W. VESEY.

[*For the Conservative.*]
Communicated. ABERDEEN, Aug. 19th, 1858.
DEAR VESEY: Upon the principles of justice and humanity, I am induced to ask your permission to insert this communication in your paper, believing, as I do, that it may be the means of preventing untimely sorrow in many a happy household.
On Friday last, having been for several days previous absent from my family, I found, on my return home, that my infant, aged about 15 months, was quite unwell, from some unknown cause—supposed to be teething. Upon an examination, however, I was of the opinion that her indisposition proceeded from worms; and having been told by a respectable physician that WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE was a sovereign remedy against this terrible enemy of children, I was induced to give it a trial, reluctantly, by the acquiescence of my family Physician.
On the following morning, (Saturday) I commenced administering it by directions, seven in quantity, being afraid to give the amount of prescription. I was unable to detect any impression on occasioned by it until late in the afternoon of that day; and should not then, but for the discharge of some thirteen worms, varying in length from two and a half to six inches. This I thought a remarkable number for a nursing infant. But, to my great mortification, about one o'clock the next morning I was aroused from my slumber to witness the inc

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 0.
WHOLE NUMBER 424.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1859.

$3 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE
OFFICE—112 CAMP ST.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

ARMINIANISM AND CALVINISM.

Of the Perseverance of the Saints.

CALVINISM teaches that, "they whom God hath accepted in his beloved, *effectually called* and sanctified by his Spirit, can neither totally nor finally fall away from the state of grace; but shall certainly persevere therein to the end, and be eternally saved."

That "this perseverance of the Saints depends not upon their *own free will*, but upon the immutability of the decree of election, flowing from the free and unchangeable love of God the Father; upon the efficacy of the merits, and intercessions of Jesus Christ—the abiding the Spirit, and of the law of God within them, and the nature of the covenant of grace—from all which ariseth the certainty and infallibility thereof."—*Confession of Faith*, pp., 95 and 96.

Calvinists assert that, "the perfections of God are strong arguments to prove the certain and infallible perseverance of the saints. God, as a being possessed of infinite love, faithfulness, wisdom and power, can hardly be supposed to suffer any of his people finally to fall into perdition. This would be a reflection on his attributes, and argue him to be worse than a common father of his family. His *love* to his people is unchangeable, and, therefore, they cannot be the objects of it at one time and not at another. His *faithfulness* to them and to his promises is not founded upon their merits, but upon his own will and goodness; this therefore cannot be violated. His *wisdom* foresees every obstacle in the way, and is capable of removing it and directing them in the right way. It would be a reflection on his wisdom after choosing a right end, if not to choose the right means to accomplish that end. His *power* is insuperable and is absolutely and perpetually displayed in their preservation and protection." *Bucks Theological Dictionary*—Article, *Perseverance*.

In our apprehension, this argument, if it prove any thing, proves too much. Let us see—God made man "in his own image and likeness," after the most glorious and perfect model in the universe—and pronounced him not only "good," but "very good." Now as God is the perfection of all intellectual and moral excellence—he must, by necessity of his nature, most love those of his creatures that most nearly approximate himself; he therefore approved of and loved his creature man; but God then as now was a "being possessed of infinite *love—faithfulness, wisdom* and *power*." Now we can say just as plausibly as the Calvinist (if we dared to be so irreverent) that if God permitted his innocent and happy creatures, made in his own image and likeness, to fall into sin and death; it "would be a reflection upon his attributes, and argue him to be worse than a common father." If this Calvinistic argument, deduced from the attributes of God, prove any thing—it also proves that man never could have fallen at all but, as man, most unquestionably has fallen, it clearly proves too much; and, therefore, for the purpose for which Calvinists employ it, proves nothing. This argument of the Calvinist not only proves nothing, and therefore is of no service to his cause, but it does him a sad disservice in that it saddles him with a difficulty which he knows not how to dispose of, to wit: if God does necessitate volitions, and infallibly keep a moral agent from sinning, why did he permit the introduction of moral evil at all? And as, according to their system, he could have done so, but in fact has not, is he not clearly responsible for its introduction into the universe. So it seems to an Arminian. But the Arminian who does not believe that holy volitions and actions are objects of arbitrary power, is trammelled with no such difficulty.

Let us consider the Arminian view of the perseverance of the saints. They believe "that the regenerate may lose true justifying faith, forfeit their state of grace, and die in their sins." The Arminian does not believe that it is necessary, or, as a general thing, that it is probable that believers will finally fall and be lost, but he believes that it is entirely possible; and, therefore, he sees the imperative need of watchfulness, prayer and diligence, in dependence on divine grace to perfect holiness in the fear of the Lord. Hence, too, he sees the wisdom and the kindness of the warnings and exhortations, so frequent in the inspired word. But if, in the language of the confession, believers "can neither totally nor finally fall away from the state of grace," and if it "depends not upon their own free will but upon the immutability of the decree of election," Arminians are not able to appreciate the wisdom or the necessity of the exhortations and warnings of the Scripture, addressed as they certainly are to saints.—Neither can they, upon this hypothesis, see the need of saints giving "all diligence" to *make* their calling and election *sure*. Arminians are unable to see why saints should "fear" and "rejoice with trembling" if there is no danger, if they can neither totally nor finally fall away. Seeing their perseverance depends not upon their faithful diligence and reliance upon the grace of God, but upon "the immutability of the decree of election." Upon the Calvinistic hypothesis, it appears to Arminians, that the Holy Spirit has done a most unnecessary work in exhorting and warning saints to be faithful unto death. But as this would be irreverent, if not blasphemous, we prefer to question the *dictum* of Calvinism on this point—and reverently and devoutly to believe that "all Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness—that the *man* of *God* may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works."

VERITAS.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

GREAT FOREIGN PREACHERS.

THE PAPERS seem to teem with notices of certain ministers of the present day who are regarded as wonderful in the use of words or in the manner of their preaching, or something else that entitles them to great notoriety in consequence. I suppose that I am entitled to my opinion, also, which I here proceed to give you, in a sketch of

Rev. C. H. Spurgeon.

I did not hear him preach nor see him while in Great Britain during the past year; but I met with many persons who both saw and heard him, many of whom I would consider as judges, both of preaching and of preachers. I also read all the sermons he delivered during the past Summer, a few days after he spoke them; and I am satisfied that his "greatness" in preaching must consist much more in a certain brusqueness or untowardness *of manner* in delivery, with an abandonment of the usual beaten path in the form of his sermon, than it does in *the matter* of his orutory.

I had laid off to go up to London on purpose to hear him, but unfortunately for my curiosity, about the time I got ready, his sermon, on "The Sovereignty of God in Man's Salvation, and Man's Responsibility," came to hand; and after reading it, I was perfectly satisfied that the author of such a sermon was not worth the trouble and expense of making such a journey—merely to hear him. In that sermon he lays it down, (first) that it is a matter of clear revelation in the Bible that God is *sovereign—i. e., irresistible*—in the whole work of human salvation; and yet (second) it is equally clearly revealed that every man *is responsible;* and (third) that he, Spurgeon, has nothing to do in attempting *to reconcile* these two opposite doctrines—their seeming inconsistency is not chargeable upon him *etc, etc.*

A man who can believe and preach as a matter of fact and revelation, that God acts only irresistibly in salvation and yet holds man accountable, cannot charm me—at least, to travel a great distance, merely to hear him—charm he never so wisely in other respects. I see by the papers that he is to be in New York during the anniversary week of May next. But we have next

Rev. H. Grattan Guinness.

Whom I both saw and heard for myself, and whose acquaintance I afterwards made. He is a young man, of some twenty-seven years of age, or more; has been, by his own account, a great traveler, and I suspect also, from what he says of himself, has been a pretty wild lark in his day. He is an Independent—not in any congregational union, but is thoroughly Calvinistic in his doctrine. His manner, as compared with the lifeless awkward appearance of ministers in that country generally, is more artistic or theatrical than otherwise. His diction is voluble and his enunciation very distinct. His matter is not at all striking—perhaps hardly more than common-place; and he makes the points of his discourse, according to the subject discussed, just about as other ministers do. He preaches without manuscript or notes—which for that country is rather uncommon—and his clear, rapid, and seemingly earnest manner of speech passes with the multitude for *great* preaching. I, however, do not by any means consider him a great preacher. I am very confident that I could find several young men in our Conference, who are not yet regarded by us as great preachers, who could preach all round brother H. Grattan Guiness; and some older ones, after whom he would find it difficult to give a *good* exhortation. I am sure that I do not wish to speak disparagingly of him, nor to be unnecessarily laudatory of others. He is very approachable and talkative in private, and inquisitive to know all he can. He is an Irishman by birth, and spoke strongly of coming to this country soon. But let us now look at the Scotch Preacher.—

Rev. W. McGillivray, D. D.,

Of the Free Church at Gilcomston, Aberdeen—is regarded, I believe, as the Ajax of Presbyterian preachers in the North of Scotland. I made two efforts to hear him. The first, by mistake—led me to hear his brother, Rev. D. Milne, of the same charge in the establishment; and the second enabled me to hear a sermon from him on I. Cor., I. xxx: "But of Him are ye in Christ Jesus, who of God is made unto us," *etc.* He is a man of medium stature, thickly set, light complexion, and on first sight of rather a forbidding countenance. His opening prayer was over half-an-hour in length, and exceedingly dull and tiresome. His exposition of the scripture (they generally give a brief exposition of the scriptures read) was excellent. His text gave him the opportunity of bringing out in full the peculiar and ultra doctrines of Calvinism. The salvation of Christians was all "of God in Christ." Christ was of God; believers were of God in Christ—not of or in themselves; their wisdom, righteousness, sanctification and redemption were all of the *sovereign* grace and purpose of God; who is not moved thereto by the works, faith, or any other condition on the part of man. His manner was vigorous while delivering his discourse, not confining himself to notes. He spent three-quarters of an hour in exhibiting, explaining and enforcing that man has nothing whatever to do in salvation, is purely passive therein—God being first and last, irresistible; and, while such a doctrine must have been very comfortable and soothing to the *saint*, living in sloth, ease or sin, yet I could not see well how after such a sermon and doctrine, he could say one word to the *sinner;* but he, not having the difficulties in my mind before his eyes, and not at all daunted by the vigor of his own oratory or the consequences of his own doctrine just enunciated, turned to the sinner, while just closing his discourse, and for full five minutes poured volley after volley of denunciation upon his resistless and devoted head, because of his sins, that *almost startled me.* He drew up his body to its fullest height—he clenched his fist and extended his arm, as if aiming for a particular spot—he knit his brows and elevated his voice to its utmost pitch—and seemed as if he would either bruise to death or annihilate the sinner, just there and then; but the sinner did not die so far as I could see—perhaps he lives yet—and the sermon was at an end.

The *matter* of this discourse is a fair sample of preaching in Scotland—the ruling element in gospel preaching there, being *doctrine*—while the *manner* of this man is considerably beyond what is common.

J. M.

Miss. Conference, March 17th, 1859.

DIVINE AUTHORITY FOR THE USE OF CREEDS.

The first thing which we intend is a brief showing that the use of creeds has a divine warrant. We find this in 2 Tim. 1: 13. "Hold fast the form of sound words which thou hast heard of me, in faith and love which is in Christ Jesus." The phrase "form of sound words" must import a summary of Gospel truth. The word rendered "form" has its root in a word which imports to express summarily, or give a faint likeness of—just what is done in a Creed. The word rendered "sound" imports healthy, and when tropically applied, as here, it imports soundness in the faith. It is the word used in this, "That they may be sound in the faith," and in this passage, "That the aged men be temperate, sound in the faith," and in this, "If there be any other thing that is contrary to sound doctrine."

Other examples might be named. Indeed, it would be hardly possible better to express in Greek words our idea of a Creed, than Paul has given it in those words rendered, "form of sound words." Such a summary of the Christian faith, it seems, had been given by Paul to Timothy, was who required to adhere to it. It was not that he was to hold fast the substance of Gospel truth, but that particular form of it—not that he should abide in the habit of sound teaching, but that he should also hold fast the form of sound words. This creed had not been given to him as a divinely authorized form like the Scriptures to rule in all ages. That particular creed was not an inspired document, and, as such, intended to be used by all generations. But that command, given to a minister, to use an uninspired Creed, justifies, by divine authority, the practice of using formularies or confessions of faith. The very purpose for which Creeds are used, shows why one Creed would not answer for all ages. A Creed is used as a visible mark between the truth and error; but error is always shifting its ground. And as the popular errors change, the expression of the documents, which give the landmarks between error and fundamental truth, have need to be changed. And as the subtleties of errorists increase, the guards against those subtleties have need of more detail. What is called the "Apostles' Creed," though completed several centuries after the apostles were dead, sufficed to distinguish Christians from heretics. But the exigencies of later times required the confessions of faith to be made more full and explicit. Here, then, in the very end and use of Creeds, is a reason why no one Creed could have been given in the days of the apostles to serve through all time.

Besides it is not intended that a Creed or Confession of Faith shall be an ultimate standard to which to appeal to decide a matter of faith, as we would appeal to a divinely inspired document. If God had, in addition to the Scriptures, given, by inspiration, a summary of Gospel doctrine, to be used as a summary and symbol of faith, the Scriptures would have gone out of use. Man would have felt that they had the whole of the Gospel doctrines, or, perhaps, a single page in that summary, and that they needed no other inspired Scriptures. Hence such a form of inspired teaching would defeat its own end. So instead of this, God has seen fit to authorize, by inspiration, the practice of constructing out of the Scriptures, summaries of our own, suited to our own times, and changing in form and explicitness to meet the errors of the times.

If we look at the history of the thing, we see that there never has been a living branch of the Church that has maintained an existence for any considerable time, that has not made use of Creeds or Confessions of Faith; and yet there have frequently arisen individuals, and fragments of sects, who have protested against the use of Creeds, as an infringement of Gospel liberty, which, in their view, is the liberty of sowing tares. Indeed, this opposition to Creeds has been a general characteristic of those sects which reject fundamental truths of the Gospel. They have seen that the defence of truth is much facilitated by standing symbols of faith, and that the use of creeds stood much in their way while propagating error. So, from a natural instinct, heresy has decried the use of Creeds. The first indication of heretical tendencies, in those departing from the faith, is often a chafing against Creeds.

—[*Boston Recorder.*]

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

Three Phases in His Life.

The downfall of Napoleon the First—His escape from Elba in 1815—His second fall and retirement of his family at Rome—Louis Napoleon a boy at his father's table—After a lapse of twenty-one years on trial for his life at Paris—His appearance and demeanor—His imprisonment at Ham—The revolution of February 1848, and downfall of Louis Philippe—Re-appearance of Louis Napoleon as deputy, Prince President, and Emperor—General character of his administration—Unscrupulous violence of the party press under Louis Philippe—His government overturned by leaders who aspired only to supplant his ministers—the Press of the United States.

I remarked in the last number, that "the life of man and the history of nations present few contrasts so striking, in the fortune of individuals or of communities, as that which marks the successive visits of Washington to the Eastern States." As far as the fortune of individuals is concerned, the name, which stands at the head of this article, exhibits a contrast of conditions, at different periods of life, quite equal to that which is presented in the career of Washington. The year 1814 was most a momentous year in the history of modern Europe. The great drama of the French Revolution seemed to have found its catastrophe. Dethroned kings recovered their sceptres; needy emigrants returned to the possession of their titles and the hope of what seemed to stamp with permanence the great political and social restoration, the mighty hero of this world-drama, crushed by the armies of combined Europe, had been banished to a petty islet on the coast of Tuscany. Peace was concluded between the United States and Great Britain at the close of the year, and the temple of Janus was shut.

Such was the state of things when, on the 12th of April 1815, I sailed for Europe in a ship of three hundred and fifty tons, which at that time was thought a large vessel. It was the second which sailed from Boston for England after the peace, a fact sufficiently indicative of the profound torpor into which the foreign commerce of the country had sunk during the war. Intelligence did not reach us from Europe every three days, as it does now. It was six or seven weeks, if I recollect right, after the signature of the treaty of Ghent on Christmas Eve, 1814, before the welcome news reached this country. Between that event and our arrival in Europe a new and most astonishing revolution had taken place. It was announced to us by the pilot, who climbed over the bulwarks of our little vessel off Holyhead, in the rather homely statement that "Boney had broken loose again." The suspicion with which we were inclined to receive this news, was soon removed by the sight of the Liverpool papers, and the certain intelligence that the Continent of Europe was again a-blaze with war.

No one of course could foretell the result for Napoleon or for Europe. Lord Byron, in a conversation which I had with him a few days before the battle of Waterloo, alluding to the conflict which was evidently impending, expressed the opinion that Napoleon would drive the Duke of Wellington. This he said he should be sorry for, as he did not wish his countrymen to be beaten, adding, however, with bitter emphasis, that he would tell me what he did wish to see.—"Lord Castlereagh's head carried on a pike beneath his windows." But in a few days the great Message of Waterloo, (first brought by a clerk of Rothschild, in advance of the Duke of Wellington's courier) arrived from Belgium, and in a few weeks the curtain again falls on the mighty drama, (and this time never more to rise for the principal actor), at St. Helena.

New restorations of fugitive kings, new return of emigrant nobles, new adjustments of the political relations of Europe, and in the final result, the kindred of the fallen hero consigned to private life at Rome. Here it was my good fortune, in the winter of 1817—1818, to become acquainted with the venerable mother of an emperor, three kings and one queen; and with those of her children who were living at Rome, viz.: the ex-King Louis, (the father of the present Emperor of the French;) Lucian, who at an early period of his career lost the favor of his imperial brother; and the Princess Borghese, still one of the most beautiful women of her day, and as amiable as she was beautiful.

In the course of the winter I saw for the first time, at dinner at his father's table, the present Emperor of the French, then a boy of eleven years of age. The party was small, and being very near the ex-King, when we were invited to seat ourselves unceremoniously, I was about to place myself in the chair next him, and, as it happened, on his right hand. With a good-humored smile, as if not wholly in earnest, he requested me to let his son sit there and to accept a seat myself on his left hand. It probably did not enter even into his fond imagination, that the lad for whom he claimed this little remnant of royal deference would one day sit upon the throne of his Uncle. I have no distinct recollections of him in this first phase of his life, but as a handsome, well-behaved youth, with an expression somewhat beyond his years, of mature manners, and as taking little part in the conversation of the dinner table.

Twenty-one years pass, and being on a second visit to Europe in the Summer of 1840, I was present in the gallery of the house of Peers in Paris, when the handsome, well-behaved, quiet boy, with whom I had dined at his father's table in 1819, now grown up to a resolute, aspiring, fearless young man, thirty-two years of age, was on trial for his life, after the miscarriage of the affair at Boulogne. Eight years (I think) before, a similar attempt at Strasbourg had sent him into exile in the United States and England, where he lived without attracting public notice, though doubtless cherishing his visions, which were one day to burst into startling realities for himself and Europe. Nothing had occurred in the twenty-one years to call my attention to him; but when I saw him on trial for his life before the peers of France, I could not, in the extreme peril in which he stood, but recollect with emotion under what different circumstances I had first seen him. His demeanor before his judges was firm, composed, and respectful. The French criminal jurisprudence subjects the prisoner to a severe interrogatory, for a purpose wholly forbidden by our law, that of making him, if guilty, criminate himself. As far as I could judge, the young man answered with frankness the questions propounded to him, and the impression made by him on his judges—certainly the impression on the crowded galleries—was decidedly favorable.

This attempt at the time seemed rash almost to the point of insanity. In conversing with the ex-king of Holland a few months afterwards, then living in the House of Alfieri, at Florence, he expressed the opinion to me, that it was a *guet-apens*—a snare set for his son by the French police, in order to get the young man into their power. I have, however, since seen it stated, that the attempt was by no means so rash as it seemed; that an understanding had taken place between Louis Napoleon and the regiment stationed at Boulogne; and that a day or two before his landing, in consequence of some vague rumor having reached Paris, that the troops could not be relied upon and that mischief was brewing, another regiment was sent to that city.

The young man's head was spared and he was sent to the fortress of Ham, a prisoner for life. In that confinement unquestionably his character ripened for the empire. His occupations, never frivolous, assumed a severer cast. He studied and wrote on civil engineering, artillery and the political system of his uncle; and escaped from the fortress a more dangerous enemy to the reigning dynasty than he went in. In eight years from his sentence in 1840, the government of Louis Phillippe was overturned, as good a one, probably, as France could bear; though far too bureaucratic for a liberal government, far too mild for a despotism. It promoted the material prosperity of France, but it was neither feared nor loved. After the sad death of the Duke of Orleans, it had no hold upon the army—the sole efficient prop of a French throne. The old nobility affected to despise it, though they accepted its favors—the legitimists hated it—the republican factions swore its downfall—and the mass of the people, who were never more prosperous than under Louis Phillippe, with the fatal apathy of conservative parties, allowed it to sink. It is not certain that anything could have upheld it much longer; for, as was wittily said by one of Louis Phillippe's cabinet, who escaped with him to London, "there are two kinds of government which the French cannot bear—one is Republicanism the other Monarchy." The catastrophe, however, was dimly foreseen, for it was said by the same ex-minister, "We knew we were living on the crust of a volcano, but we did not think it was so thin."

But the volcano burst forth in February, 1848; Louis Phillippe is driven into exile, as Charles X. had been before him; the streets of Paris are piled with barricades and drenched with blood; the Tuileries are sacked, Neuilly is ravaged and the "impossible republic" is inaugurated. Louis Napoleon, enrolled as a special constable with two hundred thousand other citizens of London at the time of the great Chartist demonstration, in April, is elected a member of the ephemeral chamber; his choice as Prince-president soon follows; on the 2d of December, 1852, the quiet lad of 1819, by a *coup d'etat*, whose unexampled boldness is excelled only by its success, takes possession of the throne of France; and it devolved upon me, in an official capacity, to send to Mr. Rives, the American Minister in Paris, a letter of credence to the government of his Imperial Majesty Napoleon the Third.

In that capacity he has given to France the strongest government—equivalent I fear, in that country, to the best government—which she has had since the downfall of his uncle. He has completed public works, beneath which the magnificent profusion of Louis the fourteenth staggered. He has decorated and improved Paris beyond all his predecessors on the throne, and projected and accomplished the most gigantic undertakings throughout the interior and along the coasts of France. Abroad, he has consolidated the conquest of Algeria—maintained an undoubted superiority for France in the armies of England, associated with hers in the Crimea—formed a firm alliance with Great Britain, against whom his uncle waged an internecine war for twenty years; and has restored his country to her former rank in the politics of Europe. In accomplishing these objects the press has been fettered and the tribune silenced, and those liberties, which the Anglo-Saxon mind regards as the final cause of the political societies of men, have been grievously abridged. But France has yet to show that she is capable of enjoying them in peace.

Happening to be in Paris during the summer of 1840, and in the habit of reading the principal journals, as well those adverse as friendly to the government, I was amazed at the virulence and ferocity with which the political war was carried on. Had the king been a military usurper, instead of a prince succeeding by a species of popular choice to the throne, in the place of one who had forfeited it by violating the Constitution, he could not have been more fiercely assailed, and that by some of the most vigorous pens in France. Had the ministry, instead of holding power on the tenure of parliamentary support, been solely dependent on the will of a despot, they could not have encountered a deadlier opposition. The government was eminently pacific; and as such, it gave France a breathing space after the conflicts and exhaustions of her mighty wars; but it was daily denounced as pusillanimous. The king and his family lavished their vast private possessions on works of public utility and private charity, and were daily libelled as selfish and sordid wretches. When the law was appealed to, for that protection of their personal characters from these outrages, to which the humblest are entitled, triumphant verdicts of acquittal were obtained by the calumniators. The unreflecting mass of the community, in the enjoyment of peace abroad and prosperity at home, were made to believe that they were the most oppressed and insulted of nations. Well aware, from the history of the last eighteen centuries, of the fiery susceptibility of Gallic blood, instead of marvelling at the Revolution of February, 1848, when it burst out, I had for eight years been anticipating it, and predicting it to my friends.

That revolution which extinguished the parliamentary liberties of France—which turned into dreamy nonsense the doctrinarian wisdom of thirty years—and yoked together in one common humiliation, the leaders of the rival factions, was the work of party. I do not mean that there was nothing to blame on the part of the king's government, but on the 23d of February, 1848, the popular leaders thought only of displacing their opponents in the ministry; on the 24th they had overturned the monarchy. On the 24th of February, 1848, they drove out a constitutional king; on the 2d of December, 1852, they were marched to prison under the bayonets of an imperial guard. The statesman who falls at the post of duty commands respect; the politician who imperils the great interests of his country to subvert a rival is a public enemy, and merits no sympathy. If crushed himself by an impartial despotism."

All assumption of unconstitutional power is usurpation, but the government of Louis Napoleon has received the sanction of an overwhelming majority of his subjects. Mr. Berryer, in his late defence of the Count de Montalembert, says that he has seen seventeen governments in France. Of these seventeen governments, those of Louis the sixteenth and Charles the tenth—the two out of the seventeen least respected by the people, and both violently superseded—are the only ones which ruled by a regular constitutional title. It is a fact not generally known, but of which I am well informed, that in overturning the government in 1852, Louis Napoleon did but anticipate a movement of the Chambers against himself. The resolution was formed to arrest and impeach him, and no alternative remained to him but to succumb to the venal demagogues who, under the abused name of constitutional freedom, had brought France to the brink of ruin, or to extinguish them and with them, for the time at least, the liberties of the country.

It is painful to reflect how many eloquent pens and persuasive voices of France are silenced by the censor; but if they did not join in the clamor, (some of them did,) they held their peace, when the madness of party rage, by unremitting assaults on a mild and constitutional government, crushed it under a load of undeserved opprobrium. They have their reward. Would that our beloved country might profit by the example! The press of the United States is vigorous and enterprising, and reaches the heart of the community, far beyond that of any other country. It is, for good or for evil, the most powerful influence that acts on the public mind—the most powerful in itself, and as the channel through which most other influences act. If it could learn that an opponent is not necessarily an unprincipled and selfish adventurer, a traitor, a coward, and a knave; and that our neighbors on an average are about as honest and right-minded as ourselves, it would increase its own power; and the great interests of the country (which languish under the poison of our party bitterness) would be incalculably promoted. *Edward Everett, in N. Y. Ledger.*

Brooklyn, N. Y., 8th February, 1859.

HON. A. H. STEPHENS.

If you had entered the House this afternoon, you would have seen a large group of intensely interested members near the centre of the hall, surrounding a strange figure, seemingly half boy, and all mummy; his sparse flaxen hair combed down upon a long, narrow head; his sallow, beardless skin resembling shriveled parchment; his gaunt, slekly body swaying to and fro, with his arms sweeping around in short angles; his alto voice, sweet and shrill, like a woman's, pitched to its highest key, and piercing to the remotest corner of the crowded galleries. This is Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, closing the debate on the bill for the admission of Oregon.

This whilom Whig and now strict-construction Democrat, and leader of the slavery propaganda in the House, when sitting at a distance, looks like a boy of eighteen, who has been struggling all his life with relentless chills and fever. As he gets up to address the chair you are surprised at the attitude of the spectre before you, rising nearly six feet from the floor. The tones of his voice rivet your attention. It is not a man's voice, nor a boy's, nor exactly a woman's. You never heard such a voice before. In declamatory passages, when swelled to its full capacity, it sounds like recitative in music; or the wail of the wind in a grove of pines, or, as the long-drawn sentences monotoneously rise and fall, like the hortatory strains of a revival preacher painting the glories of Heaven, and warning from the wrath to come. The gestures, angular, sharp and impetuous, saw the air, dart forward like a rapier, and strike out right and left like a broad sword. In impassioned periods, the bony, clenched fist smites blow after blow on the desk; and the long skinny finger, following the deepest, mournful, and now glowing eye, to some distant object, serves as an exclamation point at the close of a pungent retort, an emphatic assertion or a nervous sentence.

We are thus minute in describing Mr. Stephen's *physique*, because it is the basis, and a large share of the superstructure, of his reputation in Congress and the country. We have seen members of the diplomatic corps, who did not understand a word of English, sit spell-bound while Stephens was speaking; their gaze riveted by the look, tone and manner of the strange being below. His admirers call him a close reasoner—the ablest in the House. He is no reasoner at all. The argumentative parts of his speeches are nothing but dogmatisms, uttered in lucid language, and with nervous emphasis; mere assumptions of premises, and assertions of conclusions. He studies the subject matter, knows its facts, and so can oft prove his statements by an apt citation, or confuse an opponent by his superior acquaintance with the contemporaneous data or the historical precedents pertaining to the question. But, though he greatly effects reasoning, his speeches show neither the form nor the substance of the *therefore*, the *hence*, and the *because* of real logic. He is a model debater, in that he keeps close to the pending subject; excels in short, sharp statements; views every matter from a narrow, not to say low, stand point; dissects all questions with a thin technical blade; is a bold, bitter, self-willed partizan; exceedingly unfair in his reply when his antagonist has no chance to respond or explain. In fine, conceive a fire without warmth; of a knife cutting to the bone without drawing blood; of a skeleton that shall stand upand talk, having neither flesh, nerves, lungs nor lips, and you can conceive of the matter and manner of a speech from Alexander H. Stephens.

Mr. Stephens has been compared to John Randolph. Except in some peculiarities of look and voice, he is quite unlike the unique orator of Roanoke. He never plays a part, nor affects singularity. Randolph always did, even at the solemn hour when, in the chamber of death, he traced the word "Remorse" on the card of his physician, Dr. Parish. Randolph had an exuberant, wayward fancy, to which he gave rein in his forensic displays. Stephens rarely uses metaphor, either to illustrate or adorn. Randolph revelled in quotations from poets and dramatists, ancient and modern. Stephens never cites anything more classic than Coke and Hansard. Randolph was highly dramatic in diction and delivery, and, at times, his eloquence flowed in a stream beautiful and picturesque as his own Roanoke. Stephens is always terse and pointed, and usually dry and didactic. His valedictory to-day was more ornate than any speech we ever heard him deliver before. As he put on his heavy overcoat at the close, all knew that it was not the affectation of Randolph, mounting a jockey cap at the conclusion of his speeches, but was dictated by a prudent regard for a constitution long shaken by strange maladies.

[*N. Y. Tribune.*

REJECTING THE REFORMATION.

Austria, Spain, Italy, France, Poland—the offer of the Reformation was made everywhere; and it is curious to see what has become of the nations that would not hear it. In all countries were some that accepted; but in many there were not enough, and the rest, slowly or swiftly, with fatal, difficult Industry, contrived to burn them out. Austria was once full of Protestants; but the hide-bound, Flemish-Spanish Kaiser-element presiding over it, obstinately, for two centuries, kept saying, "No; we, with our dull obstinate Cimburgis under-lip and lazy eyes, with our ponderous Austrian depth of habituality and indolence of intellect, we prefer steady darkness to uncertain new light!"—and all men may see where Austria now is. Spain still more; poor Spain, going about at this time making its pronunciamentos; all the factious attorneys in its little towns assembling to pronounce virtually this, "The old is a lie, then—good Heavens! after we so long tried hard, harder than any nation, to think it a truth—and if it be not rights of man, red republic, and progress of the species, we know not what now to believe or to do; and are as a people stumbling on steep places in the darkness of midnight!" They refused Truth when she came, and now Truth knows nothing of them. All stars and heavenly lights have become veiled to such men; they must now follow terrestrial *ignus fatui*, and think them stars; that is the doom passed upon them. Italy, too, had Protestants; but Italy killed them; managed to extinguish Protestantism. Italy put up silently with practical lies of all kinds; and shrugging her shoulders, preferred going into dilettantism and the fine arts.

The Italians, instead of the sacred service of fact and performance, did music, painting, and the like—till even that had become impossible for them; and no noble nation, sunk from virtue to vice, ever offered such a spectacle before. He that will prefer dilettantism in this world for his out-fit shall have it; but all the gods will depart from him; and manful veracity, earnestness of purpose, inward depth of soul, shall no more be his. He can, if he like, sing for hire, and probably that is the real goal for him.

But the sharpest-cut example is France; to which we constantly return for illustration. France, with its keen intellect, saw the truth and saw the falsity in these Protestant times; and, with its ardor of generous impulse, was prone enough to adopt the former. France was within a hair's breadth of becoming actually Protestant. But France saw good reasons to massacre Protestantism, and end it in the night of St. Bartholomew, 1572. The celestial apparitor of heaven's chancery, so we may speak, the genius of fact and veracity had left his writ of summons; writ was read, and replied to in this manner. The genius of fact and veracity accordingly withdrew; was staved off, got kept away for two hundred years. But the writ of summons had been served; Heaven's messenger could not stay away forever. No; he returned duly, with accounts run up at compound interest, to the actual hour in 1792; and then there had to be a "Protestantism;" and we know of what kind that was.

[*Carlyle's Frederick the Great.*]

A PRESIDENTIAL LEVEE.

ALL of our readers, and the small portion of the rest of mankind, have heard of the semi-monthly assemblages at the White House; as only one in a thousand of them have assisted thereat, perhaps a brief description of a levee may be interesting. The White House is white indeed. The free stone of which it is built, as stainless now as when it left the quarry, is so utterly white, that the stranger is fain to poke it with his cane to remove from his mind the impression that he is gazing at one of those palaces of painted wood, so common a few years ago, but now happily superseded by a better taste. The edifice, despite the criticism of travelers, is quite a model of solid elegance—a fair, substantial, appropriate and sufficient residence for the head of the Republic. The grounds which surround it, except a little flower-garden in the rear and a conservatory, are mere lawn and grove, with scarcely an attempt at decoration. The house stands well back from Pennsylvania Avenue, and the rear faces the broad and tranquil Potomac, the river beloved of Washington, with the unfinished monument to his memory in the foreground.

On the evening of a levee, the President's house, which usually stands pale and dim in the evening light, is in a blaze of gas. The grand rooms in the lower story are all brilliantly lighted, and a row of gas-lights in front imparts to the whole the appearance of an illumination. A band of music, the marine-band stationed at Washington, is heard within, giving token of festivity. Carriages in great numbers driven rapidly in, whirl around the semi-circular approach, and, after leaving their hooped and hooded freight, draw up in a line opposite. Throngs of pedestrian democrats are hurrying along the pavement, and pouring in at the great door, which, on these occasions, stands open to all sorts and conditions of people. There is no card nor introduction necessary. All the ladies and a large majority of the gentlemen are in full dress, but, here and there, may be seen a gentleman whose attire shows him to be a member of the Order of Traveling Knights of the Carpet-bag, and who has concluded to drop in upon the President of the United States without going through the aristocratic formalities of blacking his boots, brushing his hair, or buttoning up his coat to conceal the ravages which time and travel have made upon his shirt. But all are made equally welcome—white gloves, and no gloves, the well-shirted, the ill-shirted and the shirtless.

The ante-room, into which the visitors are first ushered, looks, on such occasions, like a second-hand clothing store in the full tide of successful experiment. Here, hats, coats, canes and umbrellas are given into the custody of the colored porters, who receive them on a long counter, giving the requisite checks, and deposit them in rows of boxes, which rise, tier above tier, higher than a man can reach. The bustle, the rows and heaps of clothing, and the counters, all convey the idea that an active traffic in human raiment is going on. At the side, there is a separate apartment where the ladies disengage themselves of their superfluous garments, and bestow upon their loveliness those last, fond, mystic touches, by which they renew that perfect assurance of faith in their charms, which the jolting of a hackney coach is wont to dispel. Thence emerging, they sweep in fluttering majesty, ample in hoop, and radiant with color and expectation, toward the too narrow door of the Reception-room.

Close to that door stands the President, past whom the entire company, in ceaseless procession, marches, each individual shaking hands with the President, and receiving from the President the assurance that he is "glad" to see him. But this is not all. A dry, dead, mechanical shaking of hands will not do. The art of the thing is, to *so* shake hands and *so* say, "I am glad to see you," as to actually leave an impression upon every visitor that the President of the United States does, in very truth, experience at the sight of him such lively emotions of joy, that nothing but the pressure of the coming crowd prevents his immediately inviting him into his private room to have a long and affectionate conversation with him upon the glorious Future that lies before us. The Presidential countenance must be clothed in smiles, and must wear those pleasant habiliments all the evening, and he must throw into the grasp of the hand and the agitation of the elbow a certain ecstatic fervor that shall thrill the heart. To do this for a small company is not difficult, but to keep it up from eight P. M. until midnight is a task before which Candidates should pause and reflect, ere it be too late. The present incumbent of the White House, it must be confessed, acquits himself in scenes like this in a masterly manner. With ample proportions and goodly grace, his hair whiter than the driven snow, his immaculate suit of black, and his truly august cravat and shirt-collar, he looks every inch a President, and welcomes the people with imposing urbanity.

Passing by the President, the crowd pours itself into the famous East-room, where it continues to eddy in a grand circle, round, and round, and round the large apartment, conversing and listening to the band, until the throng becomes so dense, that motion is nearly impossible. There are officers in full uniform, ladies in gorgeous array, members of Congress, and every-day Republicans; all mingled together in one compact mass. An hour or two of this is felt to be enough, and gradually the crowd diminishes. The East-room is worthy of its reputation. It is a most superb apartment—superb from its fine proportions and grand size, rather than from any particular splendor of decoration. It is twenty-two feet high, eighty feet long, and forty feet wide. The ceiling is nicely painted, and the walls are covered with an extremely rich golden paper, which shows magnificently when the chandeliers are lighted. A grand effect is given to the room by the carpet, which is woven in one piece, and on a large, beautiful pattern. Of other furniture, there is none, except a few mirrors, chairs and sofas. The entire floor is unobstructed, except by the line of chairs and sofas along the walls. When this East-room is not too full of people, and shows here and there a group of officers and ladies, with some elegant toilettes gracefully disposed on the sofas, the effect is as fine as any interior view can well be, and would alone repay a lover of the picturesque for attending a Presidential levee.

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Terms—$3 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1859.

THE SPRING OF THE YEAR.

"Behold, I make all things new"—"Sorrow endureth for a night, but joy cometh in the morning."

The land of the South is the land of Love and Song—the land of the Spring, the Sun, and the Summer. While in other regions snow and ice are yet familiar, with us

The blithe and beautiful and blessed spring,
Has come with her wealth of balm and bloom;
All hearts and all voices are tuned to sing
Our glad raisons from the wintry gloom—
With bright spring hours,
And the April showers,
And the laughing flowers,
And the gladsome sun with his gleaming rays;
Birds sing in the grove,
Their music of love—
God smiles from above,
And the heart leaps upward with joy and praise.
Earth responds the smiles of the sky with song;
Nature rejoices from hill to glen;
The gay dancing hours the chorus prolong,
Till evening intones her soft amen:
Then the sweet spring night—
Crowned with star-gems bright,
And the young moon's light—
Sings a pensive hymn to the throne above:
Man rest from their toil,
And the world's turmoil—
And the mystic oil
Of blessing descends from the world of love.

The Redemption has verily followed upon the footsteps of the Fall; and some of the weeds and sunshine of the Garden of Eden are permitted to enrich and beautify the outside earth in spring time. The spring is the real sunrise of the year. Winter is its night, and spring its morning. Calender-makers choose to tell us that the year begins in mid-winter; but God has so plainly distinguished the time of its commencement, that the most illiterate man, and the children, and beasts and birds, and even inanimate nature, understand it, without the help of an almanac.

Some persons seem to enjoy the beauty of autumn more than that of spring. Autumn is full of pensive beauty; but spring is overflowing with joy, as well as beauty. Spring is full of the spirit of life and growth; [illegible] is abundant in evidences of decay. Spring is in sympathy with the hopeful spirit with which we anticipate the future; autumn is akin to the feelings with which we look back over the past: and whatever monuments of joy may survive the past, its path is always strewn with the ruins of the sorrow.

As in human experience, so in the departure of diurnal darkness, and in the rising of the night of winter, it is beautifully true that "sorrow endureth for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." The spring is the transfiguration of the earth and nature. As the hidden glory of divinity beamed out upon the surface of the body of the Redeemer when He was transfigured, so the glories of "the King in His beauty" flow out and adorn the previously bleak and barren world in the return of the spring. The sluggish life-blood of the trees receives a new vitality, and bounds with a quickened pace; the apparently dead buds show signs of life and growth, and the soft green leaves appear; the sweet young grass modestly lifts its head above the cold surface of the ground, and smilingly greets the sun; and the first fair and frail flowers that crown the brow of the earth, like those that bedeck the beauty of a bride, bask in the balmy blessing of the sun-shine.

The spring-time is to physical nature what the baptism of the Holy Ghost is to spiritual nature. As the genial "breath of the Lord" in spring-time imparts new life to all the pulses of inanimate nature—quickens into birth the dormant seeds that lie buried in the earth—brings the blush of health and beauty to the countenance of the world—and enrobes all things in fragrant and glorious attire; so the baptism of the Spirit's love warms into vitality the frozen energies of the soul—develops the germs of spiritual life which the word and grace and providence of God have sown in the heart—adorns the character with "the beauty of holiness"—and clothes both spirit and life with the excellent grace of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Joy and gratitude become the season. The singing of birds is harmonious with the spirit of melodious praise which should animate our hearts and tune our tongues. The quickening of the germs of vegetable life which begins to cover the earth with beauteous green leaves and sweet-scented flowers, happily symbolizes the fruitfulness of a soul constantly under the quickening influences of the Holy Spirit, causing every power and affection to grow up into Christ, and imparting a vital spiritual energy to every means of grace, and to every truth taught in the word of God. The energetic industry with which the whole country is animated, in putting the new crop into the ground, and in cultivating it according to the season and the growth, should lead us to the most diligent spiritual culture of the powers of the immortal mind, and of the affections and sympathies of the Christian heart. O that the spiritual spring-time were come!

In the spring-time we can better realize—what is true all the time—that life itself is luxuriantly wealthy, independent of circumstances and conditions. We have only to lift up our heads from the peaceful pillows, held in the waning arms of Night, upon which they have reposed, under the shadowing wings of an unseen Providence, free from burdensome cares, and forgetful of the griefs of the past—and the forebodings of the future—we have only to open our eyes, refreshed and relumed by sweet and soothing slumber, and to let the invigorated vision of our minds, and the undivided love of our hearts accompany them—to behold and possess an unbounded realm of beauty, overflowing with treasures of love and of joy. The cheerful daylight, like a newly-discovered heaven, expands without bounds, and flows in upon eye and soul. The whole horizon is filled with a glory "white as the light;" unstained by the wear of years, and unpolluted by contact with the world it blesses, since the primeval day when the *fiat* of the Almighty called it into being, amid the maiden songs of the morning stars, and the shouts of the newly-created sons of God, as they rejoiced in the genial dawn of the spring season of the creation. It illumines and beautifies the physical world, as "the light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world" blesses and beautifies the realm of souls. It brings within the range of the joyous vision the harmoniously adapted forms of nature, the curiously constructed contrivances of art, and the ever [illegible] scenes and motions of human life. It sweeps away the world of opaque mist that would intervene between our light-loving eyes and the grand dome of the broad and beautiful blue sky—the divinely arched roof of our magnificent earthly home—like the passing away from the universe of the startled elements of original chaos, as the sound of the creative voice of God rang through the unfathomable void, calling all things into order and harmony, and sending the instinct and harp-note of musical praise thrilling and sounding through all the nerves and temples of being.—Like the sudden and glorious lifting up of the gloomy curtains of the night of guilt, contrition, doubt and fear, and the rising upon the new-born soul of the healing beams of the Sun of Righteousness, and the overwhelmingly joyous discovery of the reconciled countenance of the Eternal Father, shining in the face of Jesus Christ—Like the first glimpses of the redeemed soul, after the unutterable agonies of death, of the sunny shores of the blessed [illegible] rising into the astonished vision of the infant [illegible], crowned with paradisiacal beauty, disclosing to eye the glorified forms and wafting to the ear, chanted o'er the strange sweet songs, of the "great cloud of witnesses," "an innumerable company of angels," "the general assembly and church of the first-born," our father and mothers, and brothers and sisters, and children and friends, in the flesh and in the Lord, waiting to welcome us to the home of the children of God.

The unutterable beauty of the blessed sunshine in the happy spring-time, warming the cold heart of the earth, and making it genially respond to the entreaties of man, flooding its surface, as well as all nature, with an indescribable and ever-wonderful glory of its own, and creating another and equally wonderful world of beauty and joy, in the sweet songs of the bright spring-birds, in the green robe of young leaves, and in the magnificent crown of many-colored and sweet-scented flowers with which it adorns the footstool of God; can no more be fully appreciated by mind and sense, than can the "beauty of holiness" and the transcendent joy of the heavenly world by the imperfect faith and love and hope of the christian heart. "Truly the light is sweet, and a pleasant thing it is for the eyes to behold the sun." The benignity of the smile of God, the mildness and saving power of his ineffable mercy, the unspeakable joy of his love shed abroad in the heart, and the all-creating and all-renewing energy of the Holy Ghost, will never need either testimony or translation so long as the sun shines in the heavens, and sheds his golden light and life-giving power upon the earth—or so long as the spring-time returns at its appointed time, according to the covenant of God, to smoothe the countenance of nature from the frown and wrinkles of winter, to renew the face of the earth, and to proclaim the jubilee of the year.

The analogy is striking and beautiful between the renewing power of the spring-season, and that general spiritual renewal which shall bring all nations under the gentle dominion of the "Prince of Peace."—When "they shall learn war no more;" when the sweet and beauteous charity of God shall be as prevalent and transforming in the souls, tempers, and manners of men, as the April sunshine now is in nature. When the "fruits of the Spirit" shall be as abundant and delightful to the spiritual appetites of man, as the fruits of the earth to his natural appetites.

But when the final restitution of all things shall come, and all our misery shall be exchanged for joy, and all deformity shall give way to harmony and beauty—when the winter season of the world shall give place to the dawn of the first spring-morning of the resurrection—"this mortal shall put on immortality"—"there shall be no more curse"—"and God shall wipe away all tears from our eyes, and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away." O! cannot sorrow be endured for this night, when joy cometh in that morning!

What better time than the spring-time, to reform our lives, renew our covenants of human love and friendship, and our vows of holiness and devotion. Let not the blessing of the spring, now resting so richly upon us, and so well calculated to remind us of the benignity of our Heavenly Father, pass away without grateful appreciation, and corresponding improvement.

A PENTECOSTAL REVIVAL.

The mind of the Christian Church in relation to a general revival of religion, seems to be similar to that of many inquiring and penitent persons in relation to conversion—there is desire, and earnestness, and prayer—but there is lack of concentration of thought, of faith, and of effort, upon the one great blessing sought—the outpouring or baptism of the Holy Ghost.

Revivals—at particular times, and in particular places—are common things. But there is no catholicity in them—no communion of the whole Church. There has been no such revival among us, in almost a score of years. This is the revival represented by the pentecostal baptism of the whole primitive ministry and Church as recorded in the acts of the Apostles. This is the revival more especially connected with the Scriptural prophecies and promises of the gift of the Holy Ghost. This is the revival indicated by the current signs and promises of providence. This is the revival needed to put all the operations, enterprises, and interests of the Church into healthful course.

A revival of the whole ministry and Church, must be sought by the whole ministry and Church. It must be as much individual as catholic. So it was on the day of Pentecost. They were all with "one accord," in prayer and supplication—but each one praying for the fiery baptism for himself.

There are indications that a rain of righteousness is about to descend; but it does not come. A few drops of mercy have descended, and are still descending. God is giving indications of his willingness to open the window of heaven and pour out his blessing. The will of God is in favor of such a revival. He is more willing to give the Holy Spirit to those who ask for it, than human parents are to supply the wants of their children. But we must ask for it. This asking must be in faith, nothing doubting. This asking implies a deep sense of want and an entire dependence on God. It must be asked for in the spirit of the publican. Ye ask, but receive not because ye ask amiss. There is much asking that is amiss. This is the reason why the blessing is not given. God has not ceased to be omnipotent and He is able to give the blessing. He is the Almighty God still. From everlasting to everlasting he is God. His hand is not shortened, that he cannot save. It is iniquity that prevents the descent of the blessing. If I regard iniquity in my heart, the Lord will not hear me. The sins of unbelief, or pride, or self-will hinders the salvation of God. He did not many mighty works in a certain place, because of their unbelief.

The Church needs to consecrate herself anew to the Lord Jesus Christ. There is in the heart a constant tendency to depart from the living God. The law in the members wars against the law of the mind and brings it into captivity, so that we should cry out, "O wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from the body of this death!" We must receive Christ for strength, wisdom, righteousness and redemption.

Let the Church of the living God remember from whence she has fallen, repent and do her first works. Then it will be consistent with God to turn and heal her. Then will we say, Come, let us return unto the Lord; for he hath torn, and he will heal us; he hath smitten, and he will bind us up. After two days will he revive us; in the third day he will raise us up, and we shall live in his sight. Then shall we know, if we follow on to know the Lord; his going forth is prepared as the morning; and he will come unto us as the rain, as the latter and as the former rain upon the earth." Let all the tithes be brought into the store-house, and the Lord of hosts will pour us out a blessing so that there will not be room enough to receive it.

Rev. Dennis B. Lyne, of the Alabama Conference, stationed at the Navy-yard, at Warrington, near Pensacola, Fla., died on last Wednesday, as we are informed by a private letter. Revs. W. K. Norton and W. P. Miller officiated at the funeral. Mr. Lyne had been in the itinerant ministry about thirteen years; first in the Alabama, then in the Pacific, and again, and last, in the Alabama, Conferences. He was a devotedly pious man and a zealous and faithful minister. His memory will be affectionately cherished by his brethren.

WILL THEY EVER BE GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC?

It is stated that the "Rev. Dr. M. Orie, in his antiquarian researches in London, has discovered the Minutes of the Westminister Assembly, in manuscript, extending over the whole period of its sittings." I wonder if the world will ever be permitted to see the document just as it is.

J. H.

THE PSALMS OF DAVID.

Who has read them without increasing in spiritual strength, purity and joy! It takes a poet to speak of a poet—hence Christian poets have said the best things of the great poet-laureate of all ages. Lamartine has the following beautiful musings:

The last psalm ends with a chorus to the praise of God, in which the poet calls on all people, all instruments of sacred music, all the elements, and all the stars to join. Sublime finale to that opera of sixty years, sung by the shepherd, the hero, the king and the old man! In this closing psalm we see the almost inarticulate enthusiasm of the lyric poet; so rapidly do the words press to his lips, floating upwards towards God their source, like the smoke of a great fire of the soul wafted by the tempest! Here we see David, or rather the human heart itself, with all its God-given notes of grief, joy, tears and adoration—poetry sanctified to its highest expression; a vase of perfume broken on the step of the temple, and shedding abroad its odors from the heart of David to the heart of humanity! Hebrew, Christian, or even Mohammedan, every religion, every complaint, every prayer has taken from this vase, shed on the heights of Jerusalem, wherewith to give forth their accents. The little shepherd has become the master of the sacred choir of the universe. There is not a worship on earth which prays not with his words, or sings not with his voice. A chord of his harp is to be found in all choirs, resounding every where and for ever in unison with the echoes of Horeb and Engedi! David is the psalmist of eternity; what a destiny—what a power hath poetry when inspired by God! As for myself, when my spirit is excited or devotional, or sad, and seeks an echo to its enthusiasm, devotion, or its melancholy, I do not open Pindar or Horace or Hafiz, those purely Academic poets; neither do I find within myself murmurings to express my emotion. I open the Book of Psalms, and there I find words which seem to issue from the soul of the ages, and which penetrate even to the heart of all generations. Happy the bard who has thus become the eternal hymn, the personified prayer and complaint of humanity! If we look back to that remote age when such songs resounded over the world; if we consider that, while the lyric poetry of all the most cultivated nations only sang of wine, love, blood, the victories of the conquers at the games of Elidna, we are seized with profound astonishment at the mystic accents of the shepherd-prophet, who speaks to God the Creator as one friend to another, who understands and praises His great works, admires His justice, implores His mercy, and becomes, as it were, an anticipative echo of the evangelical poetry, speaking the soft words of Christ before His coming. Prophet or not, as he may be considered by Christian or sceptic, none can deny in the poet-king an inspiration granted to no other man. Read Greek or Latin poetry after a psalm, and see how pale it looks!

The following eloquent extract is from a lecture by Henry Giles on the Psalms of David:

Amongst all compositions, these alone deserve the name of sacred lyrics. These alone contain a poetry that meets the spiritual nature in all its moods and in all its wants, which strengthens virtue with glorious exhortations, gives angelic eloquence to prayer, and almost rises to the seraph's joy in praise. In distress and fear, they breath the low, sad murmur of complaint; in penitence they groan with the agony of the troubled soul. They have a gentle music for the peace of faith; in adoration they ascend to the glory of creation and the majesty of God. For assemblies or for solitude, for all that gladdens and all that grieves, for our heaviness and despair, for our remorse and our redemption, we find in these divine harmonies the loud or the low expression.

Great has been their power in the world. They resounded amidst the court of the tabernacle; they floated through the lofty and solemn space of the temple; they were sung with glory in the halls of Zion; they were sung with sorrow by the streams of Babel.—And when Israel had passed away, the harp of David was still awakened in the Church of Christ. In all the eras and ages of that Church from the hymn which it first whispered in an upper chamber until its anthems filled the earth, the inspiration of the royal prophet has enraptured its devotions and ennobled its rituals.

And thus it has been, not alone in the august cathedral or the rustic chapel. Obscured by the winds of heaven, they have swelled throughout God's own temple of the sky and stars; they have rolled over the broad deserts of Asia, in the matins and vespers of ten thousand hermits. They have rung through the deep valleys of the Alps, in the sobbing voices of the forlorn Waldenses; through the deeps and caves of the Scottish Highlands, in the rude chantings of the Scottish Covenanters; through the woods and wilds of primitive America, in the heroic hallelujahs of the early pilgrims.

Nor is it in the congregation, alone, that David has given to the religious heart a voice. He has given an utterance, also, for its privacy—for the low-lying invalid, soothing the dreariness of pain, softening the monotony of heavy time, supplying the prayer or the promise, with which to break the midnight, or the sleepless hour; for the unhappy, to give them words of sadness, by which to relieve their disquieted and their down-cast souls; by which to murmur between themselves and God, the holy sorrow that heaven alone should hear: for the penitent, when the arrows of conviction rankle in his breast, when the light of grace would seem departed, and the ear of mercy closed—then David gives the cry of his own impassioned deprecation, in supplication and confession. And when contrition has found repose, and the tempest of lamentation been stilled by the assurance of peace, he gives the hymn of his exultant and of his grateful praise.

ABBEY'S GENEALOGICAL BIBLE.

The Holy Bible, with a Perpetual Genealogical Family Register, entirely new and original. New York and Nashville; Richard Abbey; 1858. Published by R. C. Root, Authuny & Co., 16 Nassau st. N. Y; sold by the Southern Methodist Publishing House, Nashville. Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1858, by Richard Abbey, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the U. S., for the Southern District of New York.

M—— is a shareholder of the Book and Tract Society of the —— Conference to the amount of One Hundred dollars, which entitles —— to this Bible; and for ——self and those inheriting the same, Perpetual Membership in said Society, and to —— dollars annually in Books and Tracts, at Catalogue prices, forever.

The above work has been laid on our table. It is a great and a good book, and should be read by every family in the world. We have read it, and know whereof we affirm. We have been thus particular in giving the *title* and recorded *design* of the book, because they explain themselves better than we can. Of the Bible and Family Register we can, and do, speak in highest commendation. Of the manner in which it is to be "geared into" our Publishing House system, we are unable to speak so advisedly. Not accustomed to handle the "harness," we might get hold of the wrong "straps," and "buckle" at the wrong "buckle-holes." Many a dangerous "runaway scrape" has occurred through unskillful "hostlers." We shall not attempt the "gearing." Mr. Abbey and Dr. McFerrin can doubtless adjust it. Mr. Abbey holds the "reins"—the copyright—but Dr. McFerrin owns the animal that is to do the pulling. We hope they will report progress when the "gearing in" is completed.

The Publishing House is prosperous. The Agent is bringing out some valuable new publications; and new editions of standard works. All the presses of the Publishing House are constantly employed, and yet the demand can scarcely be met; such is the growing increase of the business of the establishment. Let its friends rally to its support, and soon its healthful influence will be felt in all portions of the land.

Book Notices.—We have a large number of books on hand, which shall be noticed as soon as possible. We have been absolutely unable to find time for these and other things.

Bishop Soule is again able to leave his home and visit the Publishing House.

TEXAS AND NEW ORLEANS.

The Real Pacific Railroad.

While Congressional schemes for a Pacific Railroad are being fruitlessly agitated, the real railroad to the Pacific is being built. The Opelousas railroad is now running eighty miles, to Berwick's Bay. The Texas and New Orleans railroad, from Houston, is being pushed forward to meet it. By the time the gap between New Orleans and Houston is closed, that between Houston and San Antonio will be closed. This will take time, but it will be done—it is now being done. The Pacific must have a large commercial port for its Eastern terminus, and New Orleans is already provided.

In this connection, we quote from the Marshall *Texas Flag*:

"New Orleans, above all other great commercial cities, has ever been a favorite with us, and the kind welcome and generous hospitality given and extended to us on our recent trip, have the more endeared us to her liberal and enterprising citizens. And another fact, equally palpable, is, that she has not attained to the one-tenth of the commerce, wealth, and greatness, that she will within the present century; provided she receives the patronage of those whose interests would be greatly promoted by thus bestowing it."

"There are now in New Orleans houses, in the various departments, which import *direct* from foreign markets every article of commerce, unless an equally good or superior quality of domestic manufacture is to be found at home, with the exception of books and stationery, and bills made in the East will, when desired, be duplicated in New Orleans, at corresponding figures; and the difference in the prices of the exceptions mentioned, is not so great as to make it an object with purchasers when the consequent delays are considered. While there, one of the shrewdest and most thrifty merchants of Eastern Texas arrived, with the view of going to New York to purchase his Spring and Summer stock. He was politely requested to examine the New Orleans market before proceeding which he did, and which resulted in his purchasing. And we had it from his own lips that he had made the cheapest and best purchases he had ever made, in almost every article, although he had heretofore traded at New York, Boston and Philadelphia.

This practice, says the *Crescent*, is diminishing year by year. The increased imports tell the tale in stronger language than we knew how to employ. We know of many exceptions to the too general rule, like unto the one spoken of by our Marshall friend, however, and all tell the same story. They will tell it to all their friends, and thus an important fact will gradually obtain a practical circulation among the traders of the interior. The sooner this is done the better for us, and all the parties directly concerned. But, until our merchants and business men conclude upon establishing lines of propellers—to two or more leading Continental ports, and thus establish a direct trade with Europe, which would be sure to pay well when fairly under way, we need not hope to be able to compete fully with Northern cities in the sale of a great number of imported articles. They have the monopoly now, have had it from the dawn of commerce on the Western Continent, and will continue to enjoy it until their competitors of the South do as they do—import directly.

It costs as much to import goods to Boston, New York and Philadelphia, as it would to New Orleans; and when our jobbers buy in those quarters, they not only have to shoulder the expenses of importation, the profits which Northern jobbers must make on their ventures to live, but the additional expenses of transporting the same goods South, which are almost as great as transporting them from Europe in the first instance. Hence direct trade would give our importers a commanding advantage over the importers of the Northern cities, at least with the dealers of the Mississippi Valley, and of the fruitful and teeming South and South-West.

Texas is now a profitable customer, and is destined to be our largest customer. She is an empire within herself—is rapidly filling up—is increasing in wealth and population with unexampled strides—and only asks to be allowed to come to us. Shall we meet her advances as they ought to be met, and thereby secure the undivided support of her powerful arm? If yea, let us finish our railroads, and, above all, let us open a direct trade with the main ports of the Continent.

"I WILL GIVE $1000!"

So said a gentleman, a day or two ago, to whom I applied for a subscription to aid in creating a Sunday School Publishing Fund; and this is the way he did it.

Said he: "I suppose you propose to invest this fund, and use only the interest for Sunday School publications."

"Yes," I replied, "that is the intention."

"Well," said he, "I will give you a thousand dollars towards that fund. Now, suppose you loan it to *me* for five years, and I will pay you better interest than you will probably get by investing elsewhere. I am paying interest for the use of money at this very time, and I had rather pay it to the enterprises of the Church than to any one else. I will pay you *ten per cent, per annum, in advance.*" And, accordingly, he sat down to his desk—signed a note for $1000, payable in five years, with ten per cent. interest in advance; and then drew me a check on his banker for $100, being the interest for the first year.

Was not that noble? Who will be next?

We need this fund for the following purposes:

1. To increase the catalogue of our Sunday School books. Its number, at present, is far below that of other denominations, whose church membership and wealth are less than half of our own; and it is far too limited to meet our urgent wants—so that many of our Schools are driven to the necessity of purchasing the publications of other societies, because we have not been able, for want of funds, to publish the requisite variety ourselves.

2. We need it to enable us to put the prices of our Sunday School publications as low as those of any other society. Many of our own people buy the books of other societies—the American Calvinistic Sunday School Union, for example—simply because they are sold *more cheaply* than ours. And why can they sell more cheaply? Because they have a constantly growing fund from which to draw the difference between the actual cost of the book or periodical, and the price, *below cost*, at which they sell it. Give us such a fund and we will put the prices of our Sunday School books and the S. S. Visitor as low as the lowest.

3. We wish this fund so that we may be able to supply Sunday-schools in poor, but often densely peopled neighborhoods, with entire libraries and the Visitor also, *gratuitously*. We have not been able to do this to any considerable extent heretofore; for we are actually in debt to the Publishing-house for Sunday-school books and Visitors already issued.

4. We need it to enable the editor of the *Sunday-school Visitor* to make that admirable paper, as attractive by embellishments and illustrations, as others of its class; also, to defray the expense of its publication; for its price, with its present subscription list, does not meet this expense. Must we publish our shame to the world, in the fact that the Church North issues *nine* times as many copies of their Sunday-school paper as we do of ours? I have visited many Southern Methodist Sunday-schools which were taking Northern Sunday-school papers, because they were *cheaper* than our own. Let every Sunday-school in our Church patronize our own publications, and this will greatly aid in reducing their prices to an equality with the lowest.

I hope soon to receive many more responses to this call for a $100,000 publishing fund. My post office address is Columbia, S. C.

Charles Taylor,
Cor. Sec., S. S. M. E. Church, South.

NEWS FROM OUR HOME WORK.

"To spread Scriptural Holiness over these Lands."

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

Pikeville Mission.—Rev. D. S. McDonald, writes: "There are fifteen appointments, to be filled once a month. Up to the First Quarterly Conference, February 20th, seven members were received into the Church, five on probation, and two by certificate. The Sunday-schools, five in number, are all suspended at present. One house of worship has been erected, and several more are needed which will be built this year. The spiritual state of the Church is encouraging, and the prospect of a revival of religion brightening. At one place, last month, God was gracious, and three souls were converted. Blessed be his name."

JEFFERSON CITY SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

The Eighth Anniversary of the Sunday-school in Jefferson City, was celebrated on the 13th inst: A large audience was present and the exercises interesting. The speeches were appropriate and well delivered, evincing the cultivation bestowed by their teachers and friends. Six of them were the original compositions of the excellent Superintendant and his assistants. Rev. J. B. Walker, D. D., Rev. J. R. Hutchinson, D. D., the preacher in charge, Rev. J. Landrum, and W. H. Foster, Esq., were present and encouraged the efforts of the children and the cause of Sabbath-school instruction. Rev. J. D. Parker, Superintendant, deserves great commendation for his labors and success in establishing this useful, and flourishing school.

FLORIDA CORRESPONDENCE.

Clear Water Harbor.

Permit me, Mr. Editor, to say a few words about this place. It is very little known abroad, and a great many do not know that there is such a place in Florida. It is one of the most delightful places on the Southern coast and one of the most beautiful and healthy in Florida. The beach, which runs North and South, is from fifteen to twenty feet above the level of the sea. The Harbor is about two and a half miles wide. There are several little Keys or Islands in front, with two large passes which give us a full view of the Gulf. The channel is large enough for large vessels to come in, and has a good anchorage. It is free from marshes or any other apparent local cause for sickness. There are a great many springs of excellent water bursting forth from the beach: also, sulphur and iron water. The surrounding country is high dry, and healthy. A great many invalids have been restored here to perfect health. It is about five miles East of Tampa Bay. We can raise almost all the tropical fruits, with proper attention. This is a most beautiful place for a Summer residence, and chance now to get building lots. We expect the mail boat to commence runing in July. Society is tolerably good. My health has been improving ever since I came here, and I trust that it will be entirely restored; though I am still unable to labor any.

Yours in truth and love,
C. D. Nicholson.

MEXICO—THE TWO PARTIES.

The eyes of the world are turned to the distracted condition of Mexico. We behold a people incapable of self-government—struggling for life in a civil war. One party is headed by Juarez and the other by Miramon. We find in the Washington *States* a programme of the principles advocated by each party. The Constitutional party, with President Juarez, is fighting for the following platform of principles.

1. A constitution based on what we would term "State-rights and popular-sovereignty principles."

2. Freedom of conscience and worship.

3. Freedom of the press and supremacy of the ballot-box.

4. The abolition of the corrupting union of Church and State, and the suppression of the *fueros* or special privileges of the clergy and army.

5. A fair and equal tariff, and freedom from passport and other personal restrictions now in use, which are worthless to the public security, but terrible engines of oppression in the hands of an irresponsible despotism.

6. Liberal treaties, and every encouragement to immigration, and the introduction of skill, capital, and industry from all parts of the world.

8. Reciprocity treaties with the United States which should open to the citizens of both Republics free transits, and an invaluable frontier trade in permanency.

Opposed to Juarez and the Liberal constitution is the Church and army party, now headed by Miramon. They are the "Tories" of Mexico, and are always aided and abetted by the European ministers, because, of their common hatred of the United States, and of our domestic institutions. Their principles of action are:

1. The union of Church and State, with the maintenance of the privileges and exactions of the priestly and military orders.

2. A restricted press and a limited representation of the people.

3. A high tariff and an unlimited indulgence in monopolies and favoritism, by an Executive above and beyond the law.

4. No religion but that of the Catholic church, and no immigration except from Catholic countries.

5. An adverse and restrictive policy towards the United States, and enmity to all democratic institutions.

6. The nullification of State sovereignties, and the overthrow of the Liberal constitution of 1857, with the perpetuation of a series of irresponsible military dictatorships.

7. The establishment of a monarchy in Mexico strongly protected by European alliances, and wholly subservient to an anti-American policy in every commercial and political relation.

Our government must chose its ally between these two parties.

EDITORIAL MISCELLANY.

The Female Temper.—No trait of character is more valuable in a female than the possession of a sweet temper. Home can never be made happy without it; it is like the flowers that spring up in our pathway, reviving and cheering us. Let a man go home at night, wearied and worn out by the toils of the day, and bow soothing is a word dictated by a good disposition! It is sunshine falling upon the heart. He is happy, and the cares of life are forgotten. A sweet temper has a soothing influence over the minds of the whole family. Where it is found in the wife and mother, you observe kindness and love predominating over the natural feelings of a bad heart. Smiles, kind words and looks characterize the children, and peace and love have their dwelling there. Study, then, to acquire and retain a sweet temper. It is more valuable than gold, and captivates more than beauty, and to the close of life retains all its power.

Intimate Friends.—Don't be flattered that friendship authorizes you to say disagreeable things to your intimates. On the contrary, the nearer you come into relation with a person the more necessary do tact and courtesy become. Except in cases of necessity, which are rare, leave your friend to learn unpleasant truths from his enemies. They are ready enough to tell them.

One Verse.—Luther used to say that one verse of the Psalms was sufficient for the meditation of a day; and that he who, at the end of the day, found himself fully possessed of its sense and spirit, might consider his time well spent.

Our National Post-office System—It is beginning to be believed—should be abolished; and the service it renders at so much expense and with so little certainty and satisfaction, be performed by private express-companies. Private enterprise and competition would place mail routes where they are needed—transmit the mail matter with speed, certainty and cheapness—and diminish, somewhat, the expensive and corrupting patronage of the government. A stable government is necessary to the progress of civilization—but too much government, is the great incubus upon the civilization of the present time.

Government Patronage is synonymous with politics corruption. Thirty years ago, one of our best Presidents set the example of making public offices the reward for political services. The plan has been maturing ever since. It has now ripened, and the fruit is now before us in the shape of incompetent public servants, degraded Congressmen, rampant corruption, drunken and dishonest police men, rowdies in the guise of mechanics at the Navy-yard, on every side gross incapacity, fatal shortcomings, and general demoralization!

Secession of California.—The failure of the Pacific Railroad bill in Congress has produced the most intense dissatisfaction in that State, and secession is openly threatened. We are glad to see that our brother of the *Pacific Methodist* does not join in the threat, but rather conciliates.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Teacher.—See Advertisement of G. English, in a column. The references are the very best.

See Advertisement of B. F. Williams' Compound Sarsaparilla.

Read New Notice of Mobile Depository.

RELIGIOUS AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

Cincinnati Churches.—The following is a list of Churches in Cincinnati: Methodist Episcopal, 17; Methodist Episcopal German, 3; Methodist Protestant, 3; Methodist Calvinistic, 1; Methodist Colored, 1; Presbyterian, Old School, 7; Presbyterian, New School, 7; Presbyterian, United, 1; Presbyterian, Reformed, 2; Baptist 5; Baptist Colored, 3; Protestant Episcopal, 8; Congregational, 3; Roman Catholic, 4; Disciples of Christ, 4; Christian, 1; Jewish Synagogue, 1; German Reformed, 3; Lutheran, 3; German Evangelical, 5; New Jerusalem, 1; Unitarian, 1; Universalist 2; Brethren in Christ, 2. Total number 104.

Revival in Sweden.—Intelligence has been recently received from Sweden, of a gracious revival of religion. Dalecarlia, Scania, and that part of Finland which borders on Russia, described as the scenes of a most extraordinary work of grace, all classes. Not a few of the nobility have felt its power. Some of the principal families among the aristocracy of Sweden, at the present time, devoting their influence and adding their personal exertions, to spread evangelical truth. Some merchants who two or three years ago, had no sense of religion, but were rather scoffers, are now wholly changed. In instances, country gentlemen have built chapels on their estates, and others have converted their barns into places for religious meetings, and some of the country parish school-masters preach them.

The New Irish Cardinal.—Dr. Cullen, recently elevated to the College of Cardinals, is to remain at Rome, attached to the Propaganda. Dean Kieran succeeds to the Archbishopric of Dublin.

Rev. J. C. Kolar, transferred from the Texas to the Pacific Conference, M. E. Church, South, with his wife, arrived at San Francisco on the steamer Sonora, in good health, and ready to be in the field and at work. So we learn from the *Pacific Methodist*.

Revivals.—The *Western Christian Advocate*, of March 9th, records over 4000 recent accessions to the Church. The *Chicago Advocate*, March 2d, has a list of accessions; the *Central* of the same date, about 500.

In Aberdeen Scotland, a great work is going on and souls have been added to the Church. The Holy Spirit, answer to prayer, is being poured out, and many, both old and young, are daily awakened, convinced of sin, and can rejoice in the Savior. Such a spirit of prayer, it is said, never been before seen in Aberdeen.

The Jesuits, by a recent decree, have been expelled from Montevideo.

Missionary.

At Aintabeb, in the North Armenian Mission, as we learn from the *Missionary Herald*, a new Chapel was dedicated the 29th of October with a dedication sermon by the Rev. Mr. Richardson. Mr. Wheeler, from Kharpout, with many native helpers, was present. In the afternoon Baron Garabed, a native preacher, at Aga, preached. The communication of the Lord's Supper was celebrated, previous to which three new members were received on profession, with ten others by letter. Among others present was a Turkish colonel, the actiug Governor of the City, who came with his escort of soldiers. On the following Monday (November 1st) a very interesting scene took place.

In China, the Northern Methodists have had a Church in which will take $500 or $1000 to replace it. The Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong, has written a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury on the present religious aspect of affairs in China. The letter has called forth some animadversions on part of the bishop's commendation of the American Missionaries who assisted in making the American treaty; and who, the bishop himself, are anti-opium in their sentiments. A further letter gives an account of the wide openings in the interior for the spread of the gospel. Three large cities are named as desirable points for the establishment of new missions. Each of these cities, Soo Chow, is supposed, at the lowest estimate, to contain three millions of souls.

Fortieth Annual Report of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—This says, the Society is one of the oldest religious institutions in this city, having formed forty years ago. Two officers and managers at the first were forty, of whom, so far as we remember, only five are living, four of whom are still members of the Board of Managers and have continued so from the formation of the Society. They are eight foreign missions, viz: Africa, South America, Germany, India, Scandinavia, Bulgaria, and the Sandwich Islands. In the foreign work there are employed, 47 missionaries, 102 assistant do., 2,975 church members and probationers, schools and 2,251 scholars.

South America.—A letter from Mr. Pratt, dated January 3d, says that the violent opposition excited against missionaries some months since, had, in a great measure, subsided, but with it the attendance upon public preaching has been diminished. The school is well attended, and is doing a good work. The attendance upon public preaching varied from thirty to fifty, most of whom were natives.

LITERARY.

The Bible.—The following is a calculation of the number of books, verses, letters, etc., contained in the Old and New Testaments. They are worth reading and preserving:

Old Testament.—Number of books, 39; chapters 929; verses, 33,214; words, 592,439; letters, 2,728,100.

The middle book is Proverbs.

The middle chapter is Job xxix.

The middle verse would be 2 Chronicles xx. 17, if there were no verse more, and verse 18 if there were a verse less.

The word *and* occurs 35,543 times.

The word Jehovah occurs 6,855 times.

The shortest verse is 1 Chronicles 1. 25.

The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra contains all the letters of the alphabet.

The 19th of the 2 Kings and the 37th chapter are alike.

New Testament.—Number of books, 27; chapters, 260; verses, 7,050; words, 181,258; letters 828,580.

The middle book is 2 Thessalonians.

The middle chapter is Romans xiii., if there were no verse less; and, xiv., if there were a chapter more.

The middle and least verse is John xi. 35.

Old and New Testament.—Number of books, 66; chapters, 1,189; verses, 40,264; words, 773,697; letters, 3,556,[illegible]

The middle chapter, and least in the Bible, is the 117th.

The middle verse is Psalm cxviii. 8. Calcutta

Tux New University.—The *Greensboro' Beacon*, says the Faculty of the new University at that place has been completed. It is as follows: Rev. William M. Wightman, D. D., President; J. C. Wills, A. M., Professor of Mathematics; Cassey, A. M., Professor of Languages; N. T. Lupton, Professor of Chemistry; Rev. Ed. Wadsworth, D. D., Professor of Moral Philosophy.

Transylvania University, Ky., it is said, is about to be resuscitated.

The Casters announce the second volume of "Drechsler's Theology," and Dr. Hamilton's "Christian Classics."

The Harpers will soon publish the first volume of Godwin's History of France.

Evangelinus A. Sophocles has been appointed Professor of Greek at Harvard College.

Robert Hervey, a gentleman in the legal profession in Chicago, has dramatized "The life of Robert Burns," so as to introduce many of the poet's most admired songs.

A Statue of Oliver Goldsmith, is about to be erected in Dublin. The proposition came from the Earl of Carlisle, who contributed one hundred pounds.

PERSONAL.

The Princess Clotilde, of Sardinia, recently married Prince Napoleon, is very young, very fair in complexion, graceful in figure, very plain in feature,

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

MARCH 30, 1860.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ.—Professor Agassiz has visited every State in the East of the Rocky mountains, except Iowa and Texas, accompanioned always by one or more assistants, and has laid so broad and deep the foundations of his museum, as to make it certain that his collection will become a monument to his own acquirements and industry, an everlasting fountain of knowledge to our commonwealth, and the envy of the world.

MR. PARTON, author of the "Life of Aaron Burr," has been making researches in Nashville for materials for his biography of General Andrew Jackson. In two or three days he discovered such a mass of matter that the mere copying involved an expenditure of one hundred and fifty dollars.

SPURGEON.—Mr. Spurgeon having declared that he would not visit America, lest in the public mind he should be complicated with personal, financial, and sectarian schemes, a document, signed by responsible gentlemen of various denominations has been forwarded to him urging him to revoke that decision, and guarantying him against the petty annoyances to which he refers.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

THERE is living in Anderson, Texas, a negro man, 120 years old, who was at the battle of Guilford Court House, and has a vivid recollection of the scenes of that day. He is a bale old man.

THE DEBT OF GREAT BRITAIN.—In 1783 the British national debt amounted to $1,241,863,173. In 1858 this debt amounted to $3,876,563,768. Were this sum laid down in guineas in a line it would extend more than 13,421 miles; if in British shillings, it would extend more than ten and a half times round the globe. The sum in solid silver would weigh 136,477½ tons, and would require 181,938 horses to draw it, allowing 15 cwt. for each horse.

RAISING A FAMILY.—A Utah correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* states, as a fact, that Heber Kimball had fourteen children born to him in the month of November last, all doing well.

IT IS ESTIMATED that at least four thousand persons in the United States Navy, annually, are tatooed with figures, costing from seventy-five cents to fifteen dollars, and showing the annual expenditure in the aggregate of *twenty thousand dollars!* A single "artist" has been known to pocket over a thousand dollars in a cruise of a frigate, in these Indian-ink pictures.

VISITING CARDS, containing photographs of the visiting parties, are the latest novelty in England.

THE BRITISH BOQUET.—Some natives in Bengal have petitioned Queen Victoria, praying for the introduction of the Indian lotus in the national emblems of the rose, the thistle and the shamrock.

A REMARKABLE FACT.—A Baptist clergyman and his wife, who reside in the vicinity, have the pleasure of daily gathering around their fireside four daughters, who were born in four different quarters of the globe, viz: one in Europe, one in Asia, one in Africa, and one in America.—*N. Y. Express.*

A GOOD IDEA.—The English druggists are about adopting a hexangular bottle with deep flutings, to put poisons in which are sold by retail. This is to prevent persons making mistakes by getting hold of the wrong bottle. As an additional security the neck of the bottle is so contracted that but a drop at a time can be poured out. The very deliberate and exertions action thus produced will, it is believed, deter any one from taking doses of medicine; while it is difficult to imagine a case in which a person could pour out and take the whole contents of one of these bottles in mistake for something else.

PLENTY OF ROOM.—East of the Mississippi there are twenty-six States and one District, containing 670,000 square miles, and 25,000,000 of people. Total area West of the Mississippi, 2,084,000 square miles. Total population West of the Mississippi, 3,131,000 persons.

A REPRESENTATIVE QUESTION.—A writer in the *Pacific Methodist* asks the editor the following questions:

"Where are those valiant spirits who, about the commencement of your paper, were talking so bravely about their hundreds of subscribers! Are they all dead? If so, why were not their obituaries published? I always like to read the triumphant deaths of such daring spirits! If no such notices have been written, will you please ascertain their last resting places, so that the lovers of your paper may be able to repair to the sacred spots and drop a tear over departed worth?"

GEN. QUITMAN attributed the cause of his decline, up to the last moment of his life, to poison administered to him in the shape of arsenic, while a resident of the National hotel in Washington.

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LOCAL.

THE LATE JOHN M. BELL.—It will be a melancholy satisfaction to the friends of this lamented gentlemen to know that his body has been recovered and honored with the rites of sepulture. It was not as much disfigured as might have been expected, there was a severe bruise on one side of the head, besides some scalds, none of them however sufficient to produce death. Death, was evidently caused by drowning. It had evidently been found by some scoundrels, and turned adrift after being plundered of money, watch, shirt studs, sleeve buttons, etc. What a terrible commentary upon the depravity of human nature.

HON. F. C. LAVILLE, who was so terribly injured by the explosion of the Princess, and who has been lying several weeks at Baton Rouge, has so far recovered as to admit of his removal home. Although his legs were awfully crushed, it is certain that one will be saved, and strong hopes are entertained that the other will be also.

THE NEW ORLEANS BANKS, from the report to the Legislature, are in admirable condition. The last monthly statement shows, that the four chartered banks had an aggregate of cash liabilities for circulation, deposits, exchange, etc.

Of.....$29,143,798 36

The seven free banks had.....8,948,994 94

Total for eleven banks.....$38,172,793 39

The aggregate circulation of the eleven banks was $12,522,244, and their deposits $23,213,852 08, against which they have $16,806,925 18 in specie, exchange balances $7,129,205 75, and $23,126,551, of short maturing paper.

The following statements shows the enormous amount of the aggregate business done at these institutions, in the course of a business season of eight months:

Discounts.....$91,472,873 86

Collections.....33,917,880 41

Deposits.....1,085,926,161 76

Payments.....1,070,423,909 06

Aggregate of movement.....$2,344,600,824 79

APPROPRIATIONS FOR CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—The bill appropriating $29,500, says the Baton Rouge Advocate, of the 22d, was passed at the recent session of the Legislature, divided as follows: For the Elizabeth's House of Industry New Orleans, $2,000; for the St Joseph's German Catholic Orphan Asylum, Fourth District, $2,000; for Sister Regis' Female Orphan Asylum, $3,000; for Jewish Widow's and Orphan's Home, Fourth District, $5,000; for Hospital at Donaldsonville, $1,500; for Catholic Ladies' Charitable association of Baton Rouge, $1,000; for the Society for the Relief of Destitute Orphan Boys, Fourth District, $2,000; for Female Orphan Asylum at Baton Rouge, to be applied to the payment of debt contracted for building, $3,000; for St. Mary's Orphan Asylum of New Orleans $1,000; for the New Orleans School of Medicine, Free Dispensary Department, $1,000; for the support of the Maison de Cinq Plaies, Jefferson City, $1,000; for Ladies' Benevolent Society, of New Orleans, $1,000.

FOREIGN.

War Imminent.

LIVERPOOL, March 12.—The Paris correspondent of the London Herald says: The hopes of the continuance of peace are daily melting away under the influence of war articles in the semi-official journals of Paris. The extensive military preparations of France are progressing with unabated vigor. The success of Lord Cowley's mission is now considered doubtful. The telegram to the London Times says that Lord Cowley bears a counter proposition from the Austrian Government, which it was hoped would settle the difficulties on the Italian question.

Austria Army in Italy.—The Paris Constitutionel says that the effective force of the Austrian army in Italy has been increased from 50,000 men to 180,000. Large quantities of ammunition, and cannon of a large size, have arrived at Pavia and Venice.

A Government Measure Defeated.—The House of Commons have rejected the bill presented by the Government for the partial abolition of the Church rates, by a large majority.

Arrival of the Niagara and Alps.

LIVERPOOL, March 12.—The British Parliament have been mostly occupied in discussing the Government Reform bill. The question of reform is the engrossing topic of the press, and seems to be uppermost in the public mind of England.

Lord John Russell has given notice in Parliament of his intention to offer an amendment to the bill, which threatened to upset the present ministry.

Lord Cowley's peace mission to Austria is thought to have been successful. He had left Vienna, and it was reported that he is the bearer of a satisfactory proposition for the settlement of the difficulties between France and Austria upon the Italian question.

The latest reports of Paris correspondents of the London press are, however, of a less pacific character. The French funds at Paris have declined 1 per cent. owing to unfavorable reports.

The Sardinian government still continued its preparations for war, and maintained a warlike attitude.

Later from Venezuela.

Later advices from Venezuela have been received at New York, confirming previous reports respecting the nut-breaks in that country. The accounts are to 11th inst. The country was still in a disturbed state owing to the political movements of various parties. The province of Care had declared in favor of a Federal Government. A revolt at Maricaibo was momentarily expected and there were indications of a general revolution, for the purpose of reinstating Gen. Monagas.

Sandwich Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—Advice has been received from the Sandwich Islands announcing a destructive volcanic eruption on Manna Loa. A whole village, was destroyed by the burning leva. No lives were lost, as the inhabitants were able to flee from the village before being overtaken by the streams of liquid fire. The volcano was still in active eruption.

DOMESTIC.

Terrible Steamboat Disaster.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—*Two Steamboats Sunk—Twenty Lives Lost.*—The steamer Nat Holmes, bound from Pittsburg to St. Louis, with 145 passengers on board, mostly Pike's Peak emigrants, came in collision with the steamer David Gibson, bound from New Orleans to Cincinnati, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, and both steamers sunk in a few minutes. The collision occurred nearly opposite Aurora, Indiana, last night. The cabins of the steamers floated off. Fifteen or twenty lives are supposed to have been lost from among the Nat Holme's passengers. One account says only about one hundred passengers were saved. The steamer Gibson had but few passengers, all of whom are supposed to have been saved. Two or three of the crew are among the missing.

VICKSBURG, March 28.—*The Crevasse above Vicksburg.*—No efforts are being made to close the Crevasse at White's plantation, and the water is rushing in rapidly. The water in the Bayou Macon is rising fast. The river at this point is half an inch above the highest mark of last year, and is rising at the rate of three-fourths of an inch in twenty-four hours. The water is on a stand from Memphis down to Helena, and rising from Helena down to this point.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The *Washington Union* newspaper establishment was sold to-day. Gen. Bowman, the Superintendant of Public Printing was the purchaser.

NEW YORK, March, 26.—*A Secret Filibustering Expedition against Cuba.*—The New York "Courrier des Etats Unis" publishes a statement which it considers reliable, disclosing the existence of an extensive secret filibustering organization for the invasion of Cuba. The Courrier says that the expedition is fully organized, and ready to start for Cuba immediately on the receipt of instructions, which are expected by the next steamer from Havana. It is represented that the head quarters of the expedition is in the city of New York, and that plenty of arms and ammunition are at their command in various Southern cities, and that a large number of men are ready to embark for Cuba simultaneously, from different parts of the Union. The Courrier also says that secret agents are engaged in Cuba in preparing facilities for access in landing on the coast of Cuba.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—*An Indian Land Claim.*—The Fort Smith Times says, that the Cherokee Indians, who were driven from Texas some years since, are about to commence a suit for their lost territory, which embraces some of the most fertile portions of Eastern Texas.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Mr Churchill has arrived with dispatches from Vera Cruz to the State Department, which state President Juarez is gaining strength daily, and can hold out against Miramon, even if Miramon should succeed in taking Vera Cruz.

Mr. Churchill, the bearer of these dispatches, advises our Government to recognize the Juarez Government.

General Miramon was still at Orizaba, to which place he had retreated after the defeat of a portion of his troops, numbering 1500 men under Gen. Cobos, by the Liberals under Gen. Llave.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.—The Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*, states there is scarcely a doubt that the diplomatic part of our Paraguay expedition will fail, and the military wing of the same will be, if it has not already been, culled into action. The offer of the government of Brazil to act as mediator in the dispute, though one very proper to be made by that government and to be accepted by this, cannot be now availed of. It is too late. Were it now accepted by this government, instructions to that effect could not reach Judge Bowlin for some weeks. The next thing we shall hear of will probably be the attack of our steamers, with the Dahlgreen, on the fort above the three mouths.

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 15.—*Postmaster General Brown's Funeral.*—The remains of ex-Governor Aaron V. Brown, late Postmaster General, arrived in this city at 9 o'clock this morning. They were met at the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad station by a large concourse of citizens, including the military of the city, with the Masonic and other fraternities in full regalia. The procession proceeded to the State capitol, where the funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Quintard, of the Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Dr. Summers, of the Methodist Church.

THE JUAREZ GOVERNMENT TAKEN REFUGE IN THE CASTLE We are informed by a gentleman from Minatitlan, who received the intelligence from the officers of the steamer Jasper, direct at that port from Vera Cruz, that the Juarez Government, President, Secretaries and all, had taken up quarters in the castle of San Juan de Ulun; and that all official business would henceforth be transacted there so long as danger impends upon the city.

THE MAMMOTH STEAMER GREAT EASTERN find been formally registered at the Liverpool Customhouse, in name of the Great Ship Company as owners, free from incumbrances. The first step towards preparing the vessel for sea had been made by hoisting in the main shaft of the paddle engines, by means of Bishop's derrick. The weight of the shaft is about forty tons.

THE DIAL, long announced in London as the daily paper that is to annihilate the *Times*, will, it is stated, positively appear with the first parliamentary proceedings. The *Dial* will complete the number of London daily papers to twenty—fourteen morning and six evening. The Sun was to have eclipsed the *Times*, but the result was a total eclipse of the *Sun*.

COTTON FACTORY IN VICKSBURG.—$30,000 have been subscribed for the establishment of a cotton factory in Vicksburg, and those engaged in the enterprise have no fears of being able to raise $60,000, the sum of cash with which it is proposed to commence operations.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT is about to petition the Queen Victoria to cross the ocean, and open the first Parliament in Ottawa, which is henceforth to be the capital of Canada.

LARGE FIRE AT TUSCALOOSA.—The *Mobile Advertiser* learns that the extensive foundry of Messrs. Leede & Avery, at Tuscaloosa, was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of the 5th inst. Loss, $18,000. No insurance.

NEW ORLEANS AND NASHVILLE MAILS.—The *Nashville Banner*, of the 5th inst., says: The Postmaster General having changed the New Orleans mail from the route by which it was regularly received here in between three and four days to some other route, it is now *invariably* seven to eight days coming through.

A NUMBER OF CHINESE, remarkably intelligent, arrived at Nantes, France, in order to prepare for the Catholic priest-hood; two of them have been ordained, and one of them preached on a recent Sunday in the Cathedral in that city. A great concourse of people attended.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 29, 1859.

The following statement is condensed from the weekly report of the New-Orleans *Price-Current*, ending on the 26th inst.: The operations of the week in our leading staples generally have been to but a moderate extent, though within the past few days favorable European advices have given a more active impulse to the demand for Cotton, and have also enabled factors to obtain improved rates. Sugar was very heavy in the early part of the week, but has rallied within the last day or two, while Molasses has yielded slightly, under the pressure of receipts in excess of the demand. In Tobacco there is not much movement, and the transactions are of a limited character in nearly all articles of Western Produce.

COTTON.—The sales of the first three days reached but a moderate extent, the unfavorable weather and very full prices generally claimed interfeared with transactions, summing up about 22,000 bales, the rates in the meantime showing an improvement of ⅛ to ¼c. per pound. On Wednesday the market opened with a moderate inquiry, but a more active impulse was given to the demand about noon by receipt of later and more favorable European advices, brought to Portland, Maine, by the steamer Nova Scotian, from Liverpool, 9th inst. Under the influence of these advices buyers came forward, and the sales reached about 16,000 bales, the market closing at very full rates. On Thursday buyers were met by advanced claims, which tended to obstruct operations, though some 10,000 bales were taken, at very full prices, and an advance of ⅛c. was realized in some instances. On Friday there was again a good attendance of buyers, and further sales were effected to the extent of about 10,000 bales, the advantage in prices being still on the side of sellers. Thus making a total for the past three days of 42,000 bales; and for the whole of the week of 54,000 bales; the receipts, during same period, 34,280; and the exports, 52,570 bales. Stock, in Presses and on ship-board, not cleared on the 25th inst. 446,741 bales. With respect to prices, we have already stated that they have continued to tend in favor of sellers, and the further advance since receipt of the Nova Scotian's advices is about ⅛ to ¼c. on nearly all grades. The lower grades have attracted more attention at the wide difference in prices, and they have partaken to a considerable extent in the business of the week, and also in the improvement.

New Orleans Classification:

Inferior	8 @ 7⅞	Good Middling	12⅛@12½
Ordinary	8 @ 9⅛	Middling Fair	12⅝@13
Good Ordinary	10 @10⅜	Fair	—@—
Low Middling	10⅝@11⅜	Good Fair	—@—
Middling	11⅝@11⅞	Good and Fine	—@—

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to 4,500 hhds. We quote for Inferior and Refining 3¾ to 5; Common to Good Common 5¼ to 5¾; Fair to Fully Fair 5¾ to 8¼; Prime to Choice 31 to 32 in bbls. and in half-bbls. 33 to 35 cents per gallon.

TOBACCO.—Is quoted for Lugs—factory, 3¾ to 4½; planters' 4½ to 5¼; Leaf—inferior to common 5¾ to 6¼; fair 8½ to 7; fine 7½ to 8¼; choice, heavy and light, 8¼ to 9 cents per pound.

FLOUR.—The sales of the week barely reached 8,000 barrels, at a range of $5 20 to $5 30 for common and unbranded; $5 00 to $6 25 for superfine and fancy brands; and $6 50 to $7 00 per bbl. for extra.

GRAIN.—The sales of Corn during the week amount to about 30,000 sacks—with increased receipts prices have tended in favor of buyers—ranging from 75 to 95 for ordinary to good mixed to prime white. Oats sell at 75 to 78 cents per bushel for ordinary to prime Northern and St. Louis. Bran has been selling at $1 12½ to $1 15 per 100 lbs.

PORK.—The sales for the past week ranged at about $18 37½ to $18 50 per barrel for heavy Mess; $17 75 for M. O.; and $13 50 to $14 for Prime.

BEEF.—We quote Prime Mess at $14 to $16 per bbl. as the range for good to the best brands for Family Mess.

BACON.—Shoulders 7¼ to 7½; Ribbed Sides 9¼ to 9½; Clear Sides 11; Sugar-cured Hams 9 to 12½ cents per pound.

LARD.—In barrels and tierces 11½ to 12; kegs 12½ to 13 cents per pound.

BUTTER.—Western has been selling at 9 to 13½ cents per pound.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at 13 to 15½ cents per yard; India Bagging at 13 to 13½c. Bale Rope, machine made, 8½ cents per pound.

GUNNY BAGS.—Nominal at former figures, 9 cents for light and 10½ to 11c. for heavy and extra heavy bags.

COFFEE.—We quote ordinary to low fair at 10½ to 10¾, fair 11, and goodfair to prime at 11¼ to 11¾ cents per pound.

TABLE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

Bank of Louisiana, $100 paid	$171 00@
Louisiana State Bank, $100 paid	@170 10
Mechanics and Trader's Bank, $100 paid	@103 00
Canal and Banking Company, $100 paid	@133 00
Union Bank, $100 paid	105 50@106 00
Citizen's Bank, $100 paid	@215 00
Bank of New Orleans, $100 paid	105 00@
Southern Bank, $100 paid	108 00@109 00
Merchants' Bank, $100 paid	100 00@100 75
Crescent City Bank, $100 paid	105 00@105 50
Bank of America, $100 paid	108 00@108 50
Union Insurance Company, $25 paid	61 00@
New Orleans Insurance Company, $100 paid	@224 00
Hope Insurance Company, $30 paid	50 00@
Commercial Water-works, $100 paid	56 00@
Louisiana State Sixes	97 00@
City Six per cent. Bonds, consolidated	80 00@
St. Charles Hotel, $25 paid	@15 00
Pontchartrain Railroad, $100 paid	76 00@76 37
Gas Company, $100 paid	149 00@150 00
Jackson Railroad City Bonds, 6 percent	85 50@
Opelousas Railroad City Bonds, 6 per ct	80 00@
Jackson Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 8 per ct	@80 00
Opelousas Railroad Shares, $20 paid	8 50@
Jackson Railroad Shares, $25 paid	9 00@11 00
Carrollton Railroad Shares, $75 paid	@80 00
Levee Steam Cotton Press, $100 paid	84 00@86 05
Star Insurance Company, $100 paid	412 00@415 50
Southern Steamship Company, $100 paid	98 00
Southern Oil Company, par value $100	55 00

LIVE-STOCK.—Beef Cattle—Western, we quote at 10 to 11 cents per lb. net, and Texas $18 to 45 per head. Hogs, 8c. to 9c. per pound net. Sheep, $5 50 to $7 per head. Milch Cows, $40 to 85 per head. Veal Cattle, $8 00 to $14 00 per head.

Liverpool, March 12.—The sales of Cotton during the week ending on Friday amounted to 71,200 bales. The sales on speculation during the same period amounted to 16,000 bales. All qualities of Cotton have advanced during the week ¼ to ⅛d. The recent advices from the United States chiefly caused the advance: finer qualities ⅛d. and middling 1d. on quotations by the Asia. The sales on Friday 10,000 bales, at the following quotations: Fair—Orleans, 8; Mobile, 7¾; Uplands, 7¼; Middling—Orleans, 7 5-16; Mobile, 7 3-16; Uplands, 7d. The stock of Cotton at Liverpool is 358,600 bales, of which 313,000 are American. Some authorities say the advance at the early part of the week was not fully maintained on the middling and lower grades at the close of the week.

Havre, March 12.—The Cotton market closed firm and quiet. All qualities have slightly advanced during the week—Orleans has has advanced 1f. Sales of the week, 13,000 bales. Orleans tres ordinaire 104f., Orleans bas 99f.

New York, March 26.—The Cotton market closed quiet at 12¼c. for Uplands; sales, 1000 bales. Flour firm at previous quotations—sales, 15,000 bbls. Corn, prices unchanged—sales, 41,000 bushels. Pork, Eastern Mess, $17 50 to 18 25. Sugar is firm at previous quotations. Lard Oil is selling at 97c. to $1.

Cincinnati, March 20.—Flour is steady; Pork, Western Mess, $17 to 17 75. Lard, sales of 100 tierces at 11¼c. Linseed Oil is selling at 75c. Sugar, steady at 7 to 7¾c. Molasses, 34 to 34½c. Coffee is firm at 12 to 12½c.

NEW ORLEANS WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT.

BAGGING—Kentucky, ₱ yard	12½@..	15½
	East India	13 @..	18½
BALE ROPE—Kentucky, ₱ lb	6¾@..	8¼
BRAN, ₱ 100 lb	1 13 @ 1	15
COFFEE—Rio, ₱ lb	10¾@ 1	11½
	Havana, good prime green		
	Inferior to middling		
	Java	18 @..	20
	Laguayra	12½@..	13½
	St. Domingo		
CANDLES—Sperm, New Bedford, ₱ lb	42 @..	43
	Nantucket		
	Adamantine	20 @..	22
	Star	18 @..	20
CORDAGE—Manilla, ₱ lb	09½@..	10
	Tarred American	12 @..	13
FLOUR—Ohio, etc. superfine, ₱ bbl	@ 6 00	
	Illinois and Missouri	5 75 @..	
	St. Louis City	5 80 @ 6 00	
FISH—Cod, ₱ box	80 @..	90
	Mackrel, No 1, ₱ bbl	17 00 @18 00	
	2	15 00 @16 00	
	3	8 50 @11 00	
GRAIN—Wheat, ₱ bushel	1 10 @ 1 15	
	Oats	75 @..	78
	Corn, shelled	80 @..	90
	in the ear, ₱ bbl		
	Beans	4 00 @ 5 00	
GUNNY BAGS, ₱ bag	09½@..	11¼
HAY, ₱ ton	20 00 @22 00	
HIDES—W. Indian and Mexican flint, ₱ lb	19 @..	21
	Dry-salted Mexican		
	Wet-salted, heavy	07 @..	08
	Dry, country	13 @..	16½
	Kip and calf	20 @..	25
IRON—Pig, ₱ ton	30 00 @35 00	
	English	65 00 @77 50	
	Country bar, ₱ lb	04½@..	05
	Sheet	04¾@..	06
	Nail rods	06½@..	08
	Castings, American	03½@..	03¾
LUMBER—Boards, white pine, common, ₱ M feet	@30 00	
	merchantable		
	Clear	@60 00	
	Yellow pine	12 00 @15 00	
	Cypress	25 00 @40 10	
	Oak timber, ₱ cubic foot	35 @..	50
	Flooring and ceiling, clear	30 00 @35 00	
	merchantable	22 50 @30 00	
	Weather-boarding, dressed	22 50 @..	
	rough	17 00 @..	
	Joists	15 00 @..	
	Shingles, ₱ M	3 50 @ 4 50	
PROVISIONS—Beef, Mess, Northern, ₱ bbl	@14 00	
	Western		
	half bbls	8 00 @ 8 75	
	Prime Mess, ₱ tierce	@18 00	
	Prime, ₱ bbl	8 00 @..	
	B Beef	@ 5 50	
	Pork, Clear, ₱ bbl	@ 5 50	
	Mess	@18 25	
	M. O	@ 17 75	
	Prime	13 50 @14 00	
	Hoground, ₱ lb		
	Bacon Hams, ₱ lb	09 @..	12½
	cut-vassed	09½@..	11½
	Sides	09¼@..	07¾
	Shoulders	07¼@..	11½
	Lard, Prime	@..	11½
	Fair	@..	11¾
	Inferior to Common	09¾@..	10¾
	Butter, Northern	20 @..	28
	Western	09¼@..	15
	Cheese, American	08 @..	10
	Potatoes, ₱ bbl	2 00 @2 50	
SALT—Liverpool, fine, cargo, ₱ sack	@..	95
	from store	@..	
	coarse, cargo	57 @..	58
	from store	@..	70
SUGAR—Louisiana, on plantation, ₱ lb	06½@..	
	in the city	03½@..	09¾
	Havana, yellow	08¾@..	09¾
	white	09¾@..	10¾
	brown		
	Cuncuncha		
	Muscovado		
	Loaf, Northern	11¼@..	12¾
	Crushed, do	11¼@..	12
TOBACCO—Choice and Segar Leaf, ₱ lb	09 @..	10¼
	Fine	07½@..	08¾
	Fair	06½@..	07
	Common	06 @..	06¾
	Inferior	04½@..	05¾
TALLOW, ₱ lb	09¼@..	10
TWINE—Baling, ₱ lb	17 @..	18
	Seine	28 @..	30

MARRIAGES.

"It is not good for man to be alone."

Married on 17th inst. by Rev. J. D. Fisher, in Montgomery county, Ala, Mr. H. A. THOMEN of Prattville to Miss M. E. JONES of the former place.

On the 23d instant, by Rev. J. H. Carlisle, Dr. John MURPHY of Claiborn county, to Miss L. L. HARRINGTON, at Dr. C. T. Murphy's, Homer county.

On 17th inst. by the Rev. Lewis A. Reed, at the residence of John M. Carter Esq. of Tensas parish, Mr. C. W. CANTEE to Miss C. L. PENTECOST, all of Tensas Parish.

DIED;

LITTLE ANNA, infant daughter of D. W. and Sarah A. Ward, aged 11 months and 29 days, died on the 18th ult., in DeKalb county, Ala. This lovely babe was accidentally burned so dreadfully as to cause her death, after suffering the most excruciating pain for nine days. May God comfort her distressed parents, and sanctify this afflictive dispensation of his providence to their eternal good. ESTER MARY.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PUBLISHING-HOUSE NOTICES.

"NEW EDITIONS of a great many of our books have just been printed, and others are in the press. Life of Capers is likely to have a good run; Theophilus Walton already has it—the eleventh thousand is out. Watson's Dictionary enlarged, with New Biblical Atlas and Gazetteer, the second edition beautifully brought out; Australia, Art of Printing, Chapters for Children, Dawn of Civilization, Alfred the Great, Learning to Feel, Fifty Beautiful Ballads, and others of this class, are in the list—a good sign for the young folks: we are glad to see a demand for this kind of reading. The Dairymaid's Daughter, with an introduction containing nearly half as much matter as Mr. Richmond's narrative. The wonder has been expressed that any one could write the history of the Isle of Wight without noticing the Dairyman's Daughter; some may perhaps wonder that Mr. Richmond could write her life without hinting that she was a Wesleyan Methodist. We presume he suppressed this fact, to secure for his book admission into circles where Methodism was at a great discount. Our addition to the narrative gives it great interest, while the cost is not increased. Our Sunday-school Hymns, Questions on Genesis, and Southern Methodist Primer, are reprinted in large editions: let them be everywhere introduced. The editor's little book on Holiness is also in the list of reprints: the times seem to demand a plain, scriptural, Wesleyan essay on this subject, and ours has been considered not unmeet for the place it occupies. There is also a new edition of our book on Baptism. We may take occasion to say, that after reading a great many new works on that subject, we have found nothing that we consider necessary to add to our treatise. We presume there are very few available arguments, if any, that have not been pressed into service. Several books, etc., have been written in reply to the treatise: we have not read them, but our friends who have, assure us that our positions are fruitlessly assailed: we advanced none but such as we thought would stand the test. As the book covers all the points belonging to the subject of Baptism, some of our bishops, and other leading men, have recommended it as a suitable text-book for those who may not be able to find another so convenient for the purpose. We are pleased to see a demand for a new edition of Bishop Pierce's Incidents of Western Travel, to which another chapter (on Texas) has been added, increasing the value of this interesting work. A large edition of Songs of Zion, a Supplement to our Church Hymn Book, and the best collection of hymns and spiritual songs apart from that work, and another of the Discipline, have also been issued—a favorable symptom. Those excellent little books, Home, by Hay, and Family Government, by Bishop Andrew, and others which we cannot now specify, are in the list. Our Fifty Dollar Young People's Library will be kept full, ready for the largest demands. Our friends would do well to send for the Almanac, containing the Catalogue, and make out orders to supply the schools in this springtide of the year.

"IN PRESS.—We are printing a valuable work by Dr. Sasnett, entitled, "Discussions in Literature and Religion:" it contains the best of his essays, furnished from time to time to various periodicals, addresses, etc., carefully corrected and revised. It will be a portly duodecimo. The numerous friends of Dr. S. will be glad to see these valuable papers reproduced in this form. We need not say the author is one of the most vigorous thinkers of the age. Dr. M'Tyeire's prize essay on the "Duties of Masters," has been revised and enlarged—we should rather say rewritten—and will deservedly take its place with the standard literature of our Church: we bespeak for it a universal circulation—a work of this sort is greatly needed. The Life of Adam Clarke, by Dr. Etheridge, which was noticed in this Journal at the time of its first appearance in England, advance sheets having been kindly sent us by the Wesleyan editor in London, will be a rich addition to our biographical literature. It has had already an immense run in England. The Old Life of Clarke is an interesting but chaotic work—compared with which this a perfect *cosmos*: we have writers among us, perhaps, who could have produced its equal, had they been in possession of the materials which the family of Dr. C. and the British Conference laid at the disposal of the learned biographer.

"THE MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL CONFERENCES OF THE M. M. CHURCH, SOUTH, for 1858, show an increase of 43,398 ministers and members, during the year. The increase would be about 44,000 if several charges in the Kentucky Conference had been reported. This would make the total number of ministers and members about 700,000: the figures reported are 699,175. The delay in the issue of this Annual was occasioned by the non-reception of statistics from certain quarters. We make up the statistics of the Pacific Conference from a Church paper, the official copy not having yet reached us."

NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY.

All the Books Published by the Church, South—that is, the Books in the FIRST PART of the Catalogue issued at Nashville—we have, and sell at NASHVILLE PRICES. Of the SECOND PART, we have only the following Books, which we sell at the prices annexed, less 20 per cent. on time, and 25 per cent. for cash.

Of these Books we have not time now to speak particularly. Suffice it at present to mention "Bledsoe's Theodicy" at $1 50, and in Turkey at $2—the greatest thunderbolt forged against Calvinism in three centuries. It has proved itself exceedingly troublesome to all of that faith; in fact, as "horrible" to them as the Decree was to Calvin.

Baker on Discipline	$0 50	Clark's Commentary, 6 v.	$16 00
Butler's Analogy	0 75	Benson's do	5 v...13 50
Anecdotes of the Ministry	0 50	Armageddon	2 00
Do for Fireside	0 50	Chain of Sacred Wonders	2 00
Do for the Young	0 50	Class Meeting, *Miley*	0 50
Do for Ladies	0 50	Dick's Works, 2 v	4 50
Dow's Works	1 50	Divine Union, *Upham*	1 00
Great Iron Wheel Examined	1 00	Josephus	2 00
Pioneers of the West	1 00	Plutarch's Lives	2 00
Rifle, Ax and Saddle-Bags	1 00	Sketches and Incidents	0 50
Death-bed Scenes, *Clark*	1 00	Life of Bishop Hedding, *Clark*	1 50
Heroes of Methodism, *Wakely*	1 00	Horne's Introduction	0 80
Natural Goodness, *Mercein*	0 65	Journal of John Nelson	0 80
Mason on Self-Knowledge	0 35	Bledsoe's Theodicy	1 50
Steven's History of Methodism	1 00	Sketches of English Preachers	0 65
Life of Cha's Wesley, *Jackson*	1 75	Wesley Family, *Clark*	0 85
Wesley's Journal, 2 v	3 25	Wesley's Notes on N. Testa't	1 80
Do Missionaries to Amer.	0 65	Advice to Class-Leaders	0 20
Life of Bishop Asbury—*Strickland*			$1 00
Watson's Exposition of the Gospels			1 75
Rollin's Ancient History, 2 vols			4 00
Young Man's and Young Lady's Counsellor (each)			0 60
Greece, and the Golden Horn, *Olin*			1 00
History of the Reformation, *D'Aubigne*			2 50
Notes on the Twenty-five Articles, *Jemison*			1 00
Minutes of the Annual Conferences of M. E. Church, 4 v			0 00
History of Gentile Nations—including recent discoveries in Egyptian, Persian and Assyrian Inscriptions. By Rev. G. Smith, F.A.S.			2 00
Lost Chapters of Early Methodism, *Wakely*			1 50
Light in Dark Places—a Memorial of Christian Life in the Middle Ages—*Augustus Neander*			0 40
Moore, Life of; Biography of Wesley			0 70
Life of Richard Watson, *Thomas Jackson*			1 50
Sermons, by *Richard Watson*, 2 vols			2 50
Universalism Pioneer		(15 per cent. off)	0 60
Bishop Morris's Sermons		(do)	0 85
Archbishop Whately's Evidences of Christianity		(do)	0 25
Durbin's Europe		(5 per cent. off)	2 00
Parley's Cabinet Library, 20 vols		(do)	8 00
Kitto's Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature			0 75
Mosheim's Church History		(20 per cent off)	3 00

OUR OWN BOOKS.

Whenever we see a good thing we like to circulate it, to wit:—

"Mind your Own Business, is an old injection which cannot be too scrupulously observed. Especially would we urge it upon our Church in regard to our publishing interests. The time was when we had to depend upon others for our religious literature, not having a book or paper in the land that we could call our own. But our circumstances have changed; we now have an ample supply of weeklies, monthlies, and quarterlies, the largest list of general religious reading books and Sunday-school books printed in this (Southern) country, many of which have reached to an almost unparalleled circulation. Besides we have multiplied greatly in our numbers and wealth. Only let us purchase, read and circulate the issues of our own press first, and as largely as they deserve, and we shall extend our achievements beyond the highest expectations of the most believing ones among us. Scarcely a day passes which does not reveal some new success of our press. Let us be of good cheer then, and push on in our "great work;" rejoicing always and heartily in the great good being done by others, but attending faithfully to the peculiar work which God in his wise providence has assigned to us."

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

THE

Children's Column.

"Suffer the Little Children to come unto Me."

THE BABE OF HEAVEN.

"Does you love God?"

The question came from a sweet pair of lips. Opposite sat a young gentleman of a striking exterior. The man and the child were journeying in a stage-coach. The latter sat on her mother's knee. Her little face beautiful beyond description, looked out from a frame of delicate lace-work. For four hours, the coach had been rolling on over an unequal road; and the child had been very whining in her little ways—lisping songs; letting her bright blue eyes often to her mother's face; then falling back, in a little, old-fashioned, contented way, into her mother's arms, saying, by the mute action, "I am happy here."

For more than an hour, the dear babe, scarce yet entering the rosy threshold of her fifth year, had been answering the smiles of the young man, who had been pleased with her beauty. He had nodded his head to her little tones; he had offered her his pearl-handled pen-knife to play with; and, at last, his heart went over to her at every glance. The mild blue eyes, full of the innocence of a holy love and a trusting faith, made his pulses leap with a purer joy; and, as the coach rattled on, he began to wish the end of the journey were not so very near.

The child had been sitting for the last fifteen minutes, regarding the young man with a glance that seemed almost solemn; neither smiling at his caresses, nor smiling in the dear face that bent above her.

A thoughtfulness seemed to spread over the young brow that had never yet been shadowed by care; and as the coach stopped at the last door, and the passengers moved uneasily preparatory to leaving, she bent towards the young man, and lisped, in her childish voice, these words:

"Does you love God?"

He did not understand her at first, in the confusion, and bent over nearer; and the voice asked again, clearly, almost eagerly—

"Does you love God?" the thoughtful, inquiring eyes, meantime, scanning into his own.

The young man drew back hastily, blushing to the very roots of his hair. He looked in a sort of confused, abrupt way at the child, who, frightened at his manner, had hidden her face in her mother's bosom; turned to the coach-door; gave another look back, as if he longed to see her face, and then left the coach.

He hurried to his hotel; but the little voice went with him. There was an echo in his heart, constantly repeating the question of the child—"Does you love God?"

Several gay young men met him at his hotel. They appeared to have been waiting for him, and welcomed him with mirth that was almost boisterous. They had prepared an elegant supper; and, after he had been to his room, escorted him to the table. The full gleam of the gas fell upon the glittering furniture; red wines threw shadows of a lustrous crimson hue athwart the snowy linen. There were mirth, wit, faces lighted with pleasure—every thing to charm the eye and please the palate; but the young man was conscious of a void never experienced before. His heart ached to see the child again; and over and over he seemed to hear her words—

"Does you love God?"

His name was Gilbert. Only twenty-three years of age, he was a good scholar, and esteemed by his friends a genius. Already he had made his mark as a writer; but he had never at his best thought to-night, on the solemn import of that simple question—

"Does you love God?"

It came to him when he held the red wine to his lips; it was not amid the clatter of the billiard-balls, the shouts of merry laughter that filled the wide room everywhere. Whichever way he turned, he saw the earnest glance of that blue-eyed child, heard the low voice laughing, the low voice asking thrillingly—

"Does you love God?"

It followed him to his bedside. He had tried to drown it in wine, in song, in careless levity. He strove to sleep it away, but heard it in his dreams. The next night he met a fashionable friend. He was to take her to some place of pleasure. She was very beautiful, in dazzling robes—the gleam of pearls and the lustre of silk and lace vied with each other to enhance her loveliness; but, as she came smiling into the room with smiles on her young red lips and a welcome in her words, there too, floating solemnly at her side, the presence of that angel-child. The better feeling her innocent presence had awakened were yet warm; and before he knew it, the young man said, quickly and earnestly—

"Does you love God?"

"What do you mean?" exclaimed the young girl, with a start of surprise.

"I was thinking, as you came in, of a lovely child I saw yesterday," he replied. "As I was in the act of leaving the coach, she suddenly looked up and asked me that question."

"And pray, what put it into the child's head? What did you answer?"

"I am ashamed to say, I was not prepared with an answer," replied the young man casting down his eyes.

That night, pleasure had no gratification for him. His feet trod languidly the mazes of the dance, his smiles were forced; and more than once, it was said of him, "He does not seem himself."

He: he was not like the gay, thoughtless self of former years. There was a still pool lying in his bosom, the waters of which had never before been disturbed.

Now, a little child had dropped a pebble in, and the vibration was to go on through eternity.

* * * * * * *

And travel-weary, a thoughtful man walked the principal street of a large Western city. As he went on, apparently absorbed in his own meditations, his eye accidentally encountered a face looking down from the window of a handsome house. His whole countenance suddenly changed. He paused an instant, looked eagerly at the window, and in another moment, his hand was on the bell-handle. He was ushered into the very room where sat the lady of the house.

"You will pardon my intrusion," he said; "but I could not pass by, after seeing you accidentally at the window. I have never forgotten you nor your little girl, who, five years ago in a stage coach, put to me the artless question, 'Does you love God?' Do you remember?"

"I think I do," said the lady smilingly, "from the circumstance that you seemed so much startled and confused; but my dear child asked almost every person with whom we met that or similar questions."

"Her innocent face is engraven on my heart," said the young man with much emotion. "Never since that day have I been tempted to do that which my conscience would not sanction, but the earnest, serious gaze with which she regarded me before she asked that question, has come to my mind. Would she remember me, do you think? Absurd, thought: of course she would not. But I should remember her anywhere, under any circumstances. Can I not see her, madam? Is she at home with you? I long to take her in my arms, and hear once more the voice that God has used to draw my heart to him."

Strange, that in his eagerness, he did not notice that paling cheek, the quiver of the mother's lips, the sudden placing of her hand against her heart! Strange, also, that he did not mark the absence of pattering feet; of little, gentle indications that a child's fingers had been busy in the room about him.

Suddenly, as he ceased speaking, there came over him a startling consciousness. He saw the tear-stained cheek turned toward the window: he noticed the garments of sombre hue; he heard the silence reigning within.

"Madam—is—the child"——

"She is in heaven," came low and brokenly from the trembling lips.

The young man sank back on his seat, agitated, dumb—sorry he had so rudely torn open the still bleeding wound in that womanly heart.

"This is sad tidings," he said, after a long pause, and his voice was troubled. "Dear little angel! she is then speaking to me from this grave."

The mother arose, and beckoned him to follow her. Into a little hallowed chamber she went, where, in a case, were the books the child loved, her Bible, her beautiful rewards, her childish toys.

"Here," the mother, now quite broken down, and sobbing, "here is all that is left on earth of precious——"

"Nay; that is not all that is left: I am here, a monument of God's mercy, made so through her holy influence. Before she asked me that question, on that eventful day, my mind was a chaos of doubt, of bewildering and conflicting errors. I had been to question the existence of an Almighty Creator. I had scoffingly thrown my taunts at him, who, in great forbearance, has forgiven me. My influence for evil was unlimited: because men looked up to me, and chose me for their leader. I was going the downward path—groping blindly in a labyrinth of error—and dragging others with me. Madam, by this time I might have been a debauchee, a libertine, a God-defying wretch, but for her unlooked for question—'Does you love God?' Oh! those voice! that look! that almost infinite sorrow! that divine calm, that, through her, glanced into my soul! Madam, these tears bear witness that your child left more than precious dust and perishing toys."

Slowly bowing down, the strong man wept like a child. All he said was true; for he held the hearts of men in his hands. He spoke, he was one of the strong ones of earth; and all that mighty mind was employed in spreading the tidings of man's redemption through Jesus Christ.

Little children do a mighty work!

Are you in the sweet accents of the babe of heaven, is there [illegible] in your heart, asking:

"Does you love God?"

Humorous.

Dr. Cooper.

Dr. Cooper, of South Carolina College, was one of the best natured of men, and profoundly skilled in human nature. We know no anecdote more characteristic of him than the following:

On one occasion, when he entered the lecture-room, he found the class all seated with most unwonted punctuality, and looking wondrous grave. Mischief was brewing, and it was apparent that they were prepared for a burst of laughter as the old doctor waddled along to the professor's chair, for there sat an old he-goat, bolt upright, lashed to the chair. But they were disappointed of their fun, for instead of getting angry and storming at them, he mildly remarked, "Aha! young gentlemen! quite republican, I see, in your tendencies—fond of a representative government—elevated one of your own number to the chair, ha! Well, well, it is all right. I dare say the present incumbent can fill it as well as any of you. You may listen to his lecture to-day. Good-bye! Don't feel sheepish about it!" And away he went, without leaving a smile behind him.

The Family Circle.

"Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee."

WITHOUT AND WITHIN.—BY R. H. STODDARD.

I.

The night is dark, and the winter winds
Go stabbing about with their icy spears;
The sharp hail rattles against the panes,
And melts on my cheeks like tears!

'Tis a terrible night to be out of doors,
But some of us must be, early and late!
We need n't ask who, for do n't we know
It has all been settled by Fate?

Not woman, but man. Give woman her flowers,
Her dresses, her jewels, or what she demands:
The work of the world must be done by man,
Or why has he brawny hands?

As I feel my way in the dark and cold,
I think of the chambers warm and bright—
The nests where these delicate birds of ours
Are folding their wings to-night!

Through the luminous windows, above and below,
I catch a glimpse of the life they lead:
Some sew, some sing, others dress for the Ball,
While others (fair students) read.

There 's the little lady who bears my name—
She sits at my table now; pouring her tea;
Does she think of me as I hurry home,
Hungry and wet? Not she.

She helps herself to the sugar and cream,
In a thoughtless, nonchalant way.
Her hands are as white as the virgin rose
That she wore on her wedding day!

My stubbed fingers are stained with ink—
The badge of the Ledger, the mark of Trade;
But the money I give her is clean enough,
In spite of the way it is made!

I wear out my life in the counting-room,
Over day-book and cash-book; Bought and Sold:
My brain is dizzy with anxious thought,
My skin is as sallow as gold!

How does she keep the roses of youth
Still fresh in her cheeks? My roses are flown:
It lies in a nutshell—why do I ask?
A woman's life is her own!

She gives me a kiss when we part for the day,
Then goes to her music, blithe as a bird!
She reads it at sight, and the language too,
Though I know never a word!

She sews—a little; makes collars and sleeves;
Or embroiders me slippers (always too small!)
Nets silken purses (for me to fill!)—
Often does nothing at all!

But dream in her chamber, holding a flower,
Or reading my letters (she 'd better read me!);
Even now, while I am freezing with cold,
She is coolly sipping her tea!

If I ever reach home, I shall laugh aloud
At the sight of a roaring fire once more.
She must wait, I think, till I thaw myself,
For the usual kiss at the door!

I'll have with my dinner a bottle of port,
To warm up my blood and soothe my mind,
Then a little music, for even I
Like music—when I have dined!

I'll smoke a pipe in the easy chair,
Or feel her behind me patting my head;
Or, drawing the little one on my knee,
Chat till the hour for bed!

II.

Will he never come? I have watched for him
Till the misty panes are roughened with sleet:
I can see no more: I shall I never hear
The welcome sound of his feet?

I think of him in the lonesome night,
Tramping along with a weary tread,
And wish he were here by the cheery fire,
Or I were there in his stead!

I sit by the grate, and hark for his step,
And stare in the fire with a troubled mind!
The glow of the coals is bright in my face,
But my shadow is dark behind!

I think of woman, and think of man,
The tie that binds, and the wrongs that part,
And long to utter in burning words
What I feel to-night in my heart.

No weak complaint of the man I love,
No praise of myself, or my sisterhood;
But—something that women understand—
By men never understood!

Their natures jar in a thousand things;
Little matter, alas, who is right or wrong,
She goes to the wall! "*She is weak,*" they say:
It is that that makes them strong!

But grant us weak (as in truth we are.
In our love for them!) they should make us strong:
But do they? Will they? "WOMAN IS WEAK!"
Is the burden still of their song!

Wherein am I weaker than Arthur, pray?
He has, as he should, a sturdier frame,
And he labors early and late for me,
But I—I could do the same!

My hands are willing, my brain is clear,
The world is wide, and the workers few;
But the work of the world belongs to man,
There is nothing for women to do!

Yes, she has the holy duties of home,
A husband to love, and children to bear;
The softer virtues, the social arts—
In short, a life without care!

So our masters say. But what do they know
Of our lives, and feelings, when they are away?
Our household duties, our petty tasks,
The nothings that waste the day?

Nay, what do they care? 'Tis enough for them
That their homes are pleasant: they seek their ease:
One takes a wife to flatter his pride,
Another, to keep his keys!

They say they love us; perhaps they do,
In a masculine way, as they love their wine:
But the soul of a woman needs something more,
Or it suffers at times like mine!

Not that Arthur is ever unkind
In word or deed, for he loves me well;
But I fear he thinks me weak as the rest—
(And I may be, who can tell?)

I should die if he changed, or loved me less,
For I live at best but a restless life:
Yet he may, for they say the kindest men
Grow tired of a sickly wife?

Oh, love me, Arthur! my lord, my life,
If not for my love, and my womanly fears,
At least for your child—But I hear his step—
He must not find me in tears!

A SERMON ON THE SICKLES TRAGEDY.

Rev. Mr. Haley, a Washington preacher, has delivered a sermon on the Sickles Tragedy, which has been copied into the *Gold and Conservative National Intelligencer*. We make a few extracts. On the causes of the demoralization which is going on around us, he says:

"We have for several years stopped the importation of foreign virtues, and allowed the vices of all nations to come in duty free. Pugilism, the brutality which makes it a peculiar boast that it is 'the noble British art of self-defense,' has become so common that it can support its weekly organs, and some of its champions are clothed in fine linen and fare sumptuously every day—a state of things that suggests a parable, the closing portion of which might not be out of place. From Germany we have introduced large quantities of manufactured articles, which are falsely invoiced 'theology,' but prove, in examination, to be infidelity; and from France we have encouraged the saddest shipments of evils, foremost among them those loose ideas of the marital relations, which have already established it as a decree of the exclusive circles of fashion that it is improper for a married woman to be accompanied to a ball, theatre, or a Church by her own husband. In this latter matter, as is usual with us, we have advanced beyond our teachers; for in France the theory of female training (whatever may be its practical result) is that the young woman, secluded and guarded by her parents during her pupilage, receives such careful discipline that when, upon her marriage, she emerges into society, her moral powers are strong enough to place her above temptation; but we make flirts and coquettes of children; we thrust into the dangerous arena of fashionable life, to contend with wild beasts, girls of fifteen or sixteen; and then, when some startling event causes the hidden fire to gleam out of the mountain's side, we are amazed at the fury of the volcano whose flames we have been feeding, and with some poor bucket-full of pharisaic moralizing we strive to quench it.

WHY OUR WOMEN DO WRONG.

"I do not presume to stand here as a censor of that powerful instrumentality; I know well what are the difficulties it has to encounter, and how much we are indebted to it for the few conservative influences which remain in our social life. I do not intend to employ random or denunciatory terms: I know nothing of the 'venality,' or 'corruption,' or 'unlignity' of the press. I believe American Life owes fully as much to conscientious journalism as to the pulpit; but I can not withhold the suggestion that the American press, in following the example of a newspaper which has made itself the laughing-stock of London by its pompous parade of millinery details on all occasions of Court display, may do much evil by proclaiming and lauding the extravagances of our receptions and balls. Such things have no place in a Democracy; they foster a love of display, and they lead to bankruptcy and dishonor. For the sake of the occasional appearance of ten lines of newspaper comment many a wife has beggared her husband; and the records of eternity only can tell how many foolish women have first heard the tempter's voice in a whisper of notoriety. The devil often comes a garb of silk and jewelry then a form of repulsive criminality. A compassionate yielding, on the part of the press, to a not uncommon request for complimentary notices of a woman's beauty or apparel, may add to the impetus of a descending soul. If my voice could be heard in kindly remonstrance, it should frame, in Scriptoral phraseology, a petition to those who not only record but mould public opinion, 'Help those women!' help them to higher conceptions of life, to nobler ambitions, to braver deeds than now exhaust their lives."

THE MORNING AFTER THE TRAGEDY.

The preacher closed thus: "Let me borrow a leaf from my record of experiences for a closing word. Last Monday Morning during those early hours preceding daybreak, when the stars have a peculiarly glittering appearance, as they seem to rejoice that their night-watch over this sin-laden earth is drawing to a close, I looked into the infinity above me and thought of the history of the preceding twenty-four hours; of the sudden rush of a spirit from the activities of life into the Unseen; of the children who, within a few hours, had become orphans; of one whose future bitterness looked worse than prison bars; of the solitary chamber of desolate grief; and as all the worlds above moved on in their cycle-dance as if there were no crime or woe to arrest even momentary attention, it was as if some penetrating voice called to me from afar and told me how transitory and perishing is all indulgence, all ambition, all worldly maxime and all worldly glory; how, when we have all ended our feverish dream, the eternities will still be glistening without emotion and without change, and to other hearts than ours, will seem to shout from their majestic heights—Mortals, virtue is best!"

ON PROFANE SWEARING.

A writer says: "An oath from a woman's lips is unnatural and incredible. I would as soon expect a bullet from a rosebud.

Obituaries:

"Let me die the death of the Righteous."

MRS. NANCY N. WILLIAMS, wife of Robert T. Williams, and daughter of Benjamin and Lucretis Rush of Montgomery county, N. C., was born 28th February, 1820; at about the age of twelve, joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and lived a devoted Christian. In 1840 removed to Ouachita parish, La. She lived with her kind and affectionate husband and six children till the 7th day of February, 1859, about 6 o'clock, P. M., when her soul—among many dear friends and weeping children—left its earthly tenement to join her little babe and many departed friends in heaven. I knew her from the time she joined the church up to the moment of her death; was by her when her soul took its flight to heaven. We have often bowed together around the family altar as well as at the house of God, and she always gave the strongest testimony of her acceptance with him; and in the trying hour of death her faith was still stronger. The affability of her manners and the cheerfulness of her disposition rendered her a favorite in the social circle; while her benevolence and unaffected sympathy for others in misfortune and affliction caused her to be much loved by her neighbors, and her death lamented by all who knew her. About fifteen minutes before she died, she was asked: "In whom do you now put your trust?" She answered distinctly, her "hopes were stayed strongly in God!" as she had said several times before. ☞ The S. C. and Memphis Christian Advocate please copy.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

MRS. MARY Q. STUCKEY, wife of Robt. H. Stuckey, and daughter of Rev. Samuel S. and Elizabeth C. Belloh; died of pneumonia, in Dale county, Alabama, 2d February, 1859, in her 24th year. The deceased had been a consistent member of the M. E. Church, South, for about twelve years. Seldom has death preyed upon one so good, noble and pure. Her life was short, but of deep Christian piety. She was a great Bible reader and a Christian patern. During her illness she talked much of living faithful in the service of the Lord; had the word of God read to her, and frequently requested that hymns of praise should be sung to His holy name. She died in the triumph of faith; and her freed spirit has gone to bathe in the river of life, to mingle in the blessed throng of angels forever. She left a daughter one year and a half old, and a husband, of whom she was a lovely wife, to mourn her loss.

We sincerely sympathise with our afflicted and bereaved brother, and pray that he may receive that consolation which God alone can give.

J. J. LATHAM.

MRS. SUSAN A. JONES, wife of Clinton Jones, died near Franklin, in Holmes county, Mississippi, 3d March, in the 39th year of her age. She was born in Franklin county, Tennessee; professed religion and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church when quite young, and continued a zealous member. Her last sickness was short, but her sufferings great—which she bore with a fortitude and patience rarely seen. She manifested during her illness the greatest solicitude for her husband, who was absent from the State, and three of her children who were off at school; her children, that were at home, she called to her bedside and gave them her counsel and blessing. Having been informed that she must die, her reply was that "she was ready to meet her God." In all the relations—wife, mother, step-mother, mistress, and friend—sister Jones shone pre-eminently. The Church has sustained a loss, the neighborhood a loss, but her family the greatest loss of all. May God hear her prayers in their behalf.

J. W.

MRS. LUCY JONES, relict of Mr. Henry Jones, in the eighty second year of her age, died February 28, 1859, at the residence of Mr. S. W. Portis, near Lower Peach Tree, Wilcox county, Alabama. Sister Jones was born 20th November, 1777; was married and moved to Waka county, North Carolloe, in 1808; from thence, with her husband, removed to Clarka county, Alabama, in 1827. About which time she professed faith in Christ, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. Since then she has lived a faithful Christian, exerting a most wholesome influence especially upon the minds of her children and grand-children, most of whom she lived to see converted, and devoted to the cause of God; during her last illness, she spoke of her departure with perfect calmness and resignation, exhorting her children and those around her to fidelity to the cause of the blessed Redeemer, and to meet her in the heavenly world. Thus lived and died an aged mother in Isreal, who, though dead, still lives in the affections of multitudes who have known her long—her end was peace.

R. Y. REW.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS, ON THE DEATH OF T. W. HINES.

At the first Quarterly Meeting, for Oktibbeha Circuit, Mississippi Conference, held at Goshen, March 12th, 1859, the following preamble and resolutions, introduced by R. G. Martin, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, God, in his inscrutable wisdom, has seen fit, on the 18th of February last, to close the earthly career and ministerial labors of Rev. T. W. Hines, who for twelve months has been the Missionary to the colored population on the Oktibbeha Mission, and has been a consistant and worthy member of this body, and gave evidence during his sojourn among us and at the close of his life, of his acceptance with God, therefore

Resolved, That in his death the people of his charge and the Church have been deprived of the bright example and faithful teaching of a pious and devoted minister of the Gospel.

Resolved, That we mourn the loss of our brother.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his afflicted widow and relatives, in their bereavement; and pray that this dispensation of Providence may be sanctified to their eternal good.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*, and that the Secretary be instructed to forward a copy to the family of the deceased.

R. G. MARTIN, *Sec.* GEO. D. WADE, P. E.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. E. ELAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BATON Rouge.
REFERENCES—Henderson & Gaines and Chien & Bolton, *New Orleans*; W. R. Pike and A. Matta.....*Baton Rouge*.

J. H. LANEY, SURGEON DENTIST—WILL VISIT Behala, Hezlehurst, Crystal Springs and Georgetown, during the present year, and practice his profession in all its branches. He fully guarantees all his work to be neat and substantial. [fe23-3m] J. H. LANEY.

B. D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana.
ja19

J. O. FUQUA. J. G. KILBOURNE.
FUQUA & KILBOURNE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLINTON, LOUISIANA,
PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans.
References—Payne & Harrison, Byrne, Vance & Co., Broadwell & Payne, Pritchard & Flower, Edw. Nalle & Co., Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans. mar 20-1y

W. P. HILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 18 Camp st., New Orleans.
HAS been a citizen of Texas—extensively and laboriously engaged in the practice of Law more than twenty years—and confidently refers to the Bench and Bar of that State.
Information as to the Laws, Lands and Land Titles of Texas can be had at my office; and any business in that State will be transacted through reliable correspondents: dec12

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JOHN O. BULL, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 7 Pine street, Saint Louis, Missouri.
☞ Agent for the sale of BLAINE'S POWER-LOOM BAGGING and BALE ROPE. ☜ [jul9-3m

MR. HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PARTner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders, from our large and well-selected Stock of GROCERIES, PROBUCE, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants
COOPER & NEIBERT,
New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858. 27 and 29 Common st.

W. COOPER. J. G NEIBERT. H LUCAS.
COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 27 and 29 Common street, New Orleans.

F. J. VAN BIBBER & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
[d8-1y] 44 *Carondelet street, New Orleans.*

JAMES THARP. WM. V. M'CRAY.
THARP, McCRAY & CO.,
GROCERS AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS,
No. 10 Tchonpitoulas and New Levee sts.,
sep22 NEW ORLEANS.

J. BOYD & Co.,
Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,
No 4 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
apr 17-1y

LEONARD FASH. F. S. LAURANS
LEONARD FASH & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
45 POYDRAS STREET,
Oct 24. *NEW ORLEANS.*

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No. 47 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

JOHN F WYCHE & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 119 Common street, New Orleans. my2-1y

A. H. May & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No 94 Gravier street New Orleans. ao21y

J. O. PAYNE. J. F. HARRISON.
O. W. HUNTINGTON. WM. R. DAMERON
Payne & Harrison.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 51 Union street, New Orleans. dec7-1y

S. L. WALKER, New Orleans. ROBT. C. HUTCHINSON Caddo Parish, La.
Walker, Hutchinson, & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 87 Carondelet street, New Orleans. je28

Lane, Mayfield & Co.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 79 St. Charles street, New Orleans. jy5-1y

T. T. TWITTY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Agent for the sale of Manufactured Tobacco, Cigars, and Herrings celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes., No. 32 Gravier street New Orleans. mh14m

WATKINS & HOMAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, and Curtain Materials, No. 30 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

F. W. OBER—DEALER IN NORTHERN AND WESTern Produce. ☞ Fresh Goshen Butter, in small packages, suitable for families, constantly on hand.
New Orleans, January 19, 1859. No. 61 POYDRAS STREET.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—A LADY ASSISTANT, qualified to Teach the Higher Branches of English Education, and especially the Ornamental, can, if properly vouched for, receive a position in the Female Department of Waverly Institute. None need apply unless satisfactory references can be given. The society is as polite and refined as can be found anywhere.
Address COL. JOHN HILL, *President Board of Trustees*, Waverly, Walker county, Texas.
November 18th, 1858. ja5-4t

BOOTH & CO.,
ARCADE HAT STORE, No. 45 Magazine Street, New Orleans. Established in 1843. Manufacturers and Jobbers at Wholesale in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.
For the accommodation of our friends and the public, we have opened a retail department on the same premises. aug30

Dameron & Co.,
IMPORTERS and Dealers in Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtain Goods, Upholstery Goods, etc., No. 26 Chartres and 72 Customhouse streets, New Orleans. jan1

R. C. ARMISTEAD,
(Successor to MALLARD & Co.)
No. 63 Gravier st., cor. Bank Place, New Orleans.
CLOTHING, IN EVERY VARIETY—THE MOST MODERN, AT GREATly Reduced Prices. ☞ BLANKETS, KERSEYS, and SATINETT Suits for Negroes, at Auction Prices. fo20

P. H. WILLARD,
Coal Merchant,
18 EXCHANGE PLACE. (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)
THOSE desirous of purchasing Coal or Wood, can be supplied at short notice at the—CITY COAL OFFICE,
where is constantly kept on hand Pittsburgh, English, and Cannel, Anthracite and Lower Ohio Coal. Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses, Steamers, &c., &c., supplied at the lowest marke prices. n22-1y

F. VAN BENTHUYSEN. A. MONSEMMER.
C. F. LEWIS, of Rapides. GEO. C. ARNOALL
BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
al9-1y 116 Canal st., New Orleans

D. J. WASSON,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
Also, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Cisterns, Lumber, &c.,
In lots to suit purchasers. Orders promptly attended to.
Box 388 Mechanics' Exchange, 19 St. Charles st. Shop, 355 and 357 Rampart st., First District, New Orleans. mar20-1y

To Merchants and Planters.
MANUFACTURERS' COMMISSION HOUSE:
LARGE STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK,
AT
No. 41 Magazine st., opposite the Arcade,
NEW ORLEANS.
nov 14 R. W. RAYNE.

GEORGE H. VINTEN Printers' Warehouse, 105 Poydras street, New Orleans. Presses, Types, Inks, Paper, Cards, and Furniture of every description. Agent for the sale of Robt. Hoe & Co.'s Presses, and James Connor & Sons' Types. Old Type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

PRINTING PAPER.
Constantly on hand and for sale Printing Paper of the following sizes.
21 inches by 28 | 23½ inches by 31 | 24 inches by 28 | 25 inches by 40
22 inches by 32 | 24 inches by 36 | 26 inches by 37 | 28 inches by 42
32 inches by 44..... 36 inches by 48
AND OTHER SIZES TO ARRIVE.
Also, Double Medium Book Paper, Manilla Wrappers, Note, Letter, and Cap Papers of every description; Cards, Card Boards, &c.
mar 20-1y GEORGE H. VINTEN.

THE GREAT COAL-OIL LAMP—FOR SAFETY, economy and convenience—is superior to any Lamp in use for reading, writing or sewing, giving a SOFT, STEADY and CLEAR LIGHT.
The subscriber will keep on hand a large variety of these LAMPS, adapted from the parlor to the kitchen; also, the REFINED COAL OIL, CANS, SHADES, WICKS and CHIMNEYS.
He has also the celebrated NON-EXPLOSIVE CAMPHENE and SPIRIT GAS LAMPS and LANTERNS, warranted perfectly safe from accident, when used with the Safety-can.
These Lamps are the best in use, for lighting churches, balls, saloons, etc.
Camphene and Spirit gas by the barrel or gallon; Rosin oil, for lubricating, by the barrel or gallon—manufactured by the Southern Oil Company at Mobile.
The Subscriber is authorized to sell the superior MACHINERY OIL Manufactured by the Southern Oil Company, which as a lubricator, excels any other oil in use—for sale by the gallon or barrel.
ja19 ARTEMON BILL, 28 Camp st. New Orleans.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST LIGHT YET—MADE from Kitchen-grease or common Lard.
The justly celebrated FRANKLIN SMOKE CONSUMING, PORTABLE LAMP, made in this city. This Lamp produces, from the poorest quality of Oil or Grease, as much light as a medium SOLAR, at one-quarter the cost, holding less than a half pint and burns ten hours or more, producing a beautiful light, pleasant even to weak eyes, requiring but little cleaning, and only coarse cotton flannel for wicks.
Price, $1 50 each. A liberal discount to those who buy by the dozen. ARTEMON BILL, SOLE AGENT,
ja19 28 Camp street, New Orleans.

New Orleans Branch
OF THE
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $500,000.....SURPLUS OVER $250,000.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice President.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.
Policies issued by this Company against Loss and Damage by Fire, and the Risks of Inland Navigation, on application to
R. W. & R. P. RAYNE, Agents, 46 Camp street, New Orleans.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company.
(INCORPORATED IN 1810.)
Capital, $300,000.....Charter Perpetual.
DIRECTORS:
H. Huntington, Charles Boswell, Job Allyn,
Albert Day, Henry Keney, John P. Brace
James Goodwin, Calvin Day, Charles J. Russ.
H. HUNTINGTON, President.
C. H. BOWERS, Secretary.
R. W. RAYNE, Agent, 46 Camp street, New Orleans
The undersigned, Agent of the above responsible Companies, is duly authorized to issue Policies of Insurance on buildings, merchandise, ships in port and their cargoes. Also cotton in press, gin and sugar house, household furniture and personal property generally, against loss or damage by fire in this city and in the country.
Ten per cent. cash returned on payment of premiums.
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
ja21-1y R. W. RAYNE, Agent

DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED REJUVENATING Elixir.—Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principles, by one of the ablest chemists of the age.
FOR THE CURE of General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the System, take
The Rejuvenating Elixir,
And you will soon find yourself a new man—a pride instead of the reverse to your friends, and a healthy, sound, and worthy member of the whole human family. For sale, by the Proprietors,
J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., New Orleans.
And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Children:
TRUTH OMNIPOTENT.—We give to our readers and the public generally the following copy of a letter received by us from J. W. Vesey, Esq., of the *Aberdeen Conservative*, enclosing at the same time a communication to that paper from Colonel Vasser, of North Mississippi, and who was formerly associate editor of the Conservative. The subject of the letter and communication we do not feel it necessary to comment on—they tell the whole story, one that ought to go home to those in whose hands the rising generation of children are placed for nurture and for care. All we ask of our readers is a careful perusal of the documents.

CONSERVATIVE OFFICE,
Aberdeen, Miss., August 23d, 1858.
Messrs. Wright & Co.—As any testimonial in reference to your preparations may prove beneficial to you, I enclose the following, published at my request, in the "Conservative" of the 21st inst.
Col. Vasser was formerly associate editor of the "Conservative," and is well known in North Mississippi, as a gentleman of intelligence and strict integrity. Respectfully, J. W. VESEY.

[*For The Conservative.*]
Communicated. ABERDEEN, Aug. 19th, 1858.
DEAR VESEY: Upon the principles of justice and humanity, I am induced to ask your permission to insert this communication in your paper; believing, as I do, that it may be the means of preventing untimely sorrow in many a happy household.
On Friday last, having been for several days previous absent from my family, I found, on my return home, that my infant, aged about 15 months, was quite unwell, from some unknown cause—supposed to be teething. Upon an examination, however, I was of the opinion that her indisposition proceeded from worms; and having been told by a respectable physician that WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE was a sovereign remedy against this terrible enemy of children, I was induced to give it a trial, reluctantly, by the [illegible] of my family Physician.
In the following morning, (Saturday) I commenced administering it by directions, save in quantity, being afraid to give the amount of prescription. I was unable to detect any impression occasioned by it until late in the afternoon of that day; and should not then, but for the discharge of some thirteen worms, varying in length from two and a half to six inches. This I thought a remarkable number for a nursing infant. But, to my great amazement, about one o'clock the next morning I was aroused from my slumber to witness the incredible number of one hundred and thirty-six from one evacuation.
Before breakfast of the same morning, (Sunday) but one small dose was administered, which was followed by the discharge of fifty during the day. The next day, (Monday) none was administered; but still occasional discharges occurred during the day, varying in size and quantity as described.
On Tuesday morning following, one more small dose was administered, making in all five doses of a quarter of a teaspoonful instead of a half as prescribed by the label of directions. In all, the little creature has discharged to this date, the round three hundred worms, a majority of which will average five or six inches in length; and is running about as usual, with returning evidences of good health and spirits.
Having met with such astonishing effects in the case of my infant, I was induced to use the Vermifuge on six other children under my protection, varying in age from two to ten years old, and in every case save one, (that of the oldest) the like happy results have been produced.
These facts are elicited, 1st, because of my antipathy heretofore to nostrums of every kind; and, 2nd, because my experience has convinced me that, in the experiment I have made with WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, it is due in suffering humanity, as well as the manufacturer of the medicine, to make public the results of my observation.
W. H. VASSAR.
For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., Sole Proprietors.

Helmbold Extract of Buchu.
Read! Read! Read! "Ye afflicted read" the following Certificate of a cure of over 20 years' standing:
H. T. HELMBOLD—*Dear Sir*: I have been troubled with an affliction of the Bladder and Kidneys for over twenty years. I have tried Physicians in vain, and at last concluded to give your Genuine Preparation a trial, as I had heard it highly spoken of. It afforded me immediate relief. I have used three bottles, and I have obtained more relief from its effects and feel much better than I have for twenty years previous. I have the greatest faith in its virtues and curative powers, and shall do all in my power to make it known to the afflicted. Hoping this may prove advantageous to you in assisting you to introduce the medicine, I am truly yours. M. MCCORMICK.
For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., General Agents.

The Godd

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 10.
WHOLE NUMBER 426.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1859.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—119 CAMP ST.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

ARMINIANISM AND CALVINISM.

For Whom Christ Died.

Calvinism teaches, that Christ died for the elect, and e elect only: Proof—"*Neither are any other redeemed* Christ, effectually called, justified, adopted, sanctified d saved but *the elect only.*" *Confession of Faith.*

God's word teaches, that Christ died for all: Proof —"For God so loved the world that He gave his only gotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should ot perish but have everlasting life. For God sent not His Son into the world to condemn the world, but that e world through him might be saved." John, 3: 16–7. "That He, by the grace of God, should taste eath for every man." Heb. 2: ix. "And He is the ropitiation for our sins; and not for ours only, but also r the sins of the whole world." I. John, 2: ii.

Calvinism teaches, that God has willed to save none at the elect; that he has fixed by an unchangeable de- ee the exact number that shall be saved, and the xact number that shall be damned. Proof—"By e decree of God, for the manifestation of His ory, some men and angels are predestinated unto ever- sting life, and some *fore-ordained* to everlasting death. hese angels and men, thus predestinated and fore-or- ained, are particularly and unchangeably designed—and eir number is so certain and definite, that it cannot be ther increased or diminished." *Confession of Faith.*

God's word teaches, that it is not God's will that any hould perish, but that all should be saved: Proof— I exhort, therefore, that first of all supplications, rayers, intercessions and giving of thanks be made for l men, for kings and for all that are in authority; that e may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness d honesty. For this is good and acceptable in the ght of God our Savior, who will have all men to be ved, and to come unto the knowledge of the truth. or there is one God, and one mediator between God d men—the man Christ Jesus; who gave himself a nsom for all, to be testified in due time." I. Tim., 2: vi. Have I any pleasure at all that the wicked should die? ith the Lord God: And not that he should return from ways and live? For I have no pleasure in the death m that dieth, saith the Lord God; wherefore turn your- ves and live."—"As I live, saith the Lord God, I have pleasure in the death of the wicked; but that the icked turn from his way and live. Turn ye—turn ye om your evil ways and live; for why will ye die, O! ouse of Israel?" Ezekiel, 18th chapter and 33d apter.

If Calvinism be true, then sinners thus expostulated ith, and asked "why will ye die?" could very readily have swered—"because some men are fore-ordained to ever- sting death and their number is so certain and definite at it cannot be either increased or diminished."

Calvinism teaches that those who are elected and pre- stinated to eternal life, are elected and predestinated ithout any foresight of faith or good works, or persever- nce in either of them: Proof—"Those of mankind that re predestinated unto life, God, before the foundation f the world was laid, according to his eternal and immutable urpose, and secret counsel, (how was the secret discov- red?) and good pleasure of his will, hath chosen in Christ, unto everlasting glory, out of His mere free race and love, without any foresight of faith or good works, or perseverance in either of them, or any other hing in the creature, as conditions or causes moving him hereunto, and all to the praise of his glorious grace." *Confession of Faith.*

God's word teaches that repentance, faith, and a holy life are necessary; or, in other words, if we have them ot we cannot be saved: Proof—"I tell you, nay; but xcept ye repent ye shall all likewise perish." Luke 13: iii. For godly sorrow worketh repentance to salva- ion, not to be repented of." Cor., 7: x. "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, but he that believeth not shall be damned." Mark, 16: xvi. "But without faith it is impossible to please (God)." Heb., 11: vi. "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and hou shalt be saved." Acts, 16: xxxi. "Follow peace with all men, and holiness, without which no man shall ee the Lord." Heb., 12: xiv. "But he that endureth o the end, shall be saved." Matt., 10: xxii. We mere- y quote these texts as specimens of the antagonisms hat exist between the scriptures and Calvinism.

We cannot quote them all, the whole paper would be rowded with such quotations. Christ's Sermon on the Mount is at open war with Calvinism.

Calvinism teaches, in regard to those that are finally ost, that "God was pleased, for the glory of his sovereign ower over his creatures, to pass by and to ordain them o dishonor and wrath, for their sins." *Confession of aith.* No wonder it is immediately added that, "The doctrine of this high mystery of predestination is to be handled with special prudence and care"—*with gloves,* we suppose, for surely it will not bear handling in any other way. What says the word of God about those that are lost? "And ye will not come to me that ye might have life." John 5: xl. "How often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wing, and ye would not." Matt., 23: xxxvii. "He beheld the city and wept over it." Luke, 19: xli.

VERITAS.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

MANNERS IN THE PULPIT.

Much has been said upon this subject, and well said; but if existing evils are to be remedied, much yet remains to be said and done. It is a subject of vastly more importance to the Church and the world than seems to be generally conceded; for, a little reflection will satisfy any intelligent mind, that *bad manners in the pulpit go very far to defeat preaching, and prevent the proper results of the gospel.* It is marvellous, that with as clearly developed results before the mind, as this case presents, so few should profit by what all observing men see, and admit. Many a minister deports himself with so little propriety in the sacred desk—so violates all the dictates of nature, that all persons of taste and correct perception, require a large amount of the spirit of piety to enable them to rise above it.

They are compelled to close their eyes, turn away their faces so that they may not see the speaker, or give up all idea of being profited by the service. Their struggle is, so to suppress their dislikes arising from the offence given, as to pass through the hour and not *commit sin!* And this in the place of being "fed by the sincere milk of the word!" How often do we hear good people say, "I *determined* that I would not let his bad manner disturb me, and so I prayed with all my might while he was preaching;" or, "I shut my eyes and tried to forget the manner, and think only of the matter." And again, "what he said was well enough, but his manner spoiled it all." What a pity, that a man professing to be called of God to preach, should so unnecessarily throw hindrances in his own way, and defeat his own success! What a pity that pious, praying people should in so many instances be robbed of the benefits of preaching and the gospel, by improprieties in the pulpit. It takes a high degree of grace, not to be injured by a great deal of preaching!

But many will say—and among them the offenders themselves—"men have no right to attach so much importance to the manner." They have. They cannot help it. A violation of good taste, in the pulpit as elsewhere, is a violation of *nature*—a sin against principles and perceptions which have their origin with God; and men must outrage all their instincts and the very natures God has given them, as well as resist the dictates of religion itself, not to disapprove of the improprieties in question. All they ask—and they have a right to claim this—is that the speaker be *natural* in manner and voice. They ask not for anything constrained or artificial—for anything studied; but just the opposite; that the speaker will simply *talk to them* with grave and becoming manners. And have they not a right to this!

Instead of this, how often do they have to witness *antics,* fantastics and unmanosbies, unbecoming a grave man any where, much less in the sacred desk; and to listen to screams and bellowings that put to flight every feeling of devotion, and sometimes even gravity itself. These things are done under the profession of zeal for God and souls, but they simply evince a want of true, intelligent zeal. Zeal for God is earnest, but *tender* and *cautious.* It fears to sin by excesses and improprieties, as much as by deficiencies. It knows very well that success is not found in "godly tones," or godly howlings. If preachers could but realize how much is lost to the gospel and souls by pulpit improprieties, they would feel as much bound to reform, as they do to say their prayers. It was the impressive direction given to young ministers, by one of the masters of pulpit proprieties and pulpit success—"*talk* to the people." The most effective man, for his talents, that I know in the country, is the most simple natural speaker. He stands calmly before the audience—leans over the desk towards them—and speaks with the tones and manner in which he would address an infant class in a Sabbath-school. Every body listens, is pleased—and weeps. I have known the highest men in the Church, so wrought upon, that they could hardly contain themselves. The writer has been shaken like the aspen leaf under his simple "talk."

I am not prescribing any particular tone or volume of voice. It may be loud or soft, but let it be *natural.* I would be the last man to confine the occupant of the desk within the iron limits of a stiff, or fastidious propriety. I would allow him, nay I insist upon his having, *ease* and *naturalness*; then, I fear little else.

I have already written enough to offend a whole generation of "Furloses," if they read it; and will close by relating an incident of recent occurrence, which goes to show, that whatever may be men's practice, all admit the truth of my allegations. Upon a recent occasion I heard two brethren preach the same day, and in the same Church, whom I will designate as Bros. A. and B. The manner of both was objectionable, to some extent, but that of B. much the more so. When the services of the day were over, as A. and B. had never heard each other before, a brother minister said to A., "how were you pleased with the sermon to-day." "Well there were good things in it," was the reply, "but his *manner* nearly spoiled it all. Why do you not take him aside and talk to him, and point out his faults, and cure him?" The same brother meeting B. soon after, inquired of him, "how did you like brother A?" "I objected to some things he said," was the response, "but on the whole it was very good; but his *manner* injured it very much!" Now these brethren were neither envious nor jealous, but they both saw the faulty manner of the other—though I think in one case there was a want of just appreciation—and yet each will persist in his own. One of these brethren jerked and slung the Bible about, twirled and fumbled its leaves, as though it had been guilty of some grave offence, and went through with such *outre* movements, as upset the gravity of some of the audience, and thus hindered the effect of his sermon. Thus we preach for the conversion of men, and counteract the gospel by pulpit improprieties.

A SUFFERER.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE GOLDEN CENSER.

By Bishop Andrew,

Prayer is essential to the Christian life. Good people always pray; and people who pray regularly are very apt to be good. The duty and privilege of prayer enters into the very essence and spirit of the Christian life. It brings us into communion, close and sweet, with God, our Heavenly Father. And by means of prayer, properly offered up to God, in the name of Jesus, and under the influence of the Holy Ghost, there is a constant communication maintained between the Christian's soul and God. The ladder of the wandering patriarch's dream, well and beautifully illustrates this constant intercourse between earth and heaven.

Man is needy, weak, ignorant, guilty; and if he is to know an hour of calm and settled peace and confidence, he must seek it in some higher sphere than earth. The all-wise God, the Maker of all things, invites him to approach the throne of the heavenly grace; there is the mercy-seat—there the blood of sprinkling calls him to come and be washed from the stains of guilt, and pledges the truth and love and faithfulness of God for the sinner's acceptance, and the witness of the glorious fact in his own consciousness, by the Holy Ghost.

Nor are we limited as to the privilege of approach to God. Every hour—every moment—the door of mercy's temple stands open, and we can approach with confidence; nothing being required to recommend us but a deep sense of want, and an ardent and all-pervading desire to receive the boon we ask, and an humble and firm reliance on the atonement of Calvary, and God's word of promise to us. We can pray always and anywhere. When head and hands are necessarily busy about the legitimate business of life, the heart can talk with God.

A great many people reject the blessings of prayer, because they cannot understand the manner in which prayer can move God, or influence him to act in any case. They say, God knows what I need as well before I ask Him as he does afterwards—can He not, therefore, send me the good I need, just as well without my prayers as with them? God *could,* no doubt, do so; but in His infinite wisdom and love, he has seen it best to make this asking of Him what we need the condition and test of our acceptance with Him, and the attainment of those good things for which we ask. Without we ask we receive not; refusing to ask, we perish for luck of those very things which we have refused to ask. Nor is this course of things novel in God's procedure with us. Suppose we say, God knows what provisions I need for myself and household—He is able to give them to me—and, therefore, 'tis unphilosophical for me to plow or sow or reap; all comes from God at last, and it is wise, therefore, just to leave every thing with Him. Should you reason thus, who would applaud your wisdom?

The sum of the whole matter is just this: We are God's properly, having been bought with a price. We have sinned against God. He, alone, has the right to prescribe the conditions upon which we can approach Him acceptably; and He, for reasons of infinite wisdom and kindness, has declared that He will be sought unto for those things; and, that in reference to our bodily support, we shall work. It is folly, therefore, to seek for difficulties, in either case—it is only wise to pray for the one—and to work and pray, both, for the other.

Although it is our privilege to pray at all times mentally, yet mental prayer alone will not suffice when we have the opportunity of bowing formally before God—in secret, or in the family, or in the social circle. The holy men of old had their set hours for private communion with God. We find David frequently referring to this in the Psalms; and in the noble example of Daniel we have this same fact most impressively taught to us.

The truth is, that the worship of God should be conducted on regularly established principles. There should be order and method in its performance; hence days and seasons have ever been set apart and consecrated to the peculiar services of religion; and hence, too, the devotion of the heart always seeks to clothe its confessions, its repentance, its thanksgivings and its supplications in appropriate words, and to connect with these services all the forms of habit. And I think it would be found, upon close inspection, that those who do not kneel in secret before their God, and that too according to a regular plan, will not be apt long to continue the practice of mental prayer. The one helps the other; and neither will be apt to continue long without the other. Now, we are aware that a great many clever people neglect family and social prayer, on the ground that they have not the necessary gifts. I think that this objection will be found, upon close examination, to be more specious than solid; but if it be true, as alleged, this does not excuse from the duty. If you are devoid of the necessary gifts, or if you are too diffident to attempt extemporaneous prayer, there are many excellent manuals of devotion which will enable you to perform the important and delightful duty of family prayer, with comfort to yourself and benefit to your family. I exhort you, by all means, to procure one of these and use it, morning and evening, in your family. It does not by any means follow, that because the prayer is read it is not devotionally presented to God. Much as I should deprecate the making forms of prayer indispensable, yet I confess to a very strong persuasion that the possession of a well selected manual of prayer, and its frequent study, and sometimes its frequent use, might be greatly beneficial to a great many of us. While Mr. Wesley used and recommended extemporaneous prayer among his people, yet it is known that he prepared suitable forms of prayer, which he recommended to his societies; and by the early Methodists, both in this country and England, they were extensively used—and continue to be still in England. In America, we have learned to dispense to a large extent with forms. Whether we have acted altogether wisely in this thing, I shall not decide.

But I am making a long article, where I only intended a short notice. The Rev. Dr. Summers has lately sent forth a beautiful little book, intended to aid the devotions of the pious in the closet, in the family, and in public. I have read this little book, the "Golden Censer," with unmingled pleasure. The tone of its piety is scriptural and deep. The prayers are in great variety; selected from the best sources; breathing the right spirit, embodied in the right words for approaching the mercy-seat of God. And even if you do not choose to use them in your public devotions, the frequent reading of them can hardly fail to improve both the tone of your piety and the character of your prayers. The forms of prayer are accompanied with most appropriate and beautiful hymns. I earnestly recommend this little book both to preachers and people, and hope it will find its way, and a cordial welcome, into all the families of our Israel.

Summerfield, Ala., March 26, 1859.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE REVOLUTION.

MR. AND MRS. TRAMMELL AND THE TORY SERGEANT.

Mr. Editor: My appointment on last Saturday and Sunday, was at Emory Chapel in the Lafayette Circuit. Arriving at the place some time before the hour for preaching, I took a walk through the little grave-yard; and, stopping to read the inscription upon an humble tombstone, I recognized in the name and age, that there slept the remains of our worthy friend, and "Mother in Israel," Mary Trammell, whose funeral I had preached some eight years ago, while several incidents, some of thrilling interest, connected with the history of herself and husband, came up in my memory, and thinking that they might be of interest to yourself and many of the readers of your excellent paper, I have concluded to furnish some of them for your columns.

She died, I think, in the 94th year of her age. She was old enough hence to be familiar with many of the bloody scenes which occurred near the close of the Revolutionary war, in the immediate neighborhood of her home, which was near King's Mountain, in South Carolina. Her husband, Thomas Trammell, had unhesitatingly identified his fortunes with the "liberty party," as as they were familiarly called; and, being a good shot and of unflinching courage, was a terror to the friends of the king, as far as his name was known. At the time of which we write, that section of country was overrun by the "tory party," who were encamped in large numbers under Gen. Ferguson at King's Mountain. The Gen. had in his command a noted tory by the name of John Towns, who had long been the neighbor and professed friend of Trammell.

At this time, however, he was not only a tory, but was honored with the rank of sergeant, and was constantly upon the scout for the purpose of capturing men and horses, etc. Young T. could not feel much afraid, somehow, of Towns. He thought, "Surely he will not hurt me." But in this he was mistaken, as he afterward had occasion painfully to learn. He had been for some time hiding and keeping out of the way as best he could, till one night he ventured to sleep in his house, when, just before day, they were aroused by the heavy tramp of horses, and on rising from bed he found the house quite surrounded by a *troop,* which proved to be Sergeant Towns and his band. Poor Trammell was at once seized, bound, and carried out into the yard to be shot. Towns produced his authority, executed in due form, with the signature of King George affixed, and flourishing it over Trammell's head, pompously offered him his freedom upon the condition of his taking the oath of allegiance to the king, and taking up arms against his countrymen; which proposition he treated with merited scorn; and said in reply, "you can carry me bound to the king's army, but you can never make me fight against my countrymen." After some consultation, they concluded to try and get hold of some of Trammell's horses, (knowing he had some valuable ones hid out) and they knew not how to get them without using him as a guide, for they were at large in the range; and so anxious were they to get them that they finally released him upon the condition that he would go and drive them up. He went and found them, but rode and drove them another way. After waiting till all hope of his return was gone, eating, drinking, and pillaging every thing they could turn to account, and feeling no little chagrin at their disappointment, Sergeant Towns called on Mrs. Trammell for some clothes for his men, something to manufacture clothes of, and she replied, "Sir you have already stripped me of *all;* I have nothing more for you, except your nephew there," pointing to his sisters son—an orphan boy, that they had in charity taken some time before, to keep him from suffering. "He has a few clothes which I have made for him; you can take them if you will." But they did not suit. About that time he fixed his eye upon a strong box, which sat near the fire-place, and said, "what have you in that box?" She replied indignantly, "Sir, that's none of your business." "Well," said he, "it is my business, and I'll see." "No sir," said she, "you wont see," and seizing a heavy iron poker, she stepped between him and the box, and planted herself firmly. She resolved to defend her little treasure. It contained a few quilts, and counterpanes, the work of her own hands. Towns advanced and drew his sword, to intimidate her, but she maintained her position, and he would present his sword, and menacingly say, "now would you hit a fellow?" She said, "do you advance another step, and you will see," and he positively cowered, and left her in possession of her little hard earned treasure.

But my letter is already too long, and I have several other things to say which I must reserve for another letter.

W. D. MATTHEWS.

Talladega District, March 10th, 1859.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

WHO WILL ANSWER?

Mr. Editor: I wish to ask a question, through the medium of your columns, and shall be glad if you, or some of your readers, will give it an intelligent answer.

What importance is to be attached, and what regard paid, to the dying requests of departed friends?

For instance, a husband or wife is near death; the light of eternity is breaking upon them; and life and the world, with all their transactions, appear in a new and solemn light. The surviving companion is called to the bed-side and earnestly requested to do, or not to do, certain things of a moral and religious character. What regard are such requests entitled to?

Or a parent is about to die. The eternal interests of the children, about to be left behind, press heavily upon the departing spirit; the former course of indulgence and gratification is now *seen and felt* to be wrong—and the child is called to the departing one, and requested to promise that it will not pursue the course of youthful folly and indulgence any longer. The promise is made. Now, ought the surviving parent to urge upon the child solemnly to keep the pledge, thus given, or not? Does he or she commit a wrong against the soul of that child by allowing it to disregard that pledge? Is there anything more binding in a promise thus given, than in those made under ordinary circumstances?

ONE INTERESTED.

TOPICS OF THE TIME.

THE TROUBLE ON THE DANUBE.—Attention has been so occupied with the Italian difficulties which threaten the peace of Europe, that the complications in the Danubian Provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, have been almost overlooked. We condense from the *Picayune.*

The Russian war sprung out of the anomalous position of these provinces; a Christian population, subject to the Mahommedan rule, yet having certain rights of quasi-independence, of which Russia undertook to be the protector, as means of approach to the mastery of Constantinople. When the war ended, the settlement of the future government of the Provinces was one of the topics which elicited the widest diversity of opinion among the parties to the treaty of Paris, and a conclusion was only arrived at by the concession of extreme views. The views of one party were for a union of the two Principalities under one executive head, creating a single State, to which the local legislature of each should be subordinate. The other was for the complete separation of the two into States entirely independent of each other. The unionists, consisting of France and Russia, had political reasons for preferring a consolidated government. Austria, and to some extent England, were for the preservation, in some form, of the individuality of the States and their independence of each other.

What was agreed upon was a mixed Government, containing some of the elements of a federal union. They received the title of "The United Provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia"—were to have a common flag—a joint commission of sixteen, eight from each Province, in the nature of a Senate and a common Court of Appeal in judicial cases. But they were to have, each its own Hospodar—its own Legislative Assembly—its own courts—a separate ministry and separate finances. The legislative power was to be exercised in each State by the Hospodar, the Assembly, and the Central Commission or Senate. Each Hospodar was to have nearly the power of a constitutional monarch, being elected for life, with power to appoint ministers, magistrates, all public officers, appoint the resident, name four of the sixteen Central Commissioners. Each State was to have its own military organization, but it was to be the same in both States, and subject to be united into one army, at the discretion of the two Hospodars.

Col. Couza has been chosen Hospodar of Moldavia and Hospodar of Wallachia—and the precautions of the Paris Convention against the consolidation of the two States are frustrated. One man unites the civil list of the two, the army of the two, appoints the Constantinople agent for each, and may appoint the same person, appoints one half of the central commission, namely: four as Hospodar of Moldavia, and four as Hospodar of Wallachia.

Col. Couza is now, in spite of the declared policy and purposes of Austria, in which she was befriended by England, the sole executive of the Rouman States, practically consolidated. The new chief has taken a further step of convoking the legislatures of the two provinces together, and thus decreeing a legislative union. There is nothing in the text of the convention to prevent him from appointing the same ministry for both.

Russian and French diplomacy has thus accomplished the substance it vainly strove for in the Congress of Paris, and yet it has not literally departed from the text of the treaty. Everything is in form, as permitted or enjoined by that instrument; everything has been done by the separate action within legal bounds; and yet, by concurrent action of the two States, they are all but consolidated into one.

Austria resents and is indignant, and Turkey shares her resentment, and each has an army advancing to the frontier to menace the double headed executive. But by the text of the treaty, none of the powers can make an armed interference without the consent of the other, or a majority of them, and if Austria moves, she breaks the treaty and makes a *casus belli.* She has been outwitted and defeated, and there does not seem to be any remedy, for her short of war, and to that there are great obstacles, in the interpretation of treaties, which her rivals insist upon.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.—*Later from Mr. Toucey.—March 22.*—In reply to a note of George Mattingly, the Postmaster General informs him that Congress has, for the first time since the organization of the Government, failed to make provision for the Department, and all the members of the next Congress been elected, the President might, on the 4th of March, have called an extra session, and the omissions of the late Congress been supplied, but it was impossible to do so without disfranchising fifteen of these sovereign States. This was most unfortunate. There ought to be no time when a full Congress could not be convened, and it is firmly hoped that such a state of affairs may never again occur. Had the bill which failed to pass, made provision only for the fiscal year, commencing on the first of July, there would have been obviously no necessity for an extra session.

The deficiency on the 30th of June next will amount to $1,385,381, nearly $750,000 of which being an unpaid balance accumulating on the 31st of December and the 28th of February, and which can and will be paid by the Department within sixty days from this date. The payment of the principal part will be made in thirty days. The Postmaster General makes other statements to show that it would be impossible to convene Congress in time to meet the great bulk of the responsibilities, without virtually excluding from Congress the representatives of the several sovereign States. In the judgment of the President the lesser evil was to wait till the first Monday in December, when all the States will be fully represented. After the amounts due shall be ascertained, they become debts which must be paid. On this, contractors, if they desire, can borrow money. The lender could have no better security.

Provision should also be made for the payment of the interest, which would amount to not less than $100,000. A system of retrenchment, so far as practicable, is now an imperative duty. By the act of 1858, Congress established six hundred and ninety-five new post routes, the service of which includes the St. Paul's and Puget Sound route, established in 1855, but not yet in operation. It has been estimated that there would be required an annual appropriation of 604,488 over and above the receipts accruing therefrom. Not a dollar has been appropriated for this purpose, and as a consequence, though the contracts for these routes have been advertised and proposals received, they cannot be put in operation until the provision is made by law for that purpose.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY, of course, is one of the topics of increasing interest. While we express no opinions of our own, nor endorse those of others, our readers will be interested by the following hitting off of the prominent candidates by the *Crescent:*

The *Republican* very summarily, and very justly in our opinion, disposes of the pretensions Gen. Jo. Lane, once of Indiana and now of Oregon. Gen. Jo. is a very good rough fighter, and possesses, withal, excellent qualities of head and heart; but he is no more fitted for the Presidency than a Caimanche Indian. Well may our St. Louis contemporary say, "If the Democratic party is reduced to any such shifts, the sooner it goes into liquidation the better."

As for Mr. Breckinridge, we think the *Republican* disposes of him with too little consideration. If he was old enough to be elected Vice-President in 1856, he will certainly not be too young to fill the Presidential chair in 1861. As for Judge Douglas, we have no doubt, and never had any doubt, but that his name would be brought before the Charleston Convention. Furthermore, we believe that he is the only man in the Union, above Mason's and Dixon's line, who can be elected over Seward, or a more objectionable free-soil candidate. As for Hunter and Wise, well—the one is too slow and the other too fast. Neither will succeed. And as for Gen. Sam Houston, we don't think he will be able to obtain a single Southern vote in the National Convention.

The Cincinnati Enquirer and the St. Louis Republican, in common with many other President-making journals, seem to lose sight of the most formidable candidate before the Charlestan Convention for the next Presidency. The name of the gentleman is John Slidell, of the State of Louisiana. For fertility and wealth on the one side, and unparalelled powers of shrewdness, tact and management on the other, we will back our State and our man against all creation.

MILITARY FORCE OF EUROPE.—The *Commercial Union,* of Antwerp, has the following statistics of the military and naval forces of the different States of the Continent of Europe. The figures which this journal publishes, without being official, appear to be taken from reliable sources:

France.—Army (effective force on June 1, 1850) 672,400 men, 168 field batteries. Navy, 417 vessels of war; 300 sailing, 117 steam; 27,000 mariners.

Austria.—Army, 670,477 men; of which 520,400 infantry, 70,300 cavalry, 59,202 artillery, 11,110 engineers and staff, 9,217 pontoniers. Navy, 104 vessels of war.

Prussia.—Army, 525,000 men; of which 410,000 of the active army and Landwehr of the first ban., 115,000 Landwehr of the second ban. Navy, 50 vessels of war, 3,500 mariners.

England.—Army, 223,000; including those dispersed in the colonies. Navy, 000 vessels of war: 300 sailing, 251 steam, 40 ships of the line, carrying 17,201 guns and 00,580 sailors.

Russia.—Army, 1,077,600 men, including the reserve and 226,000 irregulars. Navy, 177 vessels, 62,000 mariners and gunners.

Turkey.—Army 178,000 men, reserve, 148,680, Irregulars 61,000, different contingents 110,000. Navy 70 vessels, 38,000 mariners.

Spain.—Army 75,000 men peace establishment, 500,000 war establishment. Navy 410 vessels, 50,000 mariners.

Sardinia.—Army, 50,000. Navy, 40 vessels, 2860 sailors.

Two Sicilies.—Army, 100,000 men; of which 10,000 are Swiss. Navy 60 vessels; 12 sailing, 28 steamers; 100 caumoniers, (gun boats?) 5362 sailors.

Modena.—Army, 3800 men.

Parma.—Army, 2,802 men.

Rome.—Army 1600 infantry, 1315 cavalry.

Tuscany.—Army, 10,000 men.

Denmark.—Army, 60,00 men. Navy 126 vessels of war.

Sweden and Norway.—Army of Sweden 144,000 men; of Norway 24,000. Navy, 349 vessels and 120 chalonpes cannoniers. (gun boats.)

Portugal.—Army, 35,000 men, including colonial corps. Navy, 44 vessels of war.

Netherlands.—Army, 55,647 men. Navy, 72 vessels, 58 gun boats, 7000 sailors.

Belgium.—Army 31,400 men, 7,322 cavalry, peace establishment; 84,000 men, 14,000 cavalry, war establishment. Navy, one brig of 20 guns, 1 gooletta 120 chalonpes cannoniers.

Switzerland.—Army, 122,000 men, the reserve included. Landwehr 150,000 men.

Greece.—Army, 10,000 men. Navy, 25 vessels.

German States.—Federal Army, 250,000 men.

German Confederation.—Army, 525,000men; 40,500 cavalry, including the Austrian and Prussian contingents.

Total of Army, 4,952,066. Navy, stated and estimated, 203.222.

SENATOR TOOMBS said in a speech: "Your appropriations for navy-yards have gone to the building of houses for officers, and the making of flower-pots, and all that sort of thing, at the cost of $2,000,000; and it will be no less as long as you pay it, but will go up to $4,000,000, if you do not stop it. There are $2,000,000 that you have no need for at all. You have 8,000 sailors to man your navy. You have not increased them of late years, and you have now 8,000 men in your navy yards to help them—civilians. You have carried their number up from 3,000 to 8,000. You have eight navy-yards. England has 550 ships, and she has two navy-yards. You have sight conveniently located all about the country, and it is a cause of reproach to good Democrats for the enemy to say *we keep people there to cheat them in elections; and, as God is my judge, I am afraid there is something in it!*

THE SICKLES TRAGEDY.—The killing of Philip Barton Key, by the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, for the seduction of Mrs. Sickles, in the most mournful case of the kind, and has produced the deepest and most wide-spread sensation that has occurred in many years. Key and Sickles were both distinguished men, and Mrs. Sickles pre-eminently beautiful and amiable. Murder is murder—and a most awful crime. But the injury done Mr. Sickles in the greatest known to man—next to eternal damnation—and one which is hopelessly without redress. In has done all man a service, in ridding society of one of the foulest fiends that can take the human shape, and he will have the sympathy of all. But—he has committed murder—as justifiable, however, as killing in self-defence.

THE DEATH OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL BROWN is known throughout the country. At the funeral service, at Washington, at which the dignitaries of Church and State assisted, the eloquent young pastor of our church there, Rev. John C. Granberry, delivered the discourse—a report of which has been sent us. Dr. Summers took part in the funeral service at Nashville. Gov. Brown was the son of a Methodist preacher. It is believed that his anxiety about the Postoffice Appropriation bill hastened his death. He was a laborious and eminent lawyer, not devoted to politics. He was the author of the Baltimore Democratic Platform.

GENERAL MIRABEAU B. LAMAR.—Paragraphs derogatory to the moral character of this distinguished man, who is our present minister to Nicaragua, are afloat in the newspapers. He is charged with habitual drunkenness: "If these reports are well founded," says the *Pacific Methodist,* "a sad change has come over the gifted and chivalrous Lamar, within a few years. As a scholar, a soldier, a poet and an orator, his well-earned fame was sullied by no stain of personal vice or dishonor."

We will add that if they are true, the change has occurred since he left Texas for his post—which we do not believe.

PRESCOTT THE HISTORIAN.—The tribute of respect and praise rendered by the leading English journals to the memory and merits of Prescott, the historian, so lately removed from among us, is very gratifying for many reasons; but chiefly as showing that on the broad neutral-ground of literature, America and England can, and do, meet without prejudice, passion, or any but the most kindly and catholic feelings. The English journals last received by us contain biographical notices, written with great admiration—we might say with great affection. The *Times* and *Daily News, Globe* and *Sun, Star* and *Telegraph, Herald* and *Chronicle, Athenæum* and *Critic* all unite in this tribute. *Illustrated News of the World* gives a page portrait with a memoir, and the *Illustrated London News* announces one for its issue of March 5th. The homage is at once general and genuine.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.—A Washington letter-writer, in one of the New York papers, makes a sensible distinction, which some of the gossiping scribblers forget, between the permanent and transient population of Washington. He says: "In Washington there are two distinct sets of people; the one set consists of those who are permanent residents, irrespective of any of the public offices; a sedate, sober, virtuous and Christian population as is to be found in any city of the land. The other is the transient population, on many of whom there is little restraint, and over whom there is often a slender dominion of principle. Most of the brawls and public disgraces are caused by this latter class."

CHASED BY A GRIZZLY BEAR.

By a Colonel in the United States Army.

SOME sixteen years ago I had command of an expedition to Oregon, partly for purposes of exploration, and partly to negotiate certain matters with some of the far western tribes. I had attached to my company several Indians, among whom was a Cherokee of unequaled skill in woodcraft, of great prowess, and a perfectly dead shot under almost any circumstances, who became my devoted friend, and whose friendship I cordially reciprocated.

On coming in sight of the Rocky Mountains, I one morning rode from the camp alone, and proceeded to explore a ledge of hills up which a wide path gradually wound, which occasionally narrowed to a few feet as it swept round a curve. I finally came to an elevated level space, a portion of which was covered by a thick growth of stunted trees. Here I reined up my horse, and sat for some time admiring the landscape, until I was suddenly startled by the sound of crashing twigs and saplings in a neighboring grove; and turning my head in that direction, while I sat in my saddle, I saw an enormous and terrible animal just breaking cover and moving towards me. I had been but little accustomed to the forests, but I had heard enough of the wild beasts which inhabit the Rocky Mountains, to believe that this must be a grizzly bear. His form, size and color all corresponded with the descriptions of that most powerful and savage of our native animals; and the long, white tusks which projected from his mouth gave him an aspect more terrible than I had ever conceived. I instantly raised my rifle and fired at him; the next instant rousing my horse to his speed, and guiding him back to the path. Down the hill he went, apparently as much under the influence of fear as of my spurs. Knowing his pursuer, I felt at first no apprehensions, unless from some unforeseen accident. But on looking back, I found, with a shudder of horror, that the bear was not only in full pursuit, but perceptibly gaining on us. I now began to realize my folly in entering the mountains without companions, provision for defense, or even without asking information.

Oh, had I but brought my faithful Cherokee! Or had I not been so hasty as to leave the camp without his knowledge. I looked back again, and the horrid beast was close behind me, and just ready, I thought, to seize me by one bound. But he stopped, for the purpose, as it appeared, of raising himself to an upright posture, in order to strike me with his fore paws. Happy it was for me that such was his way of proceeding. If he had a particle of the cat-kind in his breed, or if he had not been formed on quite a different plan from most other beasts of prey, there would have been no hope for me. I instantly discovered his object, on seeing him stop and throw himself back upon his hind feet, and never did my heels drive in the spurs with such vigor before as at that moment. My horse felt them, and fairly flew. Such a spring I had never known even him to make. If there had been any defect in the girths, I am sure he would have leaped out of the saddle, and left me under the feet of the bear. But all held tight, and away I went, with my faithful steed, like lightning, down the descending path. Not too swiftly, however, for my pursuer. How it was possible for an animal of such a lumbering appearance to get over the ground faster than my favorite and boasted horse, I never yet could understand; but, when I again looked behind, he was once more close upon us; and, in spite of most desperate efforts, again arrived at what he thought striking distance. I watched the moment—again he came to a stand, and began to rise; the spurs again performed their duty, even perhaps more promptly than before; and in one second I seemed to be fifty feet in advance of the enemy. But on he came again; again I avoided him; still he rallied, and renewed the chase. I cast a desperate glance down the remaining declivity, and then upon the plain below, trying to decide upon some way or plan for escape. But which way could I retreat, and what defense could I make, with no weapon but an empty rifle? Just then a bright red spot caught my attention at the foot of the hill, apparently among the prairie-grass, on the border of the plain. The sun was shining on the scarlet ornament worn by my noble Cherokee! Learning that I had left the camp alone, he had hastened to seek me, following my tracks; and, while on the way, had heard the report of my rifle. Galloping on, he had just reached the foot of the hill, and now was standing a little aside from the path, with his rifle leveled, and every nerve and muscle braced up for a sure shot, for the rescue of my life.

My path led along the brow of a steep slope, at the bottom of which flowed the stream. At the same time it formed a gradual curve, which exposed it more distinctly to the view of a person standing at the foot, especially in that part which I was traversing. My Cherokee had instinctively comprehended everything at a glance, and therefore hasten to take his stand at a point from which I should be placed as far as possible out of the range of his intended shot at my pursuer. He had to wait but a moment to allow the beast to present himself as a fair mark, without any intervening tree, rock, or other obstacle; but that moment allowed the bear once more to gain upon me fearfully. I looked back again upon my pursuer, without a ray of hope from the interference of my Indian friend at that juncture, thinking only that, if I could join him he might in some way perhaps show me how to retreat. The beast was again almost upon my horse's haunches, when once more he suddenly stopped; but it was not to rise again. He fell heavily on one side, and the sharp report of a rifle striking my ear at the same instant told me the welcome cause. With unerring aim my Cherokee had hit his left shoulder with his bullet, while the leg was in the air, and so far broke the bone, that, when the weight of the animal came down forcibly upon the limb, it bent and failed under the weight, and struck the ground like a rock. Nor was this all. A narrow was the path, and so far was he thrown aside, the bulk of his body fell beyond the verge; and, quite helpless, he began to roll downward. So steep was the declivity, and at the same time so smooth, having no tree, bush, rock, or irregularity of surface to oppose the passage of such a body, that the bear rolled over and over many times, and stopped not for a moment until he reached the bottom—when plunging into the stream below, he was seen no more.

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Terms—$2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1859.

ENDOWMENT OF THE PUBLISHING-HOUSE.

Our readers—who are all doubtless as deeply interested as ourselves in the success of the movement to endow the Publishing-house—will be encouraged to see by the letters below that the good work is moving forward. Alabama first proposed this endowment, and she is nobly working for its accomplishment. Drs. Hamilton and Neely are both engaged in the enterprise, and this is but one instance of success in calling forth the liberality of their noble-hearted constituency. We publish this item of Dr. Neely's agency with high satisfaction, and hope to chronicle more of the same sort from both the Agents. We congratulate our old friend, Dr. Winn, upon his possession of the grace—"the power to will and to do"—in so good a cause. Would that many others might exercise the same grace—it hath already appeared unto them.

The Alabama Conference has adopted the "Plan" for Conference Depositories straight out, and is working it with all her might. Other Conferences have declined it. But all should, and no doubt will, in their own way, work for the accomplishment of the same end. They differ as to modes and instrumentalities, but harmonize in spirit and aim. All should remember, however, that the $300,000 cash capital for the Publishing House should be raised as soon as possible.

In this connection, we wish to call attention again to Dr. Taylor's mission. He, as Sunday-school Secretary, is striving to raise $100,000 for a Sunday-school Publication Fund. A gentleman has recently given him $1000. We do earnestly recommend this enterprise, also, to the consideration of our friends who have the means. These two things accomplished, and our Book Agent can give us all the publications, of every sort, that we need, and at the lowest prices.

DEAR BROTHER GILLESPIE: At the request of Rev. Dr. Neely, I send you a copy of Dr. P. C. Winn's letter for publication in the New Orleans Christian *Advocate*, Bro. Neely has been very ill, and is now too much indisposed to attend to it. You will therefore give it an insertion in the paper, and accept this apology for not hearing from Dr. N. himself, who would have written several days ago but for the reason above stated. THOS. W. DORMAN.

Green County, Alabama, March 1859.

REV. P. P. NEELY, D. D.

DEAR BROTHER: In view of the uncertainty of this fleeting and transitory life, I have ever since I have had a family, made it a rule to keep a will by me at all times, giving my property such disposition as I desired it to take after my death; and you may remember that, in a conversation with you last summer, in reference to the endowment of the Publishing-house of the Southern Methodist Church, I stated that it was my intention to bequeath to the Church, at my death, ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS to be kept at perpetual interest for the gratuitous distribution of tracts and books among the poor and destitute; and I address you this note to inform you, that, so far as regards that item of my will, I have concluded to become my own executor, and to request you, as the agent of the Publishing house, and Book Depository of the Alabama Conference to call on me for that amount.

Except the preaching of the Gospel itself, by a living and holy ministry, this endowment enterprise, in my opinion is the most important interest of the Church, and one that comes with a thrilling and importunate appeal to the heart of Christian benevolence. I regret that I am not able to give more to so good a cause, and am yet grateful and happy to be able to make this small deposit into the treasury of the Church for the benefit of God's poor and destitute ones; and, I do assure you, no act of my life has afforded more pleasure than this—becoming the executor of my own will, in reference to this important enterprise. Permit me, my dear brother, through you, to ask the prayers of the Church for the blessing of God upon this humble offering to the cause of Christian charity, and upon your unworthy friend and brother,

P. C. WINN.

The foregoing letter was not designed for publication, but Dr. Neely obtained permission of Dr. Winn to dispose of it as he thought proper; and, believing it would do good, and might possibly incite others to become their own executors in matters of benevolence—in a word, to give and yet live—induced its publication. T. W. D.

Marion, Alabama, March 29th, 1859.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVERSIONS.

A Startlingly Instructive Fact.

The Northern Methodist Church, during the past year, has been blessed with an unusually large increase in membership—amounting to more than the membership of several of the old and strong Christian denominations. And yet eighty-five per cent of the conversions were in the Sabbath-schools! Sabbath-school labor resulted in eighty-five conversions, where pulpit labor resulted in fifteen! This is a startlingly instructive fact.

Pious Sunday-school teachers will be refreshed and encouraged by it, to strive still more earnestly for the salvation of the souls of their scholars. Unconverted, or backsliding, or cold-hearted teachers—and there are too many—will be made to feel that they should be fitted for their vocation, or retire. Christian men and women who, from indolence, or other invalid causes, have allowed themselves to neglect the Sunday-schools, will feel that they have sinned in not engaging with all their might in a work at once so easy, so pleasant, and so promising. The unwillingness to rise an hour earlier, and to walk a short distance on Sunday morning, is at this moment preventing thousands of Christians from being the instruments of tens of thousands of conversions. Christian ministers and people will be encouraged to establish and support Sunday-schools wherever they can do so. The whole Church will be encouraged to pray, and give their money and influence, for the success of the the Sunday-school cause. Parents who neglect to send their children to Sunday-school, will be encouraged to send them at once. Sunday-school children will be induced to pray for a revival in their respective schools. And ministers will inquire why their ministry is productive of such a small per cent. of conversions. So may it be!

MEMORIALS AND REMINISCENCES.

In addition to those published already, Rev. G. F. Thompson sends another request, that Rev. J. G. Jones continue his account of the "Introduction of Protestantism into Mississippi," adding that they are read with great interest in his region. Mr. Jones intimates, in a recent letter to this paper, that he purposes further labors in this interesting field, as soon as practicable. He must have time, however, both on account of his other duties, and for the sake of that thorough preparation, without which nothing aspiring to historical accuracy and importance should be published. While we invite, therefore, the contribution of all such matter as can be obtained, we beg to remind writers that great pains should be taken, to be well furnished with materials, and that the articles should be written in the best style possible. Mr. Jones has evidently followed this rule. A better style than his, for such contributions, is hard to find. Simple, direct, careful—he is accurate without undue elaborateness, abounding in incidents without prolixity—and never causes the movement necessary both to the interest and the truth of history.

From Col. Claiborne, Dr. Drake, Rev. W. H. Watkins, and some others, we have the promises of similar contributions, which, we doubt not, will be read with interest and profit.

THE HOUSEHOLD CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE has now the cordial support of the Baltimore East, as well as that of the Baltimore Conference.

NORTHERN METHODIST REFORM.

THE *Christian Advocate and Journal* advocates—preparatory to the next General Conference—lay-representation—changing the time of the General Conference from May to November—the increase of the episcopacy, by the election of three new bishops, one of the Pacific, and one from among the Germans—and the reform of the presiding eldership. The last, however, he wishes postponed till the General Conference of 1864. On this subject he says: "On this question our readers know thoroughly our personal opinion, and know that it is in favor of a modification of the presiding eldership. We cannot see (though we once thought otherwise) why the Wesleyan plan, successfully operating all along our Northern border, among our Canadian brethren, could not be safely attempted by us; at least we think the choice of stationed or traveling presiding elders might safely be left to the Annual Conferences. Some of them need the latter, and may for years; others do not, and some perhaps need both, according to the wants of different sections of their territory. But we propose not to urge this "reform" now, for good reasons."

On the slavery question, he is guarded. In an article on another subject, he incidentally says: "While slavery was raging within our Church, invading the ministry in the South and encroaching even upon the episcopacy, we, with all the old-school abolitionists, fought against it with whatever might we had, as editor of *Zion's Herald*; but when its power was broken by the General Conference of New York, the slaveholding bishop repelled, and our very unity sacrificed for the slave, we deemed the battle won in the Church, though at a lamentable sacrifice, and not in the wisest way, and thenceforward considered the duty of Methodists toward it as being in the general public field, where they could act as citizens, and the true policy of the Church to be the maintainance of its disciplinary testimony, and the extension of its influence Southward as fast as it could, among all good men there who sympathized with its evangelical anti-slavery position, not excepting anti-slavery slaveholders, who were involved in the embarrassments of the evil, but were at heart opposed to it."

The resolution of the Cincinnati Conference to change the Rule, so as to make it prohibit "buying, selling, or *holding*" slaves, which is now passing round the Conferences, and which is to be the test question at the General Conference, was rejected by both the Baltimore Conferences. Dr. Stevens, we opine, trusts to its failure to get in the Annual Conferences a constitutional majority of three fourths. We shall see.

In the Baltimore East Conference, the Oregon Conference resolutions in favor of lay-representation were rejected by a vote of only 78 to 64—a vote deemed astonishingly favorable to the lay-movement, when it is considered that the region where it occurred has always been the principal battle-ground between Episcopal and Protestant Methodists.

GEORGIA CONFERENCE DEPOSITORY AND PAPER.

THE Georgia Conference at its last session, rejected, by a considerable majority, the Abbey Plan for Conference Depositories. A committee was appointed, however, to decide finally upon the matter, and they have recently resolved to have a Conference Depository, located at Macon.

We notice, also, that it is proposed to have a Methodist paper in Georgia. We find the following in the *Southern Advocate:*

NEW PAPER IN GEORGIA.—A correspondent writes to a Georgia exchange of the *Charleston Courier*, "We understand there is shortly to be started in Atlanta, a new paper, advocating the principles of the M. E. Church, South. It is to be conducted by two practical printers, who are worthy and well qualified to undergo the labors of a newspaper life. The Methodist denomination in Georgia need a paper. We hope this enterprise, if gone into, will be successful."——We are of opinion that the Methodist in Georgia have a paper.—ED.

We have heard before that it was the policy of some of our leading ecclesiastical statesmen to have a Depository and paper in each Conference. Southern Methodist Journalism will "spread itself" after awhile. Gold-leaf seems to be preferred to coin. The *Southern Advocate* lost North Carolina, bid for Alabama, and certainly should have Georgia.

OUR OWN COLLEGES.

The *Southern Christian Advocate* copies our remarks on the proposed celebration at Randolph, Macon, College, and, in addition to our list of the *alumni* known to us, says:

We can add several to this list, of whom *Alma Mater* may be proud, without going beyond the region of our circulation to find them—and yet her illustrious sons are found all over the South. We may mention as prominent in the service of the Church as ministers or members, in South Carolina, Prof. Warren DuPre, Rev. C. S. Beard, F. A. Conner, Esq., Rev. J. W. Wightman, Rev. W. G. Connor and the Rev. W. H. Lawton. In Georgia, we have Rev A. T. Mann, D. D., Rev. J. R. Thomas, D. D., Rev. Thomas B. Russell and Professor Marcellus Stanley and Rev. F. X. Forster. In Alabama, are Rev. E. Wadsworth, D. D., Rev. Thos. J. Koger, Rev. Thomas J. Moore and W. F. Samford Esq.

And it is not unlikely that there are others, whom we do not personally know, in all these States. We only mention those whom we do know and can now call to mind. By the way, do the Virginia Alumni intend to take any steps in respect to the proposed gathering? Our mother's sons would be glad to hear from them if they make any move.

THE GENERAL MINUTES.

Since the General minutes were stereotyped, the Book Editor has received the statistics of the Pacific Conference, forwarded by the Secretary. The authentic figures, which appear in the printed Minutes, do not materially change the total numbers, as previously reported. There are in the Pacific Conference 49 traveling and 38 local preachers, 1457 white members, 1210 white probationers, 14 colored members—total 2768, showing an increase last year of 1039. The numbers in all the Conferences are 2408 traveling, 163 superannuated, 4984 local preachers, 419,592 white members, 80,102 white probationers, 155,935 colored members, 3297 Indian members, 577 Indian probationers; total ministers and members, 699,164, showing a net increase of of 43,387 last year. Had several changes been reported which are left blank, the total would be about 700,000, increase about 44,000.

DEATH OF MRS. MOELLING.

We regret to announce the sudden death of this amiable Christian lady, the wife of Rev. P. Moelling, editor of the *Apologist*, on Tuesday last, in this city. She was an estimable woman, eminently "a crown to her husband," an ornament to the Church, and highly esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances. There was somewhat in her unostentatious devoutness of spirit which always recommended religion to those who came within the sphere of her influence. Surely for such there is a better world than the one she has left. Our esteemed brother has our sincerest sympathies in his affliction. May the merciful kindness of the Lord be his comfort, according to the word wherein He hath caused him to hope.

We are grieved to find the above in the *Texas Advocate*. May God comfort our afflicted brother!

CONSOLATORY.—The astronomers give out for the benefit of all those disappointed persons who did not get a good sight at the comet last summer, that it will appear again before the public, for a few nights only, in the fall of 2147.

A LIFE IN HARMONY WITH GOODNESS AND BEAUTY.

Have you not frequently been filled with a sort of mortified grief, in reading upon the tombstone of an irreligious friend a beautiful scriptural inscription, setting forth the doctrine of the future life and the happiness of the good who die in the hope of that life?

One good rule of life is, to so live that these beautiful flowers of scriptural sentiment and hope will not wither in the soil and atmosphere of your tomb. How unutterably mournful, to see a sweet and pious wife shedding her tears and venting her grief over the dead form of a wicked, selfish, cold-hearted husband! On the other hand, how unspeakable the charm of even this sad moment, when every one feels that "lovely and beautiful in their lives, in death they were not divided."

An adulterous seducer and poisoner, serpent-like, of the Eden of household peace, is slain by the avenger, and, in the midst of official eulogies and the fragrance of spring-flowers, is buried in the arms of the beauteous wife of his youth, who died many years before; and his grave bedewed with the tears of a sweet daughter just budding into womanhood. What a shocking violation of every harmony of the universe! How beautiful, had his life been as pure as the memory of his sainted wife, and the love of his bereaved daughter!

SEED, FLOWER, AND FRUIT.

Good sympathies are good seeds; but they must develop into the leaf of good motives, the bloom of good principles, and the fruit of good practice. Our sympathies are with the right. Could our principles be made harmonious with our sympathies, and our practice to conform to our principles, we should be an excellent and happy people. At the grave of a child—on witnessing the grief of a bereaved wife or mother—at the sight of misfortune or misery—all hearts are melted and all eyes overflow—even those of men of hardened, wicked, and even criminal lives. What grand and beautiful, but fruitless, possibilities gleam out on the tear-streaming cheeks of a man with softened heart and yet dissolute life! How many receive this "grace of God in vain!" This sympathy with the right, this "grace of God that bringeth salvation" with it, "hath appeared unto all men, teaching us that, denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we shall live soberly, righteously and godly in this present world." "For the earth, which drinketh in the rain that cometh oft upon it, and bringeth forth herbs meet for them by whom it is dressed, receiveth blessing from God; but that which beareth thorns and briers is rejected, and is nigh unto cursing; whose end is to be burned."

"COME OUT OF THE ASHES."

The *Memphis Christian Advocate*, which was consigned to the ashes by a ruthless fire not long since, has come out of them again, as it has heretofore come out of every other superincumbent discouragement or difficulty. Our brother Watson is off to New York for new type, etc.

Coming out of the ashes has some noble precedents: To cite one: Our venerable father in Israel, Rev. Ebenezer Hearn, of the Alabama Conference, visiting the city recently, gave us at a dinner table the following incident:

Bishop Asbury, somewhere in Tennessee, was preaching a funeral discourse in memory of Bishop Coke, from the text, "He was a good man, full of the Holy Ghost and of faith," etc. He ended his account of Dr. Coke with the following remarkable sentence—"So much for a *man*, who looked like a *boy*, spake like a *woman*, and *came up out of the ashes!*"

AN UNWISE SON OF A WISE FATHER.

FRANCIS S. KEY—the father of Philip Barton Key, who was lately killed by Mr. Sickles, in consequence of his having dishonored Mrs Sickles—was a pious man and a poet. He composed hymns, as well as "The Star Spangled Banner." One of them, it is said, commences thus:

If life's pleasures charm thee,
Give them not thy heart.

"My son," said Solomon, "if sinners entice thee, consent thou not." David said: "Solomon, my son, know thou the God of thy fathers, and serve Him with a perfect heart and willing mind. If thou seek Him, He will be found of thee; but if thou forsake Him, He will cast thee off forever." So it has been with the suddenly destroyed and dishonored Key; so it has been with thousands of others. "Wherewith shall a young man cleanse his way? By taking heed thereto, according to Thy word."

A TRUE CIRCUIT PREACHER.

REV. F. A. WEST, of the British Conference, has declined visiting the United States, in consequence of the demand for his labors on his circuit. A circuit preacher that, of the right sort, President of the Conference, officially appointed to visit the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States—a great honor in the vote, and greatly to be honored during the visit—and yet cannot leave his circuit appointments! Good circuit preachers are a *desideratum* of modern Methodism. Men who cannot willingly suffer an appointment to be lost, however insignificant, for any cause, either before or after Conference. Circuit preachers, whose administration will make circuit appointments as fixed, permanent, and reliable, as those of city stations. Such men are worth a ten-acre-field-full of that sort of preachers who leave their circuits a month before Conference, and are a month after Conference getting to their work. A good circuit preacher is next to a Bishop in worth and honor.

ANCIENT COINS.

Three interesting copper coins have been politely submitted to our inspection, all of them old, and one of them of a high antiquity. The first and oldest is a coin of Marcus Agrippa, a distinguished Roman General under Augustus Cæsar, and by marriage, his nephew. On the obverse is the inscription "Cos III," indicating the date of the coin, 27 years before Christ, when Agrippa was made third time Consul, and married Marcella, the Emperor's niece. On the reverse are the letters "S. C.," implying "by consent of the Senate." The coin next in point of age is one of Heraclius I, and of his son, Emperor of the Eastern Empire. It is inscribed with "Con," meaning Constantinople, of which Heraclius became master in 610, after Christ, and "Anno IIII," meaning, no doubt, in the fourth year of his power, or 614 after Christ, the same year in which Jerusalem was taken by the Persians, and two years after Mohammed published the Koran. The third and latest in date of these relics of a far gone past is a coin of Romanus, the Second of the Eastern Empire, in some year after Christ between 959, when Romanus ascended the throne, and 963, when he was succeeded by Nicephorus III. [*Nat. Intell.*]

THE MARRIED!—The affection that links together man and wife is a far holier and more enduring passion than the enthusiasm of young love. It may want its gorgeousness—it may want its imaginative character, but it is far richer, and holier and more trusting in its attributes. Talk not to us of the absence of love in wedlock. No! it burns with a steady and brilliant flame, shedding a benign influence upon existence, a million times more precious and delightful than the cold dreams of philosophy.

THE Washington correspondent of *The Presbyterian* (O. S.) says that a wealthy planter at the South has subscribed twenty-five thousand dollars toward the Metropolitan Free Church, to be erected in Washington, D. C. The donor has given the amount to be invested for the perpetual endowment of the pastor.

COUNT CAVOUR.

The Paris correspondent of the *Nottonal Intelligencer* gives the following biographical sketch of Count Cavour, the Sardinian Prime Minister, and one of the most enlightened statesmen of the present day: He was born in 1809; the son of a merchant of Nice. His family nobility is the creation of the late King, Charles Albert, and his Italian designation is Camillo, Conte of Cavour. In 1847 he established a constitutional newspaper, *Il Risorgimento*, through which he communicated to the world some notable papers on questions of political economy. He grew alike in public and royal favor, but in the following year, during the contest with Austria, his influence yielded sensibly to that of partisans of a less rational faction. The fatal day of Novara, the abdication of Charles Albert and the ruin of the Democratic party followed together. They were the immediate harvest of Radetzky's victory. Count Cavour was summoned forthwith to the councils of the present king, (1849,) first, as Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, and subsequently, in 1851, as Minister of Finance. He strove in this latter capacity to repair the losses of a most disastrous war; but in practical financial administration his success was never remarkable. Finding himself declining in favor and popularity, he suddenly broke from his colleagues, Foresta and d'Azeglio, and assumed the leadership of a new liberal, or national party. He overthrew the Ministry, and, on the 30th of October, 1852, organized a new one. He has ever since retained the post of first Minister of the Crown, achieving entire ascendency over the mind of the King, and sustained at all points by faithful and solid majorities in the Legislature. He has been uniformly the friend of liberal doctrines, of freedom of the press, freedom of religious opinion, of industry, of trade, and of all popular rights guaranteed by the new constitution, (that of 1848.) He has waged incessant war against Church influence in matters of State. The sale of mortmain property was proposed and executed by him, and he succeeded to such an extent in confiscating clerical monopolies as to draw upon the king and himself the thunders of the Vatican. He was compelled to desist for the time from other direct measures for the total emancipation of the laity, but, with a still broader sweep towards it, he has assumed the leadership in the cause of Italian independence, or to use the correct phrase, Italian unification. He boldly displayed again the national flag, the tri-color, bearing, as in eighteen hundred and forty-eight, the rallying cross of Savoy. It was Count Cavour who, in hopes to enlist France and England in the cause, sent 30,000 Sardinian troops to the siege of Sebastopol; and in the Congress of Paris his efforts were fearless and unceasing to drag to light the deplorable state of Roman no less than Austrian Italy. The Coegress was declared to be without this extended jurisdiction; but the brave Sardinian had at least brought his purpose home to the very council chamber of the sovereigns, and from every quarter of Italy he received the most marked tokens of sympathy and gratitude. A striking evidence of these feelings was the open subscription and direct contribution throughout the Italian peninsula to the armieg of the citadel of Alexandria, a Sardinian half-dismantled fortress of great importance, upon the Tanaro.

Austria, incensed at such a demonstration, hastily recalled her envoy from Turin. Diplomatic relations have not been resumed; and Count Cavour, relying upon the sympathies of the world, upon national sentiment, and a popularity wonderfully confirmed by the elections, has girded himself fearlessly but prudently for a coming crisis. He is in the meridian of his days; young, at fifty; a man of middle hight, resembling in some degree Mr. Thiers, but taller and handsomer. A keen and sarcastic expression, like that of the French statesman, has been observed in the aspect of the Italian; but his general manner, stamped with the easy self-reliance of a strong mind, is described as that of a man to whom political station is but the opportunity of serving his country. In the Assembly, on ordinary occasions, he is likened to an intendant of some great family, giving a plain, straightforward account of his stewardship. He is always ready nevertheless to provoke discussion in order to explain everything the more lucidly; and when the subject is of a more serious nature, involving changes of policy and action, he occupies the tribune, "transfigured," to use the words of a French tourist, "into the impersonation of a statesman. His language becomes elegant; his voice sonorous; his ideas come forth in profound, logical order; his oratorical action all suited to the moment, to the emotion; and the statesman, unrivalled, commands inevitably the admiration of the Assembly."

Such is the substance of several well-accredited accounts of King Cavour, as he is familiarly called, whose royal patron has won general approbation in deferring implicitly to the master-mind of his Minister. King Victor Emmanuel, a brave soldier, who, everywhere conspicuous in the field of Novara, received about his person, on that disastrous day, no less than seventeen balls, (if we may credit certain French pamphleteers,) but whose early gallantry and more authentic wound at Golto had already made him a youthful hero, is undoubtedly looking forward for the active service to which his Minister is striving to conduct him.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE METHODIST, or Incidents and Characters from Life in the Baltimore Conference. By Miriam Fletcher. With an Introduction, by W. P. Strickland, D. D. In two volumes. *Derby and Jackson*, New York.

The best evidence we have of the truthfulness and interest of these handsome volumes, is their hearty recommendation in the *Baltimore Christian Advocate*. The next best is the favorable notices of the press generally, Methodist and otherwise. In addition to the pleasant style and absorbing interest of the narrative, we are assured that it rescues from oblivion, very much that is important to Methodist history in that renowned old seat of Methodism, the Baltimore Conference.

THE HIGHER CHRISTIAN LIFE. By Rev. W. E. Boardman. "That ye may be filled with all the fulness of God." *Henry Hoyt*, Boston.

This work treats of "the higher Christian life," in holiness, as follows: Part I., What it is; Part II., How attained; Part III., Progress and Power. Entire sanctification, viewed from a Presbyterian stand-point, and and urged with great earnestness, is enough to say of this book, to secure a deep interest in it. It is a work by a Presbyterian Caughey. No Christian can read it without having his soul benefitted.

VERNON GROVE, or Hearts as they are. A Novel. *Rudd and Carleton*, New York.

GRACE O'GARA is the title of a charming little juvenile volume from *Carlton and Porter*, New York.

CAUTION.

A young man about twenty years of age, medium size, light hair and complexion, good looking, calling himself John E. Miller, and representing himself as the son of a deceased Methodist preacher of the Virginia Conference, came to this city some two months since, without means seeking employment; was befriended according to his necessities, and recently left, leaving his friends to foot his bills to the tune of about $80. Having learned that he has been getting money on the strength of the names of Methodist ministers of this city, we are compelled, in duty to our friends and the public, however reluctantly, to make this statement.

MISSIONARIES FOR JAPAN.—The Foreign Board of the Reformed Dutch Church of New York are at present engaged in making the necessary arrangements for a practical Christian civilization mission to Japan. The mission will consist of six persons invested with peculiar abilities for the prosecution of the work, which is to be of a practical, illustrative and educational character. Two of the number are clergymen—the Rev. S. R. Brown and the Rev. G. F. Berbeck; three of the number are ladies, and Dr. D. B. Simmons, the sixth, is a physician and surgeon. The party is to sale about the 1st of May next.

BENSON A PLAGIARIST.

MR. EDITOR: In the *Advocate* of the 6th of October 1858, a communication, under the above caption, charges Mr. Benson with "the most remarkable instance of Plagiarism to be found—so far as I (he) knows, in the whole circle either of secular or religious Literature." "It is this: Bensons' commentaries to the 58th of Isaiah is taken almost entirely from Pool's Annotations." This charge is made after an "*examination sufficiently thorough*" to justify the writer in asserting that Benson "*makes no acknowledgement to Pool, either in his preface or in the body of the work.*" Again—"I do not charge that Benson has copied Pool, on the whole of the Old Testament. But I charge, that into whatever *Book or chapter I have looked, I have found the stolen goods of Pool.*" "For the benefit of" the public, there follows a list of books and chapters, which the writer asserts he has compared; "*carefully examining every verse,*" and has only "found the stolen goods of Pool." I have been expecting some one of the gold and steel pen phalanx, to turn their keen points of pen and criticism against the communication under consideration, but have been disappointed at reading two attempts at an apology for Mr. Benson, instead of a vindication; leaving the charge of plagiarism hanging as a pall over the reputation of one of England's best Biblical scholars. Whose life and labors were directed by a highly cultivated Evangelical spirit—and who having served his generation, as an able minister of the "truth as it is in Jesus," has left to the Methodist Church the legacy of his labors, and naturalized character.

The writer of the "charge," I imagined (at the first reading of his articles,) to be some "fledgling" of a late school of writers whose forte lies in bold assertions, without much regard to facts as proof of what they say. But here are the proofs, thirty chapters, selected out of fourteen books, and over the signature of J. J. Wheat; and these "chapters and verses carefully examined" and etc. All this looks like candor, and should demand confidence; but still facts are so "stuborn," that they oppose the admission of the statement. First, as to the statements, "into whatever book he had looked, he had found the stolen goods of Pool;" yet "Genesis" has no traces of plagiarism." And why? Is it not one of the "Books looked into?" Or, was it because he had made but "*a very slight examination?*" Other books seem to have been very slightly examined as well—or was it because of the *fact* that in the first chapter of Gen., 11 and 12 verses, his eye fell on these words—"*This clause is so often added,*" *says Pool, to show that all the disorders, evil, and hurtful qualities that are in the creatures, and not to be imputed to God, who made all of them good, but to man's sin; which hath corrupted their nature and perverted their use.*" Second, To the facts. In the list of books and chapters, in which he had "carefully examined every verse"—I find second Kings, 10th and Ecl., 1st. Will you turn to second Kings, 10th chapter, 20 and 21 verses; look at the bottom of the exposition of those verses, and read—"*see Pool and Dodd.*" Then turn to Ecl., first chapter and 15th verse. "*He was not only a King,*" *says Pool,* "*but also a Teacher of God's people; who, having sinned grievously in the eyes of all the world, thought himself obliged to publish his repentance, and to give public warning to all, to avoid those rocks upon which he had split.*"

3d. The balance of testimony—having disposed of two of those "closely examined" chapters—what of the remaining twenty-eight. One of them is not, if the types copied the manuscript—"Lev. "28"—there being only twenty-seven chapters in the book. It however, the instances given, after a "very slight examination," do not refute the charge, so broadly and unqualifiedly made, that Benson "makes no acknowledgement to Pool, either in his preface or in the body of his works," if you will take the trouble, or if brother J. J. W. will turn to and closely examine every verse in the following chapters, he may be relieved of the horror of looking upon stolen goods, and see the proprietor himself. Ex. 31—" Some commentators have quoted Pool." Num. 24—"Pool, quoted by Bishop Newton." Deut. 21—Judges, 11—first Kings, 2, 4, 6—second Kings, 16. Bishop Patric, Pool and others—16—first Chron. 27—second Chron. 35—Nehe. 8—13—Pool and Dodd—Est. 2—3—Pool and Dodd—Job—2—3—Pool and Dodd—6—13—17—21—Pool and Hsary—26—28—37—Pool Hcary and others—38—40—41—and 42—Psa.—38—44—and 50—Prov. 8—Isaiah—7—Usher, Pool, Hcary, and others—19—23—stated by Pool, and adopted by bishop Lowth—33—Pool and some others. Here are forty times Pool is acknowledged by Mr. Beason—and from the frequency with which his name is used with others it is justice to conclude, that other writers having adopted Mr. Pool's expositions, Mr. Beason copying from them—Pool may be found in Benson, while Benson having copied others, gives them credit.

In conclusion, I hope the brother will not deem it impertinent, if one in obscure position, and of unpretending attainments, should presume to advise him, to be not so hasty in the future, to bring an accusation, where neither truth nor justice will sustain him; also to suggest to him, whether it would not comport with Christian manliness, and that "charity which thinketh no evil," "but rejoiceth in the truth," to withdraw from before the public, in some suitable way, a charge, productive of no good, but at variance with every rule of Christian equity. Let this wonderful "*discovery*" leave him in the unenviable condition of the man who some years ago filed and cut up some gold and spread it on the surface of a rocky hill, to induce the belief that he had discovered a gold mine—but when the surface of the soil was removed the deception was discovered, and he left with the mortification of detection, and his untold land. N. Y.

THE DEPOSITORY.

A meeting of the citizens of Galveston was held at the Methodist Church, on Monday night last to consider the interests of the Methodist Book Depository in this place. Rev. James McLeod, of Richmond, Texas, stated the object of the meeting to be *money*—to pay for the Depository building. He advocated this object in an excellent and *telling* speech. J. Sorley, Esq., of Galveston, followed, in such an address as none but a business man can make—practical, concise and convincing. All his hearers were satisfied, doubtless, that the dollars given by the city for this enterprise, would be returned with heavy interest—in fact, that the thing considered in a commercial light, would *pay*. He also sketched rapidly but clearly the moral bearing of the institution. Mr. Sorley is a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church; our people are, therefore, the more indebted to him for this platform service. For although he took the true ground that denominationalism, in such enterprises as this, was nothing more than a public servant, yet there is a liberality in his assistance, which the liberal will duly appreciate.

Brief and useful remarks were made by Revs. F. C. Wilkes and J. W. Shipman.

The amount of money raised at the meeting and since is very encouraging; and we feel warranted in assuring our country readers that, when the full record of the effort is presented to them, they will do Galveston the justice to say that she has shown an enlightened generosity in this matter. We hope to present such a showing next week, as will lift a burden of anxiety off the friends of the Depository, and place our beautiful city still higher, if possible in their estimation. [*Texas Advocate.*

NEWSPAPER PERSONALITIES.—A late number of *Blackwood's Magazine* discusses the expediency and propriety of editorial writers for newspapers appealing their signatures to articles, and decides against it. Among the remarks, are the following on the American press: At the head of every journal the editor's name is printed in conspicuous letters; and the result is what? Are writers afraid to comment severely? Does the publicity of the newspaper organization make the journalists timid, circumspect, considerate of the feelings? It does just the reverse. The personalities in which almost every newspaper throughout the Union indulges is something astounding. One New York paper, during the late panic, published the name of every gentleman who bought a silk dress for his wife or gave a dinner party to his friends! We all know how common it is for the American journals to criticise by name the personal appearance of ladies at balls and at watering places. It is quite possible that American ladies may be found to relish such notoriety; but such notoriety is here regarded as not less un-English than, on the other hand, is the secrecy of the ballot.

SECESSION OF CALIFORNIA.

The Bulletin, one of the most fluential and well edited papers in the State, says: "This condition of vassalage has been patiently borne, until "forbearance ceases to be a virtue." Continual neglect and injustice must destroy the affection and allegiance which this State has ever felt, and keenly felt for the confederacy. A new generation, rapidly growing up in this distant country, who were not bound by no habit of love for the old States, but who will examine the question of their political relations, with respect to their advantages, on their own merits solely. If Congress persists in the endavor to estrange the Pacific States, that end will be more suddenly consummated than perhaps people abroad imagine. Our connection with the Union is all to the profit of the other side of the Continent now. Nothing but the closest intimacy, and most expeditious intercommunication, can maintain affection opposed constantly by interest. And if the East will not consent to establish that intimacy and freedom of intercourse, she must expect to see these great States of the West fall away from them. Without a railroad California is not a sister and an equal in the Union. She will not long consent to hold any other position in a confederacy."

COTTON KING INDEED.

THE cotton crop of the United States this year, says *Harpers Weekly*, will probably exceed 3,800,000 bales. This crop will average to the planter a shilling or 12½ cents a pound. The better qualities are at this moment in demand in New Orleans at 18 and 19 cents. Since the country first grew cotton there never was a year when the yield was so large or the profit so enormous. When we borne in mind that, on the average, 6½ cents a pound remunerates the planter for cotton laid down at the nearest sea-port, some idea may be formed of the wealth which the South will acquire this year.

It will be safe to expect an astounding development of industry and agriculture throughout the South. When the enormous crops of 1855 and 1856 did for the Western cotton crops of 1857 and 1858 will do for the Southern railroads and steamboats will soon begin to take the place of Western schemes of a similar nature in the markets. Whatever is Southern will be in favor. The effect of the great increase of Southern wealth on the slavery controversy will be worth watching.

A VETERAN.—At the late Baltimore Conference, when the question, "Who are the superannuated preachers?" was taken up, an unusually affecting letter from Rev. Henry Smith was read to the Conference. This veteran soldier of the cross entered the Conference in 1794. And still is heard encouraging his more youthful comrades in the great battle between truth and error, Christ and Satan.

Like Caleb and Joshua, he and Bishop Soule are the only two survivors who were members of the General Conference of 1808, which framed our Church Constitution.

EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE.—From the Minutes, published acetly in pamphlet form, by that excellent workman foreman of the *Advocate* office, we learn that the total increase of membership for 1858, was 3,754, distributed as follows: Increase of white members, 423—of white probationers, 2,285—of colored members, 607—of colored probationers 439. Two of the circuits report 100 probationers each; one reports 357, and several others about 150 to 200 and upwards. Adding members and probationers together, the reports from the Districts are as follows: San Augustine, 2,675; Marshall, 2,395; Clarksville, 2,266; Dallas, 2,647; Palestine, 3,175; Woodville, 1,218.

MORMONS.—The Utah correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* has taken notes of the social status of that territory. The result foots up as follows: Three hundred and eighty-seven men with seven or more wives; of these fifteen have more than nineteen wives; eleven hundred men with four and fourteen hundred with more than one each.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOLS OF PHILADELPHIA.—The following gives the number of students of the principal medical schools of the city, at the session of 1858-'59: Jefferson, 570; University of Pennsylvania, 409; Pennsylvania College, 150; Philadelphia College, 75; Homœpathic College, 80; College of Dental Surgery, 73; making a total of 1357.

WE LEARN FROM A New York paper that an attempt is about to be made in that city to establish a monthly religious daily paper. The capital named is $150,000, and it is proposed to make it a first class paper in all respects, and that it shall be thoroughly permeated by the religious element. Dr. McClintock is to be one of the editors.

NEITHER SCHOOLS NOR NEWSPAPERS.—Sir William Berkley, one of the early governors of Virginia, in 1671 wrote to King Charles II: "I thank God there are no free schools nor printing-presses here, and I trust there will not be this hundred years; for learning breeds up heresies and sects and all abominations. God save us from both!"

THE GRAIN CROPS.—A letter from Kentucky says the growing crops of small grain have come out wonderfully, and the prospect of an abundant yield of wheat is highly flattering. Similar reports are received from all parts of Tennessee.

THE HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES of the late Postmaster General Brown are said to have been $30,000 a year—and his munificent income fully enabled him to pay with embarrassment.

NEWS FROM OUR HOME WORK.

"To spread Scriptural Holiness over these Lands".

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

Union Circuit.—REV. AUGUS DOWLING, writes: "We are rejoicing in the hope of great times on Union Circuit during the year 1859. Already we have had some very excellent meetings; we have not been able to make but one regular appointment yet, on account of high water. We have had to swim our horses times to make that round. The prospect is good for a revival all round the circuit. We have received up to this time, by letter, nineteen into full connection, whites—five colored. On probation—two whites, nine blacks. Baptized seven adults—fourteen children.

We have built a parsonage in Lake Charles, and my family are in it enjoying the comforts of a parsonage. But your humble servant did several hard days work on it. The stewards have done but little for the support of the preacher yet, but we hope they will work in due time. I intend to present claims to all my congregations. I hope to do a good work for the *Advocate* this year."

Carroll Circuit.—REV. W. G. MCGAUGHEY, writes: "I am in a fine humor, and want to let you know it. The Carroll Circuit has redeemed its reputation and I want the world to know of it. They have just purchased a beautiful parsonage in the town of Floyd, the parish site for the parish of Carroll; for the sum of sixteen hundred dollars, eight hundred cash and eight hundred payable next February. The lot purchased consists of about three acres of ground, the improvements consist of a good dwelling with four comfortable rooms, and out-houses, etc. We have a brightning prospect in regard to religious matters generally. I am encouraged to push on boldly in the work."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HUNTSVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE.

We invite the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of this Institution in another column. President

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

APRIL 6, 1859.

B. M. LOWE & Co., Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants, No. 97 Gravier street, New Orleans, have their card in this paper, and are worthy of confidence and patronage. Remember them.

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW YORK—ADVANCE IN COTTON.

A Peace Congress.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The American steamship New York arrived at this port this morning.

LIVERPOOL, March 22.—The sales of cotton the two business days since the sailing of the Persia were 22,000 bales.

Cotton has advanced 1-10 to ¼. The advance was caused by the advices from the United States, showing a falling off in the receipts of cotton at Southern ports, together with the more pacific aspect of affairs on the Continent.

The advance on Middling Orleans is 1-6d. Middling Orleans 5-16d.

LIVERPOOL, March 22.—*Political News—Peace Congress.*—The political news by the New York confirms our latest dispatches by the Persia of a more pacific turn of affairs on the Continent, the precise nature of which had not been transpired when the Persia sailed.

It now appears that Austria, through the intercession of Lord Cowley, has consented to the convening of a congress for the peaceful adjustment of the Italian question.

It is positively asserted that a peace congress will be held.

DOMESTIC.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—*Extra Session of Congress.*—The President to-day, in a conversation with a gentleman who called on him, remarked that there was no necessity for calling the extra session of Congress on account of the Post-office Department, but, said he, "Our foreign relations may necessitate an extra session. We shall have a most important Cabinet meeting to-morrow."

Daniel E. Sickles' Trial for Murder.—The trial of Daniel E. Sickles, member of Congress from New York, for the murder of Philip Barton Key, commenced to-day.

Consul to Nicaragua.—The President has appointed R. Runnells as Consul to San Juan del Sur. Mr. Runnells sails to-morrow for his post, in the California steamer via Panama. He takes out important dispatches for our Nicaraguan Minister, Gen. Lamar.

The Cass-Herran Treaty.—The Cass-Horran treaty has been under consideration by the Cabinet for some days, and our Government has decided to defer action upon the tonnage duties and other taxes provided for by the treaty of 1818 until the ratification of the new Granadian Government of several amendments which have been made in the Cass-Ferran treaty.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Washington *Union* of this morning says that the negotiations in regard to the construction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty are proceeding to a satisfactory adjustment in accordance with our interpretation of its meaning.

The President has issued a proclamation that extensive sales of public lands will take place in Kansas and Nebraska, during the months of July, August and September.

The grand jury have made a presentment against Mr. Seaman, the late public printer; also against Mr. Cullom, the late clerk of the House of Representatives, and P. D. Duval, of Philadelphia, for illegal and fraudulent practices in connection with their respective offices. Cullom has given bail for his appearence to answer the charges brought against him.

George W. Jones, Esq., United States Senator from Iowa, has withdrawn his letter declining the mission to Bogota, and will shortly proceed thither to assume the duties of the position to which he has been appointed.

Charles A. Appleton, a brother to the Assistant Secretary of State, committed suicide in this city to-day.

Further from Nicaragua.

NEW YORK, April 2.—*The Ouseley and Cass-Yrissari Treaties.*—The United States slope-of-war Jamestown has arrived at this port from the coast of Nicaragua, and her commander, Captain Kennedy, corroborates the recent statements brought by the Northern Light in regard to Nicaraguan affairs.

The British treaty, negotiated by Sir W. G. Ouseley, in regard to the transit route, has been ratified by the Nicaraguan Government, with an additional article, to the effect that Nicaragua has surrendered none of her rights over the Mosquito territory. The treaty in relation to the surrender of the British protectorate over the Musquito territory was pending, but had not been ratified when the Jamestown sailed. The Cass-Yrissari treaty had not been acted upon. If it shall appear that Sir William Gore Ouseley has transcended or violated the instructions of his Government, our Government will formally request England to disavow his acts. It is confidently expected that if Nicaragua ratifies all the British treaties and rejects the Cass-Yrissari treaty, Gen. Lamar will be immediately withdrawn from Nicaragua, and Juarez, the Nicaraguan Minister at Washington, will be tendered his passports. It is reported that our vessels of war are to be concentrated at the most exposed points on the Nicaraguan coast for the protection of the persons and property of American citizens.

Heavy Fraud on the Government.—J. Churchill Woods, who was connected with the El Paso Wagon-road Company, was arrested yesterday and held to bail in the sum of $10,000, on the charge of having committed a heavy fraud on the Government in his disbursements on behalf of the wagon-road between El Paso and Fort Yuma.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—*The Paraguay Expedition.*—Dispatches from Commissioner Bowlin have been received at the State Department, which represent that there is a fair prospect of a satisfactory and peaceful settlement of the Paraguay difficulty. Negotiations were soon to be opened, and an amicable adjustment of the difficulties was confidently anticipated.

Arrival of the Coatzacoalcos.

The Louisiana Tehuantepec Company's new steamship Coatzacoalcos, Capt. Wilson, which left New York on the 23d ult., arrived at the South-west Pass yesterday afternoon. She is last from Havana, which port she left on the 26th ult.

This steamer is designed to take the place of that favorite vessel, the Quker City, between this city and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, the Quaker City entering the line between New Orleans and New York. The Coatzacoalcos has been fitted up at a heavy expense, specially for the trade she is to run in, and her light draught will enable her navigate the river or harbor without fear of detention at its bar.

NEW ORLEANS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

THE ANNUAL commencement exercises of the New Orleans School of Medicine occurred at Lyceum Hall, when the degree of Doctor in Medicine was conferred upon a graduating class of thirty-six members, two of whom received the additional degree of Doctor of Pharmacy, and one, increasing the number of graduates to thirty-seven, received the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy only.

There was a very considerable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen at Lyceum Hall, and after music the exercises were opened by an appropriate prayer by Rev. Dr. Palmer. E. D. Fenner, M. D., Dean of the Faculty, in an address, happily conceived and eloquently delivered, in the course of which he referred to the exceeding eligibility of New Orleans as a place of medical instruction, and to the successful progress of the "School of Medicine," for which he predicted the brilliant future guaranteed by the past; presented the members of the graduating class to the Board of Trustees as matriculates worthy the degree of Doctor in Medicine, as they had passed a rigorous examination by the Faculty, calling upon them severally by name to rise in their seats.

Col. W. R. Miles, President of the Board of Trustees, then conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine upon the following gentlemen composing the graduating class of the New Orleans School of Medicine:

Ludlof Fromm, Samuel J. Hull, Geo. T. Pursley, Fred Hazenburg, Richard H. Simmons, Narcisso Hiren, Clarence B. Turner, R. E. Ambrose and Auguste Richeloupe, of Louisiana.

John B. C. Lyles, Isham Kimball, A. Dorman Evans, John W. Hays, Robert G. Murphy and H. Sterne Brantley, of Alabama.

Martin A. Mortin, Thomas R. Hearn, Charles A. Kincaid, Jr., John C. Denson, Frank M. Ferrell, John W. Brown, Richard H. Hopkins and John B. W. Meek, of Mississippi.

Robt. T. Walker, John L. Alston, Daniel T. Taylor, Amasa H. Dubose and D. Sanford Humphries, of Texas.

Joseph B. Payne, Kenneth G. McCrae, Samuel F. Turner and Robt. A. Jamison, of Arkansas.

Georga W. Reddy, C. C. Burke, Thomas R. Ashford and Leonidas N. Renwick, of Georgea.

In the above list—A. Dorman Evans, of Alabama, and Fred. Hazenburg, of Louisiana, received the degrees both of Doctor in Medicine and Doctor in Pharmacy. M. Emilio Grunde, of Genoa, Italy—received the degree of Doctor Pharmacy only.

After the conferring of Degrees, Prof. Howard Smith, M. D., delivered the address of the Faculty to the graduating class. It was a finished and graceful effort, and if the graduates bear in mind and adhere to the precepts of private and professional government enunciated in the earnest and impressive manner and language of the speaker, the New Orleans School of Medicine may be proud to claim the title of being their *alma mater*. He impressed upon them that if, in the course of their experience, they made any discovery in the Art of Medicine, it was unworthy of them, as professors of a great science to be developed for the common benefit of mankind, to retain its knowledge for personal gain and advantage; that their profession was not a trade, and the grand purpose of their art was not money-making, but the cause of human progress and the amelioration of the ills of humanity. He urged the necessity of continuous and unremitting study, for though Professionals they should still be Students, and the cultivation of all the graces of the Christian gentlemen and the scholar, and closed with a feeling farewell to the class of whom it had been his duty and pleasure to be a preceptor.

The valedictory was delivered by A. Dorman Evans M. D., a member of the graduating class from Oreeno county, Alabama. It was a very happy effort; well written and feelingly and effectively delivered, and will doubtless be long remembered by the fellow-students of whom he was the spokesman, and in whose behalf he tendered the Faculty a grateful recognition for their untiring zeal and devotion to the interests of the class. The farewells to the Faculty and to the Graduating Class were discreetly temperate in expression, but so appropriate as to happily indicate that the ties of mutual esteem, by which they were as much connected as by their relations of pupilage and fellowship, were not sundered without pain and regret to all. [*Crescent.*

LOCAL.

J. J. HOOPER, Esq., of the Montgomery Mail, whose arrival we noticed some days since, is on a tour of both business and pleasure; for among other responsibilities of a public or semi-public character with which he is always saddled, are those now devolving upon him as Secretary of the Provisional Board of Directors of the "Alleghany Copper Company," of which Dr. H. L. Anderson, of Alabama, is President, and which is organized under a charter from the State of Tennessee to work the rich mineral lands, including the famous "Polk-county mine," recently awarded the Corpomtion by a decision of the United States Supreme Court. These lands were examined by Lieut. Maury, of Washington, who, convinced of their exceeding richness, took $10,000 worth of stock, and $30,000 was lately subscribed in one day in Mobile. Mr. Hooper, whose headquarters are at the St. Charles Hotel, will give all information relative to this matter to those desiring to look into it. [*Crescent.*

THE COUNTERFEIT "TENS" on the Citizens' Bank were a great topic of talk and excitement yesterday. All over town, indoors, on the streets, and at the race-course, the business of comparing the true bills with the false was in progress, every body taking special mems. of the points of difference. Half a dozen times—for, be it known, the counterfeits, by their excellence, have been extensively put into circulation—we saw a genuine and counterfeit bill put in the hands of a man used to paper money, and saw that man perfectly incompetent to tell which was the good bill and which the bad. So excellent are the counterfeits, that a genuine Ten on the Citizens' Bank now scares almost everybody. We hear that the Bank intends reclaiming its Tens as soon as possible, and sending forth a new issue from new plates. [*Crescent.*]

DEATH OF LOGAN MCKNIGHT.—A sudden and painful death occurred on Saturday evening. Mr. Logan McKnight, a prominent and highly-esteomed citizen of the Fourth District, was out riding with his wife and sister-in-law, when he fell forward in the carriage and expired almost instantaneously, without breathing a word. His wife screamed; a gentlemen came running, and attempted to raise the deceased up, supposing he had but swooned; but was appelled to find that death had claimed his own. The body, after being carried into an adjacent grocery, where ineffectual restorntives were applied, (the scene of the occurrence being Royal and Bruilnes streets) was taken home, attended by the ladies, whose grief may be imagined but not described. A medical investigation determined disease of the heart as the cause of death.

Mr. McKnight was a native of Kentucky, 34 years of age; was a merchant of high integrity, and some time ago represented his District in the Common Council. A singular and sad coincidence was offered in the fact that on that same day Mr. McKnight had written and sent to two of the daily papers, for publication, an elegantly composed and feeling tribute to the memory of his late friend, John M. Bell, lost by the disaster to the Princess. This obituary of his friend and the sad story of his own untimely death, were published together yesterday.

NEW HOTEL.—The gentlemen who recently purchased the old American Theater site, on Poydras street, are anxious to satisfy the general desire and demand for a new hotel in that part of the city, and will proceed to do so, provided they are aided and encouraged by the citizens; those who are largely interested—the tradesmen, and the property-holders who own lots and reside near this locality.

The plan suggested is, that the citizens thus interested shall loan the proprietors a sufficient sum of money to build a suitable hotel, at a moderate rate of interest, say four per cent. This would be a safer and better plan than the formation of a Corporation composed of a large number of stockholders, who are pretty certain to be promised large dividends, and equally certain to realize none.

The whole business will be placed in the hands of safe, prudent and responsible men in whom greater reliance could be rested than in a Corporation, and who could give better security for the proper application of the funds and prompt peyment. It is true that the interest to be paid for such loan would be nominally small, compared with our usual rates—but in fact it would be made large by the addition which the erection of such an edifice would make to the value of the property and the business in the neighborhood.

The depreciation of this property over thirty per cent., in twelve or fifteen years, gives a pretty good standard of the benefit that would accrue to the neighboring lots, by improving this large, vacant place, in the very midst of this thoroughfare. Assuming that this decline will be arrested, and the value of property along that street restored to its former rates, by the improvement indicated, a loan, even at a small nominal rate, will be an excellent investment. It will increase the value of property at least twenty per cent. immediately on the completion of the hotel.

Thus the subscribers to the hotel enterprise who own property in the vicinity would realize 24 per cent. on their investment. There is no city in the world where local improvements affect so largely the value of surrounding property, and yet there are no property-holders who are so slow to comprehend and act upon the policy of making investments at small nominal rates, in view of large prospective benefits, and increased value of property. [*Delta.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

APPROPRIATIONS OF THE LAST CONGRESS.—The appropriations passed by the last Congress were as follows: Military Academy, $179,588; Indian, $1,797,368; Consular and Diplomatic, $1,047,745; Army, $15,582,845; Naval, $10,654,043; Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, $6,743,743; Fortifications, $1,000,000; Miscellaneous, $2,345,000; Coast Survey, $452,000; Re-issue of Treasury Notes, $20,000,000. Total, $59,801,332. To this should be added the Postoffice Appropriation of $20,000,000 which failed to pass; which makes the total exponses of the Government $80,297,f20.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.—Early this month elections will occur in Connecticut and Rhode Island; in Virginia, on the 4th Thursday of May; on the 1st Monday of August in Alabama, Kentucky and Texas; on the 1st Thursday of August in Tennessee; on the 2d Thursday of August in North Carolina; on the 1st Monday of October in Georgia and Mississippi; on the 2d Tuesday of October in Minnesota; on the 1st Monday (7th) of November in Louisiana, and on the 1st Wednesday of November (2d) in Maryland.

COTTON MANUFACTURES IN GREAT BRITAIN.—One leading feature in the foreign trade of Great Britain is, that the consumption of cotton in that country by manufacturers is about 2,100,000 bales, which, at fifty dollars per bale, is equal to 105 millions of dollars. Now, the value of cotton goods exported alone is stated at forty-three millions sterling,

Or.....$215,000,000

And we may estimate the domestic consumption of Great Britain to be as much.....215,000,000

Making an aggregate of.....431,000,000
Original cost.....105,000,000

Surplus profits on cotton annually.....$325,000,000

The importance of the cotton manufacture to Great Britain may be inferred from the fact that in 1850 there were 379,600 persons employed in the cotton factories alone, besides 303,000 in the manufacture of woolens, worstends, flax, and silks.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 5, 1859.

The following statement is condensed from the weekly report of the New-Orleans *Price-Current*, ending on the 2d inst.: The operations of the past week have been to but a moderate extent in our market generally, and it will be seen that the movament in our leading staple, Cotton, has received some check from the tenor of late European advices. In the Sugar market a better feeling prevailed in the early part of the week, and improved prices were obtained; while Molasses has continued heavy and drooping. In Tobacco there is not much movement, and dullness pervades nearly all departments of the Western Produce market. The advices received on Wednesday, per steamers Kangaroo and Persia, the latter bringing dates to 10th ult. from Liverpool, reports a decline in Cotton of 1-16 to ⅛d. The Manchester advices were also less favorable, there being less activity for goods and yarns. At Havre the market was quiet but without change. The river is ten inches below high-water mark, and two inches higher than at same period last year. In the early part of the week, though operations were somewhat obstructed by the full prices claimed and delay in receipt of the America's advices, which did not come to hand until a late hour on Monday, a fair amount of business was transacted. The sales of the first three days summed up 27,500 bales, with ⅛c. advance on Middling qualities. On Wednesday the market opened with advanced claims, but buyers did not come forward freely, and a check was given to operations early in the day by receipt of later European advices reporting a decline in the Liverpool market. Under these circumstances business was confined to about 5000 bales. On Thursday there was a limited attendance of buyers and the market presented a more quiet appearance than for some time past, the sales being confined to about 4,500 bales, while yesterday business was almost wholly suspended, the sales barely reaching 500 bales. Thus making a total for the past three days of 10,000 bales; and for the whole week of 37,500 bales; the receipts, during same period, 24,148; and the exports, 63,747 bales. Stock, in Presses and on ship-board, not cleared on the 1st inst. 417,244 bales. With respect to prices, we have to state that at the opening of the market on Wednesday, factors generally demanded rates somewhat above our quotations, but the European advices at once checked the upward tendency, and the comparatively limited business of the past day or two has rendered figures in a great measure nominal. Factors now appear disposed to meet buyers about upon the basis of our quotations, while the latter manifest a desire to be further advised respecting the state of European affairs.

New Orleans Classification

Inferior	6 @ 7⅛	Good Middling	12⅛@12⅜
Ordinary	8 @ 9¼	Middling Fair	12⅝@13
Good Ordinary	10 @10¾	Fair	—@—
Low Middling	11 @11½	Good Fair	—@—
Middling	11⅝@12	Good and Fine	—@—

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to 5,500 hhds. We quote for Inferior and Refining 3¾ to 5; Common to Good Common 5¼ to 5¾; Fair to Fully Fair 6 to 6¾; Prime to Choice 6¾ to 7¼; Centrifugal and Clarified 7¼ to 9; Refined 10 to — cents per pound.

MOLASSES.—The sales of the week are about 6,000 bbls. The quotations are:—For Inferior and Fermenting 25 to 28; Prime to Choice 30 to 31½ in bbls. and in half-bbls. 32 to 34 cents per gallon.

TOBACCO.—Is quoted for Lugs—factory, 3¾ to 4¼; planters' 4¾ to 5¼; Leaf—Inferior to common 5¾ to 6¼; fair 6¾ to 7; fine 7½ to 8¼; choice, heavy and light; 8¾ to 9 cents per pound.

FLOUR.—The sales of the week barely reached 7,500 barrels, at a range of $5 00 to $5 00 for common and unbranded; $5 25 to $5 75 for superfine and fancy brands; and $5 87½ to $6 00 per bbl. for extra.

GRAIN.—The sales of Corn during the week amount to about 24,000 sacks—the extreme figures of the sales ranging from 75 to 92½ for ordinary choice white. Oats sell at 70 to 76 cents per bushel, Western and Northern. Bran has been selling at $1 15 to $1 20 per 100 lbs. Sales of Wheat at $1 to 1 f5 per bushel for inferior to prime.

PORK.—The sales for the past week ranged at about $17 50 to $18 00 per barrel for heavy Mess; $13 50 to $14 for Prime.

BEEF.—We quote Prime Mess at $14 to $15 per bbl. as the range for good to the best brands for Family Mess.

BACON.—Shoulders 7¼ to 7½; Ribbed Sides 9¼ to 9¾; Clear Sides 11¼; Sugar-cured Hams 9 to 12½ cents per pound.

LARD.—In barrels and tierces 10¾ to 11¼; kegs 12 to 13 cents per pound.

BUTTER.—Western has been selling at 9 to 13½ cents per pound.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at 12 to 15 cents per yard; India Bagging at 22½ to 23c. Bale Rope, hand spun, 6¾ to 7½, and machine made, 8 to 8½ cents per pound.

GUNNY BAGS.—Nominal at former figures, 8½ cents for light and 10¼ to 10¾c. for heavy and extra heavy bags.

COFFEE.—We quote ordinary to low fair at 10½ to 10¾, fair ff, and goodfair to prime at ff¼ to ff¾ cents per pound.

TABLE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

Bank of Louisiana, $100 paid	$171 00@—
Louisiana State Bank, $100 paid	@170 10
Mechanics and Trader's Bank, $100 paid	@113 00
Canal and Banking Company, $100 paid	@135 00
Union Bank, $100 paid	105 00@106 00
Citizen's Bank, $100 paid	@215 00
Bank of New Orleans, $100 paid	105 00@105 50
Southern Bank $100 paid	108 00@109 00
Merchants' Bank, $100 paid	100 00@100 75
Crescent City Bank, $100 paid	105 00@105 50
Bank of America, $100 paid	114 00@—
Union Insurance Company, $20 paid	11 00@ 11 50
New Orleans Insurance Company, $100 paid	@222 00
Hope Insurance Company, $30 paid	00 00@—
Commercial Water-works, $100 paid	50 00@—
Louisiana State Stock	97 00@—
City 8's per cent. Bonds, consolidated	93 00@—
St. Charles Hotel, $25 paid	@ 10 00
Pontchartrain Railroad, $100 paid	77 00@ 77 50
Gas Company, $100 paid	140 00@150 00
Jackson Railroad City Bonds, 6 percent	80 00@—
Opelousas Railroad Shares, $25 paid	@ 80 00
Jackson Railroad Shares, $25 paid	0 00@—
Jackson Railroad Shares, $25 paid	9 00@ 25
Carrollton Railroad Shares, $75 paid	@ 50 00
Levee Steam Cotton Press, $100 paid	84 00@ 88 00
Star Insurance Company, $100 paid	112 00@115 50
Southern Steamship Company, $100 paid	@ 98 00
Southern Oil Company, par value $100	@ 15 00

LIVE-STOCK.—Beef Cattle—Western, we quote at f0 to ff¼ cents per lb. net, and Texas $20 to 45 per head. Hogs, 8½c. to 9c. per pound net. Sheep, $1 00 per head. Milch Cows, $40 to 85 per head. Veal Cattle, $6 00 to $12 50 per head.

Liverpool, March f9.—The sales of Cotton during the week ending on Friday amounted to 42,000 bales. The sales on Friday 7,000 bales, at the following quotations: Fair—Orleans, 8; Mobile, 7¾; Uplands, 7 5-f6; Middling—Orleans, 7¼; Mobile, 7 f-16; Uplands, 6¾d., which shows a decline, particularly marked on the Middling grades. The stock of Cotton at Liverpool is 360,000 bales, of which 310,000 are American.

Havre, March 18.—The Cotton market closed quiet. Sales of the week, 9,500 bales. Orleans tres ordinaire 104f., Orleans bas 99f.

NEW ORLEANS WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT.

BAGGING—Kentucky, ₩ yard	12 @ 15
East India	12½@—
BALE ROPE—Kentucky, ₩ lb	8¾@ 8½
BRAN, ₩ 100 lbs	1 15 @ 1 20
COFFEE—Rio, ₩ lb	10¾@ 11½
Havana, good prime green	12 @—
Inferior to middling	@—
Java	18 @ 20
Laguayra	12½@ 13½
St. Domingo	@—
CANDLES—Sperm, Bedford, ₩ lb	42 @ 43
Nantucket	@—
Adamantine	20 @ 22
Star	17 @ 20
CORDAGE—Manilla, ₩ lb	09½@ 10
Tarred American	12 @ 13
FLOUR—Ohio, ex superfine, ₩ bbl	@ 0 70
Illinois and Missouri	@ 0 75
St. Louis City	5 80 @ 6 00
FISH—Cod, ₩ box	80 @ 00
Mackrel, No 1, ₩ bbl	17 00 @18 00
2	10 00 @10 00
3	8 50 @11 00
GRAIN—Wheat, ₩ bushel	1 10 @ 1 10
Oats	70 @ 75
Corn, shelled	80 @ 00
In the ear, ₩ bbl	@14 00
Beans	4 00 @ 5 00
GUNNY BAGS, ₩ bag	08½@— 11
HAY, ₩ ton	22 00 @23 00
HIDES—W. Indian and Mexican flint, ₩ lb	10 @— 21
Dry-salted Mexican	@—
Wet-salted, heavy	07 @— 08
Dry, county	13 @— 16½
Kip and calf	09 @— 09¾
IRON—Pig, ₩ ton	30 00 @40 00
English	65 00 @77 00
Country bar, ₩ lb	04½@— 05
Sheet	04¾@— 06
Nail rods	06½@— 08
Castings, American	03½@— 03¾
LUMBER—Boards, white pine, common, ₩ M feet	@—
merchantable	@—
clear	@00 00
Yellow pine	12 00 @18 00
Cypress	25 00 @40 00
Oak timber, ₩ cubic foot	35 @— 80
Flooring and ceiling, clear	30 00 @35 00
merchantable	22 50 @30 00
Weather-boarding, dressed	22 50 @—
rough	17 00 @—
Joists	10 00 @—
Shingles, ₩ M	3 50 @ 4 50
PROVISIONS—Beef, Mess, Northern, ₩ bbl	@—
Western	@14 00
half bbls	8 00 @ 8 75
Prime Mess, ₩ tierce	@18 00
Prime, ₩ bbl	8 00 @—
B Beef	@ 5 00
Pork, Clear, ₩ bbl	@—
Mess	@18 00
M. O	@—
Prime	13 50 @14 00
Hoground, ₩ lb	@—
Bacon Hams, ₩ lb	@—
canvassed	09 @— 12½
Sides	09½@— 11¼
Shoulders	@—
Lard, Prime	@— 11¼
Fair	09½@— 10¾
Inferior to Common	09½@— 10
Butter, Northern	20 @ 25
Western	09 @— 12½
Cheese, American	09 @— 11
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	2 00 @ 2 50
SALT—Liverpool, fine, cargo, ₩ sack	@—
from store	@— 95
coarse, cargo	57 @— 08
from store	@— 70
SUGAR—Louisiana, on plantation, ₩ lb	06½@—
in the city	07½@— 09½
Havana, yellow	08 @— 08½
white	09 @— 09½
brown	@—
Cucuracho	@—
Muscovado	@—
Loaf, Northern	11½@— 12½
Crushed, do	11½@— 12
TOBACCO—Choice and Segar Leaf, ₩ lb	09 @— 10½
Fine	07½@— 08½
Fair	06½@— 07
Common	06 @— 06½
Inferior	04½@— 05½
TALLOW, ₩ lb	09½@— 10
TWINE—Baling, ₩ lb	17 @— 18
Seine	28 @— 30

MARRIAGES.

"It is not good for man to be alone."

Married on the 27th ult. in Clinton, La. by Rev. O. H. Clinton, Mr. T. J. C. BACHELOR to Miss MARGARET M. LEA.

On the 4th inst. in this city, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. C. C. Gillespie, Mr. DENNETT A. COOK of Attakapas, to Miss ELIZABETH DOWDS.

In Warsaw, Alabama, by Rev. T. C. Weir, Dr. J. T. Jenkins to Miss MARY L. LITTLE—all of Sumter county, Alabama.

On 10th ult. by Rev. A. W. Smith, Dr. H. N. YOUNG to Miss M. J. FROST, both of Trenton, Ouachita parish, Louisiana.

On 20th February, by Rev. P. H. Diefenwierth, Mr. A. HAMMACK to Miss A. A. ALBERTSON at the residence of Mr. S. Hays, Tensas parish, Louisiana.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PUBLISHING-HOUSE NOTICES.

"NEW EDITIONS of a great many of our books have just been printed, and others are in the press. Life of Capers is likely to have a good run; Theophilus Walton already has it—the eleventh thousand is out. Watson's Dictionary enlarged, with New Biblical Atlas and Gazetteer, the second edition beautifully brought out; Australia, Art of Printing, Chapters for Children, Dawn of Civilization, Alfred the Great, Learning to Feel, Fifty Beautiful Ballads, and others of this class, are in the list—a good sign for the young folks; we are glad to see a demand for this kind of reading. The Dairyman's Daughter, with an Introduction containing nearly half as much matter as Mr. Richmond's narrative. The wonder has been expressed that any one could write the history of the Isle of Wight without noticing the Dairyman's Daughter: some may perhaps wander that Mr. Richmond could write her life without hinting that she was a Wesleyan Methodist. We presume he suppressed this fact, to secure for his book admission into circles where Methodism was at a great discount. Our addition to the narrative gives it great interest, while the cost is not increased. Our Sunday-school Hymns, Questions on Genesis, and Southern Methodist Primer, are reprinted in large editions; let them be everywhere introduced. The editor's little book on Holiness is also in the list of reprints: the times seem to demand a plain, scriptural, Wesleyan essay on this subject, and ours has been considered not unmeet for the place it occupies. There is also a new edition of our book on Baptism. We may take occasion to say, that after reading a great many new works on that subject, we have found nothing that we consider necessary to add to our treatise. We presume there are very few available arguments, if any, that have not been pressed into service. Several books, etc., have been written in reply to the treatise: we have not read them, but our friends who have, assure us that our positions are fruitlessly assailed: we advanced more but such as we thought would stand the test. As the book covers all the points belonging to the subject of Baptism, some of our Bishops, and other leading men, have recommended it as a suitable text-book for those who may not be able to find another so convenient for the purpose. We are pleased to see a demand for a new edition of Bishop Pierce's Incidents of Western Travel, to which another chapter (on Texas) has been added, increasing the value of this interesting work. A large edition of Songs of Zion, a Supplement to our Church Hymn Book, and the best collection of hymns and spiritual songs apart from that work, and another of the Discipline, have also been issued—a favorable symptom. Those excellent little books, Home, by Hay, and Family Government, by Bishop Andrew, and others which we cannot now specify, are in the list. Our Fifty Dollar Young People's Library will be kept full, ready for the largest demands. Our friends would do well to send for the Almanac, containing the Catalogue, and make out orders to supply the schools in this springtide of the year.

"IN PRESS.—We are printing a valuable work by Dr. Sunnett, entitled, "Discussions in Literature and Religion;" it contains the best of his essays, furnished from time to time to various periodicals, addresses, etc., carefully corrected and revised. It will be a portly duodecimo. The numerous friends of Dr. S. will be glad to see these valuable papers reproduced in this form. We need not say the author is one of the most vigorous thinkers of the age. Dr. M'Tyeire's prize essay on the "Duties of Masters," has been revised and enlarged—we should rather say re-written—and will deservedly take its place with the standard literature of our Church; we bespeak for it a universal circulation—a work of this sort is greatly needed. The Life of Adam Clarke, by Dr. Etheridge, which was noticed in this Journal at the time of its first appearance in England, advance sheets having been kindly sent us by the Wesleyan editor in London, will be a rich addition to our biographical literature. It has had already an immense run in England. The Old Life of Clarke is an interesting but chaotic work—compared with which this a perfect cosmos: we have writers among us, perhaps, who could have produced its equal, had they been in possession of the materials which the family of Dr. C. and the British Conference laid at the disposal of the learned biographer.

"THE MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL CONFERENCES OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, for 1858, show an increase of 43,398 ministers and members, during the year. The increase would be about 44,000 if several charges in the Kentucky Conference had been reported. This would make the total number of ministers and members about 700,000: the figures reported are 699,175. The delay in the issue of this Annual was occasioned by the non-reception of statistics from certain quarters. We make up the statistics of the Pacific Conference from a Church paper, the official copy not having yet reached us."

NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY.

All the Books Published by the Church, South—that is, the Books in the FIRST PART of the Catalogue issued at Nashville—we have, and sell at NASHVILLE PRICES. Of the SECOND PART, we have only the following Books, which we sell at the prices annexed, less 20 per cent. on time, and 25 per cent. for cash.

Of those Books we have not time now to speak particularly. Suffice it at present to mention "Bledsoe's Theodicy" at $1 50, and in Turkey at $2—the greatest thunderbolt forged against Calvinism in three centuries. It has proved itself exceedingly troublesome to all of that faith; in fact, as "horrible" to them as the Decree was to Calvin.

Baker on Discipline	$0 60
Butler's Analogy	0 70
Anecdotes of the Ministry	0 50
Do for Fireside	0 50
Do for the Young	0 00
Do for Ladies	0 50
Dow's Works	1 50
Great Iron Wheel Examined	0 00
Pioneers of the West	1 00
Rifle, Ax and Saddle-Bags	1 00
Death-bed Scenes, *Clark*	1 00
Heroes of Methodism, *Wakely*	1 00
Natural Goodness, *Mercein*	0 05
Mann on Self-Knowledge	0 35
Steven's Hist'y of Methodism	1 00
Life of Che's Wesley, *Jackson*	1 70
Wesley's Journal, 2 v	3 25
Do Missionaries to Amer.	0 60
Life of Bishop Ashury, *Strickland*	
Watson's Exposition of the Gospels	
Rollin's Ancient History, 2 vols	
Young Man's and Young Lady's Counsellor (each)	
Greece, and the Golden Horn, *Olin*	
History of the Reformation, *D'Aubigne*	
Notes on the Twenty-five Articles, *Jamison*	
Minutes of the Annual Conferences of M. E. Church, 4 v	
History of Gentile Nations—including recent discoveries in Egyptian, Persian and Assyrian Inscriptions. By Rev. G. Smith, F.A.B.	
Lost Chapters of Early Methodism, *Wakely*	
Light in Dark Places—a Memorial of Christian Life in the Middle Ages—*Augustus Neander*	
Moore, Life of; Biography of Wesley	
Life of Richard Watson, *Thomas Jackson*	
Sermons, by *Richard Watson*, 2 vols	
Universalism Pioneer	(15 per cent. off)
Bishop Morris's Sermons	(do)
Archbishop Whately's Evidences of Christianity	(do)
Durbin's Europe	(5 per cent. off)
Parley's Cabinet Library, 20 vols	(do)
Kitto's Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature	(do)
Mosheim's Church History	(20 per cent off)

Clark's Commentary, 6 v	$16 00
Beneon's do 0 v	13 50
Armageddon	2 00
Chain of Sacred Wonders	2 00
Class Meeting, *Miley*	0 50
Dick's Works, 2 v	4 50
Divine Union, *Upham*	1 00
Josephus	2 00
Pietarch's Lives	2 00
Sketches and Incidents	0 50
Life of Bishop Heddleg, *Clark*,	1 50
Horne's Introduction	0 80
Journal of John Nelson	0 30
Bledsoe's Theodicy	1 50
Sketches of Eng'h Preachers,	0 65
Wesley Family, *Clark*	0 60
Wesley's Notes on N. Test'nt,	1 80
Advice to Class-Leaders	0 20

OUR OWN BOOKS.

Whenever we see a good thing we like to circulate it, to-wit:—

"Mind your Own Business, is an old injunction which cannot be too scrupulously observed. Especially would we urge it upon our Church in regard to our publishing interests. The time was when we had to depend upon others for our religious literature, not having a book or paper in the land that we could call our own. But our circumstances have changed; we now have an ample supply of weeklies, monthlies, and quarterlies, the largest list of general religious reading books and Sunday-school books printed in this (Southern) country, many of which have reached to an almost unparalleled circulation. Besides we have multiplied greatly in our numbers and wealth. Only let us purchase, read and circulate the issues of our own press first, and as largely as they deserve, and we shall natend our achievements beyond the highest expectations of the most believing ones among us. Scarcely a day passes which does not reveal some new success of our press. Let us be of good cheer then, and push on in our "great work;" rejoicing always and heartily in the great good being done by others, but attending faithfully to the peculiar work which God in his wise providence has assigned to us."

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

THE ADVOCATE now has a much larger circulation than any other paper published in New Orleans or the South-west, and is rapidly increasing. This therefore the best advertising medium in all the country commercially connected with this city. The following are our

RATES:

One square, one insertion	$2 00
Each subsequent insertion	1 00
One square, one year	20 00
Each additional square	10 00

The price for six months is three-fourths of the price by the year—the price for three months is half the price by the year.

Twenty-five per cent. discount on the above prices, in behalf of our Schools and Colleges.

☞ PAYMENT IS required IN ADVANCE. ☜

A NEWSPAPER WANTED.—A correspondent from Washington county, Mississippi, writes that a newspaper is much needed in that country, and that any one

Children's Column.

"Suffer the Little Children to come unto Me."

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Addie.

With what a mournful gentle chant the south wind waves the blooming dog-woods and budding trees; even the sun-light is subdued and saddened; and the music of the birds, how plaintive!

My heart is very sad—and the sweet voice of nature with a gentle sympathy soothes my troubled spirit, and enables me to look up with perfect confidence to Him "who giveth and taketh away."

A dear young friend is no more! "A bud of fairest promise, nipped in early morning hour," was Addie, son of Dr. T. M. Jones of Morehouse parish, Louisiana, who died on the 12th of March, 1859, aged eleven years.

Addie was a noble boy with a heart full of warm and generous impulses, one who loved God and feared to do evil. He was a faithful child, a regular attendant at the Sabbath-school, well much beloved by his young companions, who will long remember their gentle friend.

He calmly spoke of dying many times during his short illness; said he would see his little brothers who died a few years ago. His only regret for having to die was, he feared his mother would grieve for him. Dear Addie! we will not grieve for you as one lost to us forever; for, we feel assured, that if faithful we shall meet you in the glorious city of God.

Bereaved parents, yours is a weight of sorrow that no sympathy of friends can remove; let me then point you to Jesus, who bids the weary come unto Him; and think not of your dear son as one lying beneath the sod, but as one who is with the Lamb on Mount Zion, where he awaits with his little brothers and sisters to welcome you to the "mansions" prepared for you in the "Father's House." M. A. C.

What am I Fit for?

There is only one method by which a young man can discover what position in life he is best fitted to occupy. He must try. He may be qualified to plan, to lead, to control, or his talent may be simply executive, and of the kind that assists in carrying out the ideas of other men. In either case his aid is needed in the vast and diversified field of labor presented by a great and growing country. The head and the hand are equally requisite in every branch of science and business, in all the pursuits of actual life. If the man who is merely expert of hand stands or seems to stand on a lower level than he who plans largely and wisely, let him not repine at that, for on the plane where his capacities have placed him there is less of responsibility and anxious care than in the higher positions assigned to more powerful and comprehensive intellects. Having found his true place in the great commonwealth of industry, let the young man cling to it, and not allow himself to be tempted by plausible stories and dreams of sudden wealth, into speculations for which he is not fitted.

A Mother's Love.

Some of our readers may recollect a thrilling ballad which was written on the death of a woman who perished in the snow-drifts of the Green Mountains of Vermont. That mother bore an infant on her bosom, and when the storm waxed loud and furious, true to a mother's love, rent her garments and wrapped them around her babe. The morning found her a stiffened corpse, but her babe survived. The babe grew to manhood, and became the speaker of the Ohio Senate. How thrilling must be his thoughts of that mother, if he be a true-hearted man. How deep a mother's love. How many a mother in these who would die for her son? Let sons, when far away from home, on the land or on the sea, when the eye of no mother is upon them, remember her love and be restrained by it from entering the path of vice. Let them say nothing, do nothing which a mother would not approve, and they will never bring her grey hairs with sorrow to the grave.

Look to the Littles.

The atomic theory is the true one. The universe is but an infinite attrition of particles. The grandest whole is resolvable to fine dust; or, as the ditty has it—

"Little drops of water and little grains of sand,
Fill the mighty ocean and form the solid land."

So with character, fortune, and all the concerns of life—the littles combined, form the great bulk. If we look well to the disposition of these, the sum total will be cared for. It is the minutes wasted, that wound the hours and mar the day. It is the pennies neglected, that squander the dollars. The majority of men disdain littles—to many, fractions are "vulgar" in more senses than the rule implies. It is apt to be thought indicative of a narrow mind and petty spirit to be scrupulous about littles. Yet from littles have sprung the mass of great vices and crimes. In habits, in manners, in business, we have only to watch the littles, and all will come out clear. The smallest tendency to evil-thinking or evil-doing, left unguarded may wreck character and life. No ridicule should dissuade us from looking to the littles. The greatest and best of men have not been above caring for the littles—some of which, have to do with every hour and every purpose of our lives.

The Family Man.

We like sometimes, on our evening journey homeward in public conveyances, to pick out the *happy family men*; and they are by no means so rare as sour selfish people would have us believe. It gives us a thrill of delight to see in their hands a picture-book, or toy, or bonquet; for well we know the happiness these (so called) "trifles" bring to the expecting fireside circle. And well may a man treasure his fireside comforts; well may he remember those who make toil light to him, and greet him with loving hearts and pure arms from the blighting, contaminating influences, which surround the solitary, yearning, unloved man in a great city. Well may he throw himself down on the sofa and draw a long breath of relief, as the iron hand of labor and trade is lifted from his heart, and the doors are flung wide open for love to enter. Well may he—like a miser heart-mad over happy moments, ere death's shadow fall on his threshold, and he wander through desolate rooms—familiar, yet strange, fearfully strange! followed by little pattering feet, that wander up and down through the long day, in misery and perplexity, making her whose loss shall be greater and greater each day to the motherless. Oh, ye who have happy homes; who know not the desert void when the good-night blessing is given and taken; into whose face clear, innocent eyes look lovingly, talk and play and labor with such blessings as these. FANNY FERN.

Vulgarity.

We would guard the young against the use of every word that is no perfectly proper. Use not profane expression—allude to no indecency that would put to blush the most sensitive. You know not the tendency of habitually using indecent and profane language. It may never be obliterated from your hearts. When you grow up you will find at your tongue's end some expression you would not say for any money. By being careful, you will save yourself a great deal of mortification and sorrow. Good men have been taken sick, and become delirious. In these moments they have used the most vile and indecent language imaginable. When informed of it, after a restoration of health, they had no idea of the pain they had given their friends, and stated that they had learned and repeated the expressions in childhood, and though years had passed since they had spoken a bad word, the early impression had been indelibly stamped upon the heart. Think of this, ye who are tempted to use improper language, and never disgrace yourselves.

Humorous.

South Wickedness.

Rev. Henry Giles, in a recent lecture, spoke of Irish wit and humor as displayed by the educated classes and by the peasantry. Sheridan's wit was scathing, burning, with an element of ferocity; the social wit of Sheridan was sportive; Canning's was keen and bitter, as when the curate was anxious to have him quote his sermon, and could elicit from him nothing but the remark that it was short.

"O yes!" said the curate; "I am careful not to be tedious."

"But, sir, you did not succeed," said Canning; "you were brief, but you were tedious also."

Curran's wit was the ideal of fancy and oddity, as when he remarked of an Irishman in Hyde Park, who kept his tongue thrust out of his mouth, "that he was probably trying to catch the English accent!"

The amusing bulls of Sir Boyle Roche were alluded to. He was not only witty in his blunders, but in his correction of them. Once, after exclaiming in Parliament, "Why should we do any thing for posterity? What has posterity done for us?" he explained himself by remarking "that by posterity he did not mean our ancestors, but those who are to come after us!"

Sir Jonah Barrington said of Lord Norbury that he had a hand for everybody, but a heart for nobody. That was a fearful jest of Norbury's, on sentencing to death a thief who had stolen a watch. "You made a grasp at time, my lad, but, egad, you clutched eternity."

The wit of the peasant was illustrated by the remark of a highwayman on being told by a gentleman that he never gave alms to strangers. "Sure, then, your honor will never relieve an angel."

A doctor, retained in court as a witness, complained to the judge that if he was kept from his patients so long they might recover in his absence! But bulls are not confined to Ireland. Sir Isaac Newton made a practical bull, when, having made a hole in his door for his cat to enter, he also made a smaller hole for his kitten. A story was told of a priest, who, it being Friday, on which of course people are not allowed to eat meat, had just helped himself to a whole salmon, with the remark: "It is a fine day with me, gentlemen," when a guest fellow, with red hair, reached across the table, and, cutting the fish in two, helped himself, with the remark: "Bad luck to ye, do ye think I'm a soul to be saved but yourself?"

Gen. Jackson.

It was during the second term of Gen. Jackson that he stopped at a public house, while on his way from Nashville to Florence, Alabama, and "thereby hangs a tale." He was the guest of Mr. Samuel Wormely, as fine a specimen of an old Virginian as you will find between the rising and the setting sun. A large company was present, and many were being introduced. To host presented two of his sons-in-law in the following manner.

"General, allow me to introduce my son-in-law, Samuel P. Walker, who is a nephew of James K. Polk. General allow me to introduce another son-in-law, Adley O. Harris, once a brother-in-law of James K. Polk.

In the corner of the room sat a wag, who had either eaten too much or drunk too much: rising from his seat, he said:

"General, allow me to introduce myself, Michael R. Moore—I married Kate, the daughter of old John Miller; give me your corn-stealer."

Well, there was a laugh, long and loud, in which the General heartily joined, while extending his corn stealer.

The Family Circle.

"Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee."

IN THE MEADOW.—BY EMMA ALICE BROWNE.

Sitting on a clover-bank,
Pretty, simple, little Jessie
Dreams of wealth, and splendid rank;
Maple shadows, cool and trashy,
Keep the maiden from the sun,
Sitting, when her work is done,
On a breezy bank of clover,
Dreaming of her high-born lover;
Down yon woodland alley dim,
Yon may catch a glimpse of him,
Lincoln coat, and scarlet plume,
Gay beside the laurel's gloom;
Up and down he paces slow,
Waiting for the light to go—
Waiting in the laurel shade,
For the twilight—and the maid.

On the bank of purple clover,
Still she lingers dreaming over
All the sayings of her lover—
"Thou shalt be a lady fine,
In a palace by the sea,
And thy velvet robes shall shine
With the gems I give to thee.
Thou shalt have a silver lute,
And a sweet-voiced bird to sing—
Golden salvers of rare fruit
Lovely youths to thee shall bring."
So his dreams on, saying over—
"I am happy—I am blest—"
Till the sun dips in the sea,
And the moon rains all her light
Westward—swimming goldenly.
"I am happy! I am blest!
Stars and vapors sweep the sky,
They are dimmer than his eye,
They are paler than his cheek;
I for love of him would die—
And he loves me—it is best!"

Dream on, pretty, artless maiden,
Sing thy heart out joyance-laden;
Sing thy bliss out to the stars,
Watching thro' night's golden bars,
(Lattice of an olden date,)
Sing thy soul out—sorrows wait!
Willows of the world will keep
Sunshine from thee, by-and-by;
All forlorn thy love shall weep,
"Falsely! falsely!" Thou wilt die;
But a lady, all in white,
With a hungry look of woe
In her eyes, thy ghost shall go,
Trailing burial garments slow,
Up and down the haunted chambers
Of that palace by the sea—
Vexing his unblessed sleep,
With the broken vows of yore,
Thou shalt walk for evermore!

For the New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

TWO YOUNG MEN.

MR. EDITOR: I have concluded to give a short history of two young men, whom I knew in the State of Alabama, in the year 1843. They were aged—one, nineteen, the other seventeen years. One was a member of the Church, the other not religious. Both were admitted to the best society.

In the fall, the irreligious one had business in the city of W——; and, in returning, stopping near the city with his wagon, concluded to have a little sport; hence, he took the liberty of stoning a house and using language unbecoming a gentleman anywhere.

The gentleman returning home a little after night, learned from his family what had taken place; and, determined to let the law have its due course, he sent a person to his camp to learn his name and residence, and finding he was a citizen of the county, he was let pass unmolested.

The young man, however, gave the name of the *other*, who resembled him in some respects—the color of the hair, and stature.

This occurrence took place on Friday night, and the District court was to meet on Monday following, where this man intended justice to be meted out to this offender of propriety He appeared, and laid the case before the Grand Jury, giving the name. An old gentleman on the jury remarked, he knew the young man well, and could not believe that he had been guilty of the act of stoning a house and using vulgar language; stating, at the same time, that he was a consistent member of the church, and he would find out and be responsible for him. So no action was had in the case.

A few days after this occurrence, he met the young man and interrogated him as to the time he was in the city of W——last, and after learning this, he inquired who, from the neighborhood, was down at *such* a time. This question was answered. Now he went on to state why he inquired so minutely.

The young man accused was, at the time, attending a Presbyterian Camp-meeting.

Before the next term of the Court, the offender left the county, and the next Spring fled from the State for his personal good.

The other continued to reside in the same community, was appointed a class-leader, and, in 1847, was recommended for license to preach, which the Quarterly conference granted, and recommended him to the traveling connection, in less than ten miles from the place of stoning the house. He was received and transferred to the West, and has been filling regular appointments ever since. He has filled two Missions, two Circuits, two Stations, three years on a District, and now in charge of another. He served as a delegate at the last Session of the General Conference. Hundreds have been converted and brought into the church under his ministry. He now lives in the minds of thousands; while the other, if alive at all, is probably an outcast.

Piety and consistency of character in a church member will always give friends and character, which will not be blighted by a single adverse blast.

Here are two, who had equal advantages: one is a blessing to the world; the other, a blot on society. ADAMS.

TO-NIGHT.

Over the valley, over the hill,
Over the merrily-gushing rill,
Over the desert, over the lea,
Somebody or other is praying for me—to-night.

Over the ocean—rolling away,
Under the Night-Queen's mystical sway,
Knelt in his bark on the sounding sea,
Somebody or other is praying for me—to-night.

Locked in the closet, locked in the cell,
Deep in the woodland's shadowy dell,
Under the boughs of an Indian tree,
Somebody or other is praying for me—to-night.

Lo! by the temple, chequered with gray,
Mantled with ivy, type of decay,
Lo! by the hearthstone, pleasant to see,
Somebody or other is praying for me—to-night.

Over the valley, over the hill,
Over the merrily-gushing rill,
Over the river, over the sea,
Somebody or other is praying for me—to-night.

FINE OLD BOYS.

Talk about the "gravity becoming to age" as much as you will, but blessed is the man who can keep his heart green and gay after the frosts of life's winter have got into his hair. Your fine old boy is always popular. Children like him and he likes children. On the other hand, your austere venerables who never laugh, are things of dread, in fact, bogies to the rising generation. Youngsters prefer the fine old boy who frolics with them to the grim old fogy who frowns at their antics, for the same reasons that they enjoy preserves and make wry faces at pickles. Why should not the heart of an old man be merry, we should like to know? Why should not his eye twinkle with good humor, and his conversation abound with pleasant anecdote? Is it because he is near the end of his journey? Surely not, for to be genial, hopeful, happy, are signs of a clear conscience and a firm trust in the future. A sour old man may be a pattern of all the virtues, but certainly a Christian sugar coated and full of the milk of human kindness is much more *like* a Christian than one of the sour elder class. One suspects the Pharisee where gravity is pushed to such a painful extreme as to preclude a joyous laugh. The fine old man who does his duty conscientiously, has a *right* to laugh. Why, forsooth, should he go to his grave like

"A slave scourged to his dungeon,"

when he has every reason to approach it.

"Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
Around him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

A WORD TO HUSBANDS.

Has any body ever written upon the responsibility which rests upon a husband *with regard to his education of his wife?*

Of course we know what you will say about her being supposed to have "finished her education" before marriage, and all that; and yet you and we know that she begins as new an education with him as if she had never seen the alphabet. *His* views, *his* feelings, *his* ideas, are they nothing to her, if she loves him? Years after, when they who "knew her as a girl" come to talk with the matron, do they not find her husband reflected in every sentence, either for good or evil? Of course, the more strongly a woman loves, the more completely is her own identity absorbed in her husband's. This is a point which is too much neglected by married men. A good husband is almost certain to have a good wife; and if she be not so good as he could wish" at the commencement of their married life, he can soon educate her up to the proper mark. And, on the other hand, he can so educate her *down* as to render his home a purgatory, and perhaps bring upon himself and his family the greatest agony and keenest pangs of disgrace which a husband or children can feel.

Garden, Farm, and Plantation.

Agricultural Items.

The Texas ranch of Major Leland, recently of the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, has a frontage of two miles on the Guadalonpe River, and comprise ten thousand acres. The stock comprises 3000 sheep, 750 head of cattle, 250 horses and mules, a celebrated race-horse, working oxen, and a thousand hogs, goats, etc. The purchase amounted to $106,700, the largest sale ever made in Texas of any stock farm.——The Ohio *Cultivator* says that the grass lately introduced into this country and called by some honey-blede, is only the German millet, which in some soils has been found to be a very valuable forage plant. They are selling the seed in some places at nine dollars a bushel, calling it a new grass, when, if you ask for it by its proper name, German millet, or Hungarian grass, it can be had for two dollars.——The Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture has sold to John Merryman, President of the Maryland Agricultural Society, two cows and a two-years' old heifer of the Hereford breed for $500. At the last meeting of the Board, Messrs. Atwater, of Springfield, Merston, of Barnstable, and Prof. Clark, of Amherst, were appointed a committee to consider and report on the subject of improving the breed of horses in the State.

Obituaries:

"Let me die the death of the Righteous."

REV. WILSON W. JENKINS died at his residence, in St. Landry parish, La., February 5th, 1859, aged 37 years. He was born in Jackson county, Ala.; emigrated to Arkansas in 1836; professed religion and joined the Methodist Church in 1834; commenced preaching and joined the Mississippi Conference in 1842; was, I think, in the bounds of the Louisiana Conference when it was set off from Mississippi. In 1846, where he continued to travel until failing health obliged him to locate, in 1852; was married to Mrs. Mary Bentley, February 14th, 1851, in Tensas parish; removed in 1853 or '54 to St Mary's parish, and thence, a year or so ago, to the place at which he died. Bro. Jenkins was a Sugar-planter in the Attakapas. We think it due to him, and to the cause of God, especially in that country, to record it here, that, on one or two occasions, during the rolling season—as too many other professors of religion have done, while engaged in the same business—he yielded to what to him deemed a necessity, and suffered the work of sugar-making to be continued on the Sabbath. Of this, however, as the writer has every reason to believe, he afterwards heartily repented, and no more permitted anything of the kind, on his plantation, on the Sabbath day. Bro. Jenkins was much afflicted with asthma for several years before his death, and in consequence, did not keep up regular appointments, though he preached often; and, when his health would permit, was always ready to do his part in this way, whenever occasion required. He was a good preacher, and sometimes eloquent and powerful. While hospitable to all, he took great pleasure in entertaining the weary itinerants, who might care to rest a few days or to spend a night with him; his hand and heart were ever open to these. To the cause of God he gave liberally. His last illness was protracted and painful; but through all, grace was his support. He was permitted to retain his consciousness to the very last; knew when he was dying; expressed himself as ready for the change. Calmly and affectionately taking leave of wife and children, he bid them love and serve God faithfully, and meet him in heaven. His exhortation to those present, and his message left for absent friends and kindred, were in substance the same—to live for God and heaven, and meet him there at last. The dying words of the sainted McKendree were his; raising his hands together, twice he repeated them: "All is well! all is well!" and in a moment more he was sleeping sweetly in death. May the widow, orphan and kindred of our deceased friend and brother be enabled now, in affliction, to cast all their care upon Him who careth for them, and find that He is to them indeed "a very present help in trouble." P. M. G.

Minden, La., March 25th, 1859.

WILLIAM STEWART died at his residence in Jefferson county, Miss., 1st March, 1850, aged 44 years. He was born in Gloucester county, New Jersey, May 14th, 1814. In December, 1839, he came to Fayette, Jefferson county, Miss., and began business. A man of indomitable energy, he fully succeeded in all his labors, making his life useful and respected. For several years he had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; and loved and sustained its doctrines—punctual in attendance, prompt in rendering aid, and observant of its rules. It was not until August, of last year, while attending a protracted meeting at Fayette, that he was fully made certain of his acceptance and adoption into the family of God; when his soul was filled with unutterable joy and peace. While struggling at the altar, God blessed him and his wife with power from on high, and put new songs in their lips. He was attacked with pneumonia, and in a few days was added to its many victims. During his sickness, though suffering intensely, his soul was lifted in prayer and praise. In the midst of his sufferings he frequently repeated words of scripture, expressive of his trust and hope in God. The last hours of his life, when his mind was rational, were full of submission and trust. W. G. MILLSAPS.

Fayette, Miss.

SISTER MARY JEFFERSON departed this life Jan., 30th, 1859, at her residence in DeSoto parish, La. She was born in Georgia, April 10th, 1798; married to Thomas Jefferson Dec. 22d, 1814. She professed religion September 7th, 1834, and joined the Missionary Baptist Church. Though a Methodist in principle at the time of her conversion, yet, to satisfy the wish of her husband, she united with that Church, in which she continued an exemplary member. A few minutes before she breathed her last, a friend said, "Jesus has come for you;" she exclaimed, "Yes! there He is, and the holy angels with Him;" and then sang "Happy day, when Jesus washed my sins away." She was a devoted wife, an affectionate mother, a kind mistress and a charitable neighbor. She leaves five children and many friends to mourn her loss. J. F. SCURLOCK.

FRANCES E. BEVEL, daughter of Mrs. Cathron E. Bevel, was born February 22, 1853, and died March 8, 1859. About two years ago, her father died, leaving little Fanny to the care of her mother. Perhaps the most prominent trait in her character, was a disposition always to speak the truth. The flower, just opening on earth, has been transplanted to unfold its loveliness in fairer climes above. J. C. HUCKABEE.

JOHN CRARY, infant son of F. U. and L. Suzette Sadler, died near Fort Pike, La., on the 12th March, 1859, aged two weeks.

Thy days, my little one, were few,
An angel's morning visit,
That came and vanished with the dew—
'Twas here—'tis gone—where is it?
Yet, did'st thou leave behind thee
A clue for love to find thee. MOTHER.

MRS. A. M. LOWE, died on Tuesday, March 22d, at her residence near Livingston, Madison county, Mississippi, aged sixty-two years. B. F. CROWELL.

AT A REGULAR COMMUNICATION of BOWEN LODGE, No. 241, held March 17th, 1859, the following Resolutions were offered and adopted:

WHEREAS in the dispensation of an all-wise providence, it has pleased the Great Architect of the universe to remove from us our worthy and highly esteemed brother, ELIJAH SIMMONS, who departed this life February 20th 1859;

BE IT RESOLVED, That the members of this Lodge do mourn and deeply lament the loss of one, whose affection and friendship were so firmly impressed upon the hearts of his brethren that his death has caused a vacancy that time can never fill.

BE IT RESOLVED, That we sympathize with the bereaved family of the deceased and tender them our condolence in their sad affliction; and, although the banner of death waves over us in gloomy triumph, and has broken a link in the chain of our social intercourse, we believe the breach will be repaired in the Grand Lodge above, where the Supreme Architect of the universe presides.

BE IT RESOLVED, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that an eulogy or funeral address be delivered at this place, in testimony of our high appreciation of our worthy brother. JOHN H. MYERS, W. M.

JOHN H. M'HUGH, Sec'y.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. E. ELAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BATON Rouge.
REFERENCES—Henderson & Gaines and Chinn & Bolton, *New Orleans*; W. S. Pike and A. Malta.....*Baton Rouge.*

J. H. LANEY, SURGEON DENTIST—WILL VISIT Bahala; Hazlehurst, Crystal Springs and Georgetown, during the present year, and practice his profession in all its branches. Is fully guarantees all his work to be neat and substantial. [fe23-3m] J. H. LANEY.

B. D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana.
ja19

J. G. FUQUA. J. G. KILBOURNE.
FUQUA & KILBOURNE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLINTON, LOUISIANA,
PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans.
References—Payne & Harrison, Byrne, Vance & Co., Broadwell & Payne, Pritchard & Flower, Edw. Nalle & Co., Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans. mar 20-1y

W. P. HILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 18 Camp st., New Orleans.
HAS been a citizen of Texas—extensively and laboriously engaged in the practice of Law more than twenty years—and confidently refers to the Bench and Bar of that State.
Information as to the Laws, Lands and Land Titles of Texas can be had at my office; and any business in that State will be transacted through reliable correspondents: dec12

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JOHN O. BULL, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 7 Pine street, Saint Louis, Missouri.
☞ Agent for the sale of BLAINE'S POWER-LOOM BAGGING and BALE ROPE. ☜ [jn19-3m

MR. HUGH LUCAS, HAVING BECOME A PARTner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders, from our large and well-selected Stock of GROCERIES, PRODUCE, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants,
COOPER & NEIBERT,
New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858. 27 and 29 Common st.

W. COOPER. J. D. NEIBERT. H. LUCAS.
COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Nos. 27 and 29 Common street, New Orleans.

F. J. VAN RIBBER & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
[d8-1y] *44 Carondelet street, New Orleans.*

JAMES THARP. WM. V. M'CRAY.
THARP, McCRAY & CO.,
GROCERS AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS,
No. 10 Tchoupitoulas and New Levee sts.,
sep22 NEW ORLEANS.

J. BOYD & CO.,
Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,
No 4 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
apr 17-1y

LEONARD FASH. F. B. LACHAISE.
LEONARD FASH & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
45 POYDRAS STREET,
Oct 24. *NEW ORLEANS.*

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No. 47 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

JOHN F WYCHE & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 119 Common street, New Orleans. my2-1y

A. H. May & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No 94 Gravier street New Orleans. au2 1y

J. C. PAYNE. J. P. HARRISON.
H. W. SUTTINGTON. WM. R. HARRISON
Payne & Harrison.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 51 Union street, New Orleans. dec7-1y

S. L. WALKER, New Orleans. ROBT. C. HUTCHINSON Caddo Parish, La.
Walker, Hutchinson, & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 87 Carondelet street, New Orleans. jn28

Lane, Mayfield & Co.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 79 St. Charles street, New Orleans. jy6-1y

T. T. TWITTY.
COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Agent for the sale of Manufactured Tobacco, Cigars, and Herrings celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 32 Gravier street New Orleans. mh14m

WATKINS & HOMAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, and Curtain Materials, No. 80 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

F. W. OBER—DEALER IN NORTHERN AND WESTern Produce. ☞ Fresh Goshen Butter, in small packages, suitable for families, constantly on hand.
New Orleans, January 12, 1859. No. 61 POYDRAS STREET.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—A LADY ASSISTANT, qualified to Teach the Higher Branches of English Education, and especially the Ornamental, can, if properly vouched for, receive a position in the Female Department of Waverly Institute. None need apply unless satisfactory references can be given. The society is as polite and refined as can be found anywhere.
Address COL. JOHN HILL, *President Board of Trustees*, Waverly, Walker county, Texas.
November 18th, 1858. ja5-tf

BOOTH & CO.,
ARCADE HAT STORE, No. 46 Magazine Street, New Orleans. Established in 1843. Manufacturers and Jobbers at Wholesale in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.
For the accommodation of our friends and the public, we have opened a retail department on the same premises. aug26

Dameron & Co.,
IMPORTERS and Dealers in Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtain Goods, Upholstery Goods, etc., No. 26 Chartres and 72 Customhouse streets, New Orleans. jan1

R. C. ARMISTEAD,
(Successor to MALLARD & Co.)
No. 63 Gravier st., cor. Bank Place, New Orleans.
CLOTHING, IN EVERY VARIETY—THE MOST MODERN, AT GREATly Reduced Prices. ☞ BLANKETS, KERSEYS, and SATINETT for20] Suits for Negroes, at Auction Prices.

P. H. WILLARD,
Coal Merchant,
18 BACHANIE PLACE. (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)
THOSE desirous of purchasing Coal or Wood, can be supplied at short notice at the CITY COAL OFFICE.
Which is constantly kept on hand Pittsburgh, English, and Cannel, Anthracite and Lower Ohio Coal. Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses, Steamers, &c., &c., supplied at the lowest market prices. n22-1y

P. VAN BENTHUYSEN. A. MONKHOUSE.
C. F. LEWIS, of Rapides. GEO. C. KENDALL
BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
a19-1y 110 Canal st., New Orleans.

D. J. WASSON,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
Also, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Cisterns, Lumber, &c.,
Is now to suit customers. Orders promptly attended to.
Box 888 Mechanics' Exchange, 30 St. Charles st. Shop, 855 and 857 Rampart st., First District, New Orleans. mar20-1y

To Merchants and Planters.
MANUFACTURERS' COMMISSION HOUSE:
LARGE STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK,
No. 41 Magazine st., opposite the Arcade,
NEW ORLEANS.
nov 14 R. W. RAYNE.

GEORGE H. VINTEN Printers' Warehouse, 105 Poydras street, New Orleans. Presses, Types, Inks, Paper, Cards, and Furniture of every description. Agent for the sale of Robt. Hoe & Co's Presses, and James Conner & Sons' Types. Old Type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

PRINTING PAPER.
Constantly on hand and for sale Printing Paper of the following sizes.
21 inches by 28 | 23½ inches by 31 | 24 inches by 38 | 26 inches by 40
22 inches by 32 | 24 inches by 36 | 20 inches by 37 | 28 inches by 42
32 inches by 44.....36 inches by 48
AND OTHER SIZES TO ASSORT.
Also, Double Medium Book Paper, Manilla Wrappers, Note, Letter, and Cap Papers of every description; Cards, Card Boards, &c.
mar 26-1y GEORGE H. VINTEN.

THE GREAT COAL-OIL LAMP—FOR SAFETY, economy and convenience—is superior to any Lamp in use for reading, writing or sewing, giving a SOFT, STEADY and CLEAR LIGHT.
The subscriber will keep on hand a large variety of these LAMPS, adapted from the parlor to the kitchen; also, the REFINED COAL-OIL, CANS, SHADES, WICKS and CHIMNEYS.
He has also the celebrated NON-EXPLOSIVE CAMPHENE and SPIRIT GAS LAMPS and LANTERNS, warranted perfectly safe from accident, when used with the Safety-can.
These Lamps are the best in use, for lighting churches, halls, saloons, etc.
Camphene and Spirit-gas by the barrel or gallon; Rosin oil, for lubricating, by the barrel or gallon—manufactured by the Southern Oil Company at Mobile.
The Subscriber is authorized to sell the superior MACHINERY OIL Manufactured by the Southern Oil Company, which as a lubricator, excels any other oil in use—for sale by the gallon or barrel.
ja19 ARTEMON HILL, 28 Camp st., New Orleans.

THE CHEAREST AND BEST LIGHT YET—MADE from Kitchen-grease or common Lard.
The justly celebrated FRANKLIN SMOKE CONSUMING, PORTABLE LAMP, made in this city. This Lamp produces, from the poorest quality of Oil or Grease, as much light as a medium SOLAR, at one-quarter the cost, boiling less than a half-pint and burning ten hours or more, producing a beautiful light, pleasant even to weak eyes, requiring but little cleaning, and only coarse cotton flannel for wicks.
Price, $1 50 each. A liberal discount to those who buy by the dozen. ARTEMON HILL, SOLE AGENT,
ja19 28 Camp street, New Orleans.

New Orleans Branch
OF THE
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $500,000.....SURPLUS OVER $250,000.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice President.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.
Policies issued by this Company against Loss and Damage by Fire, and the Risks of Inland Navigation, on application to
R. W. & R. F. RAYNE, Agents, 46 Camp street, New Orleans.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company.
(INCORPORATED IN 1810.)
Capital, $300,000.....Charter Perpetual.
DIRECTORS:
H. Huntington, Charles Roswell, Job Alvord,
Albert Day, Henry Keney, John P. Brace
James Goodwin, Calvin Day, Charles J. Russ.
H. HUNTINGDON, President.
C. B. BOWERS, Secretary.
R. W. RAYNE, Agent, 46 Camp street, New Orleans
The undersigned, Agent of the above responsible Companies, is duly authorized to issue Policies of Insurance on buildings, merchandize, ships in port and their cargoes. Also cotton in press, gin and sugar houses, household furniture and personal property generally, against loss or damage by fire in this city and in the country.
Ten per cent. cash returned on payment of premiums.
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
jan1-1y R. W. RAYNE, Agent

DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED REJUVENATING Elixir.—Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principles, by one of the ablest chemists of the age.
FOR THE CURE of General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the System, take
The Rejuvenating Elixir,
And you will soon find yourself a new man—a pride instead of the reverse to your friends, and a healthy, sound, and worthy member of the whole human family. For sale, by the Proprietors,
J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., New Orleans.
And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Children.
TRUTH OMNIPOTENT.—We give in our readers and the public generally the following copy of a letter received by us from J. W. Vesey, Esq., of the *Aberdeen Conservative*, enclosing at the same time a communication to that paper from Colonel Vasser, of North Mississippi, and who was formerly associate editor of the Conservative. The subject of the letter and communication we do not feel it necessary to comment on—they tell the whole story, use that ought to go home to those in whose hands the rising generation of children are placed for nurture and for care. All we ask of our readers is a careful perusal of the documents.
CONSERVATIVE OFFICE,
Aberdeen, Miss., August 23d, 1858.
Messrs. Wright & Co.—As any testimonial in reference to your preparations may prove beneficial to you, I enclose the following, published at my request, in the "Conservative" of the 21st inst.
Col. Vasser was formerly associate editor of the "Conservative," and is well known in North Mississippi, as a gentleman of intelligence and strict integrity. Respectfully, J. W. VESEY.
[*For the Conservative.*]
Communicated. ABERDEEN, Aug. 19th, 1858.
DEAR VESEY: Upon the principles of justice and humanity, I am induced to ask your permission to insert this communication in your paper, believing, as I do, that it may be the means of preventing untimely sorrow in many a happy household.
On Friday last, having been for several days previous absent from my family, I found, on my return home, that my infant, aged about 15 months, was quite unwell, from some unknown cause—supposed to be teething. Upon an examination, however, I was of the opinion that her indisposition proceeded from worms; and having been told by a respectable physician that WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE was a sovereign remedy against this terrible enemy of children, I was induced to give it a trial, reluctantly, by the acquiescence of my family physician.
On the following morning, (Saturday) I commenced administering it by directions, save in quantity, being afraid to give the amount prescribed. I was unable to detect any impression occasioned by it until late in the afternoon of that day; and should not then, but for the discharge of some thirteen worms, varying in length from two and a half to six inches. This I thought a remarkable number for a nursing infant. So, to my great amazement, about one o'clock the next morning I was aroused from my slumber to witness the incredible number of one hundred and thirty-six from one evacuation.
Before breakfast of the same morning, (Sunday) but one small dose was administered, which was followed by the discharge of fifty during the day. The next day, (Monday) none was administered; but still occasional discharges occurred during the day, varying in size and quantity as described.
These facts are elicited, 1st, because of my antipathy heretofore to nostrums of every kind; and, 2nd, because my experience has convinced me that, in the experiment I have made with WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, it is due to suffering humanity, as well as the manufacturer of the medicine, to make public the results of my observation.
W. H. VASSER.
For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., Sole Proprietors.

Helmbold Extract of Buchu,
Read! Read! Read! "An afflicted read" the following Certificate of a cure of over 20 years' standing.
H. T. HELMBOLD—*Dear Sir:* I have been troubled with an affliction of the Bladder and Kidneys for over twenty years. I have tried Physicians in vain, and at last concluded to give your Genuine Preparation a trial, as I had heard it highly spoken of. It afforded me immediate relief. I have used three bottles, and I have obtained more relief from its effects

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 11. WHOLE NUMBER 440.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1859.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. OFFICE—112 CAMP ST.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

ARMINIANISM AND CALVINISM.

God's Eternal Decrees.

"God from all eternity did, by the most wise and holy counsel of His own will, freely and unchangeably ordain whatsoever comes to pass; yet, so as thereby God neither is the author of sin, nor is violence offered to the will of the creatures, nor is the liberty or contingency of second causes taken away, but rather established."

"Although God knows whatsoever may or can come to pass upon all supposed conditions, yet hath He not decreed anything because He foresaw it as future, or as that which would come to pass upon such conditions."

"God's decrees are the wise, free, and holy acts of the counsel of His will, whereby from all eternity He hath, for His own glory, unchangeably fore-ordained whatsoever comes to pass in time, especially concerning angels and men." *Confession and Catechism.*

Let us now see what Calvinistic expositors and standard writers say, and how they understand these articles. That God must have decreed all future things, is a conclusion which necessarily flows from His fore-knowledge, independence, and immutability. The fore-knowledge of God will necessarily infer a decree: for God could not fore-know that which would be, unless He had decreed they should be." Why could He not fore-know that moral agents would do? Is this not a gratuitous assumption, and an irreverent restriction of the Divine omniscience? I think so.

The same writer continues: "If God would be an independent being, all creatures must have entire dependence upon Him; but this proves undeniably that all their *acts* must be regulated by His sovereign will." Again: "If God be of one mind, which none can change, he must have unalterably fixed everything in his purpose, which He effects in His providence." Once more: The decree of God relates to all *future things, without exceptions. Whatsoever is done in time was fore-ordained before the beginning of time." Rev. W. Shaw's Authorized Expositions.*

Calvin says, Institutes, Book I., Chap. 14, § 3, that "Nothing can happen but what is subject to His knowledge and decreed by His will." Again, says Calvin, book 3., Chap. 13, § 6, "It is evident that all things come to pass rather by ordination and decree" than foreknowledge.

Dwight, in his Theology, says, "All things, both beings and events, exist in exact accordance with His purpose, pleasure, and what is commonly called the decree of God." Dr. J. Dick, in his Theology, says, "The decrees of God relate to all future things, without exception. Whatsoever is done in time was fore-ordained before time." Dr. Hill, an eminent Calvinist, in his Divinity, says, "The characteristic feature of the Calvinistic system is that entire dependence of the creature upon the Creator, which it uniformly asserts, by considering the will of the Supreme Being as the cause of everything that now exists, or that is to exist at any future time." Calvin says, "Every action and motion of every creature is governed by the hidden counsel of God, so that nothing can come to pass but what was ordained of Him." Vol. 1, page 170, Calvin's Institutes.

Finally, for the present, we quote from Calvin, Vol. 1. That man fell, in consequence of the decree of God, we prove thus: Surely, if God had not willed the fall, He could, and no doubt would, have prevented it. But He did not prevent it; *ergo*, He willed it. And, if He willed it, He certainly decreed it; for the decree is nothing else but the seal and ratification of His will." With these views, agree Edwards, Zanchius, Toplady, Chalmers and Emmons, all men of renown in the Calvinistic host.

The substance of these plain statements is, that:

1. Whatsoever comes to pass in time, was decreed unconditionally and unalterably before time.

2. Whatsoever comes to pass in time, comes to pass because it was decreed before time.

3. Nothing can be, but what was decreed; and what was decreed cannot fail to be; and it cannot fail to be, because decreed.

This, to an Arminian, seems clearly and logically to make God the author of sin. I know the Calvinists disclaim this; but this disclaimer by no means relieves the embarrassment of the Arminian's mind, when he reads the statements of the articles and standard expositors. This disclaimer greatly increases his embarrassment, by placing the Calvinist in the attitude of believing what appears to be a palpable contradiction, namely that God did cause all things and yet did not cause sin. It is as though one should say, Lycurgus made all the laws of Sparta, yet in such a way that there were many laws of Sparta which Lycurgus did not make! Does not the absurdity appear? Then look again. "God decreed whatsoever comes to pass;" but sin has come to pass, therefore God decreed sin. "God's decree," says Calvin, "is the necessity of things;" but sin is something; therefore God's decree is the necessitating cause of sin. This looks logical to an Arminian, and he sees no satisfactory logical escape.

The Arminian thinks that the cause of this apparent contradiction arises out of another contradiction, which Calvinists hold, to wit: that the volitions of free beings can be necessitated. Dr. Dick says, "It is as impossible to avoid our volitions, as it is to pluck the sun out of the firmament." This doctrine is also sustained by the erroneous Calvinistic idea of fore-knowledge. It is this: "What God does fore-know will undoubtedly take place. Hence, then, the actions of men are as unalterably fixed from eternity, as if they had been the subject of an immutable decree."—*Dr. Dick.* The Arminian's reply is this: The actions of men will not come to pass because they are fore-known; but they are fore-known because they will come to pass. The free actions of men are clearly reflected back in the mirror of the Divine omniscience, they are not projected forward from the engine omnipotence.

VERITAS.

CATALOGUE OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

There are at present twenty-five apartments and thirteen transcribers, besides attendants, engaged on the compilation of the British Museum Catalogue. The new number of the Edinburgh Review gives an interesting paper on the subject; the writer commences by likening an attempt at reviewing the new catalogue to that of writing an architectural essay on the Chinese wall, a brick in this instance being a specimen of the building and a comprehension of its real extent, in fully realizing what that mystery a million means, that appearing to be about the number of entries to be contained in this catalogue: the portions at present in the reading-room consist of 572 volumes, A to G, and 405 of the supplement, H to Z, containing only accessions since 1846; when H to Z, of the main catalogue, is ready the whole will be incorporated. These 977 volumes do not by any means represent the approach which has been made toward the completion of the work. Titles for all the immense accessions between 1838 and 1846 are written, and ready for insertion, and since it appears by a return dated June 30, 1853, that only one-fifth of the works in the library then remained to be catalogued, and the labor has never been relaxed, it follows that the task cannot be very far from its fulfilment. The writer surmises that in three or four years more the general catalogue will be completed.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH, IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

We ought to have and we may have a flourishing society in this city. We need a large and handsome church on a convenient site. Our present house is neat within, and well filled every Sabbath with as fine looking a congregation as can be found anywhere. But it has an unprepossessing exterior, and its location is peculiarly unfortunate. It is too remote from "The Avenue," as Pennsylvania Avenue is generally styled. But there is a greater fault than that about its situation. Everybody who visits Washington goes to see the Patent Office, and everybody else has heard of that magnificent structure. I pass it several times a day, and never fail to gaze at its pure marble and elegant proportions with enthusiastic admiration. It is beautiful beyond description in the sunlight, and more beautiful in the light of the moon. It occupies two squares, and running across Eighth street, divides it. If you go up Eighth street from the Avenue, you come against the Patent Office, and are stopped; you will imagine that you had traveled to the end of that street. But walk half round the building, and you will get into the other part of Eighth, and presently will reach the Metropolitan Southern Methodist Church. A street thus cut asunder, or blocked up in the middle, cannot be of much importance; it is indifferently built, is not lighted with gas, and is unfrequented. You may walk about the city day after day during a year, and never discover our church or even the street on which it fronts. If you get directions, and start forth in pursuit of it on Sabbath, you will wander around and around the Patent Office, and acknowledge that you are lost, as did Rev. Dr. M. and Y. last Sunday. "Where is the church of which you are pastor?" This humiliating question is often put to me by an old citizen. If you only get there, you will be seated in as comfortable a pew (*free*, however,) and among as genteel a crowd as you are accustomed to, from whatever place you may hail. But the getting there is the difficulty. Now we wish to erect a larger, more attractive edifice, in a lot accessible to the Avenue, surrounded by handsome buildings, and in a well known part of the city. Our brother, Smithson, who has the largest ideas about Southern Methodism at the Capitol, has his eye on a site opposite the Patent Office, where it will no longer throw us into obscurity, but will serve as our "*sign-board.*" A grand sign-board it will be, and built by Federal funds, will cost us nothing. On another side of us will be the Post Office Department, occupying a square, and regarded by many men of taste as the most elegant edifice in the United States. With such surroundings, we cannot escape observation. But we must have money to carry out this design; and after begging a little, we have devised, or rather Brother S. has, two admirable schemes for raising the needed sum. One is the book of sermons by ministers of our connection, many of them men of eminence, and the other is the great picture of the last General Conference, about which I will write more hereafter. I will mention a few reasons why the whole Southern Church should feel interested in our prosperity, and help us:

Washington is a city set on a hill that cannot be hid. As the metropolis of this Union, it fixes the gaze of the country and of the world. Here gather a large transient population from all sections of our own land and from all nations of the earth. These possess a more than ordinary amount of intelligence and influence. *Here surely should fly the flag of Southern Methodism.* All who resort hither should learn that there is a numerous and influential denomination, Methodistic in doctrine and polity, who intermeddle not with the laws of the States concerning slavery, but preach the gospel to master and slave, inculcating the apostolic precepts on their respective duties in this relation. This is argument number one. While every other phase of religious belief and ecclesiastical government is here represented, let not what we believe to be the purest and most scriptural type fail to be exhibited. This is a matter of common interest to the whole church.

There is a small band of Methodists in this city who were raised in the South, are bound to that section by the strongest ties of affection and interest, and are firmly convinced that the holding of slaves according to the laws and usages of those States is in no sense or degree a sin. They look on abolitionism, especially when adopted as an aggressive principle by the church, and propagated with the high sanctions of conscience and the enthusiasm of religion, as a most mischievous fanaticism, an invasion of the rights and disturber of the peace of a large portion of the Confederacy, a fomenter of strife among Christians, and a special drawback to evangelical labors among the colored people. They are unwilling, therefore, to be members of the Northern branch of the M. E. Church, because the established policy of that organization is to war against slavery as it exists in the South. They have resolved that, however far, they will be a society in connection with the church whose principles and movements they approve and sympathize with. That is argument number two. We must wish them well, for are they not our brethren?

Methodism is strong through the South. Many of her sons from that section come to this city, some to be permanent residents, others to spend several years, though they still claim the South as their home; and visitors, to stay only a few months. They are members of Congress, clerks in the different departments of agent, seekers after office, claimants on the Federal Treasury—for a thousand and one reasons either on their own behalf or for others—reporters to newspapers, visitors from curiosity and pleasure, &c., &c. *Their piety is in jeopardy here.* I will not indulge in sweeping charges of immorality against our Congressmen or the other temporary residents of the Capital. There is too much vice here as elsewhere, and many causes help to aggravate the evil in this city. But many men who cannot be drawn into vice are too liable to drop their religion, or wear it loosely here. They get away from their homes, their neighbors, their brethren, their classes and sabbath schools, all their old associations. They do not feel settled. They live in society. They mingle with the fashionable seekers after pleasure and show. They do not connect themselves with any society of Methodists, or worship regularly at any place, but fall in occasionally wherever they may happen to find a church convenient. Presently you will hear that they were seen at the theatre, though they had been strict and zealous members of the church at their old homes. They need to be watched over and helped in every possible way, or they will lose their usefulness and their souls. I am writing facts which have come within my own knowledge during the year I have lived here. Let us have an attractive church, of which they cannot be ignorant, and which they will easily find, where shall be sung the songs they love to hear, and preached the gospel as they believe and rejoice in it. Let us make them feel that they are among their own people, between whom and themselves a cordial sympathy prevails. In this way we may keep their lights burning and their loins girded. They will do good in this city, and will return South to be a blessing to the communities from which they have been separated awhile. And many persons who do not profess to be experimental Christians, but who nevertheless admire and honor religion, would attend the sabbath services of our church, though they would never be induced to enter one of the Northern side, or at least not habitually. Brethren of the South, you are helping yourselves in helping us.

We are progressing. Our membership has increased, and so has our congregation. We are finding favor among the people. It is an easier task to raise our annual expenses. The debt on our present building is nearly or quite canceled, and we can probably find a purchaser when we are ready to sell it. Our enterprising Smithson, who is never discouraged, and whose motto is always "Excelsior," is in higher hopes than ever before. The Book of Sermons is popular, and meets with a ready sale. The magnificent engraving is being executed in a style which equals his ambition. Donations are sent us by kind friends, with a spontaneous liberality which excites our warmest gratitude. Ministers and laymen are co-operating in the good cause. We bid them God speed, and pray that they may be richly recompensed by the divine blessing on their estates and their souls, and by the fruits of their pious labor. We look forward to the time when a church shall be reared in this city which will be an honor to Southern Methodism.

J. C. G.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

REVOLUTIONARY REMINISENCES.

TRAMMELL AND TOWNS AGAIN.

After the circumstances detailed in my former letter, sergeant Towns continued to scour the neighborhood, pillaging, and capturing men and horses wherever he could, until he had succeeded in getting every horse poor Trammell had, save one; and that one he longed to secure. Trammell, now in active service in defence of his country, one night, on parole, had ventured to sleep in his now desolated home; when, just before dawn, they heard the approach of a troop of horse. He had but just time to spring from bed, gather his rifle, leaving his clothes, and knocking one of his toes out of joint against the door, facing as he cleared the door, he sprang behind a corn crib, which stood near the back-door of his cabin, (which of course was empty) and through the cracks he witnessed the eager approach of Towns and his company. As the sergeant took a position, while his men were searching, which rendered him an easy victim to Trammell's rifle, the temptation was so strong that thrice he raised his gun and drew a "bead" on the object of his scorn and hate; but prudence finally triumphed over revenge, and changed his purpose; and he stole noiselessly away, and returned to camp.

Shortly after this, Mrs. Trammell had, by dint of her unconquerable courage and industry, managed to get a grist of corn; and having yet one horse, she put out all the fire in the house, locked up her oldest child, got her corn upon her horse, and took her other child, which was an uncommonly heavy one of several months old, on her lap, and set off for Cook's mill, on Tiger River, eight miles distant. When she arrived all safe in due time, her corn was soon in the hopper, and was not long in being ground out; but, just before the last handful was pulverized, up, rides the dreaded sergeant Towns and his band of Tories. Seeing the horse tied to a limb, he inquired of the miller whose horse that was. Being informed it was Trammell's, he said, "That is the very horse I have been after all this time," gathered him, and away they rode, leaving poor Mrs. Trammell with her heavy babe and bag of meal eight miles from home, and not a mouthful of bread for her or her children to eat! She tied up as much meal in her apron as she could carry, took her child and meal and set off on foot; and, although it may astonish some—perhaps she was not long on the road—found her imprisoned child safe and sound; and soon feasting voraciously upon a smoking piece of corn-bread. After this, (I think at the battle of King's Mountain) sergeant Towns was taken prisoner, and to save his neck took the oath of allegiance to the country, and was in a skirmish or two, before the war closed, with the liberty party.

Soon after peace was concluded, Trammell took the remnant of his little all and emigrated to Georgia, and in the wilderness built and cleared him another home; made a comfortable support, gained money, and grew easy in his temporal circumstances. But, best of all, became religious, as did also his wife. One evening, just at dusk, two travelers called at the gate and asked for lodging; they were taken in. When Trammell rose from his seat at the fire to welcome them at the door, whom should he meet but sergeant John Towns! The momentary pause that ensued was no doubt distressingly painful to Towns; but Trammell called his name and extended his hand, and bade him fear not. "It is true," said he, "that I once intended to kill you on sight; but, thank God, I have learned a better way. Vengeance belongs to God, not to me. Be seated and feel at ease; I will treat you as well as I can." In the course of the evening, as Towns began to feel at ease, and to speak of some heroic achievement with which he was in some sort connected, and began to make himself rather prominent, Mrs. Trammell remarked: "I suppose you remember very well how you treated me at Cook's mill." Poor Towns was silent for the balance of the night, and rose and left before day next morning.

Thomas Trammell died many years ago, full of the glorious hope of immortality and eternal life. His devoted wife followed him but a few years ago, having lived to see her children all raised and comfortably settled in life; and, best of all, nearly all religious and members of the Methodist Church, which she loved so much. She died a good woman, "full of the Holy Ghost and of faith," and they now rest together where war and fightings are over.

W. D. MATTHEWS.

THE DUTY OF OWNING BOOKS.

We form judgments of men from little things about their house, of which the owner, perhaps, never thinks. In early years, when traveling in the West, where taverns were either scarce or, in some places, unknown, and every settler's house was a house of "Entertainment," it was a matter of some importance and some experience to select wisely where you would put up. And we always look for flowers. If there were no trees for shade, no patch of flowers in the yard, we were suspicious of the place.

But, no matter how rude the cabin, or rough the surroundings, if we saw that the window held a little trough for flowers, and that some vines twined about strings let down from the eaves, we were confident that there was some taste and carefulness in the log cabin. In a new country, where people have to tug for a living, no one will take the trouble to rear flowers, unless the love of them is pretty strong—and this taste blossoming out of plain and uncultivated people is, itself, like a clump of bare-bells growing out of a rock. We were seldom misled. A patch of flowers came to signify kind people, clean beds and good bread.

But, other signs are more significant in other states of society. Flowers about a rich man's house may signify only that he has a good gardener, or that he has refined neighbors and does what he sees them do.

But men are not accustomed to buy *books* unless they want them. If, on visiting a man of slender means, I find the reason why he has cheap carpets, and very plain furniture, to be that he may purchase books, he rises at once in my esteem. Books are not made for furniture, but there is nothing else that so beautifully furnishes a house. The plainest row of books that cloth or paper ever covered is more significant of refinement than the most elaborately carved *etagere*, or sideboard.

Give me a house furnished with books rather than furniture! Both if you can, books at any rate! To spend several days in a friend's house, and hunger for something to read, while you are treading on costly carpets, and sitting upon luxurious chairs, and sleeping upon down, is as if one were bribing your body for the sake of cheating your mind.

Is it not pitiable to see a man growing rich, and beginning to augment the comforts of home; and lavishing money on ostentatious upholstery, upon the table, upon every thing but what the soul needs?

We know of many and many a rich man's house where it would not be safe to ask for the commonest English classics. A few garish annuals on the table, a few pictorial monstrosities, together with the stock of religious books of his "persuasion," and that is all! No range of poets, no essayists, no selection of historians, no travels or biographies, no select fictions, or curious legendary lore; but, then, the walls have paper on, which cost three dollars a yard! Books are windows through which the soul looks out. A house without books is like a room without windows. No man has a right to bring up his children without surrounding them with books, if he has the means to buy them. It is a wrong to his family. He cheats them. Children learn to read by being in the presence of books. The love of knowledge comes with reading and grows upon it. And the love of knowledge, in a young mind, is almost a warrant against the inferior excitement of passions and vices.

Let us pity these poor rich men who live barrenly in great, bookless houses! Let us congratulate the poor, that in our day books are so cheap that a man may every year add a hundred volumes to his library for the price of what his tobacco and his beer would cost him. Among the earliest ambitions to be excited in clerks, workmen, journeymen, and, indeed, among all that are struggling up in life from nothing to something, is that of owning, and constantly adding to, a library of good books. A little library growing larger every year is an honorable part of a young man's history. It is a man's duty to have books. A library is not a luxury, but one of the necessaries of life.

THE LONDON NEWSPAPERS—THE TIMES.

Nearly sixteen hundred years of our Christian era had elapsed before a single newspaper had appeared in Europe; and the first newspaper was published in England, in 1619, by N. Newberry, in London. It was issued weekly, and called *News out of Holland*, a title which was very significant of the period of its publication. Before the appearance of the first regular weekly newspaper published in London, which was in 1622, and called the *News of the Present Week*, great families residing in the country paid correspondents in London for transmitting to them the London news every week. Mr. Whittaker, in his history of Cruven, states that Lord Clifford paid "Captain Robinson five pounds for writing letters of news to his Lordship for half a year." A great number of newspapers came into existence during the civil war, in the time of Charles I, and the Commonwealth; they were in small quarto, published weekly, and bore quaint but significant titles, such as the *Parliament Kite*, the *Scot's Dove*, the *Secret Owl*, etc. Sir Robert L'Estrange commenced the *London Gazette* in 1661. The first *daily newspaper* was published in 1709; it was called the *Daily Current*. About this time the celebrated essays, the *Tatler*, *Spectator*, and *Guardian* commenced. The first number of the *Tatler* was published in April, 1709. The *Public Advertiser*, in which the *Letters of Junius* appeared, commenced in 1726. Wilke's *North Briton* was published in 1762. Perhaps the very earliest provincial weekly paper published in England was the *Stamford Mercury*, which commenced in 1704; and, singularly enough, it has been uninterruptedly published since that date to the present time, under the same title, and in the same town; and the proprietorship has always been, and is now, in the same family.

We have stated that the *Daily Current* was the first daily paper published in London (1709.) There were eighteen other papers published in London at that time. Fielding, the novelist, edited the *True Patriot*, in 1745. In 1771, parliament attempted to punish two printers, for giving *names in full* in the debates. This practice has not since been interfered with. Of the great London papers at present published, the *Public Ledger* commenced in 1760, the *Morning Chronicle* in 1769, the *Morning Post* in 1772, the *Morning Herald* in 1780, and the *Times* in 1788. The *Daily News* was established in 1846, and is the only daily paper that has stood its ground since 1793.

But to return to the *Times*, with which our business is at present. We wish to show the astonishing growth of the London daily press by the progress of this leviathan of the newspaper world, this "leading journal" of Europe. We have stated that the *Times* was commenced in 1788; but Mr. Walter, the proprietor of that journal, had commenced his labors as a journalist on the first of January, 1785, when he published the first number of the *Daily Universal Register*, at Printing-house Square, the identical locality from whence issue the 50,000 copies of the sixteen mammoth pages of the *Times*. The title of the paper was changed to the *Times* in the Spring of 1788. The *Daily Universal Register* was printed *logographically*, and so also was the *Times* for a season, we know not how long. The logographical mode of printing was so much more economical than the mode of printing by the arrangement of single letters, that Mr. Walter said he could, in consequence, sell his paper "over one half-penny under the price paid for seven out of the eight morning papers." The difficulties Mr. Walter experienced in introducing his new mode of composing for the press as well as the history of the *Daily Universal Register*, are given in the *Household Words*, for February 27, 1858. Our business is with an early number of its eminent successor. The *Times*, No. 1113, of the joint series now before us, was printed on a folio sheet of four pages, eighteen inches by twelve. This number contained twenty-four advertisements, of which one was theatrical, and related to Sadler's Wells; one literary, and advertised *The Memoirs of Miss Ann Sheldon*; five concerned the sale of estates; and nine that of goods and personal property; one called a meeting of creditors; one was a government advertisement, and related to the Victualing office; three related to business concerns; two to distressed debtors, and one was about a lost watch. The other contents of this paper were two columns of an account of the siege of Bender by the Russians in 1770; about half-a-column of foreign news and three-fourths of a column of Parliamentary proceedings, in which Lords Hawkesbury, Heathfield, Cathcart, and Sandwich, and the Duke of Chandos took part in the discussion of a bill respecting the slave trade. The bill was carried by a vote of nineteen against eleven. Lord Bathurst moved an address providing for instructing the slaves in the West Indies in Christianity. This motion was opposed by the Lord Chancellor and the Bishop of London, and defeated.

The House of Commons was not disposed to work, since we are told that the Speaker had attended in four successive days without being able to form a house. There was nothing approaching to what we now call a "leading article." There was a paragraph on the advantages of canals, twenty-four lines on the abolition of the slave trade, and thirty-two lines relating to public schools. There was also two columns of short paragraphs, such as are now furnished by penny-a-liners, relating to the movements of the royal family and the nobility: "the King was unwell, and recommended to drink the Cheltenham waters;" short city articles and ship news; a rumor of war between Russia and Spain—"France cannot aid Spain in consequence of the disturbed state of the whole French nation;" praise of Lord Kenyon as a judge, and for his endeavors "to keep the attorneys in order, from whose advice and interference ninety-nine cases out of every hundred which come before the courts are said to originate." There is also a curious satirical article in the shape of a racing calendar, headed "Sporting Intelligence." In this "calendar" there appears a match between Mr. Sheridan's mare "Old Rip," and Mr. Pitt's colt, "Constitution." The Ordnance stakes were contended for by the Duke of Richmond's "Howitzer" and Mr. Courtney's "Pop-Gun," and the latter was double distanced. The Oude plate was run for by horses belonging to Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Burke, Mr. Anstruther, and Mr. Fox. This has relation to the trial of Warren Hastings. Lord Thurlow's "Nobody" and Sir Pepper Arden's "Somebody" contended for the Roll's stake. Alderman Wilke's old horse "Hypocrisy" walked over the course for the Chamberlain's cup, and the cup given by Thalia and Melpomene was run for by horses belonging to Messrs. Sheridan, Harris, Wroughton, Palmer and others, and won by the first. All these accounts are accompanied with political observations, which were very pertinent no doubt at the time, but have now become dark and obscure as to their application. Mr. Walter, grandfather to the present proprietor of the same name, and M. P. for Nottingham, was prosecuted in 1786 and 1787 for a libel (in the *Universal Register*) upon Lord Loughborough, and found guilty, we suppose, since he had the prosecutor's bill of costs, £111, 17s. 1d., to pay. This bill is given at length (two columns and a half) in the *Times* of July 4, 1788, with many sharp comments upon its various items. The writer's indignation is principally directed against Mr. Erskine. The remaining space is filled with some of "Old Bailey" intelligence, prices of stocks, etc. Three per cent. consols are quoted at 74⅜, and four per cents. at 94¾. Bank stock and India stock are mentioned, but the prices are not given. So much for the times of 1788. We are inclined to think, from the specimen before us, that it was even at the commencement of its career, conducted with good judgment, considerable talent, and no small portion of sharp and bitter commentary.

We will now turn to the *Times* of 1858, and take for our specimen the number of the 14th of May. It is printed upon two sheets of paper, each 48 inches by 36. It is folded into sixteen pages of six columns each, and contains a surface (both sides) of 6,912 square inches, being exactly eight times the surface of the *Times* of 1788. But, in fact, owing to smaller type being used, and the printing being more compact in the *Times* of 1858, the latter contains nearly fifteen times as much printed matter as the former. The superficies of each number of the *Times* and double supplement is equal (on both sides) to 5½ square yards. The circulation is now about 50,000, and the daily surface of printed matter issued by the *Times* is equal to fifty-five acres and about one-tenth. The *Times* and double supplement weigh 5½ ounces, and the whole impression consumes about 7½ tons of paper. The ninety-six columns of the *Times* contain above 23,000 lines, and the type to print the whole consists of about 1,334,000 pieces of metal. The *Times* of the 14th of May, 1858, and its double supplement contained 2,188 advertisements, which we have classified as follows: Births, deaths, and marriages, 68; business companies, 43; business to dispose of, 85; boarding and lodging apartments, etc., 103; books, music and musical instruments, 236; sales of carriages and horses, 93; educational, religious and charitable meetings, 71; sales of personal property, furniture, etc., 56; exhibitions, theatres, etc., 108; Government and legal notices, 21; houses and estates to sell, 164; to be rented, 247; money wanted or offered, 42; places, situations, and employments wanted, 322; property lost or found, 31; partners wanted, 75; railway advertisements, 44; ships, steamers, etc., 157; servants, assistants, etc., 110; miscellaneous, 102. But perhaps the *cui bono* of this detail may be inquired about; should it be, we would reply that the answer does not lie very far below the surface. It is very seldom that we have an opportunity of comparing the statistics of an establishment very soon after its commencement with those which it presents nearly three-quarters of a century afterwards. We are fortunate in possessing the means of instituting this comparison between the position of the *Times* in 1788, and that of 1858. Such an institution as this paper must be greatly productive of either good or evil. We sincerely believe it is the former, and, believing so, we rejoice in its progress and well-deserved success. The *Times* is one of the great moving powers of the day, and its influence is felt wherever civilized man is found, and felt without being understood wherever even uncivilized man exists.

THE GOSPEL IN ITALY.

"L'Eco Di Savonarola," a monthly gospel tract for Italians, which for thirteen years has been published in London, and circulated generally gratuitously in Italy and wherever the Italian language is spoken, contains several interesting facts in the February number respecting the progress of the gospel in Italy, which the editor has recently visited. He states that there is a religious awakening in that country, which, comparatively speaking, is not inferior to the great revival in the United States. Almost throughout the Sardinian kingdom Churches are organized, the communicants in some towns exceeding two hundred. Religious meetings are numerous, being held on week-day evenings as well as on the Sabbath, and so crowded that it is difficult to gain admission.

The "Buona Novella," the organ of the Waldenses, states that religious meetings in Turin are more numerous than ever, and that the sacred Scriptures are freely distributed and producing beneficial results. "They are no longer forbidden as formerly, and the young and studious are beginning to take delight in them." From the Bible depository of one colporteur in Piedmont, 5951 Bibles and Testaments were sent out last year, 5429 of which were in Italian. The liberal Piedmont journals introduce controversial articles against the Roman Church.

In Tuscany, Lombardy, Venetia, and even in Naples and the Papal States, the Bible is circulated, and the number of Christians is constantly increasing. A count and priest were not long since imprisoned in Rome for their interest in the Bible.

The King of Prussia, during his recent visit to Florence, for four Sabbaths attended Protestant worship in the same chapel where the Medici and other Tuscans met in 1848, for which they were imprisoned and exiled. This has had an excellent effect on the people, as the priests have tried to persuade them that only the poor became Protestants, and that for the sake of obtaining money.

A new religious journal has appeared, called "La Liberta Cattolica," in which the editors propose to combat the theories of the majority of the Sardinian bishops. Thus, notwithstanding the efforts of the Papacy to repress light and truth, the Bible, which is "the religion of Protestants," is making its way, and gaining victories even in the very dominions of the Man of Sin. [*Ann Mon.*

THE MOUNTAINS OF SCRIPTURE.

MOUNT ARARAT, whereon, says Moses, the ark rested, consists of two peaks, separated by a valley. The Great Ararat rises to a height of 17,210 feet from the level of the sea, and the lesser or little Ararat, to 13,000. The Great Ararat was ascended, after great toil, by Prof. Parrot, in 1829; probably then pressed by the foot of man for the first time since Noah.

Carmel, the scene of the trial between Elijah and the worshipers of Baal, as to whether Jehovah or Baal was God, is the general name of a range of hills extending North-west from the plain of Esdraelon, and ending in a bold promontory on the shore of the Mediterranean, forming the bay of Acre. The extent of the range is six miles, and the greatest height 1500 feet.

Mounts Ebal and Gerizim, in Samaria, rise about 800 feet, having a valley about 250 paces wide between. On these hills was performed the grand ceremony, on the Israelites gaining possession of the land of promise, for which Moses had left directions. Six tribes were placed upon Mount Gerizim to bless the people, and six upon Mount Ebal to curse. In later times the Samaritans built a temple on Mount Gerizim, and the Samaritans still regard it as holy ground.

Mount Hor, on the summit of which Aaron died, is situated in Arabia Petrea, on the confines of Idumea, and rises to the elevation of 3000 feet.

Lebanon, whose renowned cedars are many times alluded to, is the name applied in Scripture to both the Libanus and Anti-Libanus mountains, two parallel ranges, running from North-east to South-west, on the Northern shores of Palestine. The average height of the range is about 10,000 feet.

Mount Moriah, one of the hills upon which Jerusalem was built of old, and the site of Solomon's temple, and the present Mosque of Omer, is about 2000 feet above the level of the Mediterranean, and separated from the Mount of Olives by the narrow valley of Jehoshaphat.

The Mount of Olives, sacred as the frequent resort of the Savior for mediation and prayer, derived its name from the number and beauty of its olive trees. It rises about 500 feet above its opposite neighbor Moriah, and is the place of burial of the Jews.

Mount Sinai, where the Lord descended in fire, and gave the commandments to Moses, is a wild, desolate region of granite peaks and precipices, deep ravines and water courses. Its height is 7000 feet, and the length of the whole range is three miles.

THE GREAT EAST INDIAN DOCTOR.

DR. VRIES is, probably, the son of a rich native of Java. In early youth he was sent to Holland to study medicine. He was distinguished at the colleges in that country as a student of remarkable promise, and advantageous offers were made him to remain in Europe. He, however, persisted in returning home, where he remained several years.

His story is, that during that period he devoted himself to a study of the remedial qualities of those East Indian herbs and plants which are not included in the *materia medica*; and that, after many experiments, he made some remarkable discoveries.

At all events, after an absence of some years, he reappeared in Paris, and announced himself as prepared to cure various diseases which the faculty at present confess to be beyond their skill. Among these was encephaloid cancer. It so happened that the famous musician and musical instrument-maker, Adolf Sax, was suffering from cancer of the lip, which the Paris doctors could not cure. By some means or other the Black Doctor obtained access to him, and cured him. This success, as was natural, made no small stir among the physicians of Paris; one of them, not the least eminent—M. Velpeau—refused to join in the cry of quack, and actually opened the wards of his hospital—*La Charite*—to the stranger. We hear that he has effected some extraordinary cures there, and that his private practice is already enormous.

The following anecdote concerning him is amusing. We find it in the correspondence of the *Express*:

"It appears that the Javanese is quite an original character, and holds in contempt—which he does not attempt to conceal—the professional resources of his Parisian contemporaries. He is said lately to have given utterance to a challenge, in broken French, which significantly embodies his views of our greatest.

"'I will go some day,' says the East Indian, 'to find Nelaton, Velpeau, Ricord; I will take them in a carriage with me to the Garden of Plants'—the Zoological Gardens of Paris.

"'Bring here boa, bring cobra capella, bring rattlesnake—ugh!

"'When three terrible serpents come, I say to three great doctors, 'take off coat and shew arm.' I say to boa, 'bite Ricord!' I say to rattlesnake, 'bite Velpeau!' Once bite, they all swell up and die. Me give arm to three serpents, and say 'bite!' But I not swell—I not die; for I ponr on arm little vial—antidote—I cured!"

It is doubtful whether the three princes of science to whom the Black Doctor, (as he is called) offers this challenge will be tempted to accept it, only to establish his triumph. Nor will they be likely to consent, even if the latter should modify his proposition so far as to submit his own arm to the serpents first; but certain it is, pleasantry apart, one fact fills the attention of all who witness the proceedings of this strange personage: he has indubitably cured Sax of a malady which has never been known to forgive. Those who know the circumstances exclaim, "A miracle!"

If the Black Doctor can really cure the cancer, he will deserve and will obtain a reputation and a fortune superior to those of any of his compeers in any part of the world. [*Harper's Weekly.*]

MYSTERY OF THE AMERICAN LAKES.

Lake Erie is only 60 or 70 feet deep, but the bottom of Lake Ontario, which is 502 feet deep, is 230 feet below the tide level of the ocean, or as low as most parts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and the bottoms of Lake Huron, Michigan, and Superior, although their surface is so much higher, are all, from their vast depth, on a level with the bottom of Lake Ontario. Now, as the discharge through the river Detroit, after allowing for the full probable portion carried off by evaporation, does not appear by any means equal to the quantity of water which the three upper great lakes receive, it has been conjectured that a subterranean river may run from Lake Superior and Huron and to Lake Ontario. This conjecture is by no means improbable, and accounts for the singular fact that salmon and herring are caught in all the lakes communicating with the St. Lawrence, but in no others. As the Falls of Niagara must have always existed, it would puzzle the naturalists to say how these fish got into the upper lakes without such subterranean river; moreover, any perpetual obstruction of the river would furnish a not improbable solution of the flux and influx of the lakes.

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Three dollars per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1859.

THE SOUTH-WEST AND HER EDUCATION.

Centenary College of Louisiana.

The development of the South-West is one of the principal features of the time. The flood-tide of North-Western progress has passed; that of the South-West is just beginning to set in. Leaving out other equally infallible indications, the present course of trade is a sufficient evidence of this fact. Immense crops for the last two years, credit and commerce unaffected by the monetary crises which have crippled other quarters, overflowing wealth is now a reality, and its increase, by ordinary providential favor, a certainty. This is not a South-Western opinion merely; it is also that of the Northern press.

The South-West is a growing power in the nation, commercially, intellectually, and politically; and South-Western ideas and character are destined to exercise a controlling influence upon American civilization. In agricultural and commercial resources and prospects, she is without a peer. The rich cotton, sugar and grain lands of Alabama, Mississippi, West and South Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, and Florida, constitute the most permanently productive interior ever connected immediately with one port. And these, taken as a whole, are in the infancy of development and cultivation. Besides these, the whole of the great Valley of the Mississippi is tributary to the wealth and power of the South-West.

To these, add the commercial advantages of the Gulf of Mexico—the Mississippi River and its tributaries—the city of New Orleans, with its fifty thousand miles of water navigation, and its connections, by railroad and otherwise, with all parts of the Union, including the [illegible] route to California: to say nothing of Cuba, Mexico, and Central America. The immense power resulting from the development of all these resources and advantages, is only a question of time. Every mile of railroad, every new steam-line, and farm and plantation, and mechanical, manufacturing, and commercial investment, but hastens its growth.

New Orleans, in a few more months, will be united by railway with the mouth of the Ohio, and will have a continuous line of railroad to Chicago, and almost to the borders of Lake Superior. She will be within about two days of St. Louis, two and a half of Chicago, within about the same time of Louisville and Cincinnati, and within three and a half days of New York, through Tennessee and Virginia. We shall soon be in railroad connection with Alabama, Georgia, and the whole railroad system in that direction. And, as will be seen in another column, the ultimate connection of New Orleans with San Antonio, *via* Houston, Texas, is reduced to a certainty.

In other respects, the South-West manifests its characteristic advantages. Medical science, whose center has long been in Philadelphia, is gradually making the Schools of New Orleans her chosen seat. They are now, in the facilities afforded for thorough medical culture, second only to the Schools of Paris; and, with the ægis of the State, and the judicious and patriotic patronage of the people, they bid fair to be ultimately equal to any in the world. The South-Western Press, also, is unsurpassed, if not unequalled, in vitality, freshness, breadth, energy, and power. In these elements, it only represents the youthful, vigorous, and progressive character of South-Western ideas and civilization.

One of the most significant items in the South-West is, that the most magnificent educational enterprises are accomplished in the shortest time. Alabama, with a University already equal to any in the Union in facilities and grade of education, and with an ample endowment, has, in five years, raised nearly a million of dollars for educational purposes, by the private enterprise of the different Churches.

We doubt if, in the whole history of American Colleges, so great an enterprise as that of the Southern University, at Greensboro', Ala., has been accomplished within any thing like so short a space of time. East Alabama Male College, at Auburn, which commenced at the same time, is also a wonderful success.

And, still farther West, Louisiana and Mississippi have, in Centenary College of Louisiana, one of the most elegant, commodious, and costly college edifices in the country—with an able and acceptable faculty, and about two hundred students in attendance; and they are energetically pressing forward in the work of paying the debt contracted for the building, and in raising an endowment fund of $100,000. An agent, Rev. Vernon H. Johnson, was appointed by the last Mississippi Conference for this purpose, and is succeeding encouragingly in his noble work.

Centenary College has pre-eminent claims upon the people of the South-West. Growing rapidly in every thing else, they should not neglect the facilities for the highest and most thorough South-Western Collegiate education. And Centenary College is the principal representative institution outside of Alabama. Founded, and still favored, by the State—turned over to the guardianship of the Methodist Church—with ample buildings—in successful operation—with a large body of *Alumni*, who are an honor to the institution and the country—its ample endowment is certainly not an open question. Located in the very heart of the region it represents—with the character of its government unobjectionably fixed in the eyes of its constituency—the only institution, too, in the section it represents, prepared to impart a religious and *South-Western* culture of the best degree—it is the imperative duty, nay, it is the interest and privilege, of the wealthy South-West to develop the highest power of the institution, and to give her sons a home education, harmonious with her own ideas, and pervaded by the elegance, tone and vigor of her own clime, and her own civilization.

The endowment of Centenary is now before the people, and the result is to be a test of the liberality and public spirit of Louisiana and Mississippi, as compared with that of Alabama. Men and women, in that State, have given from $25,000 down. Who will start the endowment of Centenary at that figure?

HUNTSVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE, ALA.

A friend, in whose judgment we confide, and who is well acquainted with the facts, furnishes us the following memorandum. Our knowledge extends only to two of the gentlemen named—Dr. Erwin and Rev. G. M. Everhart—of whose fine personal address and moral worth, as well as their ability as educators, we could not say too much:

The Rev. A. R. Erwin, D.D., having purchased of the President (Rev. G. M. Everhart) a moiety of his interest in this institution, has been elected, by the Trustees, "Principal of the Literary Department, and Professor of Natural Science." This distinguished scholar and divine will give character to any institution with which he may be connected.

The *Rev. J. Newman Hank, A. M.*, at present Professor in the Metropolitan Female College, Washington City, has been appointed to a Professorship in the same institution. Professor Hank is a graduate of Dickinson College, and a member of the Baltimore Conference. Mr. Hank's [illegible] and successful experience as a teacher, and his observation as a European traveler and resident in Paris, [illegible] to render his connection with the institution [illegible] fortunate. Both of these gentlemen will enter upon their duty in September next.

These gentlemen will not displace previous ones. The great prosperity of the College renders it necessary to furnish additional facilities in the department of instruction. [*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

METHODISM IN MISSISSIPPI.

We have received the Minutes of Mississippi Conference, which held, in December last, its forty-third annual session, at Woodville, Miss., Bishop Paine presiding. They are carefully prepared and neatly published, by Revs. W. P. Barton and H. J. Harris. Some of those who composed the body at its first session are still living. Having, at the session preceding, adopted a plan of lay-co-operation, and recommended the General Conference to adopt a uniform plan for all the Conferences, (which was done) at the last session the plan went into operation. Having explained it before in these columns, it is only necessary to say here that one layman or local preacher is elected from each quarterly Conference—homes provided for them as for members of the Conference—and the chairman of the principal Committees having been elected the year before—viz: On Education, Missions, Bible Cause, Church Publications, Ministerial Support, and Sunday-schools—in the afternoon of each day the Conference assembles in Committee of the Whole on one or other of these subjects, at the call of the chairman; and the laymen share equally in the discussion and voting. When the Conference again assembles, the Chairman of the Committee reports. If discussion arises, which is rarely the case, the laymen may participate. Sometimes two or three subjects are discussed the same afternoon—without the rising of the Committee—simply by changing the Chairman. The plan worked well, and gave hearty satisfaction.

Eleven preachers were admitted on trial—one re-admitted—thirteen remain on trial—seven were received into full connection—eleven were reported deacons of one year—ten were elected and ordained elders—fourteen local preachers were elected to deacon's orders, and nine to elder's orders—three located—three were discontinued at their own request—three were reported supernumeraries, and seven superannuated—four had died—one hundred and thirty preachers in connection with the Conference. In connection with the Church, in the bounds of the Conference, there are 32,854 members.

Sharon Female College is an old and established institution of the Conference, and is now more prosperous than ever before, so far as we can learn. Centenary College of Louisiana is the joint property of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences, and is more fully treated in another column. The Conference adopted the *New Orleans Christian Advocate*, and resolved to co-operate with the other patronizing Conferences in an earnest effort to raise the subscription list to "at least ten thousand." The Conference continued its Book and Tract Society, and the Depository at Vicksburg, and appointed Revs. H. H. Montgomery and J. H. Merrill Agents, who have ever since been actively engaged in the work, assisted, also, by Rev. J. A. Light. It also approved of the *Church Evangelist* enterprise. The report of the Committee on Missions was an able document, drawn up by Rev. Dr. Thornton, and took ground in favor of increased and enlarged exertions for the evangelization of the colored population, and in favor of reinforcing the China Mission. Conference was only able to pay the superannuated preachers, and the widows and orphans of those who have died in the work, a little less than fifty per cent. of their claims. This caused grief in the Conference. There is no necessity for such a showing in so old and wealthy a Conference as Mississippi. It grows out of the fact that the Conference has heretofore been too generous, in admission on trial, reception into full connection, and in the enforcement of disciplinary requirements upon undergraduates. The ministerial training of the Conference has suffered on these accounts, and the finances, and other things, have suffered in consequence. There is, however, a more active spirit of reform and improvement in the Mississippi Conference, than in any other Conference we have visited. They have determined to put a strict interpretation upon the laws requiring examination both before admission on trial and reception into full connection. Several undergraduates were required to bring up the studies of last year, as well as this, at the next session. The Mississippi Conference, in short, seems determined to adopt that strict guard at the doors, both into the probationary relation, and into that of full connection, without which our ministry is certain to decline, while the Church and country advance. Active measures were taken to bring up the finances this year. The Finance Committee reported a plan, which has been published in this paper, dividing the whole amount estimated as necessary to be raised between the Districts, and again between the circuits and stations of each District, and giving the stewards the charge of its collection. It is hoped that at the next session these claims will all be paid, dollar for dollar.

In missionary matters the Minutes show as follows: Natchez District $3,935,45 — Fayette District, $3,413,75—Greenville District, $1,271,40—Vicksburg District, $1,927,28—Yazoo District, $1,575,48—Paulding District, $293,75—Sharon District, $1,853,45—Covington District, $354.00—Total, $14,535,46. The Mississippi Conference can raise $25,000 easily. It has, no doubt, twenty Churches that could give a thousand each. It has enough to inspire it in this good work, in the fact that it has a worthy missionary, Rev. J. W. Lambuth, and his family, in China, and in the farther fact that it proposes to send another one there, having made arrangements at the last session to raise $1200 for that purpose.

The Chairmen of the following Committees were appointed at the last session for the present year: On Education, B. M. Drake—Missions, J. L. Forsyth—Bible Cause, B. Jones—Church Publications, C. K. Marshall—Ministerial Support, W. P. Barton—Sunday-schools, W. H. Watkins. These Chairmen are to collect information on their respective interests, prepare the body of their reports for adoption; amended or otherwise, in Committee of the Whole at next Conference. Well prepared reports will leave the Committee only the work of considering and adopting proper resolutions.

THE MAILS.

The complaints of irregularity, failures, and losses, are not confined to this section—they come, long, loud, and increasing—from every part of the Union. We are constrained to believe, however, both from recent and long-gone experience, that the worst mismanaged portion of the general postal system is to be found in the South-west, of which New Orleans is the centre. We have been connected with newspapers for five years, and largely dependent, all the time, upon the New Orleans postoffice; and truth compels us to say that, though the regularity and certainty of the whole mail system of the South-west depend upon it, it has all the time failed to give satisfaction. Texas mails, with all their disadvantages, are far more reliable than those of New Orleans and Mobile. We cannot say how long Mobile has been so, but at present it is very unsatisfactory.

We have written these things, after months of patient waiting, hoping, disappointment and injury. From Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, the complaint comes that the *Advocate* fails to come, or comes at long intervals. Would that the postoffice system were abolished, or the postmasters made elective by the people. This miserable system of party patronage is cursing the country, and shaming heaven and earth, with its corruption. There are good postmasters, we know, and we praise them; but there are bad ones, and we condemn them. There are evils that no postmaster can remedy, the fault being in the negligence or favoritism of Department officers; but the incompetency, negligence, and worse, connected with our postal system, would astound the constituency of the government, could it all be made known. The only remedy is, for the people and press to boldly expose and denounce every known delinquency.

NORTHERN METHODIST DISTURBANCES IN TEXAS.

We regret to chronicle such things, but truth requires it. The Northern Methodist Church, according to the philosophy of Dr. Stevens, as shown by a quotation in our last paper, has been trying to "press Southward" into Arkansas and Texas. For years they have had a few scattered and insignificant people, and a few men called preachers, in Northern Texas and parts of Arkansas, which they have called the "Arkansas Conference." It was a name, which showed well in the papers, but has been, all the time, a worthless and hopeless investment, the people of the country hardly being aware that any such people existed among them. Bonham, Fannin county, Texas, has been a sort of centre. A Conference was held there several years since, Bishop Simpson presiding. Recently another Conference has been held at Timber Creek, in the same vicinity, Bishop Janes presiding; and the results which might have been expected from the first have at length been developed. This calamity has been invoked by them, and not by any means through the influence of Southern Methodists. The strong abolition "deliverances" of the Northern Methodist Church, when known to Southern people, among whom they desire to labor, naturally produces these results. We copy the following account from the *Bulletin* of this city:

"We perceive by the Bonham (Fannin county) *Independent*, that a public meeting was recently held there to take into consideration certain developments that have lately come to light in that section, with reference to abolitionism. It appears that there is a society of the 'Methodist Episcopal Church North,' in that section, and that the upholders and members of it are inimical to slavery, and avow their design of extirpating it. It appears further that there are several ministers, and a Conference of them, which at the time of the indignation meeting was in session at Timber Creek. A committee of fifty was appointed to wait on the Conference and warn the members not to prosecute further the business of the Conference. It is stated that Bishop Janes presided. The committee waited on the Conference and Judge S. A. Roberts read the proceedings of the meeting to the Bishop and ministers. The committee and those who went with them, some two hundred, were altogether courteous to the Conference. Two annual Conferences, it seems, have been held, and at the late one resolutions in opposition to slavery were offered. The committee reported to a subsequent meeting at Bonham, and resolutions were adopted to the effect that the upholders of the Society must cease to propagate anti-slavery doctrine either publicly or privately, that all Bishops and ministers of that or any similar Society must immediately leave and never return; and that if any of the members cannot act up to the spirit of the resolutions, they must leave the country, or make preparations to do so within sixty days. A Vigilance Committee was appointed to see that the resolutions were complied with, and in case of non-compliance to enforce them by Lynch law. What course was adopted by the Conference is not stated. (We learn from the *Texas Advocate* that the Conference yielded. Ed. N. O. Ad.)

"The meetings of the citizens of Bonham opposed to the Conference appear to have been conducted with moderation, while a firm determination was evinced to protect themselves from the influences referred to. The first resolution deplored the necessity which impelled them to adopt this course of action."

SUBTERRANEANISM IN NEW YORK.

New York, March 31, 1859.

Subterraneanism is sinking. Mike Walsh, the embodiment of rowdyism, the impersonation of Young Irish-America, has succumbed; whether as the immediate result of his own vices, or as the victim of such violence as his career has served to promote, none can tell. In either case, retribution has come to strike terror into the hearts of the lawless and profane. Tell it not in Gath: Mike Walsh was a *Representative* of a Legislative and Congressional district of the city of New York, and his constituents made no complaint that he did not represent them as they are!

What means this cropping out of New York Subterraneanism—do you ask? This, I think, in part—the light of a better day is beginning to penetrate its terrible depths. Good citizens have been startled into the consciousness of the perils around and *beneath* them. Forty-two murders in 1858, mostly traced to unlicensed dram-shops; eight thousand paupers, leaving property and character in keeping of rum-sellers, and casting their poor carcasses on the charity of honest industry; thousands on thousands of mere children and youth demoralized and incarcerated; our political and judiciary systems the prey or sport of the very men who drug and demoralize the people—these, and like dreadful realities, have flashed upon the vision of men who have everything at stake here, and they are measurably awake, at last, to the fact and the causes of wide-spread popular degeneracy. It only needed the culmination of rowdyism and crime in the fate of Walsh, and in the tragedy of Sickles, to intensify and give practical efficiency to the growing sentiment of outraged popular virtue and self-respect, and reverence for law. The tide has turned at length.

Have you noted the progress of the movement for the better observance of the Lord's day in this city? With a quietness almost like that it would bring over a wearied metropolis week by week, it has had a power almost as ubiquitous. Every journal feels it; police authorities recognise and rejoice in it; magistrates cannot ignore it. Sabbath-breakers, in every form, are conscious of a new restraint. Every dram-seller is troubled by it. Tens of thousands of householders are grateful for it. How is this? Why a handful of good men have grappled with the parent evils of our city, with a prudence that does not blunder, and a zealousness that knows no fear. And they have inspired the whole decent community with confidence and hope, while they have struck terror into the hearts of evil-doers. They have had the good sense to make sharply defined issues, which leave no alternative with opponents but to side with rebels and outlaws.

Thus, they struck at Sunday news-crying; with a few exceptions, where Subterranean magistrates take pleasure in thwarting the police, the nuisance is abated. They have laid bare the enormities of Sunday liquor-traffic; and already seven thousand complaints are in hands that dare not pocket them, as twenty-six thousand complaints have been pocketed in the District Attorney's office. It is said that other efficient measures are in progress, so that the problem hastens to a solution, whether law or ruin shall rule. Some timid men predict revolution if the restored supremacy of law is attempted. Be it so, is the answer of every patriot. Better, infinitely better, the looming on of the tempest now—if come it must—than when continued, unchecked degeneracy shall leave nothing but cinders! But an evil conscience is an element of weakness—"The wicked flee when no man pursueth." It needs nothing more than a bold, manly resistance even to the lawless, self-confident hordes, entrenched in selfishness and irreligion, and they will succumb to law, and right, and public sentiment.

So, when your readers turn a thought in the direction of men and morals in New York, let them comfort themselves with the hope that our Subterranean depths have a bottom, *possibly a cover*. Redeeming influences are abroad, and a great many of them. As of old, the Sabbath is a "sign between me and them;" and its restored sanctity will carry with it vast moral changes, affecting individual, social, and political life and destiny. Is there as much prayer as there ought to be for the men and morals of this city?

Edwards.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The New American Cyclopædia, edited by George Ripley & Charles Dana. *New York; D. Appleton & Co.*

Mr. Colman, the agent, has laid on our table Vol. V. of this work. It begins with Chartreuse and ends with Cougar. Less important articles in this Cyclopedia are written by the page; the most elaborate, those upon leading subjects, are written to order by men of the best talent. Special themes are discussed by men especially familiar with them, and most competent to a thorough exposition; the articles are subjected to the careful supervision of the editors. Mr. Everett furnishes the article on "Lord Clarendon;" Mr. Hilliard the article on "Rufus Choate;" Mr. Seward the article on "De Witt Clinton;" "Congregationalism" is furnished by Rev. Mr. Gilman, of Bangor; and "Christianity is discussed by Dr. Sears, of Brown University; Mr. E. D. Mansfield furnishes "Cincinnati," "Cleveland," and "Columbus; Mr. Richard Hildreth writes of "Cuvier," and the "Coolies." To the five volumes now published, more than 160 writers are specially named as contributors. The series will hardly be completed within the limits originally promised or suggested, but none will grudge the additional volumes, since the work is done to such general satisfaction. The Cyclopedia is a success. It has passed the period of doubt, and has a paying circulation of over 12,000 copies of each volume.

Three Visits to Madagascar. By Rev. William Ellis; *New York. Harper & Brothers.*

An octavo volume of more than 500 pages, giving an account of the visits in 1853, 1854, and 1856, of a clergyman the London Missionary Society sent to examine in the truth of the reports, that the present Queen of Madagascar was inclined to favor Christianity and foreign trade.

The English made a treaty in 1817 with the King of Madagascar. Missionaries of the London Society went to the island in 1818, and in 1820 were admitted to the capital. They taught native schools, made converts, and trained many to the arts of peace, and to a life superior to that which they had led. The king died; the successor was assassinated, and the queen came into power. Cruel and superstitious priests and diviners of idol faith had full power over her. In 1835 Christianity was prohibited, and the missionaries left the island. Then followed years of trial and persecution to the feeble remnant that remained behind. Then, in 1845, fighting with English and French frigates, resulting in a total embargo of trade and communication for eight years. In 1846 the Queen's son was baptized by some of the Christian natives left behind, and has ever shown himself friend, protector, and advocate of the Christians. Reports of more temperate counsels and more moderate measures on the part of Madagascar reaching the adjacent islands, and then sent to England, induced the mission of Mr. Ellis. Though unsuccessful in some respects, his tour satisfied him of the existence of Christians in Madagascar, and gave him strong hopes that ere many years, and very certainly if the crown prince should come to the throne, the island will be opened to trade; and that its people, under a more benign sway, will at once move forward in a new path to influence and prosperity. This volume is illustrated after photographs. It is full of valuable information in regard to the people, climate, productions, government, manners and customs, and gives a clear and interesting view of one of the most important islands of the sea, (an island larger than the combined British isles) and occupied by a large and active population. Mr. Ellis has presented his statements in pleasant style, and with evident regard to truth and accuracy. For sale by *H. D. McGinnis.*

The American Garden. By Alexander Watson. *New York; Harper & Brothers.*

A good manual for the home garden. It is not too minute, technical, or comprehensive. It has information in regard to the garden, with its flowers and vegetables, and the court-yard or plantation, with its trees, fruits and shrubbery, without unnecessary chapters upon agriculture, the rearing of animals, and the management of a large estate. It is a copiously illustrated volume, with chapters on the form of a garden, preparation of soils, buildings, tools, manures, sowing and planting, insects, vegetables, with full descriptions of varieties, methods of raising, &c., fruits and fruit trees, grafting, budding, diseases of fruit trees, methods of culture, flowers and shrubs, green-houses, and brief notes upon farms and farm crops. This book will meet the wants of that large class, with small gardens, who have despaired in presence of ponderous and scientific treatises. For sale by *H. D. McGinnis.*

BISHOP ANDREW ON MISSIONS.

In a letter to the *North Carolina Christian Advocate*, in which he congratulates that Conference upon its successful movement to send a missionary to China; and in which he justly gives credit to this paper for having suggested the importance of allowing Conferences, Churches, or individuals to have "special missionary objects," accordingly to their convictions and sympathies, Bishop Andrew says: "Both preachers and people must have a fresh, a full, and hurailag baptism from God, before we shall commence in good earnest the work of evangelizing the world. We must get clear of our all-controlling desire to be rich and have our children rich. I am persuaded that the Church must speak another language on this subject. We must be willing to be poor, if God so direct. We must learn that there is a higher and holier use for money, than to hoard it for our children. We must be diligent and skilful in business; but in accumulating, as well as in expending, we must feel that we are working for the glory of God.

"But we not only want money, we must have also your sons and your daughters, to be laid on this altar. Here is work for your godly fathers, and your pious Hannahs. And for what are your Church institutions of learning established, if they do nothing to help on this great work? Your halls of learning ought, every one of them, to be grand missionary institutions, where your young men and your maidens shall be led to consecrate themselves to God, for any work or service He may appoint. You have labored and spent your money to but little purpose, in endowing and rearing up seminaries of learning, if they are to be simply used to train young minds and hearts for this world alone. *No! no!* I know this was not your grand object in view. Now let all your teachers renew the consecration of themselves and their work to God. Let every school under your charge become an efficient missionary seminary; then shall the glory of God crown our Conference."

WASHINGTON CITY CHURCH.

On our first page will be found a paper on this subject, from the pen of Rev. John C. Granbery, our pastor there. He is earnestly seconding the efforts of Mr. W. T. Smithson, who is to devote the proceeds of his book of sermons, "The Methodist Pupil, South," and of the "Great Picture" of the Bishops and General Conference, to this object. Our Church in Washington is a grand "representative" enterprise, and it should be equal, in architectural beauty and magnificence, to its representative character—that is, equal to any thing of the kind in the Union. Let not our friends, after so much publicity of effort, build an inferior Church. It will be a disappointment to every visitor, which would be fatal to its usefulness. Pay no attention to the ill-natured cavillings of those who fear that Methodists will honor God with a fine Church. Our Presbyterian brethren are also building a Church at Washington. Their members are liberal toward it. One man recently gave $25,000, and others are giving a thousand each. What is Virginia doing for ours? There is inquiry on this point, and it should be answered.

SOCIETIES AND THE CHURCH.

The American Tract Society, and *the American Sunday-school Union*, the *Independent* thinks, should be united, as they require *two* expensive organizations *to do the same work*. The worst objection to them, and to all similar Societies is, that they tend to swallow up the Church, for which Christ died. How can any one whom the Holy Ghost hath made an overseer over Christ's flock, assist in despoiling it, by fattening these irresponsible human associations? So pious is the aspect they present, and so plausible their fair speeches, that it seems hard and ungracious to oppose them.

But sound principles are better than popular pretensions. The Church will awake, at length, to the unscriptural basis, and disorganizing tendencies of these concerns.

Already do some of their Agents begin to chime in with that cry, which started in Rome, which "was taken up by infidels and latitudinarians generally, and which is to-day the strong-hold of opposition to Church Schools, Church periodicals, and Church literature—namely—"no Sectarianism"—"away with creeds"—"down with the isms"—"ecclesiastical bigotry"—"priestly pretension," etc. Opposition to them is attributed to sectarianism—that is, to exclusive and selfish devotion to one's own Church.

This is a misrepresentation, willful or otherwise—it matters not which. It is in behalf of the general Church, composed of all evangelical branches, that the opponents of these usurping organizations contend. They may be misunderstood, misrepresented, maligned, for a time; but they will receive the thanks of all the true friends of the development, progress, and power of the Kingdom of Christ, after awhile. Infidels argue against Christianity, appealing to admitted facts and premises, of which they would have known nothing, had it not been for the revelations of Christianity: Latitudinarians contend for the practicability, outside of the Church, of a piety and salvation, of which they never would have heard, had it not been for the Church: And these societies, outside of the Church, and in opposition to her legitimate operations, speculate upon, and, like foreign itinerant hucksters, peddle to supply the religious wants which have been awakened by the influence of the institutions and labors of the Church.

METHODISM IN NEW ORLEANS.

A sprightly and intelligent correspondent of the *Pittsburg Christian Advocate* says: "Methodism in New Orleans has always labored under disadvantages; but within a few years an improvement has taken place. It is unnecessary to recount the difficulties, more than to say, that "after a long time" the good seed took effect, and fruit began to appear. Small unpretending Church edifices were erected, and these in their turn have been superseded by beautiful and costly structures; so that Methodism no longer is a mere name, but a power in this modern Sodom. Several years ago the interests of the Church required the establishment of a paper, which gave birth to the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*; and Dr. M'Tyeire was appointed the editor. Under his able editorial supervision the paper steadily grew in favor; and since his transfer to the Parent *Advocate*, in Nashville, last Summer, the paper, under the direction of the present editor, is still rising in favor and increasing in circulation. Without detracting in the least from the former editor, it is proper to say that if sprightly and timely editorials, tact in preparing departments, and labor bestowed, are requisite to make a popular, influential, and widely circulated journal, then brother Gillespie is entitled to this much, and more still. But leaving this, we note another important step. Nearly two years ago—perhaps three—the *Advocate* office was removed several squares higher up Camp street, and simultaneous with this movement a Book Depository was opened, under the agency of M'Tyeire and Keener. Not content with this, the question was soon after mooted, "Why not buy this house and lot, or one equally as eligibly located?" The question was not long discussed among the ministerial brethren until several enterprising laymen got wind of the matter, and, we are happy to say, the purchase was consummated last year. The building is four stories, and located on one of the finest business streets in the city, and is admirably adapted to the purpose, having ample accommodations for book-room, editorial and business offices, mailing and composition rooms. Lafayette Square is near, on that street, with such costly building improvements for neighbors as Odd Fellows' Hall, City Hall, and First Presbyterian Church—all within a stone throw of the structure."

TEN THOUSAND THIS YEAR.

One of our Preachers writes: "Whenever I visit a family, and do not find the *Advocate* there, I *immediately* impress it upon them to send for it. Most of the subscribers I have sent you, are people who never had a paper. They are all highly pleased with the *Advocate*. It is doing much good. May it spread far and wide, until every family shall have a copy."

The word "immediately," in the above, impresses us. What a grand tract distribution is the circulation of the *Advocate*! Better than any thing else of the sort; for it has religion, and news, and general reading, and every thing else in it; and then it comes every week, and is so cheap. A society to circulate the *Advocate*, is the true tract society. Let us have it in ten thousand families by the close of this year. *Ten* new subscribers from each traveling preacher, *three* from each local preacher, *two* from each steward and class-leader, and one from each of our present subscribers, will more than do the work. Many are responding—some have already gone far over their apportionment. All we need is, that *all* should respond. Be quick—the year is passing away.

An East Alabama Preacher writes: "Your paper is growing in the confidence of the people. I hope to do much for it this year."

A Preacher writing from Tallapoosa county, Ala., says: "The paper is quite popular up here."

A Preacher from North-Western Louisiana says: "The patrons of the paper are well pleased with the manner in which it is conducted. Receive our best wishes for your success."

A young lady in Mississippi writes: "I do not know of a paper any where that could exert a better influence. May the members of our Church strive to give it greater circulation. I hope to have the pleasure, in a few weeks, of sending several new subscribers."

A young lady in Kentucky writes that she is always charmed with the reading of the *Advocate*, published, as it is, in the Sunny South, where she used to live.

JOHN TEHOOMBER TALBOT.

Bishop Early has on foot a plan for the education of pious and promising Indian youths, of the different tribes under our care. He now has one in charge, named John Tehoomber Talbot, after Rev. N. M. Talbot, who speaks English pretty well, prays well, speaks in class meetings, and love feasts, reads, writes, and is making some progress in grammar and arithmetic, and thinks it is his duty to preach the gospel.

The Bishop is himself, and has others, on the look-out for similar cases, and appeals for help in the way of funds to carry out the plan. It is certainly a good one. The pious and lamented Dixon W. Lewis is an instance illustrative of it.

A Writer in the *True Witness* says: "We say, and that unhesitatingly, but with shame, that the outward public desecration of the Sabbath may be attributed to *the Church*, her indifference and want of effort!" So, then, there is in New Orleans no difficulty, outside of the Church, to overcome in order to make this a most exemplary Sabbath-keeping city. Nonsense, and worse!

CHRISTIAN SETTLEMENTS OF BUSINESS DISPUTES.

The Scriptures expressly condemn "brother going to law with brother," and the Methodist Discipline, Scriptural warrant, provides for the settlement of business disputes by a committee of brethren, without going to law. Unworthy members of the Church go to law with brethren, however, in violation of the Scriptures which they vowed obediently to obey, of their Church law which is founded upon this, too, when the commercial world is beginning practically to acknowledge the wisdom of the Church method.

The *Courier and Inquirer* states what probably is generally known, that there is in New York a court of appeals, where judges do not sit nor lawyers argue, but nevertheless works well. This is the arbitration committee of the Corn Exchange. It is the general court of merchants involved in any difference growing out of business at the Exchange, to refer it to the committee, binding themselves to abide its decision, without delay or appeal. The result is, that hundreds of cases which would have consumed years to litigate, and cost hundreds or thousands of dollars, have been amicably settled on the spot. This tribunal has been five years in operation, and has been found to work satisfactorily, and from its example followed elsewhere, parties might cheaply in twenty-four hours decisions that they pay dear for, and are lucky if they obtain within twenty-four months.

And there are men, both in the ministry and laity, who would *not* be there, had their business disputes been before the Church, instead of before the Courts.

THE THREE YEAR RULE.

The *Christian Advocate and Journal* favors the extension of the time of the itinerant pastorate from two to three years, and thinks it will be adopted by the General Conference. He says Mr. Wesley first had two, but afterwards three years, which has become settled practice in England and Canada. He also says that if it does not work well, it can be changed by the General Conference after. The editor says: "All definite appointments wished by some will certainly be conceded, and would be extremely perilous to superior preachers would soon be immovably fixed in the best Churches; the appointing power would be practically, if not theoretically, helpless; and the combined will of these Churches and pastors in the itinerancy would fall in our most influential Churches, and, by their example, would soon fall everywhere. Methodism be thus shorn of its greatest excellence and energy. Foster, the president of Chesbunt College, the (Lady Huntingdon "Connection,") attributes the failure of Calvinistic Methodism, in England, largely to the fact that itinerancy early ceased, and the Churches through the control of their pulpits by boards of trustees, rather than by the whole Conference with American Methodism.

REV. DR. WIGHTMAN.

At the recent commencement of the Charleston College, N. R. Middleton, LL D., the President of the College, announced that the degree of LL. D., had been conferred on the Rev. W. M. Wightman, D D. The *Courier*, in making this announcement, says: "The gentleman's name is second on the long list of names of this Institution. Many of these occupy distinguished positions in the several professions, but none of them have reflected greater glory on their Alma Mater than this divine and scholar. It was fitting that the highest honor should be conferred by her. It is an evidence of her appreciation of his abilities, and of all the labors she takes in his splendid success. It is seldom that an Institution of learning has an opportunity of crowning with her highest honors one in every respect so worthy. Some of the truest and most useful men of the church to which this gentleman belongs, graduated at this college."

The Effects of the "Montara" Case.—*The* Paris correspondent writes: "People who are like to know something of the personal feelings of the Pope do not hesitate to say (and the marked alliance of the Canon Law,' as inapplicable to modern society, dont the ease) that the treatment of the Mortara case of Bologna by Rome was the last feather that broke the back of the present system in the Papal States, and, as all its abuses are, by Austria. The human mind could stand it no longer; and if French troops are to be mere policemen at Rome, aiding and abetting these monstrous doings, the disgrace and infamy are intolerable. The boy Mortara has done it all."

Peace Congress.—Peace at length begins to dawn upon Europe. The steamship *Canada*, which arrived a few days since, brings intelligence that Austria, Great Britain, France, Russia and Prussia have consented to hold a Congress, as proposed by Russia, for the amicable adjustment of the Italian question. The Congress will meet probably at Aix-La-Chapelle. It was also said that Sardinia and the other Italian States would be represented in the Congress. The British Plenipotentiary to the Congress, it is reported, would be Lord Malmesbury, and Prince Napoleon would represent France. We never believe they would fight.

Open Communion doctrines are giving trouble to the Baptist brethren in Boston. Mr. Howell, a candidate for the ministry, when asking ordination, declared he *would admit any one to the communion who believed he was baptized*. He would have been ordained, but he said no more; but he afterwards said *he would admit any Christian, baptized or not*—and was refused ordination. The refusal was just—we hope they will ordain him. If a man is a Baptist, let him be one with us—and so of all other denominations. His first position suits us, but it is not Baptist doctrine.

Sleeping Cars have "gone into operation." We thought they would. Rev. Samuel Watson, of the *Memphis Advocate*, who has recently slept the route from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, says that when the train comes on, and the sleeping preparations become necessary, almost by the magic wand of the master of ceremonies each pair of seats is transformed into comfortable berths, one above another, for five persons. Thus the car will hold some twelve or fifteen more persons by lying down than sitting up. We get a comfortable night's rest, and thank the inventor.

A New Telegraph to Mobile, we are glad to see, connects this city with all the Lake watering-places, to great convenience.—The cable was laid, on land, from Mobile to Pascagoula; submerged across Pascagoula Bay; on land to Ocean Springs; submerged to Biloxi; on land to Mississippi City and Pass Christian; submerged across Bay St. Louis to the village of that name; thence by land to Pearl river; submerged to Fort Pike; and thence to New Orleans by land.

A Daughter of Bishop George.—At the first session of the Philadelphia Conference of the M. E. Church, the committee in the case of Mrs. Frazer, daughter of the late Bishop George, reported that she is a widow in utterly destitute circumstances, with four children dependent upon her, and earnestly commend her to the Christian charity of the Conference, and the public within its bounds.

The Paraguary Difficulties is settled, President Lopez having yielded, and promised to accede to the demands of our government, and the small ships of the expedition are to be sent to settle up the affairs of Paraguay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Read the notice of Centenery College of Louisiana, under Special Natices.
Also, that of Mobile Depository.
Also, that af Stewards Clinton District, Miss. Conference.
Also, those of Carlton & Porter.
Also, that of Dr. Thos. H. Capers.
Also, that of "Teacher."
Also, that of Dr. Martimore,

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

Lots and Interesting from Mexico.

The steamship *Quaker City*, which arrived here yesterday, touched at Vera Cruz on the 1st instant to land Mr. McLane, the American Minister to Mexico. Her purser kindly furnishes us with the following news from that country: On the 16th ult. General Miramon appeared before Vera Cruz with an advance guard af 300 men, apparently for the purpose of reconnoitering the defenses of the city. The main body of the army being encamped at Medellne, about nine miles distant. Considerable alarm was felt in the city by the citizens, and women and children were at once transferred to the shipping and the foreign consulates, the American Consul giving protection to 150 persons. President Juhrez and his officers, however, awaited coming events with calmness and confidence.

It immediately became evident to Gen. Miramon that Vera Cruz was in a much better condition for defense than he for an attack, his army having been very much weakened by desertions, and demoralized by the want of pay and provisions, while on the other hand, the Liberal forces were every day growing more determined and hopeful.

An experienced eye-witnes informs us that he never saw troops more animated, submitting without murmur to almost an entire absence of provistons, and sleeping in the open plaza undererms, without tents, and almost without clothes.

It is reported that Gen. Miramon had confidently expected that his appearance would cause an immediate surrender of the city. Disappointed in this, he dispatched an expedition against Alvarado of 1200 men, under Col. Casa Novn—the entire cavalry of his army. Its coming, howeve, was anticipated, and garrison fully prepared. Two gun-boats, also, which had been sent around from Vera Cruz opened upon the advance guard with long 68s, which so alarmed the gallant Colonel that he and his forces turned and fled ingloriously.

Here ended the long talked of expedition against Vera Criz. On the 27th ult., Gen. Miramon broke up his camp at Medellne, and with his forces much lncensed and in a state of insubordination, retreated toward Mexico, for the purpose (as he said) of chastising the rebels near the Capital.

In the meanwhile, Generals Ampudia and Traconi, of the Liberal forces, are said to have fortified themselves in his rear, and competent judges confidently express the opinion that he will never reach Mexico; on the contrary, they expect that the next mail from the Capital will bring the intelligence of its surrender, as, by the last newe, General Degollado had advanced to Tacubaya with 4000 men, and the city was otherwise nearly surrounded by the Liberal forces.

The first of April was a day of general rejoicing in Vera Cruz. The troops were relieved from duty, and official invitations were published for families to return to their homes. The gates of the city were thrawn open; the market supplied with provisions fram the surrounding country, and all the citizens were in a high state of glee. At this oppurtune moment, Mr. McLane, our Minister, lauded at Vera Cruz, under a salute from a Mexican battery and the U. S. ship-of-war Savannah. He was received on the Mole and cordially greeted by the city authorities.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM MEXICO.

Jaurez Government Recognized by the American Minister.

Battle at the City of Mexico.

Southwest Pass, April 11.—The steamship Tennessee, from Vera Cruz, crossed the bar at 10 o'clock last night.

She left Vera Cruz on the 6th inst., and brings one days later newa fram that port and fifteen days later news from the City of Mexico.

Vera Cruz, April 0.—The Government of Jaurez was recognized to-day by the American Minister, Mr. McLane, as the Government of the Republic of Mexico. The announcement of this long-hoped for event was the signal for the most enthusiastic rejoicing among the natives as well as among the foreign population.

A national salute was fired. A grand military parade was ordered, which marched through the streets amid the ringing of all the bells of the city and shouts of the people.

Advices fram the city of Mexico to the 4th inst., had reached Vera Cruz by special express, which represent that on the 2d inst. General Degollado made a vigorous attack upon the capital, with the determiaation of capturing it.

A severe engagement followed, the city being resolutely defended from behind breastworks and barricades.

After a long and severe struggle, Degollado, finding his ranks being thinned rapidly fram his exposed position, and the security of the garrison behind fortifications, was obliged to retire, being unsuccessful.

It is stated that five hundred men were killed on each side—(a rather doubtful statement.)

Gen. Mimmon had succeeded in reaching Orizaba in his retreat from Vera Cruz, his ranks being much thinned ont by desertion.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE PEACE CONGRESS.

New York, April 12.—The steamship City of Baltimore, Captain Leitch, arrived this morning, with four daye later advices than were received from Halifax by the Canada.

Liverpool Cotton Market—March 30.

The sales of Cotton for the three business days since the calling of the Canada, amount to 28,000 bales; of which speculators took 5000 and exporters 4000 bales. The market opened firm, and closed quiet and dull. Quotations are generally unchanged: Middling Orleans, 7¾; Middling Uplands, 7 1-6 to 7¼.

Political and General Intelligence.

Liverpool, March 30.—The political news by the City of Baltimore is confirmatory of previous advices respecting the state of affairs on the Continent, the pacific tendencies of the contending powers, and the preparations going forward for the assembling of a Congress of the great powers, for the consideration of the Italian question, and the preservation of the peace of Europe.

It is now expected that the Congress will meet at Baden between the 15th and 20th of April.

A representative of Piedmont will probably be admitted to the Congress, but it is considered doubtful whether its representative will be allowed a vote in the proceedings.

The belligerent powers, France, Austria, and Sardinia, still continue their armaments.

The Reform Bill in England.

The debate on the Ministerial Reform Bill was still progressing in the British Parliament, and the Government has staked the existence of the Cabinet upon the issue.

Important from the West Indies.

New York, April 0.—By an arrival at this port we have received advices fram San Domingo to the 15th of March, which announces that hostilities had commenced between San Domingo and Denmark, growing out of the recent seizure of Danish vessels by the Revolutionary party.

Intrigues of the French.—Private letters from San Domingo say that previous to the action of the Danish envoy, the French Consul General made a formal demand on the Dominican government for the surrender of all the gold, copper and coal mines of that itepublic into the hands of the French government.

The Cuban Invasion.

New York, April 0.—The New York *Courier des Etats Unis* of this morning, reiterates its assertion that an extensive organization exists which is preparing for the luvasion of Cuba, and that a part of the expedition has already sailed for the Cuban coast.

DOMESTIC.

California.

Later from California.—By the arrival of the steamship *Quaker City* from Manatitlan, we have received San Francisco papers of the 21st ult.—two weeks later than previous advices.

The receipts of Dust, saye the *Bulletin*, from the mines are backward for the season. The condition of the roade is alleged as the occasion of the delay, as it is well established that the miners are working with every advantage. Remittances have, however, come forward quite freely within the past few days, and we shall look to see a considerable improvement in this respect as the season progresses.

Final adjournment of the Legislature.—The Senate has concurred in the amendment by the Assembly, fixing the final adjournment of the Legislatura on the 18th of next month.

Indian women, says the Mariposa *Gazette*, have been marriedto white men, in numerous instances, in Fresno county. They are said to make excellent wives, and neat and tidy and industrious, and soon learn to discharge domestic duties properly and creditably.

The Anti-Chinese Crusade in Shasta County.—The whiten engeged in the leto anti-Chinese crusade near Shasta, were tried and acquitted in that town on the evenlag of 5th of March. The Sheriff discharged all his posse except twelve, whom he retained to go to Red Bluffs to receive and guard the State arms forwarded by the governor.

The Camels at Los Angeles.—Some of the United States Camels had been in Los Angeles, and set all the inhabitants agog. They were very quiet and tractable, walking off briskly with the heaviest loads. Some of them can carry 2000 lbs., but they were not loaded with more than from 000 to 1000 lbs.

Returned from Fraser.—Gen. Palmer (farmerly Indian Superintendent of Oregon) has returned fram his long Fraser river tour. We understand the General brought with him about four hundred ounces of Fraser river dust, and that he reports that gold is abundant in the Fraser and Thompsan river country.

Han. W. Hawks, late State Senator and e son of Rev. Dr. Hawks, of New York, died in San Francisco on the 14th ult.

Cotton at Southern Ports.

Augusta, Ga., April 6.—*The Total Receipts of Cotton.*—According to the price current table of the Augusta Constitutionalist of this morning, the receipts of Cotton at all Southern ports amount to 3,340,000 bales.

The receipts at the interior towns, including Augusta, Macon, Americus, Columbus, Albany, Montgomery, Selma, Memphis, Houston, amount to 143,620 bales, making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 3,483,620 bales.

Nicaragua.

Washington, April 6.—*Gen. Lamar's Instructions.*—The dispatches sent out by Mr. Runnells, to our Nicaragua Minister, instruct Gen. Lamar to positively insist upon an apology and to require full restitution and ample indemnity for the recent acts of the Nicaragua Government in relation to the seizure and confiscation of the property of American citizens. In case the Nicaraguan Government refuse to accede to these just demands, Gen. Lamar is instructed to demand his passports, and call the Gulf and Pacific squadrons, which have been placed under his orders, to aid him in the protection of the rights and property of our citizens.

The River.

Vicksburg, April 11.—*Two More Crevasses.*—The river at this point has been about stationary since Saturday. A break in the levee occurred at Hood's place on the Mississippi side, opposite Point Pleasant, on Saturday evening. Last night the levee opposite Warrenton, at Bedford's place, broke through, and the river is now fulling fram the effect of the large quantity of water which is pouring through the crevasses.

LOCAL.

Steam Fire Engines—which have been foolishly opposed heretofore, have grown greatly in popularity, since our late disastrous fires. They will, and ought to become an established "institution." It is hoped that in this city, and in all our large cities, they will supercede, to a great extent, the hand engines.

Westward Ho!

The New Orleans and Houston Railroad.—Col. A. M. Gentry, President of the Houston and Sabine Railroad Company of whose successful negotation in London for the iran for the whole of the road fram Houston to the Sabine, we made mention a few days ago, and who visited Baton Rouge for the purpose of securing a charter to extend the road from the Sabine to meet the Opelousas road at New Iberia, got all he desired. Our Houston friends have manifested in this effort, much energy and perseverance; and we trust now that the ball has been put fairly in motion, that our own citizens will come up manfully to the support of the work. It is computed, says the Houston *Telegraph*, that the road will not cost over $20,000 per mile, if so much as that, and the business that it will do, will make it undoubtedly one of the best paying roads in the country.

We learn from the Houston *Telegraph* that the work upon the railroads connecting that place with other portions of the great State is progressing favorably, and as the crops this far promise to be abundant, the planters will have the means to push it on with greater energy than ever. The Houston Tap and Brazoria Road is completed about twenty miles, which brings it near the rich plantations of Brazoria county. The first arrival of cotton from that county in Houston occurred on Saturday week, and amounted to 174 bales. The work on the road is going on rapidly. The Buffalo Bayou Brazos and Colorado road is completed to the San Bernard fifty miles, and the bridge across that stream in progress of construction. Fifteen miles further are graded and the iron ready to be laid. The Central Road is doing a fine business now, and the contractors are pushing it on with a heavy force. It will penetrate the great wheat region of Texas. The Washington county road, leeding towards Austin, the capital of the State, reaches nearly to the Brazos river. In all, there are now open in connection with Houston 173 miles of railroad done, and the prospect of a large increase within a couple of years. All these roads will pour their united business into Houston, and fram thence via the Houston and New Orleans Railroad when it shall be completed—the whole distance from Houston to the Sabine, 160 miles, being under contract, the whole of the iron provided for and a part of it afloat—into New Orleans. Hence, the great importance of this road to the business of this city and the interest that it ought in consequence to excite among us.

One among the many advantages which the completion of this work will bring us will be the improvements which our ment markets will receive. It is well known that a large portion of our supplies come fram Texas, and of course by steamers. During the hot weather the health of the animals is more or less effected by being crowded together on the hull of a steamboat. Frequently they become diseased and die on the passage. When the railraad is built they can reach our markets in twelve hours from their places. A heavy sum will be saved in freight, and our markets will in consequence be not only better supplied, but supplied on better terms to our people. [*Bulletin.*

In Flames.

Another Great Fire.—*About $350,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.*—A fire that has destroyed more property than any other hint one, that has, we believe, ever occurred in New Orleans, took place yesterday in and araund the neighborhood of the Lower Cotton Press. The loss cannot be less than $350,000, almost all of which, so far as we can learn, will have to be borne by the Insurance Companies, whom we are glad to say, are amply able to meet the loss, divided as it is among the various offices.

The fire broke out in the cotton pickery establishment of Chase & Lay, on Grentman street, between Montegut and Clouet streets, Third District. It soon spread to the pickery of Patrick O'Brien, on the opposite side of the street, and then the flames extended on every side for three or four squares.

There was no water!! And to this cause *alone*, fram the most reliable information we could obtain, must be ascribed the destruction of property 12,000 bales of cotton and fifty or fifty one-story and two-story dwelling houses. A large number—some two or three hundred—of persons were deprived of homes by the destructive conflagration. Most of the houses were occupied by laborers and mechanics.

Three of the yards of the Lower Cotton Press were entirely destroyed, and a fourth one was nearly consumed.

We found it impossible to obtain further particulars for this morning's paper than we give below. The owners of the houses and property destroyed were so numerous that we were unable to obtain a precise statement of their names and losses. The factors who had cotton stored there, were Messrs. Duncan & Logun, J. F. Wiche & Co., B. M. Lowe & Co., Watt & Noble, J. C. Ricks & Co., Brander, Humbard & Co., Hewitt, Norton & Co., and A. Miltenberger & Barron, and a large number of bales that were stored to order. [*Bulletin.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Republica are Ungrateful.

History of the Washington Monument.—On the 24th of December, 1799, the Congress of the United States passed the following, among other resolutions:

Resolved, That a marble monument be erected by the United States, in the Capitol, at the city of Washington, and that the family of General Washington be requested to permit his body to be deposited under it; and that the monument be so designed as to commemorate the great events of his military and political life.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to direct a copy of these resolutions to be transmitted to Mrs. Washington, assuring her of the profound respect Congress will ever bear to her person and character: of their condolence on the late afflicting dispensation of providence; and entreating her assent to the interment of the remains of General George Washington in the manner expressed in the first resolution.

Mr. Adams, then President of the United States, transmitted these resolutions to Mrs. Washington, who, on the 31st December 1799, returned the following answer:

Mount Vernon, December 31, 1799.

"Sir: While I feel with keenest anguish the late dispensation of Divine Providence, I cannot be insensible to the mournful tributes of respect and veneration which are paid to the memory of my dear deceased husband; and as his best services and most anxious wishes were always devoted to the welfare and happiness of his country, to know that they were truly appreciated and gratefully remembered affords me no inconsiderable consolation.

"Taught by that great example which I have so long had before me, never to oppose my private wishes to the public will, I must consent to the request made by Congress, which you have had the goodness to transmit me; and in doing this I need not, I cannot say, what a sacrifice of individual feeling I make to a sense of public duty.

With grateful acknowledgments and unfeigned thanks for the personal respect and evidences of condolence expressed by Congress and yourself,

"I remain, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient humble servant, Martha Washington."

In January, 1824, Mr. Buchanan, then a member of Congress, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed whose duty it shall be to inquire into what manner the resolutions of Congress, passed on the 24th of December, 1799, relative to the erection of a marble maanment in the Capitol at the city of Washington, to commemorate the great events of the military and political life of General Washington, may be best accomplished, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

This was laid on the table, by a vote of 97 to 87. It was in 1834, ten years latar, that the present Washington Monument Society was formed; and last week, under the new organization of that society, Mr. Buchanan being its President, he made a speech, praiawlng the history of the monument, and referring to his speech in Congress in 1824. It is probable that the Monument Association, which seems to have received a new impulse, will proceed to complete the undertaking they have so long had in hand. In 1824, Mr. Buchanan thought that "Congress, by neglecting for so long a period to accomplish the object of the resolution, had been subjected to the imputation of perfidy as well as ingratitude. We made (he said) a solemn promise to the widowed partner of Washington, and to the people of the United States, by a legislative act, that we would erect a monument to his memory."

The Trans-Atlantic Balloon.

Mr. John LaMountain, the Aeronaut, has nearly completed the arrangements for constructing a mammoth balloon, with which he hopes and believes he will be able to cross the Atlantic. Its construction will be commenced by him a short distance from this city, in a few days, and pushed forward, so that the aerial ship will be ready to try the experiment of reaching England during the early part of the present season. In size the balloon will be far ahead of anything, of the kind heretofore constructed. It will be about 75 feet long and 05 in dimeter, holding about 140,000 cubic feet of gas. The largest balloon thus far has only been of the capacity of 75,000 feet.

Nearly all the materials of Mr. LaMountain's balloon have been purchased, and have been selected with regard to lightness combined with strength. The Troy Patent Rope Works are now engaged in manufacturing the rope, of which there will be about five miles required. Four miles of this will be quite small in size, about three thirty-seconds of an inch diameter. The rest will be somewhat larger. This rope is prepared with great care, and is of immense strength. The best material is used, spun in boiling water, by which it is kept firm and free fram kinks. The silk and other articles used by Mr. LaMountain will be prepared with equal attention, and as far as man can foresee no autoward break can possibly mar the success of the experiment.

The balloon will have a large car attached to it, which will contain a small life boat now building at New York and nearly ready. The life boat will be 16 feet in length, and will weigh but 125 pounds—thus adapting it in every respect to the purpose for which it is intended. It will be a strang, handsome, and—in case of necessity—a safe craft. The car will also contain a steam-engine, attached to a propelling apparatus of Mr. LaMountain's own devising, by means of which the balloon can be raised or lowered from current to current at a moment's notice. In ordinary balloons this is effected by sufferiug gas to escape, or throwing out ballast. A contrivance similar to the propeller is a great improvement in this respect, and upon a long voyage across the Atlantic would be indispensable. It will have a lifting power of four tons, and as the boiler will be heated by alcohol, there will be no danger of of explosion. The total weight of engine, boiler and propeller, will be less than 450 lbs.

As soon as the balloon is completed, we believe it is intended by its owner to exhibit at Bond's Hall, and probably test its power by a flight across the continent, previous to embarking on no ocean voyage. Should it ever reach England—which Mr. LaMountain and his friends are sanguine it will—we can well imagine our John Bull cousins will have no elevated notion of America and American "institutions." The appearance of the air-monster, traveling on the wings of the wind, but under the control of one man, would indeed be a sight worthy to be remembered for a life-time. [*Troy Whig.*]

OUR OWN BOOKS.

Wheeever we see a good thing we like to circulate it, to-wit:—

"Mind your Own Business, is an old injuction which cannot be too scrupulously observed. Especially would we urge it upon our Church in regard to our publishing interests. The time was when we had to depend upon others for our religious literature, not having a book or paper in the land that we could call our own. But our circumstances have changed; we now have an ample supply of weeklies, monthlies, and quarterlies, the largest list of general religious reading books and Sunday-school books printed in this (Southern) country, many of which have reached to an almost unparalleled circulation. Besides we have multiplied greatly in our numbers and wealth. Only let us purchase, read and circulate the issues of our own press first, and as largely as they deserve, and we shall extend our achievements beyond the highest expectations of the most believing ones among us. Scarcely a day passes which does not reveal some new success of our press. Let us be of good cheer thee, and push on in our "great work;" rejoicing always and heartily in the great good being done by others, but attending faithfully to tha peculiar work which God in his wise providence has assigned to us."

COMMERCIAL.

Tuesday Evening, April 12, 1859.

The following statement is condensed from the weekly report of the New-Orleans *Price-Current*, ending on the 0th inst.:

The week has passed without much activity in the general market, and considerable fluctuations in prices have been observable. In the early part of the week the Cotton market was dull and depressed, but later Enropean advices by the steamer New York, received here on Tuesday, gave an active impulse to the demand and restored firmness to prices. In Tobacco there has been rather more movement, but the transactions in Sugar and Molasses have been comparatively limited, and great dullness prevails in nearly all departments of the Western Produce market, with unsettled and depressed prices.

On Thursday evening the Indian's advices arrived, confirming the favorable accounts brought by the New York, the reported sales for three days, in the Liverpool Cotton market being 31,000 bales—the advance, as reported by the New York, is 1-16 to ⅛d, per pound. Middling Orleans being quoted at 7 5-1d to 7¾d. On Friday the Canada's advices (Liverpool 26th ult.) came to hand, reporting the week's business at 70,000 bales, the market closing firm, with an advance on all qualities during the week of ⅛d.

The river is but a few inches below high-water mark.

COTTON.—In our semi-weekly review we noticed great dullness and depression at the opening of the week, consequent upon the unfavorable Europenn advices brought by the Persia, which caused prices to give way ⅛c. per pound, which was recovered on Tuesday, under the influence of a very active demand, produced by the favorable advices brought by the New York, and which resulted in sales on that day of fully 21,000 bales. On Wednesday buyers again came forward quite freely, but, with a reduced supply immediately on sale and a less favorable assortment, the business fell off to about 10,500 bales. On Thursday the demand was renewed quite actively, and, with a somewhat better supply, sales were effected to the extent of about 16,000 bales. On Friday the Indian's advices, one day later, were before the public, fully confirming the favorable advices previously received from Europe. This intelligence tended to strengthen our market still more, and to encourage a continued good demand, which resulted in further sales of about 13,000 bales. Thus making a total for the past three days of 49,000 bales; and for the whole week of 71,500 bales; the receipts, during same period, 22,840; and the exports, 61,710 bales. Stock, in Presses and on ship-board, not cleared on the 8th inst. 372,374 bales. With respect to prices, we have already stated that a decline of ⅛c. had to be submitted to in the early part of the week, under a withdrawal of demand and a pressure of stock, but this decline was promptly recovered on receipt of the New York's advices, and, since then, with freights in their favor, the tendency has been in favor of sellers, resulting at the close in an advance of ⅛ to ⅛c. per pound. Holders manifest great confidence, and now generally claim rates still higher than our advanced quotations.

New Orleans Classification:

Inferior	6 @ 7¾	Good Middling	12¾@12¾
Ordinary	8½@ 9¾	Middling Fair	13 @13¾
Good Ordinary	10¾@11	Fair	—@—
Low Middling	11¾@11¾	Good Fair	—@—
Middling	11¾@12¼	Good and Fine	—@—

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to 4,000 hhds. We quote for Inferior and Refining 3¾ to 4¼; Common to Good Common 5 to 5¾; Fair to Fully Fair 6 to 6¾; Prime to Choice 6¾ to 7¾; Centrifugal and Clarified 7¾ to 9; Refined 10 to — cents per pound.

MOLASSES.—The sales of the week are about 5,600 hhds. The quotations are: For Inferior and Fermenting 20 to 30; Prime to Choice 31 to 31½ in hhds. and in half-hhds. 32 to 34 cents per gallon.

TOBACCO.—Is quoted for Lugs—factory, 3¾ to 4¼; planters' 4¼ to 5¾; Leaf—inferior to common 5¾ to 6¾; fair 6¾ to 7; fine 7¾ to 8¾; choice, heavy and light, 8¾ to 9 cents per pound.

FLOUR.—The sales of the week barely reached 7,500 barrels, at a range of $5 20 to $5 30 for common and unbranded; $5 75 to $6 00 for superfine and fancy brands; and $6 50 to $7 50 per bbl. for extra.

GRAIN.—The sales of Corn during the week amount to about 41,500 sacks—the extreme figures of the sales ranging from 62 to 00 for ordinary to choice white. Outs sell at 70 to 77 cents per bushel, Western and Northern. Bran has continued scarce, and the transactions have been limited at $1 25 to $1 30 per 100 lbs. Wheat, nominal, at $1 10 to 1 15 per bushel.

PORK.—The sales for the past week ranged at about $16 50 to $17 50 per barrel for Mess, the letter figures for heavy lots; $13 00 for Prime.

BEEF.—We quote Prime Mess at $14 to $15 per bbl. as the range for good to the best brands for Family Mess.

BACON.—Shoulders 7¾ to 7¾; Ribbed Sides 9 to 9¼; Clear Sides 11¼ to 11½c; Sugar-cured Hams 0 to 12¼ cents per pound.

LARD.—In barrels and tierces 10 to 11¼; kegs 12 to 13 cents per pound.

BUTTER.—Western has been selling at 0 to 15 cents per pound.

BAGGING and BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at 11 to 13 cents per yard; India Bagging at 12¼ to 13c. Bale Rope, hand spun, 8¼ to 7¾, and machine made, 8 to 8¼ cents per pound.

GUNNY BAGS.—Nominal at former figures, 8¼ cents for light and 10¼ to 10½c. for heavy and extra heavy bags.

COFFEE.—We quote ordinary to low fair at 10¼ to 10¾, fair 10, and good fair to prime at 11¼ to 11¾ cents per pound.

TABLE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

Bank of Louisiana, $100 paid	$171 00@171 50
Louisiana State Bank, $100 paid	176 55@176 50
Mechanics and Trader's Bank, $100 paid	@103 00
Canal and Banking Company, $100 paid	@135 00
Union Bank, $100 paid	@105 50
Citizen's Bank, $100 paid	@221 00
Bank of New Orleans, $100 paid	105 00@105 50
Southern Bank $100 paid	108 00@109 00
Merchants' Bank, $100 paid	@108 50
Crescent City Bank, $100 paid	105 00@105 50
Bank of America, $100 paid	114 50@116.00
Union Insurance Company, $20 paid	01 00@
New Orleans Insurance Company, $100 paid	@224 00
Hope Insurance Company, $30 paid	50 00@
Commercial Water-works, $100 paid	88 00@
Louisana State Stock	97 00@
City Six per cent. Bonds, consolidated	93 50@
Jackson Railroad City Bonds, 6 percent	80 50@
Opelousas Railroad City Bonds, 8 per ct	86 00@
St. Charles Hotel, $25 paid	@ 15 00
Pontchartrain Railroad, $100 paid	77 00@ 79 00
Gas Company, $100 paid	149 00@150 00
Jackson Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 8 per ct	84 00@ 85 00
Carrollton Railroad Shares, $75 paid	@ 50 00
Opelousas Railroad Shares, $25 paid	8 50@
Jackson Railroad Shares, $25 paid	9 00@ 9 25
Levee Steam Cotton Press, $100 paid	84 00@ 86 00
Star Insurance Company, $100 paid	112 00@115 50
Southern Steamship Company, $100 paid	85 00@ 88 00
Southern Oil Company, par value $100	@ 85 00

LIVE-STOCK.—Beef Cattle—Western, we quote at 10 to 11¼ cents per lb. net, and Texas $20 to 45 per head. Hogs, 8½c. per pound net. Sheep, $4 to $6 50 per head. Milch Cows, $35 to 85 per head. Veal Cattle, $6 00 to $12 50 per head.

NEW ORLEANS WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT.

BAGGING—Kentucky, ₱ yard	11 @ 13
East India	12½@ 13
BALE ROPE—Kentucky, ₱ lb	6¾@ 8¼
BRAN, ₱ 100 ₱	1 30 @
COFFEE—Rio, ₱ lb	10¾@ 11¾
Havana, good prime green	
inferior to middling	
Java	18 @ 20
Laguayra	12½@ 13¼
St. Domingo	
CANDLES—Sperm, New Bedford, ₱ lb	42 @ 48
Nantucket	
Adamantine	20 @ 22
Star	17 @ 20
CORDAGE—Manilla, ₱ lb	09½@ 10
Tarred American	12 @ 13
FLOUR—Ohio, etc. superfine, ₱ bbl	@ 5 75
Illinois and Missouri	5 75 @
St. Louis City	5 87½@ 6 00
FISH—Cod, ₱ box	80 @ 90
Mackrel, No 1, ₱ bbl	17 00 @18 00
2	15 50 @18 00
3	8 50 @11 00
GRAIN—Wheat, ₱ bushel	1 10 @ 1 15
Oats	70 @ 80
Corn, shelled	82 @ 90
in the ear, ₱ bbl	
Beans	4 00 @ 5 00
GUNNY BAGS, ₱ bag	08½@ 11
HAY, ₱ ton	22 00 @24 50
HIDES—W. Indian and Mexican flint, ₱ lb	19 @ 21
Dry salted Mexican	
Wet-salted, heavy	06½@ 08
Dry, country	13 @ 16½
Kip and calf	00 @ 09¾
IRON—Pig, ₱ ton	30 00 @35 00
English	65 00 @77 50
Country bar, ₱ lb	04½@ 05
Sheet	04 @ 05½
Nail rods	00½@ 04
Castings, American	03½@ 03¾
LUMBER—Boards, white pine, common, ₱ M feet	
merchantable	
Clear	@60 00
Yellow pine	12 00 @15 00
Cypress	26 00 @40 00
Oak timber, ₱ cubic foot	35 @ 50
Flooring and ceiling, clear	30 00 @35 00
merchantable	22 50 @30 00
Weather-boarding, dressed	22 50 @
rough	17 00 @
Joists	16 00 @
Shingles, ₱ M	6 50 @ 4 50
PROVISIONS—Beef, Mess, Northern, ₱ bbl	
Western	@14 00
half bbls	8 00 @ 8 75
Prime Mess, ₱ tierce	@16 00
Prime, ₱ bbl	@ 8 00
B Beef	@ 5 50
Pork, Clear, ₱ bbl	
Mess	16 50 @17 00
M. C	@
Prime	13 00 @
Hoground, ₱ lb	
Bacon Hams, ₱ lb	
canvassed	09 @ 12¾
Sides	09 @ 11¼
Shoulders	07 @
Lard, Prime	11 @
Fair	10¾@ 10¾
Inferior to Common	09¾@ 10
Butter, Northern	28 @ 26
Western	00 @ 15
Cheese, American	00 @ 11
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	2 00 @ 2 50
SALT—Liverpool, fine, cargo, ₱ sack	@ 95
from store	@ 95
coarse, cargo	57 @ 68
from store	@ 70
SUGAR—Louisiana, on plantation, ₱ lb	06¼@
to the city	03½@ 09½
Havana, yellow	08 @ 08¼
white	09 @ 09¾
brown	
Cuocrucho	
Muscovado	04¾@ 06¾
TALLOW, ₱ lb	09¾@ 10
TWINE—Bahug, ₱ lb	17 @ 18
Scice	28 @ 30

MARRIAGES.

"It is not good for man to be alone."

Married at the residence of the bride's mother in Brownsville, by Rev. L. Wiley, Mr. W. H. Harbot and Miss J. F. Graves, all of Hinds county, Mississippi.

On the 6th day of Februry, 1850, at the residence of Mr. R. Montgomery in Washington county, Mississippi, by Rev. W. B. Hines, Mr. T. Worthington to Miss L. Montgomery.

On 30th ult. in Washington county, Miss. by Rev. W. B. Hines, Mr. R. Brown to Miss M. Orr.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Meeting of the District Stewards of Clinton District, Miss. Conference.

At a meeting of the District Stewards of the Clinton District, Mississippi Conference, the Assessment made to meet the Claims of the Bishops, Superannuated Preachers, the Widows and Orphans of deceased Ministers, etc., was apportioned as follows:

Bayou Sara Circuit	$50	Jackson Circuit	$130
East Feliciana do	100	Clinton Station	180
East Baton Rouge do	70	Livingston Circuit	15
Greensburg do	45	Darlington do	45
Franklinton do	40	Covington do	15

The Allowance and Apportionment for the Support of the Presiding Elder was as follows:

Bayou Sara Circuit	$75	Jackson Circuit	$150
East Feliciana do	150	Clinton Station	180
East Baton Rouge do	75	Livingston Circuit	25
Greensburg do	50	Darlington do	60
Franklinton do	60	Covington do	85

Centenary College of Louisiana.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned, a quorum of the Executive Committee of Centenary College of Louisiana, would state that the Rev. VERNON H. JOHNSON, a member of the Mississippi Conference, is our agent for the College—to raise funds for building and endowment purposes—and that we cordially commend him, and the cause he represents, to the friends of Education and the public generally.

The Board of Trustees, have recently erected a large building, for College purposes, at a cost of 60,000; upon which a heavy balance remains unpaid. They wish to pay this debt, and to raise the endowment fund to at least $100,000. They know that the friends of education are able to do this, and they believe they are willing, and only wait the opportunity. Under these considerations, our Agent has gone forth; and, from this present success, we feel confident that the work will be done speedily. Friends desiring to know our plan or to co-operate with us, can communicate with the Agent, Rev. V. N. Johnson, Cayuga Mississippi; or with John C. Miller, Jackson, La.

Jackson, La., April 1st, 1850.

JOHN C. MILLER,
J. H. MUSE,
R. J. BOWMAN,
JOHN McVEA,

Mobile Depository.

On MONDAY, the Second Day of May there will be a MEETING of the BOARD OF MANAGERS of the Conference Depository, at the Room of the Depository, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

ap15-5t R. A. BAKER, President Board Managers.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE — Opelousas District — Second Round Quarterly Meetings.

April—Opelousas Circuit, at the Junction, 16th and 17th; Thibodaux Station, 23d and 24th; Lafourche Circuit, at Tigerville, 30th, and on 1st May.

May—Washington, at Chicot, 7th and 8th; Calcasieu, Hickory-bat, 14th and 15th; Evergreen, Big Cane, 21st and 22d; Atchafalaya, Chalfant's School-house, 28th and 29th.

June—Pattersonville Station, 4th and 5th; Grand Lake Preston Mission, 8th; Franklin Station, 11th and 12th; New Iberia Circuit, at Lafayette, 18th and 19th; Plaquemine and Gross Tete, at Gross Tete, 24th and 25th

A. B. FLY, P. E.

☞ My Address is, Opelousas, La.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE—Greenville District—Second Round Quarterly Meetings.

April—Upper Deer Creek, 16th and 17th; Middle Deer Creek, 23d and 24th; Bolivar, at Bolivar Church, 30th, and the 1st of May.

May—Greeeville, 7th and 8th; Point Worthington and American Bend, at Point Worthington, 14th and 15th; Duncan's and Hampton's, at Duncan's, 21st and 22d; Tallula, at New Chunah, 28th and 29th.

June—Lower Deer Creek, at Union Chapel, 4th and 5th; Sunflower, at Indian Bayou, 11th and 12th; Greenville Colored Mission, 10th.

WM. B. HINES, P. E.

To the Friends of SOUTHERN RELIGIOUS PUBLICATIONS in the Mississippi Conference.

The Agency of the Rev. JAMES A. LIGHT and J. H. MERRILL, to procure subscribers to the GENEALOGICAL FAMILY BIBLE, is for the joint benefit of the Publishing-house at Nashville and the Book and Tract Depository at Vicksburg; the *entire profits* arising from the sales will be equally divided between these two Establishments.

Nashville, March 25, 1850. H. AUBEY, Financial Sec.

To the Members of Mississippi Conference.

Our "MINUTES" are READY FOR DISTRIBUTION, and will be sent to all who have contributed for their publication, as fast as they can be forwarded. We make a *pro rata* distribution. Do any of the preachers want them, who have contributed nothing? You can now supply yourselves; the stock is not exhausted, and they are not quite all paid for. Every intelligent layman, throughout our Conference, needs them. You want to see what part you are expected to take in Conference business, if sent up to Conference from your Quarterly meetings; you want to know what laymen are expected to do, whether you are called to do it or not. Send and get your "Minutes;" they contain what you can get nowhere else. Yours in Christian bonds.

Vicksburg, April 2, 1859. H. J. HARRIS, W. P. HARTON, } Committee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The Advocate now has a much larger circulation than any other paper published in New Orleans or the South-west, and is rapidly increasing. It is therefore the best advertising medium in all the country commercially connected with this city. The following are our

RATES:

One square, one insertion	$2 00
Each subsequent insertion	1 00
One square, one year	30 00
Each additional square	15 00

The price for six months is three-fourths of the price by the year—the price for three months is half the price by the year.

Twenty-five per cent. discount on the above prices, in behalf of our Schools and Colleges.

☞ Payment is required in advance. ☜

A Newspaper Wanted.—A correspondent from Washington county, Mississippi, writes that a newspaper is much needed in that country, and that any one starting one there can make it profitable, as neither of the adjoining counties has a paper, and there is much legal advertising to be done in each,

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Children's Column.

"Suffer the Little Children to come unto Me."

A Leaf from Anna West's Childhood.

BY MRS. [illegible].

[illegible] was very glad [illegible] for the carriage that [illegible] with their household [illegible] within locked [illegible] Anna ran out to the gate and waited [illegible] very quietly, but that [illegible] was going. She had asked her [illegible] to let her stand [illegible], and he had told her [illegible] that was to have for her own. [illegible] by a large maple-tree, and that a [illegible] had built its nest so low among the [illegible] look right into it from out the little [illegible] had thought of the bird and the nest [illegible] statement of it at night, so that, out [illegible] to kill against her cheek.

[illegible] The trunks were put on, and the [illegible] to go to Anna?" said one.

[illegible] replied, keeping her hands, "I want to go, [illegible] to a new home, and am going to live in such a very large house!"

[illegible] Mrs. West had risen upon the back seat, Anna was [illegible] the front seat with her father, and the carriage [illegible] the gate.

"Good-by, little Morrison," said Mary, "waiting to speak to [illegible]."

The old lady came out with her hands whitened with flour, [illegible] above her elbows. It was her "bak-[illegible]" [illegible] for the sound of wheels, and [illegible] the window, that she might step [illegible] was "good-by" to the pastor she [illegible].

"[illegible], she," to don't seem as if I could have [illegible] to love you so much, to think you [illegible] be excited to it, any way. It's [illegible]"

"[illegible] Mrs. West had risen to speak to [illegible] to meet with friends here," replied Mr. West, [illegible] Orlie. There will be [illegible] Mrs. Morrison!"

"[illegible] You always are just the right thing, Mr. [illegible] I shall have a minister that'll do us as much [illegible] as we say it well Mr. West, I know [illegible] as we say talking so much. Good-by [illegible] Anna, good little girl, and [illegible] Perhaps she'll never see you [illegible] more."

[illegible] drove away. Anna looked back and saw the old [illegible] her, waving the hand [illegible] to him away with [illegible]

[illegible] by a large maple-tree, and that a [illegible] had built its nest so low among the [illegible] look right into it from out the little [illegible] had thought of the bird and the nest [illegible] statement of it at night, so that, out [illegible] to kill against her cheek.

[illegible] The trunks were put on, and the [illegible] to go to Anna?" said one.

[illegible] replied, keeping her hands, "I want to go, [illegible] to a new home, and am going to live in such a very large house!"

[illegible] Mrs. West had risen upon the back seat, Anna was [illegible] the front seat with her father, and the carriage [illegible] the gate.

"Good-by, little Morrison," said Mary, "waiting to speak to [illegible]."

The old lady came out with her hands whitened with flour, [illegible] above her elbows. It was her "bak-[illegible]" [illegible] for the sound of wheels, and [illegible] the window, that she might step [illegible] was "good-by" to the pastor she [illegible].

"[illegible], she," to don't seem as if I could have [illegible] to love you so much, to think you [illegible] be excited to it, any way. It's [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 13.
WHOLE NUMBER 427.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1859.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE
OFFICE—115 CAMP ST.

SKETCH OF METHODIST BIBLICAL INSTITUTES.

Contribution to the Methodist Historical Society.

In 1744, at the first Conference of Wesleyan Methodism, it was asked, "Can we have a seminary for laborers?" and the answer was, "If God spare us until another Conference." At the next Conference the question was asked again, and it was answered, "Not until God gives us a proper teacher."

Lady Huntingdon, in 1767, next consulted Mr. Wesley and other pious friends concerning a plan she had formed for educating preachers. Mr. Wesley heartily embraced it, for he had suggested nearly the same scheme at his two first Conferences. Fletcher, of Madeley, also approved of it; and the noble lady soon opened the college in a romantic and dilapidated castle in Trevecca, Wales. James Glasscock, a collier and quarry-man, was the first to enter this "school of the prophets." He afterwards became one of Mr. Wesley's preachers, and subsequently obtained ordination in the Established Church. He was distinguished for piety and usefulness. Fletcher was President of the college, and Joseph Benson its head master. Students flocked here. No test of religious opinions was required for admission. All who professed true conversion, with a determination to enter the ministry of the Established or Dissenting Churches were heartily welcomed.

Subsequent conferences entertained the design of a theological institution, which was at last completed by the two well-endowed schools for preachers in England. No institutions of English Methodism are more esteemed or liberally supported; they exert a powerful influence upon the operations and interests of the Wesleyans. Methodism and the great Reformation both commenced their glorious and pious work in universities; and our beloved Zion should ever zealously continue to promote useful religious knowledge with sound literary education. American Methodism has also successfully carried out these views of Mr. Wesley. The Biblical Institute at Concord has now been established some ten years, growing in size, popularity and usefulness. From its commencement the classes have regularly increased, until the present junior numbers not less than forty students, and the senior is said to be the largest theological one in our land. New England Methodists cherish this religious school, and have formed education societies, to assist young men in their studies for the sacred work of the ministry. For the same object public collections are made in many congregations.

The Biblical Institute at Evanston, near Chicago, is another successful school, and richly endowed by an "elect lady," a distinguished blessing to our land, as Lady Huntingdon was to Wesley's. Beautiful and striking coincidence! How worthy of imitation! This institution has an able faculty, is well patronized with students, and must be of great service, especially to the rising churches in our vast Western regions.

The New York Conferences have appointed a joint committee to consider the establishment of a Biblical institute within their region. We doubt not concerning their report; it will be favorable. Our emporium city is the place for this new "school of the prophets." Her libraries, eminent pulpit orators, press, commerce, churches, zeal, and liberality, and a thousand other aids, all confirm such a selection. In the mean while, the Middletown and Troy colleges should in some degree supply the want of this institution, which we are happy to know they are doing.

To Dr. Dempster's influence, zeal and perseverance, is the Methodist Church in this country more indebted for her Biblical schools than to any one else. By invitation from the California Conference, he is now corresponding with that body in relation to the establishment of a Biblical institute on the Pacific shores. This idea will grow, as it deserves, for the future and permanent success of Methodism in that gigantic new world. Her beautiful temples there should be built on the firmest foundations, and supplied with the ablest ministers, for the salvation of the myriads seeking fortunes or homes in those golden regions.

The Church is now fully awake to her responsibility in the subject of collegiate education, but toward the importance of Biblical schools she has slept too long. We are waking up, however; a brighter day is at hand, and the successful establishment of the Concord and Evanston Institutes is the dawn of this wished-for day.

The Church has ever been favored with Biblical schools. Very early those at Alexandria strongly resembled the institutions of our day. Eusebius states that they flourished more than two hundred years. Athenagoras, it is imagined, was the first theological professor, and to him succeeded Pantanus, about A. D. 181. Under him the Alexandrine school obtained a world-wide fame. Clemens Alexandrinus and Origen, distinguished for learning and theology, were his successors in office. Neander says, of this old Biblical school: "It was the birth-place of theology in its proper sense." Its studies were chiefly the Holy Scriptures in the Greek and Hebrew originals, emphatically a "school for the expounding of the Scriptures." The bold Wicklif was a Biblical professor at Oxford; and by translating the whole Bible into English, (1380) entailed upon England the richest legacy that Christian land ever inherited. Wicklif, Huss, and Jerome, at the University of Prague, gloriously suffered martyrdom because they instructed candidates for the Christian ministry, and circulated portions of God's word.

Then the truth was buried nearly a century, but blazed forth again never to go out, at the appearance of Luther and Melancthon, both Bible students in the University of Wirtemberg; and amid its cloisters the former became divinity professor, the latter Greek. Every day at one o'clock Luther lectured on the Bible. This was the first Biblical school of the blessed Reformation, and the two great reformers, its professors; afterward Calvin and Beza labored in the same good work at Geneva, and thousands of students, it is related, flocked here for religious instruction from these evangelical men. Dr. James Arminius was another divinity professor at that remarkable period; the great expounder, to use Wesley's words, of as "manly and rational a system of divinity as any age or nation has produced." To his doctrine Methodism mainly owes that peculiar system of divinity by which her sons in the gospel have been the instruments of converting millions of Adam's apostate race. His was the glorious doctrine of free grace. It is ours! Arminius was theological professor for years in the University of Leyden. May we ever be blessed with such in our day and Church!

[*Christian Advocate and Journal.*] G. P. D.

THE MEMBERSHIP of the Northern and Southern branches of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, together, is 1,655,730—956,555 North, and 700,600 South—leaving out the numerous other branches of Methodism, in the United States and in Canada.

A GOLDEN WEDDING.—On the 30th ultimo, Col. W. T. Seaton and Mrs. Seaton, (who is a daughter of Joseph Gales, Sr., and sister of the present senior editor of the *Intelligencer*,) celebrated their "golden wedding," being the fiftieth anniversary of their married life.

PEN SKETCH OF A CALIFORNIA PREACHER.

The Step Backward.

In one of the middle States, in the year 18—, a young man of Quaker parentage was converted to God, through the instrumentality of the Methodist Church. Almost immediately he felt it to be his duty to call sinners to repentance, and in the capacity of a local minister he began to labor in the surrounding country. His efforts were attended with extraordinary success. Fired with heavenly zeal, of a warm and energetic temperament, he was a burning and a shining light in the church, and the instrument of the awakening and conversion of hundreds of sinners.

By the advice and with the approval of the Church, he began to take steps for entering regularly and permanently the ministerial work. Encouraged by the auspicious opening of his career, his own hopes were bright, and the anticipations of his brethren were of the most sanguine character.

At this juncture, an influential and wealthy friend invited him to come to the city in which he resided, in order to prepare to enter one of the learned professions. The offer was tempting. It promised wealth, position and comfort, in alluring contrast to the poverty, toil and sacrifices of the traveling ministry. The young man hesitated—and it is not strange that he did. In hesitating, he had already partly yielded; for in such cases indecision is in most instances fatal. He was weighing the world and the worth of souls, the Present and the Hereafter, in the balances. He decided, not without much inward conflict, to go to the city and enter upon his professional studies. He did not wholly renounce his ministerial labors—*they were only to be subordinate.*

His studies were in due time completed, and he entered upon his profession under very favorable circumstances. Soon after, he married a noble Christian woman. Everything gave promise of worldly success and happiness. But he could not be entirely satisfied. An internal voice whispered to him that he had taken a wrong step—*a step backward!*

His professional success was moderate. His most hopeful enterprises failed; again and again, at the very moment when the prize for which he had turned aside, when he chose his path of life, seemed within his hand, it eluded his eager grasp. As often as he thought himself about to put the cap-stone upon the edifice of his worldly hopes, the whole fabric vanished into thin air. He was not a successful or happy man. He had left the rugged but luminous path of duty, for the apparently flowery ways of the world, and now he felt that the flowers had turned to thorns.

It was not yet too late to retrace his steps. He thought of doing so. But the warmth of his early zeal was in a measure lost; he was entangled with worldly affairs; so he procrastinated, until middle age found him in what he felt to be a false position, and with bitter but unavailing regret that he had yielded to the temptation to take *the step backward.*

He now felt that it was too late. The time was past when his error might be repaired; so he adjusted himself to the necessities of his position in the gloomy conviction that his life was an irredeemable failure.

He was among the earliest adventurers that rushed to California on the discovery of gold. He came hoping to win the prize that had hitherto eluded his grasp. He worked with energy and enthusiasm, and with partial success. He acquired a competency for his family in a short time. Again he heard the voice that had thrilled his soul in early manhood, saying, Go labour in my vineyard. Again, like unfaithful JONAH, a commission was offered to him by his Lord. In this case, a second call was made—usually there is but one, when that one is deliberately disobeyed. He took charge of a regular pastoral work, and began to preach with zeal and efficiency.

Now he was again to be tested. The sincerity of his consecration, the depth of his devotion were to be tried. A glittering prospect of pecuniary gain was placed before him. With a little effort, immense wealth seemed to be within his reach. He stood again, after the lapse of long years, at the dividing paths. God called—MAMMON allured. He tried to serve both—he would preach and make money at the same time. Strange that his sad experience did not preserve him now from a blunder like this! Strange that he could trust himself again upon the world's treacherous sea!—that he could lean again upon the broken reed that had so deeply pierced his soul.

Again he took a *step backward.* Of course he failed in the effort to serve God and mammon. He failed in both. The unction of his ministry departed; his glittering hopes of golden treasure were disappointed. He was doubly wrecked. The world had deceived him; he had more ruinously deceived himself. The little property he had accumulated was swallowed up in his unsuccessful enterprises, and at length he was a penniless, disappointed, almost heartbroken man.

Nor did his misfortunes stop here. He lost his eyesight, and went back to the East a bankrupt, blind, with a broken constitution, with heaviness at his heart, and hope almost dead in his soul. With bitter tears he reviewed his career and traced its complete ruin to the *step backward* taken in the crisis of his fate.

This sketch—which will be recognized by some of our readers—has its counterpart in the history of many who by a single *step backward* have left the sphere in which God called them to move. The apostle Peter himself had a somewhat similar experience. God made choice of him, that by his mouth the Gentiles should hear the word of the gospel, and, we believe, at the beginning of his ministry was attended with signal success. But he took a *step backward.* He compromised the gospel in yielding to a clamor among the Jews about circumcision; and from that time there is little more recorded of Peter worthy of the man who preached the pentecostal sermon. The back-bone of his apostolic power appears to have been broken by this *step backward.*

God will be choosing messengers to carry the gospel of salvation to sinners on this Pacific coast. Some of the young men who read this paper will receive the call. If they would avoid a failure in life, and escape bitter self-reproaches, let them be admonished to TAKE NO STEP BACKWARD!

THE MAGAZINE CONTRIBUTORS.

THE following are the prominent contributors to the various magazine literature of April according to the *New York Post.* Of the *Atlantic Magazine,* the article on "Agrarianism" is by C. C. Hazewell; "Odds and Ends from the Old World," by Signor Rufini, the well-known author of *Dr. Antonio;* "The Utah Expedition," by Albert G. Browne, Jr.; and the sensation article—the scathing criticism on "Wilson's History of Mexico"—is attributed to Professor Lowell. Of the *Knickerbocker,* "The Evangel of Rubadub," is by Charles T. Congdon; "Dante, from the Modern Point of View," is by Rev. Dr. Osgood; "Whaling in the Straits of Timor," by Duncan M'Leun; "Dream by a Desolate Hearth," by W. S. F. Mugee; "Khemi," is by Professor Howard Crosby; "Street Employments of New York," by Mr. DeCordova, the lecturer; "Mr. Lothario's Apology," is by Mr. T. B. Aldrich. Of *Harper,* "The Christian Martyrs of Madagascar" is by Mr. Nordhoff; "Red River Trial," by Mr. Charles Hallock; "The Castly Kiss," by M. W. T. Root; "Porphyrogenitus," by Bayard Taylor; "Little Children," by Rev. Dr. Osgood; "Lost and Found," by Mrs. H. B. Smith; "Bars," by Henry T. Tuckerman; and "My First of April," by Fitz-James O'Brien.

THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

Rev. R. S. McClay, one of the missionaries of the Northern Methodist Church in China, presents the following thrilling view of the grandeur of the empire, and of the mission field there opened. We find it in the *Christian Advocate and Journal.*

The Chinese Empire, comprising China proper, Manchuria, Mongolia, Ili, and Thibet, contains an area of 5,000,000 square miles, and a population estimated at 400,000,000. Restricting our view to China proper, or the eighteen provinces, we have the following table: (*Book of the world, vol. ii, p. 545.*)

	PROVINCES.	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1812.
SOUTH'N, WEST'N, CEN. EASTERN, NORTH'N.	Pechele, or Chihli,	58,040	27,900,874
	Shantung	65,104	23,358,765
	Shansi	55,268	14,004,200
	Honan	65,104	23,037,171
	Kiang-su, Kiangnan,	45,500	37,843,501
	Ngan-Hwui, Kiangnan,	48,461	34,168,059
	Kiangsi	72,176	33,426,999
	Cheh-kiang	39,150	26,256,784
	Fuh-kien (with Formosa)	58,480	14,777,419
	Hupeh, Hoa Kwang,	70,450	27,370,098
	Hunan, Hoa Kwang,	74,320	18,652,507
	Shensi	67,400	10,267,256
	Kaosuh	86,608	15,193,125
	Sz'Chuen	166,800	21,435,678
	Kwantung (with Huynan)	79,456	19,174,030
	Kwang-si	78,250	7,313,895
	Kwei-chau	64,554	5,288,217
	Yun-nan	107,969	5,561,320
	Total	1,297,999	360,659,900

With regard to the other divisions of the empire, we have no reliable data for estimates of area and population. The following approximate estimates on the subject have been published: Manchuria, area in square miles, 700,000; population 7,000,000, Mongolia, area, in square miles, 1,400,000; population, 14,000,000. Ili, area in square miles, 900,000; population, 9,000,000. Thibet, area in square miles, 700,000; population, 7,000,000. The preceding figures are the approximate estimates for the four divisions of the Chinese Empire last named. It is highly probable, however, that the actual population is greatly in excess of these estimates. From these statistics we learn that the territory embraced within the Chinese Empire is considerably greater than that of all modern Europe. It comprises about one-third of the continent of Asia, or nearly one-tenth of the habitable globe, and contains within its vast area the largest amount of population and wealth ever united under one government in the history of all the world. The eighteen provinces alone contain a population equal to the combined populations of Europe, Africa, and the entire continent of America, furnishing, in fact, about one-third of the population of the globe. The preceding statistics, we trust, will receive the appreciative study of the reader. Their purport may be compressed into one sentence: One-tenth of the habitable globe, one-third of the human race.

The geographical position of China is interesting and auspicious. About one-fifth of her territory lies within the tropics; all the rest is within the north temperate zone. She guards all the southeastern seaboard of a continent on which have transpired the most stupendous events of human history. Her coast is studded with the finest harbors of the world, while her majestic rivers, are second only to those of the American continent. Her climate must be regarded as highly salubrious. This fact is established by meteorological statistics, by the unanimous testimony of the most competent writers on the subject, by the physique of the Chinese, and their average longevity. It would be difficult, we conceive, to find elsewhere in the world an equal extent of unbroken territory so highly favoured in this respect.

Her internal resources are most prolific. The wealth of the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms has been lavished upon her. The fertility of her soil is proverbial. Her mountains are charged with mineral treasures of incalculable value, and her forests teem with nearly every variety of the animal kingdom. She nourishes upon her genial bosom one-third of the human race, and still her resources are only imperfectly developed. So essential are her productions to the comfort and well being of other nations, that the governments of the West have been constrained to combine their influence to open up the empire to foreign commerce. It is highly probable that within a few years China will become one of the great centres of the world's trade, an important point in the highway of nations. Even now the waters of her coast are traversed by ships of nearly every civilized nation.

In olden times, religion, civilization and commerce, passed westward from their primeval seats. The signs of the times now indicate that the order of progress may be changed, and that in the future and greatest epoch of human history, eastward "the star of empire" shall take its way. It would seem, indeed, that the first waves of this returning tide are even now breaking on these shores. By two distinct processes Providence is accomplishing this great result. Westward he has drawn Christian civilization and institutions, to found an empire on the shores of the Pacific whose waves roll upon the coast of China; while eastward, on the shores of the vast Australian continent, he has already planted the pioneers of the same elevating and purifying influences. The rise and consolidation of British power in India, the opening up of Japan, and the increasing vigor of the Dutch and Spanish colonies in the Eastern Archipelago, are all, we think, indications of the same glorious process.

"SAXON", ON STEAM.

"SAXON," the classic and philosophic New Orleans correspondent of the *Nashville Christian Advocate,* muses in the following elegant and profound manner upon the recent terrible explosion of the steamer *Princess.*

These occasional explosions are what we must pay for progress, and for the boon of living in the nineteenth century. Nature and the ages are constructed upon the principal of compensation. The most terrific disasters must discount the science of progress, and maintain the equilibrium of the past, present, and future. Probably it was the engineer's fault, but he is cut in two, and there is an end of it. Why look to second causes, where there is an overruling Providence? True, there must have been a cause, but steam is inscrutable when it bursts a boiler, and blows a hundred people into eternity—and *only* then. Let us not vainly speculate, nor question about the strength of iron and the pressure to the inch, nor ask if the well-known conditions of safe steaming were attended to; rather let us get religion, make our wills, and then travel. In our hurry to get forward, we have not time to consider whether these fearful tragedies might not be dispensed with, by attention of those who build and manage boats. The great point is to get on; our young developing life demands that we get on. Speed is our problem; safety, the study of the coming generations. This reckless spirit of driving on, the impatience of time and space which imbues the times, is what blows up steamboats and smashes railcars.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD is now engaged in getting out stone for bridging the Mississippi at Dubuque, Iowa.

MOURNING.

A French writer gives a neat summary of the different observances among mankind, relative to mourning and funeral ceremonies. All the world, says he, is acquainted with the magnificence of the Roman obsequies and funeral-games. The Greeks also burnt the corpses of distinguished men, with funeral feasts, and the lamentations of hired weepers, though they generally displayed a less sumptous grief and a better regulated piety. The Persians buried the bodies of the dead; the Scythians ate them; the Indians enveloped them, for preservation's sake, in a sort of locker; the Egyptians embalmed and dried them, exhibited them on festal days, placed them at the table among their guests, guarded them as their most precious possessions, and loaned and borrowed money upon these strange pledges. In our time, the custom of dancing at funerals is only practised in India, and among some savage nations; but funeral entertainments still prevail in many European countries. Among others the ceremony of interment is solemn and silent, which, nevertheless, does not interfere with the wish that all may be forgotten as speedily as possible. We observe more ostentatious rites for persons of consequence. Their carriages follow them to the grave, and sometimes their horse is paraded, which, having been made to fast, seems to partake of the affliction of the occasion. The Orientals, from whom we borrow this custom, went further—they made horses in funeral processions weep, by blowing a particular kind of powder up their nostrils.

In Italy, the mourning was formerly white for women and brown for men. In China it is white; in Turkey, Syria, and Armenia, it is blue; in Egypt, yellow; in Ethiopia, gray. Each of these colors had originally its mystical signification. White is the emblem of purity, celestial blue indicates the space where the soul ranges after death; yellow, or the tinge of the dead leaves, exhibits the end of all human hopes, and man falling like the leaf of autumn; gray presents the color of earth, our common mother; and black, the funeral costume now adopted throughout Europe and America, is an allusion to the eternal night.

In England the sovereign never wears black; he is clothed in dark purple as mourning. Till the reign of Charles VIII., white was the funeral garb in France. The Emperor Leopold, who died in 1705, used to suffer his beard to grow in disorder, during the whole period of mourning. In this he imitated the Jews. The dowager empresses never left off weeds, and their apartments were hung with black until their death.

The Chancellor of France is the only person who never wears mourning. The brothers, nephews and cousins of Popes never wear it. The happiness of having a Pope in the family is too great to allow them to be affected, even by his death.

But the most remarkable of all these usages, is, perhaps, that of the people of those ancient nations, who dressed themselves as women when they lost their relatives, in order, it is said, that the ridicule attached to their vestments might make them ashamed of their grief.

HENRY GILES ON LYING.

The following passage, from a lecture delivered in Boston by Henry Giles, Esq., has an Erinian ardor combined with terseness, says the *Boston Courier,* which cannot fail to strike the reader, even if he be not prepared to admit the application to any one hereabouts:

Mr. Giles said—"But then the Irish tell such lies—especially the needy Irish—and, above all, the servant girls! What sinners and exceptions they must be in the midst of surrounding truth! How guilty they must be, with such brilliant examples always and everywhere before them of simplicity, sincerity, veracity and integrity! What severe conscientousness in our parties and their leaders! How scrupulous our press! How full of probity our statesmen! How rigorously verity rules our orators! How genuine is all mercantile commodity and how abhorrent of falsehood is all the world of seller unto buyer! Of what unbended rectitude are all our moneyed corporations; and how honorable, and how like Cæsar's wife, are all their agents! And none of them ever ran away with all the capital in their pocket! The man-servants and maid-servants that could be enpable of a lie in such an age of truth, are surely the most hardened of transgressors! Yet, occasionally, untruth is noticeable in their betters; at least, what simple people might consider untruth. Joseph Surface Goliathan, Esq., has no respect for the sanctity of his own home; he has no respect for the sanctities of other men's homes; but he burns with a sense of indignant virtue when he finds that Biddy went to meet her lover, when she said she went to see aunt! Yet Joseph Surface Goliathan, Esq., thinks lies, breathes lies, sleeps lies, drinks lies, and has lies paid to him; is himself a conglomerated lie; will die in falsehood, and his ashes, after his death, will be consecrated by a lying epitaph. For much and many, Joseph Surface Goliathan, Esq., is a representative.

BENJAMIN D'ISRAELI.

One of the most striking exemplifications of the invincibleness of a strong will, and the power of a perseverance directed to the accomplishment of a single object, is to be found in the history of this Jewish Statesman in the British Parliament. A correspondent of the *Christian Advocate and Journal,* describes this history, in connection with his recent appearance in the House of Commons in behalf of the Government Reform Bill.

Monday was a great day for the Right Honorable Benj. D'Israeli, Her Majesty's Chancellor of the Exchequer. I cannot say precisely how many years have passed away, but it must have been from twenty to two and twenty since Benj. D'Israeli, son of the well-known author of the "Curiosities of Literature," himself already distinguished as a novelist of more than ordinary genius, rose in his place in Parliament to deliver his maiden speech. That so young a man, without rank or family, should have been able to obtain a place even in a Reformed Parliament, may be taken as a proof that there was something in him that promised eminence in the House. His opinions at first, like those of Bulwer, were decidedly radical, and as a radical he entered Parliament. He was a handsome man, but unmistakably Jewish, with a head of abundant black hair, hanging in glossy ringlets. There were great expectations as to his *debut,* especially among the Radicals. But the Parliament of 1838 was not indulgent to young geniuses, especially if they were novelists. Bulwer was taught this painfully, but no one so painfully as D'Israeli. His style and his gesticulations were offensive to the House. In vain did he attempt to proceed with his carefully prepared oration; he was overwhelmed with ridicule; he was coughed and laughed down. The scene undoubtedly was disgraceful, and now-a-days such scenes do not occur. As, after repeated unavailing efforts, he at length was just about to take his seat, he hurled out from between his teeth the defiant prophecy, "The day will come when you'll hear me!" Now that word is fulfilled. Genius and ambition, daring and persevering energy, have triumphed. There is no more distinguished or commanding speaker in the Commons' House than B. D'Israeli. He has fixed his mark high; he chose distinguished men for the butt of his resolute and well prepared attacks, and thus he rose. Soon he left the Radicals, for opposition he saw was his cue; satire and invective his forte; the outs would welcome his talent; as an antagonist to men in office he could best obtain a hearing. For years he set himself to criticise and oppose the foreign policy and the appointment of Palmerston then Minister for Foreign Affairs; then he set his mark higher still, and chose Peel as his butt. His attacks upon Sir Robert were never exceeded in caustic but most polished satire, in cutting wit, in withering sarcasm, in keen invective. It was a terrible game he played, and greatly Sir Robert must have suffered. I suppose that D'Israeli's was the bitterness of disappointed ambition. Sir Robert had declined to put him into office. At length, reluctant and recalcitrant as the Tory party may have been, the day came when they were compelled to accept D'Israeli as their leader in the Commons. His transcendant ability as an debater and orator, his power of application, his audacity, combined with great dexterity, his unfailing tact and resource, have put the Israelitish, adventurer at the head of the proud aristocratic conservative party of England. Something of the peculiar heat and genius of his race may have worked in him when some years ago, he first took office as Chancellor of the Exchequer, the financier of his party. People say that the minister was dressed on Monday night precisely as he had been on that evening when the House had refused to hear him. His dress is sometimes a little loose or careless; he wears not unfrequently a extravagant coat hanging on his shoulders. But on that night he wore a black surtout, beautifully fitting, white waistcoat, and dark brown trowsers; and now he hid his triumph! All the world was listening for the first notes of his speech; every telegraph from London was in requisition to carry his words to every part, not only of this kingdom but of Europe.

NAPLES AND ITS KING.

At the latest dates from Europe the King of Naples was again reported to be at the point of death. This time there is little doubt that it is so far true that he cannot live many weeks or days. His bodily ailments are pronounced incurable; he lies prostrate and helpless, and already government is administered provisionally for him, in his own name. Before long, he will have passed away, and his son, a young man of twenty-three years of age, will rule in his place as Francis II. He will succeed to an inheritance of trouble, in times that will require a force of character and high qualities for government which it is feared he does not possess. He has no bad reputation, not merely for personal vices—which great responsibilities and a high regard for them might cure—but for a dull and obstinate adhesion to the despotic ideas which have made his father's rule so hateful and his name so odious. In the turbulent condition of Italian politics, the accession of a young, incompetent and rash prince might be the occasion for internal disturbances, and encouragement to extend plotting which would involve all Italy in sanguinary conflicts. The death of the remorseless old tyrant, therefore, may be the signal for wide-spread attempts at change and revolution.

The dying monarch, although he has reigned for nearly thirty years, is not yet fifty years old. His father died in 1830, leaving him the throne at the age of twenty years—he was born in 1810. A king, at that early age, of one of the finest countries in Europe, has lived without having done any good thing to be remembered for, and dies, scarcely past middle life, in bodily decrepitude and mental decay, under the contempt of the world, and with the abhorrence of the great body of his subjects. For many years his family and dynastic relations with the great European families and monarchies and their common interest to maintain legitimate succession against popular risings—against established order—have been the sole influences which have kept him on his throne.

A brief notice of the intimate connections of the Neapolitan family with other royal houses of Europe, will show how closely they are intermixed together.

The first wife of his father, Francis I., was sister to the Emperor of Austria; his aunt was wife of Louis Phillipe, King of the French. His mother was sister of Ferdinand of Spain. His own eldest sister—his father's daughter by the Austrian princess—was the celebrated Duchess de Berri, married to the son of Charles X. of France. His next full sister is Queen Christine, the Queen Dowager mother of Queen Isabella of Spain. Another is married to Don Francis, and a third to Count Trapani of the royal house of Spain—both of whom were candidates for the hand of Donna Isabella, notwithstanding their nearness of blood. The children of Francis were thirteen in number—the present king, five brothers and seven sisters.

King Ferdinand married, at the age of 22, the daughter of Victor Emanuel, King of Savoy, sister of the present King, Charles Albert. She died shortly after his birth. His second wife was an Austrian Arch Duchess.

The royal house of Naples is a branch of the Bourbons, descended through Philip VII. of Spain from Louis XIV. of France. Naples was an appendage of the Spanish crown until it was ceded in 1759—exactly one hundred years ago—by Charles IV. of Spain, to his third son, Ferdinand, from whom these Bourbons are descended, with another admixture of Spanish blood by intermarriages since.

The kingdom of Naples—or, more properly speaking, the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, For Napies is only applied to the continental part—comprises the whole which is geographically known as Southern or Lower Italy, and the large Island of Sicily, with some adjacent isles. Together, they contain about eight and a half millions of inhabitants—of which the continental portion has something over six millions and a quarter, and the islands over two millions. It has a most delightful climate, a most productive soil, and is full of the most interesting relics of classical times, but it is so misgoverned and oppressed by a bad government, and by swarms of idle privileged classes, that the people are poor and heavily taxed, and therefore idle and discontented, and ready to revolt. In all Europe there is not a government so thoroughly detested, and so thoroughly worthy of detestation, as that which this dying monarch is about to bequeath to his son, who is said to be as incapable and as tyrannous as his father.

AN ARGUMENT AGAINST CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The Christian Advocate and Journal, noticing the celebrated German journal, the "Theological Studies and Criticisms" (*Theologische Studien und Kritiken*) the oldest of the theological journals of the evangelical party of Germany, gives a synopsis of an article on the above subject, by Prelate Mehring, of Wirtemberg. In opposition to nearly all the orthodox divines, and most of the Christian jurists, of Germany, it attempts to show that no passage of the Bible recommends the continuance of the death penalty in a Christian community, and that the spirit of Christianity is decidedly opposed to it. Its first part reviews the passages of the Scripture usually adduced by the defenders of the death penalty in its favor. It admits that the penalty did occur in the *state law* of Moses, but denies that this in any way binds a Christian community; as, for example, the penalty for incest, according to the Mosaic law, (Levit. xx, 11,) was death, but according to the New Testament (1 Cor. v.) exclusion from the Church. Of the passage in Gen. ix, 6, ("Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood, be shed,") on which generally a particular stress is laid, it is remarked that at all events it cannot express or *order,* because then even the *permission* of pardoning the murderer would be excluded, and because in that case God himself would not have forbidden to have the penalty of death inflicted on the first murderer. (Gen. iv, 15.) We are further reminded by the author, that the future tense of the Hebrew language admits not only the translation, "By man *shall* his blood be shed," but also the other, by man *will* his blood be shed, which latter translation, would make the second sentence to express merely the consequences to which a murderer will expose himself on the part of the outraged feelings of his fellow-men. In a similar way the most important passage of the New Testament, in Matthew xxvi, 52, ("Put up again thy sword into his place: for all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword,") is explained as a pointing out of the consequences, which every one who appeals to the decision of brute force must be ready to abide. As still less of a proof, the passage in Rom. xiii, 4 ("for he, the ruler, beareth not the sword in vain") is considered, the sword being generally, in Scriptural language, a symbol of power, without necessarily implying the idea of destruction, as in Ephes. vi, 17, "The sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God." The death of Ananias and Sapphira (Acts v. 5) is not admitted to be proof, as in this case it was not man, but God himself who inflicted the penalty. Having thus reviewed all the more important passages that seem to refer to the subject, the author thinks he has conclusively shown that the Scriptural arguments in favor of the death penalty are at least far from having a convincing force. He thereupon proceeds to the examination of the question, whether the death penalty is in accordance with the whole spirit of the Gospel. Here is a large scope for philosophical speculations, in which our author freely indulges, and into which we have no time to follow him, step for step. He dwells especially on that conception of justice which is said to require the death of the criminal, and which is defined as a removal of the wrong, and of the disturbance of the Divine order produced thereby, and argues that human justice, in inflicting the death penalty, does not limit itself to the removal of the wrong, but takes a bold step further, by removing even the life of the criminal himself. Thus human justice shows itself as essentially and merely destructive, while the justice of the Gospel appears everywhere to have a concern for human life.

HISTORY OF THE PIANO.

THE Boston Express has an interesting article on the Piano, a condensation of which we think will be of interest to our readers: fifty years ago the instruments, though very inferior to those of the present day, commanded extravagant prices, and were within the reach of but few. Piano-forte players, too, were quite as rare as the instruments; but now, when the prices of the instruments bring them within the means of almost all classes, a knowledge of the piano constitutes the chief part of a lady's accomplishments.

The writer proceeds to say that the Piano-forte of to day was not an invention by itself—no one pretends to find a claimant for it. It has been perfected step by step, through a succession of ages; and probably the *thing* first conceived, which ultimately led to something like a Piano, no more resembled a Piano-forte than a boot-jack resembles one of Grover & Baker's nicely working sewing machines.

The first approach to it, or the first idea which finally developed the Piano, was an instrument called the *psalterion* or *tympanum,* which was simply a box, across which strings or wires were placed, and tuned so as to form the common scale in music. The sounds were produced by striking the strings or wires with two light hammers, one held in each hand. It was an instrument of Greek origin, though much in use by the Hebrews. The instrument known as the Dulcimer of the present day, bore a nearer resemblance to it than any instrument with which we are acquainted.

The invention of the *Clavichord* was the next step towards the manufacture of the Piano-forte. This instrument was an improvement on the *psalterion* or tympanum, a keyboard for the first time being used, by which small plates of copper were made to act upon the strings. After the Clavichord, another instrument called the *Clanictherian,* in which catgut strings were substituted for wires, and acted upon by soft-leather hammers.

Another instrument, which it is said Queen Elizabeth was fond of playing upon, was called the *Virginal.* It was a keyed instrument, wire metallic strings vibrated by quills attached to the ends of levers. It probably derived its name from the fact that the Virgin Queen held it in high estimation.

The *Spinet* was of similar construction to the Virginal. It was formed, however, like the square Piano of a much later period.

The *Harpsichord,* a much later invention, was first known about the year 1530. Its shape was similar to that of the grand Piano-forte, had two rows or banks of keys and could be used together or separately, the lower bank giving at the same touch the notes of the upper. In this instrument the *jack,* with a moveable tongue, through which was passed a quill, was first used, but so different in its effects upon the string that some writer satirically describes the tone as "a scratch with a sound at the end of it." However harsh and disagreeable the tones of this instrument must have been, compared to the poorest Pianos now in use, we would remind the instrument connoisseur that the fine productions of the Bachs, Beethoven, Handel, Mozart, Clements, and others were composed upon it.

Many years later, a maker of musical instruments of Paris, by the name of Marius, improved the action by the substition of small hammers instead of quills. A Florentine, by the name of Christophero, so much improved the discovery of Marius, that it may be said to form the basis of most of the subsequent improvements, and, in fact, he may claim to have the first Piano-forte. It could be made to play both *loud* and *soft*—hence the name of Piano-forte. The next great improvements were made in the year 1790, by Zampa of London, who met with so great success that he realized a handsome fortune in the manufacture of them, the demand for his instruments being greater on the Continent than at home.

A rival establishment to Zampa's was soon in operation in Germany, under the auspices of Silberman, and another at Paris, by the brothers Erard. Still the English Pianos maintained their superiority for some time, and Clement Kirkman, and one or two others, divided the business if not the honors with Zampa, of making the best Pianos for many years. The celebrated instruments of Broadwood are of later date.

The descendants of the Erards, however, now claim to make the best Pianos in the world, and we understand that English makers do not pretend to dispute their claim to superiority.

The writer then states that in this country first class Pianos have not been made more than a quarter of a century, and claims that the world is indebted to the late Jonas Chickering, of Boston, for his perseverance and ingenuity in perfecting the instrument. C. made his Piano in 1820, and up to January 8, 1859, the round number of twenty thousand have been manufactured by him and his successors, Messrs. Chickering & Sons. There are many other Boston manufacturers, whose efforts, the writer says, are well appreciated by the community, and whose Pianos are held in deserved estimation. He mentions no manufacturers of the instrument out of Boston—not even Knabe, of Baltimore, whose instruments are fast coming into notice and popular favor.

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Terms—$2 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1859.

APOLOGETIC.

The arm to which is attached the hand that does the writing for this paper, has been rendered useless for some times past by an "entangling alliance" with an "ugly customer" denominated "rheumatism." The paper has had to get along as well as it could under the circumstances, and contributions, official and private correspondence, etc., have necessarily been neglected for the time being. "There is a better time a-coming," we trust.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

Tuesday morning Bishop Pierce, accompanied by his wife and little daughter, arrived in this city, en route for California. He takes out with him three preachers, Rev. J. W. Simmons, from Georgia, Rev. Mr. Derrick, from East Tennessee, and Rev. D. W. Epps, from Arkansas. Rev. J. C. Kolbe, from Texas, has already gone. They are all in fine health and spirits. They will spend about a week in the city, and leave by the overland route through Texas, *via* Shreveport, Marshall, Austin, and San Antonio. The Bishop, at all the places he visits, is soliciting funds to assist in erecting a Southern Methodist Church in San Francisco. We trust he will receive ample encouragement in this cause, wherever he goes. He claims only five hundred dollars from New Orleans. We hope he will receive a thousand.

THE MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.

MR. EDITOR: I wish to call attention in a few words to the approaching Missionary Anniversary in Mobile. We are anticipating a season of great interest, not only from the presence of the distinguished men who are to take part in the exercises of the occasion, but from the presence of many of our friends from the country. We hope to see every important point of the interior represented on that occasion. And we trust our friends will come prepared to make liberal subscriptions to the Missionary Cause. All sums pledged by members of the Church out of Mobile, can be credited to the Circuits and Stations to which they respectively belong. And the money, so pledged, can be paid at any time before the next Conference.

I confess that I feel a strong desire, not only that the collection shall be a large one, but that many of our influential men, in the various portions of our work, shall be present, and enjoy the benefit of the light and information that will be imparted upon the general subject of missions, and upon our operations in that field, as a Church. Come brethren, and have your views expanded, and your souls fired with new ardor. J. HAMILTON.

AMERICAN CHAPEL IN PARIS.

A correspondent of the Evangelist, in a recent letter from Paris, thus speaks of the American chapel in Paris:

"Rev. Mr. Lampson, of New York, a young Episcopalian clergyman, was present and read that portion of the service, which, by mutual agreement, is used in the morning service; he also delivered a well-arranged and instructive sermon. In the afternoon, Rev. Mr. Kempshall, of Rochester, New York, preached, and, as is usual, the services were wholly Congregational. It would seem difficult, if not impossible, to engraft upon one Church, so that it would be satisfactory, the Episcopal and Presbyterian forms of worship, yet with a large spirit of conciliation and desire for Christian union, it has thus far been done, and with success. Lord Cowley, the British Minister and family, and Hon. Mr. Mason, the American Minister and family, were all present today. Every State in the Union probably was represented on Sunday, in the audience in the chapel.

It is gratifying to be able to state what New Yorkers have done for the enterprise, independent of their subscriptions. Mr. Woolsey has given them an organ, which, although not complete, is in use, and Mr. Aspinwall has presented the Church with a beautiful communion service. The communion table and two handsome arm chairs, are the gift of Mrs. Woolsey. The previous Sabbath, Rev. Dr. Prentiss, of the Mercer-street Church, on his way to Switzerland, with improved health, occupied the pulpit with Rev. Mr. Seeley. He was gratified with the success of the whole enterprise. Mr. Wm. E. Dodge, of New York, who was also present, last Sabbath, can make a favorable report of the encouraging prospects of the chapel, on his return, and, it is to be hoped, secure for it further contributions.

P. S.—Since the above was written, I learn that Mr. Lampson has just made a formal written request of Mr. Seeley, that a portion of the Sabbath be set apart for the exclusive use of the chapel for Episcopal worship. Mr. Seeley, not feeling authorized to grant such a request, gave a decided negative answer; consequently, Mr. Lampson is seeking another place, where he designs to establish a new Episcopal Church for the Americans. He assures me he comes to Paris exclusively on his own responsibility, and not with the written application of three American Bishops, Williams, of Connecticut, Doane, of New Jersey, and Potter, of New York. This movement is deeply to be regretted, as it is but the beginning of denominational division, when thus far a union of all evangelical Christians has promised such eminent success, in connection with the American chapel."

W. A.

We think Mr. Lampson is right. When will this impracticable "Union" humbug cease to fritter away the strength of the Christian Churches? Love each other, but live in your own houses, and do your own work, in your own way. Ed. N. O. Ch. Ad.

REVIVAL IN CHARLESTON.

The Young Men's Christian Association is conducting a morning prayer-meeting in the Wentworth street Baptist Church. The attendance is good, and some of the meetings have been very edifying. In the Spring-street Church, Brother Kennedy has been conducting a night-meeting, with the help of other Methodist pastors, for a week past, and about twenty have joined the Church. Last night (we write on Monday morning) a meeting was commenced in Trinity Cuhrch by brother [illegible], and it is to be continued through the week or longer. The promise is good not only in this, but in all the [illegible] Churches, for a gracious season of revival, and the hearts of prayerful Christians are much encouraged. [*Southern Christian Advocate.*

REV. A. M. SHIPP.

We regret to learn that Rev. A. M. Shipp has sent in his resignation as Professor of History in the University of North Carolina, to take effect at the close of the current session.

For nearly ten years, Professor Shipp has occupied his present position, with credit to himself and usefulness to the country.

We presume, as a matter of course, that he will be elected President of Wofford College in June, but are not aware that his resignation looks to that event. Wherever his field of usefulness may be, we emphatically say to Methodists, that he is entitled to their grateful affection and prayers. [*North Carolina Christian Advocate.*

RESIGNATION OF DR. BUSHNELL.—Rev. Dr. Bushnell last Sunday resigned the pastorage of the North Congregational Church of Hartford, Ct.

THE DEPOSITORIES.

Not long since we noticed the generous movement of the citizens of Galveston to pay the Depository building there out of debt. This is encouraging, as far as it goes. The regular business of the Depository is said to be promising. We trust to hear still more favorable accounts.

From the Depository at Vicksburg, we have not had late accounts. We imagine, however, from the zeal and energy of the chief Agent, Rev. H. H. Montgomery, supported by the special favor of the Financial Secretary, that it must be doing well. Our impression has been that it has, also, the support of many of the leading ministers and wealthy laymen of the Mississippi Conference. We should rejoice to hear of its success, and, therefore, hope to hear occasionally from its Agents.

As to the Alabama Depository at Mobile, our readers have already been fully advised. In addition to previous items, we learn by private correspondence that Rev. Dr. Neely has succeeded in raising about $6,000 in Marion, Ala., and vicinity, for the Depository and Publishing House. This is liberal and encouraging.

The Agents of the Memphis Depository are reported to be succeeding well in their mission.

The Georgia Conference Depository at Macon, has just been inaugurated, not upon the Abbey Plan, but on a plan of its own, not necessarily including the "Genealogical Bible,"

The Charleston Depository, an old establishment, in a good commercial location, adapted to the supply of the Conferences patronizing the *Southern Advocate*, is doing well.

Of the Depository at Richmond, Dr. Lee, writing to the *Southern Advocate*, says: "It will be opened on the 15th of May. Mr. George L. Bidgood, trained to the book business, and for several years principal clerk in the house of Messrs. Jas. Woodhouse, & Co., of Richmond, was elected Agent. He and Mr. R. C. Smiley, late clerk of the Depository, are now engaged in taking an inventory of the stock on hand, preparatory to its purchase of the General Agent of the Publishing House. The Agents of our Conference Society have met with encouraging success. It is a somewhat singular coincidence that at the organization of the Society at Conference, sixty shares of stock, $6,000, were taken; and at the recent meeting of the Board, each of the Agents reported the sale of sixty-one shares, $12,200; a total of $18,200, as a starting point for our operations."

Of the Depository proposed in North Carolina, a correspondent of the *Nashville Advocate* says: "Brother Abbey's great Bible is not popular over here; our people say it looks like a "gift enterprise," or a bait of some kind. Dr. McFerrin writes a spicy notes sometimes to our Advocate, and our people admire his talents, but the terms upon which he proposes to furnish our agent with books are not applauded. Now, it is fashionable as well as very easy to say a few sharp things about the Old North State, and then contrast her with Alabama, Tennessee, and some other States. This is all useless; it will be found in the end that this Conference, small as it is, will achieve as great results as any of her sisters. Our people will think, perhaps, a little too slowly. Slowly, therefore, but surely, you will yet see an immense Depository here, aiding the Publishing House as much as any other, and financially sound as the pure gold."

The Depository at St. Louis has been in operation for a number or years, and is, no doubt, steadily increasing in business,

The New Orleans Depository is doing better than it has ever done before, by about fifty per cent. The sales are constantly increasing, and as full a supply as possible is constantly kept on its shelves. All its profits go to the Publishing House, and it will prove an increasing support to that establishment. It is not a Conference Depository, but simply an Agency or Branch of the Publishing House.

In this connection we wish to say that, in reference to the mere model differences, in different Conferences, in endowing the Publishing House, and promoting the sale of our literature, this paper has not become the partisan advocate of any one view. Respecting *Conference rights as to mode*, while earnestly supporting our general publishing interests, it has not only been perfectly impartial, but has done what it could for the success of each different movement. By such a course, it is hoped that confusion, antagonism and injury, will be avoided, the same goal reached by different routes; and that, having "proved all things," we shall be prepared to "hold fast that which is good." Let those, of all sections and all movements, therefore, understand, once for all, that they are not only welcome to the columns of the *New Orleans Christian Advocate*, for the advancement of the general cause; but that in its editorial management, they will receive all practicable encouragement and help.

EAST FLORIDA.

THE FLORIDA *Home Companion*, of June 26, says: Here, in East Florida, we have abundant provision crops, fine lands, and want is never known. Our soil is adapted to the cultivation of Indian corn; hammock lands, producing from twenty-five to fifty bushels to the acre; long and short staple cotton, in quantity equal to any in the world, sugar, rice, potatoes, peas, tobacco, cassava, and arrowroot; all remunerating crops. We are subject to no overflows; and being within tropical influence, we can count with certainty upon the regular "rainy season" of this latitude. There is no contingency of drought—no fears of parched up crops, from May till September. Think of it, ye boasters of "cotton blooms on the first of June," in the short-cotton States of the West—think of our magnificent cotton fields, with crops now standing six feet high, and glowing with golden flowers; the limbs freighted down with pods almost ready to burst into fleecy silkiness of fibre; corn fields, yellow in ripened fullness, ready for the harvester's wains; cane fields waving and elaborating their mellow juices; herds of sleek cattle grazing in our natural pastures: and the prospects of peace and plenty on all hands. Think of these prospects, ye who are looking for new settlements, and follow the stout hearts who are now opening the wilderness around us, and flecking its bosom with homes of refinement and retreats of elegance and hospitality. Railroads are piercing the country in every direction. Our broad rivers are spreading their lake-like bosoms to floating palaces, bearing rich freights to and from our ports. East Florida is rapidly presenting attractions to those planters who loves a fine climate, rich lands, and exuberant productions. Her destiny is all in the future. Her natural advantages are superior to any land we have ever seen, and her progress depends on the intelligence, integrity, honesty and prudence of those who will be called to administer her public affairs. Judicious laws, wise government, and honest public men, always concentrate a good and virtuous population, where they obtain; and with these elements blessing a country, its destiny is to flourish and become an ornament to the age in which it exists.

NEW SCHOOLS IN TURKEY.

It is intended to establish in Constantinople three great schools for the training of candidates for the office of *moodir*, that is, the chief magistrate of towns and colleges. The buildings have already been assigned, and a committee is occupied with their organization. These schools promise to be of great importance, for in the provinces almost the whole administration lies in the hands of these officers; and their ignorance and overbearingness has always been one of the principal causes of the cruel oppression of the Christians. If the government should thus be enabled to lean, in carrying out its reformatory measures, upon a staff of enlightened Christian magistrates, it will be another great advance toward the final victory of Christian civilization.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Sickles Trial—Drs. Marshall and Young—"Let me Kiss Him for His Mother's"—Smithson's Book—That Sermon—In Baltimore—Dr. Strickland—Missionary Collection in New York.

WASHINGTON CITY, APRIL 11, 1859.

Doubtless there are many persons among your readers in North Louisiana, who, if they shall chance to see my initials at the close of this letter, will hasten to see if there is anything said in it upon a subject they feel deeply interested in; and of which they regard me, as in some kind, the embodiment. Indeed, it sometimes seems to me my friends imagine that I don't think of anything, don't care to talk of anything, don't know anything that is not in some way connected with the very subject that I don't intend to mention at all in this letter; and yet, as you see, "out of the fullness of the heart" the mouth desires to speak.

The trial of Mr. Sickles is progressing in this city, and the excitement attending it is very great. Just now, Robert J. Walker has been on the witness stand, and that portion of his testimony in which he described the mental agony and suffering evinced by the prisoner, consequent upon the dishonor he had suffered, so overcame Mr. Sickles that he had to be borne from the room, and cordials administered. This case is one of peculiar and exciting interest in many points of view—but after all, there is little in it calculated to cause alarm for the state of society; nor am I willing to join those who are ready to pronounce the whole affair nothing more than the legitimate fruit of fashionable life. I believe there is much purity, and a high standard of virtue in the higher classes of society in all our cities. That a man is occasionally found, so destitute of principle and honor as to hold no relation sacred, despise the restraints of society, the obligations of friendship, and the laws of hospitality, and be ready at any time to dishonor the names of those he should hold in highest esteem; and that such a monster should occasionally find a frail creature weak enough to yield to his solicitations—is not so much to be wondered at, as the infrequency of these occurences among those who live, as if they had deliberately made choice to take their portion in this world, and think of no other heaven than the "club-room" or the "hop."

I have spent one Sabbath in Washington. It was Quarterly meeting, and Dr. Marshall, of Mississippi, preached at eleven o'clock. In the course of his sermon he read with great effect some beautiful lines, written by a lady of Vicksburg upon the touching incident given in the *N. O. Advocate*, of the lady kissing the corpse of the young man, for his mother, who was a stranger and had died of yellow fever. The congregation was bathed in tears. It was good to be there. By the by, that little incident, which has awakened responsive sympathies in the breasts of thousands of readers (I suppose no one ever read it without shedding tears) has inspired the pens of four different poets; the one, above alluded to; one, an unknown contributor to one of the Richmond papers; one, a lady in this city; and one, an authoress of celebrity. In the evening, Dr. Young, of Louisiana, occupied the pulpit. I suppose Dr. Marshall got ashamed of his traveling companion, as they parted next morning and have not seen each other since.

I have had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of our brother, Smithson, and the second edition of his "Methodist Pulpit, South," is before me. It is in the highest style of art. Several sermons are added, which add value to the book. On thumbing over the pages to look at the pictures, my eyes rested upon a familiar face; and turning to the opposite page I saw—"The Intermediate State." The first sentence fixed the attention, and the book was not closed until the sermon was ended and the conviction was fastened upon the mind: "that is the best sermon in the book," though I have heard the last one in it pronounced the best. The Louisiana Conference may well be proud of her contributions to this work, which will find its way, I trust, into the library of every Southern Methodist.

Last Sabbath I spent in Baltimore—"lying over"—as the traveling phrase is. The weather was inclement, and I had a quiet day of it. I knew nobody and nobody knew me; and I was glad enough of it. In the morning I heard the regular pastor of the Charles Street Church, Rev. Mr. Dashiell, on the superiority of revealed over natural religion, from "Ye believe in God, believe also in me." Forty minutes were occupied in showing the insufficiency of Deism to meet the wants of fallen man; and right well and eloquently it was done and said. The sufficiency of Jesus Christ to satisfy all the demands of our nature was reserved for a future occasion. The closing hymn was read with an emphasis and manner, and in a spirit so much improved, as to suggest the possibilty of an apprehension that the opening exercises might, perchance, in a degree eclipse the discourse which should follow. In the evening the Presiding elder, —— Sewell, preached in the same house a very solemn and impressive sermon on the Transfiguration, to a large and intensely interested congregation.

On the Friday preceding, four men—three white men and one negro—were hung for murder in Baltimore. The cases had peculiar local interest, on account of the respectable family connections of the white men. Bad company ruined them all. Let the young take warning!

A few days were spent in the neat, quiet, orderly city of brotherly love. The actual improvement since I stopped there before, seventeen years ago, has been very great, but relatively it has fallen far behind New York, which is the great focus of commerce and of monied power and influence. Judging from what I saw and heard in Philadelphia, I should think the free negroes and abolitionists have the supremacy.

In New York I met an old friend, Dr. Strickland, author of the "Pioneer Bishop." I knew him well, and loved him, when he lived in the log cabin—which is accurately represented in the first illustration of his "Pioneers of the West." In that cabin, the scriptures were studied in Hebrew and Greek, there prayers were offered which God has doubtless answered, and there sermons were composed which have pleased and blessed the most enlightened congregations of hearers in our largest cities. He is a nobly generous, whole souled Christian gentleman, of enlarged and liberal views. On Subbath in New York at James street Church, the regular annual Missionary collection was taken. In the morning Bishop James preached an appropriate and impressive sermon. In the afternoon three young men—Waugh, Thoburn, and Judd—missionaries, under appointment to India, then about to sail, gave their experiences, touching their call to that work. One of the young gentlemen touched the heart, and moistened every eye in the house. The collections were taken very quietly. The pan was first passed, and then cards, large and ruled into columns for names, residences and amounts. There was no effort to get up an excitement; nothing to make one laugh; no bantering to provoke one another to do the generous thing, no pleasant stories told; no one played the clown, nobody to auction off diamond rings or young ladies' breast pins—no kind of clap-trap to catch people in a manner to make them think afterward they had been fooled out of their money, and wonder if any of it would ever get to India. It was a solemn service. The people gave, as if they were engaged in deep and earnest prayer that God would accept the offering and sanctify it to the conversion of the heathen world. In the evening, Brother Young, a stranger, preached. The weather had improved and the congregation with it, so as to crowd the house. At the close of the discourse, without another word, the collection was again taken in the same manner, "decently and in order," and altogether reached about one thousand dollars, fully meeting the expectations.

The sun was out and the weather was warm and pleasant this afternoon, and I walked through the capitol and public grounds, until I could walk no more. It is a beautiful place. The walks are kept clean and nice; the grass is green; the shade trees are putting forth their leaves; the little fish are swimming in the pools; a fountain is playing its waters high as the smaller trees, and as the jet turns beautifully over and falls towards the white marble rocks, and the sunshine falls upon the spray, it forms a bright rainbow, which is continually changing as it is fanned by the breeze, like changeable silk. Such an evening as this there are a great many well-dressed gentlemen and ladies promenading the walks, and pleasant, smiling, happy children running in every direction—little boys driving the hoop, and little girls jumping the rope. Sometimes a fine band of music comes there and plays for the people. One thing I notice in Washington, no place that I have ever been in, large or small, where people stare so at you! I suppose it is from a curiosity to know whether it is not one of the great men they see. The stranger may be a foreign minister, an English nobleman, Governor of one of the States, may be a future President—*or a real one*, for aught they know.

But, dear reader, I expect you are tired—and so am I. Good night!

C. G. Y.

THE STRONGEST MORAL POSITION YET.

WE find the following in *Zion's Herald*, the organ of the New England anti-slavery Methodists. It says:

"The leading organ of the Church, South, (*Nashville Christian Advocate*) has had some discussion lately with the *New York Christian Advocate* on slavery, in which it charges the New York paper with withholding from its readers what is said on the other side. Such a practice in newspaper discussion is exceedingly provoking. In the course of its remarks, it says:"

"Will the editor, or any of his Boston allies, point out a letter or a line in the apostolic writings that "proposes to extirpate slavery?" Where and when did they make "allowances" for it, with the jesuitical intent of more effectually working its extinction under favorable circumstances? What cowards those apostles must have been, and what double-dealing they were guilty of, to be sure! In the presence of master and slave, they never said, nor even hinted, that the relation was sinful, wrong, evil; but laid down rules for its government. They did not stand upon "the difficulties" that "beset" other evils, if sacred history be true. But, alas, on this subject, they were sold to the cotton-power—their mouths were locked.

"We demur, for the credit of Christianity, for the sake of the respect and authority due to its inspired tenohers, to such miserable stuff. Let not abolitionists make out the apostles such trimmers and time-servers as themselves. They have even gone so far as to say that "allowances" must be made for the apostles on this point."

"If by 'Boston allies' the editor refers to us, we beg leave to enter a demurrer: 'We don't believe in such 'miserable stuff.' We honor the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for taking a manly position, though we think that position is totally wrong.' The actual position of our Church now is not defensible, either theologically or logically. It ought at once to be changed. The *New York Christian Advocate* says:"

"Northern Methodism, while it admits that the institution may be tolerated, (not sanctioned) in some circumstances among the laity, for the good of the slave, and on account of the local difficulties which beset it, and only so long as such difficulties do beset it, and only for the safer removal of them, does not tolerate it in her ministry for the obvious reason that preachers, not being business or secular men, need not be subjected to those difficulties."

"Now whoever defends such an unreasonable practice as that, simply because it exists, shows that he is under the influence of the maxim, "Whatever is, is right." It is the quintessence of stupid conservatism. If it is right for the laity to hold slaves, it is right for the ministry and *vice versa*. Moreover, if Church members are allowed to hold slaves they will buy and sell, and *ought to be permitted to do so*. There is no reasonable course for us but to condemn all slaveholding, and acknowledge that we have done wrong in ever allowing it.

"As it regards the inquiry of the *Nashville Advocate*, we will remember it, and consider it when we have more room."

We must say that the out-spoken, unselfish candor of the above commands our admiration and esteem. It is the first time that the Church, North, has been represented in her true position by one of her own organs, since the division in 1844. "If thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light." *Zion's Herald* has this day the strongest moral position of any paper in the Church, North. It is sincere and consistent. Dr. Haven may not be equal to Dr. Steven's in *tactics*, but he is far before him in *logic* and *ethics*. "We honor" him "for taking a manly position, though we think that position is totally wrong." In all kindness and sincerity, however, we fear he has committed himself to a dangerous task in the last paragraph of the above. He is the only Northern Methodist editor who would dare as much.

BLOOD.

BLOOD is a mighty river of Life, the mysterious centre of chemical and vital uctions as wonderful as they are indespensable, soliciting our attention no less by the many problems it presents to speculative ingenuity, than by the many practical conclusions to which those speculations lead. It is a torrent impetuously rushing through every part of the body, carried by an elaborate net-work of vessels, which, in the course of the twelve months, convey to the various tissues not less than three thousand pounds' weight of nutritive material, and convey from the various tissues not less than three thousand pounds' weight of waste. At every moment of our lives there is nearly ten pounds of this fluid, rushing in one continuous throbbing stream, from the heart through the great arteries, which branch and branch like a tree, the vessels becoming smaller and smaller as they subdivide, till they are invisible to the naked eye, and then they are called capillaries (hair-like vessels), although they are no more to be compared in calibre with hairs than hairs are with cables. These vessels form a net-work finer than the finest lace—so fine, indeed, that if we pierce the surface at almost any part with the point of a needle, we open one of them, and let out its blood. In these vessels the blood yields some of its nutrient materials, and receives in exchange some of the wasted products of tissue; thus modified, the stream continues its rapid course backwards to the heart, through a system of veins which commence in the myriad capillaries that form the termination of the arteries. The veins, instead of subdividing like the arteries, become gradually less and less numerous, their twigs entering branches, and the branches, trunks, till they reach the heart. No sooner has the blood poured into the heart from the veins, than it rushes through the lungs, and from them back again to the heart and arteries, thus completing the circle, or *circulation*.

This wondrous stream, carelessly circulating, occupies the very centre of the vital organism, midway between the functions of Nutrition and the functions of excretion, feeding and stimulating the organs into activity, and removing from them all their useless material. In its torrent, upward of forty different substances are hurried along: it carries gases, it carries salts—it even carries metals and soups! Millions of organized cells float in its liquid; and of these cells, which by some are considered to die at every pulse of the heart, to be replaced by other millions. The iron which it washes onwards can be separated. Professor Beard used to exhibit a lump of it in his lecture-room—nay, one ingenious Frenchman has suggested that coins should be struck from the metal extracted from the blood of great men. Let no one suggest that we should wash our hands with the soup extracted from similar sources! *From [Blackwood's Magazine.]*

EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE, AUBURN, ALABAMA.

THE following distinguished gentlemen, have been elected to fill the offices in this Institution, and have signified their acceptance and readiness to enter upon their duties at the opening of the College, on the Second Wednesday in October, 1859.

W. J. Sasnett, D.D., President and Prof. Moral Science; John Darby, A.M., Prof. Natural Science; John W. Glenn, Jr., A.M., Prof. Mathematics; John T. Dunklin, A.M., Prof. Languages; Rev. W. P. Harrison, Adjunct Prof. Languages.

J. B. GLENN, *President, Board Trustees.*

MOBILE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *True Witness*, after a trip from New Orleans to Mobile, writes:

"Of fifty or sixty thousand passengers over this route not a life has been lost. This is a high commendation of the prudent and wise management of its affairs, by R. Geddes, Esq., the excellent agent, and principal proprietor of the boats. The passage between these two great Southern cities, distant about 170 miles, occupies fourteen or fifteen hours. Unhappily for the commercial interests of Mobile, the port of anchorage is thirty miles below the city, and large vessels are compelled to discharge and receive their freights by means of "steamlighters" a process inconvenient and expensive. The harbor is protected by a fort, and the coast is well supplied with United States governmental light-houses—blessed guides to the sons of the ocean, amid the darkness, the fog, and the storm! Unlike the New Orleans terminus, the mail-boats land immediately in Mobile.

"The city, with its wide regular streets, comes down to the water line, just at the point where the waters of the Alabama river meet and mingle with the briny flood of the bay. The city is pleasantly located. In many respects it is the queen city of the South. The population is more homogeneous than in New Orleans. A larger proportion of the citizens are "to the manor born," and more settled in their interests and attachments. Their homes and their hearts, as well as their business, are here. Hence there is more congeniality and harmony. The city, like the Roman mother, can say with just pride—the pride of affection—these are my jewels, my sons and daughters!

"Here, too, is true Southern hospitality and sociality. In a large proportionate degree, for a city, there is eminently cultivation and refinement. Schools and churches flourish. Religion and education go hand in hand. The population is twenty-five thousand."

"THE MOTHER OF WATERS."

LIEUT. HABERSHAM, in his letters from China to the Philadelphia Ledger, asserts that the Mississippi river, which we call the "Father of Waters," is not to be compared to the Yang-tse-Kiang river, to which he applies the name of "Mother of Waters." In proof of this he compares the width and volume of the two streams:

The Mississippi opposite New Orleans is not quite six hundred yards wide, with a mean depth of one hundred feet, and a mean velocity of nearly one and a half miles per hour. Thus a body of water one and a half miles long, six hundred yards wide, and one hundred feet thick is driven into the Gulf of Mexico every hour. A little more than one hundred miles from the mouth of the Yang-tse-Kiang (the Son of the Sea) is located the city of Kiang Yin. The river here is 1,900 yards wide, has an average depth of ninety-nine feet, and a mean velocity of two miles per hour. Thus we have, he remarks, a body of water two miles long, nineteen hundred yards wide, and ninety-nine feet thick hourly urged into the bosom of the Yellow Sea. Compare this volume with the first and it will be found to be almost double. Were the length of the great Chinese water course only known the comparison might be completed; but that cannot be until the interior of China is opened to the world. Its estimated length is three thousand three hundred miles. Lieut. Habersham estimates that the waters of the Yang-tse-Kiang carry along in suspension the remarkable quantity of about thirty-three and a third per cent. of sedimentary matter. According to this estimate, 1,985,336,000 cubic feet of mud is hourly transported to the sea by this river. It seems quite incredible, but as the earthly matter discharged by the Yang-tse-Kiang colors the waters at its mouth, giving to them the name of the Yellow Sea, besides forming immense flats, the amount must be very large. The Yang-tse-Kiang, however, bears no better comparison with the Amazon, than, according to Lieut. Habersham, the Mississippi does to the Chinese river. The Amazon, which is one thousand seven hundred and sixty nine miles in length in a direct line, or, including its windings, nearly four thousand miles, while four hundred miles from the Atlantic it is more than a mile in width, and has a velocity of three and a half miles per hour, and in mid-current no bottom is found with twenty fathoms or one hundred and twenty feet. This noble river, with its tributaries, is estimated to afford fifty thousand miles of inland navigation.

NEW ORLEANS TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

We copy the following letter—dated ship *Stalwart*, April 15th 1859, signed A. H. Lucas—from the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin. We have heard much fault found with the course pursued by the boats belonging to the Tow-boat Company, and sincerely hope they will speedily show these reports to be without foundation.

"I observe in your paper of the 14th inst. a statement that the steam-tug *Conqueror*, while assisting a ship on the Bar at the S. W. Pass, on the 12th instant, was run into by the ship *Stalwart* under full sail; and also, that the *Stalwart* was lying idle alongside of the ship *Felicia*, and the *Stalwart* is now leaky. The *Stalwart* was coming in under charge of a pilot; and at the time, and for two hours previous, had a signal set for a steam-tug, and although there were several tow-boats near by, doing nothing, none came to the ship till after the collision occurred. If I understand right, the tow-boats are intended to assist vessels visiting this port, and whenever a vessel has a signal set for steam, it is usually expected that if there are any tow-boats near by and idle, that they will come in answer to that signal, and render the services required, for which they are certainly well remunerated; but such does not appear to be the case at present, and the only alternative if a vessel wishes to reach New Orleans, appears to be to sail in over the bar with her signals unnoticed.

SING SONGS IN THE MORNING.

IT IS said by Xenophon that the Magi were first appointed under Cyrus, to sing songs to the gods "as soon as it was day." The statement is highly suggestive. Early rising has a claim upon the conscience of the Christian as the means of early devotion. Can we innocently choose to lie in unconscious slumber, when the return of light calls us to the remembrance of God? Have thoughts of His presence no rightful power to charm us from "leaden sleep?" As the day wears on, the press of business will allow us only broken communings with the Father of our spirits; but when the quiet morning first goes abroad on the earth, our "meditation on Him will be sweet," because no harsh interruption breaks in upon it. Is not this a duty? Is it not in equal measure a privilege? On no other supposition can we explain such passages as these in the Psalms, if that book be indeed a model for the devotions of the godly throughout all time: "My voice shalt thou hear in the morning, O Lord; in the morning will I direct my prayer unto thee and will look up." "Awake psaltery and harp; I myself will awake early." "I cried unto Thee; save me, and I shall keep Thy testimonies. I prevented the dawning of the morning, and cried; I hope in thy word."

STILL UPWARD.—We learn from the *London Watchman* that the receipts of the Wesleyan Missionary Society for 1858, although not yet accurately ascertained, are known to be considerably in advance of the receipts of any previous year, falling short of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This noble income will enable the society to carry on with confidence the desired enlargement of the mission in China, India, and elsewhere, and will be the cause of devout thanksgiving and joy to the friends of the society throughout the world.

One-third of the seniors at Andover have devoted themselves to missions, which looks like a revival of the missionary spirit of other days.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL DECISION.

WE TAKE from the London *Times* the following decision, recently made in the Vice-Chancellor's court in that city, before Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. P. Wood:

MERTENS VS. HAIGH.—His Honor gave judgment in this case, which came upon a motion for an injunction to commit the defendants and a Mr. Bell, who acted as their agent, for a breach of an injunction.

The plaintiff was a merchant, carrying on business in New Orleans, in the cotton trade, and the defendants, Messrs. Haigh, who were cotton brokers at Liverpool, had acted as his agents in respect of dealings to a large extent. In December, 1857, upon the plaintiff's agreeing to give the defendants additional security to meet the depreciation in the value of the cotton then held by them as security for the balance due to him, they wrote to him pledging themselves to hold the cotton until the 20th of February, 1858, unless required by him to dispose of it at an earlier period. In February, 1858, the plaintiff was informed that the defendants intended to sell the cotton at the expiration of the time limited by their agreement. Wishing to obtain possession of the cotton, he offered to discharge the balance due from him. His application upon this subject having been acceded to, he gave them notice of his intention to apply for an injunction to restrain them from selling the cotton. He accordingly filed a bill, and obtained an injunction to that effect, *ex parte*, on the 19th of February, 1858. The defendants had notice to dissolve the injunction; but the cotton, which was stated to have been under the control of Messrs. Overend, Gurney & Co., as security for certain bills drawn by the plaintiff upon the defendants and discounted by Overend, Gurney & Co., had, notwithstanding the order of this court, been subsequently sold. The plaintiff had moved to commit the defendants and Bell for a breach of the injunction. The defendants stated that the cotton, as to the greater portion of it, was in the possession of Messrs. Overend, Gurney & Co., by their Liverpool agent, Bell, before notice of the injunction which was obtained had been received, and that the balance owing to them by the plaintiff was very heavy, and could not be adjusted as the cotton—which was of doubtful if not inferior value had been sold.

Mr. Daniel and Mr. T. Stevens were for the motion. Mr. Rolt and Mr. Eddis appeared for the defendants. Messrs. Haigh, and Mr. F. J. Wood for Bell.

The Vice-Chancellor, after stating the circumstances, said that the plaintiff, in obtaining the injunction, had set out the case plainly and clearly, and had not concealed any fact from the court. The defendants did not move to dissolve the injunction, and must be taken to have submitted to the justice of the order. They had, in May, 1858, put in an answer setting up a variety of things, but neither to Messrs. Gurney nor to the plaintiff had they behaved in a fair or ingenuous way. With respect to Bell there could be no doubt that he had committed a breach of the order in spirit, if not in the letter, by making himself as he had done a sort of instrument in the transaction. However strong a case of suspicion there might be against him, the Court could not go so far as upon mere suspicion to commit him, think being the nature of a criminal proceeding. As to the defendants, Edwin and Reginald Haigh, they had committed a plain breach of the injunction. He had never had to deal with a case which had caused him more anxiety. The defendants seemed to have been playing the same tricks with the Court that some merchants, he regretted to say, were in the habit of doing with their neighbors. They ought either to have obeyed the injunction or have stated their case plainly and simply, and applied to dissolve the injunction. His only reluctance as to actually committing them was that neither the plaintiff nor any one else would gain any benefit from such a course being taken. He had made up his mind, however, that if ever such a case came again before the Court, to make an example and commit the parties. In the present instance he should not commit the defendants, and the order would be that they undertake to abide by the order this Court might make as to damages occasioned to the plaintiff by the sale of the cotton; in the event of its appearing at the hearing, that the plaintiff did not authorise or acquiesce in the same being made over to Messrs. Gurney & Co., by way of security. A receiver would be appointed, and the defendants Reginald and Edwin Haigh, must pay all the cost of the present application.

LEONARD SCOTT & Co.'s REPUBLICATIONS.

SEVERAL of the late Quarterlies and Blackwood have been lying before us for two or three weeks, and we have been hoping to find time to read them, and to note their varied contents with some particularity. In this we are disappointed—partly for lack of time recently—partly for lack of room. We can only say that we do not believe so solid a mass of literature can be had in the language for $10 a year as these four Reviews and Blackwood contain. The Westminister Review must be read with full knowledge that it is the organ of the English Infidel Propaganda, and therefore is not to be commended to the general reader. But there is no subject in English literature, art, politics or religion [illegible] may say) that some one of these publications does not touch upon with more or less comprehensiveness, and they are essential to every highly cultivated book man. Mr. Morgan, is agent in New Orleans. For $10 per annum—The North British, Edinburg, London Quarterly and Westminister Reviews, and Blackwood's Magazine may be obtained.

"CAN'T FILL AN ORDER."

"I AM sorry," writes a preacher, "that you pretend to keep a Depository of Methodist books, and yet can't fill an order for a dozen hymn-books." So are we—but see what Dr. McFerrin says to the Agent when he complains that his orders to Nashville are not filled, "You ought to *rejoice* that we have once more a demand for our books so great as to push all our presses. As for perfect hymns we have not been able to get up with our orders. Of the 24mo Hymns we have none left. Of the 72mo I will send you to-morrow the last dozen we have in the House." He also speaks of the deficiency in some other books that have been largely ordered—and adds: "We will as soon as possible have a large supply of Hymns of all classes, but it will require a little time. Have patience." We will try: let the brethern also "have patience." [*Southern Advocate.*]

DR. NATHAN BANGS ON THE REVIVAL.—This venerable minister recently led the Fulton street prayer-meeting with very great acceptance, and to the gratification of the meeting. He stated, in the opening, that fifty-eight years ago, he believed God converted him—that fifty-seven years ago he entered the ministry, and in that time he had witnessed many powerful revivals of religion. But he believed he had never witnessed anything like the present. They had been of short duration, and local in their character and influence. But now it is not so. From every quarter of our land we hear glad tidings: and, also, from many portions of the Old World. In times past, in the very height of revivals, we held on to denominational differences, which had divided, and, perhaps, he might say, had disgraced the Church. But in this revival, one of the blessed characteristics of it is that every one loves his brother in Christ, of whatever name he may be. The old landmarks are moved away and all love, as being of one fold and one shephard.

BEQUEST.—The Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, acknowledges the receipt of one thousand dollars from the Executors of Joseph A. Nettles, deceased, of Jackson, Louisiana, amount of a bequest to the Missionary Society—four hundred dollars for Home, and six hundred dollars for Foreign Missions.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

We would recommend house-keepers, etc., who require wooden-ware, or such articles as L. Sawyer deals in, not to forget No. 70 Magazine-street; where Cotton weighers, etc., can see Dearborn's celebrated Balances.

Throw away your crutches, you who are rheumatic. Go to Wright's 21 and 151 Charters street, procure "Wadsworth's Liniment"—and be healed. See his adv.

See advertisements of S. A. Hubbs, in another column. The Great American Brick Machine will prove a great saving to those who need it; but all of those who have not Coleman's Metallic Farm Mill must be sadly in need of it.

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA—ADVANCE IN COTTON.

British Ministry Defeated.

Prospects of the Continuance of Peace Discouraging.

New York, April 18.—The Cunard steamship Europa, arrived this morning with advices from London and Liverpool three days later than received by the City of Baltimore.

Cotton Market.

Liverpool, April 2.—The sales of Cotton during the week ending on Friday amounted to 63,200 bales. The sales on Friday 8,000 bales, at the following quotations: Fair—Orleans, 7¾; Mobile, 7¾; Uplands, 7¾; Middling—Orleans, 7¾; Mobile, 7¾; Uplands, 7¼d. The stock of Cotton at Liverpool is 327,000 bales, of which 292,500 are American. Some circulars say there is an advance of 1-16 to ⅛d. on some qualities of Cotton, and greater firmness generally. Holders are offering their stocks freely, but show no disposition to press sales.

Havre, April 1.—The Cotton market closed firm, and prices are advanced 1 to 2f. during the week. The sales of the week sum up 14,000 bales. The stock of Cotton in Havre is 147,000 bales, mostly American. Orleans tres ordinaire closed at 107f. Orleans bas 102f. The demand has been active during the week.

Political Intelligence.

Liverpool, April 2.—The latest phase of political intelligence from the Continent, is rather discouraging as to the prospects of an amicable settlement of the Italian question.

Austria has refused to accede to the proposition of the other great powers, to assemble a Congress at Baden, for the purpose of adjusting the existing difficulties between France and Austria.

Nothing decisive has transpired in regard to the time and place of holding the Peace Congress, which is still spoken of as certain to be convoked.

In the British Parliament the Ministerial Reform Bill has been pressed to a vote, and the Ministry were defeated by a thirty-nine majority.

The Ministry had not resigned, but it was expected they would do so.

The Irish Sedition Trials.

Liverpool, April 2.—The Irish sedition trials at Tralee resulted in the conviction and sentence of the prisoners to ten years penal servitude.

The trial of those arrested on the same charge at Belfast, ceased, had been concluded.

The jury disagreed, and were locked up till they should come to some agreement on a verdict.

The Peace Congress.

France has consented to leave the choice of the locality of the Peace Congress to Austria.

Piedmont is to be admitted to the Congress on the same footing with that of the other Italian States.

Count Cavour Secured his Point.

Count Cavour, the Sardinian Prime minister, had returned to Turin from Paris; and it is said that he has secured the object he had in view in visiting Napoleon.

Military Preparations.

The military preparations of France and Austria are continued with apparently the same warlike aspect.

DOMESTIC.

Our Government in its True Position.

The recognition by our Minister to Mexico of the Government of Juarez, is a refreshing instance of vigor and promptitude in the right direction, which stands out in bold relief from the general tameness and indecision of our diplomacy for some years past.

Mr. McLane deserves a large share of the credit and commendation due to this act. His instructions gave him a wide discretion in the matter. He deserves high praise for acting on the spirit, more than on the letter of the same. He has, too, recognized, as our ministers abroad too rarely do, the existence of a universal sentiment among our people in favor of the success of the Liberal and Republican party; an active sympathy in behalf of Juarez and his cause: and the obligation upon the part of our Government to oppose and defeat the flagrant efforts of the European Powers to control the destinies of Mexico.

We have little doubt that the results of this course will be mighty favourable to our interests, as they tend to give our Republic a higher and more honourable position in the diplomacy of the world than it has heretofore occupied.

Besides their claims on the score of congenial political principles and objects, and hostility to all European influence in the affairs of the States of this Continent, and an inflexible opposition to all combination of Church and State—the Government of Juarez had, in various ways, manifested its kindly and generous feelings towards our Government and people, which demand like return on our part.

Among other evidences of this feeling was the concession to the American Tehauntepec Company of certain enlargements and modifications of their franchises, which are very materiel to the success and furtherance of that enterprise. Fortunately for the appearance of this affair, these concessions were made before Mr. McLane had arrived at Vera Cruz; and there could not therefore be any auspicion of collusion or compromise on that subject.

The decree of Juarez making these concessions to the Tehauntepec Company was granted and signed on the 27th of March, and Mr. McLane did not reach Vera Cruz until the 1st of April, and did not present his credentials to Juarez until the 8th of April. It was impossible for any communication to have been had between Juarez and our Minister from the date of the letter's appointment until the granting of the decree in favor of the Tehauntepec Company. We state these facts in order that the prompt, manly and graceful act of Mr. McLane may not be nullied by any imputation of bargain, concert or compromise; but that it may appear, as it really was, a handsome, gallant, liberal and wise manifestation and expression of the prevalent sentiment and feeling of our people and of the true policy of our Government. [*Delta.*]

Four Days Later from California.

St. Louis, April 10.—The overland California mail has arrived here with advices from San Francisco to the 25th ult.

The advices from the mining districts of California and British Columbia were favorable.

Passengers by the mail coach report a family of nine persons had been massacred by the Caddo Indians in the vicinity of Cooper Camp, Texas.

The Southeren Pacific Railroad.

We have not thought it worth while to keep the run of the quarrels between the two Companies and the state of Texas about the Southern Pacific Railroad, as, after the Old Company was "sold out," we concluded that there would be an endless round of litigation that would effectually stop any further progress upon the work. We see it stated in the Marshall papers that the state suit against the Company for the forfeiture of its charter has been decided in favor of the Company; and that the difficulties between the Old and the New Companies have been amicably end finally compromised to the mutual satisfaction of all concerned. We devoutly trust that this may turn out to be so, and that the work upon the road may now commence again and go on uninterruptedly. We take back not one jot or tittle of any thing we have ever said as to the transcendant importance of this great enterprise, but on the contrary re-assert it all, with increased emphasis.

Our cotemporary, the *Picayune*, we observe, regards the settlement of all the difficulties as final, and the news as official.

What measures the Company will now take to recommence and permanently carry on the work of building the road, we do not know. We trust that they may be such as will secure the great object in view with certainty. We were among the first and warmest advocates of the road, and abate not an iota of the interest which we felt in its construction. We hope the end of disagreements, conventions and resolutions without action, has at last been reached.

Cuban Telegraph.

We learn from Savannah, Ga., that Mr. C. C. Walden, the manager and superintendent of the Cuban Telegraph Company, is now in that city, pushing forward as rapidly as possible the line of land telegraph which, in connection with the submarine cable, is shortly to unite us with the Island of Cuba.

The land line is from Savannah along the Savannah and Gulf Railroad, about fifty miles, thence South, to the road from Fernandina to Cedar Keys, and from the latter place by cable to Key West, and thence to Havana.

The line from Savannah to Fernandina is now completed, and from the capital invested, and the known energy of the parties interested in the enterprise, there is every reason to believe that the entire work will be completed without delay.

The history of this important enterprise has been one of silent and rapid progress, and its present state of advancement, unheralded by the puffings which characterized the Atlantic cable, is good evidence that Mr. Walden means to accomplish without delay the object he has undertaken, and that the advantages of direct telegraphic communication with the Island of Cuba will be speedily offered to the public. [*Delta.*]

Col. Mata, Minister from Mexico.

Col. Mata, who has just received intelligence from Washington of his recognition as Minister from Mexico, is a gentleman of great accomplishment and very high character. In the war between the United States and Mexico, he commanded as Lieutenant-Colonel in the army of his country and greatly distinguished himself in the battle of Cerro Gordo, where he was taken prisoner by our troops, and sent to this city. During his sojourn here, and while a prisoner in charge of some of our officers, Colonel Mata created a most favorable impression upon all with whom he associated. He is a fine scholar, speaks English with great ease, is a warm admirer of our country and institutions, and is a sincere patriot and lover of his own country.

It is a remarkable coincidence, that both of the last two ministers from Mexico to the United States should have made their first acquaintance with our people, as prisoners of war to our army. Robles was in the list of the captives at Vera Cruz, and Mata was made prisoner at Cerro Gordo. We imagine that the two ministers will be found very different in their characteristics. Robles, though possessing many excellent traits, and some talent, has an ambition to figure as a political intriguant and cunning diplomatist. Mata, on the other hand, bears himself always like a high-toned gentleman, scholar, and republican. The one has met the fate which sooner or later awaits all who enter upon the devious ways of political intrigue, of mere partizanship, without principle or patriotism. He has stooped to the infinite degradation of playing parasite and flatterer to that wretchedly puny specimen of a Mexican hero, Miramon, and is now the sharer of the infamy and misfortune, as he hoped to be of the glory and prosperity of that upstart. Mata, on the other hand, enters upon a career which promises to be one of distinction and patriotic usefulness to his country, under auspices of the most inspiring and elevating character.

[*Delta.*]

LOCAL.

Buildings Improvements.

We never knew so many buildings in process of erection at one time in New Orleans as may now be seen. In whatever direction we turn, buildings, either just beginning or at a more advanced stage, meet the eye. Many, most of them in fact, are private residences. They are generally, too, houses of the larger and more expensive class. Some of them are indeed worthy to be designated as palatial, and will be ornaments to the localities where they are situated, as well as comfortable and delightful homes to their owners. So great is the demand for building materials, lumber, bricks, etc., which this home-creating spirit has brought about, that prices have of late very materially advanced. The prices of some materials, we understand, have increased from thirty to fifty per cent since the beginning of the year. Real estate, also, is higher than it has been for a long time. The M'Donogh property brought considerably more than its appraisement.

All this is suggestive and significant with regard to our local affairs. While it shows that pestilence and flood, fire and disorder have not been able to crush us, that our recuperative energies are almost matchless, and possess evidently the strength of Titans; this state of things brings along with it responsibilities of much weight, and requires no little faithfulness, wisdom, promptitude and sagacity on the part of our municipal authorities to turn it to the best account. Various important considerations go to show that the present is an interesting era in our local history. There is now a "tide in our affairs" which may be turned greatly to our advantage and be made to "lead on to fortune." [*Bulletin.*]

The South-Western Line of Railroads.

The *Nashville News* says: The Railroad connections from Washington to New Orleans, by way of Lynchburg, Chattanooga, and Grand Junction, are now in such a state of forwardness that no doubt exists of the completion of the remaining links before the wet weather of the ensuing fall sets in. be most important of these connections, because the only one which is now to be made by stage coaches, is the Mississippi Central road, between Canton and Water Valley. About seventy miles of track are yet to be laid on this road. The iron for this has been purchased and most of it delivered; the track is nearly graded, and it will be finished before the first of October. In the mean time, the stage portion of the route will be rapidly superseded by rails; and by the first of August it is estimated that no more than twenty-five miles will remain unfinished. By that time also, the Orange and Alexandria road will be completed to Lynchburg. The Cleveland and Chattanooga road will, we are assured, be finished by the first of June next. They are the only incomplete links in that whole route.

The distance from New Orleans to New York by this route is fifteen hundred miles. A twenty miles an hour schedule would accomplish the trip between those two cities in seventy-five hours. We are assured that such a schedule will be rue. But allowing nine hours for meals and change of cars, the time from New York to New Orleans cannot exceed three and a half days. The same schedule will place Nashville within about two days of New York, and within a day and a half of Washington.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Christian Indians.

A second opportunity was enjoyed by those of the congregation of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Ninth street, who were present on Monday evening, of uniting in worship in the social prayer meeting with a number of the Christian Indians from the West and North-west, now on a visit to Washington on the business of their respective tribes. These Indians were not only strangers to the congregation, but generally strangers to each other, and members of different Christian churches; yet they spoke of the religion of Christ as the source of their enlightenment and happiness, and the basis of their hopes. One who was with them, Rev. Mr Chamberlain, said he had come from Oregon to plead the cause of the oppressed Indian before the President. "I gave my pocket Bible to the old chief," he said, "as a token of my promise that I would come and see the President and place my hand upon his heart; and that if it should beat warmly towards the red men, I would return to them with the good news. If I shall not return," he added, "they will know that that heart is not kind toward them."

This gentlemun spoke warmly of the honesty and sincerity of the Christian Indians, and the steadfastness of their simple faith. Mr. Jones, of Kansas, an educated Indian, and a member of the Baptist Church, spoke at length and very instructively of the experience of his life among his brethren of the forests, and of the new life and source of joy and comfort opened to them when they are taught to read the Bible, and made to understand its pleasing revelations. Mr. Woodman, an Indian from the North, and a member of the Methodist Church, was diffident and reluctant to arise. He said he had no learning but the learning of his heart. He loved to meet the white men who pray. He had been taught to pray by the good white men who had come to his people in the name of Christ, and who had given them the Bible, which their children were learning to read. The Indian believed with all his heart and loved the Christian Religion. The Indian did not stay away from the place of prayer. The men and the women and the children all went to the meetings, and did not mind the rain; and when any were sick they asked the people to come to them and pray. He hoped his hearers would excuse him if he should speak plainly to them. The white man were not all good and kind. Some of them had taught the Indian, and the Indian could pray in his own language, and he could sing in his own language, and he could preach in his own language. When the Indian swears, he has to borrow the language of the white man. The white man also gives him fire drink, which has killed thousands and millions. The white man also takes his land. When the Indian sees that religion is good, he asks for more religion; but the white men cries "more land, more land!" "More religion," we say; he says "more land!" And he takes our land, and makes us move away before him. By-and-by he will drive us to the rocky mountains; then the wind will blow us into the sea, and the sea will cover us, and we shall find a home in heaven, and the white man shall have all the land.

These Indians all appeared to be well pleased with the interest so manifestly evinced in their history and welfare; and they were assured by Dr. Smith, the pastor, and by a gentleman who arose in the congregation that their visit would be long remembered, and that the words they had spoken were good, and should be repeated among all the people when their Indian friends should have gone towards their distant homes.

[*National Intelligencer.*]

A River of Fire.

The Lava Stream Near Kauwaihae.—*Waimea, Hawaii, February 4.*—Had I the ability, I should like to give a description of the present volcanic erruption; but I am fearful of a failure should the attempt be made. When one has seen the real thing itself, there is no room for the play of the imagination or poetry. You may exhaust language of its most expressive and descriptive terms, and yet fail to reach the reality. I shall attempt no more than to give a few facts. On Sabbath, Jan. 23, volcanic smoke was seen gathering on Mauna Loa.

In the evening the mountain presented a grand and yet fearful spectacle. Two streams of fire were issuing from two different sources, and flowing, apparently, in two different directions. The whole region, earth and heaven, was lighted up, and even the interior of our houses received the lurid volcanic light direct from its source. In the morning of the second day, we could discern where the eruptions were. One appeared to be very near the top of the mountain, but its stream and smoke soon after disappeared. The other was on the North side, further below the top, and was sending out its fires in a North-westerly direction.

On the second and third nights, the dense smoke and clouds prevented us from having a fair view of Pele's doings; but on the four following nights we had a view—such a scene! It seemed as though the eye could never weary in gazing at it. The burning crater seemed to be constantly enlarging and throwing up its volumes of liquid fire above the mouth of the crater—I will not venture to say how high—and the fiery stream rolled onward and onward, still adding grandeur and terror as it proceeded, till, on the morning of the 31st, about sunrise, the stream was compelled, though reluctantly, to stop, by meeting the waters of the ocean. Even then its restless and opposing energy carried it on some distance into the sea.

The poor inhabitants of Waiea hill, the name of the village where the fire reached the ocean, were aroused at the midnight hour by the hissing and roaring of the approaching fire, and had but just time to save themselves. Some of the houses of the Inland portion of the village were partly surrounded before the inmates were aware of their danger. Waaniuhili is near the Northen boundary of North Kona, and about twelve or fourteen miles from Kawaihae. It is of course all destroyed, and its pleasant little harbor filled with lava. The volcanic stream was one mile wide or more in some places, and much less in others. It crossed the Kona road and interrupted the mail communication. The whole distance of the flow from the crater to sea is some forty miles.

The Rothschilds Bridal Dinner.

The Paris correspondent of the *Literary Gazette* says:

"A great event in the *bour mondr* of this place, has been the Rothschilds marriage. The magnificence was beyond all description, and it would appear that splendors, vieing with those recounted in the Arabine Nights were lavished upon ee entertainment to which nobody was ndmitted. I mean the dinner given after the nuptial ceremony, and at which some sixty or seventy Rothschilds only were present. As no one but the family were present at this *fanction*—as the Spaniards entitle their bull-fights and other amusements—of course the feminine public curiosity is immensurably excited by it, and every young male Rothschild has been cross-examined by the fair ladies of Paris ever since, in order that they may arrive at an approximate knowledge of the festive scene. It appears that all the plete of all the houses of Rothschilds nearly was forthcoming for this banquet; at least the London chief sent his dinner-service over to his cousin of Paris, and the entire changes of his more than three-score guests were made in silver and silver-gilt plates, dishes, everything was of the precious metals as at the royal tables, only at dessert was perceived the priceless service of old Sevres, belonging to the Paris patersamilias, and whereof each plete represents somewhere about a king's ransom.

As to the viands on the table, they came from every country and every clime; there were swallows' nests from China, sterlets (a fish of excessive high price in Russia, of the size of salmon, and of fat, orsege-colored flesh) from Russia, reed birds and canvass back ducks from America, bustards from Spain, pheasants from Bohemia, entrees of peacock's brains, fillets of Bufalo hump, and, as one of my lady informents declares, salmis of Brazilian perrots! Every salt or fresh water has yielded up its fish; every moor marsh and forest its fowl; every hot-bed, heated by fire or the sun, its fruit; and every grape that ever hung eny where its wine. As to the flowers with which the table and the dining-room were ornamented, it is affirmed that there were 1500 pounds worth, (I mean £1500 English!) All the windows were covered with trellis work, over which were framed the choicest creeping plants of the tropics, shedding their luscious perfumes all round. If the repast was worthy of an emperor of a century ago, the tribe of Rothschild seems to have been worthy of it, and to have done it due honor. In the first place, it is affirmed that the ladies present wore upon their persons between twenty and thirty millions of francs' worth of jawels, and, in the way of doing honor to the benquet those who partood of it sat at the table from half-past six to midnight!"

COMMERCIAL.

Tuesday Evening, April 10, 1859.

The following statement is condensed from the weekly report of the New-Orleans *Price-Current*, ending on the 16th inst.: The past week has been a period of considerable activity in some of our leading staples, the course of the freight and exchange markets having been favorable to accelerated movements. It will be seen that Cotton has met with a good demand at improved prices, and that Tobacco has moved off more freely than at any previous period since the opening of the season, while Sugar and Molasses have attracted but a moderate demand, with reduced rates for the former article. In the various articles of Western Produce dullness generally prevails, the transactions being mainly confined to limited parcels for the home demand.

The river has risen very near to high-water mark.

COTTON.—In this market a good degree of activity prevailed in the early part of the week, the sales of the first three days summing up 38,000 bales, of which 17,000 bales were disposed of on Tuesday, and quotations advanced ¼ to ⅛c. for the Middling and lower grades. On Wednesday the inquiry was again very fair, but with a reduced supply on sale and very full prices claimed the business fell off to about 8500 bales, and under similar circumstances the sales of Thursday were confined to about 7000 bales. On Friday the Europa's advices, three days later, were considered about due, and there was but a limited attendance of buyers, with sales of only about 3000 bales; making a total for the past three days of 18,500 bales; and for the whole week of 56,500 bales; the receipts, during same period, 19,822; and the exports, 73,972 bales. Stock, in Presses and on shipboard, not cleared on the 15th inst. 318,224 bales. With respect to prices, we have already noted an advance of ¼ to ⅛c. in the early part of the week, and since then, with favorable exchanges and a further decline in freights, sellers have obtained a further advantage to the extent of about ¼ to ⅛c; making the advance during the week ½ to ⅝c. per pound.

Of the stock on hand Sept. 1, the amount unsold is estimated at	bales 10,000
Receipts since September 1	1,670,358
Making a supply of	1,680,358
Reported sales	1,593,800
Forwarded, unsold, say	10,000
Burned, about	15,000—1,618,800
Apparent stock	61,558

New Orleans Classification.

Inferior	c @ 8	Good Middling	12⅛@12⅞
Ordinary	9 @10⅛	Middling Fair	13⅛@13⅝
Good Ordinary	10⅜@11⅛	Fair	—@—
Low Middling	11⅛@11⅝	Good Fair	—@—
Middling	12⅛@12½	Good and Fine	—@—

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to 4,000 hhds. We quote for Inferior and Refining 3½ to 4¼; Common to Good Common 5 to 5½; Fair to Fully Fair 5⅞ to 6¼; Prime to Choice 6¼ to 7⅛; Centrifugal and Clarified 7¼ to 8¼; Refined 10 to — cents per pound.

MOLASSES.—The sales of the week are about 4,500 bbls. The quotations are: For Inferior and Fermenting 25 to 30; Prime to Choice 31 to 31½ in hhds. and in half-bbls. 32 to 35 cents per gallon.

TOBACCO.—Is quoted for Lugs—factory, 3¾ to 4¼; planters' 4¼ to 5¼; Leaf—inferior to common 5½ to 6¼; fair 6½ to 7; fine 7½ to 8¼; choice, heavy and light, 8½ to 9 cents per pound.

FLOUR.—The sales of the week barely reached 9,000 barrels, at a range of $5 20 to $5 30 for common and unbranded; $5 75 to $6 00 for superfine and fancy brands; and $6 25 to $7 00 per bbl. for extra.

GRAIN.—The sales of Corn during the week amount to about 13,500 sacks—the extreme figures of the sales ranging from 85 to 90 for ordinary to choice white. Oats sell at 60 to 65 cents per bushel, Western and Northern. Bran has continued scarce, and the transactions have been limited at $1 25 to $1 40 per 100 lbs. Wheat, nominal, at $1 12½ to 1 20 per bushel, for ordinary to good red.

PORK.—The sales for the past week ranged at about $17 00 to $17 75 per barrel for Mess, the latter figures for heavy lots; $16 00 for M. O.; and $13 00 for Prime.

BEEF.—We quote Prime Mess at $14 to $16 per bbl. as the range for good to the best brands for Family Mess.

BACON.—Shoulders 7 to 7¼; Ribbed Sides 8¼ to 9; Clear Sides 10½ to 10¾c; Sugar-cured Hams 9 to 12½ cents per pound.

LARD.—In barrels and tierces 10 to 11; kegs 12 to 12½ cents per pound.

BUTTER.—Western has been selling at 9 to 14 cents per pound.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at 11 to 13 cents per yard; Indiu Bagging at 12½ to 13c. Bale Rope, hand spun, 6½ to 7, and machine made, 7½ to 8¼ cents per pound.

GUNNY BAGS.—We notice sales of bags at 8¼ cents for light and 10½ to 11½c. for heavy and extra heavy bags.

COFFEE.—We quote ordinary to low fair at 10¼ to 10½, fair 10¾, and good fair to prime at 11 to 11¼, and choice, 11¾ cents per pound.

FREIGHTS.—We have no material change to report in the European freight market since our last publication. There has been rather more activity exhibited, however, than in the first of the week, and, it may be said, perhaps, that the market is a little firmer. We notice several ships taken for Liverpool at ⅝d. for Cotton, and that is now the established rate, though it was difficult to obtain consignments at these figures yesterday. Two ships have been taken for Havre at ¼ cent for Cotton, one bark for Fleetwood at 7-16d., and a ship for Europe on private terms. A Bremen ship has also been laid on for Bremen a 42s. 6d. for Tobacco. In Coastwise freights there is still but a very limited business doing. The rates for Cottou to New-York and Boston are lower, but there is no other quotable change.

TABLE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

Bank of Louisiana, $100 paid	$171 00@172 00
Louisiana State Bank, $100 paid	170 50@176 50
Mechanics and Trader's Bank, $100 paid	@103 00
Canal and Banking Company, $100 paid	@135 00
Union Bank, $100 paid	105 50@ —
Citizen's Bank, $100 paid	221 00@ —
Bank of New Orleans, $100 paid	105 00@105 50
Southern Bank $100 paid	108 00@109 00
Merchants' Bank, $100 paid	@105 00
Crescent City Bank, $100 paid	105 50@106 00
Bank of America, $100 paid	@110 50
Union Insurance Company, $25 paid	61 00@ —
New Orleans Insurance Company, $100 paid	140 00@145 00
Hope Insurance Company, $30 paid	50 00@ —
Commercial Water-works, $100 paid	6 50 00@ —
Louisiana State Stock	97 00@ —
City Six per cent. Bonds, consolidated	93 50@ —
Jackson Railroad City Bonds, 8 per cent	90 00@ —
Opelousas Railroad City Bonds, 5 per ct	50 50@ —
St. Charles Hotel, $25 paid	@ 15 00
Pontichartrain Railroad, $100 paid	77 00@ 79 00
Gas Company, $100 paid	149 00@150 00
Jackson Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 8 per ct	84 00@ 85 00
Carrollton Railroad Shares, $75 paid	@ 50 00
Opelousas Railroad Shares, $25 paid	0 50@ —
Jackson Railroad Shares, $25 paid	9 00@ 9 25
Levee Steam Cotton Press, $100 paid	84 00@ 86 00
Star Insurance Company, $100 paid	112 00@115 50
Southern Steamship Company, $100 paid	85 00@ 88 00
Southern Oil Company, par value $100	@ 85 00

LIVE-STOCK.—Beef Cattle—Western, we quote at 10 to 11¼ cents per lb. net, and Texas $18 to 45 per head. Hogs, 8½c. per pound net. Sheep, $4 to $6 50 per head. Milch Cows, $30 to 85 per head. Veal Cattle, $6 00 to $12 50 per head.

NEW ORLEANS WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT.

BAGGING—Kentucky, ₩ yard	11 @ 13
East India	12¾@ 13
BALE ROPE—Kentucky, ₩ lb	8¾@ 8¾
SHAN, ₩ 100 ₩	@ 1 40
COFFEE—Rio, ₩ lb	10¾@ 11¾
Havana, good prime green	
inferior to middling	
Java	18 @ 20
Laguayra	12¾@ 13¾
St. Domingo	@ —
CANDLES—Sperm, New Bedford, ₩ lb	42 @ 43
Nantucket	@ —
Adamantine	20 @ 22
Star	17 @ 20
CORDAGE—Manilla, ₩ lb	09½@ 10
Tarred American	12 @ 13
FLOUR—Ohio, etc. superfine, ₩ bbl	@ 5 75
Illinois and Missouri	5 75 @ —
St. Louis City	5 87½@ 6 00
FISH—Cod, ₩ box	90 @ 00
Mackrel, No 1, ₩ bbl	17 00 @18 00
2	15 00 @16 00
3	12 50 @11 00
Scarce	1 20 @ —
GRAIN—Wheat, ₩ bushel	00 @ 85
Oats	80 @ 85
Corn, shelled	85 @ 90
In the ear, ₩ bbl	@ —
Beans	4 00 @ 5 00
GUNNY BAGS, ₩ bag	08¾@ 11¼
HAY, ₩ ton	08¾@ 11¼
HIDES—W. Indian and Mexican Kini, ₩ lb	19 @ 21
Dry-salted Mexican	
Wet-salted, heavy	08¾@ 08¾
Dry country	16 @ 17¾
Kip and calf	@ 00
IRON—Pig, ₩ ton	28 00 @30 00
English	65 00 @77 50
Country bar, ₩ lb	04¾@ 05
Hoop	04 @ 07¾
Sheet	04 @ 05¾
Nail rods	00¾@ 08
Castings, American	03¾@ 03¾
LUMBER—Boards, white pine, common, ₩ M feet	
merchantable	
Clear	@80 00
Yellow pine	12 00 @15 00
Cypress	25 00 @40 00
Oak timber, ₩ cubic foot	35 @ 50
Flooring and ceiling, clear	30 00 @35 00
merchantable	22 50 @30 00
Weather-boarding, dressed	22 50 @ —
rough	17 00 @ —
Joists	15 00 @ —
Shingles, ₩ M	3 50 @ 4 50
PROVISIONS—Beef, Mess, Northern, ₩ bbl	
Western	@14 00
half bbls	8 00 @ 8 75
Prime Mess, ₩ tierce	@17 50
Prime, ₩ bbl	0 00 @ —
Beef	@ 5 50
Pork, Clear, ₩ bbl	@ —
Mess	18 50 @17 00
M. O	15 00 @16 00
Brime	14 00 @ —
Hoground, ₩ lb	@ —
Bacon Hams, ₩ lb	
canvassed	00 @ 12¾
Sides	00 @ 11
Shoulders	@ 07
Lard, Prime	11 @ —
Fair	10¾@ 10¾
Inferior to Common	00¾@ 10
Butter, Northern	26 @ 28
Western	00 @ 24
Cheese, American	08 @ 11
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	2 00 @ 2 50
SALT—Liverpool, fine, cargo, ₩ sack	
from store	@ 1 60
coarse, cargo	@ 50
from store	@ 85
SUGAR—Louisiana, on plantation, ₩ lb	06¾@ —
in the city	03¾@ 09¾
Havana, yellow	07¾@ 08¾
white	00 @ 10
Brown	@ —
Cucuruchco	@ —
Muscovado	@ —
Loaf, Northern	@ 11¾
Crushed, do	11¾@ 12
TOBACCO—Choice and Segar Leaf, ₩ lb	00 @ 10¾
Fine	07¾@ 08¾
Fair	06¼@ 07
Common	00 @ 06¾
Inferior	04¾@ 05¾
TALLOW, ₩ lb	09¾@ 10
TWINE—Baling, ₩ lb	17 @ 15
Seine	28 @ 30

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Meeting of the District Stewards of Clinton District, Miss. Conference.

At a meeting of the District Stewards of the Clinton District, Mississippi Conference, the Assessment made to meet the Claims of the Bishops, Superannuated Preachers, the Widows and Orphans of deceased Ministers, etc., was apportioned as follows:

Bayou Sara Circuit	$50	Jackson Circuit	$130
East Feliciana do	100	Clinton Station	130
East Baton Rouge do	70	Livingston Circuit	15
Greensburg do	45	Darlington do	45
Franklinton do	40	Covington do	15

The Allowance and Apportionment for the Support of the Presiding Elder was as follows:

Bayou Sara Circuit	$75	Jackson Circuit	$150
East Feliciana do	150	Clinton Station	180
East Baton Rouge do	75	Livingston Circuit	25
Greensburg do	50	Darlington do	60
Franklinton do	50	Covington do	35

Centenary College of Louisiana.

TO THE PUBLIC:—The undersigned, a quorum of the Executive Committee of Centenary College of Louisiana, would state that the Rev. VERNON H. JOHNSON, a member of the Mississippi Conference, is our agent for the College—to raise funds for building and endowment purposes—and that we cordially commend him, and the cause he represents, to the friends of Education and the public generally.

The Board of Trustees, have recently erected a large building, for College purposes, at a cost of 00,000; upon which a heavy balance remains unpaid. They wish to pay this debt, and to raise the endowment fund to at least $100,000. They know that the friends of education are able to do this, and they believe they are willing, and only wait the opportunity. Under these considerations, our Agent has gone forth; and, from his present success, we feel confident that the work will be done speedily. Friends desiring to know our plan or to co-operate with us, can communicate with the Agent, Rev. V. N. Johnson, Cayuga Mississippi; or with John C. Miller, Jackson, La.

Jackson, La., April 1st, 1859.

JOHN C. MILLER,
J. H. HUSK,
R. J. ROWMAN,
JOHN McVEA.

Mobile Depository.

On MONDAY, the Second Day of May there will be a MEETING of the BOARD OF MANAGERS of the Conference Depository, at the Room of the Depository, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

ap18-3t R. A. BAKER, President Board Managers.

A Newspaper Wanted.—A correspondent from Washington county, Mississippi, writes that a newspaper, is much needed in that country, and that any one starting one there can make it profitable, as neither of the adjoining counties has a paper, and there is much legal advertising to be done in each, all of which could be had by a paper published in Washington county, together with a sufficient number of subscribers.

The above we clip from an exchange, for the purpose of saying that the *New Orleans Christian Advocate* office has for sale all the type and other materials necessary for the establishment of such a paper, at a low price. Apply soon.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE—Opelousas District—Second Round Quarterly Meetings.

April—Opelousas Circuit, at the Junction, 10th and 17th; Thibodaux Station, 23d and 24th; Lafourche Circuit, at Tigerville, 30th, and on 1st May.

May—Washington, at Chicot, 7th and 8th; Calcasieu, Hickory Gat, 14th and 15th; Evergreen, Big Cane, 21st and 22d; Atchefalaya, Chaifant's School-house, 28th and 29th.

June—Patterson ville Station, 4th and 5th; Grand Lake French Mission, 8th; Franklin Station, 11th and 12th; New Iberia Circuit, at Lafayette, 10th and 19th; Plaquemine and Gross Tete, at Gross Tete, 24th and 25th.

A. B. FLY, P. E.

☞ My Address is, Opelousas, La.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE—Greenville District—Second Round Quarterly Meetings.

April—Upper Deer Creek, 10th and 17th; Middle Deer Creek, 23d and 24th; Bolivar, at Bolivar Church, 30th, and the 1st of May.

May—Greenville, 7th and 9th; Point Worthington and America Bend, at Point Worthington, 14th and 15th; Duncan's and Hampton's, at Duncan's, 21st and 22d; Tallula, at New Church, 28th and 29th.

June—Lower Deer Creek, at Union Chapel, 4th and 5th; Sunflower, at Indian Bayou, 11th and 12th; Greenville Colored Mission, 19th.

WM. B. HINES, P. E.

To the Friends of SOUTHERN RELIGIOUS PUBLICATIONS in the Mississippi Conference.

The Agency of the Rev. JAMES A. WIGHT and J. H. HENRILL, to procure subscribers to the GENEALOGICAL FAMILY BIBLE, is for the joint benefit of the Publishing house at Nashville and the Book and Tract Depository at Vicksburg; the entire profits arising from the sales will be equally divided between these two Establishments.

Nashville, March 25, 1859. R. ABBEY, Financial Sec.

To the Members of Mississippi Conference.

Our "MINUTES" are READY FOR DISTRIBUTION, and will be sent to all who have contributed for their publication, as fast as they can be forwarded. We make a *pro rata* distribution. Do any of the preachers want them, who have contributed nothing? You can now supply yourselves; the stock is not exhausted, and they are not quite all paid for. Every intelligent layman, throughout our Conference, needs them. You want to see what part you are expected to take in Conference business, if sent up to Conference from your Quarterly meetings; you want to know what laymen are expected to do, whether you are called to do it or not. Send and get your "MINUTES;" they contain what you can get nowhere else. Yours in Christian bonds.

Vicksburg, April 2, 1859.

H. J. HANNIS,
W. P. DAVTON, } COMMITTEE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The Advocate now has a much larger circulation than any other paper published in New Orleans or the South-west, and is rapidly increasing. It is therefore the best advertising medium in all the country commercially connected with this city. The following are our

RATES:

One square, one insertion	$2 00
Each subsequent insertion	1 00
One square, one year	20 00
Each additional square	15 00

The price for six months is three-fourths of the price by the year—the price for three months is half the price by the year.

Twenty-five per cent. discount on the above prices, in behalf of our Schools and Colleges.

☞ Payment is required in advance.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

L. SAWYER,

DEALER IN WOODEN-WARE,

Paper, Brooms, Matches, Cordage, Twines, Scales, and

DEARBORN'S CELEBRATED BALANCES for Weighing Cotton, Sugar and Tobacco.

No. 70 MAGAZINE STREET, New Orleans.

ap20

THE GREAT AMERICAN BRICK MACHINE—Patented Sept. 21, 1858—Saves over Fifty per Cent. in labor—COSTS BUT $250—and will more than pay for itself, if a person wishes to make 200,000 bricks.

☞ Send for Descriptive Circular. S. A. HUBBS,
(Sole Manufactur

Children's Column.

"Suffer the Little Children to come unto Me."

The Song of Seventy.—BY M. F. TUPPER.

I am not old, I cannot be old,
Though threescore years and ten
Have wasted away like a tale that is told,
The lives of other men.

I am not old; though friends and foes
Alike have gone to their graves,
And left me alone to my joys or my woes,
As a rock in the midst of the waves.

I am not old, I cannot be old,
Though tottering, wrinkled and gray;
Though my eyes are dim, and my marrow is cold,
Call me not old to-day.

For, early memories round me throng,
Old times, and manners and men,
As I look behind on my journey so long,
Of threescore years and ten.

I look behind and am once more young,
Buoyant, and brave, and bold,
And my heart can sing, as of yore it sung,
Before they called me old.

I do not see her—the old with there—
Shriveled, and haggard, and gray,
But I look on her blooming, and soft, and fair,
As she was on her wedding day.

I do not see you, daughters and sons,
In the likeness of women and men,
But I kiss you now as I kissed you once,
My fond little children then.

And, as my grandson rides on my knee,
Or, plays with his hoop or kite,
I can well recollect I was merry as he—
The bright-eyed little wight!

'Tis not long since, it cannot be long,
My years so soon were spent,
Since I was a boy, both straight and strong,
Yet now I am feeble and bent.

A dream, a dream, it is all a dream!
A strange, sad dream, good sooth;
For old as I am, and old as I seem,
My heart is full of youth.

Eye hath not seen, tongue hath not told,
And ear hath not heard it sung,
How buoyant and bold, though it seem to grow old,
Is the heart, for ever young.

For ever young, though life's old age,
Hath every nerve unstrung;
The heart, the heart is a heritage
That keeps the old man young!

The Simple Secret.

Twenty clerks in a store. Twenty "hands" in a printing-office. Twenty apprentices in a ship-yard. Twenty young men about a village. All want to get on in the world, and all expect to do so. One of the clerks will rise to be a partner and make a fortune. One of the compositors will own a newspaper and become an influential and prosperous citizen. One of the apprentices will come to be a master builder. One of the young villagers will get a handsome farm and live like a patriarch. But which is destined to be the lucky individual? Lucky? There is no luck about it. The thing is almost as certain as the Rule of Three. The young fellow who will distance his competitors is he who masters his business, who preserves his integrity, who lives cleanly and purely, who never gets into debt, who gains friends by deserving them, and puts his money into the savings-bank. There are some ways to fortune that look shorter than this old dusty highway. But the staunch men of the community, the men who achieve something really worth having, good fortune, good name, and a serene old age, all go this road.

Round Shoulders.

If a catalogue of our national sins be ever completed, it should embrace those of having round shoulders, so called. We are very largely a nation of stoopers, from the farmer in his field thrown to the advocate at his table. There is not the slightest necessity for this, and it is ungainly as it is unhealthy. Boys who have a tendency to "lopp" should be made to straighten themselves, and if kind counsel does not bring them to their perpendiculars, ridicule should be resorted to and perseavered in until the thing is done. There is probably not more than one pair of stooping shoulders in a hundred, which stoop unavoidably. Free exercise of all the muscles of the chest, back and abdomen, in the erect position, will cure the evil. Walking has no tendency to do this.

A Beautiful Comparison.

The sun does not shine for a few trees and flowers, but for the world's joy. The lonely pine on the mountain-top waves its sombre boughs and cries, "Thou art my sun." And the little violet lifts up its cup of bliss and whispers with its perfumed breath, "Thou art my sun."

So God sits in heaven, not for a favored few, but for the universe of life, and there is no creature so poor or so low, that he may not look up with childlike confidence, and say, "My Father, thou art mine."

Humorous.

THE POPE AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Queen's eldest son has been cruising about as midshipman on a man-of-war in the Mediterranean, and the fears of Protestant England were alarmed at the report that he intended visiting Rome, and might see the Pope himself. If the following account be true, he faced St. Peter's successor right well. We copy from the London *Watchman*, which copied from the *Press*, and our readers may take it for fun or fact, or both:

PIO NONO.—Good morning your Royal Highness; I am delighted to see a scion of the royal family of England here.

PRINCE OF WALES.—I thank you for your courtesy and attention. This is an interesting capital. Its suggestive power is overwhelming. Here is the Flavian Amphitheatre, begun by Vespasian. Here are altars built in the days of Constantine. There are the stones of the Appian way, once trodden by re-

PIO NONO.—Your education does credit to your royal mother. You have a touch of the esthetic about you wonderful for an Anglo-Saxon.

PRINCE OF WALES.—One cannot help being poetic as well as esthetic here. I have seen the arch of Titus, the forum, the Tarpeian rock, and the Capitoline, the Sabine hills, Frascati and Tusculum. I can almost feel here the force of Lord Palmerston's Civis Romanus.

PIO NONO.—Bad fellow, that old Palmerston—headstrong, irreverent, no sense of veneration: no respect for his ecclesiastical superiors whatever.

PRINCE OF WALES.—Curious contrasts in this city. I noticed, over the altar of St. John Lateran, a list of funny articles—the arm of Helen the mother of Constantine, a finger of St. Catherine, the brain of St. Vincent of Paul, the head of Zacharias, father of John the Baptist. In the Church of the Holy Cross, the finger of St. Thomas and the hair of the Virgin Mary. I don't understand your denying Christian burial to those human remains. Did the original proprietors commit some great crime?

PIO NONO.—Your religious education is scarcely complete. There are our holy relics of the blessed saints for our pious veneration.

PRINCE OF WALES.—You don't mean to say so! Have you any sanitary commissioners in Rome?

PIO NONO.—I am myself the sole sanitary commissioner. But I have double the duties yours have. I have to clean consciences as well as sinners and the Tiber—the former I assure you the more arduous affair. But I see you are much in need of my blessing. Shall I request the Superior of the order of the Oratorio to give your Royal Highness a little religious instruction?

PRINCE OF WALES.—Thank you. But I must respectfully decline. My mother told me to have nothing to do with Popery and Jesuitism."

PIO NONO.—Pity no right royal a lady should be so adverse to the Church of the Holy Church. May the Blessed Virgin and all the saints enlighten her!

PRINCE OF WALES.—Your Holiness is not aware, perhaps, that the Queen of England, at her coronation, and in the presence of her peers and people, took a solemn oath of abjuration of your faith and supremacy, and—pardon a young Protestant—your superstitions.

PIO NONO.—Crossing himself, and invoking countless saints and unknown in rapid succession—Our heart is deeply afflicted, and our spirit is bowed down with grief, at the very remembrance of the Reformation, that accursed catastrophe which led us wealthy England at a blow.

PRINCE OF WALES.—You are not aware that my father is descended of the great Hester who patronized Martin Luther. I am a Protestant by succession, generation, education, and, I trust, conviction also.

PIO NONO.—Would you like a nice Morocco-bound Missal to enable you to assist at mass?

PRINCE OF WALES.—Thank you, the old wine is best. I have a wife and a Prayer-book, the gifts of my good mother. In Rome I mean to do as an Englishman should; not as Rome does. Wherefore is the Protestant chapel?

PIO NONO.—It is an old stable outside the walls of the Holy City. It would be dangerous and unesthetic to suffer it inside.

PRINCE OF WALES.—This is toleration in your meridian, I suppose. You build Cathedrals and chapels in England, and nobody interferes. But Protestant chapels in Rome are interdicted and forbidden. Your city is like the Irishman's castle—all the reciprocity is on one side.

PIO NONO.—Would your Royal Highness like to see high mass at St. Peter's? To oblige you I will myself officiate, and your *quondam* parson, Archdeacon Manning, who is just arrived, will take part. You have no notion of the splendor. There is nothing like it in London. By doing so you will be thought liberal and above vulgar prejudices.

PRINCE OF WALES.—Latitudinarian, you mean. But (opening his pocket Prayer-book, and turning to the Thirty-nine Articles, while the Pope looks daggers) I find one of the Articles of my Prayer-book, and of that Church of which I hope, for a very distant day, I shall be head, says, "The mass is a blasphemous fable and a dangerous deceit." How can I get over this, even were I so disposed?

PIO NONO.—Turning, and addressing the Major-dome—Sprinkle some holy water here, and bring smelling-salts, or a bone of St. Agatha.

The Cardinals standing by, fletteriog and stroking their ecclesiastical corporations, unanimously repeat the words of the Council of Trent; "Anathema Heretious! Anathema! Anathema!"

PIO NONO.—Resuming his blandest and silliest looks—Dr. Newman and Archdeacon Manning, and at least a hundred clergymen who once subscribed that shockingly illiberal saying, received grace from the Blessed Virgin, and gut over it. Let me recommend to your Royal Highness this beautiful string of beads that I have blessed. Repeat so many Aves and so many Paternosters, and in a few days——

PRINCE OF WALES.—Thank yoe. I do not use beads or windmills, or any other ecclesiastical toys, and as for praying to the Virgin Mary, I never think of it. I never do things at second hand. I invariably go to head quarters.

PIO NONO.—I fear you are rather prejudiced.

PRINCE OF WALES.—Your Holiness appears tolerably happy. I have heard deplorable accounts of your condition. I do not mean in 1849, but in this year, 1859.

PIO NONO.—My personal condition is better than the Cardinals, one of whom hopes to succeed me. Bet my political state, to be candid, is very uncomfortable. If I keep neutral between Austria and France—which I assure you is a very difficult business—these two powers quarrel, and my subjects explode. Forthwith I am cast upon the Austrian bayonets. Another complication occurs, and I am pitched upon the French bayonets, and of the two seats I do not know which is the least comfortable. If I dismiss them, like Actaeon I am devoured by my own dogs—I mean, children. If I retain either, I am doomed to ceaseless penance—a penance as severe as if all the sins of Hildebrand, and Alexander VI., and the Borgias, were added to my own. In fact, I am in purgatory on earth.

PRINCE OF WALES.—I feel very sincerely for you. I wish I could relieve you.

PIO NONO.—Could you not prevail on your royal mother to send me a battalion of my Irish children in my extremity? Paul Cullen, whom I have just made a Cardinal, is here; and he tells me that they would gladly fight for me.

PRINCE OF WALES.—Why, your Holiness, the Irish are all becoming Protestant, and no one has so helped on this result as Paul Cullen, if I may except John M'Hale. My mother has no particular desire to keep up your rickety establishment, wisely thinking that a religion that is without any good fruits is better without any living representatives. But I assure you that I feel for you. But don't you frequently write in your Bulls, that "the gates of hell will not prevail against you?"

PIO NONO.—That's very true. I could manage "the gates of hell," if I could only dispense with the bayonets of Vienna and Paris, and keep down revolution in Rome. I have no dread of a future purgatory, but I feel my present one insufferable. *Ave Maria.*

PRINCE OF WALES.—When I return to London I will state the facts of your case *quoque ipse miserrima vidi*. But Lord Derby is deep and cautious. Lord Palmerston would rather send a brigade of Guards to sweep you out. Lord John Russell is worse than either, for he proposes to let you alone.

PIO NONO.—*Lasciate ogni speranza voi ch'intrate.* Dante's purgatory was cool and comfortable beside mine. Will your Royal Highness breakfast with me to-morrow? I want to have a chat with your about my Pro-Consul in England, Cardinal Wiseman.

PRINCE OF WALES.—With pleasure.

His Royal Highness retires.—Holy water is sprinkled where he stood, incense is burned, and the Cardinals look unutterable things, and Pio Nono takes his semi-siesta, wishing heretics no hotter nook in purgatory than that which he inhabits.

The Family Circle.

"Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee."

THE TURKISH BRIDE'S LAMENT.—BY AN ENGLISH LADY.

I wish I were a flower to fade
Beneath this glowing sky,
Unconscious when my charms decayed
To droop my head and die.

My proud lord loves to call me still
The beauty of his soul,
But much I fear that love will cease
Ere many summers roll;

Then for a fairer, I shall be
Forgotten like the dead,
And a'en my memory cast away
Like flowers whose odor's shed.

He loves me for my bright dark eye,
And for my graceful form;
He recks not of the thoughts that lie
Hid in this bosom warm.

He gives me gems to deck my hair,
And chains of costly art,
And many a silken garment fair—
But nothing for my heart.

He loves me like his Arab horse,
Or like his jeweled blade;
I am his pride, but not the rest
Where all his cares are laid.

My little slave from Algiers tells
That in the Christians' land,
The women are not there like me,
A scorned and childish band.

She tells me that one true wife lives
The love of one fond heart,
And that no meaner power than death,
Those happy souls can part.

And though within the Christian's heaven
No dark-eyed Houries shine,
Yet 'mongst the blessed ones forgiven,
Are women's souls like mine.

Now often as my fingers trace
The embroidery rich and gay,
I wish I were a Christian's wife,
In countries far away.

[*Boston Rec.*

DR. HALL'S *Journal of Health*, gives the following

ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVE PERSONS,

Eat all you can digest, and exercise a great deal in the open air, to convert what you eat into pure healthy blood. Do not be afraid of out-door air day or night. Do not be afraid of sudden changes in the weather; let no change, hot or cold, keep you in-doors. If it is rainy weather, the more need of your going out, as you eat as much upon a rainy day as upon a clear day; and if you exercise less, that much more remains in the system of what ought to be thrown off by exercise, and some ill-result, some consequent symptom of ill-feeling is the certain issue. If it is cold out of doors, do not muffle your eyes, nose and mouth in furs, veils, woolen-comforters, and the like; nature has supplied you with the best muffler, the best inhaling regulator—that is two lips; shut them before you step out of a warm room into the cold air, and keep them shut until you have walked a few rods briskly, and quickened the circulation a little; walk fast enough to keep off a feeling of chilliness, and taking cold will be impossible. What are the facts of the case? Look at a railway conductor going out of the hot air into the piercing cold air of winter and in again, every five or ten minutes, and yet they do not take cold oftener than others; you will scarcely find a consumptive person in a thousand of them.

It is wonderful how afraid consumptive people are of cold air, the very thing that would cure them—the only obstacle to a cure being that they do not get enough of it, especially if it is cold, when it is known that the colder the purer it must be; yet if people cannot go to a hotter climate, they will make an artificial one, and imprison themselves a whole winter in a room with a temperature not varying ten degrees in six months. All such people die, and yet we follow in their footsteps. If I were seriously ill of consumption, I would live out of doors day and night, except it were raining or mid-winter; then I would sleep in an unplastered log house.

GIVE US WOMEN NOT FEMALES.

If there is one thing that ought to be considered deliberately ungallant and insulting to the better half of the race, it is the use of the word "female" for "woman." The papers said the other day that, when Mrs. Sickles made her confession to her husband, there were two females present. But were they the cat and canary bird, or pet poodlee, or what sort of females? The sex is as numerous as the catalogue of animated nature. So also in the Stephen's murder trial in New York, one of the witnesses testified to seeing two females in the room with Mrs. Stephens on a certain occasion, and the doctor who made a post mortem examination of Mrs. Stephens' body, called it the body of a female. Our Legislature has some sort of a bill under consideration in respect to the marriage of a female under guardianship. We object that this le giving too comprehensive a scope to legislation. Let the brutes manage their matrimonial alliances without interference; it is quite enough for the Legislature to see to it that men and women come together properly. In the index to the revised statutes we find plenty of references to acts of legislation respecting females, but women are not even mentioned. But we are glad to say that the statutes themselves are more decent than the index, for upon referring to the different places where the index says females are provided for, we find that the legislation is all about the women. The misuse of females for women is most provoking when heard from the pulpit, and we hear it quite as often there as anywhere. As for newspapers, they ein in it continually.

Now let it be understood that, according to the only authority recognized in these parts, a "female" is "one of that sex which conceives and brings forth young," or, "among plants that which produces fruit—that which bears the pistil and receives the pollen of the male flowers." When men speak of females let them say what animal or vegetable they refer to, and if they mean the females of men, why should they not say women, which is a definite, decent, respectful, and every way orthodox word? Let us have no more namby-pamby, fussy, sentimental talk about females. It disgusts a wholesome taste. [*Springfield Republican.*

THE PRINCIPAL THINGS

For the whole use of men's life are water, fire, salt, flour of wheat, honey, milk, and the milk of the grape, oil, and clothing.

Garden, Farm, and Plantation.

Cotton—Preparation for Planting and Culture.

The demand for cotton, present prices, and the high prices demanded for negroes and land, make cotton now more an absorbing subject than ever before. Though the cotton merchants, and especially those interested in speculation who held the crop of 1858 will be over three and one-half millions, a larger one than was ever grown, yet ten cents in New Orleans would satisfy very few. Improved culture is now becoming a matter of necessity, and he who can grow two bales, where only one grew before, and would teach us so to do, would be worthy of a monument "more lasting than brass." That the liberal soul shall be made fat" can now be verified, because we believe he who is liberal enough to take first rate care of his negroes, procure and take first rate care of a No. 1 team, get the labor-saving implements, and the best of all carts, can almost make "two blades of grass grow where only one grew before."

Before entering upon the preparation of soil, let us dwell somewhat upon preparing the proper tools. When a boy we knew, an Englishman, who moved to Columbia, South Carolina, and without any thought or labor stumbled into a fine and well furnished house, carriage and horses, and all "*the fools*" necessary for a gentlemnn—his childless brother had made all this by much labor and thought, and invited him "over the water" to partake. Well so it was, we were trudging up a hill from the "water works," just being commenced by our father, when we overtook this puff ball, who had served his time as a tallow chandler or soap boiler, when we—this English *gentleman* and our noble self—fell into conversation, he wanted to knew what was to be our calling in life, supposing we would take to the jack-plane as our illustrious "predecessor" had done—we were then perhaps twelve years of age and somewhat of a fast boy, when out of ded'e eight. We "thought of being a *gentleman*." He said, "that is right, if you only had the tools." Now to be a planter, and to do ourself, our country, and our race, our whole duty, we need "the tools." We now state, we know, when we call names and when not, we nems several.

The "Brinley Steel Plow," trus we make it for sale, and if we did not regard it as *the best*, we would not say so. If *Brinley, the prince of plow makers*, was worthy our praise before he came to Mississippi, he is worthy now, and though we are third owner of all the concern, yet we dare say what we believe. If you do not like them, gentlemen, no need to get them.

"The Randal Planter," or "Stewart's Planter," or "Redhend's Planter," or Pierce's Drill"—names called as they came to our notice, either will open the drill, sow and cover cotton-seed from eight to ten acres per day.

"Mississippi Scraper," made by Taylor; "York Scraper," made by Wason & Cook; a modified block scraper, made by Kelker, all of Hinds, either will scrape from three to five acres per day and do good work.

We can, with three aed one-half to four and one-half foot rows, make the first or last do as pretty and as good work at five to six and one-half dollars as the others at ten dollars. We dare not say only as we believe, to please any one on earth. But steel hoes and the "Scoval hoe" we prefer, especially that pattern, and eight to eight and one-half inches wide.

"Solid Sweeps" made correct, a model we have ourselves hammered out of lead, we think superior and will have some few made. "Brinley's Expanding Cultivator," for corn or for cotton. "Gullet Stand," Gullet, Gindney & Co., will make cotton to sell for one cent if fair, or one-half cent more in the pound if ordinary, and the *new roller stand*, made near Philadelphia, either, will turn oat, say five bales, equal to "Carver stand," at least, at two bales.

"Prescott's Gin Feeder" will save one hand in every ginhouse where four to six bales are ginned per day.

And lastly we speak of the "Provost Improved Press"—never saw a bale pressed on it, but we think full as expeditious as "McComb's" no danger and more power, which with iron hoops to tie, should pass thirty bales per day; with which "tools" and man who is a manager, ought to make now near double as much as was made when we entered our log cabin here about January 1, 1831.

We certainly can with these, plant a crop better and sooner by one half; we can scrape doubly as much, we can gin doubly as much and with less labor, can press doubly, aye, trebly as much, and we want science alike applied to gin geuring and to wagons; we ought to have steam, or a gearing for two horses to gin, by changing once or twice, six bales per day, give speed and regular motion; and four to six mules to draw ten bales the distance we now have to haul to railroads.

Our planters do not prize these blessings, Mechanics have done much for us in the past ten years. Cotton culture is no more now what it was forty years ago, than is the "universal Yankees nation; then the Yankees looked up to us, now we have yielded inch after inch, foot after foot, yard after yard, until we are spanned—but to the matter.

We have a plow, if made properly, can turn over the three to four inches of soil and sub-soil, say eight inches, as readily as the old "Dagon" or "Carey," (and as light too) did nt four inches.

Coleman can with his fourteen inch mill make double the meal, and better meal than we used to with "Cullen Rock" and a thirty-eight inch stone. We have to expediate work, and the "liberal soil" only to enjoys the fruit thereof.

[*Planter and Mechanic.*

Obituaries:

"Let me die the death of the Righteous."

JAMES H. POWELL departed this life in Jackson, La., on the 26th of March, last. He was born in Berlin, Worcester county, Maryland, on the 26th of May, 1819; emigraled al an early age to Louisiana, and engaged as clerk in one of the earlier mercantile houses of this place. Of a kind and even tempered disposition naturally, he, by a strictly upright demeanor, passed the allurements of boyhood without the wreck of his moral character. Some, who knew him in those earlier times when he was but a youth, lived to witness his funeral obsequies; and then, as they paid the last tribute of kindly regard, attested that "a good man had gone." For several years past he had lived a planter in this vicinity, happy in the bosom of an affectionate family, surrounded by a neighborhood of friends. Some four years since he united with the Methodist Church, of which he lived an acceptable member till his death. His seat in the sanctuary was seldom vacant, and his heart was large and free towards the charities of the gospel. He had but very lately commenced the merchandize business in this place, under the most flattering omens. With many fast friends, his prospects of success were large—yet scarce was the scene opened, ere he was summoned from his labors. Such is life! Man seems but to begin to live, when he dies. He leaves a wife, three children, and a large circle of relations and friends to mourn his loss. They sorrow, not, however, as those without hope. For "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." He sleeps, saith the Master; and though in the coldness and silence of the grave, yet when Jesus shall have come, he will call forth the beloved, True, as relations and friends, we realize the loss of an estimable and useful citizen, yet we must remember, that an unerring providence has but trasferred him to the "assembly and church of the first born," and to "the spirits just men made perfect." May the Holy Spirit of consolation brood over our hearts, and enkindle afresh the Christian hope to linger on awhile in faith, awaiting until we too shall be called to our reward, and to the society of the loved ones gone before us.

Jackson, La., April 9, 1858. W. H. S.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. E. ELAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BATON Rouge.
REFERENCES—Renderson & Gaines and Chinn & Bolton, *New Orleans*; W. S. Pike and A. Malta.....*Baton Rouge.*

J. H. LANEY, SURGEON DENTIST—WILL VISIT Bahala, Huzlehurst, Crystal Springs and Georgetown, during the present year, and practice his profession in all its branches. He fully guarantees all his work to be neat and substantial. [fe23-3m] J. H. LANEY.

B. D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana.
ja19

J. O. FUQUA. J. G. KILBOURNE.
FUQUA & KILBOURNE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLINTON, LOUISIANA,
PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans. *References*—Payne & Harrison, Byrne, Vance & Co., Broadwell & Payne, Pritchard & Flower, Edw. Nalle & Co., Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans. mar 20-1y

W. P. HILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 15 Camp st., New Orleans.
HAS been a citizen of Texas—extensively and laboriously engaged in the practice of Law more than twenty years—and confidently refers to the Bench and Bar of that State.
Information as to the Laws, Lands and Land Titles of Texas can be had at my office; and any business in that State will be transacted through reliable correspondents: dec12

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

B. M. LOWE & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND General Commission Merchants,
ap6 No. 97 GRAVIER STREET, New Orleans.

JOHN C. BULL, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 7 Pine street, Saint Louis, Missouri.
☞ Agent for the sale of BLAINE'S POWER-LOOM BAGGING and BALE ROPE. ☜ [ja19-3m

MR. HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PARTner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders, from our large and well-selected Stock of GROCERIES, PRODUCE, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants,
COOPER & NEIBERT.
New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858. 27 and 29 Commen st.

W. COOPER. J. C. NEIBERT. H. LUCAS.
COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Nos. 27 and 29 Common street, New Orleans.

F. J. VAN HEUSEN & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
[d8-1y] 44 *Carondelet street, New Orleans.*

JAMES THARP. WM. V. M'CRAY.
THARP, McCRAY & CO.,
GROCERS AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS,
No. 10 Tchoupitoulas and New Levee sts.,
sep22 NEW ORLEANS.

J. BOYD & Co.,
Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,
No 4 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
apr 17-1y

LEONARD FASH. F. S. LAURANS.
LEONARD FASH & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
45 POYDRAS STREET,
Oct 24. *NEW ORLEANS.*

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No. 47 Carondolet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

JOHN F. WYCHE & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 119 Common street, New Orleans. my2-1y

A. H. May & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No 94 Gravier street New Orleans. au21y

J. G. PAYNE. J. P. HARRISON.
G. W. HUNTINGTON. WM. H. DAMERON
Payne & Harrison.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 51 Union street, New Orleans. dec7-1y

S. L. WALKER, New Orleans. SONT. C. HUTCHISON, Caddo Parish, La.
Walker, Hutchinson, & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 57 Carondelet street, New Orleans. je28

Lane, Mayfield & Co.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 79 St. Charles street, New Orleans. jy5-1y

T. T. TWITTY.
COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Agent for the sale of Manufactured Tobacco, Cigars, and Herriags celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes., No. 32 Gravier street New Orleans. mh14m

WATKINS & HOMAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, and Curtain Materials, No. 80 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

F. W. OBER—DEALER IN NORTHERN AND WESTern Produce. ☞ Fresh Goshen Butter, in small packages, suitable for families, constantly on hand.
New Orleans, January 12, 1859. No. 61 POYDRAS STREET.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—A LADY ASSISTANT qualified to Teach the Higher Branches of English Education, and especially the Ornamental, can, if properly vouched for, receive a position in the Female Department of Waverly Institute. None need apply unless satisfactory references can be given. The society is as polite and refined as can be found anywhere. Address COL. JOHN HILL, *President Board of Trust* Waverly, Walker county, Texas.
November 18th, 1858. js5-tf

BOOTH & CO.,
ARCADE HAT STORE, No. 46 Magazine Street, New Orleans. Established in 1843. Manufacturers and Jobbers at Wholesale in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.
For the accommodation of our friends and the public, we have opened a retail department on the same premises. aug30

Dameron & Co.,
IMPORTERS and Dealers in Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtain Goods, Upholstery Goods, etc., No. 26 Chartres and 72 Customhouse streets, New Orleans. jan1

R. C. ARMISTEAD,
(Successor to MALLARD & Co.)
No. 63 Gravier st., cor. Bank Place, New Orleans.
CLOTHING, IN EVERY VARIETY—THE MOST MODERN, AT GREATly Reduced Prices. ☞ BLANKETS, KERSEYS, and SATINETT Suits for Negroes, at Auction Prices. fo20

P. H. WILLARD,
Coal Merchant,
18 EXCHANGE PLACE. (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)
THOSE desirous of purchasing Coal or Wood, can be supplied at short notice at the—CITY COAL OFFICE.
Where is constantly kept on hand Pittsburgh, English, and Cannel, Anthracite and Lower Ohio Coal. Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses, Steamers, &c., &c., supplied at the lowest market prices. n22-1y

F. VAN BENTHUYSEN, O. F. LEWIS, of Rapides. } A. MONDELESS, GEO. O. KENDALL.
BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
116 Canal St., New Orleans. a19-1y

D. J. WASSON,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
Also, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Cisterns, Lumber, &c.,
in lots to suit purchasers. Orders promptly attended to.
Box 388 Mechanics' Exchange, 19 St. Charles st. Shop, 356 and 357 Rampart st., First District, New Orleans. mar20-1y

To Merchants and Planters.
MANUFACTURERS' COMMISSION HOUSE:
LARGE STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK,
No. 41 Magazine st., opposite the Arcade,
NEW ORLEANS.
nov 14 R. W. RAYNE.

GEORGE H. VINTEN Printers' Warehouse, 105 Poydras street, New Orleans. Presses, Types, Inks, Paper, Cards, and Furniture of every description. Agent for the sale of Robt Hoe & Co's Presses, and James Connor & Sons' Types. Old Type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

PRINTING PAPER.
Constantly on hand and for sale Printing Paper of the following sizes.

21 inches by 28	23½ inches by 31	24 inches by 28	26 inches by 46
22 inches by 32	24 inches by 36	26 inches by 37	28 inches by 42
32 inches by 44	..... 36 inches by 46		

AND OTHER SIZES TO ARRIVE.
Also, Double Medium Book Paper, Manilla Wrappers, Note, Letter, and Cap Papers of every description; Cards, Card Boards, &c.
mar 20-1y GEORGE H. VINTEN.

THE GREAT COAL-OIL LAMP—FOR SAFETY, economy and convenience—is superior to any Lamp in use for reading, writing or sewing, giving a SOFT, STEADY and CLEAR LIGHT.
The subscriber will keep on hand a large variety of these LAMPS, adapted from the parlor to the kitchen; also, the REFINED COAL-OIL, CANS, SHADES, WICKS and CHIMNEYS.
He has also the celebrated NON-EXPLOSIVE CAMPHENE and SPIRIT GAS LAMPS and LANTERNS, warranted perfect'y safe from accident, when used with the Safety-can.
These Lamps are the best in use for lighting churches, halls, saloons, etc.
Camphene and Spirit-gas by the barrel or gallon; Resin-oil, for lubricating, by the barrel or gallon—manufactured by the Southern Oil Company at Mobile.
The Subscriber is authorized to sell the superior MACHINERY OIL Manufactured by the Southern Oil Company, which as a lubricator, excels any other oil in use—for sale by the gallon or barrel.
ARTEMON HILL, 28 Camp st, New Orleans.

BULLETIN BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE, No. 35 GRAVIER-STREET,
Conference Minutes, Sermons and Addresses, Catalogues for Schools and Colleges, Commencement Programmes, Circulars, Lawyer's Briefs, Pamphlets, Notarial and Court Blanks, Cards, Bill-Heads, Dray Receipts, Check Books, Bills of Exchange and all kinds of plain and fancy printing, executed with neatness and dispatch.
Orders respectfully solicited. a28-1y

New Orleans Branch
OF THE
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $500,000.....SURPLUS OVER $250,000.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice President.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.
Policies issued by this Company against Loss and Damage by Fire, and the Risks of Inland Navigation, on application to
R. W. & R. P RAYNE, Agents, 46 Camp street, New Orleans.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company.
(INCORPORATED IN 1810.)
Capital, $500,000.....Charter Perpetual.
DIRECTORS:

H. Huntington,	Charles Boswell	Job Allyn,
Albert Day,	Henry Kenny,	John P. Brace
James Goodwin,	Calvin Day,	Charles J. Russ.
H. HUNTINGDON, President.		
C. B. BOWERS, Secretary.		

R. W. RAYNE, Agent, 46 Camp street, New Orleans
The undersigned, Agent of the above responsible Companies, is duly authorized to issue Policies of Insurance on buildings, merchandise, ships in port and their cargoes. Also cotton in press, gin and sugar houses, household furniture and personal property generally, against loss or damages by fire in this city and in the country.
Ten per cent. cash returned on payment of premiums.
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
ja17-1y R. W. RAYNE, Agent

DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED REJUVENATING Elixir.—Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principles, by one of the oldest chemists of the age.
FOR THE CURE of General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysterics, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the System, take

The Rejuvenating Elixir,
And you will soon find yourself a new man—a pride instead of the reverse to your friends, and a healthy, sound, and worthy member of the whole human family. For sale, by the Proprietors,
J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., New Orleans.
And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Children.
TRUTH OMNIPOTENT.—We give to our readers and the public generally the following copy of a letter received by us from J. W. Vessy, Esq., of the *Aberdeen Conservative*, enclosing, at the same time a communication to that paper from Colonel Vasser, of North Mississippi, and who was formerly associate editor of the Conservative. The subject of the letter and communication we do not feel it necessary to comment on—they tell the whole story, one that ought to go home to those in whose hands the rising generation of children are placed for nurture and for care. All we ask of our readers is a careful perusal of the documents.

CONSERVATIVE OFFICE,
Aberdeen, Miss., August 23d, 1858.
Messrs. Wright & Co.—As any testimonial in reference to your preparations may prove beneficial to you, I enclose the following, published at my request, in the "Conservative" of the 21st inst.
Col. Vasser was formerly associate editor of the "Conservative," and is well known in North Mississippi, as a gentleman of intelligence and strict integrity.
Respectfully, J. W. VESSY.

[*For the Conservative.*]
Communicated. ABERDEEN, Aug. 19th, 1858.
DEAR VESSY: Upon the principles of justice and humanity, I am induced to ask your permission to insert this communication in your paper, believing, as I do, that it may be the means of preventing untimely sorrow in many a happy household.
On Friday last, having been for several days previous absent from my family; I found, on my return home, that my infant, aged about 15 months, was quite unwell, from some unknown cause—supposed to be teething. Upon an examination, however, I was of the opinion that her indisposition proceeded from worms; and having been told by a respectable physician that WINER'S CANADIAN VERMITUGE was a sovereign remedy against the terrible nacny of children, I was induced to give it a trial, reluctantly, by the acquiescence of my family Physician.
On the following morning, (Saturday) I commenced administering it by directions, save in quantity, being afraid to give the amount of prescription. I was unable to detect any impression occasioned by it until late in the afternoon of that day; and should not then, but for the discharge of some thirteen worms, varying in length from two and a half to six inches. This I thought a remarkable number for a nursing infant. But, to my great amazement, about one o'clock the next morning I was aroused from my slumber to witness the incredible number of one hundred and thirty-six from one evacuation.
Before breakfast of the same morning, (Sunday) but one small dose was administered, which was followed by the discharge of fifty during the day. The next day, (Monday) none was administered; but still occasional discharges occurred during the day, varying in size and quantity as described.
On Tuesday morning following, one more small dose was administered, making in all five doses of a quarter of a teaspoonful instead of a half as prescribed by the label of directions. In all, the little creature has discharged to this date, the rise of three hundred worms, a majority of which will average five or six inches in length; and is running about as usual, with returning evidences of good health and spirits.
Having met with such astonishing effects in the case of my infant, I was induced to use the Vermifuge on six other children under my protection, varying in age from two to ten years old, and in every case save one; (that of the oldest) the like happy results have been produced.
These facts are elicited, 1st, because of my antipathy, heretofore to nostrums of every kind; and, 2nd, because my experience has convinced me that, in the experiment I have made with WINER'S CANADIAN VERMITUGE, it is due to suffering humanity, as well as the manufacturer of the medicine, to make public the results of my observations.
W. H. VASSER.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., Sole Proprietors.

Helmbold Extract of Buchu;
Read! Read! Read! "To afflicted read" the following Certificate of a cure of over 20 years' standing.
H. T. HELMBOLD.—*Dear Sir:* I have been troubled with an affliction of the Bladder and Kidneys for over twenty years. I have

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 13.
WHOLE NUMBER 429.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1859.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE
OFFICE—118 CAMP ST.

For the New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

ARMINIANISM AND CALVINISM.

Election and Reprobation.

"What hath God especially decreed concerning men and angels?" "God, by an eternal and immutable decree, out of His mere love, for the praise of His glorious grace, to be manifested in all time, hath elected some chosen angels to glory, and, in Christ, some men to eternal life, and the means thereof; and, also, according to His sovereign power, and the unsearchable counsel of His own will, hath passed by and fore-ordained the rest to dishonor and wrath, to be for their sin inflicted, to the praise of the glory of His justice." *Larger Catechism.*

"Many indeed, as if they wished to avert odium from God, admit election in such a way, as to deny that any one is reprobated; *but this is puerile and absurd.* Because election itself could not exist without being opposed to reprobation. Whom God passes by, therefore, He reprobates; and from no other cause than His determination to exclude them from the inheritance which He predestinates for His children." *Calvin, Institutes. Vol. II., p. 163.*

"Though it is sufficiently clear that God in His secret counsel freely chooses whom He will, and rejects others, His gratuitous election is but half displayed, till it come to particular individuals to whom God not only offers salvation, but *assigns* it in such a manner that the certainty is liable to no suspicion or doubt." *Calvin.*

"Predestination, we call the eternal decree of God; by which He has determined in Himself what He would have to become of every individual of mankind; for they are not all created with a similar destiny; but eternal life is foreordained for some, and eternal damnation for others. Every man, therefore, being created for the one or the other of these ends, we say, is predestinated either to life or death." *Calvin, Vol. II., p. 145.*

"But though the fall is pre-supposed to their reprobation, it will appear that the former was not the reason of the latter; if we recollect that those who were chosen to salvation were exactly in the same situation. If there was sin in the reprobate, there was sin also in the elect; and we must, therefore, resolve their opposite allotments into the will of God; who gives and withholds His favor according to His pleasure." *Dick's Theology.*

"It is an awful decree, I must confess; but no one can deny that God foreknew the future and final fate of man before He created him; and that He did foreknow it, because it was appointed by Him, or decreed." *Calvin, Vol. II., p. 170.*

"God from all eternity decreed to leave some of Adam's fallen race in their sins, and to *exclude* them from the participation of Christ's benefits. * * * Some men were from all eternity not only negatively excepted from a participation of Christ and salvation, but positively ordained to continue in their natural blindness and hardness of heart. *Toplady on Predestination, pp. 105, 106.*

All the principal Calvinistic writers utter the same sentiments.

The following seems to be a fair deduction from these statements.

First, That God decreed from eternity the fall of Adam, and the ruin or fall of his posterity with him.

Second, That, regarding man as fallen, he elected some men, whose names and number were designated, unto everlasting life.

Third, That those, thus predestinated, were so predestinated unchangeably and unconditionally, without any reference whatever to their works or character.

Fourth, That for these and these only he provided a Savior, and all the means necessary to procure their salvation, without any condition on their part.

Fifth, That the persons thus unchangeably designated cannot possibly perish, do what they may, but will be irresistibly drawn to Christ and to justification, adoption and sanctification.

Sixth, With respect to the rest, whose names and number are also definitely fixed, that he passed them by in their time, and predestinated them to destruction.

Seventh, That they were thus passed and predestinated from eternity, and so were ordained to destruction before they were born, of the good pleasure of God and to the glory of his sovereign justice.

Eighth, That for these he never did provide a Savior, and, consequently, they could not be saved do what they might.

Ninth, That those reprobated, in no respect differed from those elected; and the one class were elected and the other class reprobated, of the mere sovereign pleasure of God, without any respect to any difference in them whatever." *Foster's Objections to Calvinism.*

Without further comment on the Calvinistic dogma of Election and Reprobation, we leave it to the reader to determine its conformity or non-conformity with the character of God.

VERITAS.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

MAN WORSHIP.

H. "But, before we go any further, I wish to know if it was the preacher you joined, when you connected yourself with the Church, or did you join the Church as the Church of God, with a view of bettering yourself and glorifying God, by being more useful among men? You are continually harping on the eloquence of Brother ———, and quarreling with the Conference for sending us no better preacher than our present minister; and, instead of co-operating with him and the members generally in behalf of the cause of God and the interest of souls you seldom attend church, and take little or no interest in these things. I am afraid you have done like too many other hangers on about Zion—joined the preacher instead of the Church!"

M. "Well! I am sure I thought I was joining the church; but I do confess that I was very much pleased with the ability of Brother ———, and am glad that our church has such a minister as he is."

H. "That is all very well. All of us feel grateful to God for such sanctified ability; and would that we had more of it. But when we suffer the endowments of the creature to turn us aside from the Creator, we are being led in the wrong direction. And when we assume to ourselves that we will not be served but by the best, we are guilty of criminal dictation, and also of arrogance not at all becoming those, not worthy of gathering crumbs from the master's table, much less to be fed with his richer viands at the hands of his most honored servants. The gospel, at the hands of God's most humble minister, is much more than the best of us deserve."

M. "I may be in error, but I do like to hear good preaching very much."

H. "And no one blames you for that. But does not our present minister preach well; though in matter and style different from your favorite? And as to his knowledge of the scriptures and divine things, good judges declare him to be equal to any man we have had for years, and the pious lovers of truth profess to be much pleased and profited by his efforts; and then his preaching is telling on his congregation. There has not been such a spirit of awakening among us for a long time as there is now; and, besides this and best of all, people are being converted to God and added to the church. And were all of us to do our duty as members of the church, and co-operate with him fully, no telling the amount of success that heaven would vouchsafe to us."

M. "Yes. I have heard of his success; but is it not among the young and inexperienced? I have heard of but few grown persons being moved, and scarcely any of the more intelligent, and those in the higher walks of life; and this is why I have contended that he is not the man for us. We want a man whose ability will command the respect of the first classes of society."

H. "You 'have heard of his success!' And why have you not witnessed it yourself, as others have done? Ah, my Brother! this reveals to us a very significant fact, that you are not interested, either in the efforts of the minister or the cause of God, as you should be as a member of the church and a follower of the Lord Jesus.

"And then, a little investigation will show you that similar results are attending his ministry, to those that attended the ministry of the Savior and the apostles themselves. 'Not many wise men, after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble are called.' Still the opposers acknowledged that 'Never man spake as did this man!' Now, why was the unequaled preaching of Christ and the apostles attended with no better success among those in the higher walks of life? Was it on account of any defect in the preaching? No, my Brother, but on account of the 'offence of the cross.' And similar results have attended apostolic preaching down to the present day. It will be an offence to the *coin* and *proud*, the *'lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God.'*

"And now, I hope you will take no offence when I say, that you have furnished us with additional evidence that you were not influenced by proper motives when you joined the Church. Hearers and members, of your class, think of and are interested in preaching, as you are in any other fine performance—in a literary address, a political speech, or a fine theatrical performence; just as the sportsman is interested in, and pleased with the fine parts and successful performance of his racer. For the time, you are delighted, and great friends of the Church. And maybe, if you could live with your favorite preacher all the time, you might get to heaven; but, even then, there would be danger of your making the fatal discovery, when too late, that you had only been 'gazing up into heaven,' and had made but little preperation for that place."

M. "Of course, Brother H, I must not become offended; but this is very plain talk! Do you mean to say that all who are fond of fine preaching have no religion?"

H. "I do not say that, Brother M; but I must think that you have the conviction on your own mind, that you have but few marks of a true disciple. Christ says—'My sheep hear my voice and follow me, and the voice of a stranger they will not follow.' You have not listened so much for the voice of the master, as that of his servant. Again—'If any man will be my disciple, let him deny himself, and take up his cross and follow me.' You have not even self-denial enough to allow God to decide by whom you shall hear the word of life. And as to cross-bearing, when did you commence it? Seldom, at preaching; never, at prayer or class meeting; no family altar; and, I fear, but little if any private and personal communings with God! How much do you groan for full redemption? When did you mourn, over the languishing state of Zion? O! when, with sighs and groans, did you pray God to revive His work and save the people? For whose conversion have you prayed night and day? And lastly, when and how much have you prayed heaven's blessing on our minister and his labors? Until these questions can be answered as the faithful servant alone can answer them, it is altogether out of place and highly unbecoming, for you to speak disparagingly of our faithful minister's performance. Do your duty; and then, if need be, find fault, and cast stones!"

NOT MOSES.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

PRAYING FOR THE SICK.

Is it a fact that prayer will save the sick? It is incorporated in our very nature, when in trouble, distress, or affliction, to look to other sources than ourselves for help. Hence, calling upon those around us to aid us in our extremities, resorting to amusements, games, and all things of a like nature, and even to the intoxicating bowl, are very common among us. But then those who do resort to such means are ultimately, if not at first, compelled to acknowledge the rule of a superior power over us.

The Christian, however, admits—and joyously too—that the destinies of men are in the hands of a righteous God, whom, he is taught, will hear and answer prayer: one in whom exists the power to control diseases and raise the dead. There lies before me, while I write, an old book, too much neglected, from which I extract the following sentences:

"Is any among you afflicted? Let him *pray.* * * * Is any *sick* among you? Let him call for the elders of the church; and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil, in the name of the Lord. And the prayer of faith *shall save the sick*, and the Lord shall raise him up."

Have any of your readers ever tried the directions? They come from a high source. Are they not worthy a serious consideration, and adoption? Do not Christians often fail in this regard? And are they not culpable too? Or if they do send for the elders, do they not send when it is too late? It occurs to your correspondent, that it is quite censurable for persons professing Christianity, when they get sick to neglect to inform their pastor, that he may visit and comfort them, and pray with and for them, until an unreasonable and unfavorable time, when such a course might be utterly impracticable. When first met by disease why not then without delay attend to the interests of the soul as well as the body? The physician is early called, why not then let the minister accompany him?

But we have run off with these musings, and digressed somewhat from what was intended. We set out to give a case or two, where, when all other means had failed, and so confessed by the physician, prayer proved effectual.

It was in early Spring of 185—, soon after the writer had gone to his circuit, a female member of his charge was taken sick, and constantly grew worse and worse. The minister, in company with his wife, visited the house, but he was not admitted to her bed-side to administer the consolations of the gospel or to inspire her with renewed energy to keep her faith in Christ, until she was fast sinking into the embrace of death, and her friends were expecting every breath to be her last. When midnight hour had closed its drapery around, the minister was summoned to see her.

Arriving at her residence, he found that she had given to all her last adieu and final charge; and so far gone, she could not speak above a whisper. After making a few inquiries about her spiritual condition, prayer was proposed. We knelt beside her dying form, and all earnestly prayed that heaven would smile upon her last moments, and, if consistent with the divine will, *to spare her life.* We prayed, and sung "How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord!" The Spirit of the holy one was sent upon us in that trying moment, and "the parched ground became a pool of water, and the wilderness rejoiced and blossomed as the rose." The effectual prayer had reached the power behind the throne; heaven was opened; a blessing given; the shout of praise was heard from those dying lips; a reaction that moment took place in her physical system, and she was in no great while restored to health and strength.

So true it is—"The prayer of faith shall save the sick."

In the same village lived Judge J—. The ensuing summer he was attacked with disease. Day after day his physicians attended him; but all to no effect. He grew worse, until his attendants and friends gave him up to die. Just at this time, when all hope was gone, the physician who had attended the female in the foregoing case, said—"send for the preacher." The writer in a short time was by him in his sickness.

"Doctor," said the preacher, "is there no hope in his case?"

"None;" he replied. "He must die."

After a few moments conversation with the judge, (he was a member of the Baptist Church) he requested us to pray for him. During prayer, the Spirit visited his soul; he shouted aloud, "glory! glory!" And, from that solemn but precious moment he began to convalesce, and in course of time he was also restored to health and strength.

ALPHA.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

CANTON, La., April 17, 1859.

MR. EDITOR: I have been surprised that Harper's Weekly has so long escaped the attention of the religious press, and particularly the press of the Methodist Church South. If its circulation had been confined to railroad-cars, steamboats, and cock-pits—where the police gazetteers usually circulate—I should have taken it as something usual and unavoidable; but there is hardly a family in this section in which I do not find Harper's Weekly by the side of the *Christian Advocate.* Think me not uncharitable, when I say it is the wolf by the side of the lamb—and the lamb too led to the slaughter without opening his mouth. I fear it is because the wolf is in sheeps clothing; the *Advocate* and those who read Harper's Weekly never thinking of its pernicious influence.

Is there a steamboat explosion or railroad accident, in which hundreds are killed, an engraving of the dead and the dying, with a minute account of their sufferings, constitute the next number of Harper's Weekly. Is there a murder perpetrated, at which humanity shudders—a likeness of the murderer from a *photograph by Brady*, and an engraving of the lifeless victim, the scene of the murder, with a tedious description of its sickening details, make up the frontispiece of the next number. Is there a seduction and murder—what a feast for its classic taste!—figures enough for a family group, all photographs from Brady; and by skillful economy frontispieces enough, until some more revolting crime is perpetrated. A likeness of the manslayer, with a picture how he held his revolver, and how his victim fell. A likeness of his friend, decoying the victim to delay while the revolver was prepared. A portrait of the seducer, waving the white handkerchief; and a drawing of the house in which the seduction was perpetrated, with its windows and doors and secluded retreat. A portrait of the dishonored wife, with a description—how beautiful, how voluptuous! A sketch of her life—how beautiful when young; how she and her husband loved. All this is told not because it is of any interest in itself, but because the woman carried on a guilly intrigue, was detected in her adultery, and her accomplice slain. What a feast of dainties for chaste mothers and modest daughters; what a blessing to have such a family newspaper! So classical; so edifying. The readers of Harper's Weekly cannot deny the truth of our representations. If I had found them in the Police Gazette; in Helen Jewit; or, sketches from the life of a highwayman—I should have passed them unnoticed; but I cannot refrain from expressing my astonishment that a paper, made up of such cannibalisms should be countenanced as a family newspaper. If such reading matter is edifying, let us place as standard works in our libraries the lives of John A. Murrel, Helen Jewett, and a hundred others of a kindred character.

But let us seriously inquire whether such reading is productive of good or evil. We have heard, that the Messrs. Harpers justify it upon the ground that, by the perusal of the incidents of crime the mind will revolt at it and take the side of virtue. If so let us not only take Harper's Weekly, but let us take our children to the haunts of vice and crime, that they may receive a still stronger repugnance. Let us take them to the cockpit, the fishmarket, the bawdy-house, the grog-shop, and engage for them a season ticket to the scenes of every murder and execution; when we are through teaching the Bible at Sunday-school, let us read them a few chapters from the lessons of crime; the last number of Harper's Weekly. What parent does not shudder at such a scheme of education! Who that does not know that those who have spent their lives amid scenes of crime, those who have been raised in the grog-shop, and the cockpit are always the degraded men?

But it is useless to discuss a proposition so plain. Every one knows that the bloody scenes in Harper's Weekly are published not for their moral influence, but for money, to meet the demand of a degraded taste; a species of moral cannibalism, which is a disgrace to our age, and country.

A MEMBER OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.

PROGRESS OF PROTESTANTISM IN GERMANY.

A comparison of the religious statistics of Germany in 1840 with those of 1858 shows that the number of Protestants in nearly every State has increased in a larger ratio than that of Roman Catholics. In Hanover, for instance, the number of Protestants in 1843 was 1,400,000, and that of Roman Catholics 200,000; in 1858 the number of Protestants amounted to 1,610,000, that of Roman Catholics to 217,000; showing for the former an increase of 16 per cent., and for the latter of only 8 per cent. The whole number of Protestants in the States of the German Confederacy is at present 20,100,000, that of Catholics 23,150,000. If we include all the non-German provinces which are under the scepters of Austria and Prussia, the proportion is as follows: Protestants, 25,300,000; Catholics, 40,150,000. In consequence of the more frequent intermigration of the two denominations, the exclusively Protestant or Catholic character of some German states disappears entirely. Protestant congregations arising in the Catholic countries, and Catholic congregations in the Protestant countries. But it is a remarkable point of difference that, while no case is known where a whole Protestant congregation has turned Catholic, a number of instances may be adduced in all parts of Germany where whole Catholic congregations, or at least the majority of them, have been received into the Evangelical Church. If the number of Catholic priests who have turned Protestant were compared with the number of Protestant clergyman who have gone over to Rome, the former number would be found to be at least four times as great as the second. In the Grand Duchy of Baden alone no less than sixteen priests have been received into the Evangelical Church during the last forty years, among whom were four doctors of divinity, one professor of theology at the University of Freiburg, and the Rev. Mr. Henhofer, now one of the leading evangelical clergymen in Southwestern Germany. [*Ad. & Jou.*]

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM EAST TEXAS.

MR. EDITOR: The weather for the last ten or twelve days has been unfavorable for the crops. A few nights ago there was a light frost; but little damage however was done to the crops and gardens. A norther is still blowing; and I fear that there will be yet a killing frost. Unusual industry is being exercised among the planters. During the past winter and fall there has been a greater accession to the population of Eastern Texas than in any previous year. The excellent quality of the lands and the certainty of crops have arrested the attention of emigrants, and induced them to settle here in unusual numbers. Our towns are frequently full of strangers seeking homes in Texas, many of whom will stop here, and some will go further West. Should the present season prove productive, as there is every reason to believe, it will, the permanent prosperity of Eastern Texas may be established. Money will be plenty, and provisions of all kinds will be abundant.

It is true that the farmers have been put to some inconvenience to get their cotton to market this season, in consequence of the low waters in our rivers, especially in the Trinity river. There is now a large quantity of cotton on its banks which in all probability will have to be hauled on wagons to Houston or to Liberty.

But the Neches and Sabine Rivers have been in good boating order for some time, and a large amount of cotton has been brought down these rivers on steam and flatboats; and several steamers are still making regular trips, and perhaps they will keep up until all the cotton will be taken to market, and the people supplied with goods and groceries. Several new stage contracts have been recently established, in South eastern Texas. There is a line from Chuncyville, in La., near Red River, to Huntsville, in Texas. This line runs through an important part of our State, and is distined to be one of the best paying lines in Texas.

There is also a line from Wise's Bluff on the Neches river to San Augustine; it connects with the Steamer T. J. Smith, the regular mail packet from Sabine Pass to Wise's Bluff; and this steamer connects with the steamship Matagorda, from Berwick's Bay—thus passengers can reach your city in a few days.

The people are awake on the subject of educating their children, but I have written enough for one time, and will therefore close.

LAWRENCE.

April 5th, 1859.

THE THEATER AND THE DANCE.

We are pleased to find that both Bishops M'Ilvaine and Mead bear a decided testimony against the theater and the dance. Bishop M'Ilvaine, in his pastoral letter, thus writes:

"Let me now turn to two objects, in which there is no difficulty of discrimination—the theater and the dance. The only line I would draw in regard to these is that of entire exclusion. And yet, my brethern, I am well aware how easy it is for the imagination to array both of these in such an abstract elementary simplicity, so divested of all that gives them their universal character and relish, that no harm could be detected in either. And the same precisely can be easily done with the card-table and the horse-race. The exercise of graceful movement in the dance, and the exercise of speed in the horse-race, may easily be conceived of in such a light as to make them very innocent. But what if they were attempted to be got up under such an abstract form, and made common amusement in such elementary simplicity, how would they succeed? Their dendness as to all that makes their usual interest would be their sufficient condemnation. The question is not what we can imagine they may be; but what they always have been, and will be, and must be, in such a world as this, to render them pleasurable to those who patronize them. Strip them bare, till they stand in the simple innocence to which their defender's argument would reduce them, and the world would not have them. To be genial to the taste of those who most sustain them, they must be matters of worldly fashion and gayety; and not only so, but designed to promote the spirit of such things, and so dependent on them, that in proportion as these condiments are lacking they are rejected as insipid. Were the trial made of a series of dancing assemblies, conducted in all respects as becomes the sobriety and spiritual-mindedness of the Christian character, so that it would be nothing inconsistent if every attendant were a devout and earnestly pious person, it would need no prophet to predict their entire failure. The word would ridicule such a dance; and Christian people would think that they had something else to do than to attend to it.

The venerable Bishop Meal, a model *episcopos*, fully indorses the views of his honored colleague of Ohio. See his Baptismal Vows and Worldly Amusements:

As an amusement, seeing that it is a perversion of an ancient religious exercise, and has ever been discouraged by the sober-minded and pious of all nations, on account of its evil tendencies and accompaniments, we ought conscientiously to inquire whether its great liability to abuse, and its many acknowledged abuses, should not make us frown upon it in all its forms? I will briefly allude to some of the objections to it: When taught to the young at an early age, it is attended with expense of time and money which might be far better employed; it promotes the love of dress and pleasure, to which the young are already too prone; it tempts to vanity and love of display; it induces a strong desire to enter on the amusements of the world at an early period, in order to exhibit the accomplishments thus required, and to enjoy a pleasure for which a taste has been formed; it leads the young ones exactly into an opposite direction to that pointed out by the word of God, and pledged in the baptismal vows. Thus educated, they are, in this respect at least, trained not in the way they ought to go, but in the way they ought to forsake, according to almost universal consent, if by divine grace they are ever turned to God in true penitence and faith.

VALUE OF READING IN OLDEN TIMES.

In the days of Jack Cade few could read, except those who were actually in orders, or educated for that purpose; so that if a person was arraigned before a temporal judge for any crime (the punishment whereof was death) he might pray his clergy; that was, to have a Latin Bible of a black Gothic character delivered to him; and if he could read a passage where the judge appointed, which was generally in the Psalms, the ordinary or his deputy, who stood near, said, *legit ut clericus*, that is, he could read like a clerk or scholar, and the criminal was acquitted as being a man of learning, who might therefore be useful to the public; if, however, he could not read, he suffered death. This privilege was granted in all offences, except high treason and sacrilege, until after the year 1530; and it was carried to such an extent, that if a criminal was condemned at one assize, because he could not read, he might again claim this benefit, either at that time, or even under the gallows tree, and if he could then read he was pardoned, of which there was an instance in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.—*Shakspeare a Lawyer.*

AN EDUCATED MINISTRY.—"An unlearned theology," said Melancthon, "is an Illiad of evils." "If we lose the learned languages by neglect," said Luther, "we shall lose the Gospel."

ETHNOLOGY.

Bowen and Baldwin.

Rev. Mr. Bowen, late missionary to Africa, lectured before the Young Men's Christian Association, of Macon, Ga., and is thus reported by the *Index*:

"While it is doubted whether ethnology is as yet sufficiently understood to be classed with the established sciences, we think the views of Mr. Bowen more reasonable than the opinions of many who have preceded him in this field of investigation. He evidently does his own thinking, and it would be no easy task, as it appeared to us to overturn his theories or successfully contest his views. Still, on a subject which is so deeply enshrouded in the mystery of the past, we should not too hastily form our conclusions.

"His theme was announced as, The Ethnology of the Negro Races. He did not design delivering an oration, but simply to state facts. There were three primary colors impressed upon the human family, and these were permanent and inflexible. All shades and tints ranging between these originals were the result of amalgamation or enervation, which latter term the speaker preferred using. Numerous facts were presented to show that all varieties of color were only modifications of black, yellow, and white. But how were these primitive colors to be accounted for? Climate could not solve the problem—for white men remain white in the hottest climates, while black men continue black in the coldest. In the speaker's opinion, these specific differences were the effects of *distinct creations.* It was as easy for Jehovah to create varieties in connection with natural propagation, as it was to create the first man out of the dust of the earth. Because a child was born, it was no less a distinct creation of God, than a chicken because it was hatched. Every new being, whether in the animal or vegetable kingdom, was a creation by almighty power, and it was upon this principle that the speaker accounted for specific differences in physical conformation, anatomical structure or mental degrees and peculiarities. A large array of facts seemingly confirmed these views.

"Notwithstanding these varieties, however, the lecturer maintained the truth of the Bible record, that God out of one blood made all nations of men. His position was supported by adequate proofs, but especially by the fact, that the gospel of Christ is adapted to and produces similar effects upon all mankind."

From what we have heard of Mr. Bowen's positions, says the last number of the *Nashville Christian Advocate*, we are inclined to think he has been anticipated, in all that is new and probable in his theory, by Rev. S. D. Baldwin, of the Tennessee Conference. Our friend Baldwin's hook, Dominion, has furnished a good deal of thunder on that subject, for which he gets no credit. The main position of the book, that the ninth chapter of Genesis contains the ethnology and the divine and social constitution of the post-deluvinn world, is destined to be a great gathering point of thoughtful minds.

ITALIAN UNIVERSITIES.

A decree of the Emperor of Austria, issued in October, 1858, makes important changes at the old universities of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, at Pavia and Padua. The compulsory use of prescribed text books, the great drawback of literary progress at the Austrian universities in former times, has been abolished; and, what is of particular importance, the German institution of *Privat-dorents*, which until now has been entirely unknown in Italy, has been introduced. The Privat-dorents or private lecturers, are the youngest class of German professors, who, having passed the *examen rigorosum* are authorized to deliver lectures at the university like the regular professors, though they generally receive no salary from the State, and depend for their support on lecture-fees, private tuition, and extra literary labor. As nothing recommends them more efficiently for their advancement to a regular professorship, than the publication of a literary work of superior merit, this preparatory stage of university professorships has become a main wheel in the grand literary machinery of Germany. Since the revolution of 1848, a closer literary intercourse has sprung up between the European nations; and among other German institutions, that of the Privat-dorents has been introduced into several countries. It is an arrangement worthy of consideration in this country. Several new chairs have also been created at Pavia and Padua, most of which have been filled with young Italians who have pursued their studies in Germany. Two Germans have been appointed as professors of Classical Philology, a science which at present is but little cultivated in Italy. Greek literature, in particular, has been so generally neglected, that hardly a single work of lasting importance has been produced during the present century by all Italy. Only within a few years they have commenced to feel this want, and preparations are made in several parts of Italy to raise the universities to a level with those of Germany. In order to promote these efforts, the Austrian government has established several stipends, some of them amounting to 600 florins, by which talented Italian students will be enabled to visit the best universities of Europe, and there to prepare for a professorship at an Italian university. [*Exchange.*]

A GEM FROM BEECHER.

IN ONE of his recent sermons, Henry Ward Beecher said: "In the Spring air the crocus is baring its breast to the sunshine—and the violet beneath the hedge looks up to the light. And as the sunshine comes down, and colors and warms and penetrates the flowers, so the sun, light of God's Spirit touches our naked souls, and our whole nature expands in its vivific life." Again: "Nature nurses well her darlings. In the Autumn she lays the little folded leaf in its soft, brown cradle, tucked in with wax and gum,—and then she says: 'Blow away rough winds of winter, you cannot reach my child.' But when Spring comes, and by a persuasion which we know not of—woos forth the buds and blossoms, the leaf bursts from its cerements, and springs forth to dance in the light. And the little brown shell in which it slept in its incipient life shrivels and drops, for it is no longer needed. Suppose in the summer hours, this shell should come back—and say to the live, full-orbed leaf: 'Come, fold yourself up and lie down in your cradle again,'—Do you think the leaf would do it? Do you think it could? The cradle has shrunk as much as the leaf has grown. No! it would be impossible. No more can we in this Summer of the world, we, who have grown in the liberty with which Christ has made us free, go back and lie down in the bosom of some narrow creed—some old dead form which Christ's coming burst asunder."

SHALL I BE ONE OF THEM?

How divinely full of glory and pleasure shall that hour be, when all the millions of mankind that have been redeemed by the blood of the Lamb of God shall meet together and stand around him, with every tongue and every heart full of joy and praise! How astonishing will be the glory and the joy of that day, when all the saints shall join together in one common song of gratitude and love, and of everlasting thankfulness to their Redeemer! With what unknown delight and inexpressible satisfaction shall all that are saved from the ruins of sin and hell address the Lamb that was slain, and rejoice in his presence!—*Dr. Watts.*

NEWSPAPER READING IN PRUSSIA.

THE post department in Berlin publishes yearly a list of newspapers received through the post-offices. This is a useful guide for the postmaster, for in Prussia, as in all the other German States, the periodicals are generally not ordered directly from the publishers, nor through booksellers or agents, but through the post-office, which receives the amount of subscription, of course always in advance, and takes the responsibility of furnishing to the subscriber every number.—Whenever a single number is miscarried, which occurs very rarely, a duplicate is procured. This affords to publishers of periodicals the advantage that they never have subscribers who are in arrears, and to the subscribers of every town and village that they will not lose a portion of the expected number of copies by irregularities in the delivery, but that they will have, at the end of the term, a complete set. At the same time this annual list of periodicals is an interesting statistical index of European newspapers, and of the amount of newspaper reading in Prussia. We believe it is the most copious list of this kind published in all Europe. It enumerates 1563 German papers, among which are 350 political, and 666 in foreign languages. The most numerous among the latter are the French, which amounts to 322, of which 8 are published in Switzerland, 3 in Russia, 2 in Italy, 2 in Holland, 3 in Germany, 1 in Spain, 1 in England, 1 in Turkey, 1 in Algeria. Among 168 English papers, which are contained in the list, 22 are from the United States of America. Of the 36 Russian papers 1 is published in London, by Alexander Herzen; but its circulation in Prussia is now forbidden. Of 29 Polish papers seven are published in Austria, 4 in Prussia, 1 in France, 1 in England. The three Wendish* papers are all published in Germany. The only Lithuanian paper, *Keleivis*, and the political Hebrew gazette, are both published in the province of Eastern Prussia.

*The Wends are a Slavonin tribe, the remnants of which are still inhabiting Lusatia. Their number amounts to about 150,000, one-third of whom belong to the kingdom of Saxony, and the other two-thirds to Prussia. [*Christian Advocate and Journal.*

SPEAK KINDLY OF YOUR PASTOR.

MANY Christians inflict serious harm on their pastors and on the cause of Christ by their careless gossip and habits of captiousness. An idle word of censure, forgotten perhaps as soon as uttered, leaves a permanent impression on the minds of children and visitors, and works mischief in the future. While Christians are human, we suppose it is useless to hope for a perfect cure of this vice, but the following words of advice are pertinent:

"In all your transactions with your minister deal with him *candidly* and *honestly.* Hold his reputation as a sacred thing. Never by word or deed permit yourselves to injure it; if you do, you injure his usefulness and your own interests. If you think you have ground for faultfinding, tell *him*, that's the manly and Christian course; but never whisper scandal about him to others in his absence. Especially never speak derogatively of him before the young. Parents little know what they do when they permit themselves to censure his conduct, or disparage his work in the presence of their children. Many a young heart has thus been alienated from the minister and from truth, ere yet it has been brought under the salutary influence of either. That accounts, in many instances, for the fact that children do not follow in the steps of their parents by identifying themselves with the Churches to which those belong, and this in its turn often accounts for children breaking loose from religious restraints and influences altogether. Not till the issues of time are revealed in eternity shall we see all the wrong that has resulted from the evil I have just deprecated. May every Church be saved from it!"

THE "FAREWELL SERMON."

A METHODIST clergyman records the following, as an interesting reminiscence connected with his first farewell sermon: I had preached my last sermon at a favorite appointment on my first circuit. The people had been kind and generous, and I loved them dearly. The house was full; it was my final appeal to the flock beloved; and though almost overcome with emotion, I had got through, somehow, with the "farewell sermon," my first and last. I knew that either from sympathy or sorrow the congregation was sharing largely in my feelings—that I was not alone "in the melting mood." As I sat down overwhelmed with grief at the sore parting—I repeat, that it was my first circuit—a local preacher, whom I had invited to close the service, rose, and opening the hymn book at random, read in solemn tones the hymn commencing:

"Jesus, we lift our souls to thee;
Thy Holy Spirit breathe;
And let this little infant be
Baptized into thy death."

The effect of this ridiculously *mal-apropos* selection you may possibly imagine, but I cannot describe. [*Christian Advocate.*

LAMARTINE AND SCRIBE.

Lamartine is an example of a distinguished poet having survived his reputation. The more his pecuniary wants urge him to write, the more the productiveness of his genius seems to be exhausted, and his prestige consequently is waning. He is now on the point of going on a journey to Italy; where, at the tombs of Petrarch and Laura, he hopes to find new inspiration for elegies. He is seen almost every day in the Passage de l'Opera, where he examines the subscription lists laid out in his behalf. All the passers-by smile when they see Lamartine coming, but still he repeats his visits regularly. Scribe, who has become a rich man by the percentage which he has received from the theatres, for his plays, has recently been sued by a poor painter, whom he refuses to pay for a portrait under the pretext of want of likeness. Everybody is astonished at the avarice of a man who placed over his sumptuous palace the inscription: "Traveler, enter here freely, for to the building of this house you have contributed your share."

A SHREWD EDITOR.

THERE are several persons who seem to think that editors regard it as one of the greatest intellectual luxuries to "pitch into" somebody, and they suppose themselves to have conferred a great favour by furnishing belligerent contributions, in which some person, corporation, or society is soundly abused. Such people may take a hint from the following:—A noted chap once stepped into the sanctum of a venerable and highly respectable editor, and indulged in a tirade against a citizen with whom he was on bad terms. "I wish," said he, addressing the man with the pen, "that you would write a very severe article against R——, and put it in your paper." "Very well," was the reply. The next morning he came rushing into the office, in a violent state of excitement. "What did you put in your paper? I have had my nose pulled, and been kicked twice." "I wrote a severe article, as you desired," calmly replied the editor, "*and signed your name to it!*"

A STEAM POWER BARONET.—The Queen of England has recently knighted Mr. Samuel Cunard, for having successfully run his line of Liverpool mail steamers between Liverpool and the United States. This, no doubt, was a judicious exercise of the royal patronage.

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Terms—$2 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1859.

BISHOP PIERCE'S LETTERS.

Bishop Pierce, with Mrs. Pierce and their little daughter, left last evening on the *Lecomte* for Shreveport, on their way to California. The prayers of the Church will accompany them. The Bishop ministered the word of life while in the city, to the delight and edification of large congregations.

We are happy to state that Bishop Pierce's letters will be published in the *New Orleans Christian Advocate*. The popularity of his former series, and the interesting country of which he is to write, will insure the present series a wide reading.

"NURTURE AND ADMONITION OF THE LORD."

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SABBATH SCHOOL SOCIETY.

We were pleased to hear one of our Bishops, a few days since, give utterance to the following sentiment: "If I thought I had the qualifications, I had rather fill the office of Sunday School Secretary than almost any other office in the Church. I know of no position which promises greater usefulness." This opinion we have long entertained. We feel more than ever convinced of the wisdom of the last General Conference in establishing the office. We were pleased also to hear the Bishop express the highest confidence in the ultimate success of our present worthy Sunday School Secretary, Rev. Dr. Charles Taylor. A notice of his, by the way, will be found under the head of Special Notices in this paper, to which we invite attention. We begin to be more hopeful than ever of the success of the movement to raise a Sunday School Publication Fund of $100,000. In this connection we publish an account, from the Nashville *Advocate*, of the annual meeting of the Sabbath School Society.

The anniversary, proper, of the Sabbath-school Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will take place May 8th, in Columbia, S. C.; but the annual meeting was held in McKendree Church, Nashville, last Sunday afternoon, Bishop Soule in the chair. The opening religious services were conducted by Dr. Keener, who announced the hymn, page 565—

"Hear ye my law, my people, hear."—

and offered an appropriate prayer.

The report of the Treasurer was read, showing a balance against the Society of something over a thousand dollars.

Dr. Taylor, the Corresponding Secretary, submitted an able report, detailing not only his services since his appointment by the General Conference, but large and valuable plans for realising the benefits expected in the creation of his office. He proposes to raise one hundred thousand dollars by simple and direct contributions for the object. With such aid suitable books may be added to the Catalogue, increased value and attractiveness may be given the publications of this department, and donations may be made to help needy Sabbath-schools, and to establish them in poor and newly-settled districts. It is a far-seeing and noble benevolence, and must commend itself to the friends of childhood and the Church. Indeed, the Corresponding Secretary has already received large pledges of favor, which the published report will make known.

Bishop Paine was introduced. He took the ground that Sunday-school work was the duty of the Church: *duty* as distinguished from policy. That it was a politic institution for strengthening and extending the Church, none would deny. The Bishop spoke earnestly and powerfully on the relation of childhood to the Church. Our children should be baptised and *brought up in the Church*. The spiritual care and oversight of them, therefore, was a duty, as a logical consequence. What portion of the Church are we at liberty to turn out—to consign to the world's care and sympathies? Not these lambs, surely. Considering their age, religious education was a necessary part of our care. The Sabbath-school teacher was the pastor's assistant in this department of his work, analogous to the class-leader, who is his helper in watching over the adult members. Sabbath-school teachers, therefore, should be converted persons, and their labors should tend to lead the children directly to God. He liked polished sermons, well-beaten oil for the sanctuary; but if some pastors would bestow more care on the Sabbath-school and the children, it would pay better for time and eternity.

In conclusion, the Bishop gave a striking fact from real life, showing how a run-down circuit, which he was advised to throw out of the plan of appointments in one of the Conference, so hopeless was the prospect of doing good, had been revived and brought up, not by a star preacher, who never does any thing but *fill* the pulpit, but by a plain and God-fearing *laborer* in the Lord's vineyard, who began his work with the establishment of Sabbath-schools, and taught himself, till he raised up teachers amongst old and young, parents and children.

Dr. Lee was the next speaker. He dwelt eloquently on the possibilities of Sabbath-school instruction in the direct conversion of children. This speaker also gave strong and burning reproof to that want of faith among us on account of which God can do no mighty work among the children. We had never yet come up to the words of Jesus, nor to his example, when he opened his arms and said, "Suffer little children to come unto me." By our silent convictions, if not our avowed position, we were obnoxious to the charge of *forbidding* them. "Old enough to be converted!"—away with that saying. Labor and pray for their salvation *now*, and leave all outside questions to God. Religion did not destroy originality of character in adults, nor the freshness of childhood. We must look for infant Christians—child-disciples; not old heads on young shoulders; not staid, prim, precise saints. Make proper and reasonable allowance for age, not in piety, but in manners. Some could not believe children to be Christians, because they did not carry themselves as they might only be expected to do at forty. All childish glee and gambol and frolic and play must yield to a religious strait-jacket! The little ones must exhibit premature sages—must be monsters, in order to become genuine Christians! And thus we were, by unreasonable conditions and expectations, shutting the door of the Church in the face of her children.

It was utterly a fault among us that so few of the great, the wise and reverend among the laity took hold of this work: it was left to young people too much. Underneath any? The wisest might doubt his fitness for it. An angel would rejoice in the commission to set up the kingdom of heaven in the heart of one of these. Go at this work, prayerfully, hopefully. Take down this book (pointing to the Bible) a seed of truth: put it in that virgin soil, drop a tear on it, breathe a prayer over it, and look for great results.

Sabbath-schools were the beginnings of Churches. The speaker would give to eminent laymen in some other denominations the explit of understanding their relation to Church-extension, which he felt compelled to deny to his own. Let our laity wake up, nor stand all the day idle. There ought to be a sprinkling of gray hairs among the teachers.

And with many other words the speaker enforced the beauty and promise and greatness of the work.

Dr. Hamilton, editor of the Sunday-school Visitor, being called out, offered the remark, enforced by few and telling sentences, that religious truth was normal to the human mind: it was the first that childhood was capable of comprehending.

Dr. Simpson enlisted the Corresponding Secretary in taking a collection.

Officers were elected for the ensuing year—a president, Bishop Soule, several vice presidents, recording secretary and treasurer, and thirty managers—and the meeting adjourned.

It was throughout a solemn religious meeting, befitting the day, the place and subject, and edifying to a large congregation. We have seldom attended any meeting of the kind with equal satisfaction and profit.

THE GREAT ENGRAVING.

The public feel curiosity and interest about the engraving of the last General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Some of them have already subscribed for it, and many others intend to do so. The question is frequently asked—when will it be finished? "I am painting for immortality!" said the celebrated artist of antiquity, in reply to an expression of wonder and impatience at the slow progress of his work. "*Festina lente*"—make haste, slowly—must be the maxim of every man who undertakes a great enterprise.

There will be no unnecessary delay, kind patrons; and the months expended in perfecting your picture will ensure to your advantage. You desire an accurate, life-like representation of every member of that large body, and such an elegant engraving as will be worthy of the costliest frame, and yet will be an ornament to the parlor or the study in a cheaper frame; you wish a work which will go down as an heir-loom to your posterity, and keep before their minds the great and good men you admire and love, when they shall be resting from their useful toils, and others shall have entered upon the fruits of their labors. You may be sure of our eagerness for its completion at the earliest possible period; for we are burning with desire to erect at once the metropolitan church of Southern Methodism, and it would be far easier to raise the funds if we had the picture to show and deliver.

Not only is it a cause of deep and general interest to whose benefit this work is consecrated; but we furnish you with the most ample evidence that it will more than repay your generosity by its own excellence. SMITHSON, the proprietor of the work, from the most disinterested and intense zeal for our Church, sought the best artist into whose hands to commit it, and BUTLER was the man. Whether that choice was judicious, you may infer from the likenesses in the "Methodist Pulpit, South," which is lying—or ought to be—on your table. Butler seized the idea with enthusiasm. Here was an opportunity to gain for himself the widest and highest reputation in his branch of art. He saw the difficulty of the task. Two hundred persons must be put on one plate, and each must be a thorough likeness. No similar enterprise of an equal extent had ever been undertaken within his knowledge. He had, of course, seen engravings of the Senate of the United States. At our suggestion, he found a copy of the engraving of the Centenary of Methodism, an English work, representing the Legal Hundred of the Wesleyan Conference, in 1839. This excited his admiration, and fired his ambition to produce a work of double the magnitude, and of more elegant execution.

Thanks to the invention of daguerreotypes and photographs, it was a simple matter to get faithful likenesses of the men to be immortalized by art. A painter of skill was then employed to group them on canvas, so that they should show to the best advantage; there would have been too much sameness and tameness about the picture, and one row of faces would have been in danger of being obscured by another, had all been seated in order. Variety and life have been thrown into it, by selecting the moment when our old chief, Bishop Soule, with a form which, like that of Moses, age has not been able to bow, stands up to call the body to order. Secretaries are preparing for their duties; the reporter receives from the spruce sexton a glass of pure mother's ale, to moisten his throat before he enters on his task of committing to permanent record the evanescent words of excited speakers; members are seated or standing as they please.

The artist has taken some liberty with the hall. He will hang the walls with rich drapery, and with framed portraits of some of our noble dead, whose names are "familiar as household words" in our ears, and are written indelibly on our hearts. At the end of the hall, over the platform occupied by the bench of Bishops, is the most conspicuous portrait, JOHN WESLEY, looking down on this assembly of his sons, who meet to carry on the original mission of Methodism, to spread scriptural holiness through these lands; to whom they look up with reverence as their father under God, and with ever fresh kindling of zeal to imitate his example. Did he not from his lofty seat in heaven look down with interest on their deliberations, and rejoice in those grand schemes of usefulness which they projected?

To return to the picture. There is Charles Wesley, the sweet singer of Israel, whose songs are surpassed only by those of the redeemed around the Throoo; he may be a leader of that choir, and stand by the side of David with his harp, for aught I know. There is Dr. Coke; not only our Bishop, but first in rank among the missionaries of Methodism. We need such a spirit now, to plan and execute great things according to our men and means, and the openings of providence, for heathen lands. There is Asbury, that faithful, indefatigable, self-sacrificing wise man, who did and bore so much for American Methodism. We cannot honor his memory too highly; he was an apostle in truth. Of him, as of Paul and of Wesley, let it be written, "In labors more abundant." There are McKendree, Roberts and Emory, Bascom and Capers. The memory of these sainted fathers is precious to all our people, and will be to their children's children down to the latest generation. I have already mentioned our senior Bishop as standing on the platform among his colleagues, the most conspicuous figure among the living, as John Wesley is above the living and the dead. Andrew, Paine, Pierce, Early and Kavanaugh are all there, natural as life.

How shall I attempt to describe the multitude below? They are too many to be particularized; if I signalize a few, the selection might seem invidious. There is not one of them without a large circle of admirers and friends, who will prize highly his likeness; and there are not a few who are loved throughout the land for their genius and their works. I know this to be the venerable Dr. Pierce, though I have never enjoyed the pleasure of seeing him, from his engraving in the book of sermons. I was conversing with that great orator, Wm. C. Preston, about our illustrious preachers in the South, and spoke with enthusiasm of Bishop Pierce;

"Yes," replied he, "Bishop Pierce is a great preacher, but *we old men* think his father a greater."

Yonder, I am told, is Dr. Drake. Nobody need point him out to a citizen of Mississippi. Why did not my annual Conference send me to the General Conference at Nashville, so that I might have seen all the good men from every part of our territory, and been able to identify them in the engraving? Well, if I did not go myself, I will rejoice in the honor of my classmate, Josephus Anderson, whose youthful face I see among older heads. He and I started together in the itinerancy; but his health demanded a more genial climate, and Florida honors her adopted son.

Here is a noble face and brow which I know well, which are imprinted on my heart! Under his ministry my father now in heaven, was brought into the church. Years passed away, and again Dr. Smith was stationed in Norfolk. He now received the son, as he had the father, into the fellowship of saints. Not long afterwards, he was my President, professor, friend, at Randolph-Macon College. Time rolled on, and I was an inmate of his house during two years chaplaincy at the college. During my childhood, boyhood, youth, manhood, I have known him. In private and social intercourse, in the lecture-room, at the altar, around his own hearth, where his loved ones gathered, and around the graves where they now sleep, I have communed with him freely as a son with his father. And all this familiarity has only served to ripen admiration into reverence and love for his great intellect and greater heart.

There sits the first of preachers, in my estimation, Dr. Doggett. I inherited affection and admiration for him, when scarcely able to talk. I tried to preach like him—after years have taught me the hopelessness of the ambition. With these two eminent ministers of the Virginia Conference, I ought to mention another, who has transferred his labors to another field, bearing with him our affections and prayers—Dr. Wadsworth. He was my pastor the two years preceding his removal to LaGrange. It will belong ere the people of Norfolk, without distinction of denominations, forget those years. This trio I knew in my boyhood, because I sat under their preaching and often saw them at my father's house. Yonder stands one whom in those early days I had not seen or heard, but whom I had a strong desire to see and hear. I knew him from his editorials. I remember well how I used to search the *Advocate* for controversial articles, they were so spicy; I loved a hard blow at our ecclesiastical opponents more then than I do now. Last November Dr. Lee bade adieu to the chair editorial, and is now engaged with energy in presiding over the Norfolk District.

I am becoming too garrulous for my years. I must not pause to describe Edwards, Rowzie, Bennett, Davis, Carter, Rosser—Michaels is not here yet. The editorial corps is largely represented. *This*, I am told, is Brother Gillespie, of the New Orleans *Advocate*; *that*, McTyeire, of the Nashville. Myers, of the Charleston, sits at the Secretary's table, by the side of Summers, of the *Quarterly*. Here also are Watson, of the Memphis, and McAnally, of the St. Louis. Here stands an ex-editor and the present book agent, Dr. McFerrin, with a face expressing energy and good humor; he "laughs at weddings, and cries at funerals." There sits a prospective editor, Dr. Marshall, of the *Church Evangelist*. I had the pleasure of hearing a capital sermon from him recently, in this city. He says that the engraving should be sold at fifty dollars instead of ten, and that we ought to have a noble church at the metropolis by all means. Yonder is another editor whose acquaintance I made not long since, Huston, of the *Visitor and Home Circle*. I see Dr. Hamilton, of Alabama; Winfield, of Ouachita; Field and Kelly, of Western Virginia; Deems, Closs, Heflin and Reid, of North Carolina. I believe that I have mentioned all with whom I am personally acquainted.

"This is a man after my own heart," said Mr. Smithson the other day, as a good brother from South Carolina, who happened to be in Washington, laid down the cash for the book and the engraving. If our friends who wish to help us will send on the money in advance, they will put us under obligation by their kindness, and in due time they shall receive an engraving superior to anything of the kind on which their eyes have ever looked.

J. C. G.

THE HEROIC AGE NOT PAST.

BISHOP AMES, at the recent session of the New England Conference, used the following language:

"I sometimes fear an error is creeping into our thoughts; we often hear that the heroic age of Methodism is past, and that now has come an age of peace and plenty. This is not wholly true. I have indeed sometimes wished that you who labor in these lovely New England valleys, and in these beautiful and thickly strown villages and cities, might be with me a short time on our frontier. It happened to me in 1857 to attend a series of Conferences extending all along from the Red River country in Texas to Fon du Lac in Wisconsin. Thus in the short space of two months I enjoyed a view of that vast frontier, where the foundations of social order are laid, and where in a few years the present thousands will have become millions! And need I say that it was with the profoundest gratitude to God that I saw the Methodist Church permitted pre-eminently to take the lead, and lay the foundation of the Christian Church in those lands? But, brethren, this is not accomplished without toil. The horse and the saddle-bags are no myths there. What your fathers talk about, what you read of in the life of Jesse Lee and other New England pioneers, there you may see, with some slight variations. There streams are forded, the wilderness threaded, and as the tide of civilization advances with a regular swell about eighteen miles a year, Methodist ministers are found on the crest of the wave, pointing the pioneers to heaven and consecrating parents and children to God.

"It has not pleased God to call you to labor in such a field, and yet I am not prepared to say but that greater trials are yours. It is sometime said the fathers had greater trials than you. I cannot adopt the opinion. I have had opportunity to observe. In my present labors I have travelled in our own church more than enough to go around the earth three times, and it is my honest opinion that the labor of laying the foundation of the church is not so great as that of building it up. Here and now the toil is chiefly mental. Care and study are required. I have always thought that from your peculiar circumstances great heroism and special grace are demanded by the Methodist ministers in New England. But when we look at fifty years ago and the present, we have reason to thank God and take courage."

A CHAPTER ON THE VALUE OF GOOD BOOKS.

"Binney's book of Christian Experience," an old tattered volume, picked up at random by Baxter, awakened him to strong convictions of the evil of sin, and he finally found peace and hope in the perusal of "Libbs's Bruised Reed."

His "Call to the Unconverted" awakened and saved Phillip Doddridge.

Doddridge wrote his "Rise and Progress," the reading of which, lead Wm. Wilberforce to Christ. Wilberforce wrote the "Practical View," a copy of which being put into the hands of Leigh Richmond, while yet a stranger to the life and power of the Gospel, he was then preaching, brought him to seek for mercy at the cross of the Savior. "The Dairyman's Daughter," written by him, has contributed to the salvation of thousand of souls.

Thomas Chalmers, too, became the spiritual son of Wilberforce, by reading his "Practical View," while preaching an unknown Christ.

A poor sailor, who afterward became a fervent Christian and successful preacher, author of many books and hymns, the use of which are co-extensive with our tongue—the Rev. John Newton, was reclaimed from his vices by the recollections of his pious mother's counsels, and the reading of religious books. This man was the means of the conversion of Claudius Buchanan, so distinguished for his labors the East Indies; and the "Star of the East" a book published by him, first called the attention of Judson to the missionary work, and sent him to Burmah.

This sailor turned preacher was also the means of delivering the Rev. James Scott from the mazes of ruinous error, and of introducing him to the "Way, the Truth, and the Life." Mr. Scott prepared the commentary known by his name, which still continues its mission of converting and sanctifying power.

Who can tell the value to the cause of God and good of men of the writing of good books?

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE ON SLAVERY.—The New England conference, on the 9th inst., by a unanimous vote, in a full session, adopted a resolution recommending the change in the General Rule, proposed by the Providence conference, viz, that it may read thus: "Slave-holding; buying or selling men, women or children, with an intention to enslave them."

EPISCOPAL ITEMS.

The Editorial correspondence of the *Memphis Advocate* says: "Bishop Soule has just come in where I am writing. He is much better, he says, than he has been; but has been much shaken with chills of an extraordinary character, lasting about four hours." He is, or will be, 77 years old the 1st day of next August. Sixty years ago, the 5th day of last January, he left his father's house and went to a circuit and has been "at it ever since," until recently. It cannot be long until our senior Bishop will leave us. Not a single preacher in the connection now in the Church, who was effective when he became one, who is now alive. Not one, dead or alive, who traveled so much as he has done in the Church.

"We took Bishop Paine on board at Iuka. He looks badly. He tells me he weighs twenty pounds less than he has in twenty years. At Stephenson we met with Bishop Early, who is in fine health and spirits. He has fully recovered from his affliction under which he was laboring when with us last winter. Bishop Andrew will not arrive, it is said, until Monday, as he spends the Sabbath in Murfreesboro. Bishop Pierce will not be here, having started to California about a week since. The probability is that our next annual Conference will be held in Memphis. We voted, by a large majority, to hold our next session there. Having learned, however, that it was very desirable on the part of the people of Aberdeen, Bishop Paine and Bro. Crouch, to have our Conference there just before the Conference adjourned, we reconsidered the vote, and by acclamation voted to go to Aberdeen. Bro. Blackwell wrote me a few days since that they could not get their Church ready, and that there was no other Church in the place that would much more than hold the preachers, and that in view of all the circumstances, they thought it the better plan to hold our next session in Memphis. Bishop Paine will write an article setting forth the reasons for this change more in detail through the columns of the Advocate.

"The Bench of Bishops, I hope, will at least get on far enough for me to telegraph to you the time of our Conference and who will be our presiding officer, for our next issue. If I were to turn Yankee and "guess," it would be Bishop Andrew, who will, I think, have to take the "outside row," now that Bishop Pierce has gone to California."

Bishop Andrew ought not to take the "outside now," according to our judgment. His health does not justify the appointment. [*Ed. N. O. Ch. Advocate.*]

A DISTRICT MEETING.

At a meeting of the preachers of the Summerfield District of the Alabama Conference of the M. E Church, South, called by the Presiding Elder of the District, in the M. E. Church, in Selma, April 15, 1859 there were present the following:

J. W. Starr, P. E.; Edward Wadsworth, Selma Station; F. T. Brendon, Montevallo Station; G. W. Brown, Columbiana Station; J. L. Cotton, Cahaba Station; T. F. Green, Autaugaville Station; J. T. Talley, Shelby Coal Mining Mission.

The P. Elder being in the chair, J. L. Cotton was elected Secretary.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting was to inquire into the spiritual condition of the Church, consult about the best mode of promoting its edification in godliness, and to secure uniformity in the administration of discipline.

The following resolutions were adopted and directed to be published in the New Orleans and South Carolina *Advocates*:

Resolved, That, being deeply impressed with the very defective manner in which ecclesiastical records have been kept upon our various charges, we will secure substantially bound blank books for each Church, in which we will enter a history of said Church up to the present time, and in which, henceforth, we will preserve a faithful journal of all our ecclesiastical transactions; entering particularly the Minutes of all our Church trials, and also, a biographical notice of all who die in the faith.

Resolved, The we believe that members of the Church under censure, ought not to be allowed to withdraw from the Church, leaving the same record as members withdrawing in good standing, and that whenever a member, under censure, wishes to withdraw, it would be well to prefer his request to the official Board, who may decide upon it, and what record shall be retained upon the Church journal in the case.

Resolved, That we request the preachers upon the District to read in all the societies, Mr. Wesley's "Advice to the people called Methodists, with regard to dress," New Works, Vol. 6, p. 545.

Resolved, That we deeply regret the neglect of many of our members in attending Class-meetings, and we, believing that their delinquency generally arises from deficiency in religious experience, will labor to form in their minds a due appreciation of their value for edification, and to secure their attendance thereon.

Resolved, That the P. Elder be requested to see that the preachers read the General Rules in all the societies.

J. W. STARR, *Chairman*.
JAS. L. COTTON, *Secretary*.

DEATH OF REV. FRANCIS M. CRAIN.

MR. EDITOR: Will you announce through the *Advocate* the death of Rev. Francis M. Crain, of the Alabama Conference? He died on the 18th inst, at the residence of Gen. John H. Cocke, near this place. During the last sixteen months I have been often with Brother Crain, and his spirit has ever been that of an humble, conscientious, and faithful Christian. He died in peace—just the death that is promised to the perfect and upright man.

On his death bed, his confidence was unshaken; no doubt disturbed his mind. At one time, when questioned by the writer as to his spiritual state, his answer was, "There is not a cloud, not a doubt." At another time his answer was, "That is all arranged; I attended to that years ago." His faith and hope were unwavering. I had the mournful pleasure of closing his eyes in death; and felt it to be a blessing to be with him at the time of his departure. Truly the dying room of a Christian is next place to heaven. W. SHAPARD.

Greensboro, Ala., April 19, 1859.

CALVINISM.

The best argument against Calvinism is a simple, perspicuous, unglossed statement of it. The circulation of the Bible, "without note or comment," is its only needful commendation; the statement of Calvinism, "without note or comment," is its only needful condemnation. And the most mortal offence to Calvinism that can be committed, is, to quote from its advocates their strongest passages unshrinking it. Complaints are immediately made that it is misrepresented and persecuted. How it can be more misrepresented than by those who profess to uphold it, is hard to understand. Its substance is, that God made a portion of the human family on purpose to save them, and does save them—without responsibility on their part; and that he made the other portion of the human family on purpose to damn them, and does damn them—without responsibility on their part. And yet this is most vehemently denied, and the freedom and responsibility of each human being asserted; while Arminianism is condemned as the doctrine of devils, simply for maintaining the same thing—namely, the freedom and responsibility of each human being.

IS A BISHOP NECESSARY.—The *California Christian Advocate* is considering the question, whether their Conference shall instruct the President at the next session to ordain candidates for Deacon's and Elder's orders in the absence of a Bishop.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION AND RELIGION.

The director of the Statistical Bureau of Berlin furnishes the following curious statement: "The population of the whole earth is estimated to be 1,288,000,000, namely: Europe, 272,000,000; Asia, 755,000,000; Africa, 200,000,000; America, 59,000,000; and Australia, 2,000,000. The population of Europe is thus subdivided: Russia contains 62,000,000; the Austrian States, 36,398,620; France, 36,039,364; Great Britain and Ireland, 27,488,853; Prussia, 17,089,407; Turkey, 18,740,000; Spain, 15,518,000; the Two Sicilies, 8,616,922; Sweden and Norway, 5,072,820; Sardinia, 4,976,034; Belgium, 4,607,066; Bavaria, 4,547,239; the Netherlands, 3,487,617; Portugal, 3,471,199; the Papal States, 3,100,000; Switzerland, 2,494,500; Denmark, 2,468,648. In Asia, the Chinese Empire contains 400,000,000; the East Indies, 171,000,000; the Indian Archipelago, 80,000,000; Japan, 35,000,000; Hindoostan and Asiatic Turkey, each 15,000,000. In America, the United States are computed to contain 23,191,876; Brazil, 7,677,800; Mexico, 7,661,520. In the several nations of the earth there are 335,000,000 of Christians, of whom 170,000,000 are Papists, 89,000,000 Protestants, and 76,000,000 followers of the Greek Church. The number of Jews amounts to 5,000,000; of these 2,890,750 are in Europe, namely: 1,250,000 in European Russia, 853,304 in Anstrin, 234,248 in Prussia; 192,176 in other parts of Germany, 62,470 in the Netherlands, 33,953 in Italy, 73,995 in France; 36,000 in Great Britain, and 70,000 in Turkey. The followers of various Asiatic religions are estimated at 600,000,000, Mohammedans at 160,000,000, and 'Heatheus' (the Gentiles proper) at 200,000,000."

DEATH OF REV. WILSON L. McALISTER.

Dr. McFerrin writes to the *Nashville Christian Advocate*: A letter from the Rev. J. W. P. McKenzie, dated April 1, brings the sad intelligence that our old and long-tried friend, the Rev. Wilson L. McAlister, is no more. He died at his house on the 30th ult. Brother McAlister was presiding elder of the Choctaw District, Indian Mission Conference; his family residing in Texas, near the Indian Territory line. I long knew Brother McAlister. He was one of my colleagues when young in the ministry; and I can truly testify that a more noble, generous-hearted, sweet-spirited Christian minister I never knew. O, Sir, I loved him as I love a brother; and I mourn as though a near relative had gone to the grave. He was a member of the last General Conference, and made my house his home. He endeared himself to all the members of my family, and when he bade us farewell, little did I think it would be our final adieu. But he sleeps in Jesus! My brother, thou wast pleasant to me! But the will of God be done." The family of our brother will have the sympathies of their numerous friends.

REFLECTIONS ON THE DEATH OF A FATHER.

BY G. T. V.

How mourns the heart over the remains of the departed dead! How agonizing the tearing asunder the cords of affection, knit in nature and nurtured by many years, kindness and love: and yet many of this class are daily experienced in this vale of tears.

The last summer will always be a memorable one to me, though sadly so. Years had passed away since I had seen my fond father; and, agreeably to his request, I consented to visit him in 1858. He wrote again, urged me to go on early. I obeyed him, and it was well I did; for had I tarried, I should never again have beheld my dear parent in the flesh.

Long had I been in the extreme South, endeavoring to call sinners to repentance; while my people reside in one of the middle States. My mother had died when I was too young to feel her loss; this being supplied by a kind and affectionate stepmother. I had really never known a heavy stroke inflicted by the hand of death. It remained for me to experience this, a few weeks after my arrival in my native State.

Having written to my dear parent, the time I was to start from the vicinity of New Orleans to visit him, he calculated so nicely as to meet me the very day of my landing, three miles from his residence, and conducted me home. Oh, what a thousand thoughts and remembrances crowded my mind as I approached my native shore; and as the steamer neared the wharf where were many persons crowding to receive their friends, how eagerly I scanned that company to view the well known features of my parent's face.

At length, a little back from the crowd, I espied him: I scarcely recognized him at first: his dark hair had become much grayer than when I last saw him, and his beard was almost white, giving him quite a different appearance from my last remembrance of him.

I soon jumped from the steamer and was by his side, and in a few moments I was on the road to the house; where I met my mother, sisters, brothers, and brothers-in-law, and thanked God for the precious boon and glorious privilege of being with loved ones again at home.

But how fleeting often are earthly joys. How truly has said the poet:

"We should suspect some danger nigh,
Where we possess delight."

In five short weeks my dear father had given me his blessing, and was in the spirit world. Faithfully did I remain by his side, till I was called off a few miles to preach; and it seems, that while I was delivering my message of salvation to dying men, my parent was dying, and proving the blessedness of the same gospel his son was proclaiming.

Oh how great was the mercy of God, in calling me to visit him at the time I did; and, yet to be so near him, and not to witness his parting hour, I could scarcely have reconciled to myself, had I been engaged in any thing else than my Master's work. So soon as I had finished the sermon, I was hurried to his bedside, but it was too late. He lay a pale and lifeless corpse—the shaft of death had pierced his bosom and he was gone to that "bourne from whence no traveler returns."

Oh the sadness of that hour—the deep, excruciating agonies of that scene—mother, sisters and brothers, all in anguish for the loss of one whose place can never more be filled, by aught of earthborn millions. And how, now, did the remembrance of every act of kindness from his tender hand come up, like so many floods, to swell the torrent of our grief.

My heart was touched as it had never been touched before: a cord was moved, that had hitherto lain dormant. I felt a mighty tie to the world was broken, and being loosened from the earth, it was fastened in the skies. I could not help feeling that he was not dead, but had simply gone on a journey, which we were all taking, and though he had gotten the start of us, we should soon overtake him. Heaven was brought nearer. Eternity was not so awful; and I ceased to look upon death with terror, because one I loved was dead.

Oh God! how sad and solemn was that hour, when we saw his body deposited in the earth. To give him we so much loved to worms and dust, was more than unassisted flesh could bear. But blessed be God, we grieved not as those without hope, for he had lived the life of a Christian, and died a Christian's death.

In the pleasant little town of Centreville, Queen Ann's county, Maryland, beside a cherub slab—bearing his own name and marking his own offspring—rises an humble marble with this inscription.

In memory of SAMUEL VICKERS, *died July 11th 1858, aged sixty-five years and seven months and eighteen days.*

He was a good citizen; an affectionate husband; an indulgent father, and a firm Christian.

"He is not dead but sleepeth."

MR. REED, late United States Minister to China, was in Paris at last accounts.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

DR. JEPTHA FOWLKS has reached our city, radiant with the glory of his great victory over all the enemies of the old Company of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The whole controversy which divided this company has been determined, and the party represented by Mr. Fowlks is in possession of all the titles, property, and franchises of the Company. The only cloud on their horizon, is the suit instituted by the State of Texas to forfeit the charter. This suit does not give the Company much anxiety. The Court, in the first instance, has decided against the claim of the State, on grounds which the lawyers considered impregnable. It has, I is believed been appealed, but the Governor, it is believed, will order it to be discontinued, when he learns that the dissensions and difficulties among the stockholders have been settled, and if he does not, the Supreme Court will maintain the non-suit. So there is not much to fear from that quarter. Certainly such a result as this is highly creditable to the energy, boldness and enterprise of Dr. Fowlks, who has been the champion and master spirit of the company in all these operations—this severe, laborious and vexatious war. The Doctor deserves a civic crown for such triumphs. [*Delta.*]

SECESSION.—We learn from the *Northern Christian Advocate* of the 6th inst, that small secessions in a half-a-dozen places in Western New York, have taken place, under what is called "Nazarite" influence. It is a matter unworthy of much notice. We are glad to see elements that cannot act harmoniously will the church in her great and good mission retire.

☞ We learn from the *Advocate and Journal* that the Newark conference, at its late session, adopted the Lagon resolutions in favor of lay co-operation.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.—It is stated on the authority of Colonel Samuel Tate, President, that the gross receipts of this road, during the eight months ending with 1st ultimo, amounted in round numbers to $952,000; expenses for the same time $352,000, leaving a clear profit of $590,000.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STUART AND JAMES, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants. No. 42 Union Street have their card in this paper. *Wm. R. Stuart* we know, and we heartily recommend him to the patronage of all who desire a reliable merchant, and who would like to encourage one of the most liberal and whole-souled men in the country. And he says his partner is the best man of the two, so, it is "a team." Planter's supplies etc., furnished.

BE SURE to read Dr. Beach's advertisement in another column.

EPISCOPAL VISITATIONS FOR 1859.

BISHOP SOULE is expected to attend such Conferences as may suit his health and convenience.

FIRST DISTRICT—BISHOP ANDREW.

Western Virginia	at Parkersburg	Sept.
Kentucky	at Georgetown	Sept.
Louisville	at Bardstown	Oct.
Memphis	at Memphis	Nov.
Louisiana	at Franklin	Dec.

SECOND DISTRICT—BISHOP PAINE.

Missouri	at St. Joseph's	Sept.
Kansas	at Tecumseh	Sept.
St. Louis	at Independence	Oct.
Indian Mission	at Creek Agency	Oct.
Arkansas	at Searcy	Nov.

THIRD DISTRICT—BISHOP EARLY.

Tennessee	at Columbia	Oct.
Holston	at Abingdon	Oct.
Virginia	at Lynchburg	Nov.
South Carolina	at Greenville	Nov.
North Carolina	at Beaufort	Dec.

FOURTH DISTRICT—BISHOP KAVANAUGH.

Ouachita	at Monticello	Nov.
Mississippi	at Jackson	Nov.
Alabama	at Eufaula	Nov.
Georgia	at Rome	Dec.
Florida	at Micanopy	Dec.

FIFTH DISTRICT—BISHOP PIERCE.

Pacific	at San Francisco	Oct.
East Texas	at Palestine	Nov.
Texas	at La Grange	Nov.
Rio Grande	at Goliad	Dec.

THE VICKSBURG DEPOSITORY.

MR. EDITOR—As it may not be improper, with your permission I will pen a few thoughts for the public eye, in reference to this Depository and a few side issues.

And to begin, I will say, that we have about the best selection of books in the South, selected from the Publishing Houses in Nashville, and from publishers North and East, a great variety. And if there was the unanimity in the Mississippi Conference for the Depository and its work, that there seems to be in some other Conferences, we might do a vast amount of good, by the blessing of God upon our labors. Yet we are at work, and doing something. But some one (or more it may be) is busily putting into circulation reports that are unfounded, untrue, and injurious.

One is, that we are going to fail; another, that we are bound to fail; another, that we have failed; another, that no dividend can be or will be filled; another, that we do not pay annuities; another, that we will not send books unless the money accompanies the order; another, that more than one-half of those who subscribed, or gave their notes for stock, have repudiated; that will not pay, and that the rest are afraid to pay; and so we are about to make a great fizzle of the whole affair, and disgrace ourselves, the Conference, and the Church—and much more of about the same stripe.

To ease some of their apprehensions; to gratify the desire which others may have to know; to relieve others who are anxious about our success; to correct false rumor, and set ourselves right before the people among whom these reports have been circulated; to encourage our friends, and to enlist all the preachers, I submit the following statement.

Under such circumstances as have pressed upon us, we have done better than the friends of the enterprise have believed we could, in sales, etc.

We have collected $15,875 on our stock, have about $7,000 notes and subscriptions regarded as reliable, and about the same set down as doubtful—not more than one-half or one-third of which may be realized; making about $23,075, stock realized, in money, and notes believed to be good; and a doubtful list of $3000. This should encourage the friends of the Depository to pay up their notes soon, *at once*, if they can. We hope they will.

Orders are filled with promptness and dispatch, so far as we have the books when they come. But we cannot insure that any book will be in the Depository which may be ordered by Brother, as the orders which may arrive in one day would require every such book, if not more. Yet we are exerting ourselves to keep on hand a large and well assorted stock of books which ranges from $10,000 to $15,000 in value. We are receiving books almost every week from the publishers at Nashville, New York, etc. We think that many would do well to send us for books—better, if they would do their best to sell them and get their people to read them. "My people are destroyed for the lack of knowledge," said God, by the mouth of the prophet. "Give attendance to reading," said an apostle.

None have failed to receive "annuities" who are entitled to them, except three brethren who wrote for such books as we did not have; we did not feel obliged to go out and buy books for that purpose.

The design of offering annuities was, to make so many agents of the shareholders, to put into circulation religious books and tracts: that they and their families might read them, and circulate them in their immediate neighborhoods. But somehow or other, some of them never seem to think of this when they order their annuities.

The object of the Society and Depository is, to do good by circulating religious books and tracts. These the shareholders are entitled to, as annuities; and with a little additional outlay of money, any one might obtain a supply of very good books in a few years—a library of standard works. One year, he might take Clarke's, or Benson's, or Henry's commentaries, and pay the difference in the price. The next, he might take Watson's Dictionary and Institutes, and some tracts. One year, he might select books suitable for his children.

The annuities were designed, again, to give us so many active interested agents, who would be scattered over a large territory of country, enlisted for the success of the enterprise. What an amount of good they might do, if they would exert themselves! How much information on religious subjects they might bring into their families and neighborhoods!

H. H. MONTGOMERY.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

APRIL 27, 1859.

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.
FOREIGN.

Arrival of City of Washington—4 Days Later from Europe

More Pacific Aspect—Decline in Cotton.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The iron screw-steamship, City of Washington, Capt. Petrie, arrived at this port this evening. She left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 13th instant, and her advices are four days later than were received by the Arabia at Halifax.

Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, April 13.—The sales of Cotton for the three business days since the sailing of the Arabia, amount to 21,000 bales. The estimated sales on Wednesday 6,000 bales. The market continues depressed, and Cotton has declined 1-16 to 1d. on the quotations by the Arabia. The decline is chiefly on inferior, although some authorities quote Middling Orleans at 1d. decline. Messrs. Ciaro end Son's circular quotes Middling—Orleans, 7¼; Mobile, 7¼; Uplands, 7d.

General Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, April 13.—The political aspect of affairs on the Continent has assumed a less threatening appearance than was manifested at the departure of the Arabia.

During the early part of the week the rumors of impending war were of a very alarming character, but the latest advices from the Continent indicate a return to more pacific measures.

The armaments of France and Austria are still continued, but with less activity than has hitherto charectertized their movements, and there are now some indications that a Peace Congress will soon be convened.

Austria has proposed to the other great powers that before the assembling of a Peace Congress to discuss the Italian question, the belligerent powers shall, simultaneously, discontinue their armaments. To this proposition, France and the other powers have assented.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.—In the British Parliament, the Ministry being requested to give some satisfactory statement in relation to the state of European affairs, with reference more particularly to the pending difficulties upon the Italian question, has promised to do so by the 15th of this month.

Parliament will probably be dissolved in about one week. The House of Commons has lately rejected a resolution which was offered in favor of voting by ballot, by a majority of three.

FRANCE.—The Paris *Monitcur* publishes another article in its official columns, of a conciliatory tone towards the German powers, repudiating the idea which appears to be entertained by them, that the Emperor has any intention of interfering with their independence.

Warlike rumors continue to be circulated from Paris and Germany.

PAUL MORPHY CROWNED.—*Paris, April* 13—Paul Morphy, the champion of chess, left Paris for England on the 9th inst., from wheace he expected shortly to sail for the United States.

Before leaving Paris, a complimentary diner was extended to him, which he accepted. St. Arnaut, a prominent member of the chess fraternity, presided. Legurne's bust of Paul Morphy was decorated and crowned with laurel, as a concession unanimously made by the assembly that he was the best chess player that ever lived.

Civil War in Mexico—A Terrible Chapter Opened.

By the Tennessee we have most exciting and important intelligence from the civil war in the interior. Miramon had successfully fought his way through to the city of Mexico, and the Liberal forces have been completely routed in a bloody engagement; the most unparalleled excesses have been committed. Americans and Englishmen, all apparently, indeed, who did not give in their adherence to the Church-military party, or who were marked in their opposition to it, have been massacred. Even attendants on the wounded in hospitals have been murdered in cold blood.

Just as the Tennessee was leaving port, an express came in from the capital with news to the 10th, confirming everything stated.

This express also brought intelligence that Ampudia, Traconis and Alatriste (the same vigilant generals who were to prevent Miramon's passage over the mountains) were following him up, and when the courier passed them were within twelve leagues of the capital. They are said to have 6000 men.

If this be true, the Liberalists may yet rally, but our correspondents do not seem to entertain such hopes. [*Picayune.*

DOMESTIC.

Terrible Steamboat Disaster—*Explosion of the St. Nicholas*—Forty-Eight Lives Lost—Twenty-Eight Badly Scalded.

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 25.—The splendid steamer *St. Nicholas*, Capt. McMullen, of the New Orleans and St. Louis line of packets, met with a terrible disaster last night, by the explosion of one of her boilers. The explosion occurred at about 10 o'clock, at Island Sixty; and, as far as has yet been ascertained, forty-eight lives were lost and twenty-eight were badly scalded or wounded.

The *St. Nicholas* was on her way from St. Louis to New Orleans with a large number of passengers and full of freight. The explosion occurred about 45 miles below this city, and about half way between here and Helena.

The steamer *Susquehanna*, from New Orleans, which arrived here to-day, brought up the first intelligence of the disaster, and also brings a large number of the killed, wounded and saved. The boat and cargo are a total loss.

NAMES OF THE KILLED AND MISSING.—Among the killed and missing are Captain McMullen, of the *St. Nicholas*; Mrs. B. V. Gilme, wife of the first clerk; Miss Dunnica, the clerk's cousin; Mrs. McKnight, Mrs. Chrysop; a lady with a babe—name unknow; William Falkner, of McGregor's Landing, Iowa; a lady, name unknown, Wm. Kew, first engineer, and John Jenkins, second engineer of the boat; P. A. Harbe, John Bond, cabin boy; James Wood, first cook, from Hillsborough City; the pastry cook, two berth makers; Joseph Diter, pantryman; Miss Jackson, chambermaid, of St. Louis; Zed. Armer, Mr. Alexander; a gentleman from Baton Rouge, name unknown; Edward Stephens, one of the pilots, from St. Louis; John Lambeck, fireman; together with thirteen deck hands and firemen, (names not given) and five slave women.

BADLY SCALDED.—Among the badly scalded are, Benjamin V. Gilme, of St. Louis, first clerk; J. S. Aenff, of Harrington, Miss.; Jacob Langbira, of Pittsburg, Pa.; B. B. Stuart, of Stanton; Thomas Carter, of Tamaago, Schuylkill county, Pa.; Miss Ela Kennedy, of Brunswick, Missouri; Rose St. John, chambermaid, of New Orleans; William Peanybaker, watchman, of St. Louis; Fredrick Miller, George McIngle, and Andy Steck fireman; D. Capps, of Farmington, Ill.; and O. H. Reynolds, of Sioux City.

SLIGHTLY SCALDED.—Among those who were slightly scalded are, G. H. Gilcom, the second clerk; Joseph Wolfe and John McAlpin, of St. Louis; and the barkeeper.

SAVED.—The names of the saved, as far as our reporter has been able to ascertain, are as follows: Christopher Mousmer, second clerk; Gustavus Helsloy, mess-room tender; Daniel Hester, second steward; James Chilson, second pautryman; Andrew W. Hoops, third cook; P. J. Casey, the texas tender of the boat; George H. Gild, one of the strikers; Lewis Shafer, Semson Mahony, Joseph Race, Andrew Meatel, Jacob Derren, Joseph Reip, Frederick Miller, John Grousk, firemen; John H. Jackson, carpenter of the boat; John Blaize, first mate; James Reid, one of the pilots; Joseph Hamilton, porter; Wesley Marer and Fred Miller, deck hands; John Pennebaker, second mate; R. J. Fairwon, cabin boy; Jacob M. Leonard, second steersman; John R. Butler, of Decatur county, Ga.; Thos. J. Maxwell, do; Edward R. Ferris, George W. Chrysop, Boyle Traverse, Mr. Murdock, G. W. Jennings, Jacob Wagner, Wm. Miller, residence not known; Miss Mary A. Breen, Miss Mray J. Donahon, P. C. Brown, of Navoo; James Parl, of Franklin, La.; George Mcbael, James McKee, of Rochester, Pa.; W. B. Linch, of Salino county, Mo.

The above named persons saved were brought to this city by the steamer *Susquehanna*, Capt. C. Williamson.

The *Susquehanna* also brought up sixteen of the unfortunate sufferers, who are shockingly wounded, by being scalded or mangled by the explosion.

These unfortunator sufferers have been placed under the care of the city authorities and our benevolent societies, and every attention and care will be bestowed upon them to relieve their sufferings with the aid of the best medical attendance.

The passengers of the *St. Nicholas* who were brought up on the *Susquehanna*, speak in high terms of Captain Williamson's conduct and of the kind attention they received from all on board the *Susquehanna*.

The Sickles Trial.

WASHINGTON, April 25th.—In the trial of Sickles for the murder of Key, the session to-day has been occupied by the closing arguments of counsel, which had not concluded when the court adjourned.

Mr. Brady finished his closing argument to-day. His address was an eleberato production. He argued at great length upon the instructions to the jury, and endeavored to show that Key and not Sickles fired the Derringer pistol.

Mr. Guild, the District Attorney, made the closing argument, when the court adjourned.

Later and Important from Utah.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., April 25.—The Utah mail arrived here to-day, with later advices from Salt Lake City. The advices represent the Territory in a very threatening aspect.

The United States Court have been unable to administer justice. The Grand Jury refused to find bills, and used other means to screen the murderers of Potter and Forbes.

Judge Cradlebaugh had discharged the Grand Jury, and also the Traverse Jury; and one thousand U. S. troops had been marched from Camp Floyd, and encamped near Provo, where the court was in session.

Governor Camming apparently favors the Mormon sentiment. A collision between the troops and Mormons is considered imminent.

River Intelligence.

MEMPHIS, April 25,—The river at this point is falling slowly. The water is now fourteen and a half inches below the highest point to which it rose last year.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—The river at this point has fallen two inches during the past twenty-four hours, and is still falling slowly.

LOUISVILLE, April 25.—The Ohio river at this point is rising with eleven feet of water on the Falls, and thirteen and a half feet in the Canal.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Outrage on an American Citizen.—Reclamation of $500,000.

MINATITLAN, MEXICO, April 7, 1859.

Last night there came to the hotel where I am stopping two men, whom I set down in my mind for traders from Tobasco, who brought with him a very heavy trunk, and this I filled with "grand cash," and flattered the mercantile community with much trade. These gentlemen are still here, but they are not come for barter—they are refugres from oppression, and their case appeals to the people of the United States for redress. I say they need redress, but in this there is a distinction—both need it, but one demands it. One is a countryman of this distracted State, the other belongs to the American Republic. And I mistaken in believing that both these men stand on the same actual footing—that both of them must go without redress. If so, the Mexican is to be envied, for although he is now despoiled and a wanderer, he has no hope but in his own resources, for it would be useless in him to apply to his Government for redress. Therefore he will turn at once to rebuild himself, and will not waste his time in vain efforts to catch from Government that reparation he ought to have. On the contrary, the American will at once set to work, have his losses made good though diplomatic efforts, and although he is now full of faith and hope, I see him, in my imagination, after many years, worse off than the Mexican, still asking for justice for the wrong that has been done to him.

The circumlocution office is a woful canker-worm, and many are the hearts it needs must feed on to keep body and soul together. Just think what a turmoil Washington would be in if the secretaries and clerks of departments there should be kept out of their monthly pay for one whole year; and then think what immense suffering and anxiety are caused in the land because those well fed clerks and secretaries hold back the acknowledgment of the governmental debts. Poor McKenny; you have many years to wait before justice will waken from her inerth at Washington City. But to the particulars of the case.

Dr. J. G. McKenny's Statement.

I am a native of the State of Virginia and my family live in Richmond. I left the United States in 1834, (25 years ago,) for the purpose of exploring the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Central and South America. Taken with a fever at Tabasco, in the Department of that name, I was directed into the interior as the safest and surest cure. Crossing the Cordilliera, I arrived in Comiton, a town midway between the Gulf and the Pacific, where I liked the climate, but where the fever prostrated me so that I was confined to my bed for three months. The inhabitants proved hospitable, and after I had recovered, they pressed me to remain. Establishing a drug store in the town of Ciudad Real, which was then the capital of the province, I did well and accumulated a large fortune. When the war with United States broke out, the Government troops attacked and robbed me of all my movable property, but left my houses. I was then married to the daughter of the Governor of the State, Senorita Monuitgoes. I removed to the town of Comitan after my disaster at Ciudad Real, and again commenced business as a merchant.

The first robbery of my property only inspired others, for although I made reclamations to the amount of $25,000, the claim was overlooked by the United States Commissioners, through neglect of my attorney, Mr. Cox. The instrument of the first robbery was an officer of the Customs under Santa Anna, named Jean Ortega, but who was subsequently discharged from his position as a defaulter. Ortega has always detested the American or foreigners, and since his discharge from the Custom-House, he has annoyed my property in every possible way. Since the revolution of Zoloaga, he has been acting under a commission from the Church party. But his main dependence is on the President Carrera, of Guatemala.

Without particularizing the exactions imposed upon me, I shall come down to the latest and greatest robbery, and the one for which I shall make my compliant for reclamations before the American Minister at the City of Mexico.

On the night of the 20th of January last, at about 4 o'clock in the morning, an alarm was raised in the public square of Comitan, by the firing of shots and the screams of the affrighted people running in every direction. Rushing into the street, I found a rabble soldiery breaking into my stores—a long line of which fronted on the public square. Every thing valuable was taken and fire was then applied, amid the cries, "Death to the Americans—Live the Church and its Privilges." (*Muerto a los Americanos—Viena la Iglesia y su Privirlegeo.*) With difficulty myself and family escaped through the back gateand proceeded to the house of a friend. The Centralists remained in town until 10 A. M., parading the streets with the banners of Guatemala and those of Mexico mingled together, and on each of them was written in Spanish, "The Church and its Privilges."

The people of Comiton rallied and drove the Centra lists, and (for the Department of Chiapas is Liberal in its politics) by midday I was allowed to visit the ruins of my property. But everything was destroyed. The work of twenty-five years was robbed, or burned to the ground. I could do nothing but collect a few debts, relying upon my Government to exact reparation from Mexico for the injury done me. I shall proceed to lay my claim before Mr. McLane, the Minister, and then I shall proceed to Washington City to put the Government in possession of the facts. I estimate my losses at $500,000. [*N. O. Crescent.*]

The Mission to Paraguay.

Commissioner Bowlin has addressed a long letter to the President of the United States, in which he gives a detailed account of the mission to Paraguay and its success. After some preliminary difficulties he proceeded to Asauncion, which he reached on the 14th of January, where he had an interview with the President. The effect was conciliatory, and several subsequent interviews took place. Judge Bowlin proceeds:

"Finally it was proposed that our next interview should be held in presence of General Urquiza, General Guido, his minister, and Sr. Amarol. I promptly accepted. When we met, no one but General Urquiza and his private secretary was present. We commenced the discussion of the points of difference, one by one, and as we settled them, they were reduced to writing. We then drew up an agreement, which was signed by the President and myself. This was the crowning glory of the whole affair, and in the general joy over it General Urquiza embraced President Lupez.

By the settlement, we make a new treaty, with changes liberalizing it; a convention to settle the company's claims; ten thousand dollars to the family of the sailor who was killed on the Water Witch; receive a satisfactory letter of regrets and apology for this affair and the treatment of the Government agents, with full permission to explore all the rivers."

We may infer from the foregoing, that the trouble with Paraguay is fully and finally adjusted. The inhabitants are said to be a simple, inoffensive people, and remarkably neat and clean in appearance. The market place in the morning presents a spectacle of nearly a thousand women, all dressed in pure white, and barefooted. The government is of the cheapest character, and the inhabitants amount to about 600,000 in all. Most of these are Indians of the Guaranneo race, who were civilized under the rigid rule of Jesuits. Judge Bowlin concludes as follows:

The real secret of Paroguay's apparent prosperity in contrast with her neighbors (for it would not do to contrast her with a progressive people,) lies in the fact of her exemption from revolutions. For this exemption she is indebted to the bloody rule of Doct. Francis, who left few ambitious aspirants behind him to contend for empire.

This Republic contains about eighty thousand square miles, a little larger than one of our larger States. It is almost surrounded by water, like an island, and the rivers deep and navigable. In soil and climate it is one of the most charming spots in the great valley of the La Plata, a valley equal in size to the great valley of the Mississippi. It lies in this valley, geographically, just as Missouri does in the valley of the Mississippi, only a warmer climate, as is general in this country. The time must come when these vast plains of the La Plata must cease to be mere grazing grounds for innumerable herds of wild cattle, and in turn become the seat of a mighty empire.

These rivers certainly have no rivals on the globe. The main trunk is a fresh running stream with a distinct current, where it is fifty miles wide and neither bank in view; and this branch, twelve hundred miles from the sea, except on the bars, is from twenty to sixty feet deep, and is but one of the three principal branches.

LOCAL.

Bonnet Carre Crevasso and the Jackson Railroad.

We have been informed by Prof. Riddell, who returned last evening from an excursion up the Jackson Railroad, that the crevasso water from Bonnet Carre had risen one inch and a half at the Frenier Station, in the preceding twenty-four hours. Turbid river water first shows itself on the further side of the prairie, nineteen miles from the city. There the top of the rail is about thirty inches above the water. At mile board 23, one mile this side of Frenier, the top of the rail is near fifteen inches above the water; at and above Frenier, it is near two feet, and as you pass mile board 27, you lose all trace of Mississippi water. A strong current runs through Bayou La Branche (20 miles from the city) and all the open crib work and culverts beyond, until you pass mile board 23. The adjacent margin of Lake Pontchartrain is turbid with crevasse water; and so likewise, Lake Maurepas and the passes. Prof. Riddell is of opinion that water will not rise high enough to cover the track, or impede commerce—and that it cannot do any material damage to the road; because the great Bonnet Carre Crevasse of 1850, a mile wide and 5 to 10 feet deep, raised the level of Lake Pontchartrain only a foot or fifteen inches, and there is said to be no probability that the present crevasse will attain one-fourth of these dimensions; and the Railroad fortunately is near the Lake, with open crib work for some miles in the neighborhood of Bayou La Branche. Moreover, Lake Maurepas is already freely receiving the flood, and its passes are so wide, and the adjacent swamps low, that it cannot easily be raised to a dangerous high. Should the crevass compare in magnitude with its predecessor of 1850, that part of the road near Frenier which has been embanked, may be submerged; and a temporary submersion might occur, under the influence of a strong Southeast gale.—*Bulletin.*

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 26, 1859.

The following statement is condensed from the weekly report of the New Orleans *Price-Current*, ending on the 23d inst.:

The week's operations have been to a fair extent in some departments of our markets, though it will be seen that our leading staple, Cotton, has moved but slowly, the very full prices claimed in the early part of the week, and the adverse European advices since received, having tended to check the operations of purchasers. In Tobacco there has continued to be a fair degree of activity, and with reduced supplies, advanced rates have been obtained for Sugar and Molasses, but only a moderate movement is observed in the various articles of Western Produce.

On Wednesday the Arabia's advices, from Liverpool to the 9th instant, one week later than those previously to hand, were before the public, reporting a moderate business in the Liverpool Cotton market, the week's sales being 33,000 bales, the quotations given are the same as those brought by the previous steamer, viz: 8¼d for Fair Orleans and 7¾d for Middling ditto, though the latest accounts state that the market closed dull, with a declining tendency. The whole stock at Liverpool was stated at 370,000 bales, of which 310,000 bales were American. The advices from Manchester and other manufacturing districts were more favourable, the week closing with a good demand and firmer prices. At Havre the market was steady, *tres ordinaire* being still quoted at 107 francs.

The weather during the past week has been generally clear and pleasant, with a copious shower of rain on Thursday night.

The river is above the highest mark of last season, and numerous crevasses are already reported in the Cotton and Sugar regions.

COTTON.—A material check had been given to operations by the advanced rates claimed by factors at the opening of the week, and the sales of the first three days of the week hardley reached 13,000 bales, the European's advices being to hand on Monday. On Wednesday the market wore a very quiet appearance and hardely 3500 bales were disposed of, with the Arabia's advices, one week later, to hand about noon. On Thursday, later and more full particulars of the Arabia's advices were before the public, and being unfavorable in their tenor, our market was brought nearly to a stand, only a few buyers coming forward, who took barely 2000 bales, in several small lots, at irregular and generally easier prices. Yesterday being a legal holiday (Good Friday) the Banks and offices generally were closed, and very few buyers came forward, the sales hardley reaching some 1200 bales; making a total for the past three days of 6700 bales, and for the week of 19,700 bales; the receipts, during same period, 20,820; and the exports, 58,083; Stock, in Presses and on shipboard, on 22d inst. 262,950 bales. With respect to prices, we have to state that there has really been no market for two or three days past. The Arabia's advices, particularly in their political aspect, appear to have inclined many parties to withdraw until further advises, while most of those disposed to operate are lower in their offers than holders generally are willing to submit to. Under these circumstances the few sales made within the last day or two have been at irregular and generally easier rates, but they are too unimportant to establish a market, and we retain previous quotations, with the remark that they are mostly nominal at the moment.

The receipts at this port since the 1st September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 1,601,965 bales, against 1,428,932 bales to same date last year; and the increase in the receipts at all ports, up to the latest dates as compared with last year is 761,297 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 230,089 bales to Great Britain, of 45,542 to France, and of 207,755 bales to other foreign ports.

New Orleans Classification:

Inferior	@ 8	Good Middling	12¾@12⅞
Ordinary	@ 11¼	Middling Fair	13⅛@13½
Good Ordinary	10¾@11¼	Fair	—@—
Low Middling	11¼@11¾	Good Fair	—@—
Middling	12¼@12¾	Good and Fine	—@—

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to 5,500 hhds. We quote for Inferior and Refining 3¾ to 5; Common to Good Common 5¼ to 5¾; Fair to Fully Fair 5¾ to 6¼; Prime to Choice 6¼ to 7⅛; Centrifugal and Clarified 7¼ to 8¾; Refined 10 to — cents per pound.

MOLASSES.—The sales of the week are about 3,600 bbls. The quotations are: For Inferior and Fermenting 27 to 31; Prime to Choice 32 to 33½ in bbls. and in half-bbls. 34 to 36 cents per gallon.

TOBACCO.—Is quoted for Lugs—factory, 3¾ to 4¼; planters' 4¼ to 5¼; Leaf—inferior to common 5½ to 6¼; fair 6¼ to 7; fine 7½ to 8¼; choice, heavy and light, 8¼ to 9½ cents per pound.

FLOUR.—The sales of the week barely reached 0,500 barrels, at a range of $5 20 to $5 30 for common and unbranded; $5 75 to $6 00 for superfine and fancy brands; and $6 25 to $7 00 per bbl. for extra.

GRAIN.—The sales of Corn during the week amount to about 22,000 sacks—the extreme figures of the sales ranging from 88 to 95 for ordinary yellow to choice white. Oats sell at 59 to 62½ per bushel, Western and Northern. Bran has continued scarce, and the transactions have been limited at $1 45 to $1 55 per 100 lbs. Wheat, nominal, at $1 12½ to 1 20 per bushel, for ordinary to good red.

PORK.—The sales for the past week ranged at about $16 75 to $17 75 per barrel for Mess, the latter figures for heavy lots; $16 00 for M. O.; and $12 50 for Prime.

BEEF.—We quote Prime Mess at $14 to $16 per bbl. as the range for good to the best brands for Family Mess.

BACON.—Shoulders 6¾ to 7; Ribbed Sides 8¼ to 9; Clear Sides 10¾ to 11c; Sugar-cured Hams 9 to 13 cents per pound.

LARD.—In barrels, and tierces 10¾ to 10¾; kegs, 11¼ to 12½ cents per pound.

BUTTER.—Western has been selling nt 9 to 15 cents per pound.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at 11 to 15 cents per yard; India Bagging nt 12¾ to 13c. Bale Rope, hand spun, 6¾ to 7, and machine made, 7¾ to 8 cents per pound.

GUNNY BAGS.—Quotations are nominal at 8¾ cents for light and 10¾ to 11¼c. for heavy and extra heavy bags.

COFFEE.—We quote ordinary to low fair at 10¾ to 11, fair 11¼, good fair to prime at 11¾, and choice, 11 cents per pound.

TABLE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

Bank of Louisiana, $100 paid	$171 00@172 00
Louisiana State Bank, $100 paid	176 00@178 50
Mechanics and Trader's Bank, $100 paid	@105 00
Canal and Banking Company, $100 paid	@135 00
Orleans Bank, $100 paid	103 50@—
Citizen's Bank, $100 paid	222 50@—
Bank of New Orleans, $100 paid	105 00@106 50
Southern Bank $100 paid	108 00@109 00
Merchants' Bank, $100 paid	@105 00
Crescent City Bank, $100 paid	105 50@106 00
Bank of America, $100 paid	@116 50
Union Insurance Company, $20 paid	61 00@—
New Orleans Insurance Company, $100 paid	140 00@145 00
Hope Insurance Company, $10 paid	50 00@—
Commercial Water works, $100 paid	56 00@—
Louisiana State Sixes	97 00@—
City Six per cent. Bonds, consolidated	93 50@—
Jackson Railroad City Bonds, 6 percent	86 50@—
Opelousas Railroad City Bonds, 6 per ct	86 50@—
St. Charles Hotel, $25 paid	@ 15 00
Pontchartrain Railroad, $100 paid	77 00@ 79 00
tiss Company, $100 paid	140 00@150 00
Jackson Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 8 per ct	84 00@ 85 00
Carrollton Railroad Shares, $75 paid	@ 50 00
Opelousas Railroad Shares, $25 paid	6 50@—
Jackson Railroad Shares, $25 paid	9 00@ 9 25
Levee Steam Cotton Press, $100 paid	90 00@ 95 00
Star Insurance Company, $100 paid	112 00@115 50
Southern Steamship Company, $100 paid	85 00@ 88 00
Southern Oil Company, par value $100	@ 85 00

LIVE-STOCK.—Beef Cattle—Western, we quote at 11 to 11¾ cents per lb. net, and Texas $16 to 55 per head. Hogs, 7 to 8¢. per pound net. Sheep, $4 to $6 50 per head. Milch Cows, $35 to 85 per head. Veal Cattle, $6 00 to $12 50 per head.

MARRIAGES.

"*It is not good for man to be alone.*"

Married on 21st ult. at Gretna, by Rev. James D. Parker, Mr. H. H. WORLEY to Miss E. Carty.

☞Western C. Advocate please copy.

On 21st inst. in the M. E. Church in Algiers, by Rev. James D. Parker, Mr. ROBERT AIKMAN to Miss LOUISINA BERKET.

On 13th inst. by Rev. J. B. STOOD, Mr. H. CHANEY to Miss E. PARKER, both of Sumter county, Ala.

On 12th inst. by Rev. P. M. Goodwyn, Dr. Lemuel Fleming—formerly of harbour county, Alabama—to Miss A. L. LOMI of Claiborne parish, Louisiana.

On 12th inst. at the residence of the bride's father, Capt. Henry Johnson, by Rev. Whitefield Harrington, Mr. O. T. BLACKBURN to Miss M. O. JOHNSON.

On 13th inst. at the United States Navy-yard, Warrington, Florida, by Chaplain Chas. W. Thomas, Rev. John S. Moore of the Alabama Conference and Summerfield Institute, to Miss MARY S. daughter of Constructor J. L. Porter, U. S. N.

DIED:

FRANCIS E. ROBERTSON, infant son of Dr. F. E. and Mary T. Robertson of Terrebonne parish, March 15, 1859, aged two months and five days. "Sleep sweetly, till Jesus bids thee rise."

Napoleonville, La. April 21, 1859. N. A. CRAVENS.

NEW ORLEANS WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT.

BAGGING—Kentucky, ₩ yard		11 @	14
East India		12¼@	13
BALE ROPE—Kentucky, ₩ lb		0¾@	8¼
BRAN, ₩ 100 ₩		1 45 @	1 50
COFFEE—Rio, ₩ lb		10¾@	11¾
Havana, good prime green			
inferior to middling			
Java			
Laguayra		12½@	13¾
St. Domingo			
CANDLES—Sperm, New Bedford, ₩ lb		42 @	43
Nantucket			
Adamantine		20 @	22
Star		17 @	20
CORDAGE—Manilla, ₩ lb		09½@	10
Tarred American		12 @	13
FLOUR—Ohio, etc. superfine, ₩ bbl		@	5 75
Illinois and Missouri		5 75 @	
St. Louis City		5 80 @	5 87½
FISH—Cod, ₩ box		80 @	90
Mackrel, No. 1, ₩ bbl		17 00 @	18 00
2		15 00 @	18 00
3		8 50 @	11 00
GRAIN—Wheat, ₩ bushel		1 20 @	
Oats		60 @	62½
Corn, shelled		85 @	90
in the ear, ₩ bbl			
Beans		@	4 00
GUNNY BAGS, ₩ bag		08½@	11¼
HAY, ₩ ton		22 00 @	25 00
HIDES—W. Indian and Mexican flint, ₩ lb		19 @	21
Dry-salted Mexican			
Wet-salted, heavy		08½@	10½
Dry, country		15 @	18
Kip and calf			09
IRON—Pig, ₩ ton		28 00 @	00 00
English		00 00 @	77 50
Country bar, ₩ lb		04½@	05
Hoop		04 @	07½
Sheet		04 @	05½
Nail rods		00½@	08
Castings, American		03¼@	03¾
LUMBER—Boards, white pine, common, ₩ M feet			
merchantable			
Clear		@	00 00
Yellow pine		12 00 @	15 00
Cypress		25 00 @	40 00
Oak timber, ₩ cubic foot		35 @	50
Flooring and ceiling, clear		30 00 @	35 00
merchantable		22 50 @	30 00
Weather-boarding, dressed		22 50 @	—
rough		17 00 @	—
Joists		18 00 @	—
Shingles, ₩ M		3 50 @	4 50
PROVISIONS—Beef, Mess, Northern, ₩ bbl			
Western		14 00 @	15
half bbls		8 00 @	8 75
Prime Mess, ₩ tierce		@	17 50
Prime, ₩ bbl		8 00 @	—
Beef		@	8 50
Pork, Clear, ₩ bbl		@	18 50
Mess		16 00 @	18 75
M. O.		15 00 @	16 00
Brine		12 25 @	13 00
Hoground, ₩ lb			
Bacon Hams, ₩ lb			
canvassed		09 @	13
Sides		00 @	09½
Shoulders		@	07
Lard, Prime		11 @	11¼
Fair		10¾@	10¾
Inferior to Common		09½@	10
Butter, Northern		20 @	28
Western		09 @	15
Cheese, American		08 @	14
Potatoes, ₩ bbl		2 00 @	2 50
SALT—Liverpool, fine, cargo, ₩ sack			
from store		@	1 00
coarse, cargo		80 @	85
from store		@	90
SUGAR—Louisiana, on plantation, ₩ lb		00 @	—
in the city		03¾@	08¾
Havana, yellow		07¾@	08¾
white		09 @	10
brown			
Cucruccio			
Muscovado			
Loaf, Northern		11¾@	12¾
Crushed, do		11¾@	12

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT.

To every Preacher in Charge, in the M. E. Church, South:

MY DEAR BRETHREN:—I earnestly beg your immediate attention to a few points relating to our Sunday school work. The Discipline, (pp. 114—116,) makes it your duty—

1. To see that a Sunday-school be formed in every congregation under your care where ten children can be collected for that purpose.

2. To preach on the subject of Sunday-schools and religious instruction in each congregation, at least once in six months.

3. To lay before the Quarterly Conference, at each quarterly meeting, to be entered on its Journal, a written statement of the number and state of the Sunday-schools within your circuit or station, and to make a report of the same to your Annual Conference.

Please be prepared to report at the next session of your Annual Conference the Sunday-school statistics of your charge, under the following items, and in this order:

1. The number of schools.
2. The number of officers and teachers.
3. The number of volumes in their libraries.
4. The number of Sunday-school Visitors taken.
5. Amount of money raised for Sunday-school purposes.
6. Amount of money raised by Sunday-schools for benovoleat purposes, i. e., to aid other schools, for missions, etc.
7. The number of conversions of Sunday-school scholars during the year.

The General Conference has requested you to take up a collection in all your congregations, once a year, in aid of the funds of the Parent Sunday-school Society. Will you please do this as early as practicable, and send the money to Dr. J. B. McFerrin, Nashville, Tennessee. He is the Treasurer of the Sunday-school Society of the M. E. Church, South.

If you can form a new Sunday-school in any place where the people are too poor to pay for a library, send on to Dr. McFerrin the name and place to which it should be directed, and one will be sent gratuitously. Of course, our ability to do this will depend on the amounts received from other quarters.

Encourage every school within your charge to subscribe for the Sunday-school Visitor.

Six dollars will procure 30 copies to one address.

Ten dollars will procure 50 copies.

Twenty dollars will procure 100 copies.

This will cost the subscribers but twenty cents each, if they pay individually to make up the amount.

I shall be glad to hear from you at any time about your Sunday-schools. Write to me interesting or important facts, incidents, narratives of child-history, of conversions, of happy deaths, etc.; any thing bearing upon this great and blessed cause. Yours affectionately, CHARLES TAYLOR,

Cor. Secretary, S. S. Society M. E. Church, South.

☞My Post-office is Columbia, S. C.

To the Shareholders of the Book and Tract Society of the Mississippi Conference.

We have received TWENTY FIVE copies of the "Genealogical Bible," at the Depository at Vicksburg; THIRTEEN more are on the way, and we are informed that the remainder will be forwarded to us in June.

You will, then, please inform me of the *route* and to *whose care* we must send yours. And if yours does not come out of the first lot, just be patient a little while.

A mahogany case has also been sent to us, which those who wish can get by sending $10. So we have been instructed. The case is neat, attractive, and substantial, lined on the bottom of the inside with silk velvet. H. H. MONTGOMERY, *Agent.*

April 20, 1859. ap27.

Meeting of the District Stewards of Clinton District, Miss. Conference.

At a meeting of the District Stewards of the Clinton District, Mississippi Conference, the Assessment made to meet the Claims of the Bishops, Superannuated Preachers, the Widows and Orphans of deceased Ministers, etc., was apportioned as follows:

Bayoo Sara Circuit	$50	Jackson Circuit	$130
East Feliciana do	100	Clinton Station	130
East Baton Rouge do	70	Livingston Circuit	15
Greensburg do	45	Darlington do	45
Franklinton do	40	Covington do	15

The Allowance and Apportionment for the Support of the Presiding Elder was as follows:

Bayoo Sara Circuit	$75	Jackson Circuit	$150
East Feliciana do	150	Clinton Station	150
East Baton Rouge do	75	Livingston Circuit	25
Greensburg do	50	Darlington do	00
Franklinton do	50	Covington do	35

Centenary College of Louisiana.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned, a quorum of the Executive Committee of Centenary College of Louisiana, would state that the Rev. VERNON H. JOHNSON, a member of the Mississippi Conference, is our agent for the College—to raise funds for building and endowment purposes—and that we cordially commend him, and the cause he represents, to the friends of Education and the public generally.

The Board of Trustees, have recently erected a large building, for College purposes, at a cost of 00,000; upon which a heavy balance remains unpaid. They wish to pay this debt, and to raise the endowment fond to at least $100,000. They know that the friends of education are able to do this, and they believe they are willing, and only wait the opportunity. Under these considerations, our Agent has gone forth, and from his present success, we feel confident that the work will be done speedily. Friends desiring to know our plan or to co-operate with us, can communicate with the Agent, Rev. V. N. JOHNSON, Cayuga Mississippi; or with Jone C. MILLER, Jackson, La.

Jackson, La., April 1st, 1859.

JOHN C. MILLER,
J. H. MORE,
R. J. BOWMAN,
JOHN MCVEA.

Mobile Depository.

On MONDAY, the Second Day of May there will be a MEETING of the BOARD OF MANAGERS of the Conference Depository, at the Room of the Depository, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

ap18-5t R. A. BAKER, President Board Managers.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE—Greenville District—Second Round Quarterly Meetings.

April—Upper Deer Creek, 16th and 17th; Middle Deer Creek, 23d and 24th; Bolivar, at Bolivar Church, 30th, and the 1st of May.

May—Greenville, 7th and 8th; Point Worthington and American Bend, at Point Worthington, 14th and 15th; Duncan's and Hampton's, at Duncan's, 21st and 22d; Tallola, at New Church, 28th and 29th.

June—Lower Deer Creek, at Union Chapel, 4th and 5th; Smtown, at Indian Bayou, 11th and 12th; Gre

Children's Column.

"Suffer the Little Children to come unto Me."

THE DEATH OF ARIUS.

It was not intended that the Church of God should, while it is militant in this world, be at rest for long together. No sooner is it delivered from "fightings without," than it is exposed to "fears within."

When Constantine had come to the empire, and persecutions had ceased throughout the world, an enemy appeared in the bosom of the Church far more dangerous than any with which she had yet to fight. This was the heretic Arius.

Arius taught that our Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of God, was not truly and really God. Those who had all their lives long been looking for and waiting for Him, calling on Him, believing Him to be their Pastors, their Sacrifice, their Redeemer, their exceeding great Reward, their Lord and their God, were filled with grief and horror that any one, professing to be a Christian, should dare to spread so blasphemous a doctrine. But there were not wanting those who upheld it, nor those who, by their teaching, were drawn away from the Truth.

At last the Bishops of all parts of the Church came together to determine this matter; and they met at Nice, in Bithynia. Here the wicked Arius was declared to be no longer in the Communion of the Church; and he, and all his followers, were delivered over to a solemn anathema. Then, too, it was that the Nicene Creed, nearly such as we have it in the present day, was drawn up, and declared to be the Faith of the Church.

One might have thought that Arius, finding himself thus condemned, might have repented of the evil of his ways; but, like all wicked men, he was the more hardened in his wickedness. He went on spreading his heresy wherever he could; he had several Bishops on his side; and at last the Emperor Constantine, the same who had seen the miraculous Cross, if he did not altogether become an Arian, thought that Arius ought not to have been cut off from the Church.

At this time, Alexander was Bishop of Constantinople. He was ninety years old, and had seen several persecutions of the Church, in all of which he had stood firm to the Faith. Now Constantine knew how much authority this good old Bishop had; and, smiling for him, desired him that, on a certain day which he fixed, he would receive Arius to his Communion. It was in vain that Alexander wept and besought the Emperor not to urge him on to so great a crime: in vain that he proved, by the clearest arguments, that Arius was a blasphemer. Constantine, who was not yet baptized, insisted, and the Bishop withdrew in the greatest grief. He came to his house, and called a Council of the Bishops and principal elders, who then happened to be in Constantinople, and they disputed much and long as to what was to be done. Some said that, considering all things, there would be no sin in receiving the Communion with Arius; some said that they would rather suffer martyrdom than do so; and the greater part were greatly afraid and distressed.

At last Jesus Nisibis rose and spoke thus: "My Fathers and Brethren, it has ever been the lot of the Church of God to derive best in the worst trouble; and ever a mark of the Children of God, then to bring forth most plenteously the fruit of good works when they were in the midst of affliction. Joh triumphed on a dunghill; the Three Children had no less a Companion than the Son of God in the midst of the burning fiery furnace; Paul and Silas sang praises in the dungeon; holy Martyrs have noble witness in the mouths of the lions, and Christ at the block. Wherefore, I am of good hope that out of our present danger our Lord, Who is our Only and Ever-living Head, will work out the good of His Church. But we have spoken too much to ourselves; we have gone about to persuade the Emperor with cunning words of human wisdom, and have therefore failed. Yet that which the Three Hundred and eighteen" (James meant the Bishops who were assembled at the Council of Nice, and who amounted to that number) "have decreed, that we steadfastly maintained, that the *Son of God is of one substance with the Father*, as we daily sing in our Church. Wherefore my counsel is, that we leave off from further disputes, which avail nothing, and commit ourselves wholly to God, seeing that it is written, "It is time for Thee, Lord, to lay to Thine Hand, for they have destroyed Thy Law." There took seven days to the time that this heretic is to be received into the Church; let us spend them in prayer and fasting; peradventure God will be gracious unto us, and deliver us from this great evil."

Then answered Alexander, "What your Blessedness" that was then the common title of Bishops) "hath said, is said well. This, also is my counsel: heretics may use persuasion and disputation; prayer and fasting are the arms by which Christians conquer."

All that week there went up an earnest cry to God from the Church of Constantinople, that now, if ever, He would make bare His holy arm: there was prayer to the Lord Jesus Christ, that He would rise, and plead His own cause, and remember how the foolish man blasphemed Him daily; there was prayer to the Holy Ghost, that He, Who had inspired the Fathers of Nice, would not forsake those who upheld what had been by them decreed.

And how did the Arians, pass the week? In feasting and revelry: their cause, they said, must be the cause of God, for the Emperor had approved it, and was all but victorious. Arius, now an old man, was caressed and praised by all, and his heart was lifted up within him.

It was on the Sunday that he was to be received to Communion; and already it was the Saturday. Arius had another audience of the Emperor, who professed to be well satisfied with him, and dismissed him with great honour. It seemed to his followers that all was safe; a few hours more, and they would have gained their wishes. And making a triumphal procession, they carried Arius through the city.

Still the Christians went on praying; they did not see whence help was to come; but they knew that with God nothing was impossible. Alexander, in his church, with two elders, continued instant in supplication; and, though they heard the shouts of their enemies, they were only stirred up to the greater fervency.

It was about three o'clock in the afternoon, and the procession had reached the Place of Constantine, the great square of the City. The countenances of the Bishops and elders who were with Arius, were flushed with their triumph; he himself looked pale and weary. He asked if there was no house where he could rest, and they showed him one into which he entered, and asking his friends to wait for him, said that he wished to be alone.

The crowd waited for some time, with patience; then people began to whisper to each other that the delay was very singular that something must be the matter—that they did not like the look of the affair. Presently the door of the house opened, and a deacon, who was of Arius's party, ran across the public place, the crowd making room for him, to the house of Caius Lavinius, a physician, who lived on the opposite side. Several men cried out, "What is the matter?" "Who needs the physician?" but no answer was returned; and the two entered the house together, and closed the door.

And now suspense and impatience rose very high; and a feeling of terror came over the multitude, as if some awful thing were going on within. In a few moments the physician came out, and said, "Good people, I advise you to go to your homes. Arius is dead."

The hereticleaf, indeed, perished by the visitation of God; and the spot of his death was long held accursed.

Then prayer triumphed; and Alexander, with a thankful, yet overwhelmed heart, celebrated the Communion with his flock on the following day.

Humorous.

The Best Sewing Machine.

Punch gives the following admirable description of an old fashioned sewing machine, which every bachelor should possess:

"The very best sewing machine a man can have is his wife. It is one that requires but a kind word to set it in motion, rarely gets out of repair, makes but little noise, is seldom the cause of dust, and once in motion will go on uninterruptedly for years, without the slightest trimming or the smallest personal attention being necessary. It will make shirts, darn stockings, sew on buttons, mark pocket-handkerchiefs, cut out pinafores, and manufacture children's frocks out of any old thing you may give it; and this it will do behind your back just as well as before your face. In fact, you may leave the house for days, and it will go on working just the same. If it does get out of order a little from being overworked, it mends itself from taking but alone a short time, after which it returns to its sewing with greater vigor than ever. Of course sewing machines vary a great deal. Some are much quicker than others. It depends a vast measure upon the particular pattern you select. If you are fortunate in selecting the choicest pattern of a wife—one, for instance, that sings whilst working, and seems to be never so happy as when the husband's linen is in hand—the sewing machine is pronounced perfect of its kind; so much so, that there is no make-shift in the world that can possibly replace it, either for love or money. In short, no gentleman's establishment is complete, without one of these sewing machines in the house!

What's in a Name.

The pronunciation of the Latin is lost with the song the sirens sang. Modern nations generally follow the best analogy of their languages. The Cicilians, for instance, pronounce what we call Cicero (as it spelled Sisero) Kikero, and the Italians pronounce it Chichero. The best rule is to adopt that style which is most familiar in the country where you are. If you spoke of Kikero in an Italian University you would not at first be understood, and when you were, you would be laughed at. And perhaps Cicero might laugh at all the Universities in Christendom if he heard them pronounce his name.

Yankeeism.

Sarah-hater writes an indignant note against the newspaper correspondents who gossip about the Princess Frederic William, and says in a postscript, "Suppose the interesting event doesn't happen?" The hypothesis is too late. The baby is born. And whenever a prince marries a princess, though he take post to Prussia and hide in rural castles, there will Jenkins be—studying the bride's blushes and the groom's honts, and putting his observations into touching epistolary forms for all mankind, which will devour them with the greatest relish.

The Family Circle.

"Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee."

EXAMINING HEADS.

This business appears to be on the decline. It has been taken up by the fortune-tellers and clairvoyance people, and these vulgar charlatans are said to have ruined the trade of the "regular" manipulators. We are inclined to believe, however, that it has died a natural death. The phrenological charts sold at a dollar a piece by the "professors," and which purport to be perfect maps of the mind, have been discovered to be charts by which nobody can sail. Hence the demand for them has in a great measure ceased, and the rooms of the "professors" are no longer like barber-shops, with a customer in every chair, and four or five heads in hand at once.

There is, no doubt, some truth in the *general principles* of phrenology, but its *details* have never been satisfactorily verified. Gall and Spurzheim, the founders of the so-called science, and Combe, its most able illustrator and advocate, were undoubtedly men of philosophic minds and earnest, if not unprejudiced, searchers after truth. Yet the world at large has never been able to discover the remarkable coincidences between "bumps" and mental endowments, which these distinguished men insist upon. On the contrary, the daily experience of those who have looked into the subject with impartial eyes has been decidedly adverse to the *minutiæ* of phrenology. Hence its decline—for that it is declining, and will soon be shelved with "Lavater's Physiognomy," is beyond reasonable question.

☞Southern C. Advocate please copy. JOHN H. STACY.

THOU SHALT NOT KISS THE DEAD.

There died in Genoa an old man of the time-honored Jewish persuasion, who not alone left behind him an immense fortune, but also a character for extended benevolence. And the Israelites came from far and near to attend his funeral. And there were Rabbis of Geneva who made fine speeches, and there were Rabbis from other lands who spake also, and they all praised him who had now gone to sit in Abraham's bosom. Now there was one Rabbi from Calmar, in France, who opened his mouth wide in praise of the departed brother.

He spoke and said: "Twenty years ago, when I passed a poor, starving wanderer, through this town of Geneva, this good man lent me two hundred francs to ease my roegh road toward Calmar, and never to this day has he asked a farthing of the interest or capital of that kind loan. He will find his reward in Heaven. Hallelujah, amen."

Thus spake the Rabbi and departed again toward his home, with his beard wet with tears. But lo! when he arrived in the bosom of his numerous family there came to him a summons to appear before court. The heirs at law of the defunct Rothschild had a bill against him for two hundred francs, which he was obliged to pay. With many groans, he was compelled also to disburse compound interest for twenty years, and the tears which he shed were of no avail. The heirs brought the entire Jewish community of Geneva as witnesses of the debt, and thus came true the trite saying, "thou shalt not kiss the dead."

NOISES IN THE SICK ROOM.

It is extraordinary how many persons, unused to the sick room, mistake certain noises for quiet. When such people have to walk across the room they do so with a balancing sort of movement that makes every plank crick unusually. Their very dress rattles in a way that would make the fortune of a rattle snake. If anything has to be said, it is spoken in a loud whirring whisper, that conceals the words but makes the most irritating of noises. Now the silence of a sick room must not be labored, it must be natural. Shoes that do not creak must be worn, and in walking the foot must be put down carefully, of course, but with a firm step, that comes gently, yet steadily, on the floor. This will not make the creaking sound caused by the toe pointed, gingerly mode of movement so much adopted by those whose experience of sick rooms is small. The dress must be made of some noiseless material; wool er. cotton; silk must be avoided, for it squeaks with every movement. In speaking, the pitch of the voice must be slightly raised, and the words, instead of being hissed, as in whispering, should be clipped short, and cut distinctly. By this means the person spoken to will hear what is said, while the least possible sound accompanies the word. [*Barnell's cure for the Sick,*

SONS OF EMINENT MEN.

Sons of eminent men seldom amount to much, as they are generally content to inflate their souls with their fathers' greatness—which is very easily done. They are satellites which glow with a borrowed or reflected light, and when the source becomes extinct, and the light fades quite away, they are left in utter darkness. A transferred fame is not a substance but a shadow. Distinction must be wrought out; it never comes at a beck. True greatness never goes upon crutches; it is as independent as the nature of man will admit. Being well born gives great facilities for education and distinction, but it can never supply their place; they must be sedulously and wisely used, or poor advantages, well husbanded, will surpass them. Wealthy young men are apt to rely upon means rather than upon study. Poor young men, though they complain of their hardships, frequently discover that they were the incentives to whatever of eminence they have reached.

PHILOSOPHY OF ENDORSING.

One of the most sagacious and wealthy merchants was about to visit Europe, and setting his house in order before he left, closed a conversation with his son and heir as follows; "Now, as a lasting lesson, look at these four notes"—and he put into his hands four notes of hand of $25,000, making $100,000, with his name on the back. "Those," said he, "are the price paid for endorsing for a friend, I weakly put my name on them, and had to pay them as you see. Whenever any one asks you to endorse, look at those notes before you reply." [*United States Economist.*]

Obituaries.

"Let me die the death of the Righteous."

MRS. SUSAN J. FARR, aged 50 years, died at her residence in Holmes county, Mississippi, March 19, 1859. She was a native of North Carolina; emigrated to Alabama in 1831; thence to Mississippi, where she resided till her death. She embraced religion some twenty years ago, at a camp-meeting, and connected herself with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Emory, of which she has continued a consistent member. She loved the Church; believed in the doctrine of "a growth in grace;" her seat was always occupied at Class and other stated meetings. On one occasion she remarked—"I have been expecting this. But, thank God, I am prepared to go! I have examined myself on this well; I regret that I have not lived more devoted; but my way is clear. There is not a cloud between me and my God. All's well." Her pastor, Rev. T. Rayner, called to see her. She remarked, she had enjoyed great comfort in talking to Bro. Rayner; and wished she could see more of her brethere and sisters of the Church, that she might encourage them to be faithful. She had her children called around the bed, and imparted to them her dying blessing; exhorting each one to meet her in heaven. She appealed to the parents of her grandchildren, and besought them to raise their children for God and for heaven. She gave instructions respecting her burial; requesting to be placed in the church-yard, by the side of her husband, Wm. H. Farr, who died in 1849. X.....

☞ The North Carolina Advocate, and the Texas Advocate will please copy.

REV. LANDON J. SCHOOLAR. This excellent and useful man was called from the labors and afflictions of this life on the 25th day of March, in the 49th year of his age, after an illness of about eighteen days. He was a native of Stafford county, Virginia, where, in his eighteenth year, he professed religion. He was licensed to preach in January, 1836; moved to Alabama in 1837; and from thence to this place in 1846, where he has resided, with the exception of about twelve months, till his decease. Bro. Schoolar was pre-eminently "zealous of good works," and seemed never so happy as when actively employed in doing good; few persons ever labored so much in a local sphere; and, indeed, his ministerial labors were even more abundant than many in the itinerancy. Nothing but the size of his family and his peculiar circumstances, prevented him consecrating all his time to the work of Christ. He labored several years in the employment of the Presiding Elder, as a missionary to the colored people, and one year as preacher in charge of the Columbus circuit, where his labors were greatly blessed, and his memory is fondly cherished by those to whom he ministered. At the Alabama Conference, held at Eutaw, in December, 1855, he was admitted on trial, and appointed to the charge of Prairie Hill circuit; but his health failed, and he was compelled to discontinue at the ensuing Conference. He was remarkably faithful in attending his appointments; and, in all respects, he was a consistent and devoted Christian. His death is regarded as a public calamity by the citizens of Columbus, and his funeral was attended by a large concourse of all ranks and classes, who thus gave testimony to his worth as a good and useful man. He was the friend of the colored man, and many tears were shed at his death by that class, who seemed to feel that they had lost a friend and benefactor. Death found him at his post, with his harness on; clothed in the panoply of God. Grace enabled him to triumph over the king of terrors; and he went down to the grave, in the full hope of the resurrection of the dead, and everlasting life. GEORGE SHAEFFER.

Columbus, Mi., April 8, 1860.

MRS. EMILY GREER, wife of Maj. John Greer, in the 45th year of her age, died of consumption, in the town of Homer, Louisiana, on the 19th March, 1859. Sister Greer was born in Morgan county, Georgia. In her seventeenth year she was most powerfully converted to God, while attending a camp-meeting in her native county. To say that Sister G. was an upright and consistent member of the church, would be paying but a feeble tribute to the memory of one whose whole life was consecrated to the high and holy principles of our blessed Christianity. Those who knew her longest and best, affirm that, during the twenty-eight years of her Christian warfare, not a day passed without affording fresh assurances of her entire readiness to meet death whenever the summons should come. Amidst the most violent paroxysms of suffering, she was filled with ecstacy of joy, exclaiming—"My blessed Savior endered greater peogs for me; and I'll gladly suffer all his righteous will!" Often would she desire us to sing—while her spirit, kindled by heavenly fire, would catch the inspiration of the song—and she would join the strain until her feeble voice was lost in joy and rapture unetterable. On occasions like these, she would earnestly exhort her friends and relations to set about the great work of their salvation at once; warning them of the dsegor of procrastination; and encouraging them, by narrating her own happy experience. A short time before her demise, her afflicted husband approached the bedside, and inquired if she knew him. Her reply was, that she did. Being then asked, if she knew her Savior, she exclaimed "Oh yes!" And then added, in the language of one of her favorite songs, "All is well!" An hour or two later, when the power of speech had left her, being desired, if she still saw her way clear and her faith was still streng, to signify it by raising her hand, she promptly lifted both as high as she could, repeating the signal twice or thrice; and presently fell asleep.

☞Southern C. Advocate please copy. JOHN H. STACY.

MRS. MARY GILLESPIE died at the advanced age of seventy-four, at her residence, near Belmont, Sumter county, Alabama, on the 19th February. The subject of this obituary merits more than a simple record, on account of her eminent piety and social virtues. Her maiden name was Mary Johnston, was born in Madison district, S. C., in the year 1785. In 1804 she joined the M. E. Church, at Georgetown, then in charge of Rev. James Mallard, whose memory was cherished by her with emotions of tender Christian regard as long as she lived. She was married to John McCree, of the same State, in 1805, with whom she lived in great domestic comfort till his death in 1813, when she was left a widow, with three infant children; all of whom, under her prudent training and the influence of her pious example, now occupy prominent and respectable positions in the church of her choice. In 1834 she removed to Alabama, and seven or eight years afterwards married her late, much esteemed husband, Joseph Gillespie. Just before her death she was heard frequently to say that for twenty-three years she had "uninterruptedly enjoyed the witness of her acceptance, through the atonement of Christ. Had not a doubt." Her death, though the result of gradual disease, was the calm and peaceful sleep of a Christian. A favorite expression with her towards the close of her life was—"I am a poor sinner, saved by the grace of God." With a modesty, befitting a mother in Israel, she requested, a short time before her death, that no ostentatious ceremonies should be paid her memory, after she was gone. W. H. ARMSTRONG.

☞Charleston Advocate please copy.

MRS. MARY WILLIAMS died at her residence, in Lauderdale county, Mississippi, February 27, 1859, in the fifty-second year of her age. She was the daughter of David and Susan Hooks; was a native of N. Carolina; removed from that State some years after her marriage to Montgomery county, Alabama. The following year, she removed with her family to Sumter county; and thence, after the lapse of twenty-three years, (having lost her husband in the meantime) to the place of her late residence. She embraced the faith of the gospel, and joined the M. E. Church a number of years ago; and has lived an acceptable and consistent member thereof until removed by death, to her hulding of God; a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. Her form of illness and manner of death forbade those utterances of Christian composure and triumph, which sometimes distinguish the closing scene of life. Her loved ones, and numerous friends, turn, with even sweeter assurance to the testimonies of faith and holy living given forth in health and amid the important duties growing out of the various relations of life. She leaves sorrowieg sons and daughters, whose exemplary and useful lives bespeek the guiding influence of her clear intellect and pure heart.

J. H. OIBBS.

MISS MARTHA FRANCES BUFORD, daughter of John V. and Susan Buford, was born in Lunesburg county, Virginia, Nov. 25th, 1838, joined the M. E. Church and embraced religion in 1851, under the mialetry of Rev. L. M. Wilson, and died Feb. 22, 1859, in peace, and with a sure prospect of a home amoeg the blest on high. From the time of her connection with the Church to the day of her death, she lived a consistent life, and gave meey evidences of the geeaineness of her conversion to God; and, by her natural kindness and worm-hearted deposition, she drew around her many true friends, who now lament, with her deeply afflicted parents and relatives, her absence. O, may they all meet their blessed Martha in heaven—where she has gone to await their arrival. P. R. MCCRARY.

Pleasant Hill, Alabama, April, 9, 1859.

☞ Richmond C. Advocate please copy.

WILLIS ANDREWS, son of Rev. Samuel and Sarah Webb, died January 1, 1859, in the ninth year of his age. Loved so well, and yet so soon to pass away. Andrew, whose kind deportment, merry laugh, and sweet disposition, had gladdened the hearts of so many of his play-fellows; and whose obedience and love had won so upon the hearts, not only of his father and his father's family, but upon all who knew him—he was thrown from a wagon, and falling before it, both wheels passed over him. Afterwards he told his father that he was blind. His father stooping over him, asked him if he could not recognize him. After repeeting to his father, that he could not see, he clasped his arms about his neck, and calmly bade him goodby; and, with his expiring breath exclaimed, "Father, I love you!" O. P. WESTMORELAND.

MRS. ANN McGANTS died on 9th ult, in Wilcox county, Alabama. She was born in South Carolina, Oct. 20, 1774. She obtained religion, and joined the Presbyterian Church. In 1819, she removed with her husband to Wilcox county, Alabama; finding no Presbyterian Church convenient, she united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she remained a pious and faithful member until her death. She was in her eighty-sixth year. In her last illness she suffered severely. She now rests from her labors and her works do follow her. She has left one son, who says, his last true friend on earth is gone. May the Lord bless him, and prepare him to follow her to that place, where there is no more death. ANSON WEST.

MRS. JEANNETTE COUCH, wife of J. W. Couch, Esq., was born near Richmond, Louisiana, March 23d, 1831, and died near Delhi, Louisiana, April 7th, 1859, aged 28; also, shortly after, her infant son. Mrs. C. was not a member of any branch of the Christian Church; but her consistent life and victorious death, evince to her surviving friends the power of Christ to save to the uttermost all who trust in him. Though not a church-member, she had frequently expressed a determination to unite with the people of God, at the earliest convenience. She leaves behind a devoted husband and four affectionate little daughters, together with a large circle of friends and relations, to mourn their loss. May the blessing of God attend the bereaved through life, and conduct them safely to heaven.

April 11, 1859. THOS. J. UPTON.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS UPON THE DEATH EX-GOVERNOR T. M. TUCKER.

At a Special Communication of Bexar Lodge, No. 239 of A. F. M., held at Bexar, Marion county, Alabama, April 5, 1859, the following Obituary Resolutions were adopted.

WHEREAS, It having pleased our Supreme Grand Master to remove from the cares of this life, our highly esteemed and much beloved brother, T. M. TUCKER, Ex-Governor of Mississippi; who left his home in Louisiana, on a visit to his aged father, in Alabama; and has indeed proved a traveler to that undiscovered country, from whose bourne none ever return. It is with deep and unfeigned sorrow that we are called upon to record the death of Bro. Tucker; in which this as well as his own community have sustained the loss of one of its most gentlemanly citizens; and the Craft, a good and upright Mason. Though cut off from us and his family, yet we sincerely hope that he still lives in that temple, not made with hands, eternal in the heavens, and his spirit has returned to God who gave it. We need words, however, in this preamble to express the heartfelt sentiments experienced by every member in this Lodge of so good a man. Therefore,

Resolved, That we are made to realise unfeigned sorrow by the death of Bro. Tucker; and, that we warmly sympathize with the aged father and family of the deceased.

Resolved, That the jewels of this Lodge be clothed in mourning, and the brethren wear the usual badge for thirty days.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Lodge transmit a copy of the above to the family of the deceased; and record the same upon the record-book of this Lodge; and that he will have the same published in the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*,

W. T. BISHOP, Secretary. *Committe:*

JOHN ARNOLD,
S. V. BLANCHARD,
D. J. STONE.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. E. ELAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BATON Rouge.
REFERENCES—Henderson & Gaines and Chism & Bolton, *New Orleans*; W. S. Pike and A. Mata, *Baton Rouge*.

J. H. LANEY, SURGEON DENTIST—WILL VISIT Bahela, Hazlehurst, Crystal Springs and Georgetown, during the present year, and practice his profession in all its branches. Is fully guarantees all his work to be neat and substantial. [fe23-3m] J. H. LANEY.

B. D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana. ja19

J. O. FOQUA. J. O. KILBOURNE.
FUQUA & KILBOURNE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLINTON, LOUISIANA,
PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans. *References*—Payne & Harrison; Byrne, Vance & Co., Broadwell & Payne; Pritchard & Flowar, Edw. Nalle & Co., Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans. mar 20-1y

W. P. HILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 18 Camp st., New Orleans.
HAS been a citizen of Texas—extensively and laboriously engaged in the practice of Law more than twenty years—and confidently refers to the Bench and Bar of that State.
Information as to the Laws, Lands and Land Titles of Texas can be had at my office; and any business in that State will be transacted through reliable correspondents. dec12

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

B. M. LOWE & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND General Commission Merchants, ap6 No. 97 CRAVIER STREET, New Orleans.

JOHN C. BULL, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 7 Pine street, Saint Louis, Missouri. Agent for the sale of BLAINE'S POWER-LOOM BAGGING and BALE ROPE. ☞ [ja16-3m

MR. HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PARTner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders, from our large and well-selected Stock of GROCERIES, PRODUCE, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants.
COOPER & NEIBERT.
New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858. 27 and 29 Common st.

W. COOPER. J. C. NEIBERT. H. LUCAS.
COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Nos. 27 and 29 Common street, New Orleans.

F. J. VAN BIBBER & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
[d8-1y] 44 *Carondelet street, New Orleans.*

JAMES THARP. WM. V. MCCRAY.
THARP, McCRAY & CO.,
GROCERS AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS,
Re. 10 Tchoupitoulas and New Levee sts.,
sep22 NEW ORLEANS.

J. BOYD & CO.,
Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,
No 4 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
apr 17-1y

LEONARD FASH. F. B. LAURANS.
LEONARD FASH & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
45 POYDRAS STREET,
Oct 24. *NEW ORLEANS.*

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No. 47 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

JOHN F WYCHE & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 119 Common street, New Orleans. my2-1y

A. H. May & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS and GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No 94 Gravier street New Orleans. an21y

J. U. PAYNE. J. F. HARRISON.
C. W. SOUTHGATE. WM. H. DAMERON
Payne & Harrison.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 51 Union street, New Orleans. dec7-1y

R. L. WALKER, New Orleans. ROBT. C. HOTCHINSON Caddo Parish, La.
Walker, Hutchinson, & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 87 Carondelet street, New Orleans. je28

Lane, Mayfield & Co.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 79 St. Charles street, New Orleans. jy5-1y

T. T. TWITTY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Agent for the sale of Manufactured Tobacco, Cigars, and Herrings celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes., No. 32 Gravier street New Orleans. mh14m

L. SAWYER,
DEALER IN WOODEN-WARE,
Paper, Brooms, Matches, Cordage, Twines, Scales; and BEARBORN'S CELEBRATED BALANCES for Weighing Cotton, Sugar and Tobacco.
ap20 No. 70 MAGAZINE STREET, New Orleans.

WATKINS & HOMAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CORdages, and Curtain Materials, No. 36 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

F. W. OBER—DEALER IN NORTHERN AND WESTern Produce. ☞ Fresh Goshen Butter, in small packages, suitable for families, constantly on hand.
New Orleans, January 12, 1859. No. 61 POYDRAS STREET.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—A LADY ASSISTANT, qualified to Teach the Higher Branches of English Education, and especially the Grammatical, can, if properly vouched for, receive a position in the Female Department of Waverly Institute. None need apply unless satisfactory references can be given. The society is as polite and refined as can be found anywhere.
Address COL. JOHN HILL, *President Board of Trust* Waverly, Walker county, Texas.
November 18th, 1858. ja5-tf

BOOTH & CO.,
ARCADE HAT STORE, No. 45 Magazine Street, New Orleans. Established in 1843. Manufacturers and Jobbers at Wholesale in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.
For the accommodation of our friends and the public, we have opened a retail department on the same premises. aug30

Dameron & Co.,
IMPORTERS and Dealers in Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtain Goods, Upholstery Goods, etc., No. 26 Chartres and 72 Customhouse streets, New Orleans. jan1

R. C. ARMISTEAD,
(Successor to MALLARD & CO.)
No. 63 Gravier st., cor. Bank Place, New Orleans.
CLOTHING, IN EVERY VARIETY—THE MOST MODERN, AT GREATly Reduced Prices. ☞ ULANKETS, KERSEYS, and SATINETT Suits for Negroes, at Auction Prices. [o20]

P. H. WILLARD,
Coal Merchant,
18 EXCHANGE PLACE, (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)
THOSE desirous of purchasing Coal or Wood, can be supplied at short notice at the—CITY COAL OFFICE, where is constantly kept on hand—Pittsburgh, English, and Canal, Anthracite and Lower Ohio Coal. Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses, Steamers, &c., &c., supplied at the lowest market prices. n22-1y

P. VAN BENTHUYSEN, C. T. LEWIS, of Rapides. A. MONTREUIL. GEO. G. KENDALL.
BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
s19-1y 110 Canal st., New Orleans.

D. J. WASSON,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
Also, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Cisterns, Lumber, &c.,
In lots to suit purchasers. Orders promptly attended to.
Box 388 Mechanics' Exchange, 19 St. Charles st. Shop 355 and 357 Rampart st., First District, New Orleans. mar26-1y

To Merchants and Planters.
MANUFACTURERS' COMMISSION HOUSE:
LARGE STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK,
AT
No. 41 Magazine st., opposite the Arcada,
NEW ORLEANS.
oct 14 R. W. RAYNE.

GEORGE H. VINTEN Printers' Warehouse, 105 Poydras street, New Orleans. Presses, Types, Inks, Paper, Cards, and Furnishing of every description. Agent for the sale of Robt. Hoe & Co's Presses, and James Connor & Sons' Types. Old Type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

PRINTING PAPER.
Constantly on hand and for sale Printing Paper of the following sizes.
21 inches by 26 | 23½ inches by 31 | 24 inches by 28 | 28 inches by 40
22 inches by 32 | 24 inches by 36 | 26 inches by 32 | 28 inches by 42
32 inches by 44..... 36 inches by 48
AND OTHER SIZES TO ASSIVE.
Also, Double Medium Book Paper, Manilla Wrappers, Nold, Letter, and Cap Papers of every description; Cards, Card Boards, &c.
mar 20-1y GEORGE H. VINTEN.

THE GREAT COAL-OIL LAMP—FOR SAFETY, economy and convenience—is superior to any Lamp in use for reading, writing or sewing, giving a SOFT, STEADY and CLEAR LIGHT.
The subscriber will keep on hand a large variety of these LAMPS, adapted from the parlor to the kitchen; also, the REFINED COAL-OIL, CANS, SHADES, WICKS and CHIMNEYS.
He has also the celebrated NON-EXPLOSIVE CAMPHENE and SPIRIT GAS LAMPS and LANTERNS, warranted perfectly safe from accident, when used with the Safety-can.
These Lamps are the best in use, for lighting churches, halls, saloons, etc.
Camphene and Spirit gas by the barrel or gallon; Boslu-oil, for lubricating, by the barrel or gallon—manufactured by the Southern Oil Company at Mobile.
The Subscriber is authorized to sell the superior MACHINERY OIL Manufactured by the Southern Oil Company, which as a lubricator, excels any other oil in use—for sale by the gallon or barrel.
ja19 ARTEMON HILL, 28 Camp st, New Orleans.

BULLETIN BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE, No. 35 GRAVIER-STREET,
Conference Minutes, Sermons and Addresses, Catalogues for Schools and Colleges, Commencement Programmes, Circulars, Lawyer's Briefs, Pamphlets, Notarial and Court Blanks, Cards, Bill-Heads, Dray Receipts, Check Books, Bills of Exchange and all kinds of plain and fancy printing, executed with neatness and dispatch.
Orders respectfully solicited. a25-1y

BLOOMFIELD'S PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING Establishment, No. 46 CAMP STREET, corner Gravier:
All kinds of BOOK AND MERCANTILE PRINTING AND BINDING executed neatly and correctly, at moderate prices.
dec 26 1y WM. BLOOMFIELD, Jr.

RHEUMATISM CURED!!—ALL THE VARIOUS forms of this Painful and Paralyzing Disease—either Inflammatory, Acute or Chronic—no matter how severe the case or of how long standing. Call for DR. MORTIMORE'S REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM which is purely a Vegetable Internal Remedy, and has already cured about Twenty Thousand Cases—many of TEN, TWENTY, and even THIRTY YEARS standing, which had long since been given up as hopeless, incurable cases.
Look back to Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, volume IX. of this paper and read in each the overwhelming evidence.
This Remedy can be had of J. WRIGHT & CO. Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street, N. Orleans; or, can be ordered, through any Druggist or Merchant in New Orleans.
☞ Price, $5 per Bottle; Six bottles for $20, or $25 per dozen.
ap13-tf DR. D. MORTIMORE, Proprietor, Louisville, Ky.

DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED REJUVENATING Elixir.—Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principles, by one of the ablest chemists of the age.
FOR THE CURE of General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Organs of Generation; Palpitation of the Heart, and in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the System, take

The Rejuvenating Elixir,
And you will soon find yourself a new man—a pride instead of the reverse to your friends, and a healthy, sound, and worthy member of the whole human family. For sale, by the Proprietors,
J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., New Orleans.
And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Children!
TRUTH OMNIPOTENT.—We give to our readers and the public generally the following copy of a letter received by us from J. W. Vesey, Esq., of the *Aberdeen Conservative*, enclosing at the same time a communication to that paper from Colonel Vasser, of North Mississippi, and who was formerly associate editor of the Conservative. The subject of the letter and communication we do not feel it necessary to comment on—they tell the whole story, one that ought to go home to those in whose hands the rising generation of children are placed for nurture and for care. All we ask of our readers is a careful perusal of the documents.

CONSERVATIVE OFFICE,
Aberdeen, Miss., August 23d, 1858.
Messrs. Wright & Co.—As any testimonial in reference to your preparations may prove beneficial to you, I enclose the following, published at my request, in the "Conservative" of this 21st inst.
Col. Vasser was formerly associate editor of the "Conservative," and is well known in North Mississippi, as a gentleman of intelligence and strict integrity. Respectfully, J. W. VESEY.

[*For the Conservative.*]
Communication. ABERDEEN, Aug. 10th, 1858.
DEAR VESEY: Upon the principles of justice and humanity, I am induced to ask your permission to insert this communication in your paper, believing, as I do, that it may be the means of preventing untimely sorrow in many a happy household.
On Friday last, having been for several days previous absent from my family, I found, on my return home, that my infant, aged about 15 months, was quite unwell, from some unknown cause—supposed to be teething. Upon an examination, however, I was of the opinion that her indisposition proceeded from worms; and having been told by a respectable physician that WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE was a sovereign remedy against the terrible enemy of children, I was

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 14.
WHOLE NUMBER 430.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1859.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—112 CAMP ST.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

Dr. Hutton's Church—Dr. Scudder, Missionary from India—Old Dutch Church Waking Up—Low and Gospel—Christians Worshipping Idols—The Revival—Wee Among the the Papers on the Subject—Preaching in the Academy of Music—The Eloquent Blind Preacher—Dr. Marshall at St. Paul's—Dr. Young—Dr. Parsons—North Divided Against Itself—Extirpation of Slaveholders—Dark Days of the Apostles.

Mr. Editor—Being somewhat disposed to dissipate religiously, by leaving our own church and the eloquent and wholesome teachings of our own pastor—a thing, by the way, we don't often indulge in—we concluded to go to Dr. Hutton's church, on Washington square, to listen to the younger Dr. Scudder, a missionary from India.

This son of Dr. Scudder, we believe, was born in India, and has been a missionary for a number of years; hence he comes among us well posted in regard to the past and present history of that ill-fated country. He has two brothers also engaged in the missionary work in India, who, with himself, are connected with the Dutch Reformed Church. A new life seems to have been infused into the old Dutch Church since it has severed its connection with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. One of the churches here, the Middle Dutch, has resolved on supporting three missionaries in Japan; and recently a distinguished and wealthy lawyer of this church has consecrated himself to the work of foreign missions, and intends going out, on his own charges, to preach the gospel to his dying fellow men.

Dr. Hutton's church was crowded in every part, to listen to the enthusiastic young missionary. His description of the terrific scenes of the late rebellion in India were truly graphic and thrilling. He was particularly severe upon the East India Company, which had given the custodian of the idolatrous religion in India. High officers of state had been known to take off their hats and bow in veneration to their great idols on festive days, and to present them votive offerings. They at first opposed the missionaries, and prohibited them from establishing missions in the provinces; but a more liberal policy soon prevailed, and now nearly the whole of India is open to the missionary. His text was peculiarly appropriate: "Behold, I set before thee an open door, and no man can shut it. I know thy works, and thou hast a little strength." In the discussion of his subject he showed, that God in His providence had opened the door of all heathen lands, and that it was not in the power of earth or hell to close that door. The signs of the times, he remarked, were of the most hopeful character. Dr. Scudder spoke very approvingly of the missionary labors of the Episcopal, Presbyterian and Baptist Churches in India; but he did not seem to know, or perhaps he was not careful to know, that there were any representatives of the Methodist Church in that country. But we will let that pass.

The Revival in New York has reached its end, so far as any particular interest is concerned. The daily prayer meetings are, however, kept up, and considerable effort is made to sustain them. The New York *Independent*, an Ishmaelitish sheet, which is down on orthodoxy, the Bible, and Tract Societies, and up on abolition and dry-goods, came out in an edidorial, not long since, not exactly against the revival, but intimating strongly that the reports in the *Observer*, *Evangelist*, and *Intelligencer*, were got up for effect and were more on the style of dramatic representations than sober realities. The latter paper denies the allegations of the *Independent*, and charges its religious editors with a want of interest in the revival, and more than intimates that the reverend editors were more concerned in lecturing on politics, and in "Wit and Humor," than in attending the daily prayer meetings, and hence were not competent judges.

The new feature which was inaugurated last winter, principally through the agency of Dr. Prime of the *Observer*—who, by the way, is a most estimable, large-hearted Christian gentleman—of introducing the gospel into that magnificent palace of art, the Academy of Music, has proved a great success. The most distinguished ministers of the different Evangelical Churches have held forth to listening thousands. The largest crowd attracted to these meetings was present on last Subbath evening to hear the eloquent Milburn, the pastor of the Pacific-street Methodist Church, Brooklyn. His theme was well chosen and most admirably and eloquently discussed. As he presented, in a searching and impressive manner the unsatisfying nature of all earthly good, founded upon the declaration—"vanity of vunities, all is vanity," many a hitter experience was touched, and many a heart, best knowing its own bitterness, responded thereto. The calm dignity of the preacher as he enunciated the truth in faultless tones and in clear mellifluous voice, which reached the farthest galleries of that immense building, had a most inspiring effect, and we trust the gospel seed found a lodging in the hearts of many of pride and fashion's votaries.

The Rev. Dr. Marshall, of Mississippi, is now in our city on a visit. He preached on Sabbath evening last, at St. Paul's Church on Fourth Avenue. This is by far the most fashionable Methodist Church in the city. The edifice, which is of white marble, is not surpassed by any of the Churches in New York for beauty and finish. Though we speak of it as a fashionable Church, we do not mean that it is so in any offensive sense. It has a thoroughly evangelical pastor, in the person of Dr. McClintock, and in no Methodist Church in the city are the classes better attended. Besides all this, it takes the lead in all benevolent enterprizes, and gave not long since ten thousand dollars to the Missionary Society. Dr. Marshall's sermon was well received. We never heard a man speak with greater ease and fluency, and such is his popular address that we judge he must be a favorite in the South.

Not long since we had the pleasure of listening to a sermon from Dr. Young of your State. He is a local minister and President of Louisiana railroad. We never listened to a discourse more clear in exegesis, sound in doctrine, pointed, practical and impressive, than that of Dr. Young. Competent as he may be to manage the affairs of a railroad, we question very much if the spirit and talents of the man do not more strongly indicate that he should give himself *wholly* to the work of the ministry. All who heard him, and he had a large congregation, were equally impressed with your correspondent that he is a master workman.

Considerable efforts were made, by one of our Churches in Brooklyn to obtain Dr. Parsons of Louisville as pastor. This is not the first invitation the Dr. has received from Methodist Churches in New York to change his relation and, we have no doubt, that if transfers could be had from South to North, and *vice versa*, there would be a much greater interchange, perhaps, than there was before our unhappy division. That division not only destroyed our unity but our general itinerancy; and we fear the end is not yet, on the subject of disunion. Should the general rule on the subject of slavery be changed so as to exclude slaveholders from the Church, of which we entertain no donbt, the North will be divided against itself; and how long Northern Methodism itself will stand, time only can determine. From the spirit and temper of the Abolitionists no other result can be looked for, as they seem to be determined to carry out the doctrine, not of "the extirpation of slavery," but the extirpation of slaveholders from the Methodist Church, regardless of all principle. One of the leading Abolitionists of the New York East Conference, in answer to a question—what he thought of the slavery in the Apostolic Church, exclaimed "Poh! do you think we are going back to the dark days of Christianity in the Apostles, time, for examples in these days of superior light." It would seem from this, that the nearer we get to Christ and his Apostles, or in other words the nearer we approach the fountain of inspiration, the more dark and muddy the stream. Comment is unnecessary. More anon. JUVENIS.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

ARMINIANISM AND CALVINISM.

The Atonement.

Confession of Faith, says, *p.* 27, *Chap.* 3, § 6:

"Wherefore, they who are elected, being fallen in Adam, are redeemed by Christ; are effectually called unto faith in Christ, by his Spirit working in due season; are justified, adopted, sanctified, and kept by his power, through faith, unto salvation. Neither are any other redeemed by Christ, effectually called, justified, adopted, sanctified and saved, but the elect only."

Upon this section, the authorized expositor of the Confession says:

"In this section, we are taught that Christ died exclusively for the elect, and purchased redemption for them alone. In other words, that Christ made atonement for the elect; and that in no sense did he die for the rest of the race. Our Confession first asserts positively that the elect are redeemed by Christ, and then, negatively, that none others are redeemed by Christ, but the elect only. If this does not affirm the doctrine of particular or limited atonement, we know not what language could express that doctrine more explicitly."

Confession of Faith, *Chap.* 8, §8, says:

"To all those for whom Christ hath purchased redemption, he doth certainly and effectually apply and communicate the same."

Upon this section, the authorized expositor of the Confession remarks:

"This section relates to the extent of Christ's death, with respect to its objects, and in opposition to the Arminian tenet—that Christ died for all men—for those who shall finally perish, as well as for those who shall be eventually saved; it affirms, that the purchase and application of redemption are of the same extent. In the fifth section, we were taught, that Christ purchased redemption, only for those whom the Father hath given him; and here it is asserted, that to all those for whom Christ hath purchased redemption he doth certainly and effectually apply and communicate the same. What language, then, could affirm more explicitly than that here employed, that the atonement of Christ is specific and limited, that it is neither universal nor indefinite, but is restricted to the elect, who shall be saved from wrath through him.

"The sacrifice of Christ derived infinite value from the divinity of his person; it must, therefore, have been intrinsically sufficient to expiate the sins of the whole human race, *had it been so intended*; but in the design of the Father, and in the intention of Christ himself, it was limited to a *definite number, who shall* ultimately obtain salvation."

That, we should say, is plain doctrine plainly expounded; no attempt to "handle the high mystery with special prudence and care!" We admire the candor and frankness of this out-spoken expositor. He deserves to be an authorized expounder.

We will indulge ourselves in another slice from the same loaf. Says the expositor, Rev. R. Shaw:

"It (*the Confession of Faith, Chap.* 3, § 6) is diametrically opposed to the system of the Arminians; who hold, that Jesus Christ, by his death and sufferings, made an atonement for the sins of all mankind in general, and for every individual in particular. It is not less opposed to the doctrine maintained by many, that though the death of Christ had a special reference to the elect, and, in connection with the divine purpose, infallibly secures their salvation; yet that it has a general reference, and made an *equal* atonement for all men. The celebrated Richard Baxter, who favored general redemption, makes the following remarks on this and another section of our Confession (*Chap.* 3, § 6, *and Chap.* 8, § 8) which speaks against universal redemption: 'I understand not of all redemption—and particularly not of the mere bearing of the punishment of man's sins, and satisfying God's justice—but of that special redemption proper to the elect, which was accompanied with an intention of actual application of saving benefits in time. If I may not be allowed this interpretation, I must hence dissent.' The language of the Confession, in my opinion, will not admit of this interpretation; and, what is more, the Bible is silent about this general redemption, or the general reference of the death of Christ."

We could quote more of the same sort from "Ridgeley's Divinity," "Hill's Divinity," "Buck's Theological Dictionary," and "Synod of Dort"—but we will not consume valuable space. We merely wish to give our readers some plain quotations from standard Calvinistic writers—especially such as may not have access to those writers—that they may see what the Calvinists teach, as distinguished from the Arminians.

We do not wish to distort, or set down aught in malice. We do not quote their "texts," because we all believe them as much as Calvinists—they put one construction on them, and we another.

Some quotations made a few weeks since were from the second, instead of the first volume of Calvin's Institutes. Let any one read the 21, 22, and 23 Chapters of Vol. II., of Calvin's Institutes, and they will find what we quote, and much more of the same import. VERITAS.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

PARSONAGES.

Mr. Editor: I have been looking a little into the subject of Parsonages lately—their history, number, and kind—in this (Mississippi) Conference; and, would you believe it? in this Conference, of one hundred members, and about seventy stations and circuits, there are hardly one dozen of these important appendages to Methodism. It is true, there are quite a number of our brethren called "local itinerants," who have homes of their own. The amount of property which they own, (which it is their duty to take care of, as also to preach) circumstances of a domestic nature, or their age in the ministry, have made the course they pursue in this respect the most successful one, all interests considered, for them. And, allow me to say, that, as a traveling preacher, I do seriously demur to the—shall I say?—"*slang*" which is often heard, and sometimes written, against worthy brethren—some of them aged and powerful ministers of Christ—who are thus situated. And, further, to suggest as true, the idea, that what is called—sometimes sneeringly—"local itinerancy," if upon a proper basis and in proper quantity, is not so great an evil after all; nor is there, to my mind, any great objection to it. Nay, a minister with a large family ought to have a home of his own, whatever office he may fill. But, if we add—as has been done—a necessary regard to the circumstances of brethren thus situated by the appointing power, a neglect on the part of stations and circuits to have good and suitable parsonages for the use of those who have not "homes of their own," then we see a fountain open for brackish, if not for bitter water.

Now, this fountain may be dried up easily, quickly; not by fighting at "local itinerancy," but by going to work and building and furnishing a parsonage in every charge. It may be inquired, "Why is it that this desideratum has not been obtained? Whose fault is it?" Your correspondent thinks that the fault is with the preachers themselves, and that almost exclusively. Does any one ask, "How?—Wherein?"—He answers, First, in that they have not raised the money, by proper appeals to the people, for the purchase or building of parsonages. Should any brother say this could not have been done, I would answer, he does not know—we have not tried. Some preachers are afraid to say much about money, even for missionary purposes, or for our superannuated preachers, widows, etc. Many a congregation attempts to hear preaching in a shivering, whistling log-cabin or hut in the winter, and migrates to a bush-harbor (preacher-killer) in the summer, for the same effort; all because the preachers, from year to year, have been afraid, if they should go to work and raise money to build a church, they would fail to get their "pay."

Often the writer has heard very prudent members of his "charge" say: "Brother, you'd better mind—you haven't got your 'quarterage' yet!" This when money was called for to build a church, or for missions, etc. Now, some preachers give heed to such sinful suggestions. There are those who never have done so. But, from this, and other suggestions and causes, many of us have chosen to beg around for board, or go in debt, or pay cash for a "home of our own."

I venture this: that there is not a circuit, station, or mission to the *blacks*, in the bounds of this Conference, unable to purchase a home for their pastor; and very few, if one, that would evince a lengthy unwillingness to do so, if simply asked, or, at most, urged thereto.

Another evil has been a refusal or failure on the part of ministers to occupy parsonages that have been procured. This may be remedied. It has been, I suppose, from one of two causes: Either, first, the pastor had a place of his own, and it did not suit him to "move;" or, second, that the house offered was not furnished, and he was not able, or not willing, to furnish it himself; and, whether from the first or second cause, the fact, that the place was not used by him, caused it to go to wreck, either by lying waste, or by abuse from improper tenants.

Now, either of the above evils might have been, and may generally be, obviated. In the first, the preacher should have taken charge of the place, as was his duty, *de jure*, to have done—carefully invoiced the furnishing, if any—and held himself responsible, in dollars and cents, for the safe keeping of the place and its appurtenances, during his charge of the congregation owning it, in trust, for the use of their pastor. Whether he chose to rent the place or not, would be at his own election; for the use of it, or its proceeds, belonged to him during his said charge as pastor, etc.

I will digress here to say, that in my humble opinion, that dead-letter "deliverance" of the last General Conference, authorizing a Board of Stewards to withhold an allowance for living expenses from a preacher who refuses to occupy a parsonage, no congregation of Christians would recognize; and, I am sure, no pastor, with proper respect for himself and family, would serve a congregation who would allow the appliance of the rule to him or his "case." But there is no danger of such an attempt on the part of any Board of Stewards, unless they desired to relieve themselves of the burthen of a preacher with whom they were not well pleased. In such case, the "deliverance" may work well.

To return—let the preacher take charge of and use the parsonage, as is his right and duty. I will just add, as it comes in my way, that it is mean, if not worse, to take the rent of the parsonage from the amount allowed the pastor, simply because he happened to have a "home" elsewhere, or was in circumstances which precluded such occupancy.

The second cause of non-occupancy might have been, and may always be remedied in short order, by raising a little money, only. The ladies in any community will be found willing to furnish a house, at least with heavy furniture, for their pastor and his family. Then, if the house is not furnished, the preacher should go to work and have it done.

The third and last "count" I make, is, the absence of proper care and industry on the part of occupants, to keep up, improve, and beautify such premises and houses as have been secured. Some preachers seem to feel that they are only renters, and confine themselves, so far as their temporary home is concerned, to the meanest usages of ordinary renters; and hence, the planting of fruit trees, shrubs, or anything of the kind, to enrich or beautify the place, would be strange work for them. Fruit and flowers seem to possess no charms for such men.

I can't judge of the wife. She would like to see the husband do better, I "guess." Worse still: In some instances, where the preacher had philanthropy and religion enough to induce him, with the aid of his helpmate, to beautify the yard with shrubs and flowers, and set out some choice fruit trees—on the principle that if they did not bear fruit *for him*, they would for some other brother and family—sad to say, he had as his successor, one who occupied on the renting system; and who was either too *studious*, too indolent, or—must I say it—too stingy to purchase and drive a few nails, or place a few hinges; so that pickets and gates found a resting place on the ground, until "aunt" somebody wanted to "start a fire." Then the stock, found their way in—not quite into the house, except in a few rare cases—and away goes all the fruit and all the beauty!

"For the want of a nail the shoe was lost,'
For the want of a shoe the foot was lost," etc.

Now what is the conclusion? It is patent to us all:

First. The preachers should raise funds *this year*, and secure a parsonage to every circuit, station, and mission, where such a thing is needed.

Second. Then they should occupy them, whenever at all practicable.

Third. And, especially, let all the occupants of these Homes for Itinerant Pastors take care of, keep up, and beautify them in a genteel manner. FRATER.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

REV. JAMES ALFORD SHOCKLEY.

Having access to brother Samuel Williams' library, of Philadelphia, Mississippi, I find there a small book, containing some interesting facts of this good man of God, written by his own hands. It is known to a great many of your readers, that Rev. James A. Shockley departed this life in the latter part of the year 1844. If I mistake not, he visited a camp-meeting, on the Paulding Circuit, Mississippi Conference, in October, 1844; there he was taken sick, and remained in the tent of Rev. R. J. Jones, now Presiding Elder on the Biloxi district, until the camp-meeting broke. Then he was carried to the house of Dr. Wm. B. Dozier, in the town of Paulding, where he died, and was interred with masonic honors in the Paulding grave-yard; where he will rest until he comes forth to his reward, which will be a happy one, no doubt.

Believing that it will be interesting to all who knew brother Shockley, I give you his own words in reference to his pilgrimage in this world.

"James Alford Shockley, Eldest son of Richard and Elizabeth Shockley, was born September 30th, A.D. 1809, in Franklin county, Georgia.

"My parents were of English and Dutch descent, inclined to the Baptist denomination, though they were not members of any Church. My father was a very moral man. Although he would take his morning drams he never became intoxicated but once or twice. He was averse to using profane language. And would not permit any one to do so in the presence of his family. He served his country both in a civil and military capacity. When I was about six years old, my grand-father, Shockley, died; my father then moved back to his native State, South Carolina.

"My grand-father lived on the east bank of the Savannah river, in what was then called Pendleton district, afterwards called Anderson. In my ninth year, I, with my eldest sister, was sent to school. Then, again, in my 11th year, I heard the first Methodist preacher preach at the Church near the school-house. The teacher was a Methodist, consequently he had us all to attend the Church on preaching days. Rev. John B. Chapel, was our preacher. He took for his text, "Behold I stand at the door and knock, etc." God attended his efforts with the Spirit, and a great revival ensued. I know they shouted powerfully. Then was the first time that I became convinced of sin, and knew it to be necessary for my salvation to prepare myself for death and a future state of existence.

"Notwithstanding the words spoken from the sacred desk sent conviction to my wicked heart and caused me to feel myself a sinner, I left the house, being very much alarmed by the the shouting. As I was not used to such proceedings, I concluded the feelings that I had originated from being frightened. But I continued to attend preaching, and my conviction was soon renewed. About this time, through the instrumentality of an old professor in the neighborhood and the preacher in charge, my father joined the Methodist Episcopal Church on probation. His house then became a home for the preachers, but I would remain in their company as little as possible. Although I would avoid the company of the preachers as much as I could, I continued to pray for that preparation of heart that would fit me for a seat at God's right hand, and expected to obtain it sometime.

"The year closed, I was taken home to assist my father in his farm, I still attended the preaching of the word. In August, 1822, my father *tented* at a camp-meeting, at which I became a regular mourner, as I went for no other purpose but to get religion, if I could. Continuing to mourn until the second or third day of the meeting, God in answer to my prayer converted my soul. I felt that my sins were all forgiven. I then went and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was baptized.

"I then concluded that I would always live in the enjoyment of that blessing. But there was not much attention paid to my conversion, for I was in my 13th year and quite small, and the people seemed to think, because I was young, I did not know what I was doing. Consequently they thought it would all soon wear off. Just so many think to this day, in reference to the conversion of children.

"I returned home from the camp-meeting, and when I began to mingle with the affairs of life, my path was soon crossed by the enemy of souls. I became angry and lost my enjoyment. But I had selected a place to resort to for prayer, before I obtained the pearl of great price. I soon made my way back to the same old spot; there I prayed and wrestled with the Lord, until I received the blessing again. I then lived in the enjoyment of religion for some time.

"I turned my attention to reading and seeking after knowledge. The next year the cause seemed to flag, many went back to the world.

"My father, having been converted at or near the same time I was, continued to be faithful to the performance of his religious duties. He in company with old brother E. would regularly attend class-meetings; they would insist on my going with them; and I could not well avoid their solicitations. I had become very lukewarm in my feelings, but still kept up the outward form of religion, remembering that I had set out for heaven, and if I turned back I never would reach there. So I would renew my courage, and endeavor to press on—though many who started when I did, went back to the world—which very much discouraged me.

"When I was about the age of sixteen I was appointed class-leader. The cross of leading a class was as much as I could carry. But I soon obtained more strength, and did the best I could.

"At the age of twenty one, I applied for licence to exhort. There was an objection to my obtaining licence. The objection was founded on these grounds, that they could not spare me as leader, for if I was licenced to exhort, I would have appointments off, and could not attend to my class, as leader. Soon after this, I was deeply impressed that it was my duty to preach the word. But the enemy soon began to work with me in reference to this matter. I gave way to a great extent to his teachings, and concluded I would marry and remain a private member in the Church.

"I moved off fifteen or twenty miles, and commenced teaching school. But I was prevailed upon to take the leadership of a class.

"In May of the same year I married, moved back to my old society, expecting to accumulate wealth and let others do their preaching. I concluded that if I could make something to pay the preachers with, all would be well. But my brethren insisted I should take licence to exhort. I did so, but to no profit, I thought.

"In the fall of 1833, I left my native State, and moved to Pickens county, Alabama. I gave my letter to the Church at that place; I applied for licence to preach in the fall of 1834, which was accordingly granted.

"But in the Spring of 1835 my licence was taken from me. I was so much taken up with the things of this world that they did me no good; I got into a difficulty, and was turned out of the Church. But I did not stay out long. This is a black spot in my life. I deeply repented of my folly and sought forgiveness from my Creator. Through the influence of brother J. K. Hawkins, I was again licenced as a local preacher. I was then employed one year by brother E. N. Tally, to take the Decatur Mission in the Mississippi Conference. This was a great year with me, the Lord blessed the people with whom I labored, and he also blessed my own soul abundantly.

"In 1842 I joined the Mississippi Annual Conference, and was appointed to the Paulding circuit; in 1843, to the Decatur circuit; in 1844, to the White Sand circuit; I reached brother Joseph Carr's, February 1st, on White Sand circuit."

These words were written, as I before said, by brother Shockley. Though he has been dead some fourteen or fifteen years, yet, when these lines are seen by his old friends and relations they will bring to mind a great many pleasant moments they spent with him on the works he traveled. I know men who were at his death-bed, that can testify of his happy exit into a better world. I heard him preach the last sermon he ever preached. He preached it at the Paulding camp-meeting. There is no stone to mark his resting-place in the Paulding grave-yard. But he is still held in remembrance by all those who knew him. I send you these lines hoping you will publish them, as they will be intergating to his friends. K. A. J.

Philadelphia, Mississippi, March, 18th 1859.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

BENSON VERSUS POOL.

Mr. Editor: In your paper of Oct. 16th, 1858, you published an article from me, stating that Benson had plagiarized his Commentary up to a certain chapter in Isaiah from Pool. Two or three replies have been made to this, not at all helping the matter, as I think. I know that Benson mentioned Pools name, and occasionally put a line or two in quotation marks from him, as he does sometimes from others; but I had not then, nor have I yet seen or heard of any credit he has given Pool for the work he has transferred to his pages and called his own.

As I did not profess to have read the whole of Benson, I turned at once to the chapters specified, where it was said the credit was given, but I did not find any. I did find what I had often seen before, a line or two, never more than five or six, accredited to Pool, and now and then the rendering of a Hebrew word; and, sometimes, renderings and expositions referred to Pool, not found in his work; but I have not found where Benson has said, which is true, that by far the larger part of his work, to the 58th of Isaiah, is taken word by word and letter by letter from Pool. Benson does, two or three times in a Book, perhaps quote, with credit, one or two lines from Pool, or after transcribing him, says, *see* Pool; but he does not give the faintest intimation that the long solid columns both before and after his quotation marks, stretching over pages and chapters, are taken bodily from Pool's Annotations.

If your columns are not full of other and more interesting matter, I will transcribe one or two of the places, *with their surroundings*, where your correspondent says the proper credit is given.

Ps. 38: 7. *For my loins are filled with a loathsome disease; and there is no soundness in my flesh.*

BENSON.—"The disease," says Pool, "might be some burning fever, breaking forth outwardly in carbuncles or boils. It is true, this and the other expressions may be taken figuratively, but we should not forsake the literal sense of the words without necessity."

POOL.—The disease might be some burning fever, being also malignant or pestilential, either burning inwardly, or breaking forth outwardly in carbuncles or boils. It is true, this and the other expressions may be taken figuratively, of some grievous calamity, but we should not forsake the proper and literal sense of the words without necessity.

Ps. 38: 6. *I am troubled; I am bowed down greatly; I go mourning all the day long.*

BENSON.—*I am troubled, I am distorted or depressed*; or, as it is expressed by another word signifying the same thing, *bowed down*: namely, in my body, as diseased persons generally are, and, withal, dejected in my mind. *I go mourning*—Hebrew, *in black*, the sign of mourning, which here may be taken figuratively. When I arise out of my bed and walk, or rather creep about in my chamber, I do it with a sad heart and dejected countenance. Or, *going* may be here meant of his languishing, or going towards the grave, as the same word is used sometimes.

POOL.—*Troubled*; Hebrew, *distorted or depressed*; or, as it is expressed by another word signifying the same thing, *bowed down*: to wit, in my body, as diseased persons commonly are, and withal dejected in my mind. *I go mourning*—Hebrew, in black, the sign of mourning, which may here signify the thing, as signs oft do. When I arise out of my bed and walk, or rather creep about in my chamber, I do it with a sad heart and dejected countenance. Or, *going* here may be meant of his languishing, or going towards the grave, as this same word is used, Gen. xv., 2, etc.

Verse 7. *I have roared by reason of the disquietness of my heart.*

BENSON.—Roared like a lion or bear, namely, through extreme misery; *by reason of the disquietness of my heart*—for the great anxiety and torment of my mind, caused by the deep sense of my sins, and of God's wrath, and of the sad issue of both. *My groaning is not hid* (verse 9). I do not utter all these complaints, nor roar out, that thou mayest hear and know them; fur thou hearest and knowest my lowest words, yea, the desires of my heart and all my necessities; and therefore I pray thee, pity me and deliver me, as I trust thou wilt.

POOL.—Roared like a bear or lion, through extreme pain and misery. *By reason of the disquietness of my heart.* For the great anxiety and torment of my mind, caused by the deep sense of my sins, and God's wrath, and the sad issue of my disease. (verse 9.) I do not utter all these complaints, nor roar out, that thou mayest hear them and know them; for thou hearest and knowest even my lowest groans, yea, my inward desires and all my necessities; and therefore, I pray thee, pity and deliver me, as I trust thou wilt.

My heart panteth, goeth round (verse 10); palpitates, through fear and grief; or, it is perplexed and tossed with many and various thoughts, not knowing what to do, or whither to go. *The light of mine eyes.* Mine eyes are grown dim; either through grief and tears, or through weakness.

Verse 10. *My heart panteth. Panteth, or goeth round*: wanders hither and thither, as the word signifies; is perplexed and tossed with many and various thoughts, not knowing what to do nor whither to go. Mine eyes are grown dim; either through grief and tears, or through weakness.

My lovers and friends (verse 11) *stand aloof.* Either through neglect and contempt, or disdain of me. *They that seek my life lay snares for me.* That if my affliction and trouble do not kill me, they may destroy me in in some other way. *And imagine deceits all the day long.* They design mischief, but cover it with fair pretences.

My lovers and friends stand aloof (v. 11). Either through neglect and contempt, or disdain of me. *They that seek my life lay snares for me.* That if my disease do not kill me they may destroy me some other way. *Imagine deceits against me.* They design mischief, but cover it with fair pretences.

But I as a deaf man heard it not (verse 13). I carried myself toward them as if I had no ears, to hear what they said, either to me or of me, nor a tongue to answer or reprove them for their reproaches and calumnies; and he was thus silent, not for want of just answers to them, but to testify his humiliation for his sins, and his acceptation of the punishment which he had brought on himself.

But I as a deaf man heard it not (v. 13). I carried myself toward them as if I had no ears to hear, either what they said to me or of me, nor a tongue to answer or reprove them for their reproaches and calumnies, which he did, not for want of just answers to them, but to testify his humiliation for his sins, and his patient submission to and acceptation of the punishment which he had brought on himself.

With the same verbal fidelity he has copied every verse in this Psalm, together with the title; and yet this is one of the places to which I was referred for proof that Benson had not plagiarized! The other references are like unto it.

The next item of proof, I am told, is to be had in the 50th Psalm. On the fourth verse, just twelve words are accredited to Pool; not one of which is in Pool's book. And here, as usual, Benson has *transcribed* the whole Psalm—every verse of it, title and all. See a specimen:

Verse 5. *Gather my Saints together unto me.*

BENSON.—Oh! ye angels, summon and fetch them to my tribunal; which is poetically spoken, to continue the metaphor and representation of the judgment here mentioned.

My saints. The Israelites, whom he calls saints; first, because they were all by profession a *holy people*, as they are called in Deut. xiv, 2; and second, as an argument and evidence against them; because God had chosen and separated them from all the nations of the earth, to be a holy and peculiar people to Himself, and they had also solemnly and frequently devoted themselves to God and his service; all which did greatly aggravate the guilt of their present apostacy. *Those that have made a covenant with me*, etc. Who have entered into covenant with me and have ratified with me by sacrifice. Not only in their parents, (Ex. xxiv. 4, etc.) but also in their own persons, from time to time, even as often as they have offered sacrifices to me. This seems to be added, to acquaint them with the proper nature, use and end of sacrifices, which were principally appointed to be signs and seals of the covenant made between God and his people; and, consequently, to convince them of their great mistake in trusting to their outward sacrifices, when they had neglected the very life and soul of them, which was the keeping of their covenant with God; and, withal, to diminish that too high opinion which they had of sacrifices, and to prepare the way for the abolition of them.

POOL.—Oh! ye angels, summon and fetch them to my tribunal; which is poetically spoken, not as if they were actually to do so, but only to continue the metaphor and representation of the judgment. *My saints.* The delinquents, the Israelites, whom he calls *saints*; partly because they were all by profession a holy people, as they are called in Deut.: xiv, 3; partly, by an irony, intimating how unworthy they were of that name; and partly, as an argument or evidence against them, because God had chosen and separated them from all the nations of the earth, to be a holy and peculiar people to himself, and therefore also solemnly and frequently consecrated and devoted themselves to God, and to his faithful service; all which did greatly aggravate their present apostacy. Those that have made a covenant with me by sacrifice, i. e, which have entered with me, and have ratified the covenant with me by sacrifice, not only in their parents Ex 24 7 etc., but also in their own persons from time to time, even as often as they offer sacrifices to me. This clause seems to be added here, to acquaint with the proper nature, use and end of sacrifices, which were principally appointed to be signs and seals of the covenant made between God and his people; and consequently to convince them of their great mistake and wickedness in trusting to their outward sacrifices, when they neglect the very life and soul of them, which was the keeping of their covenant with God; and withal to diminish that overweening conceit which they had of sacrifices and to prepare the way for the abolition of them.

Proverbs, 8, is given; and here just four lines are credited, while the whole chapter is appropriated.

Doth not wisdom cry?—1, 2.

BENSON.—It is a great question what this wisdom is, of which Solomon discourses so largely in this chapter. Some understand it of that attribute or perfection of the Divine nature, which is called *wisdom*: whereby God perfectly knows all things, and makes known to men what he judges it necessary or expedient for them to know. [Here, follows eight lines from Bishop Patrick.] Others, however understand it *of* the Son of God, who is called the Wisdom of God—xi, 49. And it cannot fairly be denied, that some passages do best agree to the former, and others to the latter opinion. Possibly, says Poole, "both may be joined together, and the chapter may be understood, of Christ; considered partly in his personal capacity and partly in regard to his office, which was to impart the will and mind of God to mankind. This he did, 1st, By revealing it to and writing it upon the mind of man at his first creation; 2d, By publishing it unto the patriarchs in the time of the Old Testament; 3d, By declaring it from his own mouth, and by his apostles and ministers under the gospel. *She standeth in the top of high places*—where she may be seen and heard, not in corners and in the dark, as the harlot did; *by the way, in the places of the paths*—where many paths meet—where there is a great concourse; and where travelers may need direction. *She crieth at the gates*—the places of judgment and the confluence of the people; *at the entry of the city*—to invite passengers at their first coming, and conduct them to her house.

POOL.—It is a great question, what this wisdom is, of which Solomon discourseth so largely and profoundly in this chapter. Some understand it of that attribute or perfection of the Divine nature which is called wisdom, whereby God perfectly knows all things, and maketh known to men what he judgeth necessary or expedient for them to know. Others understand it of the second person in the God-head, the Son of God, who is called the wisdom of God—*See* xi. 49. And it cannot fairly be denied that some passages do best agree to the former, and others to the latter opinion. Possibly, both may be joined together, and the chapter may be understood, of Christ—considered, partly in his personal capacity, and partly in regard to his office, which was to impart the mind and will of God to mankind, which he did: 1. By revealing it to and writing it upon the mind of man at his first creation; 2. By publishing it unto the holy patriarchs and prophets, in the time of the Old Testament; 3. By declaring it from his own mouth, and by the apostles and ministers under the gospel. *In the top of high places*, where she may be best seen and heard, not in corners and in the dark, as the harlot did. *In the places of the paths*, where many paths meet, where there is a great concourse, and where travelers may need direction. *At the gates*—the places of judgment and of the confluence of the people. *At the entry of the city*, to invite passengers at their first coming, and to conduct them to her house.

The other references I have examined, as well as other places not given; and they are in no respect different from the ones I have attended to. The 11th of Judges, for instance, is cited—this whole chapter, like all the others is plagiarized; but at the close Benson remarks, that Pool thinks the story of Iphigenia took its rise from that of Jephthah's daughter. Such is a specimen of the credit Benson gives. If a line or two, with the quotation marks once in a hundred pages or so; or if to say, in five large volumes, "see Pool," is an acknowledgment that the principal part is merely transcribed, then Benson has made the proper acknowledgement. If it were true that only a few chapters were taken by Benson—a paragraph now and then—I would say nothing; but the fact is, it is done by the wholesale, and almost every where. I could fill your paper, from now till Christmas, with the plagiarisms, or until you had published the greater part of both works in parallel columns. It is perfectly idle to say that Benson was such a great preacher, or great theologian, or great Hebraist, or great anything else that he could not have committed this great literary theft—*he did do it.* And it is just as idle to say, that he merely "compressed," or "compiled," or quoted Pool through other authors—*he copied him.* And there is not a syllable of acknowledgement for this wholesale transfer of Pool to his pages that I have seen or heard of.

Natchez, Miss., April 23, 1859. J. J. WREAT.

SAVING A SOUL.

It is interesting to observe the indignation everywhere excited by the story of little Mortara Levi, the Jewish boy of Bologna. What can be more utterly absurd and outrageously unjust than the act of the "Holy Inquisition," tearing a child six years of age from his home and the arms of his parents, and claiming him for the Church, because the solemn farce of baptizing him into the Roman Catholic faith had been secretly and dishonestly performed over his unconscious little body, when he was an infant. This reminds us of a robber who once went to obtain pardon of a priest for past and future crimes, confessing himself guilty of every one of the seven capital sins, not to speak of numberless minor offences, but claiming that he had done, at least, one meritorious act in his life; he had converted a Jew. "Very good," said the priest; "how did you effect this miracle?"

"I robbed him," answered the penitent, "and then pitched him into the river. He entreated me to take him into the boat again, and I promised to do so on condition that he should renounce his religion. As he could not swim, and had already sunk once, he was forced to comply. 'Now, for mercy's sake,' he cried, ready to sink again, 'take me on board!' Declare yourself a Catholic, said I, holding an oar over his head. He could just gasp—'I declare myself a Catholic!' and sunk again.

"So you saved him," said the Priest.

"Did I!" replied the penitent. "Don't you see, if he had ever got sabore alive, he would have turned Jew again! That's our way to save a man's soul!" "Die in the faith," said I, as he came up for the last time. And as he reached out his hand for the boat, I just gave him a gentle tap on the head with the oar, and dispatched his soul to heaven."

We think there is equal merit in the way the Pope takes to save the soul of little Mortara Levi.—[*Olive Branch.*]

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Terms—$3 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1859.

METHODISTS & METHODIST PROTESTANTS.

The Methodist Protestants separated from the Methodist Episcopal Church many years ago, because they were opposed to Episcopacy, and in favor of lay-representation, and because they failed in their efforts to engraft their principles upon the economy of the Church. With all their "democracy," they, being in a hopeless minority, were not willing to be governed by the majority. The "old-liners" were the best republicans of the two, as well as the best conservatives; for they represented the sentiments of the great body of the Church, and resisted the uncalled-for demand of a few theorists for great, sudden, and therefore dangerous changes. But both sides had a right to their opinions, and the memory of their leaders should not be tarnished by the imputation of wrong motives. Many of them, however, on both sides, were wrong in spirit, and unwise in counsel. The secession was a totally unnecessary and foolish one, and might have been avoided, but for these things. We think it will be admitted, however, that the *impracticability* which forced it, was on the part of the Protestants.

Of late years our Methodist Protestant brethren have tacitly given up the controversy on the Episcopal question, and impliedly proposed a re-union, on the condition that the "old-liners" yield the lay-representation question. The proposition now freely discussed in the Northern Methodist Episcopal Church, to introduce lay-representation proper, and the recent introduction of a plan for lay-co-operation in the Southern Church, have greatly stimulated the hope, and the discussion of the question, of re-union.

While we love all Methodists as members of the same great spiritual family, and would rejoice with a great joy to live to see the day when all branches of them should be re-united in one ecclesiastical body, that we might "depart" in the "peace" of this "salvation;" we cannot refrain from expressing the opinion that these discussions, quasi negotiations, and the hopes founded upon them, are vain—perhaps injurious. Things ripen of themselves, according to the course of nature, and if plucked green will decay, offend, and nauseate. Much Church legislation is an evil in itself. None is needed, except absolutely and generally demanded. When had, with a view to the success of ecclesiastical diplomatic [illegible], it is unscriptural and sinful—wrong in itself, [illegible] in influence, and fruitless for the ends proposed.

As to the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, these discussions and hopes have no basis. There is no prospect whatever that such legislation will be had as is made the condition of the re-union. The opinion prevalent in some quarters, that there is a change in the public sentiment of the Church South on these questions, is utterly erroneous. The discussions which have led to this opinion have been confined to a few persons and pens. Outside friends—Baptists, Methodist Protestants, and Northern Episcopal Methodists—have given them large circulation and utterly undue significance. There are some differences of opinion among us on the abstract question—more in the ministry than in the laity—but no partyism at all—least of all, as between the ministry and laity.

But while there is harmony of spirit, and perfect willingness to do what is best, there is a general conviction that neither principle nor expediency demands any radical changes in the premises. This conviction, too, we firmly believe, after careful observation, has increased since the last General Conference, when the question was more freely discussed than ever before among us, and when, also, the lay-co-operation plan was inaugurated. That plan provides all that is called for on the part of the General Conference. It gives the Annual Conferences power to introduce lay-influence, in their own mode, to the fullest extent. That influence we need and hail. With that plan the church is satisfied.

One thing is certain: the Southern Methodists will never be brought to make any great changes of the kind proposed, by the clamor and agitation kept up by the press of our outside friends, who differ from us on the ecclesiastical principles in question; and if they are both wise and charitable, they will at length heed the lesson which many long years have essayed to teach them—let us alone—mind their own business—and let us mind ours. *Ad captandum* talk about "democracy," "republicanism," "despotism," "clerical tyranny," "natural rights," "conformity to the constitution of the United States," are wide of the mark—unfounded in scripture—unworthy of the subject—and are so understood throughout our connection. They are, for the most part, mere declamatory denunciations of deceitful demagogues for the delusion of diseased and disorganized minds, and the Southern Church has neither material for their malice nor ear for their arguments. Whatever the good providence of God may direct us to do, in conformity with the mission we were thrust out to fulfil—and to the fulfilment of which, we have been gradually led to the adoption of our present economy—that we will do, at the right time and in the right way.

We propose that our Methodist Protestant brethren—for whom we feel the warmest fraternal affection—for whom honest opinions we have the respect we claim for our own, and against whom we have never written or spoken a word—be left to follow the same course of independent, natural, and healthful development, without the artificial stimulus of negotiation with us, or hope of concession from us. *If* in this way we come together, the Lord will bless the union—not otherwise. If we can be married without the previous necessity of any unlawful divorces, neither sin, nor doubtful affection, nor bitter memories will mar our harmony, or blight our prospects. But the parties are not "eligible" now—not even for a "proposal."

THE BAD LEAVEN AT WORK.

Not very long since, we saw a letter from an agent of the American Sunday-school Union, in which he argued against the religious literature of the Christian Churches, and in favor of the Union publications, upon such considerations as follows:

He says: "About half the aid we receive is from men of the world, outsiders not connected with any church, who often express their views of these *tems* [meaning the christian religion as taught by the different branches of the Church of Christ. *Ed.*] with a freedom and force at once instructive and humiliating."

He says that such men ask: "What shall we do?—Our children are growing up, and we would gladly have them in the Sabbath-school; but the dominant denomination will not allow their children and ours to learn the word of God together, unless we take their *ism* and books, and all."

What is the unvarnished English of this plausible and jesuitical charge brought against the Christian Church? Why simply this—that it provides its own books, for its own schools, without asking the leave of an irresponsible and antagonistic human association.

The position impliedly taken by this writer is, that the time has come, when we must absolutely *forsake* the Christian Church in order to find a suitable religious literature; and that "men of the world" are better judges of what is adapted to the godly training of Christian children than the "wise and reverend heads" connected with our religious literature. The whims and opinions of "outsiders" are exalted as the "moral law" of Sunday-school evangelism; and the gospel, as preached and taught in our pulpits and religious books, is stigmatized as an "*ism*," along with socialism, abolitionism, Mormonism, spiritualism, and the like.

Such is the tendency of the American Sunday-school Union, as represented by one of its leading Agents in this South-western country. We may say that we have written of him before, for we wish our readers to know who he is. We do not charge this, however, upon the managers of the society. But they are badly represented.

Now we wish to show that this very tendency is identical with that of the popular infidelity of the day. Richard K. Cralle, who sometime since boastingly wrote his views of the religious sentiments of Mr. Calhoun, (which we believe to have been a misrepresentation) used the following language: "He was never connected with, or (to use the vulgar phraseology,) "belonged" to any of the denominations of the so-called *Christian Church*. His understanding was too exalted, too clear and truthfully trained to yield a blind obedience to the miserable dogmas of the prevalent popular creeds. He looked to his Maker, and not to weak, and perhaps wicked men for his faith. Nor did he trust the mighty interests of the future to the preposterous, yet pleasant inventions of councils, conventions, and other religious caucuses. He thought for himself—determined for himself—acted for himself; and doubtless never dreamed—in life or in death—of shunning responsibility, by seeking shelter behind any mental intercessor. He certainly never confided in the salvatory virtues of priests' prayers purchased at two cents a piece—nor on the imputed righteousness of his Lord and Master—in itself infinite, nor on original election and predestination to heaven—nor on "justification by faith only"—the most awful delusion that ever took possession of the human mind—nor on "irresistible grace," and the final preservance of the saints, viz: *ourselves*—that sweet, yet deadly morsel in the mouth of sinners—nor yet in the moral invulnerability resulting from being *soused*, heels over head, in a horse-pond, somewhat after the manner adopted by the mother of Paris, the pest of Troy. To all these inventions—inventions that have sowed iniquity broadcast throughout the Christian orb—he bowed in silence; but his head and his heart were far from them."

We received an obituary not long since, which shows the working of the same "leaven." It contained the following passage: "He had made no open profession of religion. Like some of our wisest and best men, he could not clearly see the necessity of attaching himself to any of the various sects in religion, but trusted his hopes with a firm and unwavering faith upon such Scriptures as this: 'Believe and be saved.'" It is but just to say, however, that the writer of the obituary, a christian man, does not subscribe to such views. It matters not where this disguised infidelity comes from, whether from unbelievers or professed believers, it has the same paternity. The American Sunday-school Union eschews the religious literature of the Christian Church, and also their religious periodicals, and seeks to supercede them by books and newspapers of its own. Why not have its own Churches, and pulpits, and Colleges? When will the Church of the living God awake to the insidious danger of this plausible sectarian religionism, which is doing the work of the various latitudinarian heresies, with the advantage of an odor and sanction which they never possessed, and which crippled their power for evil—namely—the odor and sanction of the soundest orthodoxy.

METHODISM IN LOUISIANA.

We copy from the *Nashville Advocate* the following from its New Orleans correspondent, as perfectly harmonizing with our own views: "The Louisiana Conference stands almost alone amongst all the Conferences, as exhibiting a decrease in membership. The general increase is gratifying. Thousands—tens of thousands—have been added in the other States, but we have not held our own. Notwithstanding the figures are against us, our brethren are convinced that there has been an increase during the past year. There were causes operating against a large increase in some parts—specially the southern, where the yellow fever prevailed nearly five months. In the numbers reported and furnished to the book editor are the actual reports of *this* year. From some works there were no reports probably furnished the Conference Secretary, but the change in the plans and extent of the circuits and missions, from the previous year, made it impossible to supply the defect by reference to the reports of the year before. This in itself is sufficient to account for the apparent decrease of membership. Then we are to take into account that nearly every year many of our circuits and missions are not only so changed that no reliance can be placed upon past reports, but are left out of the plans, or left to be supplied for want of men. Owing to these causes, it happens that societies organized and gathered one year are lost from the statistics another. Our actual colored membership probably much exceeds the reported number, owing to the fact that some missions and portions of missions are discontinued from time to time; and specially that last year the colored work was as much as possible incorporated with the white, not to the permanent injury of the former, but occasioning for the time defects and inaccuracies in the statistics.

"Owing to various circumstances, the aggressive movements of the Gospel in Louisiana are slow. The laborer here must have long patience. Casting his bread upon the waters, the faith that ventures and the patience that waits must be his. The character of the people, their employments, wealth, descent, and sparseness of white population, conspire to make the progress of the gospel slow. The country cannot be taken by storm. Rather it must be conquered by the labored parallels and gradual approaches of siege. In the older States—in your own Tennessee—your revivals sweep whole communities. You have the denser population, numerous village communities for centres of operations, hereditary Protestantism, and nurtured Methodism, which we have not. Besides, the itinerancy here has always been short-handed. There are fields white to the harvest, in which many laborers, doing but little in over-crowded Conferences, might receive wages. Everywhere men are needed, and, to adopt a hackneyed phrase, "men of the right sort."

Now this "right sort" has its own meaning for this latitude, as elsewhere. Refinement, intelligence, wealth, worldliness, are to be found in town and country alike; and the minister, to be eminently useful, needs those varied resources which will enable him to meet the demands of the acutest opposition and the highest social intelligence. The colored missions are not exceptions. The missionary must command the respect of the planters and their families, if he would achieve permanent success. He must be as much at home, and as capable of magnifying his office in the mansion of the master, as in the cabin of the slave. Ignorance, inexperience, and the want of those social refinements, which commend the man in cultivated society, are in the way of ministerial usefulness. In communities—of which there are more in Louisiana than elsewhere—where Methodism is not understood, and where there is little or no sympathy for the preacher, the preacher becomes the sole exponent of the Church, and the planting of the gospel depends greatly upon the personal fitness of the man. The harmlessness of the dove must be blended with the wisdom of the serpent; intelligence and education must be combined with the purest flame of piety. There are two sides to instrumentalities—the human and the divine. The fishermen of Galilee were not specially chosen for the Gentiles. For this work regard was had to human fitness, and Saul of Tarsus was set apart to expound the gospel to the Greek and the Roman. There are some almost virgin fields in Louisiana yet to be occupied, and new ground to be broken, but men of this "right sort" are wanting to possess the land.

A protracted meeting of considerable interest was recently concluded in Algiers, in that beautiful church which Bishop Pierce dedicated two years ago. Thirty were converted, and upwards of forty added to the Church. There is no special revival influence in our other churches, but full houses, and rather more than the usual interest and accessions.

The question is often asked, How many Methodist churches are there in the city? There are more than *three*. In the city and suburbs are seven American, five German, and three colored—altogether fifteen. In Gretna, on the right bank, and opposite the Fourth District, some eligible lots have just been paid for, and a church will soon be put upon them, and another enterprise of a more costly and important character will be heard of in due time.

DUTIES OF CHRISTIAN MASTERS. *

The principal excellence of an author is not merely that his theme is intrinsically valuable, and his treatment of it adequately thorough and able; but, also, that it is appropriate to the circumstances and the time. "Doth not wisdom" continually "cry, and understanding put forth her voice?" But "a word spoken in *due season*, how good is it?" The small and handsome volume which suggests this paper, has the triple merit of a valuable theme, an able treatment, and an opportune time.

The relation of master and servant, with the various and antagonistic questions and discussions which grow out of it, is of deeper and more universal interest, at the present time, than any other subject, moral, political, or social. The present treatise, so far as known, is the first and only one devoted to the specific, and confessedly most solemn and important, phase of the subject in question. Not the least element in its appropriateness and interest is the fact that this first effort of the kind in behalf of the servile race, is from the slaveholding section—from a slaveholder—a member of that Church which has devoted herself peculiarly to the ecclesiastical protectorship and spiritual welfare of masters and servants; an effort, too, which interested opponents have tauntingly asserted could never be made in the South.

"A year ago the American Tract Society, after much deliberation, took steps for publishing something on the Duties of Masters to Servants. That large and benevolent association, having many constituents and beneficiaries in the Southern portion of the Union, though sustained and managed chiefly at the North, went so far as to have a volume, with that title, printed at its house in New York—but it was never published. A jealous and powerful public opinion forbade the Society to proceed. 'The North' it was said, 'does not need tracts on this subject, and *the South will not have them from the North.*' The merits of the supposed volume never entered into the question. It was enought that a voluntary Society, whose head-quarters and directory were in non-slaveholding States, and many of whose influential supporters and directors were avowed abolitionists, had resolved to publish anything on this subject for circulation in the slave holding States. The policy entered upon once, would end—none knew where. Not from *that* quarter would Southern masters hear anything on *that* subject. This response was plain and emphatic. A Society, national in its extent, undertook to supply a sectional want, and that, too, upon a subject about which evangelical christians on different sides of a certain line were hopelessly disagreed. Its directors had the wisdom and courage to recede from the position when they saw it would destroy the integrity of the Society, and in this they have been sustained by its best friends, North and South."

But the South will bear her own sons. She will speak for herself on this subject, and show that she not only understands her duties in the premises better than others, but that she is as much disposed to perform them, as she is opposed to foreign and sinister instruction. Be it remembered, too, that she has not been unwillingly urged to consider this subject by the fear of reproach from having forbidden others to do it for her. "In 1849 the Baptist State Convention of Alabama offered a premium of $200 for the best Essay on the Duties of Christian Masters to their Servants; and assigned the duty of making the award to a committee selected from the leading denominations of the Southern and South-western States. Over forty Essays were submitted to the committee, which recommended that the premium be equally divided between the authors of two of them"—"Duties of Christian Masters," by Rev. H. N. McTyeire, of New Orleans, and "Melville Letters," by Rev. C. F. Sturgis, of Greesboro, Alabama. Dr. McTyeire's present work is the mature development of the more limited one of ten years ago. In addition to the enlargement and revision of the original work, there are four letters from Bishop Andrew, on "the Religious Instruction of Negroes," first published in the *New Orleans Christian Advocate* in the year 1856, and reproduced in this form by the consent of the venerable author. There is added, also, "Humble Annals," containing a number of sketches, illustrative of the power of the gospel among the negroes, in transforming their lives, and in giving them victory over the fear of death.

This work will have a wide circulation. In the South, no subject is more important than the one it treats. Candid Northern men will be anxious to know how we think and speak among ourselves of the *rights* of slaves, and of the *duties* of masters to them. In slaveholding society, no two elements of public opinion have been more rapidly developed of late years than, *the conviction that slavery is right*, and the *consciousness of responsibility to God for the discharge of the duties connected with the relation of master.* They are correlative. Little was done for negroes in the days when even slaveholders doubted the legitimacy of the institution. Now, in the South, where the people generally believe in the scripturalness of the relation, as they do in that of husband and wife, General Conferences, Annual Conferences, General Assemblies, Synods, Associations, Missionary Societies, gravely include the religious culture of the blacks as among the great interests of religion and civilization. It is one of the themes of the Statesman and orator. The literature of the country, like the Bible, has its recognition interwoven. While in the North, the free negroes, as a general rule, can truly say, "no man careth for my soul." The South is doing as much for the slaves as the North will permit her to do. The demon of abolitionism was the cause of the loss of the "first estate" of the American negroes. Its prevalence was their "fall," and their "redemption" must be accomplished by a victory over its "total depravity." Nothing, comparatively, can be done for them, as free, so-called. As slaves, only, can they be saved and civilized. There never ought to have been any so-called free States. There never ought to have been an anti-slavery party. Besides the harm they have done and are now doing the country, they have been the curse of the negro. Treated as a natural element of society, as the Bible treats it—making the master and head of the family the patriarch of his tribe—without the suspicion and bitterness occasioned by abolitionism—the negroes of the United States would have been, in a much greater degree than now, the happiest and most serenely contented laboring people upon the earth. But sin is in the world, and abolitionism is in the United States; and, with the Bible and the grace of God to help us, we must do the best we can against both of them—to convert the world, and to save the negroes. We hail Dr. McTyeire's book as a valuable assistant in the accomplishment of both. It is not only able in itself, but, also, "representative" in its philosophy. It speaks the sentiments of Southern Christians.

* Duties of Christian Masters. By H. N. McTyeire, D. D. Edited by Thomas O. Summers, D. D., Nashville, Tennessee, Southern Methodist publishing House, 1859.

War in Europe, it is said, is inevitable. We do not believe they will fight.

OLD SCHOOL PRESBYTERIANS AND SLAVERY.

Our gifted brother of the *Texas Christian Advocate*, is charitable as well as clear-headed—not an unusual combination. On the subject indicated by the head of this article, among other things, he says: "The old and New School Presbyterians are in a controversy about slavery. Dr. Newton, a New School minister, of Mississippi, proves from the record that the Old School Church has opposed 'the institution' from the beginning. What is to be done? Our opinion is that the Presbyterians of the South, Old and New School, are "sound" on the important question involved. The Southern people have faith in them. The 'record' was made, in part, at least when it was supposed by many good men even at the South that slavery could be defended no otherwise than as a necessary and temporary evil. Probably, too, a part of it was made under the influence of the one-man power. Dr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, has been, it is said "omnipotent in the assemblies" of the Old School Church. He is a conscientous abolitionist. His influence, and the past prevalence of mistaken views about slavery, have probably led the Old School Church into a dilemma. She must, it is said, either consent to be regarded as an anti-slavery church, or she must ignore the record. Nobody expects the Old Church to alter or amend, directly, anything that has been "put down;" if she said the quadruped was sixteen feet high, she is not going to unsay it, but we do not suppose she intends to *re-affirm* it after she is convinced of the error. But has not the South a right to expect that Southern Presbyterians will stop the *descent* and entallment of this official action against slavery? The facts are, first, that the church record is decidedly against slavery, and, secondly, that as late as May, 1858, the Presbyterian Assembly declared that it saw "no occasion to revise the constant and unalterable faith" of their church on that subject. Now, the Southern Presbyterians are *not*, as we have already said, opposed to slavery. They hold slaves, and make, we believe, the very best of masters: they are reputed to be as conscientious in the effort to bring their slaves under the influence of family religion, as we know they are in many other duties of Christianity. This being true, it is but fair to expect the passage of a resolution in the General Assembly to break the force of that old 'one in which they declare that slavery is a 'blot on our religion' and determine to use "exertions" to "effect" its 'TOTAL ABOLITION.'"

We, also, think it incumbent on Southern Presbyterians, who are, as we think, as sound on the scriptural view of slavery as any of us, to place themselves right on this question. The Presbyterian Church in the United States is now in precisely the same relation to slavery that the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States was before the division. And while we have the same confidence in the soundness of Southern Presbyterians that we have in that of Southern Methodists, Northern Presbyterians have no more right to promulgate their views in the South than Northern Methodists have. Bishop Janes, who presided at the recent Northern Conference in Texas, which was prematurely adjourned by the action of the people, is just as acceptable in the South as Dr. Breckenridge. And the anti-slavery resolutions proposed at this Northern Conference in Texas, were no more objectionable than the "deliverances" of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. Both the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches made the unfortunate mistake, in early times, of legislating on this subject. But two modes of escape from the dilemma are possible: recission or division. With us, the first, though right, and best, was impossible—and we chose the last. Let not Southern Presbyterians be led into the mistake of boasting of "union and conservatism," when every body knows the character of their "deliverances," which they refuse to change.

MEETING OF THE BOARD.

Much of our time, the past week, says the *Nashville Advocate* was taken up in the annual meeting of the Missionary Board. The different parts of the Church were well represented by the Bishops and assistant treasurers.

The sum of $191,500 was appropriated to be drawn for by the Bishops for the support of foreign and domestic missions during the next year. This amount provides contingently for opening a mission station in Japan, and another in Central or South America.

The Board recommended the Bishop having charge of that work to appoint Rev. W. Cunnyngham Superintendent of the China Mission. The title "Presiding Elder" was suggested by a member of the Board, as better understood among us, and more proper; but Superintendent was adhered to.

An enlargement of the work is looked to in that direction. Bishop Pierce, who has charge of that field, has accepted the services of Rev. Messrs. Allen, of Georgia; Wood, of North Carolina; and Stewart of Florence, Alabama, for the China Mission. One or more of these has yet to be ordained, and this cannot be done till an election to orders by an Annual Conference. Consequently, they cannot leave so soon as was expected. They are instructed to make good use of the time between this and the meeting of the Conferences, by visiting as missionaries, and diffusing spirit and information on the subject; and making collections for their cause.

In the absence of Bishop Pierce, on the Pacific coast, Bishop Early is charged with all that relates to our missions in China. Those who have any communications to make in that department will address him, for the time.

The Board ordered that all drafts hereafter shall be drawn on the Treasurer at Nashville. Through the assistant Treasurer he will make such arrangements as may be expedient for accommodating the holders of drafts residing at a distance.

A standing committee of five was appointed to gather and digest information on all foreign fields which it may be considered proper for our Church to enter upon or withdraw from. Such committee will lay the results of its labors and investigations before the Board for shaping its final action. It will place the Board, at every meeting, in possession of facts, pertinent and suggestive. The appointment of such a committee was moved by one of the Bishops, and carried with unanimity. It is expected to supply a felt want, and we trust much good will come of it.

The annual meeting for the election of officers and managers was held in McKendree Church, Monday evening, 18th. The report was read by the Corresponding Secretary. Bishop Early presided. Drs. Myers and Lee made brief and appropriate addresses. It was judged best to take up no collection. The senior Superintendent, Bishop Soule, was re-elected President, assisted by his colleagues as Vice-Presidents, and a few others, with an efficent Board of Managers.

OUR OWN NOTICES.

Pay Postage.—Persons writing on their own business, and requiring answers, will enclose a postage stamp; otherwise, they will receive no attention. This does not apply to our Agents.

What name?—Contributions and correspondence, of whatever character, must be accompanied by the real name of the writer. Writers, publish over real or assumed names, as they choose; but, if the editor has not in his possession the real name of the writer, no communication will be published.

Free Papers—All the Itinerant Ministers and Preachers of the patronizing Conferences are expected to act as our Agents, and will receive the paper gratis. Those of other Conferences will receive it gratis upon their proposal to act as our Agents.

Hon Daniel E. Sickles, recently on trial at Washington City for killing Philip Barton Key, has been acquitted.

LETTER FROM THE MISSIONARY SECRETARY.

Mobile, May 2, 1859.

Mr. Editor—I write you a line as to our recent visit to Alabama, and our Missionary Anniversary held in this city on the 1st inst.

At Montgomery Dr. Huston and myself spent the Sabbath; and after the morning sermon by Bro. Huston and the services at night, collections were taken, amounting in the aggregate to more than $1100, nearly double the amount raised last year by the same church. This is the first Missionary meeting and collection since the adjournment of the annual meeting of the Board and Bishops; and we take pleasure in announcing through your paper—the organ of the Alabama Conference—this cheering fact to the Church; that in this first collection, we witness a fair promise for the collections of the year.

We were kindly met at the depot in Montgomery by Drs. Mitchell and Hamilton, and escorted to our homes, Dr. Huston at Bro. Thernington's, and myself at Bro. Jones, where we met with a kind reception and shared in the hospitalities of those families so well known to the Church. There is a happy prospect of a precious revival in Montgomery.

The next point of our journey was Summerfield, the residence of Bishop Andrew, and of our good lay Brother, Hon. R. A. Baker—also the location of two fine academies, male and female, Revs. Connerly and Montgomery, principals. The great point of attraction here was the Sabbath-school celebration, which was really one of the most interesting we ever attended. Both departments of the collegiate Institute united in the celebration. It is one of the largest Sabbath-schools in the South, over four hundred in number. Speaking exercises were held in the church; speeches from Dr. Huston and the writer, the former making one of his happiest efforts. The closing speeches were, an address from Bro. Fitts, presenting Dr. Huston a silver pitcher on behalf of the scholars and teachers; the speech and the reply were both most appropriate.

The congregation passed from the church to the adjoining grove, where a most sumptuous repast had been prepared by the ladies. Seldom have we seen anything more tastefully gotten up, or a meeting of the kind which seemed to give more universal satisfaction. Bishop Andrew opened the meeting with prayer, and seemed greatly to enjoy the exercises. His heart is warm towards the great cause of Sabbath-schools, as is evidenced in the fact that when at home he is himself one of the teachers of the school. May God long spare him to us! The Bishop has here a most delightful home, an inviting place after the cares and toils of an active and laborious life.

At Selma we spent a night, preaching for our friend, Dr. Wadsworth, and sharing in the hospitalities of his home. There is at present the commencement of a precious revival in his church.

But I hasten to say we reached Mobile; Bishop Andrew, Dr. Huston and myself, accompanied by Bro. Baker and family.

Here we were met and taken to the house of Bro. Goodman, where we were all made to feel at home.

The meeting of the committee of the Book Depository, and the Missionary Anniversary, called together a large number of members of the Conference, and some visiting friends from abroad.

The churches in the morning were filled with patient and attentive listeners to the word of God.

In the afternoon the Missionary prayer-meeting was held in the St. Francis street church. A large number were present. Bishop Andrew led the meeting, and in opening delivered one of the most soul-stirring and appropriate addresses, on the subject of Missions, I have heard. Prayers were offered by a number of brethren, and the deepest feeling was manifested by the whole assembly. This was a fine preparatory meeting to our Anniversary, which was held at night, in the Franklin street church.

At this meeting a large congregation crowded the house. The meeting was presided over by Bishop Andrew—Dr. Dorman acting as Secretary.

I send you his report of the meeting, from which you and your readers will see the order of the exercises.

Many had feared and expressed themselves that the collection would be small, falling far below the wishes of the friends of the cause. But we are gratified to announce to the contrary. Yes, Mobile has sustained the reputation of the Alabama Conference, as the first one on the list of Conferences for Missionary collections. The collection amounted to more than $4200, and now, while I am writing has been increased to near $4400.

Well done, Mobile! Well done, Alabama!

Thus, my dear brother, we give out they key-note for Missionary collections in the South. May appropriate responses from every city, from every appointment in every Conference cheer the Church!

There was no undue effort, no false appeal. It was a noble offering to God on the altar of Missions, springing from a deep sense of duty.

Twelve hundred and twelve dollars of the amount was given to the support of a missionary in China; one thousand for a Mission in Central America, and one thousand for a Home or City Mission in Mobile. May kind heaven bless all the donors!

E. W. Sehon.

The Fourteenth Anniversary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South, was held in the Franklin street Methodist Church in this city. Bishop Andrew presiding.

On motion of Dr. Hamilton, T. W. Dorman was appointed Secretary.

The meeting was opened with religious services by the Rev. Dr. Keener of New Orleans. Bishop Andrew announced the object of the meeting, and introduced the Rev. Dr. Sehon, Secretary of the Parent Society, who read the Annual Report—a very able and interesting paper, surveying the ground of our Missionary operations, at home and abroad, and the condition and prospects of the Society.

On motion of Thos. W. Dorman the report was adopted.

Bishop Andrew then rose and addressed the meeting in his own peculiarly forcible and impressive style, advocating the cause of Missions, and showing the obligations of the church and the country at large to the Missionary cause.

Dr. Hamilton presented the following resolution, seconded by Dr. Huston, of the Kentucky Conference:

Resolved, That the signs of the times indicate the near approach of an extraordinary development of the power of God, in the salvation of the world.

Which he advocated in a brief, but pertinent speech.

Dr. Huston followed, in an able and more elaborate address, in the advocacy of the resolution, which was listened to with intense interest by the large and attentive audience.

Dr. Keener presented the following resolution, which was seconded by Dr. Sehon, in an able and effective speech, urging a liberal response on part of the congregation:

Resolved, That in view of the present condition of the world, and the demand that is made upon the church—it is the sacred duty of each individual Christian to put forth prompt and continuous exertions to send the gospel to all the nations of the world.

The collection was then taken up, amounting in cash and subscription to the very handsome sum of $4,212 15, the largest ever taken at any previous meeting of the Society.

The meeting adjourned with the benediction of Bishop Andrew.

Thos. W. Dorman, *Secretary.*

Rev. Wm. H. Milburn, as we see by the appointments of the New York East Conference, is returned to the Pacific Street M. E. Church. Whether he is a "member" or a "supply," is not stated.

WHAT ARE THE BAPTISTS GOING TO DO?

The last *Mississippi Baptist*, in an article headed with this question, says: "This is a question that is often asked in reference to the coming Biennial Convention. But it is one not so easily answered; for, from the signs of the times, we apprehend serious results from the action of that body. It is useless for us to ignore the fact that there are at least two parties, respectable *for their numbers*, who are looking forward to the meeting of the body with some hopes, at least, of having their position and principles sustained; and, for brevity's sake, we will call them the Howell and Graves' parties. Now, if we understand the position assumed by each of these parties, it is, that both of these men cannot be recognized in this body; and still, both these men intend making application for admission as members. Each have their friends, and those friends think that great and cardinal principles are involved in the decision of their respective claims. Now what is the Convention to do?—What can it do to satisfy the parties?—*This is the question.*

"Our advice, therefore, to the Convention is, to reject both parties—asking no questions, and allowing no discussion of the respective claims of either party—ignoring the strife about Nashville, wholly. Nor do we think that the persons implicated in this matter ought to complain, especially when interests of such magnitude are at stake."

If we might be permitted to give our brother the advice that naturally suggests itself to an outsider, we would say: Instead of trying "to satisfy the parties after the manner of bargaining politicians who bid both North and South—stand by your "democratic platform, the freedom of popular elections, and the will of the majority, and let matters drive. Now is the time to test Baptist "capacity for self-government," on the chosen principles, and the sooner the result is known the better for them and the rest of the Christian world. *Methodists* are interested in a fair trial of those principles. The result might be a most instructive commentary on the form of Church government which our Baptist brethren have so benevolently, so and so persistently urged upon us. No dodging, brother Freeman, we entreat you. Let us have the benefit of the lesson to be derived from an "administration" strictly according to the principles laid down in the "platform." Your "banner" has been floating in the breeze for a long time; do not haul it down in the thickest of the fight. Your historical "martyrs" would not have demeaned themselves thus. "O for an hour of Dundee!"

FIRST JAPAN MINISTER TO WASHINGTON.

The first Japanese Minister to Washington—The course taken from Japan—A United States Officer Acting Cicerone. Hints for their Treatment, etc., etc., etc.

Hong Kong, China, Feb. 14, 1859.

It gives me pleasure to inform you that the steamer Mississippi left to-day for Simodin, Japan, whence after resuming her poop deck and cabin, she will proceed to Jeddo for the purpose of taking on board the Japanese minister and suite, and then depart with them for Panama, by way of Sandywich Islands. It is to be hoped that the Secretary of the Navy will have consideration enough for the dignity of these strangers, and the important mission which they are coming, to have a steamer ready to meet them at Aspinwall, and, on their arrival at New York to convey them direct to Washington, to avoid their exposure to a large crowd in Broadway, which would certainly be attracted by their peculiar costume and appearance. Lieutenant Habersham goes in charge of the which is deemed a very necessary step, as they will be strangers of a very peculiar character to our countrymen, and the great sensation and curiosity they will naturally arouse might prove an annoyance to them, there be not proper and judicious persons to direct their movements.

U. S. Steam-frigate Mississippi,
Hong Kong, Feb. 13, 1859.

The most important news I have to communicate to you—that is, it is good news to me—is, that we are homeward bound. We leave this port this morning for home, by way of Japan and Cape Horn. The Commodore has ordered us to proceed to Kannanary, in Jeddo Bay forthwith; and on arriving there, we will make a proper arrangements for receiving on board the first Japanese Ambassador that ever visited the United States, together with his suite, consisting of fourteen individuals, who, I presume, will create quite a sensation when they land in New York, with their odd dresses and swords. The frigate Powhatan will follow us in a few days, for the purpose of bringing us a supply of coal to make up the deficiency on the passage from this port to the Bay of Jedda. We shall then proceed with our guests to Honolulu, San Francisco and Panama, when Lieutenant Hubersham, of the Powhatan, who goes in that ship for that purpose, will take charge of, and conduct them to the City of Washington. My own impression is, that in less than four months a Japanese Minister and suite will be making their salaam before the President of the White House. I have this from the best authority. If they meet with one half the attentions (?), fuss and feathers, etc., that greeted the great (?) Hungarian a few years back, they will be forcibly struck with the difference between the quiet dignity of their own country and the boisterous and hearty welcome of the Western world. [*New York Herald, April 23d.*

WHO SHALL BE BISHOP?

A New York correspondent of the *Texas Christian Advocate* says: "Who shall be Bishop begins to be discussed. Dr. Clarke of the Ladies Repository is much talked of. He is a devoted man, and a scholar—graduate of the Wesleyan University in the day of Dr. Fisk. Dr. Porter of the Book-room would suit the Yankee best, still ultras do not think him ultra enough on Slavery. He himself thinks that he is as sound as a man, on that head. Dr. Jesse Peck has been frequently named for the Episcopal office in California. Pious, intelligent, and laborious, he would be an excellent selection for that distant region.' Then the German Methodists require a German for Bishop. Dr. Nast is a very pious and learned man. At the Evangelical alliance in Europe a few years ago, Dr. Krummacher, the Court Preacher, with others, thanked the Doctor personally for his clear and comprehensive information of American Methodism. The Germans among us are becoming very numerous, especially at the West, as to demand especial care and attention."

Visitors, from among our ministerial brethren of various sections, have cheered our *sanctum*, more than usually, of late. Accompanying Bishop Pierce, was Rev. Dr. Thos. H. Dawson and his amiable lady, from Columbus, Ga. The Doctor preached, to the delight of the Felicity-street congregation. Next, Rev. I. G. Jones, of the Texas Conference, on his way from Kentucky home. Next, Rev. Fountain Pitts Ray, of the Texas Conference, on his way to Tennessee, to see his father, after an absence of ten years. Next, Rev. S. J. Davies, of the Louisiana Conference, who preached an capital sermon in Felicity, last Sabbath evening.

Rev. James C. Wilson, the "original" of that "Peculiar Sketch of a Texas Preacher," which had such a rapid "run" in the papers, from Maine to California, is, we are sorry to learn, compelled to quit preaching on account of ill-health. This is not the first instance in which a gifted man has laid himself aside by intolerable labors during the first year. Another friend, young, zealous, and eloquent, comes to mind in this connection.

The Home Circle for May comes, as it should, by the first of the month. Rev. J. B. Cottrell, of the Alabama Conference, continues his valuable series on the Institution of Children to the Church. Drs. Hanner and Lee have a place in the present number. The editor, in addition to his fine editorial department, has a place among the contributors. Other contributors in plenty. Subscribe for the *Home Circle*, Nashville, $2,00 a year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE JOINT BOARD OF CENTENARY COLLEGE is to have a called meeting on Wednesday, the 18th day of May, as will be seen, a notice of the Secretary by under Special Notices. We are informed that the meeting is imperatively demanded by urgent and unavoidable necessity.

THE FAMILY SCHOOL for Deaf and Dumb Mute Children, advertised in another column, a friend from Alabama writes, is a most admirable Institution, as he knows from having tried it. From his desire to benefit others similarly afflicted, it is advertised.

READ advertisement of FASMANN'S IRON HOOPS and TIES for cotton bales.

W. K. GRADER, Tuscaloosa, Ala. advertises for Situation as Music Teacher.

REV. B. F. WHITE has a most interesting notice in another column. Read and heed.

TUSKEGEE FEMALE COLLEGE, we learn incidentally, maintains the high literary and religious tone which has always characterized it, and is increasing in prosperity.

"We are feeling," says the gifted President, "that education is a divine work."

LA GRANGE FEMALE COLLEGE, Ga., we are happy to learn, is quite flourishing, and has recently been blessed with a gracious revival of religion, and many happy conversions.

NEWS FROM OUR HOME WORK.

"To spread Scriptural Holiness over these Lands."

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

Union Town Colored Mission.—Rev. J. W. MCCANN writes: "I send you the report for the First and Second Quarters. This Mission embraces a part of the Dayton Colored Mission, as it stood last year, and the appointment that was connected with the Union Town Station. I have not been able yet to do much, on account of the bad roads; however the mud does not keep me from my appointments. I have not as yet been able to fill out my work; there are a great many large plantations that have no preaching, and it is some distance to any church. If they are allowed to go to church, there are some old ones that are not able to walk through the mud five or six miles, and the children are not catechized. This I regard as very important work. Some men out of the church, have felt their responsibility. One said he did not care for preaching himself, but he might have to meet the responsibility. There are some in the church that wait upon the administration of the word from Sabbath to Sabbath, and their servants are neglected, when probably twenty-five cents on the bale of cotton would pay a preacher for preaching once a month."

Arcola Colored Mission.—Rev. JOHN WILLIAMSON sends a report for the Second Quarter. "This Mission is in Mareago County, Alabama, in the bounds of the Demopolis District. Two of its former patrons decline employing the Missionary this year, and to fill up the work I have taken in two new appointments, making in all, ten, which are filled every four weeks, all on the Sabbath. And where there is lively interest felt and plainly manifested by the owners or superintendants of this people, our labors are profitable, but where there is neither interest manifested nor sympathy given to our efforts, our success must and will be limited. The habits and character of this people, and the circumstances by which they are surrounded, should constantly and strongly appeal to the heart of the owners and superintendents in behalf of co-operation with the Missionary."

German Creek Colored Mission.—"This Mission," writes Rev. A. R. RAMSAY, "is improving. We have had some three or four conversions this quarter, and others manifest deep concern for salvation. Three at Bro. Nelson's plantation have died, leaving behind them the consolation that they rest with Jesus. One appointment transfered from this Mission to Arcola Colored Mission, and one discontinued. Two have been added to the work, so that it remains the same as last year as to members, etc."

Tensaloosa Circuit.—Rev. J. T. ADERHOLT writes: "My charge is in a flourishing condition. I am also happy to state that the *New Orleans Christian Advocate* is making a fine impression in the families who take it, and I think I shall be able to get at least twenty-five new subscribers in the bounds of this Circuit."

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

Biloxi District.—Rev. R. J. JONES, P. E., writes: "I have just closed my First Quarterly meeting, for the second round, on the Raleigh Circuit—and a glorious meeting it was! Nineteen joined on probation, and we had a number of conversions. Bro. J. A. Vance, the preacher in charge, aided by Bro. Lack, a local preacher, commenced to preach several nights before the Quarterly meeting proper. Bro. Vence seems to be doing a fine work on the Raleigh Circuit, and, instrumental in the conversion of many souls, and in adding many to the Church. He has received some, more or less, at every appointment, save one, on the Circuit. At one place, Mount Zion, he received *thirty-three* at one protracted meeting, and the greater portion of them were happily converted. He has added to the Church, on probation, in all, *eighty-seven souls*—which I think is doing well—up to the 10th of April. I thank God, the prospect seems to be brightening once more on Raleigh Circuit. The prospects were somewhat encouraging all around the District during the first round. We are hoping and praying for a general revival.

On account of the great abundance of rain through the winter and spring, I was compelled to miss two of my Quarterly meetings. The preachers seem to be taking hold in the right way."

Coffeeville Circuit.—Rev. M. D. FLY writes: "I had the pleasure of accompanying Bro. R., the junior preacher on the Coffeeville Circuit, to his regular appointments on last Saturday and Sabbath. God blessed his word. I have never seen so universal a triumph! From the father in Israel to the babe in Christ—all were made to rejoice."

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

Algiers.—A Member writes: Uniting with Rev. Richardson, Rev. Lillistom, and others, we have continued and closed a protracted meeting at Algiers Church in this city. According to the account of the preacher in charge, it has resulted in fifty additions to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and about thirty-five conversions.

Wansboro Circuit.—Rev. T. H. MCCLENDON writes: We have just closed our Quarterly meeting at Oakly Church God was present. Four joined the Church, and Many found it was good to be there.

EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Coffeeville Circuit.—Rev. J. B. RAUN writes: Under the blessings of God, we have arrived in our new field of labor. Coffeeville circuit embraces a section of country comparatively new, yet being densely populated with the most enterprising citizens Georgia and Alabama Conference afford. But a few years can pass, before this section shall emphatically be the stronghold of this Conference. While we wander up and down in this beautiful country, we shall remember the companion of our former ministry, the *New Orleans Advocate*. So as a poor beginning we send you the name of a new subscriber.

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

By the Africa—Approaching Crisis in Europe.

LIVERPOOL, April 16.—All accounts from France concur in respect to the vast military preparations being made, and the great activity that prevails in every department of the military and naval service of France.

Immense quantities of arms, ammunition and all kinds of warlike materiels are being accumulated at Marseilles.

Five additional steam frigates have been dispatched to Algiers for the purpose, as is supposed, of bringing back troops.

Three gun-boats have been ordered to proceed from Cherbourg to the Adriatic sea immediately.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* newspaper which has been expected for some time, has been allowed to resume its issues.

Lord Cowley is at Paris still, engaged in negotiations for a pacific adjustment of the difficulties by attempting to establish a basis upon which all the powers can agree to meet in the Peace Congress. He has had several interviews with Count Wolowiski upon the subject, which showed that very serious differences existed between France and England, as to the proper mode of settlement.

The Arch Duke Albrecht of Austria, had gone to Berlin on a special mission, and a perfect understanding, it is supposed, is about to be established between Austria and Prussia.

Warlike preparations are continued on a large scale in Austria and some of the smaller German States. The Bavarian army has been placed on a war footing.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says that the Germans will not spill a drop of blood for the purpose of aiding Austria to maintain her special treaties in Italy or for the Austrian concordat.

The political prisoners at Naples have received pass-ports for the United States, and will soon leave Italy for their destination.

Twenty-one shocks of an earthquake had been felt at Vienna. They were not, however, severe and no damage was done.

There were reports in circulation again that the King of Naples was either dead or at the point of death.

It is reported that Holland and Belgium had concluded a treaty for mutual defense in case of war breaking out.

Arrival of the North Breton.

The North Breton brings advices one day later than those by the Bremen. Nothing important in the news. Cotton had slightly declined.....The British Parliament was dissolved 19th April.....Sardinia accepts the proposition to disarm simultaneously with Austria, preparatory to a peace congress. France concurs, in condition that Sardinia, and the other Italian States be admitted to the negotiations of the peace congress. But the warlike preparations, especially in France, continue at a fearful rate.....The illness of the King of Naples is pronounced beyond recovery.

DOMESTIC.

Serious Riot at Panama.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The Vanderbilt steamship Northern Light arrived at this port to-day from Aspinwall, and brings advices from Panama to the 21st inst.

A riot broke out at Panama on Palm Sunday evening, of so serious a character that Commodore Long, of the Pacific squadron, sent an officer with a company of marines on shore, for the purpose of protecting American citizens and property, but the disturbances were quelled by the local authorities, and the services of the United States marines were not needed.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Cobden, ex-member of Parliament and the Liberal party in England, has arrived at Washington and is the guest of the President.

Nicaragua Affairs.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—No dispatches were received from Gen. Lamar, our Nicaraguan Minister, by the last two steamers from Aspinwall.

Jerez, the Nicaraguan Minister at Washington, has notified Secretary Cass that the Charter of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company has been declared forfeited by the Nicaraguan Congress for non-fulfillment of its obligations.

The Pike Peak Mines.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., April 29.—The reports received here from the Piko Peak mines continue favorable. The richest prospects are in the vicinity of Park Arrapahoe, but the ground at that place is still frozen.

The Steamship Washington.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Fears are entertained for the safety of the steamship Washington, which left here some time since for California. She is a long time overdue at San Francisco, and nothing has been heard of her since her departure.

Sonora Expedition—Battle between Indian Tribes.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—A telegraph dispatch from Independence to the St. Louis Republican, reports that the emigrants for Pike's Peek gold mines, scattered along the route, are rallying into companies with a view of joining the Arizone and Sonora expedition.

The same dispatch also reports that a battle occurred on the 2d instant, near Zuni, between the Nevajo and Apachs Indians, in which ten of the latter and eight of the former were killed.

The Nevajoes also lost 4000 sheep. The Zuni Indians assisted the Apaches at the battle.

Mormon Difficulties—Dispatches from Gen. Johnston:

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Official dispatches have been received from Col. Johnston, of the Utah army, which explain satisfactorily the troubles which have arisen between the different authorities of the Territory and the Mormons. From these dispatches it appears that Gov. Cumming was acting under the State Department, and attempting to carry out orders directly opposite to the instructions of Col. Johnston and the judicial officers.

Mountain Meadow Massacre—17 Children Exempt.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Dr. Forney, the Superintendent of Utah Indian Affairs, says that there is no doubt that the Mormons are implicated and took part in the massacre of Mountain Meadow. Seventeen children who escaped the massacre are in the care of Dr. Forney, who is about to restore them to their friends in Arkansas. The Cabinet held a meeting to-day, in which the state of affairs in Utah was under consideration.

Late and Interesting from Utah.

The following is an extract from a letter from a gentleman in Utah, dated March 31, 1859, to his friend in this city: There is now a small chance for a difficulty with the Mormons. Judge Cradlebaugh has called on Gen. Johnston for some troops, as a posse to guard prisoners, &c. Gen. Johnston sent him all he asked for, and they are now encamped in the vicinity of Provo city. Gov. Cumming objects to the troops being there.

The grand jury failed or refused to find bills against the most notorious criminals, and Judge C. discharged the jury.

Those people are determined not to obey the law, and refuse to punish offenders against it. All kinds of crimes have been committed, and they will not find a bill against a Mormon, although the proof is positive. Evidence against persons high in the Church has been found which connects them with the Mountain Meadows affair, where the Arkansas people were killed. Property taken from them is in the Territory. The Indians declare that the Mormons directed and assisted in it, and that after the train was taken the plunder was not divided with them in a fair manner, as had been agreed on.

Judge Cradlebaugh says that he has taken an unusual course in charging the jury, as he has mentioned these criminals by name, and told them of the evidence that has be produced. He does this in order that there may be no excuse for them in not attending to their duty.

I think it possible that evidence will be discovered that will implicate Brigham Young in serious offenses. Something is looking out daily that may give a direct clue to matters now well covered up. Judge Cradlebaugh is determined, I think, that the law shall be enforced or that the blame shall fall on the proper persons. General Johnson will no doubt afford him all legal assistance.

THE WAR PROSPECTS.—Baron Humboldt, the confidential adviser of the Prince Regent of Prussia, writes to a diplomatic correspondent at Washington, that war cannot be postponed beyond July. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says: The State Department is in receipt of letters brought by the last European steamer, from our Ministers in England, France, Rudrid and Vienna. The indications, writes Messrs. Dallas and Mason, are anything but peaceful. The impression is universal among leading men that a general European war will sooner or later convulse the entire continent of Europe; that the Peace Congress which is to assemble may postpone, but cannot prevent it.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 5, 1859.

The following statement is condensed from the weekly report of the New-Orleans *Price-Current*, ending on the 30th ult.: The operations of the past week have been to but a moderate extent in our leading commodities generally, and it will be seen that Cotton has moved but slowly at the decline noticed in the early part of the week. In Tobacco, also, the transactions have been less extensive, but the supply has been less ample, while the enquiry has been fair. Sugar and Molasses have continued to meet with ready sale and a marked advance has taken place in the latter article within the past few days. In the various articles of Western Produce the movement generally is on a moderate scale, though we notice greater firmness in the prices of some articles.

On Wednesday morning European advices five days later than those by the steamer City of Washington were before the public, brought by the steamer Circassian, from Liverpool for New York 18th instant, which vessel was intercepted off Cape Race. The advices respecting Cotton present no marked change, the decline of 1-16 to ⅛d, reported by the City of Washington, being confirmed, the greatest falling off being in the lower qualities. The week's sales at Liverpool summed up 43,000 bales, and the quotations given are 8⅛d for Fair Orleans and 7 5-16d for Middling. The total stock at Liverpool was 407,000 bales, of which 341,000 bales were American. Some improvement is noticed in the trade at Manchester and other manufacturing districts, from the Continent. At Havre there had been an advance in franc, *free ordinaire* being quoted at 108 francs. The week's sales were reported at 16,000 bales and the stock on hand was estimated at 100,000 bales.

The river continues to rise, and is considerably above the highest mark of last year.

COTTON.—The sales of the week summed up barely 13,000 bales, at irregular prices, but mostly at a decline of ¼ to ½c. in the Middling grades. On Wednesday the further sales at this decline were about 4000 bales, with European advices five days later on hand by the Circassian, confirming the decline of 1-16 to ⅛d. at Liverpool, reported by the City of Washington. On Thursday additional dispatches were before the public, embracing more full and less encouraging political advices, but no marked effect was observable here, some buyers coming forward and taking about 5,500 bales. Yesterday there were further sales to the extent of about 5,000 bales; making a total for the past three days of 14,500 bales, and for the week of 27,500 bales; the receipts, during same period, 13,099; and the exports, 65,744; Stock, in Presses and on shipboard, not cleared on 29th inst. 210,313 bales. With respect to prices, we have to remark that a good deal of irregularity has prevailed, there does not appear to have been any further marked decline since that noticed in the early part of the week, as factors generally are not pressing their stocks, and some have declined the current rates.

The receipts at this port since the 1st September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas), are 1,614,038 bales, against 1,453,541 bales to same date last year; and the increase in the receipts at all ports, up to the latest dates as compared with last year is 745,025 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 270,880 bales to Great Britain, of 44,739 to France, and of 207,937 bales to other foreign ports.

New Orleans Classification:

Inferior	8 @ 8	Good Middling	12¾@12¾
Ordinary	8¾@10	Middling Fair	13 @13¼
Good Ordinary	10¾@11	Fair	—@—
Low Middling	11¼@11¾	Good Fair	—@—
Middling	12 @12⅜	Good and Fine	—@—

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to 3,500 hhds. We quote for Inferior and Refining 3¾ to 5; Common to Good Common 5¼ to 5½; Fair to Fully Fair 5¾ to 6¼; Prime to Choice 6¾ to 7¾; Centrifugal and Clarified 7¼ to 8¾; Refined 10 to — cents per pound.

MOLASSES.—The sales of the week are about 5,000 hhls. The quotations are: For Inferior and Fermenting 31 to 34; Prime to Choice 35 to 35 in hhds. and in half-bbls. 30 to 38 cents per gallon.

TOBACCO.—Is quoted for Lugs—factory, 3¾ to 4¼; planters' 4¼ to 5¼; Leaf—inferior to common 5¾ to 6¾; fair 6¾ to 7; fine 7¾ to 8¼; choice, heavy and light, 8¾ to 9¾ cents per pound. With a fair inquiry, and the transactions summing up about 17,000 hhds. The scarcity of heavy, rich descriptions enables sellers to obtain outside figures for the small parcels offering.

FLOUR.—The sales of the week reached about 9,000 barrels, at a range of $4 87½ to $5 20 for common and unbranded; $5 70 to $6 00 for superfine and fancy brands; and $6 25 to $7 00 per bbl. for extra; and choice extra, $7 75.

GRAIN.—The sales of Corn during the week amount to about 20,000 sacks—the extreme figures of the sales ranging from 80 to 95 for ordinary, 90 to 93 for mixed and yellow, and 95 to $1 for good to choice white. Oats sell at 55 to 62½ per bushel, for ordinary to prime St. Louis. In Bran there have been limited transactions at $1 50 to $1 75 per 100 lbs. Wheat, 500 sacks common red were sold at $1 15 per bushel.

PORK.—The sales for the past week ranged at about $16 50 to $17 50 per barrel for Mess, the latter figures for heavy lots; $16 00 for M. O.; and $12 50 for Prime.

BEEF.—We quote Prime Mess at $13 to $16 per bbl. as the range for good to the best brands for Family Mess.

BACON.—Shoulders 6¾ to 7; Ribbed Sides 9 to 9¾; Clear Sides 10¾ to 11¼; Sugar-cured Hams 11¾ to 13 cents per pound.

LARD.—In barrels, and tierces 10¾ to 11¼; kegs, 11¾ to 12¾ cents per pound.

BUTTER.—Western has been selling at 9 to 14 cents per pound.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at 12 to 15 cents per yard; Indie Bagging dull at 12¾ Bale Rope, hand spun, 6¾ to 7¾, and machine made, 7¾ to 8 cents per pound.

GUNNY BAGS.—Quotations are nominal at 8¾ cents for light and 9 to 11¼c. for heavy and extra heavy bags.

COFEEE.—We quote fair 11, good fair 11¾, and prime to choice at 11¾ to 12 cents per pound.

TABLE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

Bank of Louisiana, $100 paid	$171 00@172 00
Louisiana State Bank, $100 paid	176 50@177 00
Mechanics and Trader's Bank, $100 paid	105 50@—
Canal and Banking Company, $100 paid	—@—
Union Bank, $100 paid	135 00@—
Citizen's Bank, $100 paid	103 00@104 50
Bank of New Orleans, $100 paid	225 00@—
Southern Bank $100 paid	105 00@105 50
Merchants' Bank, $100 paid	108 00@109 00
Crescent City Bank, $100 paid	165 00@—
Bank of America, $100 paid	105 50@106 00
Union Insurance Company, $20 paid	126 00@—
New Orleans Insurance Company, $100 paid	61 00@—
Hope Insurance Company, $50 paid	140 00@145 00
Commercial Water-works, $100 paid	50 00@—
Louisiana State Sixes	56 00@—
City Six per cent. Bonds, consolidated	97 00@—
City 6 per cent. to Jackson Railroad	93 50@—
Opelousas Railroad	86 50@—
Pontchertrain Railroad	85 50@—
St. Charles Hotel, $25 paid	—@ 15 00
Ponichartrain Railroad, $100 paid	77 00@ 79 00
Gas Company, $100 paid	142 50@—
Jackson Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 8 per ct	84 00@ 85 00
Opelousas Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 6 per ct	83 00@—
Carrollton Railroad Shares, $75 paid	—@50 00
Opelousas Railroad Shares, $25 paid	0 88@—
Jackson Railroad Shares, $25 paid	9 00@ 9 25
Levee Steam Cotton Press, $100 paid	90 00@ 97 00
Star Insurance Company, $100 paid	112 00@115 50
Southern Steamship Company, $100 paid	85 00@ 88 00
Southern Gil Company, par value $100	—@ 88 00

LIVE-STOCK.—Beef Cattle—Western, we quote at 11 to 11¾ cents per lb. net, and Texas $16 to 43 per head. Hogs, 7 to 7¾c. per pound net. Sheep, $3 to $5 50 per head. Milch Cows, $35 to 85 per head. Veal Cattle, $4 00 to $11 00 per head.

NEW ORLEANS WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT.

BAGGING—Kentucky, ₰ yard	12½@—	15
East India	12½@—	13
BALE ROPE—Kentucky, ₰ lb	6¾@—	8¾
BRAN, ₰ 100 ₰	1 50 @ 1	55
COFFEE—Rio, ₰ lb	10¾@—	12
Havana,	—@—	—
Inferior to middling	—@—	—
Java	18 @—	20
Laguayra	12½@—	13½
St. Domingo	—@—	—
CANDLES—Sperm, New Bedford, ₰ lb	42 @—	43
Nantucket	—@—	—
Adamantine	20 @—	22
Star	17 @—	20
CORDAGE—Manilla, ₰ lb	09¾@—	10
Tarred American	12 @—	13
FLOUR—Ohio, etc. superfine, ₰ bbl	—@ 5	75
Illinois and Missouri	—@ 5	75
St. Louis City	5 75 @—	—
FISH—Cod, ₰ box	—@—	—
Mackrel, No 1, ₰ bbl	17 00 @18	00
2	15 00 @16	00
3	8 50 @11	00
GRAIN—Wheat, ₰ bushel	1 20 @—	—
Oats	58 @—	62
Corn, shelled	90 @ 1	00
in the ear, ₰ bbl	—@ 4	00
Beans	—@—	—
GUNNY BAGS, ₰ bag	08½@—	11¼
HAY, ₰ ton	22 00 @24	00
HIDES—W. Indies and Mexican flint, ₰ lb	20 @—	22
Dry-salted Mexican	—@—	—
Wet-salted, heavy	07½@—	08
Dry, country	13 @—	10
Kip and calf	—@—	09
IRON—Pig, ₰ ton	28 00 @30	00
English	65 00 @77	50
Cultery bar, ₰ lb	04½@—	05
Blood	04 @—	07½
Sheet	04 @—	05½
Boiler	05½@—	06
Nail rods	06½@—	08
Castings, American	03½@—	03¾
LUMBER—Boards, white pine, common, ₰ M feet	—@—	—
merchantable	—@—	—
Clear	—@00	00
Yellow pine	12 00 @18	00
Cypress	25 00 @40	00
Oak timber, ₰ cubic foot	35 @—	50
Flooring and ceiling, clear	30 00 @35	00
merchantable	22 50 @30	00
Weather-boarding, dressed	22 50 @—	—
rough	17 00 @—	—
Joists	15 00 @—	—
Shingles, ₰ M	3 50 @ 4	50
PROVISIONS—Beef, Mess, Northern, ₰ bbl	—@—	—
Western	—@15	00
half bbls	8 00 @ 8	75
Prime Mess, ₰ tierce	—@17	50
Prime, ₰ bbl	8 00 @—	—
B Beef	—@ 5	50
Pork, Clear, ₰ bbl	—@—	—
Mess	16 00 @16	16
M. O.	15 00 @15	00
Prime	12 25 @13	00
Hoground, ₰ lb	—@—	—
Bacon—Hams, ₰ lb	—@—	—
canvassed	09 @—	13
Sides	00 @—	11
Shoulders	—@—	07
Lard, Prime	—@—	11¼
Fair	10¾@—	10¾
Inferior to Common	09¾@—	10
Butter, Northern	26 @—	28
Western	09 @—	14
Cheese, American	08 @—	11
Potatoes, ₰ bbl	2 00 @ 2	50
SALT—Liverpool, fine, cargo, ₰ sack	—@—	—
from store	—@ 1	00
coarse, cargo	80 @—	81
from store	—@—	85
SUGAR—Louisiana, on plantation, ₰ lb	06¾@—	—
in the city	08¾@—	09¾
Havana, yellow	07¾@—	08¾
white	09 @—	10
brown	—@—	—
Cucuruchu	—@—	—
Muscovado	—@—	—
Loaf, Northern	11½@—	12¾
Crushed, do	11¾@—	12
TOBACCO—Choice and Segar Leaf, ₰ lb	09 @—	10¾
Fine	07½@—	08¾
Fair	06¾@—	07
Common	06 @—	06¼
Inferior	04¾@—	05¾
TALLOW, ₰ lb	09¾@—	10
TWINE—Baling, ₰ lb	17 @—	18
Seine	28 @—	30

MARRIAGES.

"It is not good for man to be alone."

Married by Rev. T. H. McClendon, at the residence of J. F. Norris, on the 6th ult. in the parish of Franklin, La., Mr. M. S. WILLIAMS to Miss M. D. Ensminger, all of Franklin.

On the 1st inst. by Rev. Robt. J. Harp, Dr. JOHN W. ADAMS, to Miss TILLIE CHANDLER, daughter of Dr. J. T. Chandler all of this city.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. Allen Andrews, at St. Francis-street, Church, Mr. J. F. ELLIOT to Miss FRANK ARMSTRONG CRAWFORD, daughter of Mrs. M. E. and the late Robt. L. Crawford of Mobile.

On the 26th ult. in the Methodist Church, Montgomery, Alabama, by Rev. J. Hamilton, Mr. J. B. COPELAND of Nashville, Tenn. to Miss MARY ANN HAMILTON.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Centenary College of Louisiana.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned, a quorum of the Executive Committee of Centenary College of Louisiana, would state that the Rev. VERNON H. JOHNSON, a member of the Mississippi Conference, is our agent for the College—to raise funds for building and endowment purposes—and that we cordially commend him, and the cause he represents, to the friends of Education and the public generally.

The Board of Trustees, have recently erected a large building, for College purposes, at a cost of 60,000; upon which a heavy balance remains unpaid. They wish to pay this debt, and to raise the endowment fund to at least $100,000. They know that the friends of education are able to do this, and they believe they are willing, and only wait the opportunity. Under these considerations, our Agent has gone forth; and, from his present success, we feel confident that the work will be done speedily. Friends desiring to know our plan or to co-operate with us, can communicate with the Agent, Rev. V. N. JOHNSON, Cayuga Mississippi; or with JOHN C. MILLER, Jackson, La.

Jackson, La., April 1st, 1859. JOHN C. MILLER, J. H. MUSE, B. J. BOWMAN, JOHN MCVEA.

EPISCOPAL VISITATIONS FOR 1850.

BISHOP SOULE is expected to attend such Conferences as may suit his health and convenience.

FIRST DISTRICT—BISHOP ANDREW.

Western Virginia	at Parkersburg	Sept. 7
Kentucky	at Georgetown	Sept. 21
Louisville	at Bardstown	Oct. 5
Memphis	at Memphis	Nov. 16
Louisiana	at Franklin	Dec. 14

SECOND DISTRICT—BISHOP PAINE.

Missouri	at St. Joseph's	Sept. 14
Kansas	at Tecumseh	Sept. 23
St. Louis	at Independence	Oct. 5
Indian Mission	at Creek Agency	Oct. 27
Arkansas	at Senrey	Nov. 9

THIRD DISTRICT—BISHOP EARLY.

Tennessee	at Columbia	Oct. 12
Holston	at Abingdon	Oct. 20
Virginia	at Lynchburg	Nov. 16
South Carolina	at Greenville	Nov. 30
North Carolina	at Beaufort	Dec. 14

FOURTH DISTRICT—BISHOP KAVANAUGH.

Ouachita	at Monticello	Nov. 2
Mississippi	at Jackson	Nov. 16
Alabama	at Eufaula	Nov. 30
Georgia	at Rome	Dec. 14
Florida	at Micanopy	Dec. 28

FIFTH DISTRICT—BISHOP PIERCE.

Pacific	at San Francisco	Oct. 12
East Texas	at Palestine	Nov. 16
Texas	at La Grange	Nov. 30
Rio Grande	at Goliad	Dec. 15

THE VICKSBURG DEPOSITORY.

MR. EDITOR.—As it may not be improper, with your permission I will pen a few thoughts for the public eye, in reference to this Depository and a few side issues.

And to begin, I will say, that we have about the best stock of books in the South, selected from the Publishing House at Nashville, and from publishers North and East, a great variety. And if there was the unanimity in the Mississippi Conference for the Depository and its work, that there seems to be in some other Conferences, we might do a vast amount of good, by the blessing of God upon our labors. Yet we are at work, and doing something. But some one (or more if they be) is busily putting into circulation reports that are unfounded, untrue, and injurious.

One is, that we are going to fail; another, that we are bound to fail; another, that we have failed; another, that no orders can be or will be filled; another, that we do not pay annuities; another, that we will not send books unless the money accompanies the order; another, that more than one-half of those who subscribed, or gave their notes for stock, have repudiated and will not pay, and that the rest are afraid to pay; and so we are about to make a great fauxpas of the whole affair, and disgrace ourselves, the Conference, and the Church—and much more of about the same stripe.

To ease some of their apprehensions; to gratify the desire which others may have to know; to relieve others who are anxious about our success; to correct false rumor, and set ourselves right before the people among whom these reports have been circulated; to encourage our friends, and to outlist all the preachers, I submit the following statement.

Under such circumstances as have presented upon us, we have done better than the friends of the enterprise have believed we could, in sales, etc.

We have collected $15,875 on our stock, have about $7,200 in notes and subscriptions regarded as reliable, and about $3000 set down as doubtful—not more than one-half or one-third of which may be realized; making about $23,075, stock realized, in money, and notes believed to be good; and a doubtful list of $3000. This should encourage the friends of the Depository to pay up their notes soon, *at once*, if they can. We hope they will.

Orders are filled with promptness and dispatch; so far as we have the books when they come. But we cannot insure that any book will be in this Depository which may be ordered by a Brother, as the orders which may arrive in one day would require every such book, if not more. Yet we are exerting ourselves to keep on hand a large and well assorted stock of books; which ranges from $10,000 to $15,000 in value. We are receiving books almost every week from the publishers at Nashville, New York, etc. We think that many would do well to send to us for books—better, if they would do their best to sell them, and get their people to read them. "My people are destroyed for the lack of knowledge," said God, by the mouth of the prophet. "Give attendance to reading," said an apostle.

None have failed to receive "annuities" who are entitled to them, except three brethren who wrote for such books as we did not have; we did not feel obliged to go out and buy books for that purpose.

The design of offering annuities was, to make so many agents of the shareholders, to put into circulation religious books and tracts: that they and their families might read them, and circulate them in their immediate neighborhoods. But somehow or other, some of them never seem to think of this when they order their annuities.

The object of the Society and Depository is, to do good by circulating religious books and tracts. These the shareholders are entitled to, as annuities; and with a little additional outlay of money, any one might obtain a supply of very good books, in a few years—a library of standard works. One year, he might take Clarke's, or Benson's, or Henry's commentaries, and pay the difference in the price. The next, he might take Watson's Dictionary and Institutes, and some tracts. One year, he might select books suitable for his children.

The annuities were designed, again, to give us so many active interested agents, who would be scattered over a large territory of country, enlisted for the success of the enterprise. What an amount of good they might do, if they would thus exert themselves! How much information on religious subjects they might bring into their families and neighborhoods!

H. H. MONTGOMERY.

IMPORTANT.

To every Preacher in Charge, in the M. E. Church, South:

MY DEAR BROTHERS:—I earnestly beg your immediate attention to a few points relating to our Sunday school work. The Discipline, (pp. 114—110,) makes it your duty—

1. To see that a Sunday-school be formed in every congregation under your care where ten children can be collected for that purpose.

2. To preach on the subject of Sunday-schools and religious instruction in each congregation, at least once in six months.

3. To lay before the Quarterly Conference, at each quarterly meeting, to be entered on its Journal, a written statement of the number and state of the Sunday-schools within your circuit or station, and to make a report of the same to your Annual Conference.

Please be prepared to report at the next session of your Annual Conference the Sunday-school statistics of your charge, under the following items, and in this order:

1. The number of schools.
2. The number of officers and teachers.
3. The number of volumes in their libraries.
4. The number of Sunday-school Visitors taken.
5. Amount of money raised for Sunday-school purposes.
6. Amount of money raised by Sunday-schools for benevolent purposes, i. e., to aid other schools, for missions, etc.
7. The number of conversions of Sunday-school scholars during the year.

The General Conference has requested you to take up a collection in all your congregations, once a year, in aid of the funds of the Parent Sunday-school Society. Will you please do this as early as practicable, and send the money to Dr. J. B. McFerrin, Nashville, Tennessee. He is the Treasurer of the Sunday-school Society of the M. E. Church, South.

If you can form a new Sunday-school in any place where the people are too poor to pay for a library, send on to Dr. McFerrin the name and place to which it should be directed, and one will be sent gratuitously. Of course, our ability to do this will depend on the amounts received from other quarters.

Encourage every school within your charge to subscribe for the Sunday-school Visitor.

Six dollars will procure 30 copies to one address.

Ten dollars will procure 50 copies.

Twenty dollars will procure 100 copies.

This will cost the subscribers but twenty cents each, if they pay individually to make up the amount.

I shall be glad to hear from you at any time about your Sunday-schools. Write to me interesting or important facts, incidents, narratives of child-history, of conversions, of happy deaths, etc.; any thing bearing upon this great and blessed cause. Yours affectionately, CHARLES TAYLOR,

Cor. Secretary, S. S. Society M. E. Church, South.

☞ My Post-office is Columbia, S. C.

To the Shareholders of the Book and Tract Society of the Mississippi Conference.

We have received TWENTY FIVE copies of the "Genealogical Bible," of the Depository at Vicksburg; THIRTEEN more are on the way, and we are informed that the remainder will be forwarded to us in June.

You will, then, please inform me of the *route* and to *whose care* we must send yours. And if yours does not come out of the first lot, just be patient a little while.

A mahogany case has also been sent to us, which those who wish can get by sending $10. So we have been instructed. The case is neat, attractive, and substantial, lined on the bottom of the inside with silk velvet. H. H. MONTGOMERY, *Agent.*

April 20, 1859. ap27.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LA. CONFERENCE.

BRETHREN: We have in the village of Washington a very good house of worship, but there is a debt of about $1000, with interest for several years, hanging over it. We have only about ten members of the Church—mostly females, and very poor. Some person or persons are trying to purchase it for a theatre-ball-room, etc.; but the generous creditor proposes, for $1000, to relinquish his entire claim thereon. It is in a real hot-bed of Romanism and wickedness. Shall we allow our Church in Washington to become a theatre, and thus see our prospects of saving that people extinguished? I propose that we answer, NO! by raising in the bounds of our respective works, each, from ten to twenty dollars, to be paid in liquidating this debt. I believe, if we can retain the Church, we can build up Methodism there.

Should this fall under the eye of any person friendly to the cause of God, let that person send me any amount to be appropriated to the same end. Address BENJ. F. WHITE,

April 25th, 1859. Opelousas, La.

JOINT BOARD CENTENARY COLLEGE.—CALLED MEETING.

I am instructed to give the Joint Board of Centenary College notice that a Called Meeting will take place on the 18th (WEDNESDAY) of May. The business to be attended to imperatively demands attention. However urgent other duties may be, we ought to give attention to this. W. H. WATKINS, Sec.

To the Members of Mississippi Conference.

Our "MINUTES" are READY FOR DISTRIBUTION, and will be sent to all who have contributed for their publication, as fast as they can be forwarded. We make a *pro rata* distribution. Do any of the preachers want them, who have contributed nothing? You can now supply yourselves; the stock is not exhausted, and they are not quite all paid for. Every intelligent layman, throughout our Conference, needs them. You want to see what part you are expected to take in Conference business, if sent up to Conference from your Quarterly meetings; you want to know what laymen are expected to do, whether you are called to do it or not. Send and get your "MINUTES;" they contain what you can get nowhere else. Yours in Christian bonds.

Vicksburg, April 2, 1859.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Children's Column.

"Suffer the Little Children to come unto Me."

The Little Ones.

A row of little faces by the bed,
A row of little hands upon the spread,
A row of little eyelids eyed all closed,
A row of little naked feet exposed.

A gentle mother leads them in their praise,
Teaching their feet to tread in heavenly ways,
And takes this lull in childhood's busy tide,
The little errors of the day to chide.

No lovelier sight this side of heaven is seen,
And angels hover o'er the group serene;
Instead of elfin in a corner crying,
There floats the fragrance of an infant's tongue.

Then, nestling bedlings into waiting beds,
Beneath the sheets they hide their timid heads,
And slumber steals away their life fears,
And like a peeping bud each face appears.

All dressed like angels in their gowns of white,
They're wafted to the skies in dreams of night;
And heaven will sparkle in their eyes at morn,
And stolen graces all their ways adorn.

President Longstreet's Address.

Judge A. B. Longstreet, who was for some years president of Emory College, Georgia, afterwards of the University of Mississippi, at Oxford, and now of South Carolina College at Columbia, closes his baccalaureate address to the recent graduating class of the last named institution, with the following eloquent passage:

"You are embarking upon a strange world my young friends. It banished Aristides, poisoned Socrates, murdered Cicero, and crucified the Lord of Glory. The spirit of Themistocles, of Mecenas, of Anthony and Cæsarism is still in the world—greatly subdued and low-bound, to be sure, but not extinguished. You may expect, therefore, at times to be depressed by your rivals, condemned for your virtues, persecuted for your patriotism, and tormented for your benefactions; to have your conduct abused, your motives misconstrued, your integrity derided, and to suffer a thousand impositions, in matters—from those from whom you had a right to expect better things. These are hard things to bear, my you. They are so, my young friends, and you never will bear them as you should, unless you take the good book for your guide, and look daily to its author for supplies of strength sufficient for your trial. Do this and all will be well at last. With that chart in your hand, now launch your bark upon the troubled ocean of life; and when the squalls strike you, be at least as prudent and as firm as the common sailor; haul in your main-sail, reef your top-sails, and be found hard at the helm, with your chart before you and your eye fixed on Bethlehem's star.

When they pass away, take your reckoning, and see where you are. If you have lost headway, right ship, crowd sail to your course again cheerily. Towards the close of the voyage, you will find that the cranks which start ahead of you at the beginning of it, but veered about with every pleasant breeze, are all in turned, threatened or far in your rear, firing signal guns of distress, while you move gallantly into port. There you will cast anchor and enter a city of inconceivable splendour—*the new Jerusalem*—its buildings of pure gold, its walls of jasper and its gates of pearl. There you will be welcomed, without question, to a Great College of a hundred and forty thousand, and thousands of thousands of all nations, kindred, people and tongues, under a Teacher absolutely perfect; and, of course, altogether lovely. In all that vast brotherhood, no unkind feeling is ever spoken, no sigh is ever breathed, no tear is ever shed, and there the sad word with which I close my counsels is never heard—farewell. May heaven's richest blessing attend you through life, and heaven's rewards await you at its close.—Again farewell."

The Little Swiss Girl.

In Swiss family there was a little girl not quite eight years old. Every Sunday, at breakfast, the parents give to each child a small loaf of the finest and best sort of bread to eat. She always enjoyed her loaf as the rest. But she heard at the Sunday-school that, by bringing to her teacher every Sunday a few pieces of money, each child might, at the end of a few weeks, obtain a little of her own—quite her own, and to keep for herself. At once she made up her mind to ask her parents not to give her the best loaf at breakfast, but to allow her to eat the common bread, and give the difference between the prices of the two loaves to her. To this her parents agreed, though not without expressing surprise; and the little girl, during nearly four months, went without the best bread in order to obtain a Bible of her own.

Many of the little Swiss children not only desire to have the Bible, but they love its truths. A little tract, written and printed for the young was distributed among them last Christmas. Beneath the title a space was left in which to insert the name of the child, and over this there was printed these words, "The Lord bless thee, and keep thee." No sooner had one of the little ones received her copy, and read the words, than she ran to her teacher, and cried: "O, Miss, look, look! it is for me—yes, it is for me that the words have been placed here—'The Lord bless thee!' I shall be blessed! O, blessed! What a happiness!" It was a word of the blessed volume, which at that moment fell on the heart of the little Swiss child as a drop of dew from heaven. [*Sunday School Gazette.*]

A Touching Incident.

While an aged and poorly clad female was asking alms at the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, a short looking sailor passed within a few feet of her, gazing intently on her haggard face for several minutes. She appreciated him, and extended her palm in silence.

Instantly his hand found its way to his capacious pocket, and when he drew it out it was filled with gold and silver, which he forced her to accept saying, "There, good mother, take this; you may as well have it as the landsharks. The last cruise I had out of New York found me with four thousand dollars on hand; but as the neighbors told me my mother was dead, I got on a spree with the money, and spent it all inside of a week, and then shipped again." Oh! good, good sir! you are too kind to an old body like me. For your sake I will take it. Oh! you remind me of my poor son, George White! where are you now?"

"George White!" he audibly exclaimed—the new excited sailor. "Why, that's my name! and you—you are my mother!"

With this he seized her in his arms and kissed her affectionately, while the big tears of joy ran down his bronzed cheek.

The poor woman was entirely overcome by the recovery of her long lost child.

A carriage shortly after conveyed the mother and son away, leaving many a moistened eye among the crowd who witnessed the scene.

"Good to Make Men Of."

A gentleman once asked a company of little boys what they were good for. One little fellow promptly replied,

"We are good to make men of."

Think of that, young friends; you are all good to make men and women of. We do not mean—nor did that little boy—that you are merely to grow up to the size of men and women. No, no! mean a good deal more than this. You are good to make persons that will be respected and useful; that will help to do good in the world. No one, who is not useful, and who does not seek to make the world better, deserves the name of man or woman.

You should not forget that, if there are to be any men and women—say, that deserve such a name—twenty or thirty years hence, they are to be made of you, who are now children. What a world this will be when you grow up, if all of you only make men and women! Will you not ponder this subject, and show yourselves men?

The Society of the Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati are a society established by the officers of the revolutionary army of the United States, in 1783, to perpetuate their friendship, and to raise a fund for relieving the widows and orphans of those who had fallen during the war. The name of Cincinnatus was adopted as emblematic of the civic character of the American army. The honors of the society were to be hereditary in the eldest male issue of the collateral male line. This resolution excited the fears of the republicans of America, and among them, of Franklin. They thought they saw in it the germ of a future aristocracy. At the first general meeting of the order in Philadelphia, some modifications were therefore made in the constitution, and in some of the States it was entirely abandoned. At present there are many State Societies, which hold a general meeting by delegates triennially.

Signature of Milton in his Blindness.

Can a man in mid-age write, when stone-blind, his name distinctly? "That is the question," says the *Illustrated London News*, "which has been argued lately respecting the signature of Milton to the conveyance of a bond for a sum of money to the Optick Shiner, made immortal by the noble sonnet which Milton addressed to him on his blindness. The date of the document is the 7th of May, 1663—the Restoration month and year; the signature is John Milton, firm and upright, and the impression on the wax seal is the spread eagle of the Miltons. Of the genuineness of the document there can be no doubt whatever. But did Milton, then blind, write this signature, unaided, or did he write it while his hand was held? We are in favor of the former view, and so was Mr. Moncton Milnes, who carried off the precious document—suggestive of so many thoughts—at the comparatively cheap price of nineteen guineas."

The Family Circle.

"Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee."

A "TOUCH OF NATURE."

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever"—whether found in high life or low, in connection with joy or sorrow—at bridal or burial. Last summer we published the following incident in the editorial columns of the *New Orleans Christian Advocate:*

"LET ME KISS HIM, FOR HIS MOTHER."

"The history of the New Orleans epidemic of 1858, like every other one perhaps, abounds in incidents, could they all be versified and written, sufficient to make a volume of most thrillingly romantic reality.

"One was recently related to us by one of our city pastors. He was called, a few days since, to attend the funeral of a young man. Before his sickness, he was a stout, buoyant, manly youth. He was from the State of Maine, and had been here but a short time. He was attacked with yellow fever, and soon died; with no mother or relative to watch by his bed-side, or to soothe him with that sympathy which none but those of our own 'dear kindred blood' can feel or manifest. He died among strangers, and was buried by them.

"When the funeral service was over, and the strange friends who had ministered to him were about to finally close the coffin, an old lady who stood by stopped them, and said, "Let me kiss him, for his mother!" O, what a women's heart was there! Her own motherly heart taught her

'To feel another's woe.'

"We have yet to find the first man or woman to whose eyes this simple recital has not brought tears. That dear old lady, whoever she is, is probably wholly unconscious of having uttered a sentiment and performed an action, unsurpassed in beautiful simplicity and sublime eloquence. May her sons, when they die, not lack a mother's sympathy; but, if they should, may they find one who will kiss them for their mother!

"'One touch of nature makes the whole world kin.'"

In our whole editorial life, we have not known anything of the kind to be more extensively copied. It went the rounds of the press, like the first smile of the morning sun over the earth. A Washington city correspondent recently said, that it had inspired the muse of four different poets. Had he said forty, he would have come nearer the mark. We have seen three or four effusions of the kind in one of the best papers in the country, and in many others it has been celebrated in melodious verse. Several have been sent us. We publish one below.

"Let me kiss him, for his mother,"
For his mother far away,
Ere his form so fair and manly,
In the silent grave you lay;
She will bless me, bless me often,
For the kiss I give to-day!

Look upon those cold, pale features—
Beauty clings about them now,
But through all his prattling childhood,
How she loved o'er them to bow—
Proud of every new charm coming,
To his lip, or cheek, or brow.

When at length he came to youth-hood,
What a prophet was her heart;
Shaping in the early future,
For her boy a noble part—
Fighting, in life's weary battle,
Like a hero from the start.

And he went out from the sunlight
Of his peaceful, happy home,
Like a young and valiant soldier,
Through the mighty world to roam,
With a cheerful, hopeful bosom,
Passing o'er the billow's foam.

In his dreams, he wore the laurels,
Only for the worthy twined;
For the beings who have struggled
Passionately for mankind,
Guided on their upward pathway
By a pure and earnest mind.

It may be that he had errors,
That he sometimes went astray,
Yet I ne'er saw perfect creature,
And my locks are thin and grey—
And I know, where'er he wandered,
There was *one* for him to pray.

One to sit beside the hearth-stone,
When the leaf was red and sere,
When the Winter winds went wailing—
Wailing fitfully and drear,
Wishing, while her tears are streaming,
"Would my erring boy were here."

Once *I* had a child—his image
Death and time cannot destroy,
And 't would soothe this aching bosom—
Even give a touch of joy,
If I *knew*, when life had left him,
That *a mother kissed my boy!*

"Let me kiss him, for his mother,"
For his mother far away,
Ere his form, so fair and manly,
In the silent grave you lay,
"Let me kiss him, for his mother,"
Mine shall be HER kiss to-day. N. Y. E.

LETTER FROM A LOG CABIN.

Bayou Bartholomaw Ashley, co., Ark., March 31, 1859.

'Tis a most lovely morning, the sun is just rising, shedding forth light and beauty. We all rejoice to see the beautiful light.

"Where is thy dwelling-place, all-pleasing Light?
Around Jehovah's everlasting throne,
Where inaccessible, He sits alone,
'Mid joy supreme, ineffable delight.
Thy radiant face makes all wide nature glad;
Hill, valley, rock and river, thou dost cheer;
And little birds make melody, if thou appear—
Deprived of thy fond presence, they are sad."

This charming morning cheers my heart. I love to pause, and listen to the gentle, pleasant voices of nature; they raise my soul upward, and create a longing to be more nearly assimilated to Our Father in Heaven, in parity, holiness and charity.

The mild zephyrs of the lovely spring-season are opening the buds and flowers. All nature rejoices in the goodness of God: the beautiful flowers, the birds, the forests all praise Him. The sin-darkened heart alone is silent. How sad the thought that man, endowed with reason and immortality, with a heart and mind to admire the beauties of creation, alone is tardy in loving and adoring the beneficent Maker, who extends His loving kindness over all.

"Bless God, for trees! Did he not deign
Aught other witness of His name,
The yearly miracle that clothes
Their naked limbs each spring with robes,
And keeps them fresh through summer heat,
The *Atheist's* cavil all could meet."

How lovely the beautiful season of spring, in the country—

"The lilac's sweet perfume
Scents all the air;
Buds and flowers are springing
Everywhere.
Soft air, like summer's breath,
Comes wandering by;
To you deep blue looks up
The violet's eye.
Emerald robes now wear
The forests old—
Crocus bedeck our bowers,
Like stars of gold;
The 'lily of the vale'
Looks meekly up,
Kisses the light, then hides
Her waxen cup."

The gentle evening, with its "twilight hour," is quietly approaching, bringing with it memories of my childhood's happy home, and of the dear friends who once gathered around its cheerful hearth-stone.

"Soft as rays of sunlight stealing
On the dying day;
Sweet as chimes of low bells pealing
When eve fades away;
Sad as winds at night, that moan
Through the heath, o'er mountain lone,
Come the thoughts of days now gone."

The dogwoods and their white flowers, the fragrant breeze rustling amid the new leaves, the mellow, cheery notes of the many birds flitting hither and thither, in their busy building of airy nests, carries memory back to my prairie home in the sunny land of Louisiana, and to the green little grave upon which the beautiful dogwoods are now showering their white blossoms.

"This breath of flowers, this song of summer bird,
This balmy breeze upon the aching brow,
Comes on the soul like some remembered word
That wakes the past and makes the pale cheeks glow
With feelings that dwell not in the bosom now!
The Past, the Past! Life has no annual spring
To bud our perished flowers, and make them grow;
No hand to bind the harp's long broken string,
Or plume for loftier flight, the fading, drooping wing."

M. A. C.

LOW-NECKED DRESSES.

In the early days of Pennsylvania there was a law which stated as follows—"That if any white female, of ten years or upward, should appear in any public street, lane, highway, church, court-house, tavern, ball-room, theatre, or any other place of public resort, with naked shoulders, (*i.e.* low-necked dresses) being able to purchase necessary clothing, shall forfeit and pay a fine, not less than one nor more than two hundred dollars." The closing paragraph of the law, however, permitted women of questionable character to bare their shoulders, as a badge of distinction between the chaste and the unchaste.

A SWEET REVIVAL HYMN.

Air: "*The Old Arm Chair.*"

I once was a stranger to grace and to God;
I knew not my danger, I felt not my load:
When friends spoke in rapture of Christ on the tree,
This JESUS, this JESUS, was nothing to me!

I oft read with pleasure, to soothe or engage,
ISAIAH's wild measure, or JOHN's simple page;
But still when they pictured the blood-sprinkled tree,
This JESUS, this JESUS, was nothing to me!

Like tears from the daughters of Zion, that roll,
I wept when the waters went over his soul—
Yet I knew not my sins had him nailed to the tree,
Still JESUS, still JESUS, was nothing to me!

But free grace awoke, me by light from on high!
Then many fears shook me! *I trembled to die!*
No refuge, no hope in myself could I see—
I saw that this JESUS, *my Savior* must be.

My terrors all vanished before the sweet name;
My guilty fears banished, with boldness I came
To drink at His fountain, life-giving and free;
And JESUS, this JESUS was *all* things to me!

Dear JESUS! thou shalt be my treasure and boast:
While leaning upon thee I ne'er can be lost.
In thee will I conquer, by flood and by field—
My Cable, my Anchor, my Rock and my Shield!

And in the dark valley and shadow of death,
This watch-word shall rally my faltering breath;
And when from life's fever my God shall set free,
This JESUS, sweet JESUS, my death-song shall be!

Obituaries:

"Let me die the death of the Righteous."

JOHN H. ODOM died at his residence, near Suggsville, Clarke county, Alabama, on the 12th April, 1859, after an illness of thirteen days. He was boro in Chester District, South Caroline, June 15, 1834. Has resided in this vicinity eight years. Was married on 3d February, 1857, to Mrs. F., relict of the late Richard H. Puryear. He leaves her with three children—one his, and two step-children—to mourn their irreparable loss. He professed religion, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, during a camp-meeting at Suggsville, in 1853; and was a faithful and devoted member till his death. Modest, and shrinking from a prominent position in the church, he was nevertheless a constant and prompt attendant at the house of God, ever ready to do his duty and assist, by his prayers and exhortations, at revival meetings. During his last illness, he inquired with much interest about the class in the Sunday-school, of which he was the teacher. A strict son of temperance, a trustee of the schools in this place, he took a deep interest in the cause of education, and in everything calculated to promote the welfare of mankind. He was loved by all for his even and affectionate disposition, his benevolence, and great worth as a citizen, friend, and Christian gentleman. The youngest child of his parents, he was the first one who professed religion and joined the Church—and he is the first of the children called to die. Perhaps, greatly through the influence of his prayers and example, his mother and several of the family have been induced to join the Church; and, even those not in the Church, promised him on his death bed to meet him in heaven. During his sickness he expressed a desire to live, on account of his wife and family; but said, that he was not afraid to die, that God's grace sustained him. He said he was happy, and had much peace. May God bless and sustain his wife, to whom this world has indeed been a vale of tears—she having lost her parents, brothers and sisters, and two husbands; and, just before the death of her last husband, her second child, a bright little boy of seven summers. D. M. H.

Suggsville, Ala., April 25, 1859.

MR. THO'S WOODSIDES, aged fifty-eight, died in East Feliciana, Louisiana. He was boro in South Carolina of Irish parents, who had but recently emigrated to this country; about 1820 he left for tho then new State of Mississippi, and settled in Wilkinson county, near Woodville. Somewhat late in life, he was married to Miss Emily Land, of the same county, a young lady of great amiability of temper and native goodness. In 1853 he moved to this State, and settled, in the Black Creek neighborhood, Parish of East Feliciana. In all relations of life he was a model man, persevering and indefatigable in business, carrying out the Scriptural injunction "whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." Quiet and unobtrusive in his manners, avoiding as much as possible the gaze of the world, he occupied an enviable position in society. So far as I know, Mr. Woodsides had made no open profession of religion; that he was, however, a man of faith, I fully believe. He was ready at all times to assist those who were more actively engaged in carrying out the great scheme of redemption; and up to the day of his death he was one of the most steady and certain supporters of the Methodist Church in his neighborhood. A devoted and most affectionate wife, and four lovely children will long mourn the best of husbands and the most indulgent of parents, though their sorrow is not without hope.

Dearest husband thou hast left me
And thy loss we deeply feel,—
Yet 'twas God's own hand bereft me,—
He can all my sorrows heal.

CATHARINE RENTON died, in her 26th year, near Winnsboro, Franklin parish, La., on the 27th of February, 1859. She was boro in Mississippi, December 17th 1833; she joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1848, and lived a consistent member till death. She was most beloved by those who knew her best. Confined to her bed about two months, she and her husband often conversed about her departure. She always told him that she was reconciled to the will of God. The writer visited, sang, and prayed with her, and found her calm and reconciled. The day she died, she exhorted all her friends to prepare, for death, and to meet her in heaven. She remarked that she "was going to Jesus." She called her husband to her side, and told him to meet her in heaven; then turned to her two eldest children and told them to be good children and meet hor again.

THOS. H. McCLENDON.

EDMUND T. RENTON died et his residence in Winnsboro, Franklin parish, La., 10th March, 1859. He was born in what is now Franklin perish, 10th of April 1828. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1848, and lived a consistent member until death. He always appeared to live, "as seeing him who is invisible." He kept his lamp trimmed and burning, waiting for the call divine. Often have I seen him in the church when it appeared his cup was full. He was speechless for about twenty-four hours before he died; but often previous to this, he expressed himself as being ready to die, if it was his Heavenly Father's will. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss. THOS. H. McCLENDON

MISS HENRIETTA LAWRENCE, daughter of Andrew Lawrence, Esq., of Bossier, La., died of consumption, April 9, 1859, after a prolonged illness, aged 16 years. She passed away as one falls asleep, triumphant over death. She had no fears. On being asked, by a friend, if she was willing to go? she replied with a smile, "yes, I want to go." She requested her friends to sing "I would not live always," and with a feeble voice she joined them. A few moments before her death, her father approached her: "my daughter," said he, "there are many friends whom you will meet in heaven." O! *yes*," she replied, "and Jesus will be there; that is best of all! Thus she passed away. PEAR.

Bossier parish La.

NANCY VARNER was born June 22d, 1833; she married John Kennedy January 9, 1851; she joined the Methodist Episcopal Church at twelve years of age. She died in Sabine parish, La., the thirteenth of March, 1859. Her life was a beautiful illustration of the Christian virtues. Her death was a bright attestation of its truth. Her last hours on earth, were spent with the Savior. A few minutes before she died—she sang—"there is a better day coming"—afterward—"O, come, and let us go where pleasure never ends." When asked if she wanted anything—"Nothing, I am engaged with my Savior." Thus she died. We sympathize with her grief-stricken husband and orphan babes. Jesus will console. S.

Pleasant Hill, April 4, 1859.

MRS. JULIA ANN DANIEL, died 26th March, 1859, aged about thirty-three years, at the residence of R. C. Daniel, Bedford county, Tennessee. She was married to T. K. Daniel in 1844, and resided in Claiborne county, Mississippi; her husband died 1851, leaving three sons, one of which, shortly after died. She had been a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, about fifteen years. During the year 1858, she became much afflicted; went to Tennessee where she died of consumption—willingly, resigned to her fate. Her last words were. "I am willing to die." Calling her two little sons to her bed side, she bade them farewell. S. K. DANIEL.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. E. D. BEACH, HAVING RESUMED THE practice of Medicine, offers his Professional services to the citizens of New Orleans.

N. B.—Special attention paid to diseases of the RECTUM, PILES, FISTULA IN ANO, ETC.—*Fistula in ano* permanently cured without the use of the knife, cautory, pain, or confinement whatever. Office No. 6, Bayonne street near Canal. ap27.

J. E. ELAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BATON Rouge.

REFERENCES—Henderson & Gaines and Chinn & Bolton, *New Orleans*; W. S. Pike and A. Matta, ... *Baton Rouge.*

J. H. LANEY, SURGEON DENTIST.—WILL VISIT Behala, Hazlehurst, Crystal Springs and Georgetown, during the present year, and practice his profession in all its branches. He fully guarantees all his work to be neat and substantial. [fe23-3m] J. H. LANEY.

B. D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana.

ja19

J. C. FUQUA. J. G. KILBOURNE.

FUQUA & KILBOURNE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLINTON, LOUISIANA,

PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans. *References*—Payne & Harrison, Byrne, Vance & Co., Broadwell & Payne, Pritchard & Flower, Edw. Nalle & Co., Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans. mar 20-1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

WM. R. STUART AND DR. D. A. JAMES, No. 42 Union street, New Orleans, have associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting a Cotton Factorage and General Commission business—are prepared to make the usual advances to planters in the way of supplies, etc.—and respectfully solicit patronage. ap27.

B. M. LOWE & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND General Commission Merchants, No. 97 GRAVIER STREET, New Orleans. ap6

MR. HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PARTner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders, from our large and well-selected Stock of GROCERIES, PRODUCE, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants,
COOPER & NEIBERT.
New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858. 27 and 29 Commo st.

W. COOPER. J. O. NEIBERT. D. LUCAS.

COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Nos. 27 and 29 Commoa street, New Orleans.

F. J. VAN BIBBER & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
[d8-1y] 44 *Carondelet street, New Orleans.*

JAMES THARP. WM. V. M'CRAY.

THARP, McCRAY & CO.,
GROCERS AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS,
No. 10 Tchoupitoulas and New Levee sts.,
sep22 NEW ORLEANS.

J. BOYD & Co.,
Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,
No 4 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
apr 17-1y

LEONARD FASH. F. B. LAURANS.

LEONARD FASH & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
45 POYDRAS STREET,
Oct 24. *NEW ORLEANS.*

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No. 47 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

JOHN F WYCHE & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 119 Common street, New Orleans. my2-1y

A. H. May & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No 94 Gravier street New Orleans. au21y

J. C. PAYNE. J. F. HARRISON.
O. W. HUNTINGTON. WM M. DAMERON

Payne & Harrison.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 51 Union street, New Orleans. dec7-1y

ROL. WALKER, New Orleans. HENT. C. HUTCHINSON Caddo Parish, La.

Walker, Hutchinson, & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 37 Carondelet street, New Orleans. je28

Lane, Mayfield & Co.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 79 St. Charles street, New Orleans. jy6-1y

T. T. TWITTY.
COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Agent for the sale of Manufactured Tobacco, Cigars, and Herrings celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes., No. 32 Gravier street New Orleans. mh14m

WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN—A MINISTER OF the Methodist Episcopal Church, South—and a Graduate of one of the first Colleges in the Union, a situation as Principal of, or Assistant in, a College or Academy. Satisfactory testimonials produced and references given. Address "TEACHER," Flintville P. O., Marion Dist S. C. ap18

L. SAWYER,
DEALER IN WOODEN-WARE,
Paper, Brooms, Matches, Cordage, Twines, Scales; and
DEARBORN'S CELEBRATED BALANCES for Weighing Cotton, Sugar and Tobacco.
ap20 No. 70 MAGAZINE STREET, New Orleans.

WATKINS & HOMAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CORnices, and Curtain Materials, No. 30 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

F. W. OBER—DEALER IN NORTHERN AND WESTern Produce. ☞ Fresh Goshen Butter, in small packages, suitable for families, constantly on hand.
New Orleans, January 12, 1859. No. 61 POYDRAS STREET.

BOOTH & CO.,
ARCADE HAT STORE, No. 45 Magazine Street, New Orleans. Established in 1843. Manufacturers and Jobbers at Wholesale in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.
For the accommodation of our friends and the public, we have opened a retail department on the same premises. aug30

Dameron & Co.,
IMPORTERS and Dealers in Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtain Goods, Upholstery Goods, etc., No. 29 Chartres and 72 Customhouse streets, New Orleans. jan1

R. C. ARMISTEAD,
(Successor to MALLARD & Co.)
No. 63 Gravier st., cor. Bank Place, New Orleans.

CLOTHING, IN EVERY VARIETY—THE MOST MODERN, AT GREATly Reduced Prices.—☞ BLANKETS, KERSEYS, and SATINETT Suits for Negroes, at Auction Prices. (n20)

P. H. WILLARD,
Coal Merchant,
18 EXCHANGE PLACE. (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

THOSE desirous of purchasing Coal or Wood, can be supplied at short notice at the—CITY COAL OFFICE,
where is constantly kept on hand Pittsburgh, English, and Cannel, Anthracite and Lower Ohio Coal. Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses, Steamers, &c., &c., supplied at the lowest market prices. n22-1y

F. VAN BENTHUYSEN, of Rapides. A. MONDIMENT. GEO. C. RENDELL

BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS.
a19-1y 118 Canal st., New Orleans.

D. J. WASSON,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
Also, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Cisterns, Lumber, &c.,
In lots to suit purchasers. Orders promptly attended to.
Box 388 Mechanics' Exchange, 10 St. Charles st. Shop, 355 and 357 Rampart st., First District, New Orleans. mar20-1y

To Merchants and Planters.
MANUFACTURERS' COMMISSION HOUSE:
LARGE STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK,
.....AT.....
No. 41 Magazine st., opposite the Arcade,
NEW ORLEANS.
nov 14 R. W. RAYNE.

GEORGE H. VINTEN Printers' Warehouse, 105 Poydras street, New Orleans. Presses, Types, Inks, Paper, Cards, and Furniture of every description. Agent for the sale of Robt. Hoe & Co's Presses, and James Conner & Sons' Types. Old Type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

PRINTING PAPER.
Constantly on hand and for sale Printing Paper of the following sizes.

21 inches by 28	23½ inches by 31	24 inches by 28	26 inches by 40
22 inches by 32	24 inches by 35	26 inches by 37	28 inches by 42
32 inches by 44	.....	36 inches by 48	

Also, Double Medium Book Paper, Manilla Wrappers, Note, Letter, and Cap Papers of every description; Cards, Card Boards, &c.
mar 20-1y GEORGE H. VINTEN.

THE GREAT COAL-OIL LAMP—FOR SAFETY, economy and convenience—is superior to any Lamp in use for reading, writing or sewing, giving a SOFT, STEADY and CLEAR LIGHT.

The subscriber will keep on hand a large variety of these LAMPS, adapted from the parlor to the kitchen: also, the REFINED COAL-OIL, CANS, SHADES, WICKS and CHIMNEYS.

He has also the celebrated NON-EXPLOSIVE CAMPHENE and SPIRIT GAS LAMPS and LANTERNS, warranted perfectly safe from accident, when used with the Safety-can.

These Lamps are the best in use, for lighting churches, halls, saloons, etc.

Camphene and Spirit-gas by the barrel or gallon; Rosin-oil, for lubricating, by the barrel or gallon—manufactured by the Southern Oil Company at Mobile.

The Subscriber is authorized to sell the superior MACHINERY OIL, Manufactured by the Southern Oil Company, which as a lubricator, excels any other oil in use—for sale by the gallon or barrel.
ja19 ARTEMON HILL, 28 Camp st. New Orleans.

BULLETIN BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
No. 35 GRAVIER-STREET,
Conference Minutes, Sermons and Addresses, Catalogues for Schools and Colleges, Commencement Programmes, Circulars, Lawyer's Briefs, Pamphlets, Notarial and Court Blanks, Cards, Bill-Heads, Dray Receipts, Check Books, Bills of Exchange and all kinds of plain and fancy printing, executed with neatness and dispatch.
Orders respectfully solicited. a25-1y

BLOOMFIELD'S PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING Establishment, No. 46 CAMP STREET, corner Gravier: All kinds of BOOK AND PERCANTILE PRINTING AND BINDING executed neatly and correctly, at moderate prices.
dec 26 1y WM. BLOOMFIELD, Jr.

RHEUMATISM CURED!!—ALL THE VARIOUS forms of the Painful and Paralyzing Disease—either Inflammatory, Acute or Chronic—no matter how severe the case nor of how long standing. A Call for DR. MORTIMORE'S REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM which is purely a Vegetable Internal Remedy, and has already cured about Twenty Thousand Cases—many of TEN, TWENTY, and even THIRTY YEARS' standing, which had long since been given up as hopeless, incurable cases.

Look back to Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, volume IX. of this paper and read in each the overwhelming evidence.

This Remedy can be had of J. WRIGHT & CO. Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street, N. Orleans; or, can be ordered, through any Druggist or Merchant in New Orleans.

☞ Price, $5 per Bottle: Six bottles for $20, or $35 per dozen.
ap15-if DR. D. MORTIMIRE, Proprietor, Louisville, Ky.

DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED REJUVENATING Elixir.—Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principles, by one of the ablest Chemists of the age.

FOR THE CURE of General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the System, take

The Rejuvenating Elixir,

And you will soon find yourself a new man—a pride instead of the reverse to your friends, and a healthy, sound, and worthy member of the whole human family. For sale, by the Proprietors,

J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., New Orleans.

And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Children.

TRUTH OMNIPOTENT.—We give to our readers and the public generally the following copy of a letter received by us from J. W. Vesey, Esq., of the *Aberdeen Conservative*, enclosing at the same time a communication to that paper from Colonel Vasser, of North Mississippi, and who was formerly associate editor of the Conservative. The subject of the letter and communication we do not feel it necessary to comment on—they tell the whole story, one that ought to go home to those in whose hands the rising generation of children are placed for nurture and for care. All we ask of our readers is a careful perusal of the documents.

CONSERVATIVE OFFICE,
Aberdeen, Miss., August 23d, 1858.

Mess. Wright & Co.—As any testimonial in reference to your preparations may prove beneficial to you, I enclose the following, published at my request, in the "Conservative" of the 21st inst.

Col. Vasser was formerly associate editor of the "Conservative," and is well known in North Mississippi, as a gentleman of intelligence and strict integrity. Respectfully, J. W. VESEY.

[*For the Conservative.*]

Communicated. ABERDEEN, Aug. 19th, 1858.

DEAR VESEY: Upon the principles of justice and humanity, I am induced to ask your concession to insert the communication in your paper, believing, as I do, that it may be the means of preventing untimely sorrow in many a happy household.

On Friday last, having been for several days previous absent from my family, I found, on my return home, that my infant, aged about 15 months, was quite unwell, from some unknown cause—supposed to be teething. Upon an examination, however, I was of the opinion that her indisposition proceeded from worms; and having been told by a respectable physician that WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE was a sovereign remedy against the terrible enemy of children, I was induced to give it a trial, reluctantly, by the acquiescence of my family Physician.

On the following morning, (Saturday) I commenced administering it by directions, save in quantity, being afraid to give the amount of prescription. I was unable to detect any impression occasioned by it until late in the afternoon of that day; and should not then, but for the discharge of some thirteen worms, varying in length from two and a half to six inches. This I thought a remarkable number for a teething infant. But, to my great amazement, about one o'clock the next morning I was aroused from my slumber to witness the incredible number of one hundred and thirty-six from one evacuation.

Before breakfast of the same morning, (Sunday) but one small dose was administered, which was followed by the discharge of fifty during the day. The next day, (Monday) none was administered; but still occasional discharges occurred during the day, varying in size and quantity as described.

On Tuesday morning following, one more small dose was administered, making in all five doses of a quarter of a teaspoonful instead of a half as prescribed by the label of directions. In all, the little creature has discharged to this date, the rise of three hundred worms, a majority of which will average five or six inches in length; and is running about as usual, with returning evidences of good health and spirits.

Having met with such astonishing effects in the case of my infant, I was induced to use the Vermifuge on six other children under my protection, varying in age from two to ten years old, and in every case save one, (that of the oldest) the like happy results have been produced.

These facts are elicited, 1st, because of my antipathy heretofore to nostrums of every kind; and, 2nd, because my experience has convinced me that, in the experiment I have made with WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, it is due to suffering humanity, as well as the manufacturer of the medicine, to make public the results of my observation.

W. H. VASSER.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., Sole Proprietors.

Helmbold's Extract of Buchu,

Read! Read! Read! "Ye afflicted read" the following Certificate of a cure of over 20 years' standing.

H. T. HELMBOLD.—*Dear Sir*; I have been troubled with an affliction of the Bladder and Kidneys for over twenty years. I have tried Physicians in vain, and at last concluded to give your Genuine Preparation a trial, as I had heard it highly spoken of. It afforded me immediate relief. I have used three bottles, and I have obtained more relief from its effects and feel much better than I have for twenty years previous. I have the greatest faith in its virtues and curative powers, and shall do all in my power to make it known to the afflicted. Hoping this may prove advantageous to you in assisting you to introduce the medicine. I am truly yours, M. MCCORMICK.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., General Agents.

The Goddess Hygeia!

When Hygeia lent medic

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 15.
WHOLE NUMBER 430.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1859.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE
OFFICE—118 CAMP ST.

UNITARIANS ON METHODISM.

The *Christian Examiner* for March, contains a generous and elegantly written article on Dr. Steven's History of Methodism. Its views on Methodism may not be wholly endorsed by Methodists, but will be read with interest. It says:

"This History of Methodism, so far as the present volume carries it, might almost equally well be called The Book of Martyrs." We are moved to exclaim, as we read, "Behold the patience and faith of the Saints!" We are tempted to marvel, at first, how it could be that these godly men, oven with the irregular manner and the rongest matter of their gospel preaching, should draw upon themselves, wherever they went, such a persistent, relless storm of persecution. The account of a mob's lampling upon a meek preacher of salvation, "to stamp the Holy Ghost out of him," seems almost incredible. ur incredolity, to be sure, is considerably abated when we see a respectable Edinghurgh reviewer, who by his position and profession should have been refined and religious, could in the beginning of this nineteenth century ink of these "didactic artizans," "delirious mechanics," "nest of consecrated cobblers," "the nasty and nurerous vermin of Methodism." When we read such expressions, and remember that "he who huteth his brother is a murderer," we are prepared to conceive that the recom of Pharisaism and Sadducism combined, the naticism of daintiness and the fanaticism of ignorance ining hands, might well have vented itself upon the ads of men whose great offence was gospel honesty, d even in such heart-sickening atrocities as occur so ten in the first decades of Methodism.

It will be said, indeed, that these severities of the critic his closet and the crowd on the common were provoked by the extravagances, if not of the preacher, yet the hearers and receivers of the new doctrine. These may serve, to be sure, in some degree to explain the general excitement of the unsympathizing, out of which their excesses of madness against the Methodists grew. Perhaps, however, for practical purposes, the shortest explanation of the fury which this people drew upon itself as good as any, namely, *the indwelling of Satan in his children.*

Methodism has had a grand mission to fulfill in modern Christendom; a mission of mediation, we might say between the differing sects on the one hand, and between exclusive church and a neglected world on the other. And there is a moral majesty in the firm and sure tread with which it has marched to the accomplishment of its work.

In dogmatics, Methodism has always been a standing protest, or rather persuasive, against bigotry. We can willingly believe that the repugnance which the wiser father of Methodism felt for theological controversy arose mainly from this twofold apprehension; first, that it would distract and deaden the practical zeal and efficiency of the converts, and secondly, that it might engender bitterness and pride. To quote Mr. Withington's application of the text, he feared that *a viper might come out of the heat.* It is our opinion and experience, that of all Christian sects the Methodists are those with whom, in their theological positions, the so-called Liberal Christians can most easily sympathize. Our chief practical difference in this respect would probably be, that controversy, which they dread as poison, we regard as the angel that stirs the pool of our Protestant faith, and keeps it from stagnating. Wesley carried his dread of controversy to such an extreme, that on one occasion he laments that he had to "spend near ten minutes in controversy with some Baptists—more than he had done for many months, perhaps years, before." For our own part, we do not believe that in the age which is coming, and which now is, it is going to be quite practicable for Christian men to agree to use the same, even though they are scriptural words and phrases, when we understand them so differently as we do, without telling each other plainly, and asking ourselves distinctly, what we mean by them. We may call what this must lead to, *conference* or *controversy*, at any rate it is *reasoning together*, and in some form or other is an important help toward the attainment of the truth which sanctifies the soul.

But we honor and admire Wesley's degree of neutrality so far as it arose from his making the practical doctrines of religion and scripture the essential ones, and the practical character of the dogma the grand test of its importance. Bravely has Methodism contended against the predominance of the merely speculative tendency in the Christian character and Church. And when we think of Wesley's position, between Calvinism on the one hand and Pelagianism on the other, we do not remember a better illustration than he and his disciples afford of the pithy saying of "Lacon," that "we should act with as much earnestness as those who expect everything from themselves, and pray with as much earnestness as those who expect everything from God."

The peculiar power of Methodism lies in the practical, wise, humane tendency of its efforts. "By their fruits ye shall know them," is its leading motto—and we believe it can well abide this test. No church, except the Roman Chatholic, can compare with the Methodist in the active determination to do away with the reproof that "the children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light." No church has done so much (notwithstanding what has been or may be said about the despotic *power* of its hierarchy) to defend the doctrine of the equal sanctity of sincere ministers of God, whether formally ordained or not; a favorite saying among the Methodists is, that "it takes the whole Church to preach the gospel" (certainly, then to perform it).

Perhaps in no one quality did the founder of Methodism more nearly resemble his great Master, than in that true wisdom which is born, not of fear nor of time serving selfishness, but of God-serving love for the soul of man. That "wisdom from above" was conspicuous in every word and step of this holy man. It inspired that opulent fact by which he felt his way along, *desiring barely to follow providence as it gradually opened.* It manifests itself in his pithy comments upon incident and character—in the very neatness and nicety of his style of expression—in the apt use of scriptural texts. It was strikingly exhibited in the way (*ingenious* without ceasing to be *ingenuous*) in which he steered clear of the dangers that lay in the quietism of the Moravians, the Calvinism of Whitefield, and the ecclesiasticism of Charles Wesley; and in the eclectic spirit that got what was good from each, the quietness from quietism, the sentiment of the sovereignty of Divine grace from Calvinism, and from ecclesiasticism, that reverence for "heaven's first law" that made him for years cling to the hope of reforming the English Church without going out of it, and indeed, to the day of his death unwilling to do more than provide against the future contingency, "that Methodism would be compelled, sooner or later, to take an independent and permanent form."

We are not sure that Methodism can be as successfully defended against the charge of a tendency (or liability) to bigotry in matters of Christian discipline, as in those of doctrine. Nobly, indeed pre-eminently, have the Methodists held forth and carried out the precept, "whether ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all for the glory of God." Strenuously have they contended for the infusion of religion all through the daily life—but whether they have not been in danger of making the maxim read "life for religion," instead of "religion for life;" whether they have not too often adopted too narrow and formal, and precise an idea of what religion is, and judged other men's character and conduct with an unwise severity, is a question we are not prepared to answer in the negative.

Of one thing we are confident, that the Methodist movement will be so guided by a good providence, as to be made a mighty help toward the reign of brotherly equality among men, and of that genuine, wholesome universalism in theology, upon which we believe the coming of that heavenly kingdom so much depends."

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

"CHARITY NEVER FAILETH."—*St. Paul.*

"Pure religion and undefiled" has been regarded by true Christians in all ages as substantially the same thing as charity, or love that never faileth. It is that vital principle of piety that moves the soul to the performance of acts of kindness. In its more practical bearings, it is to love the Lord our God with all the soul, mind and strength, and our neighbor, as ourself. In a word, it is supreme love to God, accompanied by good will toward all men.

If we are not mistaken in our views of the teaching of the Apostle on this subject, all pretensions to piety, and all efforts towards good works, are an entire failure unless they spring from love. Love is the fulfilling of the law of God, in the highest sense of that term. We may possibly be eloquent—yea, "speak with the tongues of men and of angels; if our words do not flow from a loving heart, we are as a "sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal." We may be as charitable, in the commonly understood sense of that term, as need be; we may even bestow all our goods to feed the poor, and give our bodies to the flames—and still be profited nothing, unless we are controlled by the power of love.

Yea, all the crosses we bear, the trials we endure, the sacrifices we may make in our Christian pilgrimage, may be cast away with the "rubbish of the temple," unless they are directed by that love that never faileth. We may fast twice every week, we may give tithes of all we possess, and in these respects not be as other men are—and still we may only pay tithes of "mint, anise, and cummin, and neglect the weightier matters of the law—judgment, mercy, and the love of God."

Charity, like an angel of mercy, hovers about the path of the lonely, and whispers words of consolation and encouragement to the hearts of earth's distressed ones, while contending with the bitter ills that flesh is heir to. Love makes the rough paths of life smooth; it makes crooked ways straight, while passing through this vale of tears.

Charity is ever liberal. Love puts the best construction upon all the actions of men; it will not judge harshly or uncharitably. Love speaks no ill of its neighbor; will not think unkindly; does not speak of the faults of others but with the greatest emotion; lest harm should be done, some bad impression made, some wrong conclusion drawn—and thereby injustice be done an unoffending and innocent brother. Love teaches us, each, to esteem the other as better than himself. It will not allow us to speak lightly of each other's gifts, talents, or usefulness. Love cannot question the motives of others, it dare not do it. Love does not, cannot be forward to speak of little indiscretions, and blaze abroad the real or supposed faults of our brethren.

"Charity thinketh no evil." O blessed charity! spread thy heavenly wings over us, that we may "always kindly think and sweetly speak" the sentiments of love! "Behold how good, how pleasant it is, for brethren to dwell together in unity!" It is like precious ointment

If a brother is overtaken in a fault, love teaches the "spiritual to restore such an one in the spirit of meekness;" to put a charitable construction on his words, his actions, and his intentions; and, as far as truth will justify, defend his character. "The same measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again." "With what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged."

Therefore, love teaches, that "whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them." If we would receive kindness, let us be "kindly affectionate, one toward another; with brotherly love, in honor preferring one another." "If there be any comfort in love, think on these things."

Love does not, cannot compromise principle; but while it contends for truth, it still thinks kindly toward those holding different opinions. Love is ever faithful, confiding, and candid; deals plainly but lovingly with every one. Love cannot dwell with the false and treacherous; it will not live in the community of the contentious. It cannot bear the backbiter or the slanderer, but dwells with the innocent and the upright.

"O! Love divine, how sweet thou art!
When shall I find my willing heart
All taken up by thee!"

Finally, brethren, let us "pray for the peace of Jerusalem," and love one another with a pure heart fervently; and above all, put on charity, which is the bond of perfectness. May the love of God keep our hearts and minds pure!

A. B. FLY.

THE DECLINE IN IMMIGRATION.

It is well known, that within the past year or two the foreign immigration to this country has fallen off to one-third its former figure. There has been in the papers a good deal of speculation on the causes and effects of the phenomenon.

It was the fashion in the days when Know-Nothingism flourished, to charge it with having checked immigration. There was no solid ground for the charge. Emigration from Germany and Ireland declined simply because it had been excessive; when those countries were depleted a healthy demand for labor sprang up, which afforded a fair livelihood to the people who had staid at home. Native Americanism had nothing to do with the matter.

We see some papers arguing that the United States are ruined because emigration from Europe has stopped, and no more raw labor is coming to till the West. This is all wrong. The decline of emigration insures its revival by-and-by, just as its excess insured its decline. England, France, Germany, Ireland, and Scotland, are all over-populated; and even if the United States held out to the emigrant no advantages over those countries, there would still be a steady stream of emigrants to our shores, because in Europe population increases faster than employment. Taking Ireland as an example, it is abundantly proven, that so long as the potato yields an average crop, the population will increase far beyond the capacity of the island to support it. It is the same with Germany. The people are prolific, and have not elbow-room at home.

Even independently of this law, it is clear that European emigration to the United States must continue so long as we have fertile, unoccupied lands to offer the immigrant. No country in Europe offers such a future to a young man as do our Western States. Common industry, even without average intelligence, secures a competency for any steady man in the West. We say nothing of political advantages, though with the best class of emigrants these may be presumed to weigh something. But the material superiority of our Western States as a home, over every European country, is so obvious and palpable, that it is unreasonable to expect the Europeans to cease coming here. [*Harper's Weekly.*]

For the New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

"FORGIVENESS."

MR. EDITOR.—Under this heading, in the *N. O. Christian Advocate* of Dec. 15, 1858, I find the following points affirmed;

First, That he who withholds forgiveness, and refuses to bestow it on an offender until he is asked for it, is cherishing the malignant spirit of infernal hatred.

Second, That we ought to *bestow forgiveness* on an offender, whether he desire it or not.

The *Advocate*, and document in question, did not reach me until late in February. But believing that you were not afraid to have public attention directed to your position, by setting forth the teaching of the gospel upon the subject, I send this for publication. My object is to be set right if I am wrong, and *vice versa*.

If your proposition be right, then I have been wrong for sixteen years, and was wrongly taught at the altar of prayer, when mourning on account of my sins. There I was taught to ask, and to ask aright, or I would not receive.

On attentively reading the Bible, I was taught substantially the same thing. The Savior told me to ask, Matt. vii, 7; and then instructed his Apostle, James, to say that the blessing would be withheld until I asked aright.—James, iv. 3.

And the Savior, in his form of prayer, given for our instruction, tells me to ask God to forgive me, as I forgive those who sin against me. But just here, the question comes up—how am I to forgive those who sin against me? on what terms am I to "bestow" this forgiveness?

"If thy brother sin against thee, rebuke him; if he repent, forgive him."—Luke, xvii. 3. This is not only explicit, but to the point. Forgive him, *if* he repent; clearly implying that if he will not repent, your are to withhold. Hence, when the Savior tells me (and you too) to ask God to forgive me as I forgive others, he tells me (and you too) to forgive others—that is, bestow forgiveness upon them *if* they repent, and ask.

But, suppose they will not repent—bestow forgiveness upon them, whether they ask it or not?—Christ did not teach me so. Nor can I find where his teaching admits of such a construction. But I do find the contrary, taught in the clearest and most unmistakable language.

But, if the simply withholding forgiveness, or refusing to bestow it until it is asked for, is necessarily cherishing the malignant spirit of infernal hatred—do tell us, how you escape the awful, the *horrid* conclusion, that God who does not bestow forgiveness until it is asked for, is cherishing this malignant spirit? For nothing is more clearly taught in the book than that He does withhold until it is asked for; and even then, does not bestow it until the sinner asks aright. What is it, then? It is this; God is full of mercy and ready to bestow it; has forgiveness on hand; is full of the spirit of it; but he has ordained, *decreed*, that man must ask if he would receive. So it should be with man. He should labor and pray for a spirit of forgiveness, be always in possession of the pearl, but hold on to it until it is asked for; and even then, have some evidence that they ask aright; lest when you have bestowed it, "that which is holy," be found to be given to the dogs.—Matt. vii. 6.

The above contains what I have always been taught on this subject, both at the altar of prayer, and from the word of God. And so far from cherishing the malignant spirit of infernal hatred, as you affirm, in my humble judgment, it cherishes the spirit of dignified divinity; a sublime morality; an exalted humility, and magnifies the name of God.

Claiborne Parish, Louisiana. T. J. LACY.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

EXAMINE THE SUBJECT AGAIN.

MR. EDITOR: In the *Advocate* of the 2nd ult., I find an article written over the signature of "Annotator," the caption of which is an incident in the life of Jesus Christ. Like Annotator, Mr. Editor, I believe that there is something truly interesting in every word he spake, and also in every act he performed. I do not think, however, that the same circumstances surrounded the Saviour at the time he used that, memorable language—"The foxes have holes etc.," as were those mentioned by Annotator.

By reference to the eighth chapter of Matthew, it seems to me that we can gather a sufficient history of the circumstances to satisfy our minds that "Annotator's" conclusions are incorrect; or, in other words, A. is mistaken. I will endeavour to relate the circumstances, as (it is very probable to my mind) they occurred.

When Jesus had finished his sermon on the mount and was come down, great multitudes followed him.—Matt. viii. 1st., among whom was a leper, (2nd) whom Jesus healed—3rd.) It will be remembered that Tabor—the mount on which it is supposed that Christ delivered his sermon—is between Jerusalem and Capernaum. He, therefor, in order to get to Capernaum must necessarily travel from Jerusalem. And when he was entered into Capernaum, the centurion met him, etc.—ver. 5th;—and his servant was healed—3rd ver; and when he was come into Peter's house, (it will be remembered that Peter lived in Capernaum) he found his mother-in-law sick of a fever—ver. 14; and he healed her—ver. 15.

The performance of these miracles caused the people, in the afternoon of the same day, to bring unto him many that were possessed with devils, and he cast them out and healed all that were sick—ver. 16. Now when he saw great multitudes about him (what better calculated to attract a crowd, than the performance of such unheard-of miracles) he gave commandment to pass over to the other side—ver. 18th (of lake Genessareth); and just about this time, a certain Scribe, (not disciple, as A. thinks,) but he quotes from Luke—well, Luke says, a certain man (strange way to distinguish a disciple) came and said unto him, Master, I will follow thee whithersoever thou goest—ver. 19th. And Jesus saith unto him, the Foxes have holes, etc.—verse 20th. And when he was entered into the ship (to cross the lake) his disciples followed him—23rd; and a tempest arose while he slept—24th; and the disciples awoke him—25th; and he upbraided them and rebuked the winds—26th; and the men (disciples) marvelled—27th; and when he was come to the other side (of the lake) to the country of the Gergasenes (or Gadarenes) there met him two, possessed with devils, etc.—28th.

Now, sir, I think that this view of the matter makes the circumstances grow out of each other. I would however like to hear from Annotator again.

Delhi, March 11th, 1859. JEFFERSON.

THE GIRLS OF '78.

The following has been rescued from a newspaper published at the time of the Revolution:—"The following droll affair lately happened at Kinderhook, New York. A young fellow, an enemy to the liberties of America, going to a quilting frolic, where a number young women were collected, and the only man in the company, began his aspersions on Congress, as usual, and held forth some time on the subject, till the girls, exasperated at his impudence, laid hold of him, stripped him to the waist, and instead of tar, covered him with molasses, and for feathers took the downy tops of flags which grow in the meadows, and coated him well, and then let him go. He has prosecuted every one of them, and the matter has been tried before Justice Schoonmaker. It is said Parson Buel's daughter is concerned in the affair."

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

IS THE USE OF TOBACCO SINFUL?

By RAG-PICKER.

Of late a great deal has been said about the sinfulness of using tobacco; and if we are to believe what its opposers say, all who use it are neither christians nor gentlemen. Some have been courteous in language and charitable in sentiment; but many seem to have discarded both these virtues, and boldly launched out upon a sea of abusiveness. Some have attempted argument, while many have assumed their positions and concluded that tobacco users are unfit both for heaven and the parlor. Even Dr. Clarke loses the usual dignity of his language when writing on this subject.

Now it is questionable if such language does not confirm men in the habit, rather than convince them of its sin. Who, indeed, are the users of tobacco? Are they outcasts from society. No, many of them are among the great and good whom heaven and earth delight to honor. They are worthy citizens, active church members, and ministers. A large number of them are abundant in good works, and are co-labourers with the intellectual and religious. Does the fact then, that they use tobacco warrant the conclusion that they are not christians or gentlemen? Surely a cause that relies upon such weapons as hard names and abuse, in this case at least, must be unfit on bitter or thoughtless feelings.

But on the other hand are the lovers of tobacco free from all blame? They occupy stations in all ranks in the church from the laymen to the Bishop, and if they indulge publicly in this practice and yet believe it is a harmless pleasure, why do they not defend it openly?

They ought not to pass these attacks in silence, for therein they are charged with *sin*; and being set for *lights* in the world, they should either show that they do *not sin*; or *give it up at once.* They cannot plead, that their consciences do not accuse them, and therefore to *them* it is no sin; for if what the opposers say be true, *their* consciences are "seared as with a hot iron." It is necessary then that their reasons for continuing the practice should be known to the world as good and sound, or they must yield to the demands of their opponents.

Now Rag-picker confesses to a fondness for the weed, but he has sometimes been doubtful of its propriety. He fears to yield to them who abuse him and allow him no hope of Heaven; and looking at the *examples* of his fathers in wisdom and goodness, he feels inclined to smoke on in quietness. But if using tobacco *is* wrong, he wishes to know it; and be helped by their examples to quit it. If it is a harmless pleasure he desires to smoke his pipe and chew his quid in peace.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

CHURCH NUISANCE.

MR. EDITOR: There is a Methodist Church in a small village near me, and where I occasionally worship, which is frequented by tobacco chewers; and these gentlemen, (I am sorry to say some of them are members) indulge in this habit during Divine worship. I have frequently seen very formidable pools of tobacco juice, in sundry places on the gentleman's side; and as a crowded congregation often makes it necessary for ladies to take those seats; they do it at the eminent hazard of ruining their dresses. I presume that it was in consideration of this fact that some thoughtful individual has placed ten or a dozen spit-toons in the house; but these spit-toons, I regret to say, do not meet the demand—as the colored people who occupy the first two or three benches are without spit-toons, and as they use tobacco while in the House of God, they use the floor.

Now I am sure, if these gentlemen reflected for one moment, that this was a desecration of the Sanctuary of the most High God, they would be very far from doing it themselves, or allowing the colored portion of the congregation to do it. I submit these thoughts and facts to you, hoping a word from your nervous pen may accomplish a reformation in this particular. A MEMBER.

St. Marys Parish Louisiana.

CHINIQUI, THE REFORMED PRIEST.

The visit of this remarkable man to Canada has shown that not only is the right of free speech guaranteed among the Queen's Protestant subjects, but that the greater part of the Roman Catholic French population have not the spirit of persecution. The various meetings held at Quebec were most largely attended, and the attempt to drive away Chiniqui failed. He went when he had concluded his engagements there. The *Journal of Quebec*, from which we some weeks ago quoted an article representing that the Reformed Priest had left under compulsion, it seems was most erroneous, (to say the least,) in its statements and representations.

Even after that journal announced that Father Chiniqui had been forced to flee from the indignation of the French Romanists, the eloquent and fearless man was delivering, according to announcement, his last discourse. He afterwards visited Montreal, and many less important cities and towns of Lower Canada where there was a French population. Not only did good men everywhere rejoice in his expositions of the truth, but the most respectable and influential of the Canadian English press, which has scrupulously abstained from religious discussion, administered the severest rebukes upon the intolerance of the *Journal of Quebec*, and its attempts to stifle freedom of speech. It is evident that if the priest-party had remained silent, there would not have been half the attention called to the change in the sentiments of the former Roman Catholic French Father Mathew, that there now has been. By endeavoring to excite the worst passions of the bigoted; they have succeeded in enlisting the feelings of the reflecting and moderate French Canadians. By essaying to cut off the liberty of discussion, a narrow minded paper has had the completest success in arousing the most influential journals to proclaim far and wide the principles now so vigorously enunciated by Chiniqui. At Toronto, where the *Journal of Quebec* said Chiniqui had failed, an audience of the most respectable people of the city listened to his discourse, and the three principal journals, the next day, had full phonographic reports of his remarks.

The principles which he insisted upon, are, independence of the overpowering tyranny of the Bishops, and an appeal to the word of God as the rule for the government of the Church as well as the individual. It was by the reading of the New Testament that light broke in upon his own mind, and he constantly urges his hearers to seek that "fountain of light."

On the 12th of this month he arrived at his own parish of St. Anne, near Chicago. As it was evening, to his great surprise he found that his Church was illuminated, and his parishioners assembled to receive him. Not one had been drawn from the high position taken by them last August, when they declared themselves independent of the Bishop of Chicago. His people during his absence had regularly met together on Sunday for the purpose of prayer, psalm-singing, and reading the Bible. And thus the good work, commenced nearly a quarter of a century ago by a handful of devoted Swiss Christians of the Canton de Vaud, is bearing its fruit in the midst of the French Canadian population.

UNEDUCATED CRITICS—Owls sitting in judgment on the light.

COMMERCIAL MEMORANDA.

The imports of foreign merchandise and dry goods at this port since January 1st, amounted to over $70,000,000; against which we have exported less than $18,000,000 of foreign and domestic produce and merchandise, and nearly $12,000,000 of specie. New York, as is known, receives two-thirds of the total foreign importations of the United States, and exports one-third of our total export. To bring the accounts of the port to the usual average, therefore, our exports to date should have been $35,000,000 instead of $30,000,000.

The deficiency is due to the failure of the Western crops last year. At this season we are usually shippers of grain and flour. Not a barrel of flour nor a bushel of wheat is now being sent from New York to Europe. Nor is it likely that any grain will be shipped until the fall unless the foreign crops should fail. At present prices, every shipment of breadstuffs insures a loss to the shipper.

On the other hand, while the failure of our Western grain crop and the low price of breadstuffs abroad prevented shipments of one of our great staples, our other staple—cotton—is doing better for the country than ever known before. We shall ship three millions of bales of the crop of 1858, which, at the present high rates, will yield a return fully one cent a pound higher than any previous crop. But for this fortunate circumstance the country would have been drained of gold to pay for the imports.

If, last fall, the Western crop had fulfilled the hopes entertained last spring, the United States would have been richer now than ever before, and people would not have believed that a revulsion could have occurred only eighteen months ago. So much depends on the great resources of a country; so little on the fluctuations of commerce, and casualties among the trading community.

If, next fall, both cotton and corn crops succeed, the United States will be richer and more prosperous in 1860 than ever before. The West will rise stronger than ever out of its sackcloth and ashes—sounder, wiser, and all the better in every way for the forced economies and the compulsory liquidation of 1858 and 1859. The whole country will thrill with life, energy, industry, and prosperity.

A very important element in the future is the movement and production of the precious metals. For three or four years the crop of gold in California and Australia has not varied. There is reason to believe that the combination of science and practical experience will, at least in California, largely increase the product of gold hereafter. Such is the opinion of the best-informed writers at San Francisco. New gold fields, too, are being opened. Gloomy as has been the experience of miners at Frazer's River, there is no doubt but some gold will come from thence this season. A small product may also be expected from Pike's Peak and Arizona.

Some eminent publicists are writing books to show that the demand for the precious metals is going to decline. This is the natural effect of commerce. Commerce being naturally a system of exchanges, the more general the commercial spirit becomes the less demand there will be for the precious metals as representatives of value. People will take the values themselves. Instead of gold and silver, they will take manufactures and merchandise. For some years the great consumers of gold and silver have been India and China. These nations consumed little foreign merchandise, and exported largely their own produce; the balance was paid them in specie. Now, it is believed, both India and China are going to increase their consumption of foreign wares and produce. Lord Elgin reports that British and American manufactures may be placed to advantage in many of the large interior cities of China. India, to which, in the long run, the late war will prove to have been a godsend, finds itself under a better government than that of the Company, with improved roads, better tenures, and more encouragement for enterprise. She will buy all the more cottons and hardware, and want all the less gold.

These considerations are very important; for if the drain of specie for the East were checked, a surprising impetus would be given to speculation in those countries where bank expansions are regulated by the amount of specie the banks contain.

For the present, however, the most important topic for the merchant to consider is the danger of over-importations this fall. We do not think the spring import too large, considering the wealth of the South, and the insignificant amount of foreign goods taken last year. Nor do we regard the bank expansion as excessive, though it is the largest ever reached. But if the fall importations are as large as those of the spring the merchants will run a great risk. Every fall, when the country banks require their balances, there is some activity in the money market here. Should the importations be very considerable this fall that activity might come upon the community so suddenly as to create a panic, and sound houses might in a sudden bank contraction, be compelled to suspend. It will not do for the merchants to trust to the banks. The banks do not always know enough to take care of themselves. Much less can they be trusted with the charge of the mercantile community. [*Harper's Weekly.*

MEMORY.

The Count St. Germain had a wonderful memory. Any newspaper he read once he knew by memory; and was furnished with such a gigantic, comprehensive power of numbering, that he retained a series of a thousand numbers, which he could recite forward, backward, and pushed out from the middle. From the Court of Henry III. in Cracow, he demanded one hundred packs of piquet cards, mixed them together in disorder, bit him tell all the succession of the cards, ordered it to noted down exactly, and repeated their following, one after the other, without being wrong once. He played almost every musical instrument of the world, was an excellent painter, and imitated any hand-writing in the most illusive manner. He had but one passion—playing all games with absolute mastery. In chess no mortal had vanquished him, and in faro he could break every bank by calculation.

A CRY OF DISTRESS FROM ALEXANDER HUMBOLDT.—Berlin papers received by the City of Baltimore contain the following card from Alexander Humboldt:—

Suffering beneath the pressure of a still increasing correspondence, amounting to between sixteen hundred and two thousand communications per annum, and embracing letters, printed pamphlets on matters with which I am wholly unacquainted, manuscripts concerning which my opinion is desired, projects for emigration and colonizing, the sending of models, machines and natural curiosities, requests of contributions to collections of autographs, offers to take charge of my domestic concerns, to cheer and enliven me, etc., etc., I must again publicly urge all persons having my welfare at heart to exert their influence in my behalf, that individuals in both Continents may no longer busy themselves with my person and make of my house an intelligence office; and that I may be allowed, in the declining state of my physical and mental powers, to enjoy some rest and leisure to attend to my duties. May this cry for relief, which I utter with much reluctance and after reflection, not meet an unfriendly interpretation. ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.

THOMAS F. MARSHALL.

A MEMPHIS correspondent of the *Mississippi Baptist* speaks as follows of the great Kentucky orator: "We have had another brilliant lecturer enrapturing our people for the past week. Perhaps Thos. F. Marshall has no living equal as an extemporaneous orator. His habits of life detract from his powers, and destroy the effect they might produce. I have listened to him, also, only once, and then with rapt attention. He is within himself a perfect illustration of that immortal saying of Napoleon le Grand, that "there is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous." At times his wonderful flights of fancy, so bold, startling and original, would be continued till the intensity of interest experienced by his auditors would be so long protracted that the sensation was painful. I have seen the crowd spell-bound for ten minutes, every eye glaring upon the wild orator, while not a breath seemed to be inhaled by a single listener. When he came down from his aerial flight, with wit like that of Swift, as pungent as Addison's, and with grimaces and physical contortions which would put an ourang outang to the blush, he would relieve the exhausted crowd by making them laugh till their sides would ache. He never utters an angrammatical sentence, and rarely uses a word for which a better could be substituted; the deep current of his thoughts and the glittering surface of language through which you look down into the mirrored depths below, flow on as smoothly and brilliantly as those of Macaulay in his splendid Essays."

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser*, in publishing Louis Napoleon's letter to President Van Buren (which appeared in the *Delta* several days ago) remarks:

"Whatever may be our opinion of his policy, there is much of a genial nature and true manhood in Napoleon III., an illustration of which recently came to our knowledge. We may mention that the subjoined letter was left with the Rev. Mr. Stewart, chaplain in the U. S. Navy, by whom it was transmitted to the President. The friendship that then existed between Louis Napoleon and Mr. Stewart has continued to the present time; and we recently saw an autograph letter, address included, from the Emperor to that gentleman, written on the 12th of March, when he was bearing so important a share of the burdens of European politics and events, full of sentiments and feeling that would do honor to any man. The man cannot be without a heart formed for friendship who remembers its claims under such circumstances.

SOW BY THE WAYSIDE.

A CHRISTIAN travelling on a steamboat distributed tracts. While they were taken and read by many, a gentleman took one, and folding it up, cut it with a penknife into small pieces; then holding it up in derision, threw it away. One piece adhered to his coat; he picked it off, and looking at it, saw only the word "God." He turned it over; on the other side, "Eternity." They stood out as living words before him, "God," "Eternity." He went to the bar, called for brandy to drink to drive them away, but in vain. Then to the gambling-table, to social intercourse and conversation; but those solemn words haunted him wherever he went, until he was brought a penitent to the feet of Jesus. What an encouragement to the Christian traveler to sow seed by the way-side. In preparations for a journey, never forget the package of tracts. Scatter them, that you may thus win souls to your Saviour [*American Messenger.*]

NEGLECT OF PUNCTUALITY.

IN MANY cases this amounts to robbery. A committee, of eight ladies agreed to meet on a certain day, at twelve o'clock precisely. Seven of them attended punctually at the appointed hour; the eighth did not arrive till a quarter of an hour after. She came in, according to the usual mode, with "I'm sorry to be behind the time appointed; but really the time slipped away without my being sensible of it. I hope your goodness will excuse it. I am sure I beg pardon." One of the ladies, who was a Quaker, replied, "Truly, friend, it doth not appear clear to me that we ought to accept of thine apology. Hadst thyself only lost a quarter of an hour, it would have been merely thy concern; but, in this case, the quarter must be multiplied by eight, as we have each lost a quarter; so that there have been two hours of useful time sacrificed by thy want of punctuality." [*Christian Miscellany.*]

HEARING SERMONS.

THE state of a person's mind has much to do with the impression which a preached sermon makes upon it. Let a person be in a spiritual frame of mind, and quite an ordinary sermon, quite feebly delivered, will much interest him; while if he is in a dark unrealizing frame of soul touching divine things, quite an able discourse, delivered in a decidedly superior manner, will fail to be appreciated, and perhaps be subjected by him to captious criticism. The sad inefficiency of many sermons is owing full as much to the wrong state of the hearer's heart, as to the want of talent and fervor in the preacher. There was a man who went to sleep even under the preaching of the apostle Paul, and a large number of individuals who plumed themselves on the comprehensiveness and profundity of their learning, denominated him a babbler, and mocked at the inanity of his sayings.

A JUST SENTIMENT.

As our readers know, we have earnestly, and with what ability we have, opposed the fashionable and fastidious, Bible-tinkering mania which has prevailed in certain sections of late. Here is the view taken of the subject by an eminent literary man, whose judgment on a question of this sort is entitled to the first consideration. We clip as follows: Hon. George P. Marsh, in his last lecture on the English language remarked, that the attempt to modernize the style of the Bible is as absurd as it would be to translate Shakespeare into the dialect of our American Cousin. At the time when the present translation was made, the English language was, he thinks, in its best state for expressing the simple ideas of the Bible.

INTERESTING MEMENTOS.—The two swords left by the late Mr. Prescott to the Massachusetts Historical Society were formally presented at a meeting of the society in Boston, on the 14th instant, by Mr. H. Gardner, one of Mr. Prescott's executors. One of these swords was worn by Colonel Prescott, the grandfather of the historian, at the battle of Bunker Hill, and the other by Captain Lindzey, the grandfather of Mrs. Prescott, who on that day commanded the British sloop-of-war Falcon, which was playing with her guns upon the little redoubt which our countrymen had raised.

THE REVIVAL IN SWEEDEN is going on with unabating power. The demand for bibles and testaments is so great that it has not been supplied. The London Bible society circulated last year, in that country, 87,000 copies of the Bible and Testament.

THE BOSTON COURIER announces that Mr. Geo. Ticknor is preparing a life of Prescott, a work in which he will have the assistance of the eldest son of the historian, Mr. Wm. G. Prescott.

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Terms—$2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1859.

MORE EXCELLENT WAYS.

You remember the language of the Apostle Paul, about "a more excellent way," and with what an Apostle's zeal he pointed out that way to the Corinthian Church. One may say, that the clear-minded, comprehensive, earnest Paul was just here—Paul the "*more excellent*."

Great moments are occasionally given to all men; hours when they spring out of their common nature, and have a new, a sudden, a glorious enlargement of their being; seasons when they come very near to God, and receive blessings in thought, blessings in feeling, blessings in effort, beyond all ordinary experience. And Saint Paul had his times of wonderful exaltation. One of these was when he saw, in the intense spiritual splendors of Inspiration, the "*more excellent way*."

There is a principle here for us to adopt; namely, the "more excellent way," in everything that we think and do. We do not mean the Christian way, in opposition to the world's way and Satan's way of thinking and acting; but we wish to show, that Christians should always choose the best possible way, and faithfully adhere to it, both in modes of thought and activity.

Now, it is quite obvious, that in Christian modes of thinking and doing there is room for choice. Various ways may be Christian—more or less excellent—and hence there is always an opportunity to take a higher or a lower range, according to the dignity of our intellect and the devotion of our hearts to goodness. Let us not forget this fact; for it is vitally connected with our growth and usefulness. Not only are we to be men in Christ Jesus, but we are to have the utmost fulness of manhood. Not only are we to consecrate our being to God, but we are to expand that being to its utmost capacity, and thus present a nobler offering to Him.

The distinction here intimated is almost wholly neglected, even by good people; and the Church and Christianity are proportionably enfeebled. A man should dedicate his whole soul to God; that is admitted. But there is another duty also; namely, to see that he acquires as much soul as possible, and so become capable of making the best possible offering to God. Say, for illustration, that a man of common intelligence is converted to Christ, and enters his Church. As such, he consecrates himself to the cross. But mark, as such—namely, a man of common intelligence—he has no business to remain. The law of Christian growth binds him to improve his mind, to acquire wisdom, to cultivate his talents, to make the most of himself; and thus, working in the very ground of his nature, to increase his capacity to be a Christian. So too in business; a man should not be satisfied with glorifying God in the transactions of trade, but he should labor to increase his business in all just and prudent ways, so that he may be the more able to serve God in the offices of daily life, and by means of a generous benevolence. This is the "*more excellent way*."

This spirit should go into everything. The highest way is the best way. Responsibility applies as much to what we may be as to what we are. Grace enough to secure bare salvation, to keep us out of perdition, to take us just inside heaven—this ought not to be our limit. A large-minded religion, a great-hearted devotion to Christianity, ought to be our aim; and if this be wanting, although we may be saved, yet it will be as by fire. These singed robes are the garments of poor saints! The smell of fire should never cling to the apparel of immortality. And hence we are so earnestly exhorted to be fruitful, to abound in every good word and work, to go through life full-handed and full-hearted, to reach up to the fulness of the stature of men in Christ Jesus. But at this point Christianity fails with most of its disciples. It does a work within us; yes, but not the work in scope, depth, breadth that God designed. It has not free course. It is not glorified within us. The low maxims of the world, the earthly tone of thinking and feeling, the easy content with respectable goodness, the utter deadness to high and ennobling spirituality, are the characteristics of the great mass of piety. No wonder, then, that Christianity loses its practical impressiveness; for certainly nothing is more true, than that its manifestations in the character and life of its subject must assume a most marked and striking shape; must reveal its power and beauty through the higher forms of thought and feeling; must transfigure the whole nature, so that it shall be luminous with the indwelling of the divine glory—before it can, by means of human example, advance to the conquest of mankind.

No one should serve God in such a way as to rob that service of its genuine and attractive nobleness. No one should make his religion only a refined form of self-love and self-seeking. Christ ought to be a substitute for self in everything; and Christ in our will, affections, and aims, can thoroughly lift us out of that low experience, which deals in goodness as a sort of marketable thing, and dreads to pay too high a price for its pleasure and peace.

The worst of heresies is this religion of cold and barren utility; for it is a religion that serves God for gain, that never obliterates self and brings out in plenitude of grace and force the purer and loftier capacities of human nature. Nothing less is it, than bargaining for the merits of the blood of Jesus, by just so many tears of repentance, so many degrees of faith, so many ritual acts of piety, as will answer the purpose. Disguise it as we may, this is the prevailing religion of the day. A religion that prays, but not with strong cries, and mighty Jacob-like wrestlings; a religion that praises, but not with such jubilant hymns as David uttered, nor with such exulting outbursts as Paul delighted to employ in the lofty ecstasies of an overburdening joy; a religion that confesses, but not with freedom and gladness, yielding what is convenient rather than what is dear, offering the two coins, but forgetting it was *all* the poor widow had to give, and that the moral power of the act was in its unhesitatingness.

Such is the religion of the age. It has forsaken the "*more excellent way*;" and consequently God has a controversy just now with the Church, and He is mercifully stirring to arouse it to a proper appreciation of what Christianity ought to be, in its own heart, in its own life. The profoundest conviction of our soul is, that the most of our efforts, at this special juncture, ought to be directed to the Church. Our preaching, our literature, our systems of education, our benevolent institutions—everything belonging to us as a Christian organization—ought to be zealously devoted to elevating the piety of the Church, and training it for the "*more excellent way*." Extension of borders is not what we want; victories over the world, in the sense of new conquests, are not what we want. But more spirituality—the renewing of the Holy Ghost—a fresh baptism of fire in the Church—this is the immediate and urgent need; this ought to be the "one idea" at the present time. If the Church can be quickened, all other blessings will follow. Ministers and laymen will get out of the fashionable highway of half-hearted religion, and step boldly forth on the "*more excellent way*," we shall soon see wonderful results in the progress of the gospel.

Brethren of the Cross—as we write the words for an appeal to you—but the words rebuke us with a stern and solemn look; and yet, Brethren of the Cross, let us take this subject into the core of our hearts—this "*more excellent way*!"

LETTER FROM REV. WM. MURRAH.

Revival at Summerfield—One Hundred Conversions—Schools—Affecting Incident.

Mr. Editor—With sincere pleasure, I have to announce a most refreshing and gracious revival of religion in this place.

For sometime past encouraging indications of better times were visible in the congregation and among the members of the Church. Every appointment, whether for preaching or prayer, was made an occasion of special effort for the conversion of sinners, and quickening the Christians. They were not made in vain.

The week preceding Second Quarterly meeting, which was second Sabbath, inst., we had preaching every night—interest increased; often forty or more stricken ones at the altar for prayers, and from ten to twelve conversions at a service. The influence spread, until not only at the altar in the church, but in prayer-meetings, in class, and in the congregation, conversions were not a few.

The good work was chiefly in the schools; and yet I have not heard, nor do I believe, that a recitation was excused or a worse one had on account of the meetings. I strongly opine that proper discipline and successful teaching in our large schools are well nigh impracticable without the spiritual element. Nearly one hundred have professed conversion, quite a number of whom were members of the Church, but not converted; some fifty have joined on probation, others are advised not to join until they hear from home—as their parents are not professors, or belong to other denominations.

Taking the revival as a whole, I do not remember to have witnessed the like. I heard nothing from the pulpit that could be called big preaching; rather a disposition to preach *to* or *at* the people, than *for* them—home truths, well and warmly uttered, rather than fancy sketches. Our young brethren studying for the ministry were greatly blessed, and rendered valuable service. Our friends abroad may rest satisfied that their loved ones here will be cared for. The advice and pious lectures they receive from their respective Presidents in the school-room will not soon be forgotten by the young people; and then the weight and responsibility of a pastor's charge is sufficient to employ an angel's mind and heart.

The meeting closed last night, several mourners uncomforted. May they soon be converted! Several interesting incidents connected with the revival I should like to name, but I have only space for one.

On leaving the church one night, my attention was arrested by the wail of unutterable distress. It came from the lips of a young lady, rather off to herself, absorbed in thought and overwhelmed with deep emotion. "O my God!" said she, "what will become of my dear father—an old man, a sinner, *a universalist—lives where there is no church*? O God, have mercy on my father!"

I have no knowledge of the parties. My heart was affected—it needs no comment.

Many other things respecting this heaven-favored locality I would like to speak of, but must defer to another time.

W. Murrah.

Summerfield, Ala., April 23, 1859.

METHODIST IMPROVEMENTS.

Bishop Andrew on Churches, Parsonages and Colleges.

Bishop Andrew concludes a letter to *Southern Advocate* on East Florida in the following style: So, it will be seen, that in our judgment it is time for the people of East Florida to rear up in every neighborhood neat and comfortable houses of worship; and as these houses are to be devoted to the worship of the glorious Author of all our blessings, let them be neatly finished, with neat enclosures, to indicate that the people around believe that Jehovah lives and reigns over all the neighborhoods of the earth, and that they design to honor him as the author and giver of all they have. I am very apt to judge of the piety, intelligence and taste of the people of any neighborhood through which I pass, by the appearance of the neighborhood church. When I pass through a neighborhood of large plantations, good dwelling houses, and gin-houses and stables to match, and then blunder upon the church—some old, dilapidated, unpainted, leaky concern, which will scarcely turn either wind or rain, looking like some deserted cow or sheep house—with no door, shutter, or half the hinges off, without even an enclosure for the grave-yard—I cannot help feeling that here truly dwells a people who neither reverence, love or fear any God but Mammon, and who have neither refinement or taste. But besides this, having built a neat house for God, let the Methodists in every circuit be sure to build a comfortable house for the preacher and his family, and have it comfortably furnished with plain and substantial furniture, so that the preacher who may be sent to the circuit may not be obliged to hunt half the year before he can find even a shanty to put his family into, and that unfurnished, and with neither corn nor meat provided for his wife and children to eat; but will on the contrary, know before hand that there is a home to which he can carry his beloved ones, and something to begin housekeeping with; then the preacher can enter upon his work with a light heart. What a change would be produced in the feelings of the preacher and the people towards each other. A kindly and liberal welcome to the preacher when he reaches his circuit, would cause him to enter upon his work in good heart and with a cheering prospect of success; and as the doing a clever thing always makes a man increase in his feeling of self-respect, the people having done well by the preacher, would feel a large increase of interest in him. Now, let all these things be duly considered by all concerned, and it will work a surprising change in the state of matters generally.

In connection with the matters above referred to, it is indispensable to the prosperity of Church and State that proper institutions of learning be established and sustained in the country, and the Methodist Church must have her proper place of influence in the control and conduct of these schools. My views on this important subject are generally known. I advocate denominational schools as of first importance; and, while we are willing that the State may, if it please her, establish schools supported from the public treasury, and while we are glad to see the various denominations establish their own schools, we are free to say, that we are anxious that Methodism should go abreast with the foremost in this matter; and, as Methodism has done as much, to say the least of it, as any other Christian people in planting the Church and Christianity in the early day in East Florida, and as she is, perhaps, even now numerically superior to any other Church, she is entitled and bound to do more towards educating the children of the country than any other. We shall, perhaps, in our next resume and conclude what we purpose saying on this subject.

DEATH OF BISHOP DOANE.

Rev. George W. Doane, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocese of New Jersey, died at Burlington at noon, on the 27th April last. He was an eloquent preacher, and a poet of considerable reputation. He had been in the episcopacy about twenty-seven years.

The characteristics of Bishop Doane, as a writer and speaker, says an exchange, were peculiar to himself, and hardly capable of imitation. His short, sparkling, graphic sentences, might well be said to be composed of "thoughts that breathe and words that burn." They form a succession of glowing pictures, which pass before the mind with a rapidity that is dazzling, and sometimes almost painful. His style is picturesque, luminous, pointed, and terse to a fault. In this respect it can hardly be better described than by saying that it is just the reverse of that of Chalmers. The prevailing fault of the one is its abruptness; of the other, its excess of elaboration.

BISHOP M'KENDREE.

A very considerable amount of discussion has taken place in the Richmond Advocate about M'Kendree's withdrawal in the O'Kelly times from the Methodist Episcopal Church, some contending that he only asked Asbury for his letter and held it a few days, and others that he held it long enough to amount to direct exclusion from the Church. Dr. Lee is of the latter view, and cites this passage from Asbury's Journal, volume 2, page 148:

"Sunday, 25th.—Came to Manchester..... I met the preachers in band, and found their fears were greatly removed; union and love prevailed, and all things went on well. W. M'Kendree and R. H—— sent me their resignation in writing. We agreed to let our displeased brethren still preach among us; and as Mr. O'Kelly is almost worn out, the conference acceded to my proposal of giving him his £40 per annum, as when he traveled in the connection, provided he was peaceable, and forbore to excite divisions among the brethern."

At the time of the withdrawal of M'Kendree considerable discord was created in the General conference—that of 1792—in consequence of some thinking that the Bishop had too much power in appointing the preachers. M'Kendree was in favor of giving the preachers an appeal from the appointing power to the conference, and the conference a veto over the power of the Bishop; but the measure failing he asked for his letter, which was granted. It was only a few months till he again joined.

THE SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST.

This paper, published at Tuskegee, Ala., and edited by Revs. Samuel Henderson and H. E. Talliaferro, recently entered upon a new volume in an enlarged sheet, and the editors say, with better prospects than ever. It is an able paper, and edited with industry and spirit. Its career has been rather a stormy one, however. Loving controversy, it had but just emerged from an invasion of the territory of Methodism, with the benevolent intention of settling an supposed "balance-of-power" question therein, when a "revolution" at home, threatened to destroy the "directory" of the ecclesiastical "republic" and place the "First Consul," Mr. Graves, upon the throne of empire. Since then, it has been busy with home affairs. Right bravely, too, has it battled against the "usurpation." We regretted its earlier knight-errant expedition, but we have given it many a mental bravo while fighting the battle of self-defence. It has been true to Baptist principles. Whether it will engage in another war of conquest after the present civil war is ended, we know not. We will venture, however, to hope not, and to wish the South-Western Baptist a peaceful old age. "May its last days be its best days." We have always felt an interest in it, and wished it success. Though often compelled, by nature's first law, to "hold it off, to keep it from hurting us," we have always been sincerely friendly when we have tried to "pacify" it, instead of "fighting" it "hard."

REMARKABLE COTTON STATEMENT.

Growth of Cotton in India.

The *Albion*, a British paper published in New York, copies from a London exchange, the following statement, which professes to reveal a fact in regard to the amount or cotton grown in India, which, to us, is entirely new. The London paper says:

"At the Society of Arts, on the 23d ult., Dr. Forbes Watson, the successor of Dr. Royle at the India House, gave a most valuable paper on cotton in India. It showed a most comprehensive grasp of the subject, and pointed out the true difficulty of the cotton question in Bombay, namely, transport; and he urged the completion of the cotton railways as early as possible. He vindicated the propriety of having well constructed railways, although he advocated the improvement of rivers, and the extension of canals, roads and irrigation.

"According to Dr. Watson, the production of cotton in India is equal to twice that of the United States; but the quantity exported has been very small. Where means of transport are provided by nature, there the export has increased; but where the means of transport depended upon the late honorable Company, the export of the richest districts in the world has remained stationary. Of this, abundant confirmation was given by Mr. Price, a merchant, who opened up the large Dharwar cotton trade, now amounting to 80,000 bales yearly. His trade had been stopped by the want of roads, and the inability of the government, for want of funds, to repair the roads! Col. Sykes, who was present to vindicate the late government, became very angry at the turn the discussion took, and charged Mr. J. B. Smith, M. P., the chairman, that the miserable state of the Indian cotton export, was the fault of the cotton manufacturers of Manchester, who might have sent out to India, and bought as much as they liked!"

JOHN RANDOLPH'S "REMORSE."

Mr. R. D. Parish, the son of the physician who attended Mr. Randolph in his last sickness, communicates the following account, from his father's papers, of the circumstances under which the dying statesman, eccentric even in death, uttered the word "remorse."

"He now made his preparations to die, and described minutely how his dress was to be arranged, his faithful servant John arranged it all to suit him, etc.

"For a short time he laid perfectly quiet, his eyes were closed, and I concluded he was disposed to sleep. He suddenly roused from this state with the words "*Remorse*," "*Remorse*!" It was twice repeated, the last time at the top of his voice, evidently with great agitation. He cried out—"*Let me see the word*," (no reply followed, having learned enough of the character of my patient to ascertain that when I did not know *exactly* what to say, it was best to say nothing.)

"He then exclaimed, "Get a dictionary, let me *see* the word." I cast my eyes around and told him I believed there was none in the room.

"Write it down then! *Let me see the word*." I picked up one of his cards from the table, "Randolph of Roanoke," and enquired whether I should write it on that. "*Yes, nothing more proper*." Then with my pencil I wrote 'Remorse."—He took the card in his hands in a hurried manner and fastened his eyes on it with great intensity. "*Write it on the back*," he exclaimed. I did so, and handed it to him again; he was excessively agitated at this period. He repeated, "*Remorse!*" "You have no idea what it is; you can form no idea of it whatever; it has contributed to bring me to my present situation; but I have looked to the Lord Jesus Christ, and hope I have obtained pardon." He then said, "now let John, (his slave,) take your pencil and draw a line under the word," which was accordingly done. I enquired "what was to be done with the card," he replied, "Put it in your pocket—take care of it—when I am dead, look at it."

The Rev. W. H. Crenshaw died suddenly at his residence, in Baton Rouge, on Sunday morning, the 1st inst. Mr. Crenshaw was a native of Tennessee, but has been a resident of that city for many years, where his public spirit, generous heart, and kindly disposition endeared him to all. He was about 45 years of age. On Saturday night he was unusually cheerful, and was confident of being able to be out next day. During the night, or early Sunday morning, his danger became apparent. He expired at half-past 8 A. M., and was interred next morning with Masonic honors. A large concourse of citizens attended the remains to their final place of repose.

The Huntsville *Advocate* understands that D. Johnson the County Treasurer, has received from Bishop Cobbs the sum of $960, restored to the public funds by some one who became years ago wrongfully possessed of them. The Bishop says it is useless to attempt to discover from whence the money comes. The unknown person now makes restitution through the Bishop. To err is human—to make amends for that error is almost divine, and is what is not often done in this life.

NEW ORLEANS AND HOUSTON RAILROAD.

The work upon the Texas end of this road, the section between Houston and the Sabine, is going ahead finely. The last Houston *Telegraph* says:

"The workmen on the New Orleans and Texas road are doing a good business now, grading about half mile a day. There are about 50 carpenters at work on the bridges and culverts along the first twenty-five miles of the line. We confidently expect to go over the first section of this road by mid-summer at farthest."

We trust the Company, which has secured the extension of its charter on this side of the line, will commence preliminary operations in Louisiana with as little delay as practicable. Steps we trust will be taken by the Texas Company to give New Orleans a chance to co-operate in the work of uniting the two States in the hard noose of iron matrimony, never to be untied or broken. *Bulletin.*

The Methodist Quarterly Review, April, 1859, is before us. The following is the table of contents:

I. Some account of Cokesbury College. By Rev. Wm. Hamilton, Baltimore, Md.

II. Drugs as an indulgence (second article.) By Rev. J. Townley Crane, D. D., Jersey City, N. J.

III. The Moral Theory of the Bible and of Philosophy, Harmonized. By Prof. C. K. True, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

IV. Religious Catalepsy. By Rev. Silas Comfort, East Springfield, N. Y.

V. The Life of Sir James Mackintosh. By Rev. H. E. Hempstead, Lynn, Mass.

VI. Haven's Mental Philosophy. By Rev. J. Dempster, D. D., Evenston, Ill.

VII. Olshausen's New Testament Psychology.

VIII. Missions in America (third article.) By Rev. D. D. Lore, Newark, N. J.

IX. The Will of God. By Rev. George Bush, Brooklyn N. Y.

X. Religious Intelligence.

XI. Synopsis of the Quarterlies.

XII. Quarterly Book-table.

War in Europe, as will be seen by our very ample foreign news department, *seems* to be inevitable. An Austrian army of 120,000 has crossed the Ticino into Sardinia, and an engagement was hourly expected. Strange enough, all the European powers, including England and Prussia, seem to be against the position of Austria. Far as she has gone, we are of opinion she will back down in view of her isolation, and that, as we have frequently said before in the *Advocate*, they will not fight.

Bishop Davis of S. C.—It is with deep commiseration that we read the following in the Walterboro *Sun* of Wednesday: On Sunday last the Rev. Mr. Bellinger announced to his congregation the melancholy fact, that the Rt. Rev. Bishop Davis, of the Diocese of South Carolina, had almost entirely lost his sight. His only hope is by an operation for cataract.

Movement of Colored Men.—The colored people of Chicago, at a meeting on the 25th ult., which was very numerously attended, adopted resolutions declaring it the imperative duty of every free colored man in the United States to emigrate to Hayti; and appointed a committe to open a correspondence on the subject with that Republic.

A Bishop for Texas.—The Protestant Episcopal Convention of Texas, on Friday last, elected Rev. Alex. Gregg, of Cheraw, S. C., Bishop of that Diocese. Having at length elected a Southern man, (as they should have done at first) after several Northern declinatures, we trust he will accept.

President Buchanan has just completed his sixty eighth year.

Our News Department, this week, is unusually full and interesting.

Bishop Pierce's Letters commence next week.

THE EXPECTED EUROPEAN WAR.

The *Picayune*, considering the Peace Congress broken up, gives the prominent features of the contest about to commence in Europe. It shows that Sardinia is the champion of liberal and progressive ideas in Europe, and that Austria stands upon old treaties, through which she has aggrandized herself, to the great injury of the Italian States.

"She has treaties with Naples, and Parma, and Modena, and Tuscany, by which they are almost dependent, little less than fiefs of the Austrian Empire. These, Count Cavour, for Sardinia, expects that she shall renounce. The policy which he puts forth as that of Sardinia, is to require of Austria, "not by virtue of treaties, but in the name of the principles of humanity and eternal justice," to provide a separate nationality for Lombardy and Venitia, to withdraw from the rest of Italy within her own possessions, and annul the conventions by which she exercises sway there. Contingent upon these is the proposition that liberal institutions should be invited and encouraged in these States, thus emancipated from Austria."

In such a conflict, the *Picayune* says, Sardinia will have the sympathies and good wishes of every lover of free institutions and constitutional government. The *Picayune* then proceeds:

"But the strangest feature of this conflict is, that in the war which springs out of these liberalized views, Sardinia is prompted by the French Emperor, and supported by the scarcely concealed sympathy of the Emperor of Russia; and that Austria has had—at least up to the moment of the breaking out of the war—the moral support of England and the general favor of the German people, among whom constitutional forms and popular progress have made the greatest advances. Russia and France have moved forward in the interest of a cause which demands the revision of treaties and the reconstruction of boundaries, in order to promote the elevation of the popular masses in the scale of political influence, while England and Germany have seemed to maintain despotism, by demanding a rigid observance of the forms and engagements with which it is entrenched against improvement."

This, says the *Delta*, "is a curious, but we predict will be a very transient state of parties. The English people will never stand by the Ministry in any such attitude, and Russia will encourage Sardinia until Austria is sufficiently humbled and weakened for her purpose—her ambition is to control the German States."

The *Bee*, concluding that war is inevitable, shows how different a game it will be from what it was half a century ago.

"With railroads, Minie rifles, Armstrong and Paixhan guns, and a hundred other improvements in the devilish engineery of battle, it is manifestly impossible for war to linger through a dozen campaigns, diversified by chronic sieges and wearisome but innocent blockades. Armies may be transported in a few hours to distant points, where days or weeks were formerly required. The slaughter on a well contested field, with all the destructive perfection of modern firearms, would be five times that of any of the battles of Napoleon, equal numbers being assembled. The strongest and best equipped armies would melt away under so annihilating a process, and peace would necessarily result from the exhaustion of the combatants. Fifty years ago Sebastopol would have been impregnable. At this time there is probably no fortress in the world capable of resisting a well-directed, vigorous and preserving attack. The war, therefore, will hardly last long enough to tire the patience of the world. It will be quick and smashing work all round; all the better, perhaps, if it convinces princes and potentates that it is too terrible a sport even for reckless ambition to indulge in."

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE BIBLE CAUSE.

Auburn, May 5th, 1859.

Mr. Editor: I am glad to acknowledge the receipt of money through letters, to the Bible cause. I have recently opened three with noble contributions to this cause. One, from Guerrytown, Alabama. One, from Eufaia; and one, from a lady in Matagorda, Texas. May the Divine blessing abide richly upon these offerings, and upon these who have so kindly bestowed them. Who will follow this worthy example of liberality? Do you not in your hearts commend it? Is it not worthy of praise and of imitation? Then why delay to make your offering? Perhaps you have purposed in your heart to give something to this cause, but you have postponed it to some future time—say, to next fall or winter. This is wrong. "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might; for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave, whither thou goest." Many Christian people keep their money by them, because they are too indolent or stingy to put it to work. Is it the first? then "go to the ant thou sluggard; consider her ways, and be wise. Is it this second? "Beware of covetousness, which is *Idolatry*." Do I address some who are idolators in this sense, who love their God, love the Bible, love souls, less than their money? Is it you, my brother? What have you done this year towards circulating God's word? Do not let another week pass without doing something—something worthy of an Alabamian and a Christian. Do not force God and His cause to wait so long your convalence. What would have been done the present year for this cause, had everybody delayed as you are doing?

Have you laid in your stock of goods? Have you saved your seed for a crop? Then turn your money into Bibles, which is "incorruptible seed," and scatter them broadcast over the Land—"now them beside all waters."

Let the ladies of Alabama remember the contribution of their Texas sister, and see if they cannot do something for their own State.

In six counties in Alabama over 1200 families were found without the Bible. Christian friends, can you sleep and pray over this, and not give? I wait to receiv your contribution, may God speed it. Address me at Auburn, Alabama.

C. D. Oliver, *Bible Agent, Alabama.*

☞ Charlestoe Advocate, Please Copy.

NEWS FROM OUR HOME WORK.

"To spread Scriptural Holiness over these Lands."

A NOBLE PROPOSITION.

A Proposition to the Local Preachers and Exhorters of the Alabama Conference.

Dear Brethren—I propose to be one of 250, to pay $10 annually for ten years, to send missionaries to China, and support them and the Mission. This money to be paid 1st November, or in time to go up to the Annual Conference. Also, I propose to be one of 250 to pay $5, as above, for any foreign Mission that the Board may choose to apply it to; these donations to be above the amount we usually give.

Dear brethren, I have had this matter under prayerful consideration for some time. I am a very poor man—have to work hard for my support and that of my family. I am confident that God will make it up to us in some way. This would raise annually the sum of $3750, which would greatly aid in sending the gospel to the heathen. Let us raise the amount, and pray God to raise up the men. Now I request each Presiding Elder to bring this matter before each Third Quarterly Meeting Conference, so that the local preachers and exhorters may understand it.

A Local Preacher.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

Yorkville Mission.—Rev. W. B. Owinge writes: "This Mission was constituted at the last Conference. I did not receive the appointment till the First Quarterly meeting. I have seven preaching places; have organized five societies; received ninety-four into full connection, (eighty of this number transferred from Columbus Circuit) thirteen on probation; baptized fifteen infants, one adult; catechized one hundred and fifty; preached to about five hundred. The prospect is much better than I anticipated; many of the owners, both in and out of the Church, take deep interest in the work."

Linden.—Rev. A. J. Crawford writes: That they have recently closed a very pleasant meeting in Linden, which resulted in some conversions, and some twelve or thirteen additions to the Church.

Talladega District.—Rev. W. D. Matthews writes us, that he is pleased to find a growing interest in the *Advocate* in the mountain region of the Alabama Conference. We have a preemption right to that region. Our first ministerial labors were there.

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Niagara.

Threatening Attitude of Austria—The Crisis at Hand—Austria Rejects England's Final Proposition—Declaration of War Impending—Austria's Ultimatum to Sardinia—French and Austrian Armies Moving—Panic on the Paris Bourse

Halifax, May 5.—The Cunard steamship *Niagara*, Captain Ryrie, arrived at this port this evening. She left Liverpool on Saturday, the 23rd ult., and brings advices from Liverpool three days later than those received by the *North Briton*.

The *Niagara's* political advices are of a most important character, and indicate that the crisis in reintion to the Italian question is at hand.

Political and General Intelligence.

Liverpool, April 23.—The advices from the Continent are more alarming than ever, and the threatening attitude of Austria confirms the belief that war is inevitable.

Austria has sent an ultimatum to Sardinia, in which Austria makes a formal demand upon Sardinia to disarm and dispose of the volunteers which are flocking to the Sardinian standard from all parts of Italy.

Three days are given by Austria to Sardinia for a reply to the demand, and if at the end of that period no reply is made, or a refusal is returned, Austria will declare war.

Austria is vigorously preparing for the latter alternative, and large bodies of troops are in motion.

Eighty thousand more Austrian troops have been ordered to the Ticinn on the frontier of Sardinia.

The cabinet of Austria has rejected the final propositions of the English cabinet, and the prospects of a Peace Congress appear to be at an end.

Large bodies of French troops are moving towards the Sardinian frontier, and warlike preparations in France are carried on with renewed vigor.

There was a panic in the Paris Bourse and a heavy decline in the French funds.

Further Details.

England Protests against Austria's Menace to Sardinia—Austria Refuses to Recede.

Liverpool, April 23.—The three days given by Austria to Sardinia for the consideration of the demand to disarm and dismiss her volunteers expires on the 29th inst.

The Cabinet of England had addressed a telegraphic dispatch to that of Vienne, protesting very strongly against the menacing attitude Austria has assumed towards Sardinia.

The Austrian Cabinet, however, refuses to consider her resolution, and has already prepared a manifesto to accompany her declaration of war against Piedmont.

The Easter holiday prevented the full effect of this news transpiring in England.

The French Funds.—The news of the Austrian ultimatum and the refusal of Austria to accede to the propositions of England, created a panic in the French Funds at Paris, and the Three per Cents fell fully 3f on the Paris Bourse.

England's Final Propositions.—The final propositions submitted to Austria by the English Cabinet were in substance a general disarmament of all the armed powers, and the consent of Austria to the admission of Sardinia and the other Italian States to the Peace Congress.

To these propositions all the powers except Austria readily assented, and immediately upon the rejection of these propositions, Austria sent her ultimatum to Sardinia.

Last Chance of Peace Vanishing.—The London journals express the opinion, which is generally entertained in England, that the last chance of peace has about vanished.

The Austrian army is making strategetical movements on the Ticino, and an attack was considered probable at any moment.

The Austrian Army in Motion.

An Immediate Attack Feared—European Cabinets in Council—Army of Paris under Orders.

Liverpool, Saturday Noon, April 23.—The latest advices by telegraph in London and the Continent, foreshadow the approach of actual hostilities on the Sardinian frontier.

No one entertains the belief that Sardinia will even seriously consider the ultimatum of Austria, but will, on the contrary, promptly reject it, in which case the Austrian troops will immediately cross the Ticino and attack the Sardinian army.

The French Government have received a telegraph dispatch from Gen. Marmora, who is on the Sardinian frontier, announcing that the Austrian army had made a significant movement on the strategetical line of the Ticino, and that he (General Marmora) feared that an attack migh be made by the Austrian troops at any moment.

The Emperor Napoleon had called a council of Ministers, and had a council upon the present crises of Italian affairs.

The King of Sardinia had also called a council of Ministers and held a consultation as to the course the Government should pursue under the present threatening attitude assumed by Austria.

Nothing definite has transpired in relation to the decision of the Cabinet, but it is generally believed that Sardinia will peremptorily reject the ultimatum of Austria, and accept the alternative.

The Paris Constitutionel announces that a portion of the army of Paris has received orders from the War Office to be in readiness to march to the Sardinian frontier at a moment's notice.

Further by the Niagara.

War Spirit at Fever Heat—A French Army on the Rhine—Austrian and Prussian Treaty—Archduke Albrecht's Mission—Prussian Military Movements—Disturbances in Italy and Servia—The Pope Unable to Raise Troops—Insurrectionary Spirit in Turkey—100,000 Russians in Bessarabia.

Liverpool, April 23.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Herald* says that the preparations for war are pushed forward with feverish rapidity throughout France, notwithstanding the professions of the Emperor that he is willing to disarm.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that armaments continue on the most extensive scale, not only in France, Sardinia and Austria, but also in Prussia and the German States, and that the war spirit is at fever heat.

French troops are concentrating from all quarters at Lyons, near the Sardinian frontier, and a large reinforcement of the African contingent is daily expected to arrive at Marseilles from Algiers.

A large French army is about to be collected on the frontier of the Rhine, and numerous cavalry regiments are already on the march thither.

It is announced that the mission of the Austrian Archduke Albrecht was entirely successful, and that a convention has been entered into between Austria and Prussia, and signed by their respective plenipotentaries, in which the Prussian Government agrees to send to the Rhine an army of observation numbering 28,000 men, under the command of the Prince Regent, in case the negotations for a pacific settlement should fail.

The contingent force of Bavaria is to be increased to 60,000 men. To this force is also to be added one-eighth of the army of the German confederation, and a corps of 60,000 men of other contingents is to be held in readiness for immediate action.

The newspaper press in Prussia have been requested not to publish any thing respecting these preparations. The Prussian Government have ordered an additional corps d'Armis of 70,000 to be placed on a war footing, but officially announces that these measures are adopted purely on the defensive, and are not to interpreted as indicating that Prussia designs taking any active part in the conflict between France and Austria so long as the war is confined to Italy.

The Turin correspondent of the London *Times* expresses the conviction which is generally entertained in Piedmont, that unless war is declared, Count Cavour must fall, and that such event would possibly be the signal for an insurrection in various parts of Italy, and also in Servia.

In case war is not declared, there is great danger of serious disturbances breaking out in Sardinia, where already 30,000 volunteers have been collected from all parts of Italy, most of whom would join the revolutionists rather than submit longer to Austria domination.

These volunteers are confidently awaiting the commencement of hostilities, and would hail a declaration of war with enthusiasm, while many thousands more are ready to join the standard of Piedmont.

All the steamers on Lake Maggiore (at the source of the Ticino, and between Sardinia and Lombardy) with one exception, had been placed at the disposal of the Austrian government, for the transportation of troops and war materials.

Naples and Rome.

The King of Naples still survived at last accounts, but was at his "last legs."

The Government of Rome had sent a circular to the bishops, urging upon them to use all their influence in collecting two additional legions of troops, but notwithstanding the exertions of the bishops and the offering of the large bounty, which was authorized by the Pope to be granted to all volunteers, the attempt to raise troops was unsuccessful.

Turkey and the Principalities.

Advices from Turkey represent that the appearance of the near approach of war, has aroused fears of serious Insurrection among the Greek subjects of the Sultan, and also in the Principalities of Wallachia Moldavia and Montenegro.

Russian Armaments.

The previous report of the extensive Russian armaments in Bessarabia are confirmed, and it is the intention of the Russian Government to assemble an army of 100,000 men in the Province of Georgia.

Paul Morphy's Triumphs.—Paul Morphy, the chess champion, it is expected will leave for the United States in the next steamer for New York. He is still in London, where he has played another blindfold game with ten good players simultaneously. Of the ten games he won eight and two were drawn after playing seven hours.

FOUR DAYS LATER.—ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

Queenec, May 9.—The steamship Anglo-Saxon, Captain Borland, of the Liverpool and Canadian line, arrived at this port this morning, with European dates to the 27th ult.

Cotton Market.

Liverpool, April 27.—The sales of Cotton for two days, Monday and Tuesday, were limited to 9000 bales. The market was closed on Saturday on account of the Easter Holidays. There is a partial decline in Cotton of ¼d. since the sailing of the Niagara. The decline is chiefly confined to the Middling and lower grades. The market closed with a declining tendency. The quotations are irregular and unreliable.

The Approaching War.

Liverpool, April 27.—The crisis in continental affairs still continues, no actual declaration of war having yet been made.

The latest telegraph advices from the continent indicate that actual hostilities can not long be delayed.

Austrian troops continue to pour into Lombardy.

The Austrian army on the Ticino, it is expected, may cross over into Piedmont at any moment.

Large bodies of French troops continue to march towards the frontier of Piedmont, and the French troops on the frontier are entering the Sardinian territory, being urged forward with the utmost dispatch.

It is reported that France has concluded an offensive and defensive treaty of alliance with Russia.

A loan of 500,000,000 francs has been announced by the French Government.

The French funds are greatly depressed in consequence, and a general panic on the Bourse was the result.

Further by the Anglo Saxon.

Sardinia's Answer to the Ultimatum—Austria Extends the Time—Victor Emanuel Commands his Army—Russo-French Alliance Startles England—Napoleon's Departure for the Army—Victor Emanuel made Dictator—The Powers Protest Against Austria.

Political and General Intelligence.

Liverpool, April 27.—The Sardinian Cabinet has replied to the Austrian ultimetum, but the tenor of the reply has not yet transpired. It is reported that Austria has extended the time for the final answer of Sardinia to the ultimatum fourteen days longer.

The Austrian army on the Ticino have assumed a very threatening position, and it is momentarily expected that they will cross the Ticino into Sardinia.

It is also reported that Austrie had agreed to another proposed medintion, but the report lacks confirmation.

The greatest activity prevails in all the military and naval departments throughout France.

The French legislative body met on the 26th at Paris, to receive the Government statement relative to the present crisis in Europe, and to sanction the loan of 500,000,000 francs. Count Walewski in making the official explanation before that body threw all the blame of the approaching war upon Austria, and defended the policy of France, as being favorable to peace. The French contingent for the year has been raised to 140,000 men instead of 80,000.

England, Russia, and Prussia unite in protesting against the conduct of Austria in precipitating the war by her aggressive policy, and throws the responsibility of the approaching conflict upon her.

The French channel fleet had sailed from Cherbourg with sealed orders, but it was reported and generally believed that it was b

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

MAY 11, 1859.

...weak policy of England under the present Administration and says that this policy has forced France to form an alliance with Russia.

Further by the Anglo-Saxon.

The French Minister ordered from Vienna—Empress Eugenie to be Regent—Austrian and Prussian Alliance.

LIVERPOOL, April 27.—The French Minister at Vienna had received his passports, and the Austrian Government had ordered him to quit Vienna and withdraw his legation at once.

The question of the French Regency had been a subject of discussion in the French Cabinet, in anticipation of the contingency the Emperor's death would occasion, and the Empress would probably be appointed to the Regency. Prince Jerome was also spoken of in the same connection.

An Austrian correspondent of the London Times says that Austria was previously informed of the intention of Austria to conclude an alliance with Sardinia, and that therefore the faithful union of Austria and Prussia upon the Italian question is provided for, not, however, without some doubts.

THREE DAYS LATER.—Arrival of the Adelaide.

Further Decline in Cotton—Hostilities about to Commence without a Declaration of War—120,000 Austrians Crossed the Ticino.

ST. JOHN, N. F., May 9.—The new steamer Adelaide, of the Galway line, arrived at this port this evening, bringing advices from Liverpool to Saturday, the 30th ult., three days later than those by the Anglo-Saxon.

Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, April 30.—The sales of Cotton during the week amount to 30,000 bales. All qualities of Cotton have declined during the week ¼ to ½d. The market closed quiet at the following quotations of the Brokers' Circular: Orleans—Fair 7¼, Middling 6¾; Uplands—Fair 7¼, Middling 6¾. The quotations are irregular and the market unsettled, owing to alarming news from the Continent and the general disquietude which prevails in England.

Political Intelligence.

Actual hostilities have not yet commenced and no declaration of war has been made, but the movements of the different armies in Italy show that actual war can no longer be prevented, and the announcement of hostilities is momentarily expected.

Decidedly hostile movements are being made on every hand. The Austrians have taken the initiative by crossing the Ticino into Sardinian territory with 120,000 men, and French troops are pouring into Piedmont by land and sea.

Further by the Adelaide.

The Russo-French Alliance Denied.—Crossing the Ticino not Officially Confirmed.—Tuscany Joined France and Sardinia.—Heavy Features in London.

GALWAY, Ireland, April 30.—Telegraph dispatches from London to the Associated Press, state that the report that an Austrian army of 120,000 men had crossed the Ticino into Sardinia, is not officially confirmed.

All descriptions of stocks are greatly depressed, and an many forty failures and suspensions have occurred among stock brokers.

It is announced that Tuscany had formed an alliance with France and Sardinia, and had joined her forces with those of the latter powers.

The reported offensive and defensive alliance between Russia and France is denied by officials at Paris, but the London *Times* describes the provisions of the treaty, with such proofs of its existence as to leave little doubt of the correctness of the report set out by the Anglo-Saxon.

It is generally believed that hostilities cannot now be avoided, although the announcement of the Russo-French alliance has occasioned rumors that Austria was willing to recede from the propositions of England for a pacific settlement of Italian affairs.

The announcement of the treaty, and the publication of its provisions in the *Times*, caused a great panic on the London Exchange, and consols went down at one time as low as 88, but afterwards rallied, and closed at 89¼.

DOMESTIC.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Our Government does not believe in the reports that have been circulated in regard to the policy of the English Government in Mexico.

The Cabinet believes that the British Minister at Mexico is not acting under the instructions of his government in the steps he has taken, but that he will be instructed by his government to recognize the Juarez Government.

Judge Cradlebaugh of Utah, has been removed by the President.

Judge Greenwood, of Arkansas, has accepted the position to which he has been appointed by the President, of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

War Vessels Ordered to the Gulf.

An additional number of vessels are to be dispatched to the Gulf for the protection of American property and citizens as far as possible.

Mr. McLane, our Minister to Mexico, expresses undoubted confidence in the ultimate success of the Jeurez Government.

Judge Vondersmith Sentenced.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—Judge Vondersmith, who has been convicted of forgery, was sentenced to-day to twenty years imprisonment and a fine of $5000, besides having to restore to the Government $30,000 of the money fraudulently obtained.

A Forger Absconded.

CINCINNATI, May 6.—James N. Duboys, one of the clerks in the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad office, in this city, has been arrested in the forgery of a check on the Lafayette Bank for $700.

The discovery was not made, however, until after Duboya had received the money on the check and absconded. No clue has been obtained as to his where about.

[The telegraph lines were interrupted last night by rain storms, and we were unable to get our usual report of the markets and current events. The National Line yesterday morning was working with its usual promptness, and performed a feat which is seldom been accomplished by any other line in the country of equal length; but which Mr. Davis, the manager, and Messrs. Shephard and Jones, the electricians, inform us, is not an extraordinary thing with the National Line. The wires were connected through the Louisville office, where dispatches are usually received, as all dispatches were transmitted direct from the New Orleans office to the office in Wall street, New York, and answers received with the utmost promptness. The communication between the two offices, over 2000 miles of wire, was carried on with as much ease and almost as rapidly as a conversation between two persons in the same room; in fact the art of telegraphy has been reduced to *electric conversation* on the National Line, as all their operators receive communications entirely by sound, and with greater facility than by the old method. [*Delta.*]

The Adams' Express Robery.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Mr. Merony, who was formerly this agent of the Adams' Express Company at Montgomery, was arrested in this city on Saturday night, on suspicion of having been connected with the robbery of $40,000 from the Adems' Express, some months since. Maroney was about to leave for Europe. He was held to bail in the sum of $80,000.

Extensive Steamboat Conflagration—Ten Steamboats Burnt!

PITTSBURG, May 8.—An extensive steamboat conflagration occurred here this morning. Ten steamboats were entirely destroyed, and some thirty others barely escaped the flames.

THE ACQUITTAL OF MR. SICKLES.

The wide-spread interest in this case justifies the publication of the following graphic account of the excitement at the acquittal. We have published none of the offensive details of the trial; but the account below has nothing offensive, and is the best comment on the temper of the American people in such cases.

The retiring of the jury, at 1:50, was the signal for throwing off the restraint which had up to this time weighed upon every one in Court. Lawyers, officers, spectators and all, seemed to think themselves at liberty to talk as much as they pleased, and to give vent to their feelings and impressions. All got to their feet and indulged in conversation. Many crowded around the dock to cheer and support Mr. Sickles in this the pregnant moment of his fate. Among those who gathered round Mr. Sickles was an estimable clergyman of this city, the Rev. Dr. Sunderland, of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, who, taking Mr. Sickles by the hand, said: "Sir, I have come to express to you my heartfelt sympathy, and to say that if the voice of the people of this city could speak at this moment, your acquittal would be instantaneous. In case, however, an adverse verdict should be rendered be assured that you have hearts around you, and not the least warm of them, to sustain you in your affliction." Mr. Sickles was much moved by this incident, and expressed his thanks as well as his emotion would permit him.

As the time wore on, the noise and confusion grew greater and the Judge, in a good-natured manner, remarked that, although under the circumstances he could not expect the audience to keep silence, he hoped there would be a slight regard exhibited for the place where they were.

As the minutes grew into quarters and half hours, there was some expression of disappointment on the part of many, who thought the jury should not have retired at all, much less spend any time in consultation. It should not be said, however, that there was any straining anxiety or apprehenson exhibited.

The clock struck 3, and before the sound had passed away, there was a movement at the door by which the jury had retired, indicative of their being on the point of re-entering the Court.

The door is opened. The Deputy Marshal calls out to make room for the jury. In they come, one by one, and proceed to take their seats in the box. There is one general movement in the Court-room to get a look at their faces. All restraint is forgotten. Benches and forms and tables are mounted by the most excited or most venturesome. "Here they come," is hurriedly spoken on all sides. Then there is a succession of cries of "Down in front," "Get off the beaches," "Sit down," "Silence in Court," "Order," "Order." But it seems impossible to restore order till the Judge directs the Clerk to call the names of the jury. The uproar instantly subsides, and as the Clerk calls the jurors and they severally respond, one of the officers calls out the number. When the twelfth name was called and responded to, a pin might ho heard to drop in the suddenly stilled Court.

The jury are all standing.

Clerk—Daniel E. Sickles, stand up and look to the jury.

Mr. Sickles stood up.

Clerk—How say you, gentlemen, have you agreed to your verdict?

Mr. Arnold—We have.

Clerk—How say you, do you find the prisoner at the bar, guilty or not guilty?

Mr. Arnold—not guilty!

As these words fell from the lips of the foreman, there was one loud, wild, thrilling tumultuous hurrah sent up by the spectators; cheer after cheer resounded in the Court-room, and it was taken up by the multitude on the outside and repeated. Hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and there was one general rush toward the dock.

In the midst of the uproar the theatorian voice of Mr. Stanton was heard addressing the Court in these words: "I move that Mr. Sickles be discharged from custody."

Marshal Seldon—Come to order, gentlemen; come to order. This is a place were there should be no noise.

No one paid any attention to the Marshal.

Mr. Staaton.—(Boiling over with excitement)—"In the name of Mr. Sickles, and of his counsel, I desire to return thanks to the jury."

Judge Crawford, (who appeared to be the only person in this Court not excited)—Mr. Stanton, wait till the verdict is recorded.

Mr. Stanton—Of course, your Honor, you must excuse excitement on this occasion.

Clerk to the Jury—Your record is, gentlemen, that you find Daniel E. Sickles "Not guilty."

The Jury nodded affirmatively.

Clerk—And so say you all.

Another affirmative nod from the jury.

Mr. Stanton—I now move that Mr. Sickles be discharged from custody.

Judge Crawford—The Court so orders.

Mr. Sickles, amid the renewed cheers of the audience, was taken out of the dock by Capt. Wiley and Mr. Brega; the former, who is one of Mr. Sickles's most devoted friends, kissed him at the moment of his deliverance, and held fast by him as they tried to make their way to the door. It was slow work, for congratulations, earnest, loud and frankly expressed, saluted Mr. Sickles at all points. Though strong emotion was exhibited in the swollen veins in his temples, his eye was calm and steady, and the effort which he manifestly made to retain calmness and composure was successful. His expression betrayed no feeling of joy, but was rather that of a man who felt conscious that he had run no risk, and that the trial through which he had passed could have had no other result.

It was some minutes before Mr. Sickles could reach the jury-box, which lay on his road to the door. The jury evinced a desire to congratulate him, and he stepped over the forms to their salutations, which were heartily tendered.

Finally, by dint of much crushing and great exertion, a passage to the door was effected, and as soon as Mr. Sickles was recognised from the outside, the cheers were again taken up.

The news ran like wild fire through the city, and from all sides crowds were thronging to the City Hall. The excitement was as intense as it was instantaneous.

As Mr. Sickles stepped down the stone stairs of the City Hall, surrounded and supported by his immediate personal friends, he was enthusiastically cheered.

With considerable exertion, for he was fast becoming faint, he was got into one of the numerous carriages in waiting. In the same carriage were Messrs. Graham, Wiley and Brown, of New York.—A movement was made by the crowd to take the horses out of the carriage and to draw it themselves, but the movement was detected in time and prevented. Finally the carriage drove away, followed by many others and by an immense crowd.

Mr. Sickles was taken to the house of Mr. McBlair, next door to his former residence.

Messrs. Brady, Stewart and Savage were in the carriage that followed immediately after; in another, where Lieut. Mowry and Messrs. Stanton, Chilton and Magruder; in another, were Mr. Sickles's father, Dr. Morehead and Messrs. Wikoff and Brega, and following these were some dozen other carriages.

As the cavalcade drove along at railroad speed through the streets it was greeted with loud and enthusiastic cheers. Thousands of people were gathered in front of Mr. McBlair's house, and continued to come and go throughout the evening.

The last-named gentlemen requested the assemblage to forego their intention to serenade Mr. Sickles. He added that it was only necessary to say that Mr. Sickles wished to retire to rest undisturbed, and that he was sure this appeal would be respected.

Nine or ten of the jurors came to Mr. Brady's parlor in the "National," after all was over; and there in the freedom of unrestrained conversation expressed their real sentiments. One of them, Mr. McDermott, said—"I want you, sir, to tell the people of New York that the citizens of Washington are not behind those of any other part of the country in devotion to the family altar"—and yet this juror was spoken of all through the trial as one who would probably dissent from the rest.

The foremen, Mr. Arnold, said that his only fear had been that his health might not last him throughout the trial, and that he hoped that his latest posterity would honor his memory, from his having served on this jury. In fact the sentiments of the jury, individually expressed in his unrestrained conversation, were but a familiar and homely illustration of the opinion contained in their formal verdict of "Not Guilty."

It is said that when the jury retired one of them withdrew into a corner nud on his knees invoked Divine guidance—got up—entered into conversation—again retired to the corner—and finally rose with his mind fully made up in favor of acquittal.

Mr. Arnold, the foremnn, after an affectionate greeting with Mr. Stonton, expressed his gratification that he had lived to render such a verdict. The same juror in congratulating Mr. Sickles said that he hoped and believed the great God would acquit, as the jury had done.

The emotions of the counsel when the jury returned their verdict were manifested in various ways. Mr. Brady, in spite of all his experience as a criminal lawyer, became pale, nervous and agitated; Mr. Stanton, unable to repress the emotions of his big heart, is described as having almost rivalled David when he danced before the ark of the tabernacle; the usual stolidity of Mr. Phillips gave way, and covering his face with his hands he wept like a child. Messrs. Magruder, Ratcliffe and Clinton pressed forward and greeted their liberated client; Mr. Meagher in the exuberance of his heart, clapped people on the back, and asked if it was not "glorious." Mr. Graham was passive and undemonstrative, but was one of the first to welcome back his client to freedom; the District Attorney said "He thought it would be so," and his associate, Mr. Carlisle, avoided the scene. As to the jailor, he wept deeply, and could not understand Mr. Meagher when he condoled with him on losing his tenant.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVINING, May 10, 1859.

The following statement is condensed from the weekly report of the New Orleans *Price-Current*, ending on the 7th inst.: Only a moderate amount of business has been transacted in the general market during the week which has passed since our report of Saturday last. Our leading staple, Cotton has moved off rather more freely within the past few days at the decline noticed in the early part of the week, and Sugar and Molasses have met with ready sale, the latter article at materially improved prices. In Tobacco the transactions have been comparatively limited, and the operations in Western Produce generally are on a circumscribed scale, though we notice more firmness in the prices of several articles.

On Tuesday the North Briton's accounts were received, and on Thursday, after the close of business, the Niagara's advices, three days later, came to hand, reporting a decline in the Liverpool Cotton market, for the week ended on the 22d ultimo, of 1-16 to ⅛d per pound in the Middling and lower grades, the better qualities being steady. The sales for five days summed up nearly 29,000 bales; the quotations given are 8⅛d for Fair Orleans and 7¾d for Middling ditto. The total stock at Liverpool was 432,000 bales, of which 357,000 bales were American. The advices from Manchester and other manufacturing districts were less favorable, the demand for goods having fallen off, and the markets closed dull, though prices had not yielded. At Havre the Cotton market had yielded slightly at close, and *fres ordinaire* was quoted at 107 francs.

The river is above the highest mark of last year, though it has fallen some during the past few days.

COTTON.—In our semi-weekly report we had occasion to notice a depressed and irregular market, with sales for the first three days of the week of about 13,500 bales, prices having fallen ¼ to ⅛c. per pound in the Middling and lower grades. On Wednesday there was rather more inquiry and sales were effected to the extent of about 6500 bales, and on Thursday there was a still more general attendance of buyers, whose offers were accepted to the extent of about 9000 bales. After the close of business on Thursday evening the Niagara's advices were received, and their tenor being of a character to check operations the market yesterday wore a very quiet appearance, the sales barely amounting to 1000 bales. Thus the sales for the past three days sum up 10,500 bales; making a total for the week of 30,000 bales. Total receipts of the week 9,400, and since the 1st September (exclusive of those from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 1,622,854 bales, against 1,470,715 bales. The exports of the week to 33,085 bales; the stock in presses and on shipboard, not cleared on the 6th inst. 186,028 bales. With respect to prices, we have to state that no further decline appears to have been submitted to since that noticed in our semi-weekly reports, and we have also to remark that some factors have continued to hold at rates above our quotations.

New Orleans Classification:

Inferior	6 @ 7¼	Good Middling	12¼@12⅝
Ordinary	8¼@ 9¾	Middling Fair	13 @13¾
Good Ordinary	10¼@10¾	Fair	—@—
Low Middling	11⅛@11½	Good Fair	—@—
Middling	11⅞@12	Good and Fine	—@—

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to 3,500 hhds. We quote for Inferior and Refining 3¾ to 5; Common to Good Common 5¼ to 5¾; Fair to Fully Fair 0 to 6¼; Prime to Choice 6¾ to 7⅛; Centrifugal and Clarified 7¼ to 8¼; Refined 10 to — cents per pound.

MOLASSES.—The sales of the week are about 3,900 bbls. The quotations are: For Inferior and Fermenting 33 to 35; Prime to Choice 35 to 35 in bbls. and in half-bbls. 38 to 41 cents per gallon.

TOBACCO—is quoted for Logs—factory, 3¾ to 4½; planters' 4¼ to 5½; Leaf—Inferior to common 5¼ to 6¾; fair 6¾ to 7; fine 7¾ to 8½; choice, heavy and light, 8¾ to 9¾ cents per pound. With more free receipts buyers have rather held off, and the transactions have been to but a moderate extent, barely summing up 1,000 hhds. Prices are very full for the heavy, rich descriptions, which are scarce.

FLOUR.—The sales of the week reached about 12,000 barrels, at a range of $6 12½ to $6 25 for superfine, and $6 30 to $7 50 per bbl. for extra; and choice extra, $8 00.

GRAIN.—The sales of Corn during the week amount to about 19,000 sacks—the extreme figures of the sales ranging from 90 to $1 for ordinary to prime mixed, and $1 02½ to $1 05 per bushel for good to choice white. Oats sell at 63 to 64 cents per bushel, for ordinary to prime St. Louis. In Bran there have been but limited transactions at $1 70 to $1 75 per 100 lbs. Wheat, with a bare market, and no known transactions, nominally at $1 15 per bushel.

PORK.—The sales for the past week ranged at about $16 50 to $17 00 per barrel for Mess, the latter figures for heavy lots; $16 50 for M. O.; and $12 50 for Prime.

BEEF.—We quote Prime Mess at $14 to $16 per bbl. as the range for good to the best brands for Family Mess.

BACON.—Shoulders 6¾ to 7; Ribbed Sides 0 to 0¾; Clear Sides 10¾ to 11c; Sugar-cured Hams 11¾ to 13 cents per pound.

LARD.—In barrels, and tierces 11 to 11¾; kegs, 11¾ to 12¾ cents per pound.

BUTTER.—Western has been selling at 9 to 14 cents per pound.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at 12¾ to 15 cents per yard; India Bagging dull at 12¾ Bale Rope, hand spun, 6¾ to 7, and machine made, 7¾ to 8 cents per pound.

GUNNY BAGS.—Quotations are nominal at 8¾ cents for light and 10 to 11¼c. for heavy and extra heavy bags.

COFFEE.—We quote fair 11, good fair 11¾, and prime to choice at 11¾ to 12 cents per pound.

MONEY MARKET.—There is a perceptible increase in the amount of paper offering for discount at most of the banks, more particularly of long date acceptances, and the offerings through the discount brokers, out-doors, are larger than they were. Many parties are now making their arrangements preparatory to closing up the financial operations of the season, and the increased amount of paper offering may very properly be attributed to this cause. The supply of Money, out-doors, continues to be very ample, and good paper is in demand at rates within the range of previous quotations—say for good mortgage notes 7¾ to 8¾ per cent., first class long dated acceptances 7 to 7¾, and for second class 8 to 9 per cent. per annum.

TABLE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

Bank of Louisiana, $100 paid	$171 00@172 00
Louisiana State Bank, $100 paid	176 50@177 00
Mechanics and Trader's Bank, $100 paid	105 50@—
Canal and Banking Company, $100 paid	@135 03
Union Bank, $100 paid	104 00@105 00
Citizen's Bank, $100 paid	@230 50
Bank of New Orleans, $100 paid	@106 00
Southern Bank $100 held	109 00@109 00
Merchants' Bank, $100 paid	105 00@108 00
Crescent City Bank, $100 paid	@105 50
Bank of America, $100 paid	@128 00
Union Insurance Company, $20 paid	@—
New Orleans Insurance Company, $100 paid	140 00@145 00
Hope Insurance Company, $30 paid	50 00@—
Commercial Water-works, $100 paid	50 00@ 51 00
Louisiana State Sixes	97 00@—
City Six per cent. Bonds, consolidated	93 00@—
City 6 per cent. to Jackson Railroad	88 25@ 88 50
Opelousas Railroad	88 25@ 88 50
Pontchartrain Railroad	@—
St. Charles Hotel, $25 paid	17 50@—
Pontchartrain Railroad, $100 paid	@ 85 50
Gas Company, $100 paid	152 50@—
Jackson Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 8 per ct	84 00@ 85 00
Opelousas Road Mortgage Bonds, 6 per ct	83 50@—
Carrollton Railroad Shares, $75 paid	@ 50 00
Opelousas Railroad Shares, $25 paid	6 50@—
Jackson Railroad Shares, $25 paid	9 00@ 9 25
Levee Steam Cotton Press, $100 paid	96 00@ 97 00
Star Insurance Company, $100 paid	112 00@115 50
Southern Steamship Company, $100 paid	85 00@ 88 00
Southern Oil Company, par value $100	@ 68 00

LIVE-STOCK.—Beef Cattle—Western, we quote at 10¼ to 11 cents per lb. net, and Texas $16 to 40 per head. Hogs, 6¾ to 7c. per pound nat. Sheep, $3 to $4 50 per head. Milch Cows, $30 to 85 per head. Veal Cattle, $5 00 to $11 50 per head.

NEW ORLEANS WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT.

BAGGING—Kentucky, ₩ yard	12½@	15
East India	12¾@	13
BALE ROPE—Kentucky, ₩ lb	6¾@	—
BRAN, ₩ 100 ₩	1 70 @	1 75
COFFEE—Rio, ₩ lb	10¾@	12
Havana, good prime green		
Java	15 @	20
Laguayra	12¾@	13¾
St. Domingo		
CANDLES—Sperm, New Bedford, ₩ lb	42 @	43
Nantucket		
Adamantine	20 @	—
Star	17 @	20
CORDAGE—Manilla, ₩ lb	09¾@	10
Tarred American	12 @	13
FLOUR—Ohio, etc. superfine, ₩ bbl	@ 6 10	
Illinois and Missouri	@ 6 15	
St. Louis City	6 75 @	—
FISH—Cod, ₩ box	30 @	32
Mackrel, No 1, ₩ bbl	17 00	@18 00
2	15 00	@16 00
3	8 50	@11 00
GRAIN—Wheat, ₩ bushel	1 20	@—
Oats	53	@ 54
Corn, shelled	90	@ 1 00
In the ear, ₩ bbl		
Beans		@ 4 00
GUNNY BAGS, ₩ bag	08¾@	11¾
HAY, ₩ ton	22 00	@24 00
HIDES—W. Indian and Mexican flint, ₩ lb	20 @	22
Dry-salted Mexican		
Wet-salted, heavy	07¼@	08
Dry, country	10 @	16
Kip and calf		@ 00
IRON—Pig, ₩ ton	28 00@	@30 00
English	65 00	@77 50
Country bar, ₩ lb	04¼@	05
Hoop	04 @	07¾
Sheet	04 @	05½
Boiler	05½@	06
Nail rods	06½@	08
Castings, American	03½@	03¾
LUMBER—Boards, white pine, common, ₩ M feet		
merchantable		
Clear	@60 00	
Yellow pine	12 00	@15 00
Cypress	25 00	@40 00
Oak timber, ₩ cubic foot	38	@— 50
Flooring and ceiling, clear	60 00	@35 00
merchantable	22 50	@30 00
Weather-boarding, dressed	22 50	@—
rough	17 00	@—
Joists	15 00	@—
Shingles, ₩ M	2 50	@ 4 50
PROVISIONS—Beef, Mess, Northern, ₩ bbl		
Western		@15 00
half bbls	6 00	@ 5 75
Prime Mess, ₩ tierce		@17 50
Prime, ₩ bbl	5 00	@—
B Beef		@ 5 50
Pork, Clear, ₩ bbl		
Mess	16 50	@19 75
M. O	15 00	@16 00
Prime	12 25	@12 50
Hoground, ₩ lb		
Bacon Hams, ₩ lb		
canvassed	09½@	13
Sides	09 @	11
Shoulders	@	07
Lard, Prime	11 @	11½
Fair	10½@	10¾
Inferior to Common	09½@	10
Butter, Northern	20 @	28
Western	00 @	14
Cheese, American	12 @	14
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	3 00 @	3 50
SALT—Liverpool, fine, cargo, ₩ sack		
from store	@	1 00
coarse, cargo	60 @	61
from store	@	65
SUGAR—Louisiana, on plantation, ₩ lb	06¼@	—
in the city	07¾@	08¾
Havana, yellow	07¾@	08¼
white	09 @	10
brown		
Cucuruchio		
Muscovado		
Loaf, Northern	11½@	12¾
Crushed, do	11¾@	12
TOBACCO—Choice and Segar Leaf, ₩ lb	09 @	10¾
Fine	07½@	08¾
Fair	06¾@	07
Common	06 @	06¾
Inferior	04½@	05¾
TALLOW, ₩ lb	09½@	10
TWINE—Baling, ₩ lb	12 @	18
Seine	28 @	30

MARRIAGES.

"It is not good for man to be alone."

Married on the 20th ult. by Rev. O. P. Ellis, Mr. WILEY JOHNSON to Miss V. RAINES—both of Linden, Alabama.

On the 24th ult. by Rev. O. P. Ellis, Mr. J. ENNIS of Camden, Alabama, to Miss M. E. PARTRIDGE of Dayton, Alabama.

On the 28th ult. by Rev. H. L. Orson, Mr. T. H. STARN to Miss E. A. DAMA—both of the Parish of Franklin, La.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

RECEIPTS, BY THE POST-OFFICE, For the Month of April, 1859.

J T Abercathy	$18	L J Kennedy	$2
Mrs Abercrombie	2	C Lewis	2
R Adams	2	J W Lane	3
W Baker	2	M K Lewis	2
Mrs S Billingsly	2	J Matthews	5
Mrs S Billingsly	2	G McKinney	14
H D Berry	32	B F Miles	2
J R Booth	7 20	A McBride	15
F Bondurant	2	H H Montgomery	5
J Bellew	2	M McKeldre	2
J P Barber	2	T H McLendon	10
E Burnel	2	G C McCrary	4
D T C S Barr	2	N Marley	2
J J Bryan	5	N A Marshall	2
J F Bellamy	6	N A Maxwell	2
W L Crump	2	F L Mead	2
M A Crowley	2	W A Montgomery	10
H S Carden	2	M T Morrison	2
T W Castle	10	W K Norton	5
G H Clinton	6	O Osborn	2
W N Capell	1 50	Miss Pecks	2
H E Curry	2	R T Parish	10
M K Call	2	C H Packard	2
S Campbell	2	F M Paine	2
L Cole	2	Col Punch	2
J B Cottrell	6	O Powell	5
O Connerly	2	P S Petty	3
A J Coleman	12	F A Rillo	2
Dr Crump	2	E K W Ross	2
A Dowling	2	N M Ross	2
J Duboise	2	T J Rutledge	22 50
E Dorch	11	W H Riley	10
J J Early	5	S S Scott	10
L Ercanbreck	10	J B Stone	10
N Etheridge	2	O Singleton	2
S Eure	2	A M Stewart	2
J Felder	2 50	K Smith	2
J Flemming	2	J D Shaw	10
K A Flowers	20	G M Smith	2
W Ford	50	K Scales	1
F O Furguson	25	O Spencer	5
E Frisell	2	J Smith	2
W Faulk	2	J G Saunders	2
M A S Groener	2	R Spenser	2
L Gilpin	2	L J Smith	2
P Gilpin	2	B C Stegall	10
G M T Gibson	5	A Smith	5 50
S J Graves	5	J A Shellman	2
T Gorman	5	E M G Turnley	5
R P Gordon	20	W K Towles	4
Dr Oaskill	5	G R Talley	5
J H Gibbs	2	W W Thomas	10
J C Huckabee	5	J M Turner	4
R T Hennington	5	Mrs R Tahner	2
W C Hearn	25	C C Trussell	2
J D Herring	2	W Thompson	2
J A Hunter	2 50	D Tabor	10
A D Hathorn	2	D W Upton	2
P A Howell	2	A J Vaughan	2
G Hawkins	10	W Vaughan	10
D Hudson	2	W Williams	5
W Harrington	5	J Wall	5
J. A. Hatley	2	J White	2
L. Hilliard	2	H Ware	4
A. D. Halsey	2	J L Wright	10
R. Huffman	2	Dr Wohh	2
W Hallett	2	A Waddell	5
S Jones	2 50	D M Wiggins	5
J M Jones	5	B F White	10
C A King	5	E L Woodsides	2
J E Kenney	2	E A Young	2

OUR OWN NOTICES.

Pay Postage.—Persons writing on their own business, and requiring answers, will enclose a postage stomp; otherwise, they will receive no attention. This does not apply to our Agents.

What Name?—Contributions and Correspondence of whatever character, must be accompanied by the real name of the writer. Writers may publish over real or assumed names, as they choose; but, if the editor has not in his possession the real name of the writer, no communication will be published.

Free Papers.—All the Itinerant Ministers and Preachers of the patronizing Conferences are expected to act as our Agents, and will receive the paper gratis. Those of other Conferences will receive it gratis upon their proposal to act as our Agents.

THE VICKSBURG DEPOSITORY.

MR. EDITOR—As it may not be improper, with your permission I will pen a few thoughts for the public eye, in reference to this Depository and a few side issues.

And to begin, I will say, that we have about the best stock of books in the South, selected from the Publishing House at Nashville, and from publishers North and East, a great variety. And if there was the unanimity in the Mississippi Conference for the Depository and its work, that there seems to be in some other Conferences, we might do a vast amount of good, by the blessing of God upon our labors. Yet we are at work, and doing something. But some one, (or more it may be) is busily putting into circulation reports that are unfounded, untrue, and injurious.

One is, that we are going to fail; another, that we are bound to fail; another, that we have failed; another, that no orders can be or will be filled; another, that we do not pay annuities; another, that we will not send books unless the money accompanies the order; another, that more than one-half of those who subscribed, or gave their notes for stock, have repudiated and will not pay, and that the rest are afraid to pay; and so we are about to make a great fanfpas of the whole affair, and disgrace ourselves, the Conference, and the Church—and much more of about the same stripe.

To ease some of their apprehensions; to gratify the desire which others may have to know; to relieve others who are anxious about our success; to correct false rumor, and set ourselves right before the people among whom these reports have been circulated; to encourage our friends, and to enlist all the preachers, I submit the following statement.

Under such circumstances as have pressed upon us, we have done better than the friends of the enterprise have believed we could, in sales, etc.

We have collected $15,875 on our stock, have about $7,200 in notes and subscriptions regarded as reliable, and about $3000 set down as doubtful—not more than one-half or one-third of which may be realized; making about $23,075, stock realized, in money, and notes believed to be good; and a doubtful list of $3000. This should encourage the friends of the Depository to pay up their notes soon, *at once*, if they can. We hope they will.

Orders are filled with promptness and dispatch, so far as we have the books when they come. But we cannot insure that any book will be in the Depository which may be ordered by a Brother, as the orders which may arrive in one day would require every such book, if not more. Yet we are exerting ourselves to keep on hand a large and well assorted stock of books; which ranges from $10,000 to $15,000 in value. We are receiving books almost every week from the publishers at Nashville, New York, etc. We think that many would do well to send to us for books—better, if they would do their best to sell them, and get their people to read them. "My people are destroyed for the lack of knowledge," said God, by the mouth of the prophet. "Give attendance to reading," said an apostle.

None have failed to receive "annuities" who are entitled to them, except three brethren who wrote for such books as we did not have; we did not feel obliged to go out and buy books for that purpose.

The design of offering annuities was, to make so many agents of the shareholders, to put into circulation religious books and tracts; that they and their families might read them, and circulate them in their immediate neighborhoods. But somehow or other, some of them never seem to think of this when they order their annuities.

The object of the Society and Depository is, to do good by circulating religious books and tracts. These the shareholders are entitled to, as annuities; and with a little additional outlay of money, any one might obtain a supply of very good books, in a few years—a library of standard works. One year, he might take Clarke's, or Benson's, or Henry's commentaries, and pay the difference in the price. The next, he might take Watson's Dictionary and Institutes, and some tracts. One year, he might select books suitable for his children.

The annuities were designed, again, to give us so many active interested agents, who would be scattered over a large territory of country, enlisted for the success of the enterprise. What an amount of good they might do, if they would thus exert themselves! How much information on religious subjects they might bring into their families and neighborhoods!

H. H. MONTGOMERY.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

THE ADVOCATE now has a much larger circulation than any other paper published in New Orleans or the South west, and is rapidly increasing. It is therefore the best advertising medium in all the country commercially connected with this city. The following are our

RATES:

One square, one insertion	$2 00
Each subsequent insertion	1 00
One square, one year	20 00
Each additional square	15 00

The price for six months is three-fourths of the price by the year—the price for three months is half the price by the year.

Twenty-five per cent. discount on the above prices, in behalf of our Schools and Colleges.

☞ PAYMENT is required IN ADVANCE. ☜

EPISCOPAL VISITATIONS FOR 1859.

BISHOP SOULE is expected to attend such Conferences as may suit his health and convenience.

FIRST DISTRICT—BISHOP ANDREW.

Western Virginia	at Parkersburg	Sept.	7
Kentucky	at Georgetown	Sept.	21
Louisville	at Bardstown	Oct.	5
Memphis	at Memphis	Nov.	16
Louisiana	at Franklin	Dec.	14

SECOND DISTRICT—BISHOP PAINE.

Missouri	at St. Joseph's	Sept.	14
Kansas	at Tecumseh	Sept.	23
St. Louis	at Independence	Oct.	5
Indian Mission	at Creek Agency	Oct.	27
Arkansas	at Searcy	Nov.	9

THIRD DISTRICT—BISHOP EARLY.

Tennessee	at Columbia	Oct.	12
Holston	at Abingdon	Oct.	20
Virginia	at Lynchburg	Nov.	16
South Carolina	at Greenville	Nov.	30
North Carolina	at Beaufort	Dec.	14

FOURTH DISTRICT—BISHOP KAVANAUGH.

Ouachita	at Monticello	Nov.	2
Mississippi	at Jackson	Nov.	16
Alabama	at Eufaula	Nov.	30
Georgia	at Rome	Dec.	14
Florida

Children's Column.

"Suffer the Little Children to come unto Me."

"Little Bud Kent;"

A little boy five years and a-half old, who has not yet received his name, and is called by the above pleasant nick-name—gets his 'Ma to write us a letter, in which he complains bitterly of Santa Claus.

On Christmas Eve he hung up one of his Pa's socks, and Santa Claus filled it to running over; but at the bottom of the sock he found the figure of *a little crying boy!*

Well, "Kent," don't be a crying boy this year, and next Christmas, perhaps, you will find a little laughing boy. When you are beginning to cry, look in the glass.

Be Kind to Your Mother.

"CHARLIE, Charlie—mother is calling you. Don't you hear her?"

"Yes; but I do n't mean to go. She is always calling me for something or other. I can't get a minute to myself."

"Why, Charlie Grenal ain't you ashamed of yourself to speak so? Mother wants you to go and rock the baby. I have got to go down to the Postoffice.

"Well, I won't rock the baby, so there now, I hate that everlasting cradle; but I'll go to the Postoffice."

"No, I am going myself. But, you bad boy, I guess you'll be sorry for this conduct if mother were to die; and she may die to-night."

"Oh, she won't!" replied Charlie, decidedly, as his sister turned to go out.

Little Johnny, who had been busily playing near the front door, heard this conversation, and his tender heart took alarm at the idea that his beloved mother might die. "I'll go and rock baby," said he, throwing down his playthings, and skipping lightly through the hall.

"Mother," he said, in his sweet, soft voice, "may I rock Walter? I'll try to do it very well, indeed."

"Thank you, my little son," replied the mother; "you are a good boy, but where is Charlie? I called for him."

"He is playing, 'ma, and don't want to come. Can't I rock the baby as well as he can?"

"You shall try, my dear, but you are hardly large enough to manage this great cradle."

But Johnny *did* manage it very well. His tiny hands worked hard to keep the cradle from slipping out of its place; and he made it jog, jog, jog, so steadily that the mother was very much pleased. She took her dear little Johnny upon her lap, and kissed him ever so many times, calling him her "comfort," and telling him that he would certainly be a *man* if he lived to grow up.

Johnny was very happy; and when he had leave to run out to play, his heart felt so light that he found it impossible to keep his feet upon the ground, but went leaping and skipping along at an astonishing rate.

But the naughty and selfish Charlie had passed a most uncomfortable forenoon. He knew it was very wicked for him to do as he had done; and then his little brother's different behavior had made him feel ashamed of himself. He had roved about the garden and through the fields, seeking pleasure, but had found very little. As is usual with persons in his state of mind, he had done several unkind actions. Ill at ease with himself, he had "spit out his spite" on all that chanced to come in his way—had stoned the poor kitten and chickens, had hurt the good dog Don, and had given the tail of the horse a twitch, which caused the old fellow to kick violently. If his heels had hit Master Charlie's head, he would never have done any more mischief.

When the bell rang for dinner, the uneasy boy went slowly toward the house. He would not have gone, had he not felt very hungry. He walked right into the dining-room and was going to take his place at the table without washing his face or hands, or brushing his thick curly hair.

"Charlie, my son, I am astonished that you should show yourself at table in that plight. Go and wash yourself," said his mother, mildly. She had not heard his naughty words in the morning, and had forgotten that he did not come when called.

"Oh, dear!" said Charlie, crossly kicking back his chair and rushing out of the room. He acted as naughtily as he dared all dinner time. He was a very bad, troublesome boy all the afternoon, and when he went to bed that night, he did so without kissing his mother, good-by, or saying his prayers—and a whole, long, miserable day he had passed, just in consequence of his bad conduct in the morning.

That was a day he never forgot, and one which gave him deep pain to remember, to the latest day of his life.

When he awoke the next morning, it was to hear that his mother, whom, notwithstanding his undutiful behavior, he dearly loved—that dear, kind mother, whose cheek he had the night before refused to kiss, had died *in the night*. Yes, in a moment her heart stopped beating, and she had gone from her children forever.

Oh! how sorry was Charlie that he had not minded her, and been a good boy upon the last day of her precious life. But it was too late now—all the poor lad's tears and remorse availed nothing—his mother could not speak to him and tell him he was forgiven. He knew that he should never again listen to her dear, loving voice, or meet the glance of her soft, mild eye—his mother was dead, dead—and he had been naughty to her the very last time he had seen her in life.

My little children, whose place had you rather stand in when your mother dies, the place of Charlie or Johnny? O, how very thoughtless little boys, and girls too, are, in the treatment of their dear, dear mothers. If they only could realize, as they do who are motherless, what a dreadful thing it is to have a mother die, they certainly would try to be more dutiful, respectful and affectionate, to that best and most tender of all human kindred.

Obey your mother my children—be always kind to her; that you may not have bitter remorse to sting you when you can see her no more.

Beauty of Woman.

Is there not a beauty and a charm in that venerable and reverend woman who sits in the "majesty of age" beside the fireside of her son: She, who nursed him in his infancy, tended him in youth, counselled in manhood, and who now dwells as the tutelary goddess of his household?

What a host of blessed memories are linked with that mother, even in her reverential and arm-chair days!—what a multitude of sanctifying associations surround her, and make her lovely, even on the verge of the grave!

Is there not a charm and beauty in that matronly woman who sits looking fondly on the child in her lap? Is there not a holy influence around her, and does not the observer at once pronounce her lovely? What though the lines and lineaments of youth be fled? Time has given far more than he has taken away.

Is there not a beauty and a charm in a fair girl who is blushing before that matron, her own womanly sympathies just opening into active life, as she folds that youthful infant to her bosom?

All are beautiful—the opening blossoms, the mature flower, and the ripened fruit; and the callous heart and unnatural mind, that gropes for loveliness as a stimulant for passion, only shows that it has no correct sense of beauty or refined taste.

A Few Words of Advice to Young Men.

Never smoke cigars when you have not money to pay for smoking your cost. Worn-out button-holes look badly in brilliant lights or even by paler fires.

Never smoke cigars when you are too poor to pay honest debts.

Never be too poor to pay for a seat in Church, while you can spend eight times as much for an indulgence that is not only no benefit to body or mind, but a real detriment to both.

The Family Circle.

"Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee!"

EDDIE.

O'er the green woodland, in joyous play,
My sweet little Eddie is hasting away.
His silky light hair in the sunlight is streaming,
And from his bright eyes his pure spirit is beaming.

His innocent bosom ne'er knows any sadness,
Save transient light woes, which anon turn to gladness.
He loves the bright hues of the butterfly's wing,
And stops in his flight, when the wood-minstrels sing.

Bright birds are his play-mates; he dwells with sweet flowers;
With these gentle companions he spends his glad hours.
When the sky's tinged with purple, before the sun's down,
His clear silvery laugh breaks forth on the lawn.

And when weary Phœbus retires to rest,
His gentle soul dreams on a fond mother, breast.
Thus, when from his bright form his spirit shall sever,
O'is the breast of the Savior may he lean forever.

WHAT IS THE FAMILY?

It is a little EMPIRE. The father is the sovereign. It is an absolute sovereignty, constituted in wisdom and restrained by affection. It is derived from the fountain of all power. With this authority is connected immense responsibility. No substitute can be found. To the government thus constituted, unreserved obedience is required, that its ends may be fully answered. It is a type of that ultimate submission, which will be paid to the Father of all by his redeemed family in heaven. Then cometh the end when he shall have delivered up the kingdom to God, even the Father."

The family is a NURSERY. The idea is derived from a materiel process in nature to which both animals and plants are subjected. God speaks of planting a "noble vine." Such is the family. It requires nourishing, protecting, maturing, as much as the literal vine. "Christian families are the nurseries of the church on earth, as the church is the nursery for heaven." The nursery is a retired place, but pregnant with preparations for eternity. Its germinations are immortal. It is the birth-place of body and mind. Happy, when some auspicious star of hope hovers over it. A train of associations is there commenced, which is imperishable; habitudes into which the very soul is molded; impressions are engraven, which no lapse of time shall ever obliterate; which eternity itself will but confirm and perpetuate. Like seed, like harvest: "He that soweth to the Spirit, shall of the Spirit reap life everlasting." A mental philosopher has said, that the character is formed before the expiration of the sixth year of our existence. And those years are in the hand of the mother! The mother of Byron would become frantic with passion, and throw the tongs at him, in early childhood. Hence he became more and more ungovernable; in fact, never knew what self-government was, for he was never taught it. He had no home. Not so Cowper, who embalms, in fascinating poetry, his recollections of the sanctity of home. The reminiscences of his mother were so delightful, he could apostrophize in tender numbers even her portrait, when brought to view.

The family is a SCHOOL. The parent is the natural teacher. With what beauty of language and solemnity of style, with what divine authority does the law-giver of Israel appoint the parent to this work—Deut. vi. 7. In the house, by the way, in the morning, in the evening, must this work be constantly done. Happy the child who can say: "I was my father's son—taught me also." Happy the parent who saith: "Hear ye, children, the instructions of a father." Speak not of wealth, of legacies, of estates bequeathed. The best inheritance is the education of the soul for eternity. Alas! how many thousands are trained to a career of guilt and shame.

The family is a SOCIETY. In it are all the elements of the social relations. Numbers, intellect, attachments, sympathies, temperaments, attrition of mind, moral power. Thus it is the very foundation of civil society, whose dignity, advancement, and prosperity, in every form, depend upon the same qualities in the family. This is the only road to the perfection of the social state.

The family is a SANCTUARY. If on earth can be found a refuge from earth's ills, toils, and calamities, it is here. To the man of business, jaded with cares; to the laborer, worn with toil; to the professional man, the clerk, the politician; to the sailor, from the stormy wave; to the soldier, from the bloody fight; to all who come from the battle of life, how refreshing to find one spot where the heart is sure to repose, undisturbed by a doubt that *there* every face beams with a smile of welcome, every heart bounds with joyful emotion.

The well-ordered family is a little CHURCH. Believers and their children in covenant with God, constitute the essential idea of a church—at least in a qualified sense. Such a family is the miniature of the "whole family named in heaven." "To the church in thy house," said Paul to Philemon. Happy house! Thrice blessed home! God is their father, Christ their elder brother, the Holy Spirit their sanctifier and guide. That house is the vestibule of heaven. The sacred shrine is there. There the incense of prayer diffuses its sweetness. The melody of praise is there. Death does not break, but sanctifies the link, which binds it to the family above. The grave but opens the passage to glory!—[*N. Y. Observer.*

ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF STATES.

Maine was first called "Marvoosheu," but about 1638, took the name it now bears from Maine, a province in the western part of France. The name is originally derived from the Cenomanni, an ancient Gallic people. New Hampshire was the name given to the territory granted by the Plymouth Company of Capt. John Mason, by patent, in 1639, and was derived from the patentee, who was governor of Portsmouth, in Hampshire, England. Vermont is from *verb*, green, and *mont*, mountain. Massachusetts was named from a tribe of Indians in the vicinity of Boston. Roger Williams says, the word signifies "blue hills." Rhode Island was so called in 1644 in relation to the island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean. New York was named in honour of the Duke of York, to whom this territory was granted. Pennsylvania was called after William Penn. In 1664 the Duke of York made a grant of what is now the state of New Jersey to Lord Berkley and Sir George Carteret, and it received its name in compliment to the latter, who had been governor of the Island of Jersey. Delaware was so called in 1702, after Lord De La-Ware. Maryland was named in honour of Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I., in his patent to Lord Baltimore, June 3, 1632. Virginia was called after the virgin queen of England, Elizabeth. The Carolinas were named by the French in honor of Charles IX. of France. Georgia was called, in 1692, after George II. Louisiana was named after Louis XIV. of France. Florida received its name from Ponce de Leon, in 1512, while on his voyage in search of the fountain of youth. He discovered it on Easter Sunday—in Spanish, *Pasque Florida.* The states of Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Arkansas and Missouri, are all named from their principal rivers, and the names of Indian origin—excepting, perhaps, Kentucky—and their meanings involved in some obscurity. Tennessee is said to signify a curved spoon; Illinois, the river of men; Mississippi, the whole river, or a river formed by the union of many. Michigan was named from the lake on its borders. Iowa is an Indian name; also Texas—signifying "beautiful." California was thus named by the Spaniards at a very early day.

HOW TO COOL WATER.

If it is desired to cool water for drinking in warm weather, and ice cannot be had for the purpose, let it be kept in an unglazed earthenware pitcher, wrapt around with two or three folds of coarse cotton cloth kept constantly wet. The theory of cooling water in this manner is the absorption of heat from it by the evaporation of the moisture in the cotton cloth—expansion produces cold, compression heat.

Obituaries:

"Let me die the death of the Righteous."

MRS. ELIZABETH THOMPSON died April 25th, 1859, in Fayette county, Ala., at the residence of Mr. T. Musgrova, after a long and severe illness, occasioned by a fall. Mother T. was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Weaver, and was born near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Sept. 27th, 1776; emigrated to Virginia; and from thence to Jefferson county Tennessee, where, at the age of twenty, she married Mr. Nathan Thompson, with whom she lived till his death, about eighteen years ago. They moved to Hawkins county, lived there several years, then came to Fayette county, where she spent nearly forty years of her life. About thirty years ago she was converted, at a camp-meeting held by the Cumberland Presbyterians; and became a member of the Church. She was a consistent Christian, faithful wife, an affectionate mother, and a sincere friend. Her confidence in the sufficiency of God's grace to support the afflicted was strong, and gave evidence that God was strengthening her soul upon the bed of languishing. When the last moments came, she repeated the verse, commencing—

"Jesus can make a dying bed," etc.

The soul then left its clay tenement for a better habitation. A large number of children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and friends, weep her loss—not without the hope of meeting "Grandmother Thompson" where parting is no more. D. S. M.

☞ Nashville C. Advocate please copy.

WILLIAM N., youngest son of Philip and Mary Myers, died at the residence of his father in Hinds county, Miss., on the 19th ult., in the 24th year of his age. With a well cultivated mind, an amiable disposition, he was rich in friends; and held the esteem of all classes of society; yet he has gone down to the dark valley, ere he had passed the first stage of manhood.

"God moves in a mysterious way,
His wonders to perform."

Young Mr. M. always exhibited a very great attachment to his relations and friends; but, if possible, for two or three months prior to his death, his devotion to them increased, especially to his honored parents; within which space he appeared to have no disposition to leave home or do anything but cultivate that warm and tender filial affection for which he was distinguished among his fellows and loved at home. A FRIEND.

MISS JEANNETTE GRIFFON, pupil of Bossier Academy, and daughter of M. E. and Berry F. Bruton, died 27th March, 1859, aged 10 years, at the residence of Mr. John G. Platt in Bossier parish, La. Though not of a strong constitution, few of her age had more of that kind of nerve that the moral sense stimulates. Her parents early instilled into her mind Christian precepts, and in their daily living she saw them exemplified. Jennie felt an abiding sense of duty, and cherished an affectionate regard for all around her. Though deprived of the presence of her fond parents during her fatal sickness, she was surrounded by the kind administrations of fond friends. Her lithe form, elastic step, lithe manner, and kind affections are all now shrouded in the silence of the grave. Alas! Little Jennie is gone!—gone, forever, from the embrace of earthly friends—from the endeared associations of home. Gone to a more congenial clime—a better home. Gone, to join the company of the blessed. K. H.

April 4th, 1859.

ROBERT ARMISTEAD, son of R. C. and Engenie Armistead, in his 6th year, died March 3d, 1858, of membranous croup. What fond hopes and anticipations the parents had for the future of their child—how joyfully they looked forward to the time when their noble boy would become a noble man; but how vain are all their hopes, for he is gone—and gone forever. That sweet voice is stilled, and those bright eyes are closed in death. He was a patient little sufferer; no word of complaint escaped him; but quietly and calmly he lay upon that couch of pain; and when Jesus called him, he gave each of the loved ones a parting kiss, and went pure and sinless to Jesus' arms. J.

MRS. HENRIETTA NICKS, aged 31, a native of Natchez, died in that city, of consumption, after a protracted illness, on Wednesday, the 30th ult. In the year 1845 she united with the Methodist Episcopal Church; since when, her life has been strictly that of a Christian, and in the service of God. To know her was to love her. An affectionate, dutiful wife, and a loving mother. She died in the triumph of faith. When she felt she was passing through the dark valley, she exclaimed, "How very precious is my Savior. R.

PURIFIES THE BLOOD!

B. F. WILLIAMS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF SARSAparilla, and Iodide of Potassium. This medicine is offered as one of the best preparations of Sarsaparilla extant, and as a curative remedy has won great favor at Nashville, Tenn., and other Southern Cities. The medical faculty authorize its use (having been shown the recipe.) As a BLOOD PURIFIER there is no remedy equal to this compound, and for the cure of a numerous progeny that owe their origin and parentage to a strumous Diathesis or Scrofulous taint in the Constitution and in the blood, such as White Swelling, Chronic Ulcers of long standing, Obstinate Tetter, Ring Worms, Sore Eyes, Scald Head, Syphilitic Disorders, and other diseases of the skin and blood that resist the usual treatment. He can substantiate by the very best evidence in our City, its efficacy in Nervous and General Debility, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Inflammation of the kidneys, Rheumatism, etc, etc. It is confidently recommended in diseases peculiar to Females, such as Leucorrhœa or Whites, Suppressed Menstruation, Cholcris or Green Sickness. Try it. You will be satisfied with the result. Read what Dr. Hudson says. He is a gentleman of high standing.

Charlotte, Tenn., Sept. 15, 1859.

MR. B. F. WILLIAMS: Instances are not rare where the attending physician fails to cure wait confirmed Scrofula. The following memorandum is interesting:

SUBJECT.—A girl of 15 or 16 years of age, the attending physician had failed to cure. An anxious father had consulted me, and from my knowledge of your preparation, I was constrained to prescribe it. After taking six bottles she was considered well. She was cured of a deep-seated ulcer and a constant drain of milky matter from one or more pores under the ear. The entire lymphatics system was deeply involved. This case alone is well worth the attention of all—but when added to a long catalogue of cases of great obstinacy, cured by no Panacea, nor Nostrum, nor Patent Medicine, an secret, but an invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla, todkin of Potassa, etc., well gotten up by the Chemist, and made familiar in the intelligent physician, it very justly deserves a trial by all laboring under any of the numerous chronic diseases that afflict us. J. R. HUDSON, M. D.

Oakland College, Miss., Nov. 20, 1858.

MR. J. F. MCAVOY: With regard to your inquiry about the "Williams Sarsaparilla and Iodide of Potash," which I purchased of you, I have no hesitation in affirming that it acted magically. My sister was afflicted with a cutaneous eruption, which enveloped the head and a large surface of the body, and which resisted all medical treatment. I think that one bottle affected a permanent cure, though I continued the treatment until two bottles had been used. It has been eighteen months since, and as yet there has been no re-appearance of the disease. I have frequently expressed, and reiterate the opinion, that it is the best preparation of Sarsaparilla in use, and the addition of Iodide of Potash enhances its value tenfold. Very respectfully yours,

C. E. STEVENS.

Price $1 per bottle, or $10 per dozen. Sold by
ap.6.3m O. O. WOODMAN, J. WRIGHT, & CO.

ARTHUR & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Office—Corner Canal and New Levee streets.

Stores—*On Fulton, Canal, New Levee and Common streets,*
(Former stand of MESSRS. CONVERSE & Co.)
NEW ORLEANS.

Offer for Sale:

COFFEE—Old Java, Rio, Havana and Laguayra.
SUGARS—Loaf, Crushed, Powdered, Clarified, and all grades of Louisiana and Havana.
TEAS—Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, and all qualities of Green and Black—in every variety of packages.
TOBACCO—Choice Cavandish, of various brands; Medium and Common qualities, in all styles of packages; also, Fine-cut, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, of various brands.
ASSORTED CORDIALS.
WINES—Old Port, Sherry, Madeira, Muscat, Sauterne, Catawba, Champagne and Claret of various brands.
PROVISIONS—Pork, Beef, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Rice, Flour, choice Sugar-cured Hams, Tongues, Dried Beef, etc. etc.
FRUITS—Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Dried Apples, and Peaches, Pecans, Nuts, etc.
PRESERVES—Imported and Domestic Sweetmeats—and in Juice; Citron, Shaker Preserves, etc. etc.
SUNDRIES—Soap, Sperm and Star Candles, Pickles, Sauces, Ketchups, Mustard, Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Pimento, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Indigo, Copperas, Alum, Starch, Isinglass, Nutmegs, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, Brooms, Buckets, Tubs, Wrapping Paper and Twine, Manilla Rope, Pipes, Nails, Blacking Saleratus, Yeast Powders, Soda, Cream Tartar, Inks, Candles, etc. etc.!

☞ All kinds of Goods Bought to Order. ☜ [c27-1y].

THE GREAT AMERICAN BRICK MACHINE—PATented Sept. 21, 1858—Saves over Fifty per Cent. in labor—COSTS BUT $250—and will more than pay for itself, if a person wishes to make 200,000 bricks.

☞ Send for Descriptive Circular. S. A. HUBBS,
(Sole Manufacturer under the Patent)
ap20 97 COMMON ST., N. O.

COLEMAN'S METALIC FARM MILL IS, UNQUESTIONably, the BEST for Plantation Use, yet Invented.

☞ Office and Warehouse, 97 COMMON STREET.
Send and get Descriptive Circular.
ap20 HUBBS BROS. Agents.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION—MR. EDITOR AND Friends: An only brother very Respectfully asks all persons who may see this notice, if they know any thing of ELI H. KENNEDY—a youth of about 17 years of age—who is in Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, or some of the adjoining States. He left Georgia some years since with his step-father, Mr. Allen Williams. Any information of said Kennedy will be truly gratifying to an only brother. Address WILLIAM M. KENNEDY,
ap6 5t Fernandina, Florida

PH. P. WERLEIN, PUBLISHER AND DEALER IN Sheet Music and Music Books. Dealers will be supplied at the regular Board of Trade prices. The PIANO FORTES are of the best manufacture, and sold at Eastern prices. MELODEONS of the celebrated Georga A. Prince & Co.'s "tha best in the world," (Home Journal,) at wholesale and retail. PIANOS, VIOLINS, GUITARS, and all other instruments tuned and repaired.
Call at the Music store, No. 5 Camp street. PH. P. WERLEIN.

THE BROOKS HOUSE, 155 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS, next door to Odd Fellows' Hall, fronting Lafayette Square. A delightful situation for boarders; convenient for travelers; every accommodation; as good a table as the city affords. [m18

WANTED A PARTNER—ACTIVE OR OTHERwise—with a Cash Capital of Twenty Thousand Dollars, in an established Cotton Factorage and Commission Business. Principals only will be treated with.
Address D. W. E. & Co., "Christian Advocate" office,
fe18 New Orleans.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. E. D. BEACH, HAVING RESUMED THE practice of Medicine, offers his Professional services to the citizens of New Orleans.
N. B.—Special attention paid to diseases of the RECTUM, PILES, FISTULA IN ANO, ETC.—*Fistula in ano* permanently cured without the use of the knife, cautery, pain, or confinement whatever. Office No. 6, Baronne street near Canal. ap27.

J. E. ELAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BATON Rouge.
REFERENCES—Henderson & Gaines and Chinn & Bolton, *New Orleans*; W. S. Pike and A. Malta, *Baton Rouge.*

J. H. LANEY, SURGEON DENTIST—WILL VISIT Bahala, Hazlehurst, Crystal Springs and Georgetown, during the present year, and practice his profession in all its branches. He fully guarantees all his work to be neat and substantial. [fe23-3m] J. H. LANEY.

D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana.
ja10

J. O. FUQUA. J. G. KILBOURNE.

FUQUA & KILBOURNE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLINTON, LOUISIANA,

PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans.
References—Payne & Harrison, Byrne, Vance & Co., Broadwell & Payne, Pritchard & Flower, Edw. Nalle & Co., Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans. mar 20-1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

WM. R. STUART AND DR. D. A. JAMES, No. 42 Union street, New Orleans, have associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting a Cotton Factorage and General Commission business—are prepared to make the usual advances to planters in the way of supplies, etc.—and respectfully solicit patronage. ap27.

B. M. LOWE & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND General Commission Merchants,
ap6 No. 87 GRAVIER STREET, New Orleans.

MR. HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PARtner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders from our large and well-selected Stock of GROCERIES, PRODUCE, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants,
COOPER & NEIBERT.
New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858. 27 and 29 Common st.

W. COOPER. J. O. NEIBERT. B. LUCAS.

COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Nos. 27 and 29 Common street, New Orleans.

F. J. VAN BIBBER & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
[d8-1y] 44 *Carondelet street, New Orleans.*

JAMES THARP. WM. V. MCRAY.

THARP, McCRAY & CO.,
GROCERS AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS,
No. 10 Tchonpitolias and New Levee sts.,
sep22 NEW ORLEANS.

J. BOYD & Co.,
Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,
No 4 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
apr 17-1y

LEONARD FASH. F. S. LAURANS.

LEONARD FASH & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
45 POYDRAS STREET,
Oct 24. *NEW ORLEANS.*

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No. 47 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

JOHN F WYCHE & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 119 Common street, New Orleans. my2-1y

A. H. May & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS and GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No 94 Gravier street New Orleans. ap21y

J. O. PAYNE. J. P. HARRISON.
O. W. HUNTINGTON. WM. H. DAMERON

Payne & Harrison,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 51 Union street, New Orleans. de07-1y

A. L. WALKER, New Orleans. ROBT. O. HUTCHINSON Caddo Parish, La.

Walker, Hutchinson, & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 87 Carondelet street, New Orleans. jn28

Lane, Mayfield & Co.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 70 St. Charles street, New Orleans. jy5-1y

T. T. TWITTY.
COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Agent for the sale of Manufactured Tobacco, Cigars, and Herrings celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 32 Gravier street New Orleans. jn14m9

WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN—A MINISTER OF the Methodist Episcopal Church, South—and a Graduate of one of the first Colleges in the Union, in situation as Principal of, or Assistant in, a College or Academy. Satisfactory testimonials produced and references given. Address "TEACHER,"
ap13 Flintville P. O., Marion Dist. S. C.

L. SAWYER,
DEALER IN WOODEN-WARE,
Paper, Brooms, Matches, Cordage, Twines, Scales; and
DEARBORN'S CELEBRATED BALANCES for Weighing Cotton, Sugar and Tobacco.
ap20 No. 70 MAGAZINE STREET, New Orleans.

WATKINS & HOMAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS In CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, and Curtain Materials, No. 30 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

F. W. OBER—DEALER IN NORTHERN AND WESTern Produce. ☞ Fresh Goshen Butter, in small packages, suitable for families, constantly on hand.
New Orleans, January 12, 1859. No. 81 POYDRAS STREET.

BOOTH & CO.,
ARCADE HAT STORE, No. 45 Magazine Street, New Orleans. Established in 1843. Manufacturers and Jobbers at Wholesale in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.
For the accommodation of our friends and the public, we have opened a retail department on the same premises. aug30

Dameron & Co.,
IMPORTERS and Dealers in Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtain Goods, Upholstery Goods, etc., No. 25 Chartres and 72 Customhouse streets, New Orleans. jan1

R. C. ARMISTEAD,
(Successor to MAILLARD & Co.)
No. 63 Gravier st., cor. Bank Place, New Orleans.
CLOTHING, IN EVERY VARIETY—THE MOST MODERN, AT GREATly Reduced Prices. BLANKETS, KERSEYS, and SATINETT fo20 Suits for Negroes, at Auction Prices.

P. H. WILLARD,
Coal Merchant,
18 EXCHANGE PLACE. (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)
THOSE desirous of purchasing Coal or Wood, can be supplied at short notice at the—CITY COAL OFFICE,
where is constantly kept on hand Pittsburgh, English, and Cannel, Anthracite and Lower Ohio Coal. Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses, Steamers, &c., &c., supplied at the lowest market prices. n22-1y

P. VAN BENTHUYSEN. A. MONDEMEN.
C. F. LEWIS, of Rapides. GEO. O. KENDALL

BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
a19-1y 118 Canal st., New Orleans.

D. J. WASSON,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
Also, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Cisterns, Lumber, &c.,
Is lots to suit purchasers. Orders promptly attended to.
Box 388 Mechanics' Exchange, 10 St. Charles st. Shop, 355 and 357 Rampart st., First District, New Orleans. mar20-1y

To Merchants and Planters.
MANUFACTURERS' COMMISSION HOUSE:
LARGE STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK,
AT
No. 45 Magazine st., opposite the Arcade,
NEW ORLEANS.
nov 14 R. W. RAYNE.

GEORGE H. VINTEN Printer' Warehouse, 105 Poydras street, New Orleans. Presses, Types, Inks, Paper, Cards, and Furnishing of every description. Agent for the sale of Robt. Hoe & Co's Presses, and James Connor & Sons' Types. Old Type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

PRINTING PAPER.
Constantly on hand and for sale Printing Paper of the following sizes.

21 inches by 28	23½ inches by 31	24 inches by 38	28 inches by 40
22 inches by 32	24 inches by 36	26 inches by 37	28 inches by 42
	32 inches by 44	36 inches by 48	

ALSO, PRINTING INKS IN KEGS TO ASSORT.
Also, Double Medium Book Paper, Manilla Wrappers, Note, Letter, and Cap Papers of every description; Cards, Card Boards, &c.
mar 20-1y GEORGE H. VINTEN.

THE GREAT COAL-OIL LAMP—FOR SAFETY, economy and convenience—is superior to any Lamp in use for reading, writing or sewing, giving a SOFT, STEADY and CLEAR LIGHT.
The subscriber will keep on hand a large variety of these LAMPS adapted from the parlor to the kitchen; also, the REFINED COAL OIL, CANS, SHADES, WICKS and CHIMNEYS.
He has also the celebrated NON-EXPLOSIVE CAMPHENE and SPIRIT GAS LAMPS and LANTERNS, warranted perfectly safe from accident, when used with the Safety-can.
These Lamps are the best in use, for lighting churches, halls, saloons, etc.
Camphene and Spirit-gas by the barrel or gallon; Rosin oil, for lubricating, by the barrel or gallon—manufactured by the Southern Oil Company at Mobile.
The Subscriber is authorized to sell the superior MACHINERY OIL, Manufactured by the Southern Oil Company, which as a lubricator, excels any other oil in use—for sale by the gallon or barrel.
ja10 ARTEMON HILL, 24 Camp st., New Orleans.

BULLETIN BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
No. 35 GRAVIER-STREET,
Conference Minutes, Sermons and Addresses, Catalogues for Schools and Colleges, Commencement Programmes, Circulars, Lawyer's Briefs, Pamphlets, Notarial and Court Blanks, Cards, Bill Heads, Dray Receipts, Check Books, Bills of Exchange and all kinds of plain and fancy printing, executed with neatness and dispatch.
Orders respectfully solicited. a25-1y

BLOOMFIELD'S PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING Establishment, No. 46 CAMP STREET, corner Gravier:
All kinds of BOOK AND MERCANTILE PRINTING AND BINDING executed neatly and correctly, at moderate prices.
dec 26 1y WM. BLOOMFIELD, Jr.

RHEUMATISM CURED!!—ALL THE VARIOUS forms of this Painful and Paralyzing Disease—either Inflammatory, Acute or Chronic—no matter how severe the case or of how long standing. Call for DR. MORTIMORE'S REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM which is purely a Vegetable Internal Remedy, and has already cured about Twenty Thousand Cases—many of TEN, TWENTY, and even THIRTY YEARS standing, which had long since been given up as hopeless, incurable cases.
Look back to Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, volume IX. of this paper and read in each the overwhelming evidence.
This Remedy can be had of J. WRIGHT & CO. Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street, N. Orleans; or, can be ordered, through any Druggist or Merchant in New Orleans.
☞ Price, $6 per Bottle; Six bottles for $30; or $36 per dozen.
ap18-1y DR. D. MORTIMORE, Proprietor, Louisville, Ky.

DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED REJUVENATING Elixir.—Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principles, by one of the ablest chemists of the age.
FOR THE CURE of General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the System, take

The Rejuvenating Elixir,

And you will soon find yourself a new man—a pride instead of the reverse to your friends, and a healthy, sound, and worthy member of the whole human family. For sale, by the Proprietors,
J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., New Orleans.
And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Children.

TRUTH OMNIPOTENT.—We give to our readers and the public generally the following copy of a letter received by us from J. W. Vessy, Esq., of the *Aberdeen Conservative*, enclosing at the same time a communication to that paper from Colonel Vasser, of North Mississippi, and who was formerly associate editor of the Conservative. The subject of the letter and communication we do not feel it necessary to comment on—they tell the whole story, one that ought to go home to thrice in whose hands the rising generation of children are placed for nurture and for care. All we ask of our readers is a careful perusal of the documents.

CONSERVATIVE OFFICE,
Aberdeen, Miss., August 23d, 1858.

Messrs. Wright & Co.—As any testimonial in reference to your preparations may prove beneficial to you, I enclose the following, published at my request, in the "Conservative" of the 21st inst.
Col. Vasser was formerly associate editor of the "Conservative," and is well known in North Mississippi, as a gentleman of intelligence and strict integrity.
Respectfully, J. W. VESSY.

[*For the Conservative.*]

Communicated. ABERDEEN, Aug. 19th, 1858.

DEAR VESSY: Upon the principles of justice and humanity, I am indeed to ask your permission to insert this communication in your paper, believing, as I do, that it may be the means of preventing untimely sorrow in many a happy household.
On Friday last, having been for several days previous absent from my family, I found, on my return home, that my infant, aged about 18 months, was quite unwell, from some unknown cause—supposed to be teething. Upon an examination, however, I was of the opinion that her indisposition proceeded from worms; and having been told by a respectable physician that WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE was a sovereign remedy against this terrible enemy of children, I was induced to give it a trial, reluctantly, by the acquiescence of my family Physician. On the following morning, (Saturday) I commenced administering it by directions, save in quantity, being afraid to give the amount of prescription. I was unable to detect any impression occasioned by it until late in the afternoon of that day; and should not then, but for the discharge of some thirteen worms, varying in length from two inches to half to six inches. This I thought a remarkable number for a nursling infant. But, to my great amazement, about one o'clock the next morning I was aroused from my slumber to witness the incredible number of one hundred and thirty-six from one evacuation.
Before breakfast of the same morning, (Sunday) but one small dose was administered, which was followed by the discharge of fifty during the day. The next day, (Monday) none was administered; but still occasional discharges occurred during the day, varying in size and quantity as described.
On Tuesday morning following, one more small dose was administered, making in all five doses of a quarter of a teaspoonful instead of a half as prescribed by the label of directions. In all, the little cre

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 10. WHOLE NUMBER 431.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1859.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE OFFICE—113 CAMP ST.

For the New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

FOOT-PRINTS ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

No. I.

Delay for men and means—Contingent liberality of the East—The Parting—A New Recruit in Old-fashioned Itinerancy—The Land and the Sea—From "Sunshine" Westward—A fine Hotel—A liberal Californian—A premature "settlement"—A delightful week—New Orleans, and its characteristics—Duty of the Church.

MR. EDITOR:—In answer to your earnest petition for "letters" from me, on my way to California, I begin to-day; proposing to continue more or less regularly, as circumstances will allow.

My departure has been delayed a month or two by my efforts to obtain preachers and money for the Pacific Conference, as ordered by the General Conference. One transfer from Texas has gone in advance. I have with me three young men—one from Georgia, one from East Tennessee, one from Arkansas. Several preachers have offered to go, but in most instances they have belonged to Conferences too weak to spare, without detriment, any of their number. The collections have been liberal, all things considered, and in relation both to men and means, I think the Eastern Conferences declined to sympathy and action—and that they will co-operate cheerfully, if assured that our organization in California ought to be maintained. In due time I shall give the church my impressions on this subject.

Long accustomed to leave home and friends for days and weeks and months together, I thought I had schooled my heart to such control as to be master of myself and my sensibilities. But California is a long way from Georgia—there are perils by land and water—letters, uncertain in their transit and of old date on their reception, mocking you with *ancient* history when you are longing for *news*. And now before I start, for days the children look sad; unbidden tears well up in their eyes, and all the household move about as if a calamity had fallen or was coming—plans for the year must be made, one child sent here another there, directions given although I was writing my last will and testament, and finally the farewell morning comes—the adieu is spoken amid convulsive sobs and long lingering embraces. Say that we will, strong in faith, resolved on duty as we may see he, such a time is a *trial*. Never wavering, delaying not a moment beyond the appointed time—so I felt and feel it still. True, Mrs. P. and our youngest daughter bear me company, but this rather adds to than diminishes my solicitude. This companionship lessens the anxieties of travel and takes away the feeling of security about home interests. On all former occasions I left home satisfied that the good sense and excellent management of my "better half," would conserve our interests there; now I go "down to the war" and leave "the staff" to inexperienced hands. In a long itinerant life my wife has never accompanied me before, and I suspect will *locate* at the end of the present year, for she is delighted with the trip. Railroads and good steamboats are pleasant modes of conveyance, especially as they bear you from town to town—city to city, amid old friends and acquaintances; but she will see "the elephant" before we reach California. *Twenty hundred* miles of stage travel, mainly through a wilderness—not to say a desert—is *old fashioned itinerancy*. What! are you going the land route?" has been said to me *in* wonder, a hundred times. Yes, I answer; for several reasons I do not like to travel on water; it is tedious, monotonous, wearisome; sea-sickness is horrid, revolting, (believe me.) Let others poetize about "the deep, deep blue sea," my imagination is more at home amid plains and mountains. Talk of breeze and billow—I like the first when it blows on land, and the other when it rolls, and leaves me stationary. The fact is, an old Phœnician galley, propelled by oars along the coast, suits me better than your modern steamer, with all her appliances for destruction. I was born in the country—raised in the country—live in the country now—love it; feel at home amid fields and woods, and do not like to lose sight of them. I go by land, because I wish to see the far West in its wildness. I like adventure (upon land); have no fear of toil and fatigue; and expect to make the trip subserve my ministry—the cause of missions and the extension of the Church, South. Last but not least, Mr. Giddings, the mail contractor, voluntarily and kindly offered me a free passage for myself and wife, with every assurance of safety and comfort the route allows. Withal, the brethren in California urged me to come this way, alleging that I could better serve the Conference by entering the State far from San Francisco and *working* at points not likely to be visited on any other plan. But enough, for preliminaries.

We left "Sunshine" in tears on the 7th inst., spent a night at Madison with my brother and his family, and left for Columbus, to see my father and sisters, residing there. Preached twice on Sabbath—took a respectable collection for the the Church in San Francisco—passed the bitter ordeal of parting with friends again, and left for Monigomery. My old friend, Dr. Dawson, with his wife, took passage with us. I had hoped to preach at night and "beg," but the boat for Mobile left at 5 P. M., and we were constrained to depart. Montgomery is on my list (if need be) when I return. At Selma, "the Czar," rounded too emly in the morning, and as she was taking on cotton I was taken *off*, and pressed to preach. I yielded, and held forth to a congregation hastily gathered, and whether the church was edified or not, I cannot tell, but the truth was power and joy to me. We reached Mobile in the night, and rather than disturb our friends at an unseasonable hour, we went to the Battle House, the best hotel in the South. I have seen none equel to it any where. Crowded with people, it is nevertheless quiet as a private dwelling; servants prompt and polite—rooms airy and clean—table loaded with the luxuries of land and sea, and all the appointments of the house are of the first class. None who stop there will go away disappointed. The Sabbath was appropriated to preaching and collections as usual. The preaching was not great, and the collection was not heavy but respectable. On Monday afternoon, as we were leaving, a gentleman who had been to California, handed me a hundred dollars, to be used at my discretion. This addition helped the collection smartly, and will be used according to the discretionary instructions of the donor.

This boat-traveling from Mobile to the Crescent City is refreshing. A noble craft—a quiet lake—delightful company—the present trip was an enjoyment to be remembered. "Remembered joys are never past," saith Montgomery. So then I shall have one thread of light in the web of the future. When we reached the wharf and took our seats in the cars, we expected soon to reach the city—four miles distant. But we moved slowly—more slowly yet, and then stood still; the engine had hopelessly failed. We considered ourselves *settled* for a season. It was early morn—we had the day before us, and could afford to wait. We did not wait long. Engines may fail—telegraph wires may break—steamboats may explode, but tidings of misfortune never lack for carriers. The news will spread, especially if the *victim can pay*. In a twinkling almost we heard the ring of rapid hoofs and the roar of revolving wheels, and presently the din of tongues—"Have a carriage, sir? carry you any where in the city." Hack drivers, I suppose, are a public convenience, but they are a nuisance too. We were rescued from their annoyance by my good brother Gillespie, who came out to take us to his hospitable house. I have rarely seen a Methodist preacher whose heart was not bigger than his habitation, but G.'s house and heart are both elastic—can stretch without straining, and so rejecting all remonstrance to the contrary, he took us all captive and away we went. Dr. Dawson and *wife*, (I despise that word "*Lady*," in this connection,) myself, wife and daughter, and found ourselves at home. The week spent here was one of unmingled pleasure. Renewed intercourse with chosen friends—new acquaintances—letters from home—access to all the church papers—consultations with experienced brethren on the enterprises of Southern Methodism—the privilege of preaching several times—the prompt response of the people to my call for aid, all served to beguile time of its weariness and make me hopeful and happy. Nevertheless, as I wandered about, and looked upon the throng of the busy and the gay—sad, depressing thoughts would intrude. How few among these thousands "fear God and keep His commandments!" What temptations to earthliness, sensuality and sin, abound! Here *amusement* spreads her snares and plies her charms by night and day, catering alike to the vulgar and the refined, full of invention, fraud and trick. Business condensed into a few months, demands the time, thought, care, of all who prefer gold to pleasure. Buy, sell, get gain, make haste, get away, the yellow fever comes; so life is concentrated—the pressure is too strong to be resisted, and thus eternity is lost in time. After all, I see not that New Orleans is more wicked than other great cities. True, the desecration of the Sabbath is alarming—afflictive; but the explanation is to be found, not in the depravity of the American population, but in the foreign elements assembled here; in the Jews, who have a Sabbath of their own, and in the godless latitude allowed by the Catholic religion. I believe the municipal authorities here, as elsewhere, err egregiously in yielding to the demands of "the lawless and abominable," who, under false views of religious toleration and civil liberty, are pleading exemption from wholesome restraints, and seeking to flood the land with a licentious infidelity. This is a Christian—a Protestant country—and while *toleration* in religion is the guarantee of the Constitution, and is supported by the sentiment of the people, no man nor community of men can plead "conscience" for outraging public morality. The doctrine of "rights" is destined to revision—the time is at hand—the necessity is upon us, and when the work is done and the truth established, it will be found that the Bible is the law, and that nobody has the *natural* "*right*" *to do moral wrong.*

In the mean time, let the Protestant Churches be faithful to their high calling. Multiply churches, Sunday-schools—establish Missions—circulate Tracts—preach in the market-places—carry the Gospel to the outcast and neglected. Our large cities are mission-fields, demanding more men and money than have ever been appropriated to them.

We shall likely reach Shreveport to-night. Our boat stops at every landing, and we "make haste, slowly."

G. F. PIERCE.

Red River, Steamer Lecomte, April 30, 1859.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE HERE AND THERE OF A BIBLE AGENT.

Columbiana—A Priest—A Converted Irishman—Shelby County—Home of L. B. McDonald—Montevallo—A Needy Place—Selma—A Crank-sided Rail-road—Union-town—A New Church—Horse-back in the "Black" Lands"—Dayton—A Methodist Preacher up a Tree.

MR. EDITOR—I addressed you last from Summerfield; but let me resume our peregriuations, and touch at other points.

From Summerfield I went up, in the Selma and Tennessee Railroad, to Columbiana, in Shelby county. Here I met the Rev. John W. Starr, P. E. of the Summerfield District. He had preceded me to this place, and made an appointment for me, indeed warmly invited me to labor in his field. It is pleasant to meet with the ministers of Christ under any circumstances, but the more so, when I see in them the disposition to honor the great cause which I represent. It is gratifying to be able to say, that thus far I have received from them a cordial welcome into their fields of labor, and had their hearty co-operation in the efforts I have made to circulate the scriptures.

A very respectable contribution was made to the Bible cause in Columbiana. Here they have a County Bible Society, which for efficiency is excelled by but few. It has sent out the healing leaves of truth to scores of sin-sick souls. Into many an humble dwelling, where the night of ignorance and guilt held sway over redeemed immortal spirits, it has carried this lamp of life. It has almost supplied the destitute of that region, and is still at work. In conversation with one of its colporteurs, I was told that some of the Irishmen, working on the rail-road near the town of Columbiana had been supplied with copies of the Bible, but that when his honor the priest paid them his visit, to gather up their hard-earned dimes, he commanded them to commit their Bibles to the flames. This was in keeping with Romish barbarity; but may God grant that the truths, which were likely lodged in their minds before that priestly visit, may lead these souls from the oppressor's rod to the sceptre of the Prince of Peace!

One aged son of Erin received the book of God from this same colporteur, and carried it to his humble shanty, and read it until it broke his chains, scattered his darkness, and brought him into the liberty of the sons of God. "About a month after I gave him the Bible," says this colporteur, "I met him in the road. He smiled when he saw me, and said God had converted his soul; and we had a happy meeting together in the public road."

This portion of Shelby has some good grain lands, and now and then there are farms which yield from eight to ten hundred pounds of cotton per acre. Provisions are raised in great abundance there; and I think few sections of Alabama are more inviting to one who has not the cotton-and negro-mania,—and will be contented with good neighbors, good water, and a plenty of wholesome food.

Brother Brown, the stational preacher of the M. E. Church at Columbiana, and I, had a pleasant horse-back ride three miles into the country, to see the residence of Rev. L. B. McDonald, once of the Alabama Conference, and Presiding Elder of the Talladega District. The farm is a beautiful one, but it had passed into other hands, its former owner having migrated to a better country—the heavenly.

From Columbiana, in company with Bro. Starr, I came down to Montevallo, and held a Bible meeting on the night of the 11th March. Found here some warm friends of the cause, and some who I fear, if they ever had any love for it, have suffered it to languish and perhaps die. They have here a Bible Society, which has accomplished much good; and it may be added, that it is out of debt, with books on hand for distribution.

Friday, 12th, took the cars and came down to Randolph, in company with the Presiding Elder and Rev. Bro. Brandon. At night took up a collection, or tried; got a little, which is to be returned in Bibles. When these are read, and another call made upon them, they will no doubt enlarge their subscription. The people of this region need gospel light, and those persons blessed of God with the ability to send it, should do it speedily.

On Sabbath night, 13th, we had quite an interesting Bible meeting at Selma, in the Rev. Mr. Porter's church (Presbyterian). The Rev. Mr. Ransom, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Byrd, a lawyer of that city and a worthy and influential member of the M. E. Church, made capital addresses, and I followed with a begging talk. What a pity that the word *begging* has to be used in connection with the Bible cause; what a comment upon man's insensibility to his obligations to God and man, what an evidence of the heart's enslavement to that great sin which the scriptures call Covetousness and Idolatry! When will the Church learn to appreciate the worth of souls, and consider it a greater honor to save souls than to make money?

I had a pleasant time in Selma, with Dr. Wadsworth, the pastor of the Methodist church. I was frequently at his house, where I felt quite at home amid the kind attentions of himself and wife. The Dr. I have known long, as a faithful and able minister of Christ. His church fully appreciates his peculiar qualifications as an expounder of the Holy Scriptures.

From Selma I took the cars to Woodville, or to Uniontown, as it is often called. Of all the railroads I ever rode on, this is the most uninviting, because the most uneven and crank-sided; and yet, I am told, that over 40,000 bags of cotton have been transported over it to Selma the past winter. They who ride over it have many ups and downs. Our cow-catcher instead of doing its legitimate work, went driving into the road, and so impeded our progress, that we had to get out and knock it off. Relieved of this offence, we proceeded, glad to make progress in any way. Any person having dyspepsia would do well to take a ticket on this road during the rainy season. I have heard that we should not abuse the bridge that takes us over safely; just so, we should deal with all vehicles, etc., which carry us where we want to go. It is difficult to keep up a railroad through this rich cane-brake country. The soil, when saturated with water, becomes soft, and yields to the weight of the cars. In the face however of every disadvantage, the managers of this road are sending it Westward for a connection with some Mississippi road.

At Uniontown I met with the Rev. Josiah Bancroft, stationed preacher of the M. E. Church in that place. We had a Bible meeting in the Presbyterian church, and made him and the pastor of said church, Rev. Mr. McCauley, Life Members of the American Bible Society. Our collection here was a good one.

The Methodists here are just completing one of the neatest church-edifices in the State. It will cost about twelve thousand dollars, and will be an ornament to the town, and an honor to those who have contributed towards its erection.

After preaching Sabbath morning, and lecturing to the Sabbath-school in Uniontown, I hired a horse and rode to Dayton, thirteen miles. Mr. Editor, did you ever attempt to travel through that section of Alabama during an exceedingly rainy winter? If you have not, you can form no conception of the difficulty of doing so. You have heard of the man who had a wagon-load of pumpkins, who, when going up a hill, saw his hind gate break loose and his pumpkins go rolling down the hill; he stopped to abuse things in general, but suddenly checked himself, saying, "I'll quit, for I can't do justice to the subject." So with these cane-brake roads in the winter; you cannot do them justice in the way of description.

In Dayton, I found Bro. Barker, P. E. of Demopolis, District, living in the parsonage with Bro. Ellis, the Station preacher. Bro. Ellis is much beloved by his people and promises to be very useful. Bro. Barker has had his share of water and mud during the past winter. He told me that he had been swimming creeks and sloughs, until he had become reconstomed to it, and rather liked it. I hope he won't get to love water so much as to go to the Baptists. Indeed Theophilus Walton has had a wet time of it close by him. It is well to look after both of them.

Bro. Barker gave me the following account of Bro. L. M. Wilson's adventure soon after going to his Circuit:

"Rev. L. M. Wilson, preacher on Springhill Circuit, Demopolis District, one Saturday night in January last, left Linden on his way to Jefferson, about dusk, and just about dark arrived at a slough on Chickasabouge swamp. Seeing a flood of water before him, and unacquainted with the way, he determined to proceed cautiously, and if he found the water very deep, return and spend the night in Linden. Suddenly he found his horse swimming, and being "so far in," determined, if possible, to go over. He soon, however, reached a current, which bore him down into driftwood and logs, where he by some means became separated from his horse; and finding a tree convenient, he climbed it and called for help. After a while, a negro boy came to the verge of the flood, waving his torch, and held a conversation with this man up a tree. Wilson, telling him who he was, begged him to go back to Linden (one and a half miles) and get help to rescue him. This negro made fair promises, but went away, and was heard of no more.

"About an hour before day, Wilson, finding himself chilled and drowsy, made a desperate effort and swam to land, leaving his overcoat and saddle-bags in the tree. Ever since that time he complains of severe pain in his side. His health may be seriously injured."

Now we part at Dayton. Here are some clever people, who kindly entertained me as the agent of the Bible cause in Alabama. Let me not forget to mention that one of the best parsonages in the Alabama Conference is here, and was purchased and given to the church by two brethren, Terrell and Reeves. C. D. OLIVER,

May 5, 1859. *Bible Agent of Ala.*

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

PULPIT ODDITIES.

Whang-doodle—Rising Gorge—Pulling a Preachers Nose—Metacarpal phalanges—Clerical Assault and Battery—Fire in the Rear—Heavenly Slang.

BY YOUR LEAVE, Mr. Editor, I propose to call attention to a few peculiarities of the Clergy, coming under the above caption.

There are many preachers who seem to think a natural tone of voice and expression of countenance, incompatible with a becoming pulpit solemnity and dignity. Hence, they resort to elongations and lugubrious expressions of face, nasal tones and final twangs; and sometimes to a rising or falling of the voice, in doleful cadence, after a regular "whang-doodle" order—*ah*. Sometimes one is reminded by the speaker's expression and manner, of a person troubled with a "rising gorge"—nausea. There are others who make peculiar use of the hand while preaching. One, for instance, pulled at the end of his nose occasionally, as if ideas were to come out of that organ; another starts out with his hand thrust into the pantaloons pocket, or frequently hides it behind his back, as if he did not wish it to be seen; another arouses our inquisitive faculties by nearly always starting off with a small paper wound between thumb and hand; while still another, of the *Jupiter Tonans* order, as if in want of a thunderbolt, doubles up his metacarpal phalanges into a kind of club, and comes down with a *vim*, upon pulpit board or Bible. Not long since I heard of a good brother, who while preaching, essayed to make an impressive gesture, Bible in hand, when lo! the Bible slipped from his grasp, and away it flew towards an astonished auditor. Apropos—we have a new Bible in our church, and when one of those sons of thunder comes along we would have him expound—not pound our new Bible.

One good brother, whom to know is to love, is wont to set our risibilities going by turning round occasionally in the midst of an earnest appeal, and preaching right at the clerical brother who sits in the pulpit behind him, while the major part of his congregation is left with only a rear view, or at least, only an oblique view of his front piece.

There are few preachers who have not some stereotyped or pet phrases, which occur in sermons or prayer, frequently beyond all commendation. Heaven, for instance, is called the "Glory-land;" the gospel, is called "the glorious gospel of the blessed God;" and the kingdom of heaven, "the kingdom of our Lord and, Savior Jesus Christ." Now such phrases are altogether right in themselves, and we do not object to them; it is to their unnecessarily frequent recurrence in the same sermon or by the same preacher, that we object. Sometimes the word of God, is called the "Sacred Scriptures of Divine Truth"—a long tautological phrase. Would the Bible, or the Scriptures answer as well? There are also set phrases, with which many persons, preachers and others as well, almost invariably "wind up" their prayers, as "guide and direct us," "sustain and support us," and the like. We heartily join in these petitions, but object to their tautological construction. What does guide mean but to direct? And what does direct mean but to guide? So, also, support and sustain define each other. Why not as well say, then, "guide and guide us," "support and support us," etc.? But when ye pray, use not vain repetitions as the heathen do. Your friend from the interior. RUSTICUS AMICUS.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

A REMINISCENCE—UNCLE SAM.

A Sweet Family—A Sweet Evening—A Black Prayer-meeting—Glory versus Amen—Uncle Sam's Farewell.

IT WAS the summer of of 1837, in the month of August, after a day of excessive toil and a long ride through the hot sun, I arrived at the hospitable dwelling of my warm-hearted friends, Brother and Sister H——, where the preachers always received a hearty welcome, and every attention that kindness could invent. O! how sweet is the memory of those kind friends that have cheered and comforted us on the weary way of life's toils and sufferings!

Everything was lovely and sweet in that family. We had an early supper, and sweet communion with God and each other around the family altar. That altar was always kept in order, and the sacrifice duly offered up morning and evening; and there was peace and harmony in that family, for God had "made his abods with them." I found comfortable quarters in a room from which a window opened to the North, in which direction stood a comfortable negro cabin some forty paces distant. All nature was soon hushed into quiet, and nought was to be heard except the merry chattering of the *katy-did*, which could now venture to utter forth its music without fear of being espied and devoured by some vigilant member of the feathered tribe. Everything seemed to invite "sleep, the sweet restorer of tired nature;" and yet, such was the state of my nerves, that sleep would not come.

After an hour, perhaps, my ears were saluted with the sound of a sweet song. I listened; and another and another voice chimed in. And O, how heavenly and sweet was that music, as several clear, strong, melodious voices were pealed forth upon the soft balmy breezes of that calm summer evening, in the use of that good old hymn, beginning "Come, ye that love the Lord," etc.! The hymn closed, and the prayer began. I became more interested, until I could remain in bed no longer, I went to the window and listened, and my spirit joined with that praying circle, though I saw them not. The prayer was particularly marked for its fervency; the language was somewhat broken, sufficiently so, to show that it proceeded from the lips of a son of *Ham*, but then its fervency and deep spirituality showed, equally clearly, that it came from a Christian heart, and that that heart was in solemn audience with God. After a prayer of ordinary length, it seemed to be drawing to a close, after embracing in its ample scope, master and mistress and all the children; and, especially, our preacher, who leaves wife and children all behind, "to preach the gospel to us poor sinners, that we all might come to Christ and be saved." And then for the spread of the gospel and the salvation of the world, he said with a full heart, "and then take us all home to heaven, where parents and children, wife and husband, master and servant, all meet to part no more."

Just there, the cup ran over with "glory to God and the Lamb, forever!" and the pious old wife shouted, and the children sobbed audibly; and the good old man went back and commenced again to close up his prayer, and I think three or four different times he came up to the idea of all meeting in heaven where sorrow never comes, before he could get *amen* to come; it would come out "glory!" instead of *amen*. He closed, however, at length, and I returned to bed with the firm conviction, that God lived in the cabin of the servant as well as in the house of his master.

Next morning I inquired, and found that the praying men was called Uncle Sam, a servant who had lived with Bro. H—— from his marriage, had always been a faithful servant, and for many years a holy Christian; that he kept up family prayer as regularly as any Bishop; had raised a large family of children, always had them all together at prayer night and morning, and took great pains to "bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." Uncle Sam loved class meetings, was always there, and God often blessed him and his pious class-leader together, as he still lives to testify.

One Sabbath, however, at length, his leader found Uncle Sam's seat vacant, and he knew something serious was the matter. He called to see him, and found him very ill; but happy in God, and just waiting for his change. His physician, who was a pious man, told me Uncle Sam's was the most remarkable case he ever knew. Said he—"I can't get him to think about his sickness at all. He thinks of Jesus and talks of heaven all the time. O!" said he, "I wish that I had known long ago that there was such a man in the neighborhood. I have no doubt I should have derived great benefit from his godly conversation."

On Sunday morning, just about the time of day that Uncle Sam usually set out for class-meeting, happy in God, without a cloud to intervene between his soul and his Savior, in the presence of his master and mistress and the family, his class-leader, and other weeping friends, Uncle Sam bid them all farewell; saying "I am going up to join in that grand class-meeting above, which will never break up"—and his spirit left the clay in a blaze of heavenly glory. W. D. MATTHEWS.

Talladega, Ala., May 2, 1859.

A CHRIST-LIKE SENTIMENT.—Rev. Dr. Johns, an Episcopal clergyman in Baltimore, says of excessive denominationalism: "Wherever this goes beyond love for souls, something is wrong. So fearful am I of this spirit, that I have been accustomed for years, in passing a house of worship, of some other denomination than my own, to lift my heart to God in prayer for that minister and his people."

PREMONITION—A TALE OF THE SOUTH.

IN THE YEAR 1820, when the present State of Alabama was a comparative wilderness, a gentleman by the name of Saunders came from a neighboring State into one of its eastern counties, in quest of a place of settlement. He was well dressed and well mounted, and traveled alone.

At the close of a fatiguing day's ride, he stopped at a house of entertainment, which was the nucleus or central point of a straggling backwoods village, containing some fifteen or twenty inhabitants. The host was a grim, sour-visaged man, with small, sinister looking eyes, which twinkled like burning points between the heavy fringe of the pointed eyebrows. The tavern building seemed to have been left in an unfinished state by the workmen, and looked ruinous and old for the want of paint and repairs.

On entering the bar-room, which was a dingy, half-lighted apartment, Mr. S. found a few men, very ordinary in both dress and appearance, relating to each other the gossip and news of the neighborhood. He seated himself in their midst, and awaited in silence the announcement of supper.

After eating a hearty meal, feeling both fatigued and drowsy, he requested to be conducted to his room. The landlord, taking a lamp in one hand, and the saddle-bags of the traveler in the other, went out of the bar-room into the yard, requesting Mr. Saunders to follow after him.

At the extreme end of the tavern buildings they ascended a flight of rude steps to an upper story. Entering a narrow, dark passage, Mr. S. was shown into a small, uncomfortable room, furnished with a bed, a chair, and a small table. The landlord put his lamp on the table, bade his guest good night, and immediately retired.

As the door of the room was without lock or fastening of any kind, Mr. S. placed the table and chair against it, blew out the light and lay down.

Overcome with fatigue and drowsiness, he soon fell asleep, but almost immediately awoke quivering in every limb, and in a state of extreme mental perturbation. He had dreamed a vivid and most frightful dream.

In his vision he saw a man, grim and dark, ascending the outer steps of the passage which led to his room. He bore a long glittering knife in his hand, and came up the steps with a slow and silent tread. At sight of him a feeling of apprehension—a presentiment that danger was nigh—came over the dreamer. He sprang out of his bed, opened his door, and stepped out into the passage. Opposite to his room he saw another door, through which he felt impelled to seek an escape. Opening it, he saw a hole in the middle of the floor, over which he saw the the timbers of a bedstead were extended, the cord hanging down to the floor beneath. As he was in the act of seizing this to let himself down, he awoke and found it was all a dream. He was still in bed, and the chair and table remained in the same position in which he had placed them against the door.

After revolving the dream in his mind for a few moments, his nerves became quiet and he again fell asleep, dreaming the identical dream over, awoke, as before, trembling and affrighted.

He got up out of bed, removed the chair and table from his door, and on opening it saw, what he had failed to observe before—that there was another door close shut, opposite to his room.

The full moon had risen and lit up the passage and upper rooms of the inn, with the radiance almost of day. Curiosity and the excitement of his dream prompting, he stepped across the passage and gave the opposite door a gentle push with his hand; it flew wide open, and displayed to the gaze of the now startled traveler the very objects and arrangements he had seen in his dream. In the middle of the room there was a large hole, made by the removal of short pieces of plank, across it lay the uncorded timbers of a bedstead, which suspended a stout rope, that reached almost to the floor below.

Thoroughly alarmed by this literal and utterly unexplained verification of his dream, Mr. S. returned to his own room, dressed himself in great haste, and with his saddle bags thrown over his arm, stepped out upon the platform at the head of the stair steps. His intention was to leave the tavern, and, if possible, get lodging for the night at a respectable looking house he had passed on the outskirts of the village. The next morning he could send for his horse and pay his bill by a messenger, and thus avoid explanation which might prove very unpleasant both to the landlord and himself.

The shadow of a large tree, which stood a few yards distant from the end of the building, fell upon the platform and nearly half of the stair steps. A brilliant moonlight rested on the yard and all other subjects on that side of the tavern.

Just as Mr. S. stepped out on the platform he saw a man come round the corner of the house, and walk in the direction of the steps. He had a large butcher knife in his hand, and looked wistfully around him as he advanced. As soon as he came to the bottom step, he began to ascend the stairs with a slow and silent tread. In appearance, movement and weapon, he was the exact counterpart of the image seen by Mr. Saunders in his dream.

What was the traveler to do, unarmed as he was, to escape the menacing peril? He felt glued to the spot upon which he stood by the very imminence of the danger which apparently confronted him. The leap from the platform to the earth would imperil both life and limb. A face to face encounter with an armed man could only end in his being desperately wounded or immediately killed. Nor was there even time to escape through the room with the hole in the floor, for the desperado had already mounted to the highest illuminated steps, and was only a few feet distant from where Mr. S. was standing.

Summoning all the resolution he could command, he cried out—

"Who comes there?"

Startled by the voice, the man threw up his face, and Mr. S. at once recognized him as the landrord of the inn. Without saying a word, he turned, almost ran down the steps, and Mr. S. hurried to the house on the outskirts of the village, where, after some entreaty, he procured lodgings for the night.

Early the next morning he sent a messenger for the horse, with money to pay the bill. He made no mention of the occurrence of the previous night; and as soon as the horse was brought, mounted him and resumed his journey.

Some years afterwards he met his former host, face to face upon one of the streets of Columbus, Georgia. They immediately recognized each other, but in a moment the quondam landlord threw his eyes down, seemingly much abashed, and hurried quickly by without saying a word.

Was a murder really meditated in this case? and was the dream which roused the intended victim a veritable premonition sent to rescue him from impending death? These are questions which the writer will not undertake to answer. He can vouch, however, for the literal truth of the facts herein related. They were communicated to him by the Rev. R. M. Saunders, of Alabama, son of the gentleman to whom the monitory dream was vouchsafed.

A WINE DRINKING NATION.

HON. JAMES O. PUTNAM, now in Europe, writes from Spain to the Buffalo Advertiser an interesting letter in regard to grape-raising and wine-making. In regard to intoxication he says:—

A few cents everywhere buys a bottle of wine,—its use is universal,—there is never a meal without it.

What is the effect of this abundance and this universal use upon the habits of the people?

I can only answer that I have sought the most intelligent sources of information, and have had but one reply, and that has been confirmed by my own observation, which has not been uninquisitive, that drunkenness is not a vice of the country, that excessive drinking of intoxicating liquors is not its habit; that while there are exceptional cases, as a nation it is one of sobriety. It is not true that there is an drunkenness; but it is rare, not habitual even in individuals, and is not felt as a public evil. Nor is it true that the wines drank in great excess will not intoxicate. You will think my curiosity a little impertinent—but I have visited hospitals both in Portugal and Spain, and enquired of their physicians if they ever had cases of *delirium tremens*,—that scourge which in our country opens the gate-way to death to so many gifted and noble natures—and their universal reply has been, that it was a disease unknown to the country. Private practitioners told me the same thing.

During the three months I have spent in Spain, I have seen but a single instance of intoxication; this was on a "bull fight" day, at Grenada. Another thing I have observed in Spain, no constant dram drinking. First let me say that the hotels in this country have no bar or saloon. The loungers, and the country swarms with them, visit the Cafes and Club-houses. The hotels are as quiet as a private dwelling. But if you were to visit those evening resorts of the people to see their life, you might find them all drinking but most of them would be drinking nothing stronger than coffee or lemonade, without spirits of any sort. Not to particularize any farther, I will give you a single experience. It is a representative fact, and therefore more significant.

I made the passage on the Berenguer, a Spanish steamer, from Cadiz to Havana—a voyage of twenty days. There were fifty-four first cabin, and fifty-seven second cabin passengers, among them half a dozen young army officers, on their way to their regiments at Havana. There were but eight or ten ladies, and all the passengers but two, Spaniards. There was no bar or "saloon" or anything answering to them, on the steamer, nor is there on any of the Spanish steamers. The common wine of the country was furnished as part of the breakfast and dinner, of which all drank—but very moderately—and, so far as I observed, of nothing else. The only exceptions were a Frenchman, and a Spaniard who had spent his days in England.

I never saw a passenger drinking spirits of any sort, with those two exceptions, and those not to any excess, except at their meals. There could hardly have been more sobriety of conduct if it had been a body of delegates to a temperance convention. It was so novel a steamboat experience to me, that on my arrival at Havana I asked the steward what amount of liquors of all sorts had been sold during the voyage. And what result do you suppose the examination of his books gave me? It revealed an aggregate sale of sixteen bottles of brandy, and twenty four bottles of extra wines to the whole one hundred and eleven passengers, all told, during the entire voyage of twenty days.

Every evening would find fifteen or twenty passengers playing the usual steamboat games, but without spirits of any sort to drink. I think a score of men passing three hours of an evening in those steamboat amusements, with no beverage but tea and coffee, is a spectacle you must go beyond the States to see. I was so impressed with this, to me entirely new observation in steamboat life, that I enquired of the commanding officer if this sobriety were usual. He assured me it was, remarking that the Spaniard was a very moderate drinker of the stronger liquors, but that men, women and children drank the wines of the country at their meals.

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

IT IS often remembered that truth is sometimes stranger than fiction, and it is even thus in the story following, and which is so well authenticated that it is woven in the history of our country. In the year 1674, two brothers of Oliver Cromwell left England for America, and settled in Woodbridge, New Jersey. Thence they removed and settled in Halifax county, North Carolina. Their names were John and Edward Cromwell, and they and their ancestors were originally called Crowell. They fled from England to seek an asylum in America, from the political storms that then impended over the name and house of the Protector. While on their voyage to this country, being apprehensive that persecution would follow them from the adherents of Charles II., then on the throne of England, they determined to change their name; which was done with much solemn ceremony, by writing their name each on paper, and cutting from the paper the letter M and casting it into the sea.

The family pedigree on parchment, recording these facts with many others relating to the family, was with them in North Carolina in an ornamental chest with other things of value, when a party of Tarleton's Legion, in 1780, marauding through that portion of Carolina, seized the chest and carried it off. These facts are undoubted. From the memory of the family the record was again made up and is still preserved among them. In the calm retreats of Carolina, the proud aspiring blood of Cromwell found repose. The furious political billows tossed them upon our pure virgin shores. It is said that these brothers had no participation in the political disturbance of their country, or the bloody work of their brother; and in the peaceful and quiet shades of Halifax county, far from political strife and bloodshed, they sat securely under their own "vine and fig tree." Truly the beautiful and exquisite lines of Gray were here fully realized!

"Some mute, inglorious Milton here may rest,
Some Cromwell guiltless of his country's blood."

Edward Crowell, the son of this Edward who emigrated from England, removed to Georgia and married Miss Rayburn, sister of George Rayburn. He had a large plantation on Flint river; lived in retirement, and was a modest, unobtrusive character. He had several children, among whom was Col. John Crowell, formerly a member of Congress from Georgia, and for several years Indian Agent. He dwelt in a magnificent residence at Fort Mitchell, near the Chattahoochee river, and not many miles from Columbus. The story of their ancestors is still told in the family, but not boastingly, for they are peaceful, quiet people, who oppose every tendency to ostentation. The writer of this has been often when a child at the house of Col. Crowell, and never remarked any peculiarity in the family, although they had such a famous uncle as "Old Nell." Reference for these facts can be obtained, in part, from the history of North Carolina, where they are well authenticated.

THE POPE, in July last, confirmed a decree of the propaganda, granting the prerogative of the highest rank to the See of Baltimore, so that the archbishop of that diocese henceforth takes precedence in all meetings and councils above any other archbishop in this country.

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Terms—$2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1860.

MR. BENSON'S ALLEGED PLAGIARISM.

Rev. J. J. Wheat, Pastor of the Methodist Church at Natchez, Miss., as our readers know, charges Mr. Benson, the author of Benson's Commentaries, with wholesale plagiarism from Poole's Annotations.

The charge was first published in October last, and, in reply to articles on the other side, has recently been renewed with elaborate earnestness.

Whatever may be thought of Mr. Wheat's assertion, or of the arguments with which he sustains it, his candor is unimpeachable—he being a Methodist, as was Mr. Benson—a Poole having been a Presbyterian. We are frank to say, however, that while no one questions the particular facts alleged by Mr. Wheat, it is plain, as we think, that he has been misled in judgment as to what constitutes plagiarism, properly understood, in a commentator.

Plagiarism, in the sense charged, is simply literary theft. This is wholly untrue of Mr. Benson; for his credits to Poole are *frequent*; there is hardly a single paragraph in which he copies Poole *verbatim*; and his use of Poole is *not hidden*, but open and acknowledged, both in form and by implication—both where he refers to Poole and where he does not; for the former directs the reader as to the latter, and was palpably so intended.

It is a simple difference of opinion between Mr. Wheat and Mr. Benson, as to how often it is necessary for one commentator to mention the *name* of a former one, and as to how much change he is bound to make in the mere verbiage of interpretations that have been settled for centuries. In the sense of Mr. Wheat, no doubt every commentator, at least every modern one, is a plagiarist—even Poole himself.

The settled interpretations of all the plainer portions of scripture, which involve neither critical nor theological controversy, as now well nigh stereotyped in all the commentaries, are the work of no one man; they have grown up, like the coral continents and islands that constitute the subaqueous world, by the gradual accretion of years and ages. Under different hands, in different centuries, the thoughts have grown, like young fruit, until they have reached the roundness and fulness of maturity, and the words have budded forth, one by one, like the leaves in spring-time—some having been removed and others added—until an accepted interpretation, in a standard style, has become the property of the Christian world.

In modern times, therefore, the authorship of a commentary does not by any means involve the necessity of inventing new clothing for the legitimate and baptized exegetical children of the Christian family. The work of a new commentator is totally different from this. There are many reasons why it should not be done. While we are exhorted to "contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints," we are also exhorted to "hold fast the form of sound words."

In commentaries, so far as all the plain, practical and fundamental parts of the scriptures are concerned—essential to sound faith and godly practice—and this includes the body of the Bible—the author should choose, among all who have gone before him, the best styles and statements in each particular case, except where he is convinced he can make improvement. This Mr. Benson has done. The Wesleyan divines were well acquainted with Poole, yet Mr. Benson is their chosen commentator. In the difference of opinion, therefore, between Mr. Wheat and Mr. Benson, the Wesleyan divines, as well as all others who are well acquainted with Poole and Benson, are with the latter; for none of them ever dreamed that Benson was a plagiarist. Mr. Wheat was the first in that dream.

The Methodist Ritual is about as much a plagiarism as Benson's Commentaries. Instead of being condemned, he should be commended for the very thing in question. The sooner there shall be one speech in all the Israel of God, the better. Most of the controversies that create bitterness between the different bodies of evangelical Christendom are mere strifes of words. It would be well, if all confessions of faith, all articles of religious belief, all commentaries, so far as the common faith and practice of the Christian churches are concerned, could be in the same language, made up of the best words of the best writers among them all. And, as a rule, the oldest English, within the Elizabethan age, is the best; as in the English of the Bible, so in that of commentators, and theological and devotional writers generally.

In this discussion, we are inclined to the opinion that Mr. Benson's reputation as a biblical scholar is not in much danger. Mr. Wheat may be right in his facts, but he is astray in his inferences. He is a sincere man, an able and worthy minister, and an earnest biblical student. Already with the facts he mentions, his inferences were not, at first blush, unreasonable; and his candor and love of truth induced the publication of his views, probably, before gaining that more thorough knowledge of the historical facts connected with the creation of commentaries, and that more comprehensive induction in the premises, which might have changed his mind.

Mr. Benson, we are satisfied, needs neither screening nor apology. But, had he needed either, he would not have found in Mr. Wheat, it seems, one who would—like the filial-hearted sons of the good old patriarch, when found in a condition not to be scrutinized—cover his fault with the mantle of charitable silence. This is a matter of taste, however.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM ALABAMA.

Religious Interest in Montgomery—Alabama to raise $64,000 Missionary Money this year—Publishing House Affairs—New Parsonage.

A yourneyman friend—no matter who—not a member of any church, in a private letter, says some things which we think would do no harm by a little "airing." We beg his pardon for publishing the following extracts:

"The religious world of Montgomery is apparently much engaged at this time. Union prayer-meetings are being held daily at one of four churches in the city, during the first four days of the week; and the attendance on them is said to be large, and the interest increasing. Drs. Sehon and Huston spent last Sunday with us. They were on their way to attend a missionary meeting at Mobile. They took up a collection in the Methodist church during their stay, but I do not know with what success. By the way, they say they expect the churches of the Alabama Conference to contribute $64,000 to the missionary cause this year—a pretty heavy sum, when it is considered that agents are in the field soliciting subscriptions for two first-class Colleges—also for the establishment of a Depository at Mobile—also for the Tract and Bible Societies—and some other local schemes for the promotion of religious views.

"Dr. Hamilton is now a resident in Montgomery. By the way, I hear that his beautiful daughter was married this morning. His health is still very feeble, but he is very busy with his agency. He presented the subject to the congregation Sunday before last, and made the gratifying announcement that $40,000 had been already subscribed, though very few churches had been visited. He got one hundred dollars out of me, as I advocated the establishment of the Publishing House as a great Southern measure. By the by, why do you not take side line of argument in favor of the Publishing House at Nashville. I am sure there are thousands of Southern-Rights men, outside the pale of the Church, who would gladly contribute to the aid of Southern literature, if the subject were brought before them in this light.

"As I understand it, you do not confine yourselves to the publication of religious literature. History, Philosophy and Belles-Lettres, all find a place in your comprehensive plan of operations. Southern men, not professedly religious, are therefore almost as much interested in the success of your Publishing House as are the members of the Methodist Church.

"The Methodists of Montgomery have torn down their old parsonage, which was an eye-sore to the neighborhood, and are building a neat brick edifice on the old foundation. They are also at last engaged in finishing their church, which for size, and finish inside, has always been one of the finest houses of public worship in the State. When the outside is made to correspond with the interior, the congregation may well be proud of their church."

THE EUROPEAN QUARREL.

A Comprehensive View.—The Times' Picture of the Seat of War.—Sardinia in danger of being Crushed before the French can arrive.—The Pro-Austrian View of the Quarrel.—The Anti-Austrian View.

We shall attempt, in this article, to give our readers a comprehensive and satisfactory view of the questions, and of the attitude of the nations, involved in the European quarrel, so far as it can be obtained from the American and European press. Of course there are great differences of opinion, according to the different interests, prejudices, and points of view of different writers.

The following striking description of the respective positions and prospects of the Austrian, Sardinian and French armies, is from the *London Times:*

"Austria has 200,000 men either upon the Ticino or within such a distance that they can be placed upon the banks of that frontier river within the three days of grace fixed in the imperative demand of the Austrian General. Sardinia occupies the opposite bank with a force which could not, probably, delay its own destruction for one day by that gigantic enemy. It may be that Sardinia can show 70,000 men in arms, including her free corps, gathered from all parts of Italy, and comprehending no small portion of the discontented spirits who have passed their lives in making manifestations of hatred to the foreigner. Of these 70,000, perhaps after garrisoning her great fortresses, Alessandria and Genoa, she may be able to range 40,000 men in line of battle. Three days of respite are all that is given. If, as we read the telegram, the demand has been already made, next Sunday may see an Austrian army in quick advance upon Turin. The position of Sardinia is perilous, but it is a position from which she cannot escape by a tame compliance. The march from the banks of the Ticino to Turin is through a plain country unprotected by any place of military strength, well known by operations in a recent campaign, and offering every facility for the advance of a great army. Three days would bring the Austrian General to the unprotected city of Turin.—There is nothing between the frontier and the capital but the arms and bodies of those 40,000 Sardinian troops, who are so vastly outnumbered by the Austrian hosts. To crush that army, to effect by force the disarmament demanded, and to dictate terms at Turin, would be but the effort of a few days if Sardinia remained unfriended. When we see her in this imminent danger, we look round anxiously to measure how far off are her friends, and what may be the chances of timely assistance. We may assume, perhaps, that the passing of the Ticino will be considered by the Emperor of the French as a declaration of war by Austria, and that while the Austrians are marching from the East upon Turin, the French Emperor will be pouring his columns from the West, and marching through the passes of the Alps to meet the Austrian invaders, and to anticipate, if possible, their arrival at the Sardinian capital. For this purpose we may consider Grenoble or Briancon as containing the whole force of the French Empire, for the chains of communication by rail are so complete that continuous columns might be directed from all parts of France upon those cities. The columns, however, that should take their way by Chambery and Mont Cenis, would find themselves 180 miles from Turin when crossing into the Piedmontese territory at the Pont de Benvoisin. Those which should advance by way of Embrun and Briancon over Mont Genevre could find a better road and a shorter distance on the Piedmontese side of the Alps, but would still scarcely hope to win the race against the Austrian troops coming by the plains. Again, help might quickly arrive from Toulon and Marseilles by way of Genoa. Toulon is rich in transports, and a few hours might land a respectable force at Genoa. From Genoa there is a railway to Turin, but, unfortunately, it winds far away up to the northeast, and an important portion of it would probably be reached and destroyed by the Austrians in their first day's march. We should not be very confident in trusting the safety of the kingdom to the possibility of uniting before Turin columns which had to penetrate the Alps and to arrive from Genoa, if one condition of the military success of such an operation were, that the concentration should be effected in three or four, or even in five or six days. Perhaps we may count something for the delay which may be reasonably expected to be interposed by the Sardinian army, either fighting or retreating; but, failing this, or those other chances of war which can never be fully calculated, the military heads who seem to have conceived this plan of opening the campaign, have not failed in strategic ability. Physically speaking, if the war is to come, the power which strikes the first blow and chooses its own field for action, will commence with an advantage.—Morally speaking, of course, the picture is reversed."

The English correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, who is prejudiced against Napoleon, and sympathetic with Austria, says that the latter has not wanted war—that the aggression commenced with the menacing speech of the French Emperor to the Austrian Minister on the first of January, and that that was only part of a foregone arrangement with Sardinia and Russia. He says that Austria has not refused a single requirement that could properly have been presented to her. Lord Cowley ascertained the professed views of the Emperor of the French. Austria agreed to them. Russia disturbed this arrangement by putting in the suggestion for a Congress. Austria again assented. She asked, it is true, that the disarmament of Sardinia should be made a preliminary condition, but when objected to, waived it and substituted the stipulation that the disarmament should be general.

But Sardinia would not disarm. As a price for her consent she must be admitted as a principal to the Congress. This was no part of the proposition of Russia, and introduced, therefore, an entirely new element. Why should Sardinia, which is the least Italian of all the Italian powers, be admitted, when the Pope and the King of Naples were excluded? Of course, Austria could not listen to anything so anomalous. The English Government, in their efforts at pacification, then proposed as a final attempt that all the independent Italian powers, including Sardinia, should be invited to join. This, however, in no way mended the matter. England and France have long ago broken off diplomatic relations with the King of Naples, and are not in a condition to ask him to join them in diplomacy; and the question was, by what right independent princes were summoned to confer with other powers on the management of the internal affairs of their own States. The Pope refused to have his functions, as an independent Prince, thus discussed.

"In her present ground of attack upon Sardinia she is moreover justified even to the most minute technicalities. Sardinia is bound by compact to surrender all deserters, instead of which she encourages and enrols them. Such conduct could in any case be met only by a categorical summons for its discontinuance. With regard to the enrolment of other volunteers, what power is there in the world that would allow such gatherings on its frontiers?"

"Austria is an agressor to the extent of a man who, seeing himself about to be waylaid and attacked by a couple of antagonists, has the wit, after having given fair warning, to rush upon the foremost and knock him down before the other is at his side."

On the other hand, the *London Daily News*, the organ of the Liberal party, denounces the course of Austria, in precipitating war, in spite of the remonstrances of England, and the proposals of the other powers. It says: "Austria has rejected the proposal of a Congress, on conditions to which all the other Great Powers, and also Sardinia, had assented. She dares not submit the frightful system she has pursued in Italy to inspection. Better war—better even defeat and compelled concession—than that horrible exposure and condemnation before Europe. This is a monstrous insult to all the neutral powers, but most of all to England. For the mean and groveling compliance of Lord Malmesbury—for the flattery of Lord Derby—for the sacrifices made by the entire Cabinet in preferring Austrian favor to the approval of their own just and generous countrymen, this is the fair return, the righteous retribution.

"To defend bad governments against peoples weary of suffering, Austria has successfully occupied every State in Italy.—Since 1815 her armies have been for five years in Naples, for six years in Tuscany, for six in Modena, for six in Parma, for twenty-five in the Papal States. There is not one of the petty princes south of the Po, who does not know that however badly he may behave, there is a great power at hand which will infallibly protect him against the indignation of his people. In 1815, Austria bound the King of Naples by treaty to administer his Government according to her absolutist principles. At Laybach, when there was danger that constitutional government might strike root in the same kingdom, Prince Metternich declared that "if the King himself wanted to establish the constitutial system, the Emperor would make war upon him." In 1822 the Austrian Minister declared, in the name of his master, that "the institution of representative Government could not and should not be established in any single Italian State." When the Austrians left the Pontifical States in 1822, the Emperor informed the Cardinal Legate of Forli that "he should return, as he had come, unasked, whenever he thought proper." When, in 1831, the French Government remonstrated against a renewal of the occupation of the Papal States, Metternich replied that his master was determined to interfere "at the cost of a general war." And now, we ask: Who is it that has associated freedom with war in Italy? Who but the Power that declares only by the sword shall Italy become free?"

On the same side, the *London Morning Post*, the organ of Lord Palmerston, contends that France has yielded all that could be reasonably expected, and says:

"It was but last Monday that the English Government announced to Parliament that the one remaining difficulty consisted in the obstinacy of Sardinia, who objected to divest herself of her small means of defense unless she were allowed a seat at the Congress which was to deal with her interests as well as those of all the Italian States. Lords Derby and Malmesbury, as well as Mr. D'Israeli, blamed the Cabinet of Turin, while the whole Liberal party stood forth in its defense. Sardinia was in the right. But, notwithstanding this, Count Cavour shrunk from the responsibility of provoking a war, however justifiable, and he gave way."

"Here, then, at last we had a final and distinct settlement of terms of negotiation sanctioned by Europe. Austria, however, positively, peremptorily, and finally rejects them. Her response to England is an ultimatum to Sardinia, giving her only three days to disband her forces. Of course the Court of Turin can give but one answer to such a summons. The time will expire on Sunday night, and on Monday or Tuesday we may expect the Austrian troops to cross the Ticino, and begin the war. Within a few hours of their passage of the frontier river, the French armies will be in full march over the Alps, and the European conflict will begin. When it will end no man can say; but we at once record our unhesitating opinion that the sympathies of England will be in favor of Sardinia and of the Italian cause."

INFIDELITY AND PERDITION OF WAR.

War is one of the things which Christians have seemingly agreed to consider as a "necessary evil." In the present state of the world it can no more be avoided than can the necessity for individual force, in certain cases, for the defence of person, property, liberty, life and family honor. But in itself, aside from necessitating and justifying causes, it is utterly diabolical.

If Satan ever smiles or sings, if hell ever rings with shouts of jubilant joy, it must be when hostile armies of hundreds of thousands of men, with the devilish death-enginery of modern warfare, meet in mortal conflict on the sanguinary battle-field! Thousands upon thousands of souls, most of them utterly godless, envenomed with the hate of war, hurled in a moment from life and its gracious privileges, precious hopes, and merciful possibilities.

And then a soldier is by virtue of his profession almost a sold slave to the devil, almost doomed to perdition. Even in the most Christian countries it is unprofessional to be pious, unmilitary to be mindful of God and the soul, cowardly to be conscientious, and poltroon-like to pray. Soldiers are the most hopeless heathen upon the face of God's redeemed earth—less cared for by the Church—less able to do without the gospel and its institutions!

A Christian soldier is the grandest of heroes. Havelock's name should be held in everlasting remembrance.

Should the expected European war take place, what a harvest will perdition reap! Does Christendom pray that it may be averted, or implore God's mercy on the thousands who go like sheep to the slaughter?

GERMAN METHODISM.

Nothing of the kind has surprised us more than the proposition recently made in the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, that the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, at its next session, May 1860, elect a Bishop from among the German ministers. Even the man proposed, Rev. William Nast, D. D., has been named in the papers. This smacks unmistakably of the partisan politician—offering honuses to particular sections and elements, and proposing to "divide the spoils" between different leaders. We believe this is the first instance of the kind in the history of American Methodism. We trust that the history of the Southern Church may never be marred by such a record. The right man for Bishop is the man who holds the highest place in the godly judgment of the General Conference and the Church as a man suited to the episcopal office, without regard to his nationality. He is not to be chosen or rejected because of his blood or nativity. No such distinctions should be made. From the North-western *Christian Advocate*, we learn that the German ministers take this view of the proposition. That paper says: "We regret that the question of electing a German to the episcopacy has been sprung upon the church. The excellent and learned man whose name has thus been brought before the public must be deeply mortified at seeing it made the theme of discussion. He is engaged in a great work, viz., the preparation of a German commentary upon the sacred Scriptures, and we would have him complete it.

"We also know that our German ministers look upon the proposition with well-defined disfavor. They regard it as calculated to place them in a false position before the church; to cause belief that they are disposed to create, or at least preserve, national distinctions in the church, and that such a demand upon their part would look much like a preparation for separate organization.

"The resolutions of the West Wisconsin Conference, found in another column, speak of the importance of Americanizing our foreign population, and we suppose none will question the wisdom of that, but we submit that the process is rapidly going forward in our German churches. Their children come to us, and nothing can prevent it. The increase of membership in the German work is largely from the ranks of the opposition, while their children are found at our altars. They are rapidly Americanized. The free school, the ballot-box, the newspaper, are potential Americanizers. Beside these, Young Germany sees sunlight in the eyes of Yankee girls, and attends "their meeting." There is no more idle dream than that of maintaining a separate nationality amid the whirl, roar, and rush of American society."

NORTH CAROLINA ADVOCATE ON SOCIETARIANISM.

The North Carolina *Christian Advocate*, in an argument for establishing a Depository of our publications at Raleigh, says: The American Tract Society has a depository in Raleigh, and has its agents throughout the State, through whom it is scattering thousands of volumes in the homes of the people. We cheerfully concede all that can be justly claimed by that Society, of benefit to perishing souls, by means of its publications. We have seen no book or tract with its imprint, in which the good did not exceed the evil. But it is high time for the intelligent Methodists of North Carolina to begin to estimate the consequences of tamely surrendering the field to that society. Its publications do not directly assail the doctrines or organization of Methodism. Its managers and its authors may not design to assail our church by indirection. Nevertheless, nine-tenths of the books on its catalogue are from the pens of Calvinists—men of piety and ability, but thorough Calvinists. And hence it is, while open assaults are not made upon our doctrines, the fundamental principles of Calvinism are assumed to be scriptural; its premises are cunningly wrought into histories and biographies, and then overlaid very skilfully with facts and incidents of religious experience. And thus, the uninstructed reader is gradually beguiled into the admission of doctrines, which, if directly profounded, would never have found admission to his creed. Nor can we fail to observe how nearly all the biographies and narratives of that society, however excellent in other respects, have a direct tendency to create in the minds of young readers, a *beau ideal* of religious life in which no place is found for the glorious peculiarities and historic associations of Methodism; in which a settled pastorate supercedes the itinerancy, and the lines of the picture only shadow forth Methodism, as a temporary expedient of church enlargement, to be abandoned when its first work is done. We do not say that the society *intends* any thing but what is fair and catholic; we would not pluck a single laurel from its perennial crown.

But as a Methodist, loving all, and believing that Methodism ought to have a future still more glorious than the past; as a Methodist, content to incur present odium, if necessary, in defense of the interests and usefulness of our church for generations to come; we respectfully ask the most serious consideration of our readers for these facts. Already there are indications of a renewal of the old contest for the predominance of free grace over "the horrible decrees."

Our fathers won the victory over Calvinism, and we have reposed in too much security upon their achievements. How much encouragement to battle again for error, our mistaken Calvinistic brethren may have derived from a belief that the public mind is prepared to give them a more favourable hearing, by the very general circulation of their doctrines in a diluted form by the American Tract Society, we have no means of knowing. But we are sure that allegiance to truth, faithfulness to God, and duty to our church, forbids the ministers and members of the North Carolina Conference to slumber longer upon the vital question of giving a sound Methodist literature to our people.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Life at three Score: *A Sermon by Albert Barnes.*—Albert Barnes has spent thirty-four years in the ministry. Of these, twenty-eight have been in the service of the First Presbyterian church, Philadelphia. On the twenty-eighth day of last November, on a rainy Sabbath—so he informs us in the preface—when comparatively few persons were in attendance, he delivered extemporaneously to his congregation a discourse reviewing somewhat his past life, showing what a cheerful and hopeful view of life may be held by one of sixty.

To fulfill the desire of possession of those who heard it, as well as the wish of the absent to know what was said upon the subject, the discourse was written out, published, and has passed to a second edition.

On the first day of December, Mr. Barnes reached his three score years; says he, "a period not only of great moment to myself, but eminently favorable for taking a view of life as it appears in the past and in the future. A man who has reached the sixtieth year of his life, *ought* to be able to give some views of living, which will be worth the attention of those who are starting on the way; he *ought* to be able to offer some counsel which is safe and wise for those who are young to follow; he *ought* to be able so to speak of the temptations of the world, as to show how they may be avoided or overcome; he *ought* to be able to say something which will encourage the next generation in the duties of life; he *ought* to be able to offer something bright and hopeful in regard to the prospects which are to open upon the world which he is soon to leave, bright and hopeful in regard to the world to which he is soon to go."

The Parent and the Sunday School.—This is the title of a neat little pamphlet of thirty-five pages from the pen of I. R. Finley, D. D., of the Virginia Conference, and published by the author. The subject is—"What is the relation subsisting between parents and the Sunday school; and what are the duties which grow out of that relation, both to the school and their children." It is comprehensive in statement, strong in argument, powerful in appeal, and classical in style. The first edition of a thousand has already been exhausted, and the second is forthcoming. We commend it.

The May number is received of the *Southern Rural Magazine*, American Cotton Planter and Soil of the South, published at Montgomery, Ala., and edited by Dr. Cloud.

PROFESSOR JOHN DARBY.

The many friends of that esteemed and able naturalist, Prof. John Darby, will concur in the tribute given below, from a correspondent of the Augusta (Ga.) *Dispatch*, reporting the Quarantine Convention in New York.

I was pleased to see that the South was well represented by some of her most eminent and competent men. Among others I saw Professor Darby, of Alabama, who came before the Convention with his new disinfectant, and with numerous striking and convincing experiments, succeeded in impressing it with the beauty and value of the discovery. How far available for large purposes this fluid may be, remains to be tested, but judging from the expressions of opinion from the most eminent scientific men here, there can be no doubt of its great value. He also illustrated, with a piece of apparatus called a Miasmometer, a new and easy method of determining organic impurities in the atmosphere. These discoveries of Prof. Darby do honor to our country, and place him among the foremost of our scientific investigators. The venera his Dr. Francis and Mott, of this city, lent the aid of their deep learning and extensive experience to the Convention; while the celebrated Dr. Sims, a former resident of Alabama, but now Surgeon and Physician to the Woman's Hospital here, was prominent among its active supporters.

There is no city in the union in which a disinfectant, such as Prof. Darby has discovered, is more needed than New Orleans, and we hope that experiments will be made here to test its efficacy.

TRIALS OF COMPLAINTS BY CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

At the recent New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, two cases of complaint, says the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, involving charges of immorality, were presented from the Bridgeport district, and the Conference determined to try them by committees, agreeable to the provisions of the Discipline, (made at the last General Conference, and found on the 93d page of the small Book of Discipline.) Committees of twelve each were appointed by the Bishop, and a president of the court, not a member of the committee—and before these the cases were heard as in open Conference, and the decision of the committee becomes the act of the Conference. These were the first cases ever so treated in this Conference; and the opinion of those who witnessed the working of the plan seemed to be, that while it affords an innocent man the fullest opportunity to exculpate himself, it is terribly severe upon the guilty.

This plan is worthy of consideration by the Southern Church, as every observant man who has ever witnessed trials, or the investigation of complaints, before our annual Conferences, must know. However necessary, the days of closed doors are over, and such things before, promiscuous assemblies, are wrong in themselves, unhappy in influence, imperfectly conducted, and unnecessarily wasteful of time.

VALUE OF OUR ADVERTISING COLUMNS.

Not their value to ourselves particularly—that depends upon the knowledge of their value to those who advertise; and of that we now principally speak. We have more than double the circulation of any other Weekly published in New Orleans, and much the largest of any paper published in the South-west. We are increasing rapidly—more than a thousand within the past year. We shall continue to increase. The time is coming when we shall have double our already large circulation.

Then we have not room for *many* advertisements; they are therefore not lost in a vast crowd of advertisements, but are readily seen and read. Then our readers are of the best classes of society. They read, they trade, they pay—and a majority of them pray. They are spread over a large extent of the best country in the Union—Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee. Then our readers—we say it thankfully—have confidence in what we say. We do not puff; we call attention, and when we know the value of what is advertised, we commend.

A certain hoarding house ("Brooks") put in a card—we commended, knowingly—and from Western Texas to East Alabama, they come. "Everybody" goes to "Wright's" for medicines, of course, and so he should, "and his wife" too. "Lowber" is the great machine man of the South-west. To whom do the people from the country go for groceries? Why, to *Arthur & Co—Cooper and Neibert—Tharp and McCray—F. W. Ober. Booth* is the hat man—*Willard* the coal man—*Jackson, and Armistead*, the clothing men—*Sawyer* the Woodenware man—*Keeler* the soap man—*Werlin* the music man and *Read* the Druggist.

Hill sells the lamps—*Vinten* the type—*Hubbs* the mills—*Dameron, and Watkins and Homon*, the carpets etc. *Elam, Roberts, and Fuqua and Kilbourne* are the lawyers. *Stuart and James—Lowe & Co—Van Bibber & Co—Boyd & Co—Fash & Co—Pilcher and Goodrich—Wyche & Co—May & Co—Poyne and Harrison—Wolker and Hutchinson—Lane and Mayfield—T. T. Twitty—Broadwell and Haynes*—are the Commission Merchants. *Wilson* does the magic-press-work. *Bloomfield* and the *Bulletin* do the job work. *Wasson* is the builder—*Rayne* sells the boots and shoes—*Benthuysen and Lewis* the dry-goods—*Kendall and Carter* Daniel Pratt's cotton gins. *Dr. Beach* offers his services.

Where do they educate their daughters? Why at *Monsfield—Huntsville—Columbus—Memphis—Summerfield.* And their sons? At *Ruterville—Centenary*—Summerfield.

Some people complain of our prices. In answer, we have simply to say, that we know of one man who would take every column we have to spare, at the present rates, if we would permit him. Were we to lower our rates, we should make less, and be so crowded as to have much less reading matter.

We are constantly asked, by those who seek our advice, verbally and by letter, to give the names of the best men in the various departments of business, and of the best institutions, etc. Those who advertise, and *pay*, are, of course, not forgotten at such times.

A card of five lines in the *Advocate*, with an editorial notice, is worth thousands of dollars to any good business, that is capable of expansion. If the people need what you wish to sell, they will buy of you, and largely—for there are many of them—if you tell them, through the *Advocate*, where you are, and what you have. We really pity many deluded people who remain comparatively poor, when they might prosper abundantly by advertising in the *Advocate*.

What is the economy of objecting to pay fifty or a hundred dollars a year for advertising, when it will bring a trade of thousands? "Advertise—do not "jew" about the price—pay promptly—and you will prosper, if you ought to prosper. We advertise for pay—and we pay those who advertise. When you wish to advertise, read our terms on the third page, and remit the money with the advertisement. If you cannot tell exactly the amount, make a remittance any how—we shall give you due credit, and refund what you overpay. But overpaying is a danger that is not imminent. There is no personal interest in this—the money all goes to the improvement of the paper.

NEW ORLEANS AND THE INTERIOR.

New Orleans and the Interior.—Death of Mrs. Soule.—Drainage of Swamp lands—Summer preparations—Ocean Springs—Its Hotel.—The springs and Ponce de Leon.—Southern Oil Company.—Florida Mails.—Nashville.

An encouraging evidence of the increasing public spirit which is destined to be one of the chief elements of Southern character, and also, a hopeful indication of the appliness to be used in increasing the comfort and desirableness of New Orleans homes, is seen in the movement, now progressing successfully, for the *drainage of the swamp lands back of the city from the river, and between it and Lake Ponchartrain.* The greatest cause of malaria, if cause it be, will thereby be removed, and, fronting on the Lake on one side, as well as on the river on the other, salt water and marine breezes will prove a blessing to the city.

The recent death of Mrs. Armentine Soule, consort of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Pierre Soule, has excited a profound sensation and general sorrow throughout the Creole portion of this community especially, and also among her friends generally. No lady says a well-informed daily exchange, could have been more respected and beloved for her many virtues and accomplishments. Those beautiful traits which adorn with so much luster the characters and persons of our Creole ladies, were never combined in more lovely harmony and beauty than in this estimable lady. Though totally unacquainted with the family, yet this is the reputation she has enjoyed, and the memory which survives her.

Preparations for spending the summer begin to appear. Many, as usual, fly away to the North; but an increasing number are preparing to enjoy, during the warm season, the salt breezes, sea-bathing, and delightful fishing afforded by our numerous lake-shore resorts.—Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, and Ocean Springs. We had never seen, except from the deck of a steamer any of these famous retreats, until recently, when visiting Ocean Springs. All these places are between New Orleans and Mobile, on the lake-shore, in Mississippi, and in sight of the track of the daily mail steamer between the two cities. They present beautiful pictures of rural quiet and comfort to the passing denizen of the city.

Ocean Springs is the farthest resort from New Orleans about mid-way between it and Mobile, and said to possess greater natural advantages for a summer residence than any of the others. The shore is high and abrupt, the exposure to the Gulf breeze sufficient, the protection by low islands good, the fishing excellent, and the situation beautiful. The Hotel, owned by Mr. Geer of St. Louis, kept by Mr. Wilkinson of the *Sea-Coast Democrat*, with one of the best land-ladies in the country, is to be conducted, during the coming summer, in a style of the most sumptuous comfort. A delightful breakfast and dinner there, on our recent visit, has not weakened our conviction of the truth of this representation, made to us before. Providence permitting, we shall visit Ocean Springs and its hotel again. At the other watering places, you must get out on the arrival of the steamer, night or day, fair weather or foul; and then you must, in the night or in the rain, go down to the wharf and wait the coming of the steamer, sometimes for hours. At Ocean Springs, the end of the trip, you need not get out till morning, and can know precisely when to return on board, which is always in daylight.

The Ocean Springs takes its name from the mineral spring near it, said to possess valuable medicinal qualities, and which, according to the most romantically enthusiastic admirers of the place, was the famous "fountain of youth" which Ponce de Leon "sought but never found," but which the Indians valued and used for three hundred years past, and how much longer is not recorded. We were shown some fine specimens of piney-woods children, and were assured that they and their mothers had used the water.

An enterprise in which Southerners are deeply interested, is the Southern Oil Company, with its work in Mobile, and office located here. It commenced only a few years ago, manufacturing oil from the rosin so plentifully supplied by our Southern pine forests. At first, the oil was not receptable. It was oil, but it also contained grease and varnishing substances, which injured its practical use. There was a prospect of the works stopping, when some public spirited citizens here and in Mobile, stepped forward and gave new enterprise and vigor to the scheme; additional capital was subscribed; additional works built; renewed experiments made, until finally the successful point was reached, and an oil was furnished at cheap rates, entirely pure, limpid, free from grease, gum or varnishing qualities. As soon as this was known, orders flowed rapidly in; the railroads, steamboats, founderies and other places where a superior lubricating material was indispensible, becoming steady and large patrons. The works will have to be enlarged to meet this constantly increasing demand, and the success of the enterprise is inciting the commencement of similar factories in Texas and other States near us, where the pine forests abound.

We understand that, the advertisement of 13th December last not providing for the service desired, the Postmaster General has invited proposals for semi-monthly trips, for four years from the 1st of July next, in first-class sea steamers of not less than 400 tons, customhouse measurement, from New Orleans, by Pensacola, Apalachicola, St. Marks, Cedar Key, Tampa and Manatee, to Key West, in Florida. Also separate proposals for semi-monthly trips between New Orleans and Cedar Key, and once a week thence to Key West; and for the extension of the latter to Havana, for the postages. Also separate proposals for direct service between Cedar Key and Key West, and for the separate supply of Tampa and Manatee by steamer; and, also, for additional service between New Orleans and Cedar Key, direct. Bids to be received till 9th June next, to be decided the second day thereafter.

A census of the city of Nashville, lately taken, gives the following results: The population of the city proper is 25,113—of which 19,728 are whites, 10,757 males and 8971 females; 5385 blacks, of whom 1758 are free. The population of the suburbs, is 6700 making a total 31,813. The manufactures of the city reach $2,374,700; the total trade, exclusive of manufactures, is $22,475,812. About one hundred steamboats visit the port during a year, with an average tonnage of 108,000. There are 16 Protestant Churches, with a membership of 2835, besides five African churches, with 600 members. The Catholic membership is 2000.

Half Volume at one Dollar.—By resolution of our publishing Committee, at their late meeting, it was determined to make the volume of the *Advocate* begin and end with the year. It began before about the first of February. The present volume, therefore, will close with December, and the succeeding one begin with January next. The price of subscription from the first of July to the first of January will be one dollar. New subscribers will please send either one dollar, or three dollars, as they choose. We shall increase our issue on the first of July, that new subscribers during that month may receive back numbers, and begin with the half volume. Let us begin it with a largely increased list—Brother Agent, how many new subscribers can you obtain between now and the first of July? Let us have a thousand.

"Foot-Prints across the Continent."—Bishop Pierce's letters commence in this week's *Advocate*. We have added some hundreds to our present weekly issue, that we may supply those new subscribers who may wish to have the Bishop's letters from the beginning. To all such we shall send the back numbers until they are exhausted. Those who wish them would do well to subscribe soon.

Our Paper, our readers will observe, has facilities for furnishing them with the latest foreign news, equal to any secular paper in the land, and superior to any religious paper. Both this week and last, the *Advocate* has been the first to take the European war news to the country. We shall keep our readers posted as to this great European struggle, and in reference to all important current intelligence.

Mansfield Female College, we are glad to hear, is in good condition, giving general satisfaction, and steadily growing in public confidence. It is an "institution," not an experiment. Rev. Dr. Thweatt, the President, happily combining the attainments of the scholar, the aptness of the teacher, and the paternal amiabilities of the academic governor, is the very man for his post. He is assisted by a full and competent Faculty.

A Desirable Family Residence, in the classic town of Jackson, La., seat of Centenary College, is advertised in another column.

Broadwell & Payne, whose card will be found in another column, is an established and reliable house, worthy of confidence and patronage. We call attention to their advertisement, and recommend them to our friends.

J. H. Keller, Soap Manufacturer, has his card in this paper. He is prepared to supply the whole country. When "you get out of soap," send to Keller. He is worthy. "He hath built us a synagogue"—or rather, been the leading man in building our beautiful German Church up town.

Columbus, Mississippi, one of the most interesting and wealthy inland cities in the South-west, is, it is said, to be in communication with Mobile by the 4th of July next. They are building a branch road connecting with the Mobile and Ohio railroad. The Alabama road will connect them with the Jackson road, and with New Orleans. They are, also, building a new and splendid Methodist Church.

Poor Key!"—What a far-reaching, "representative," and sympathetic significance these words have in the columns of certain papers, in their moralizings upon the late tragedy at Washington! "A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind."

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

MAY 18, 1859.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY.

...ur Collegiate Department will be opened on the 1st of October, 1859.

...FACULTY.—Rev. W. M. Wightman, D. D., LL. D., President; ... Edward Wadsworth, A. M., D. D., Professor of Moral ...osophy. O. F. Casey, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages. ... J. C. Willis, A. M., Professor of Mathematics. N. T. ...ns, A. M., Professor of Chemistry.

...e Faculty will be increased so soon as the patronage shall ...and it.

...e also give the *Course* of *Studies*. The course of studies ...e Collegiate Department embraces:

...ESMAN CLASS.—*First Term.*—Livy; Latin Prose, Composition; Herodotus; Greek Prose Composition; Greek and ...an Antiquities; Algebra; Ancient History; Greek Testa... continued throughout the course.

...ond Term.*—Horace, (Odes and Epodes); Homer's Iliad, ... books); Latin and Greek Prose Composition; Ancient ...raphy and Mythology; Geometry; Ancient History.

...OPHOMORE CLASS.—*First Term.*—Horace, (Satires and ...istles); Demosthenes or Æschines; Latin and Greek Prose ...position; Plane Trigonometry and its Applications; An... History.

...Term.—Tacitus; Terence or Plautus (one Play); ...ydes; Latin and Greek Exercises; Spherical Trigonome... Surveying; Analytical Geometry; History; Rhetoric.

...NIOR CLASS.—*First Term.*—Cicero de Oratore; Thucy..., or one of Plato's Dialogues; Greek and Roman Antiqui...; Calculus; Chemistry; Logic.

...ond Term.—Juvenal and Persius; Æschylus; Chemistry; ...ical Economy; Natural Philosophy.

...ren CLASS.—*First Term.*—Moral Philosophy; Evidences ...Christianity; Natural Philosophy; Constitution of the ...ed States; Elements of Criticism; French; Hbistory.

...ond Term.—Mental Philosophy; Evidences of Christi...y; Astronomy; Geology; History; Elements of Criticism; ...ch.

...mposition and Declamation are required throughout the ...e. Original speeches are delivered by the Senior Class. ...truction will be given in the department of Biblical Litera..., by this President.

...os ADMISSION INTO THE FRESHMAN CLASS Candidates will, ...examined in Arithmetic and Algebra through Simple Equa...; Cæsar's Commentaries, four books; Virgil's Æneid, six ...; Cicero's Orations; Sallust; Jacob's Greek Reader; ...ophoe's Anabasis, four books.

...ition per Term, payable in advance, $25 00; Contingent fee... 00; Boarding in Greensboro' can be had at $150 per session, ...ding room and furniture, or fuel.

...daily stags connects with the Selma and Marion Railroad; ... with Columbus and Aberdeen, Miss. There are tri-weekly ... running to Tuscaloosa, and to Scooba on the Mobile and ...o Railroad, thus connecting with Jackson Miss.

NEWS FROM OUR HOME WORK.

"To spread Scripturnt Holiness over these Lands."

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

Amite Circuit.—Rev. E. R. Stuckland writes: "Amite ...uit is doing well: they have paid up their quartorly dues ...e preachers; about one-half of the claims of their preach... and of the Presiding Elder was paid in the first four months ...is Conference year—the very way to make good, faithful ...punctual preachers.

...have obtained about $1500 in good notes, payable to the ...ertaker or *bearer*, to build a Methodist church at Ebenezer; ...d and call the church near Adams camp-ground; fence, pro... blinds and complete the Methodist church at Liberty, ...ite county.

...always take notes—stating what for, and where and when ...—but refuse all such as the undertaker would be likely to ...t; the undertaker, then, will take these notes for pay, be ...who he may; the work is done without trouble or responsi..., each man paying his note to the builder. For the last ...en years I have followed this plan, building and furnishing ... two to six churches on the circuit at the same time, and ...ve never heard any complaint, nor known a trustee or build... Committee to have more to pay than their note. I begin by ...ing a list of all who will probably be able and willing to ..., and the amount he is able to give; and, after getting all ...names and probable amounts, I begin a book of blank-notes ...suit all within reach, viz.:

...100 00. *"Amite county, Mississippi, May 18, 1859.*

..."For the purpose of Building a Methodist Church at * * ... * * I Promise to Pay the undertaker or bearer the ...um One Hundred Dollars, when the work is done,

..."Nothing to do but to sign.

..."Whoever may adopt this plan will find its practical working ...d. Men will give more. No worn-out blotter—lost sub... riptice-list; no collecting by trustees and committees—nor ...his hanging over the churches."

LITERARY.

THE SECOND VOLUME of Breckenridge's Theology is soon to ...pear from the press of the Carters.

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS announced in London, is a voluma of ...collections of Samuel Rogers, the banker-poet, by his nephew, ...illiam Sharpe.

SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS have been collected for the es...blishment of the new Museum of Comparative Zoology in ...ston; which, with $50,000, given by Mr. Gray, makes the ...tal available fund $120,000, exceeding by $20,000 the sum re...uired by the Legislative enactment to insure Statn aid to the ...mount of $100,000 more.

THE SECOND NUMBER of a new periodical called the Universal ...eview, has appeared in London, and been highly commended

BONNER'S SYSTEM of advertising has been adopted in London. ...The Times and other newspapers are giving up entire columns, ...nd even pages, to single advertisements.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *N. Y. Evening Post* thinks the literary treasures of the Vatican are guarded with a churlish ...iggardliness. He says: "Motley is trying to obtain access to the historical treasures of the Vatican, but has not much hope of success. When I passed through the famous library of the Vatican the other day, and walked nearly half a mile without seeing a single book or meeting a single reader, I must confess that I felt for a moment, and for the first time, a desire that the present controversy of the European powers over Italy might not end until the secrets of this great store-house of knowledge were unlocked, and made accessible at least to the historian and the student. At present, the Vatican library and manuscripts are of scarcely more value to the world than the collection at Alexandria, which the famous dilemma of Achmet consigned to the flames."

PERSONAL.

DR. EDWARD SPEAR, in opening Class-meeting a few weeks ...since, says the *North Carolina Christian Advocate*, was very earnest in exhortation to readiness for death, and said, "brothron I am ready now!" In a few hours he died.

DR. FINNEY, the noted Presbyterian revivalist, now on a visit to England, is meeting with severe opposition from the Calvinistic press on both sides of the Atlantic, on account of alleged want of evangelical views of the plan of salvation.

REV. J. J. KENNEDY, of the Ouachita Conference, says a letter in the *Memphis Advocate*, died recently, "shouting redemption through Christ."

GEN. T. N. WAUL of San Antonio, is the democratic nominee for Congress in the Western District of Texas; recently represented by Hon. Guy M. Bryan.

CHARLES DICKENS commences in the last number of *Harper's Weekly*, a story entitled, "A Tale of Two Cities."

BARON HUMBOLDT, ninety years old, has recently written Lieut. Maury, congratulating him upon his eminent scientific attainments and successes.

MR. THOMAS HUGHS, author of "Tom Brown's School Days," and more recently of "The Scouring of the White Horse," is a chancery barrister, and one of the late Dr. Arnold's pupils at Rugby.

AUGUSTUS W. SMITH, LL. D., formerly President of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, has been appointed Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the United States Naval Academy, at Annopolis Maryland.

"REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER has agreed to occupy the desk of Rev. Theodore Parker on some Sunday during the coming summer." What of it?

MR. BARNUM lately attempted to deliver a lecture on Moneymaking, at Oxford, England, but was greeted with groans and hisses, hit with an orangn and peppered with chassuts till he was compelled to silence.

MONUMENT TO CAPT. COOK.—A movement has been made in Honolulu towards erecting a monument at Kealakeakua Bay, on the spot where the great circumnavigater, Capt. Cook, fell.

SENATOR SEWARD has gone on a summer tour to Europe.

M. ALEXIS C. DeTOCQUEVILLE of France, the distinguished author of *Democracy in America*, died recently; an event for which previous reports of his rapidly declining health had prepared us. [Recently, this report has been denied.—Ed.]

PRINCE GHOLAM MAHOMMED, son of Sultan Tippoo Saib, has arrived at London, to renew protestations of loyalty after the proclamation of the Queen of England to the Princes of India.

NAGAAI GONSA AND TIVA SAY HIMO, the two Japanese Ministers on their way to the United States, are described as educated and accomplished gentlemen—a description which is becoming of wide significance in this day.

A DAUGHTER OF THOMAS H., and great-daughter of Henry Clay was married a few days since to Mr. Wm. C. P. Breckenridge, son of the Rev. R. J. Breckenridge—a relative of Vice President Breckenridge.

HON. RUFUS CHOATE will sail for Europe shortly, to be absent some time.

MRS. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL recently preached to Theodore Parker's congregation in Boston, from the text—"Bear ye one another's burdens."

WM. M. BAUWNE, Esq., of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, has become the editor of the *Washington Constitution*

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

All Europe on the Verge of War.

Further by the Adelaide—Arrival of the Persia—The Adelaide's news confirmed—Provisions of the Russo-French Treaties—Russia to declare War against Austria—Insurrection in Hungary anticipated—Tuscan revolution confirmed—Spanish Naudl Preparations—The Military operations in Italy—Revolt in Modena and Parma.

Since our last issue, we have fuller accounts by the Adelaide. The Franco-Russian alliance is confirmed. Sardinia in dignantly rejects the ultimotum of Austria. The reported alliance of Tuscany with France and Sardinia, which seemed improvable, as the Grand-Duke was in the interest of Austria, turns out to mean, that the army demanded a declaration of war against Austria, and an alliance with France and Sardinia, which the Grand-Duke refused, and then fled; whereupon the army proclaimed a military dictatorship. This is regarded as the beginning of a general Italian revolution.... An alliance between France and Denmark is reported.

The Persia left Liverpool April 30th, and confirms the Adelaide's, news.

The important provisions of the treaties between France and Russia, as published by the London Times, are that Russia binds herself in the event of war breaking out between France and Austria to co-operate with her fleets in the Baltic and in the Mediterranean, and to place an army of 50'000 men on the Austrian frontier.

The Times says that this treaty is obviously directed against England, and brings forward strong facts to prove that such is the case, and protests that England would not allow these powers to carry out the object they had in view.

The Times also expresses the opinion that the Russian army of observation is intended to excite an insurrection among the Sclaves and Hungarians in Austria.

The second treaty between Russia and France provides that, if Austria invades Sardinia, Russia shall declare war against Austrin within fifteen days.

The Times maintains that England need not take an active part in the war so long as the war is confined to Italy, but that if France or Russia should attack Austria in Germany, with a view on the part of Russia of seeking indemnity by acquiring territory in the East of Europe, or if Prussia should be laid under contribution of any portion of her territory, which would be in effect to partition or divide between Russia and France, then England would have to decide whether she could best protect her interests and her existence as a leading power by joining her army and navy against her enemies on the continent, or keeping them at home to protect herself.

The Times says that the existence of a great German power is essential to the safety of England.

The King of Sardinia, in the proclamation he has issued, declares that the Austrian ultimatum, requiring Sardinia to disarm is an outrage upon himself and an insult to the nation.

The King says to the army: "I will be your Captain, you will have the gallant French soldiers who were your companions on the Tchernaya (in the Crimea) for your support. Our war cry is, 'The Independence of Italy!'"

General Cavalgnac has been appointed Lieutenant-Geueral of the Sardinian Army.

The Universities of Piedmont have been closed, and the students are joining the army with great enthusiasm.

In conformity with a decree of the King the Sardinian troops have retired from Palasca to the west bank of the Segia.

The bulk of the Sardinian Army, seventy-five thousand strong, are concentrated around the fortresses of Alessandria and Casale near the frontier of Lambardy.

The second line of the army is stationed at the foot of the Appenines between Noxo and Fortona.

The Turin correspondent of the London Times expresses the opinion that the Austrian army will not succeed in reaching the capital of Sardinia at all, notwithstanding the boast of the Emperor of Austria that he would be in Turin within ten days from the time his army crossed the Ticino.

The country along the frontier of Sardinia, over which the Austrian army will have to pass, has been submerged by water from the canals used for irrigation, and the roads have been rendered impracticable for the present.

The news of the military revolution in Tuscany and of the army having joined that of Piedmont is confirmed.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has refused the demand of the army for him to abdicate, and has retired to Bologna, begging the protection of the five powers.

The Tuscan army at present numbers 15,000 men.

The English channel fleet, which is supposed to have sailed for the Mediterranean, will be immediately recalled, and its place supplied by new ships to be placed in commission at once.

It is stated that the French and Russian Governments have lately been procuring large supplies of charts and surveys of the English coasts and the British Mediterranean stations, and likewise buying large quantities of coal, irrespective of quality or price.

It is also intimated that extensive orders for English charts have been received from the Spanish Government, and the inference is that Spain has thrown herself into the arms of France.

Twenty-seven gun boats and some large vessels of war are being built on the Thames for the Spanish Government. It is supposed by some that Spain is merely acting as agent for France and Russia.

Large quantities of ammunition and guns are being shipped from England to Gibraltar and Malta.

General Williams, of Kara celebrity, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

The French Ministry of Police are being established after the fashion of the first Emperor?

The French Army of Observation on the Rhine consists of eight divisions, each composed of cavalry and infantry.

Genoa is to be occupied by the French Army as the base of operations for the troops arriving by way of the Alpino pass.

It is expected that 80,000 French troops will be in Italy before the end of the week.

Mr. Iolento, of the London Exchange, has been declared a defaulter to the amount of £300,000 to £500,000.

The London Herald also says that Modena and Parma, Austrian dependencies, have declared for Sardinia; and that the Austrian Government is determined on vigorous movements, and is desirous of striking a blow before the arrival of the French army.

Although the French troops are going rapidly by sea to Genoa, they arrive there without the necessary arms and annuition to commence the campaign at once.

Three Days Later—Arrival of the Weser and the Borussia.

WAR ACTUALLY COMMENCED.

Austria Wins the First Battle—Sardinian Vessels Seized by Austria.—Sardinians Retreating before the Austrians.—Hostilities commenced April 29.—Great activity in the British Navy.—Numerous failures in London and Paris.—Decline in Cotton.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The steamship Weser, of the Bremen line and the Borussia of the Hamburg line have arrived at this port.

The Borussia left Hamburg on the 1st of May and Southampton on the 3d, bringing three days later advices from Liverpool, London and Paris than were received by the Adelaide at St. Johns.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, May 3.—The sales of cotton for the two business days since the sailing of the Adelaide amount to only 9000 bales All qualities of cotton have declined ¼ to ⅛. Messrs. Clare & Son report a decline of fully ¼ since Saturday. Others say the decline is nearly ¼. The market closed dull and prices are too irregular to give any reliable quotations. The Liverpool Breadstuffs market closed buoyant. The Provision market generally closed with an advancing tendency.

LONDON, May 3.—The English funds have somewhat recovered.

Political and General Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, May 3.—The Report that the Austrians had crossed the Ticino and commenced hostilities is fully confirmed. The first actual engagement took place at the bridge of Buffalora where the passage of the Ticino was vigorously disputed by the small Sardinian force stationed there for its protection. The Austrians, however, with their superior force, took the bridge and crossed over into Sardinia after a sharp conflict in which considerable loss was sustained on both sides.

It is also reported that the Austrians have taken Mortara, one of the principle towns in the Sardinian province of Novara, and that the Sardinian army stationed at that place had retreated.

The Austrians are concentrating a large body of troops at Placenza, an important position near the Southern border of Sardinia in Parma.

The Austrians have seized all the Sardinian vessels on Lake Meggiore on the Northern frontier of Sardinia.

All the telegraphic lines running from Austria to Switzerland had been cut by the Austrians.

Advices from Vienna of the 1st of May announce that the Austrian troops have occupied without resistence the Sardinian frontier towns of Intra, Palanze and Azona—the Sardinian troops retreating at the approach of the Austrians.

Advices from Turin of the 28th of April announce that the steamer which arrived at Genoa on the 27th brought a proclamation which the King of Sardinia had issued to the Tuscan army inviting them to await the signal of war, and then advance in a compact body of 12,000 men to reinforce the Sardinian army.

A similar proclamation has been addressed to the troops in the Remagna, who have revolted in favor of Sardinia.

TURIN, April 29.—The French Marshal Canrobert and Marshal Neill arrived at Turin to-day, and at once proceeded to Allesandria to join King Victor Emanuel.

Fifteen thousand of the Imperial Guard of France have arrived at Genoa, by sea from Toulon, making 40,000 French troops now at Genen.

The French troops are also rapidly arriving at Suza, from Marseilles and Toulon.

TURIN, April 30.—An official bulletin confirms the report of the passage of the Ticino by the Austrian troops, and states that they crossed yesterday, the 29th of April.

Advices from the headquarters of the army state that the King of Sardinia, accompanied by Marshals Canrobert and Neill, had visited the line of the river Dora to make observations.

Three corps d'armee entered Piedmont by way of Gravellona. They consist of twenty battalions and eight heavy batteries of cannon.

England.

A royal proclamation has been issued, offering a bounty of £10 to seamen, for the purpose of recruiting ten thousand additional sailors. The greatest activity prevailed in the dockyards. Orders had been received at Woolwich navy-yard, from the British Admiralty, to complete with all haste the new-class steam-frigates now on the stocks.

Heavy failures have occurred among the stock brokers on the London Exchange, and numerous others are reported from all quarters.

It is said that the impoverishment and ruin on the Paris Bourse this week will far exceed anything which has ever occurred, though no failures had been reported up to as late as Monday.

LIVERPOOL, May 3.—The ship Pomona, which was wrecked off Wexford, had previously reported, had on board 395 passengers, and 52 in the crew. Only seventeen of the former and three of the latter were saved.

Advices from Turin of the 1st of May state King Victor Emanuel had gone to assume the command of the Sardinian army.

The advices also state that the Austrians were in force at Nevaro and Povia.

The French infantry still continue to arrive at Turin by the way of the Alps, and from Genoa, though no decisive movement has yet been made.

Advices from Berne, of the 30th ultimo, state that the Austrians, after seizing the Sardinian vessels on Lake Moggiore the evening previous, commenced hostilities.

Advices from Vienna of the 30th ultimo, state that Count Buol, Prime Minister of Austria, has forwarded circulars to all foreign powers giving the political and diplomatic reasons for the declration of war.

LIVERPOOL, May 3.—Advices from Paris state that the Emperor Napoleon was expecting to leave Paris to join the army to-day.

Advices from Rome of the 26th of April state that the Austrian General, Guyon, has issued a proclamation, recommending the inhabitants of the Papal States to abstain from any manifestations, even of a pacific nature.

Advices from Parma of the same date announce that the Grand Dutchess of Parma has fled, after instituting a regency, and the new Government of Parma had declared its adhesion to the cause of Sardinia.

Advices from Constantinople represent that Turkey is also actively preparing for war. The Porte had sent for Omar Pacha, who was on his way from Bagdad to Constantinople.

Sardinia had proposed to Spain to join Piedmont in the struggle against Austria, but the Spanish Government have expressed their intention to remain neutral.

The following is contained in an official letter from Prisco Gortschakoff, of Russia, to the British Government:

"I do not deny that there may exist a written engagement between the French and Russian Governments, but I can assure you in the most positive manner, that such engagement contains nothing that in the most distant manner could be interpreted as constituting a hostile alliance against Europe.

"If Lord Malmesbury should be questioned upon this subject he may answer with confidence in the above sense, and give you my personal guarantee that the declaration will not be falsified by the facts."

Advices from Wesnler state that the Czar had telegraphed the widow of the Grand Duke that Prussia and Austria are not threatened by Russia.

PARIS, April 30.—There are rumors of an insurrection having broken out in Sicily.

LIVERPOOL, May 3.—The Parliamentary elections are over, and have probably resulted in favor of the Derby Government.

DOMESTIC.

The Difficulty with Chili.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Our Government has sent dispatches to Ingler, our Minister in Chili, demanding the restoration of the exequatur of our Consul, and demanding the punishment of the soldiers who were engaged in the lawless proceedings at Consul Trevitt's house.

The Pike's Peak Mines.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—Very discouragiag accounts have been received from Pike's Peak mines, which represent the miners in a starving condition and many of them leaving.

The Mormon Difficulties.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Government has forwarded instructions to Utah, requesting Gen. Johnson not to order out the troops as a posse comitatus, unless upon a requisition from Gov. Cumming.

The President also informs the Mormons through Gov. Cummings, that the amnesty granted by the President's proclamation, extends only to political offenses, and that Judge Cradlebaugh did wrong only in calling on Gov. Johnson for troops.

Southern Pacific Railroad Contract.

MEMPHIS, May 11.—Dr. Josptha Fowlkes, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad, has contracted for the building of fifty miles of the road, which is to be of a first class character, fully equipped with locomotives and cars, to be finished in twelve months after the dismissal of the State suit, which is daily expected, at a cost of $1,500,000.

The payments will be made as follows: $498,000 out of the State Loan, and the balance in bonds of the stock of the Company at par, or in selected lands in sections of five acres, at the option of the contractors.

The stockholders in this city have generally approved of the last compromise, and there is a general feeling of co-operation among them, and confidence expressed in Dr. Fowlkes's abilities to free the company from debt and push the work forwarded.

Arrival of Commissioner Reed.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Mr. Reed, Commissioner to China, has arrived here on his way to Washington.

The Future Empire of Mexico.

The New Orleans *Deutsche Zeitung* (German Daily Gazette) has the following item from this semi-official Gazette of Munich:

WEIMTZBURG, Bavaria, April 7th.—Activa negotiations are going forward between the Court of Bavaria and the Supreme Government of President Miramon, for the purpose of selecting and elevating the Prince Adalbert of Bavaria to the dignity of Emperor of Mexico.

These negotiations are carried on through the Government of Spain and produce a favorable result.

Our Difficulties with Chili.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—In consequence of the unsettled state of affairs in Chili, and the recent difficulty between consul Trevitt and the Government, the Secretary of the Navy has ordered the United States steamers *Mississippi* and *Lancaster* and the new war steamer *Wyoming*, (the latter recently completed at the Philadelphia navy yard) and the sloop of war *Levant*, to touch at the ports of that Republic on their way to join the Pacific squadron.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 13.—Prof. Olmstead, of Yale College, died this morning.

Italian Meeting in New York.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The Italian residents of this city have called a meeting for to-morrow to express their sympathy, and second the movements for the independence of Italy.

LOUISVILLE, May 15.—The Democratic Convention of the Seventh Congressional District of Kentucky, which met at Lagrange, nominated last evening Thos. H. Holt by acclamation for Congress. Mr. H. in accepting, stated that he maintained the right of the South to carry her property into the Territories, but declared himself against the interference of Congress to establish laws protecting slavery in the Territories.

State of the Rivers.

LOUISVILLE, May 15th.—The Ohio river at this point is falling slowly, with six feet of water on the falls.

ST. LOUIS, May 15th.—The Mississippi river at this point has risen twenty inches during the last twenty-four hours and is swelling slowly. The Missouri has risen over six feet during the last forty-eight hours. The Illinois river is rising rapidly and is up to high water mark at Chalena, and has caused great damage by overflows; more serious inundations being yet apprehended The Upper Missouri is falling, though still rising at its mouth.

HON. DAVID CLOPTON of Tuskegee, Alabama, has been nominated for Congress by acclamation, by the Democratic Convention of his District.

HON. W. R. SMITHE of Auburn, Alabama, has declared himself as an independent Southern Rights candidate for Governor of that State.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A WESTERN PAPER SAYS, in looking over twenty-one manuscript obituaries last week, we observed that every one closed with these words: "They sorrow, but not as those without hope."

ACCORDING TO THE DETROIT ADVERTISER, the population of that city now numbers 75,000. The population of Cincinnati is estimated by the Gazette at 200,000. That of St. Louis is 138,000.

A FRESH EXPEDITION has been organized for discovering the source of the Nile. Conducted by M. Miani, a Venetian, who has inhabited Cairo for the last ten years. He is a member of the Geographical Society of Paris, and the author of a map of the valley of the Nile.

THE *Wesleyan* says: "We are abounding in communications, and do not receive half money enough to meet our expenses. We are reminded of the request of Sachs Indiana, who met the government agent a few years since in the North-west, and thinking the pale-faced gentleman could fulfill all their wishes, demanded 'more beef, and less thunder.'"

THE BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION have decided that women may be admitted to all privileges of membership. The Christian Association established by Christ has admitted women from the beginning. The Brookly Association ought to unite with the original one.

THE EXPENSES OF CONGRESS being $5,083,523, each member costs $16,954,05.

A GENERAL CONVENTION of the colored voters of New England has been called to meet in Boston on the 1st August, to take action in reference to the Presidential campaign of 1860.

MR. CALVERT, a skilful agriculturalist, stated recently at an agricultural meeting, that "English soil, which has been two thousand years under tillage, is better now than ever it was before, whereas the soils of the United States are daily becoming more impoverished."

MRS. TAYLOR, living at Belle River Station, Canada, lost her life a few days ago by falling into a cauldron of boiling oil. Her death was almost instantaneous.

THE POPULATION of the United States increases one million a year, or two thousand every day.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE OREGON BOUNDARY DISPUTE—which has arisen between the United States and Great Britain under the treaty by which the Oregon controversy was to have been settled, may prove to be serious. The difference between the Commissioners of the two Governments, relates to the whereabouts of the channel which seperates the Continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence Southerly to the Straits of Fuca. The English Commissioner claims that the boundary should run through the Straits of Rosario, nearest to the Continent, and Eastward of Orcas and Lopez Islands, in what is called Washington Sound. The American Commissioner claims the boundory to run through the Canal de Haro, nearest to the Island of Vancouver, which would place all the Islands of Washington Sound under the jurisdiction of the United States. The British claim would place all these islands under British jurisdiction.

THE O. S. PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, which meets to-morrow, 19th May, at Indianapolis, the *Presbyterian* says is destined to be composed of more men of ability and experience, than any previous Assembly for years, and will have more important questions brought before it, viz: A Church Commentary; Seminary for the North-west; The Domission Question; Revision of the Book of Discipline; Marrying a Deceased Wife's Sister; A South-western Committee of Domestic Missions, to be located at New Orleans; and, it is possible, that the Associate Secretaryship of the Board of Domestic Missions may also again come under review.

ON FRIDAY, the 1st inst., in Trinity Church, Covington, Ky., the Rt. Rev. B. B. Smith, Bishop of the Diocesa, admitted to the Holy Order of Priests the Rev. T. N. Ralston, D. D., and the Rev. F. S. Havens. Dr. Ralston was formerly connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is now in charge of the Episcopal Church in Covington. Mr. Havens was formerly connected with the Reformers (Campbellites), and is now in charge of the Episcopal Church in Mt. Sterling.

THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION met last week at Richmond, Va. The following is the number of delegates to which each State is entitled on account of funds contributed: Georgia, 152; Virginia, 127; South Alabama, 122; North Carolina, 27; South Carolina, 75; Kentucky, 52; Tennessee and North Alabama, [23; Mississippi, 29; Louisiana, 22; Maryland, 17; Florida, 3; Missouri, 7; Creek Nation, 1; Texas,—; Arkansas,—. Representation accordiug to taxation—or rather, property qualification.

LATE ACCOUNTS from China represent that the rebels have taken the great city of Hankow, 600 miles up the Yang-tse Klang, which Lord Elgin recently visited, and which the Abbe Huc estimated to contain a population of three millions. The rebels still hold the Nankin and an immense territory above it. Still it is not believed they will ultimately be successful in their great object, independence.

A CURIOUS NEW SECT, called Transmigrationists, has lately become numerous in France and Germany. Quite different from the Mormons, their character is highly moral, and their creed Christian, only they include all animals in their idea of universal immortality. They profess to believe that being changed after death into some animal will be their purgatory. In Germany their increase is immense.

THE KIRSON AND PHENIX TRIALS in Ireland lead to the explanation that the object of both these societies is the same—Phœnix being the Southern, Ribbon the Northern name—to wreak vengeance on any obnoxious individual Protestant: an Orangeman in the North, a converted Romanist in the South: and when a favorable moment should arrive, say that of a war with France, to sever Ireland from England, and make it an independent State in which the Pope should reign paramount.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH in Canada is divided into *veto* and *non-veto* parties; the one sustaining the right of the Bishops to negative the action of the Church Synods, the other denying such right. The recent election of lay delegates at Quebec and vicinity turned upon this point and considerable excitement was the result. The *non-vetoes* were generally in a majority.

OF LATE YEARS a valuable legitimate trade with the West coast of Africa has gradually grown up in New York, now threatened to be entirely annihilated, the *Journal of Commerce* thinks, by the foolish stringency with which some portions of the laws for the suppression of African slave trade are being executed.

THE YIELD OF MAPLE-SUGAR in the Northern part of New Hampshire is immense this season. It is no unusual thing to hear of eight, ten and twelve hundred pounds being made in an ordinary sugar orchard.

ELIAS NEVILLE, Halifax county, North Carolina, is sentenced to be hung for killing the man who attempted to violate his wife, who was far gone in progueney! God forbid!

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT is determined to sustain the Juarez Government in Mexico, regardless of Miramon, or the British and French ministers.

THE MOBILE *Register* says real estate in that city is worth twenty-five per cent. more to-day than twelve months ago.

A STEAMSHIP LINE is soon to be established between Boston and New Orleans, with a capital of $400,000.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 17, 1859.

The following statement is condensed from the weekly raport of the New Orleans *Price-Current*, anding on the 14th inst.:

Transactions in our market generally have been to but a moderate extent, and some very marked changes have taken place within the week. The European advices, received by the steamers Adelaide and Persia, have caused an almost total suspension of business in our Cotton market, and have unsettled the value of our leading staple so that, for several days past, no reliable quotations could be given. Some considerable lots of Tobacco have been taken; Sugar has remained firm, but Molasses has largely declined within the week. In Western Produce there has been more activity within the last day or two, and prices have somewhat improved for several articles.

The river is gradually receding, and is more than a foot below high water mark.

COTTON.—The European advices by the steamer Adelaide wholly unsettled our market on Tuesday, and the confirmation of her advices on Wednesday, received by the Persia, tended to still further stagnation and depression. The sales of the first three days' barely amounting to 3100 bales—closing upon an unsettled and uncertain market. Since then, there has been no established market, only a few buyers coming forward, with greatly reduced offers, which have been met to a limited extent, the sales of the past three days summing up barely 2700 bales; making a total for the week of only 5,800 bales. Total receipts of the week 9,575, and since the 1st September (exclusive of those from Mobile, Florida and Texas) are 1,031,292 bales, against 1,486,782 bales. The total exports of the week to 31,099 bales; the stock in presses and on shipboard, not cleared on the 13th inst. 165,104 bales. With respect to prices, we are still without any established or quotable market. The few limited sales that have taken place since the receipt of the Adelaide's advices, have been mostly at a decline of ⅛ to ¼c. per pound, or, say, 10¾ to 10¼ for low Middling and 11 to 11¼ for Middling, but these rates have only been accepted for occasional limited parcels; while offers of 11 to 11⅛c. for Middling, which have been made to a considerable extent within the last day or two, (mostly at the former figure) have been quite generally refused by the principal holders, who seem to have made up their minds to await later European advices, now nearly due, before offering their stocks. Under these circumstances we are unable to resume general quotations, as there is really no general and established market.

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to 3,500 hhds. We quote for Inferior and Refining 3¾ to 5¼ Common to Good Common 5¼ to 5¾; Fair to Fully Fair 6 to 6¾; Prime to Choice 6¾ to 7¾; Centrifugal and Clarified 7¾ to 8¼; Refined 10 to — cents per pound.

GUNNY BAGS.—Quotations are nominal at 8¼ cents for light and 10 to 11¼c. for heavy and extra heavy bags.

COFFEE.—We quote fair at 11, good fair 11¾, and fine 12 cents per pound for prime to choice.

TABLE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

Bank of Louisiana, $100 paid	$171 00@112 00
Louisiana State Bank, $100 paid	111 00@177 50
Mechanics and Trader's Bank, $100 paid	105 50@106 00
Canal and Banking Company, $100 paid	@124 00
Union Bank, $100 paid	104 00@105 00
Citizen's Bank, $100 paid	@280 00
Bank of New Orleans, $100 paid	110 00@110 50
Southern Bank $100 paid	108 00@109 00
Merchants' Bank, $100 paid	106 00@106 00
Crescent City Bank, $100 paid	@105 50
Bank of America, $100 paid	@125 00
Union Insurance Company, $20 paid	@ —
New Orleans Insurance Company, $100 paid	140 00@145 00
Hope Insurance Company, $20 paid	56 00@ —
Commercial Water-works, $100 paid	50 00@ 51 00
Louisiana State Sixes	97 00@ —
City Six per cent. Bonds, consolidated	93 00@ —
City 6 per cent. to Jackson Railroad	86 25@ 86 50
Opelousas Railroad	86 25@ 86 50
Pontchartrain Railroad	@ —
St. Charles Hotel, $25 paid	17 50@ —
Pontchartrain Railroad, $100 paid	@ 85 00
Gas Company, $100 paid	152 00@ —
Jackson Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 8 per ct.	84 00@ 85 00
Opelousas Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 8 per ct.	85 50@ —
Carrollton Railroad Shares, $75 paid	@ 50 00
Opelousas Railroad Shares, $25 paid	6 50@ —
Jackson Railroad Shares, $25 paid	0 00@ 0 25
Levee Steam Cotton Press, $100 paid	96 00@ 97 00
Rhar Insurance Company, $100 paid	112 00@115 50
Southern Steamship Company, $100 paid	85 00@ 88 00
Southern Oil Company, par value $100	85 00@ 90 00

LIVE-STOCK.—Beef Cattle—Western, we quote at 11¼ to 12 cents per lb. net, and Texas $13 to 30 per head. Hogs, 6½ to 7c. per pound net. Sheep, $3 to $4 50 per head. Milch Cows, $30 to 85 per head. Veal Cattle, $0 00 to $11 50 per head.

NEW ORLEANS WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT.

BAGGING—Kentucky, ₩ yard	12¼@.. 15
East India	12¼@.. 16
BALE ROPE—Kentucky, ₩ lb	6¾@.. 7
BRAN, ₩ 100 ₩	70 @ 1 75
COFFEE—Rio, ₩ lb	10¾@.. 12
Havana, good prime green	
inferior to middling	
Java	18 @.. 20
Laguayra	12¾@.. 16¼
St. Domingo	
CANDLES—Sperm, New Bedford, ₩ lb	42 @.. 45
Nantucket	
Adamantino	20 @.. 22
Star	17 @.. 20
CORDAGE—Manilla, ₩ lb	09¾@.. 10
Tarred American	12 @.. 15
FLOUR—Ohio, etc. superfine, ₩ bbl	5 81½@ —
Illinois and Missouri	@ 7 00
St. Louis City	7 00 @ —
FISH—Cod, ₩ box	80 @.. 90
Mackrel, No 1, ₩ bbl	11 00 @15 00
2	15 00 @16 00
3	5 50 @11 00
GRAIN—Wheat, ₩ bushel	1 20 @ 1 30
Oats	65 @.. 70
Corn, shelled	01 @ 1 07
in the ear, ₩ bbl	
Beans	@ 4 00
GUNNY BAGS, ₩ bag	10 @.. 12
HAY, ₩ ton	23 00 @24 50
HIDES—W. Indian and Mexican Glut, ₩ lb	20 @.. 21
Dry salted Mexican	
Wet-salted, heavy	07¼@.. 08
Dry, country	15 @.. 16
Kip and calf	@.. 09
IRON—Pig, ₩ ton	26 00 @30 00
English	55 00 @57 50
Country bar, ₩ lb	04½@ 05 08
Hoop	04 @ 07½
Sheet	04 @.. 05½
Boiler	05½@.. 06
Nail rods	06½@.. 08
Castings, American	08½@.. 09½
LUMBER—Boards, white pine, common, ₩ M feet	
merchantable	@50 00
Clear	@60 00
Yellow pine	12 00 @15 00
Cypress	25 00 @40 00
Oak timber, ₩ cubic foot	42 @.. 50
Flooring and ceiling, clear	30 00 @35 00
merchantable	22 50 @30 00
Weather-boarding, dressed	22 50 @ —
rough	12 00 @ —
Joists	15 00 @ —
Shingles, ₩ M	5 50 @ 4 50
P

Children's Column.

"Suffer the Little Children to come unto Me."

God takes Care of the Pretty Fawns.

Have all the little readers of the *Advocate* ever seen a fawn, or young deer? How innocent the beautiful creatures look, with their spotted coats and large brown eyes, and quickly-moving ears! An old Canadian hunter declares that the reason why the wild deer were not all killed when young (as they breed once a year, and are always surrounded by other animals which prey upon them—as dogs, wolves, bears, panthers, etc.) is, that "no dog or other animal can smell the track of a doe or fawn, while the latter is too young to take care of itself. He stated that he had often seen it demonstrated. He had taken his dogs over the ground where he had just before seen them pass, and they would take no notice of the track, and could not be induced to follow when taken to the spot, while they would instantly discover the track of any deer not having young ones. This is but one proof of the adaptation of the natural laws to preserve life when it most needs protection.

Jamie and Willie.

MY DEAR YOUNG FRIENDS: I want to write you something about a sweet little girl; her name was Jane Ellen McConaghy. She lived with her parents, in Whistler, Alabama. She was an only daughter; and died on Thursday, the 22d of April, in the 8th year of her age, of scarlet fever.

Little Janie was very pretty; I have often seen her in her gleeful moments fling back with her head her beautiful tresses of hair, that seemed to cling to her face as if in love with her smiles and pretty dimples.

She was a good Sunday-school scholar, and a regular hearer of the word of life. She loved her Catechism and Hymn-book, and would often sit down at home in some quiet corner, to learn pretty hymns. Many places in her little reading-book were marked with a pencil or her finger nail. Here is one of them—"We should be like the rose; we must strive to gain a place in the bloom of youth which will live when we are dead, and be dear to our friends and all who have known us."

Janie was like the rose, for she was sweet in her *words*, her *temper*, and in her *obedience*. She often cheered her pastor by her smiles and pretty ways. Little children can do their pastors good if they will.

Here is another, that she marked with her tiny finger nail—

"O, let thy spirit rest on me,
And make me all I ought to be.
Be with me as I grow in years,
And guide me through this vale of tears."

And does the Spirit of the Lord rest on children? Yes, good children; it rested on Janie's little heart, and when she was very sick, she said—"Jesus died for me." She called her parents to her bed, and embraced them three times; she then sent for all the servants and some of her play-mates, and embraced them with tender love; soon after that, her angel came down from heaven and kissed her spirit away to the bosom of Jesus.

It was hard for her parents to part with their sweet child. But they were Christians, and grace enabled them to say—"It is the Lord, let him do as seemeth to him right."

But these parents had not yet drunk the cup of affliction to its very dregs. Three days afterwards Janie's brother Willie died; he was the only brother, just eight months old.

Thus have these only earthly pledges of their love been plucked from their bosoms, like two fresh roses from the valley of Sharon. But the parents still rejoice, because these flowers are now opening and expanding under the sunshine of the smile of Jesus, in the garden of Paradise. They are not childless then—their children are in heaven. I heard them say, "We will soon join them in the skies."

May all my young readers be good children, that they too may form a part of these millions, who compose the family above.

T. J. C.

Bumpkins.

Singular Scene in a Church.

The following novel incident occurred at Pleasant Valley, (Berkhamsted) on Sunday afternoon, 28th March. A preacher from some other town had been expected to hold forth in the Baptist church, the audience were gathered and the preacher arose. After announcing his text he proceeded with his sermon, but had not gone far when he said to the astonished audience:

"I have been instructed not to preach any thing on Abolitionism or Republicanism—but I must serve my master, and I ——"

At this juncture, Deacon Doolittle rose, and said—"Hold on; its my impression that you have said enough. (Turning to the audience) "Meeting is out."

The audience rose simultaneously, and taking their hats went out. The minister sat down, when Deacon Doolittle went to the pulpit and said to him—"If you want to preach politics, I have no objection; and my house is at your service. But this church is not the proper place, and it cannot be permitted. If you desire to give a political sermon or speech, you can do so at my house or at any other place, and I will warrant a good audience, and you shall have fair play and not be hurt. But you must not attempt it in this church."

There was no more preaching in that church that afternoon. These are the facts, as related by persons who were in the audience when the scene took place.

How the Old North State was Done out of her Copper Mines.

Looking along the boundary, between North Carolina and Tennessee, it will be seen that the line, after pursuing a general southwest course for nearly the whole way, suddenly bends directly south as it approaches the Georgia border. Now this line should have kept on southwest, as it started, but the boundary commissioners being so near the close of their labors, resolved, it is said, to indulge in a general "spree," in the course of which the Carolinians got gloriously inebriated, and their Tennessee confreres amused themselves by changing the line, and cheating them out of a small corner. It was considered a capital joke at the time, on both sides, for the land "stands on its edge," and appears to be of that description that makes a man poorer the more he has of it. But it has lately been found to be no joke, as far as "Old Rip" is concerned, at any rate, for this very corner has within it the great copper deposit of Ducktown, which contains immense and inexhaustible beds of that valuable metal.

Mining is in its infancy there, yet the valley already pours out its ores by millions, worth, and constantly increasing every year. In ten years, probably, the market value of this mining region, will be not less than a hundred millions. The line was run about fifty years ago, and North Carolina is barred by the statute of limitation from reclamation. The "mountain dew" was decidedly unwholesome that time for the good old State.

Done Back to Her Negro.

The Indiana girl, whose elopement from Pontiac with the negro Joe sometime since caused considerable talk, is now in Canada living with him, having again deserted her home and friends. On the occasion of her former elopement, her father and brother reclaimed her with difficulty and took her to Indiana, where a divorce was obtained. She went home with them and remained until last week, when she again left, with or without the consent of her parents, and came to Detroit. Crossing the river she found Joe, and they were speedily married for the second time, and are now living in connubial happiness, Joe having sold his horse and cart and bought some furniture with the proceeds.

The Family Circle.

"Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee."

A PLEASANT LETTER.

Several months since we received a letter from a lady whom we have never seen, and make some extracts from it. We know not, how the paper came to be marked "For You." The letter was not written for publication. The writer says:

"I see so many of the ladies are writing for the "Advocate," may I not write a few lines to the editor? I know I am not capable of writing for the public eye, yet I know that one who delights so much to talk with the children will take time to run over these few lines. I want to thank you for writing such good lessons for my little Eugenia every week. She has never gone to school but four days in her life; yet I have taught her to read, and every Wednesday, (for it never fails) when the *Advocate* comes, she is the first to take off the envelop and hunt out "Ma's," and turn eagerly to the "Children's Column." She has many of them carefully filed away and has read them so often that she can nearly repeat them from memory. With great triumph she repeats the story of the little "Catholic Girl."

"I attend to the mail. Not long since, an "Advocate" came, marked "*For You.*" I was in the office alone; I looked a moment at it, and thought I understood its meaning. I dropped on my knees and asked God to direct me in its bestowal, and that it might prove an instrument of good. I kept it about a week, each day watching, when a middle-aged man came that I felt was the one the paper belonged to. He said that he did not take a paper. I have not heard from him since, as he lives about fifteen miles off. It was a good spirit that put it in your heart to put "For You," on that extra paper.

"The Mission here was left to be supplied—and we have had no preacher yet. O, it has been so long since I heard a sermon, or even a prayer—save my own feeble petitions. I have heard but little preaching since I have lived in the piney woods of Louisiana. I often think of the many sermons I heard in childhood in my native home, Kentucky; some of them from my now sainted Papa—for he, too, was a Methodist Itinerant.

"Before long I want to send to the city for the Autobiography of Peter Cartwright, who was an intimate friend of Papa.

"I know you dislike lengthy epistles, and I will stop for the present; but, if I can get any subscribers for the *Advocate*, I may write again."

"*JUST AS I AM.*"

A poor little boy came to a missionary and holding up a dirty and worn-out bit of printed paper, said, "please, sir, father sent me to get a *clean* paper like that." Taking it from his hand, the missionary unfolded it, and found that it was a page containing that precious lyrical epitome of the Gospel, of which the first stanza is as follows:

"Just as I am, without one plea,
Save that thy blood was shed for me,
And that thou bidd'st me come to thee—
O Lamb of God!—I come."

The missionary looked down with interest into the face earnestly upturned to him, and asked the little boy where he got it, and why he wanted a clean one. "We found it sir," said he, "in sister's pocket, after she died, and she used to sing it all the time while she was sick, and she loved it so much that father wanted to get a clean one, and put it in a frame to hang it up. Won't you please to give us a clean one, sir?"

This little page, with a single hymn on it, had been cast upon the air, like a falling leaf, by Christian hands, humbly hoping to do some possible good. In some little Mission Sabbath-school, probably, this poor girl had thoughtlessly received it, afterwards to find in it, we may hope, the Gospel of her salvation. Could she, in any probability, have gone down into death, sweetly singing that hymn of penitence and faith in Jesus, to her latest breath, without the saving knowledge of him which the Holy Spirit alone imparts?

The incident was so impressive that it was related in a Sabbath-school, subsequently, and copies of the same beautiful hymn were given to all who would promise to learn it. Groups of children from such schools have since been seen repeating or singing it. None can tell what these simple lines have done, or are destined to do for the salvation of the lost.

AN OLD MAN'S ADVICE.

The Rev. Daniel Waldo, late Chapiain to Congress, says: "I am now an old man, I have seen nearly a century. Do you want to know how to grow old slowly and happily? Let me tell you. Always eat slowly—masticate well. Go to your food, to your rest, to your occupation smiling. Keep a good nature and a soft temper everywhere. Never give way to anger. Cultivate a good memory, and to do this you must always be communicative; repeat what you have read; talk about it. Dr. Johnson's great memory was owing to his communicativeness. You young men who are just leaving college, let me advise you to choose a profession in which you can exercise your talent the best, and at the same time be honest."

NOT YET.

If the great tempter can only persuade men to postpone attention to personal religion he is quite satisfied with his success. The conscience quieted by the promise of future effort, ceases to give trouble; and the delay, in numberless instances, proves fatal. Immediate decision, followed by immediate action, is the only safety for a burdened soul. The following incident records the spiritual history of thousands:

"Not yet," said a little boy, as he was busy with his trap; "when I grow older I will think about my soul."

The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man; "I am now about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper then I shall have more time than now."

Business did prosper.

"Not yet," said the man of business, "my children must have my care; when they are settled in life, I shall be better able to attend to religion."

He lived to be a gray-headed old man.

"Not yet," still he cried, "I shall have nothing else to do but to pray."

And so he died. He put off to another time what should have been when a child. He lived without God and died without hope.

Obituaries:

"Let me die the death of the Righteous."

W. JUNIUS NASH died at his father's residence, near Pattersonville, La., 30th April, 1859, of congestive fever. He was sick only two days. He was born in Caswell county, N. C., 18th Dec., 1824; came to this State when quite young. In 1847 or '48 he was married to Miss Amelia McKeever, who died eleven months before him. About two years ago he joined the M. E. Church. His life has been consistent with the principles of that church. He leaves two interesting children. He was a devoted son, husband, brother, and friend. To know him, was to love him. We my safely say, from his life, and faith in the gospel of the Son of God, that he is gone to that "rest where the wicked cease from troubling."

Pattersonville, La., May 5, 1859. JNO. A. MILLER.

REV. W. H. CRENSHAW died at Baton Rouge, La., May 1st, 1859, in his 46th year. He was a native of Sumner county, Tenn. He emigrated to Mississippi where he joined that Conference in 1843. Was early stationed in Baton Rouge, where he remained till his decease. He located, 1 believe, in 1853. He was suddenly called to his account. At ten o'clock he lighted his cigar and smoked; at twelve o'clock he was up, and at nine next morning dead. He had complained for a day or two of constipation of bowels. The Dr. gave him some blue mass—operated well. No one expected his attack—Apoplexy.

H. AVERY.

MRS. MARTHA N. CAMPBELL, wife of James Higginbotham, of Lafayette parish, La., was born April 15th, 1829, died March 7th, 1859, aged nearly 30 years. She had been a member of the M. E. Church, South, about two years, at Vermillionville. She seemed to have a presentiment for some months that her time was short on earth. Her sufferings were great for some weeks, which she bore uncomplainingly; and we trust, and have great reason to hope, that to her, "death was the gate to endless joy." Her last words were trustful and triumphant. THOS. B. WHITE.

EDUCATIONAL.

COLUMBUS (MISSISSIPPI) FEMALE INSTITUTE—The Trustees and Faculty content themselves with referring the public to their numerous patrons in the various Southern States represented in the Institute.

FACULTY:

REV. B. F. LANEAUER, A.M., ... *President.*
THOMAS H. HARLEY, ... Professor of Natural Science and Latin.
J. W. M. SMITHUCK ..... Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry.
GEO. W. CHAMBERLAIN .... Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
MISS CAROLINE R. SEABURY, Teacher of French and Superintendent of Study.
MISS E. ABERNATHY ..... Teacher of Drawing and Painting.
MISS K. K. SMITHUCK ..... Teacher of the English Department.
MISS L. STREET, Miss M. CURTIS and Miss M. L. PENN, Teachers of the English Branches.
MISS VICTORIA RIDDER ..... Teacher of Harp, Piano and Guitar.
MISS HENRIETTA RIDDER ..... Teacher of Piano.
MRS. O. W. CHAMBERLIN ..... Teacher of Piano.
MRS. L. RAGON ..... Teacher of English Literature and Governess.
MR. and MRS. B. F. LANEAUER ..... Proprietors Boarding Department.

Columbus, Miss. Dec. 28, 1858. 1m10-1y

STATE FEMALE COLLEGE, NEAR MEMPHIS TENnessee. The Fall Session opens the first of October. The Spring Session commences the middle of February. The buildings are large and commodious. Faculty unsurpassed, course of Study complete—Terms liberal. For particulars address the REV. S. O. STARKE, A. M., President of the College. Reference is made by permission to the Ministers of the Mississippi, Louisiana, and Memphis Conferences.

W. K. PATTAO, Secretary. S. WATSON, President Board.
December 29, 1859.

TEXAS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
FAYETTE COUNTY, TEXAS.

PROF. C. G. FORSHEY, ... Superintendent.
STUDIES—Thoroughly Collegiate ..... DISCIPLINE—Military.
DRESS—Uniform—obtained at the Institute.
EXPENSES—Board and Tuition, $220 per year, of Forty Weeks.
LOCATION—in the country—healthful, accessible and beautiful—26 dec1-1y

Centenary College Louisiana.

THE next term of this Institution will open on Monday, the fourth of October, 1858.

FACULTY.

REV. JOHN C. MILLER, M. A., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.
REV. WM. H. SCALES, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
A. R. HOLCOMBE, A. M., Professor of the Greek Language.
G. M. WILKY, A. M., Professor of the Latin Language.
THOMAS G. JONES, M. A. Professor of Natural Science,
EMILE LEPAON, M. A., Professor of Modern Languages.
REV. A. G. MILLER, A. M., Principal of the Preparatory Department.
WM. T. NORSWORTHY, A. M., Tutor.

W. J. CRERAR, Professor of Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Tuition per Session of five months, payable in advance.
In Preparatory Department $21 50
In College Department 30 00
Matriculation fee on entering College Department 5 00
Music extra.

Board can be obtained at the Steward's Hall, or in private families at prices varying from ten to fifteen dollars per month. This institution having an able Faculty, extensive buildings, large library, cabinet and apparatus, commends itself to all desiring a thorough classical or scientific education.

Centenary College is located at Jackson, La., twelve miles East of Bayou Sara.

For information apply to Rev. C. C. Gillespie, No. 112 Camp street, Dr. John C. Keener, New Orleans, or to the undersigned, Jackson, La. jan18-tf JOHN C. MILLER, President.

Centenary Institute.

SUMMERFIELD, Dallas County, Ala.

FACULTY OF FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

REV. J. T. MONTGOMERY, A. M., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.
W. C. L. RICHARDSON, A. M., Professor of Natural Science and Mathematics.
MRS. KATE RICHARDSON, Assistant in Natural Science and Mathematics.
MISS MARTHA J. EDWARDS, Assistant in Natural Science and Mathematics.
MISS LOUISE D. ELLIS, Teacher of Modern Languages
PROF. J. R. OLEFFER, Principal of Music Department.
MRS. MARY C. COLE, Assistant in Music Department.
MISS ANN GANETT, Assistant in Music Department.
MRS. M. C. OLEFFER, Teacher of Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, &c.
MR. AND MRS. SEXTON, Proprietors of Boarding Department.

ENTIRE EXPENSES FOR SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

For board, washing, lights, literary tuition, vocal music, (taught in classes) and incidentals, $184; including instrumental music, $244.

This institution, though the oldest in the State, is now in a more prosperous condition than at any previous period. The next session begins October 1st, but pupils are desired to be present by the 25th of September. On arriving at Selma, patrons will find hacks or omnibuses to convey them, without delay, to Summerfield, a distance of only eight miles.

Uniform for public occasions only—in winter green, and in summer pink.

The healthfulness and good society of Summerfield, are proverbial, only four deaths having occurred in it since it was established.

The Male School, under the very able and distinguished educator, Rev. D. C. B. CONNERLY, is alike prosperous. No institution in the South or North can offer facilities superior to those possessed by the Centenary Institute. By the large additions which have been made to the buildings within the last year, accommodations are now furnished for one hundred and twenty boarders in the Female College.

The President and family, together with all the female teachers board in the College, and have the especial oversight of all the pupils.

One half of the charges are payable in advance, and the remainder by the first of March.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
ap11-tf R. A. BAKER, President.

PURIFIES THE BLOOD!

B. F. WILLIAMS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF SARSAparilla, and Iodide of Potassium. This medicine is offered as one of the best preparations of Sarsaparilla extant, and as a curative remedy has won great favor at Nashville, Tenn., and other Southern Cities. The medical faculty authorise its use (having been shown the recipe.) As a BLOOD PURIFIER there is no remedy equal to this compound, and for the cure of a numerous progeny that owe their origin and parentage to a strumous Diathesis or Scrofulous taint in the Constitution and in the blood, such as White Swelling, Chronic Ulcers of long standing, Obstinate Tetter, Ring Worms, Sore Eyes Scald Head, Syphilitic Disorders, and other diseases of the skin and blood that resist the usual treatment. He can substantiate by the very best evidence in our City, its efficacy in Nervous and General Debility, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Inflammation of the kidneys, Rheumatism, etc, etc. It is confidently recommended in diseases peculiar to Females, such as Leucorrhœa or Whites, Suppressed Menstration, Cholcris or Green Sickness. Try it. You will be satisfied with the result. Read what Dr. Hudson says. He is a gentleman of high standing.

Charlotte, Tenn., Sept. 16, 1859.

MR. B. F. WILLIAMS: Instances are not rare where the attending physician fails to cure well confirmed Scrotula. The following memorandum is interesting:

SUMNER—A girl of 15 or 16 years of age, the attending physician had failed to cure. An anxious father had consulted me, and from my knowledge of your preparation, I was constrained to prescribe it. After taking six bottles she was considered well. She was cured of a deep-seated ulcer, and a constant drain of milky matter from one or more sores under the ear. The entire lymphatic system was deeply involved. This case alone is well worth the attention of all—but when added to a long catalogue of cases of great obstinacy, cured by no Panacea, nor Nostrum, nor Patent Medicine, no Secret, but an invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla, Iodide of Potassa, etc., well gotten up by the Chemist, and made familiar to the intelligent physician, it very justly deserves a trial by all laboring under any of the numerous chronic diseases that afflict us. J. R. HUDSON, M. D.

Oakland College, Miss., Nov. 20, 1858.

MR. J. F. MCAVOY: With regard to your inquiry about the "Williams' Sarsaparilla and Iodide of Potash," which I purchased of you, I have no hesitation in affirming that it acted magically. My sister was afflicted with a cutaneous eruption, which enveloped the head and a large surface of the body, and which resisted all medical treatment. I think that one bottle affected a permanent cure, though I continued the treatment until two bottles had been used. It has been eighteen months since, and as yet there has been no re-appearance of the disease. I have frequently expressed, and reiterate the opinion, that it is the best preparation of Sarsaparilla in use, and the addition of Iodide of Potash enhances its value tenfold. Very respectfully yours,

C. K. STEVENS.

Price $1 per bottle, or $10 per dozen. Sold by
ap.6.3m O. O. WOODMAN, J. WRIGHT, & CO.

ARTHUR & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Office—Corner Canal and New Levee streets.

Stores—*On Julius, Canal, New Levee and Common streets,*
(Former stand of MESSRS. CONVERSE & CO.)
NEW ORLEANS.

Offer for Sale:

COFFEE—Old Java, Rio, Havana and Laguayra.
SUGARS—Loaf, Crushed, Powdered, Clarified, and all grades of Louisiana and Havana.
TEAS—Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, and all qualities of Green and Black—in every variety of packages.
TOBACCO—Choice Cavendish, of various brands; Medium and Common qualities, in all styles of packages; also, Fine-cut, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, of various brands.
ASSORTED CORDIALS.
WINES—Old Port, Sherry, Madeira, Muscat, Sauterne, Catawba, Champagne and Claret of various brands.
PROVISIONS—Pork, Beef, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Rice, Flour, choice Sugar-cured Hams, Tongues, Dried Beef, etc. etc.
FRUITS—Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Dried Apples, and Peaches, Pecans, Nuts, etc.
PRESERVES—Imported and Domestic Sweetmeats—and in Juice; Citron, Shaker Preserves, etc. etc.
SUNDRIES—Soap, Sperm and Star Candles, Pickles, Sauces, Ketchups, Mustard, Ginger, Cayanna Pepper, Pimento, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Indigo, Copperas, Alum, Starch, Isinglass, Nutmegs, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, Brooms, Buckets, Tubs, Wrapping Paper and Twine, Manilla Rope, Pipes, Nails, Blacking, Saleratus, Yeast Powders, Soda, Cream Tartar, Inks, Candles, etc. etc.

All kinds of Goods Bought to Order. [027-1y]

THE GREAT AMERICAN BRICK MACHINE—PAtented Sept. 21, 1858—Saves over Fifty per Cent. in labor—COSTS BUT $250—and will more than pay for itself, if a person wishes to make 200,000 bricks.

Send for Descriptive Circular. S. A. HUBBS,
(Sole Manufacturer under the Patent)
ap20 97 COMMON ST., N. O.

COLEMAN'S METALIC FARM MILL IS, UNQUESTIonably, the BEST for Plantation Use, yet Invented.

Office and Warehouse, 97 COMMON STREET.
Send and get Descriptive Circular.
ap20 HUBBS BROS. Agents.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION—MR. EDITOR AND Friends: An only brother very Respectfully asks all persons who may see this notice; if they know any thing of ELIJ. KENNEDY—a youth of about 17 years of age—who is in Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, or some of the adjoining States. He left Georgia some years since with his step father, Mr Allen Williams. Any information of said Kennedy will be truly gratifying to an only brother. Address WILLIAM M. KENNEDY,
ap6 tf Fernandina, Florida

THE BROOKS HOUSE, 155 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS, next door to Odd Fellows' Hall, fronting Lafayette Square. A delightful situation for boarders; convenient for travelers; every accommodation; as good a table as the city affords. jm18

WANTED A PARTNER—ACTIVE OR OTHERwise—with a Cash Capital of Twenty Thousand Dollars, to an established Cotton Factorage and Commission Business. Principals only will be treated with.

Address D. W. E. & Co., "Christian Advocate" office, fm18 New Orleans.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. E. D. BEACH, HAVING RESUMED THE practice of Medicine, offers his Professional services to the citizens of New Orleans.

N. B.—Special attention paid to diseases of the RECTUM, PILES, FISTULA IN ANO, ETC.—*Fistula in ano* permanently cured without the use of the knife, cautery, pain, or confinement whatever. Office No. 6, Baronne street near Canal. ap27.

J. E. ELAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BATON Rouge.

REFERENCES—Henderson & Gaines and Chinn & Bolton, *New Orleans*; W. S. Pike and A. Matta, ... *Baton Rouge.*

J. H. LANEY, SURGEON DENTIST—WILL VISIT Bahala, Hazlehurst, Crystal Springs and Georgetown, during the present year, and practice his profession in all its branches. He fully guarantees all his work to be neat and substantial. [fe23-3m] J. H. LANEY.

B. D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana.

J. O. FUQUA. J. G. KILBOURNE.

FUQUA & KILBOURNE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLINTON, LOUISIANA,

PRACTICE in the Parishes of, East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans.

References—Payne & Harrison, Byrne, Yanca & Co., Brodwell & Payne, Pritchard & Flower, Edw. Noble & Co., Rev. H. McPheters, New Orleans.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

WM. R. STUART AND DR. D. A. JAMES, No. 42 Union street, New Orleans, have associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting a Cotton Factorage and General Commission business—are prepared to make the usual advances to planters in the way of supplies, etc.—and respectfully solicit patronage. sp27.

B. M. LOWE & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND General Commission Merchants, ap6 No. 97 ORAVIER STREET, New Orleans.

MR. HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PARTner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders, from our large and well-selected Stock of GROCERIES, PRODUCE, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants,

COOPER & NEIBERT.
New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858. 27 and 29 Common st.

W. COOPER. J. O. NEIBERT. H. LUCAS.

COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Nos. 27 and 29 Common street, New Orleans.

F. J. VAN BIBBER & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
[d8-1y] *44 Carondelet street, New Orleans.*

JAMES THARP. WM. V. MCRAY.

THARP, McCRAY & CO.,
GROCERS AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS,
No. 10 Tchoupitoulas and New Levee sts.,
sep23 NEW ORLEANS.

J. BOYD & Co.,
Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,
No 4 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
apr 17-1y

LEONARD GASH. F. S. LAURANS.

LEONARD FASH & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
43 POYDRAS STREET,
Oct 24. *NEW ORLEANS.*

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No. 47 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

JOHN F WYCHE & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 118 Common street, New Orleans. my2-1y

A. H. May & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No 84 Gravier street New Orleans. an2-1y

J. G. PAYNE. J. P. HARRISON.
G. W. HUNTINGTON. WM. H. HARRISON

Payne & Harrison.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 51 Union street, New Orleans. dec7-1y

S. L. WALKER, New Orleans. ROBT. G. HUTCHINSON Caddo Parish, La.

Walker, Hutchinson, & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 37 Carondelet street, New Orleans. je28

Lane, Mayfield & Co.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 79 St. Charles street, New Orleans. jy5-1y

T. T. TWITTY.
COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Agent for the sale of Manufactured Tobacco, Cigars, and Herrings celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes., No. 32 Oravier street New Orleans. mh14m

WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN—A MINISTER OF the Methodist Episcopal Church, South—and a Graduate of one of the first Colleges in the Union, a situation as Principal of, or Assistant in, a College or Academy. Satisfactory testimonials produced and references given. Address "TEACHER," ap13 Flotville P. O., Marion Dist S. C.

L. SAWYER,
DEALER IN WOODEN-WARE,
Paper, Brooms, Matches, Cordage, Twines, Scales; and
DEARBORN'S CELEBRATED BALANCES for Weighing Cotton, Sugar and Tobacco.
ap20 No. 79 MAGAZINE STREET, New Orleans.

WATKINS & HOMAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS In CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNices, and Curtain Materials, No. 30 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

F. W. OBER—DEALER IN NORTHERN AND WESTern Produce. Fresh Goshen Butter, in small packages, suitable for families, constantly on hand.
New Orleans, January 12, 1858. No. 61 POYDRAS STREET.

BOOTH & CO.,
ARCADE HAT STORE, No. 45 Magazine Street, New Orleans. Established in 1843. Manufacturers and Jobbers at Wholesale in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.

For the accommodation of our friends and the public, we have opened a retail department on the same premises. aug26

Dameron & Co.,
IMPORTERS and Dealers in Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtain Goods, Upholstery Goods, etc., No. 26 Chartres and 72 Customhouse streets, New Orleans. jan1

R. C. ARMISTEAD,
(Successor to MALLARD & CO.)
No. 63 Gravier st., cor. Bank Place, New Orleans.

CLOTHING, IN EVERY VARIETY—THE MOST MODERN, AT GREAT Reduced Prices. BLANKETS, KERSEYS, and SATINETT Suits for Negroes, at Auction Prices. fe20

P. H. WILLARD,
Coal Merchant,
15 EXCHANGE PLACE. (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

THOSE desirous of purchasing Coal or Wood, can be supplied at short notice at the—CITY COAL OFFICE,
where is constantly kept on hand Pittsburgh, English, and Cannel, Anthracite and Lower Ohio Coal. Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses, Steamers, &c., &c., supplied at the lowest marks prices. n22-1y

F. VAN BENTHUYSEN. A. MORSHEIMER.
C. C. LEWIS, of Reptides. GEO. H. KENDALL

BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
s19-1y 118 Canal st., New Orleans.

D. J. WASSON,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
Also, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Caterns, Lumber, &c.,
In lots to suit purchasers. Orders promptly attended to.
Box 338 Mechanics' Exchange, 19 St. Charles st. Shop, 355 and 357 Rampart st., First District, New Orleans. mar20-1y

To Merchants and Planters.
MANUFACTURERS' COMMISSION HOUSE:
LARGE STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK,
No. 45 Magazine st., opposite the Arcade,
NEW ORLEANS.
nov 14 R. W. RAYNE.

GEORGE H. VINTEN Printers' Warehouse, 105 Poydras street, New Orleans. Presses, Types, Inks, Paper, Cards, and Furniture of every description. Agent for the sale of Robt Hoe & Co's Presses, and James Connor & Sons' Types. Old Type taken in exchange for new at 8 cents per pound.

PRINTING PAPER.

Constantly on hand and for sale Printing Paper of the following sizes.

21 inches by 28 | 23½ inches by 31 | 24 inches by 36 | 28 inches by 40
22 inches by 32 | 24 inches by 36 | 26 inches by 37 | 28 inches by 42
32 inches by 44 ..... 36 inches by 48

AND OTHER SIZES TO ASSORT.

Also, Double Medium Book Paper, Manilla Wrappers, Note, Letter, and Cap Papers of every description; Cards, Card Boards, &c.
mar 20-1y GEORGE H. VINTEN.

THE GREAT COAL-OIL LAMP—FOR SAFETY, economy and convenience—is superior to any Lamp in use for reading, writing or sewing, giving a SOFT, STEADY and CLEAR LIGHT.

The subscriber will keep on hand a large variety of these LAMPS, adapted from the parlor to the kitchen; also, the REFINED COAL-OIL, CANS, SHADES, WICKS and CHIMNEYS.

He has also the celebrated NON-EXPLOSIVE CAMPHENE and SPIRIT GAS LAMPS and LANTERNS, warranted perfectly safe from accident, when used with the Safety-can.

Three Lamps are the best in use, for lighting churches, halls, saloons, etc.

Camphena and Spirit-gas by the barrel or gallon; Rosin-oil, for lubricating, by the barrel or gallon—manufactured by the Southern Oil Company at Mobile.

The Subscriber is authorized to sell the superior MACHINERY OIL Manufactured by the Southern Oil Company, which as a lubricator, excels any other oil in use—for sale by the gallon or barrel.

jal9 ARTEMON HILL, 28 Camp st. New Orleans.

BULLETIN BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE, No. 35 GRAVIER-STREET,

Conferance Minutes, Sermons and Addresses, Catalogues for Schools and Colleges, Commencement Programmes, Circulars, Lawyer's Briefs, Pamphlets, Notarial and Court Blanks, Cards, Bill-Heads, Dray Receipts, Check Books, Bills of Exchange and all kinds of plain and fancy printing; executed with neatness and dispatch. Orders respectfully solicited. s28-1y

BLOOMFIELD'S PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING Establishment, No. 46 CAMP STREET, corner Gravier: All kinds of BOOK AND PERCANTILE PRINTING AND BINDING executed neatly and correctly, at moderate prices.
dec 26 1y WM. BLOOMFIELD, Jr.

RHEUMATISM CURED!!—ALL THE VARIOUS forms of this Painful and Paralyzing Disease—either Inflammatory, Acute or Chronic—no matter how severe the case or of how long standing—Call for DR MORTIMORE'S REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM which is purely a Vegetable Internal Remedy, and has already cured about Twenty Thousand Cases—many of TEN, TWENTY, and even THIRTY YEARS standing, which had long since been given up as hopeless, incurable cases.

Look back to Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, volumes IX. of this paper and read in each the nverwhelming evidence.

This Remedy can be had of J. WRIGHT & CO. Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street, N. Orleans; or, can be ordered, through any Druggist or Merchant in New Orleans.

Price, $5 per Bottle; Six bottles for $20, or $36 per dozen.
ap13-tf DR. D. MORTIMORE, Proprietor, Louisville, Ky.

DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED REJUVENATING Elixir.—Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principles, by one of the ablest chemists of the age.

FOR THE CURE of General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the System, take

The Rejuvenating Elixir,

And you will soon find yourself a new man—a pride instead of the reverse to your friends, and a healthy, sound, and worthy member of the whole human family. For sale, by the Proprietors,

J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., New Orleans.
And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Children:

TRUTH OMNIPOTENT.—We give to our readers and the public generally the following copy of a letter received by us from A. W. Vesey, Esq., of the *Aberdeen Conservative*, enclosing at the same time a communication to that paper from Colonel Vasser, of North Mississippi, and who was formerly associate editor of the Conservative. The subject of the letter and communication we do not feel it necessary to comment on—they tell the whole story, one that ought to go home to those in whose hands the rising generation of children are placed for nurture and for care. All we ask of our readers is a careful perusal of the documents.

CONSERVATIVE OFFICE,
Aberdeen, Miss., August 23d, 1858.

Messrs. Wright & Co.—As any testimonial in reference to your preparations may prove beneficial to you, I enclose the following, published at my request, in the "Conservative" of the 21st inst.

Col. Vasser was formerly associate editor of the "Conservative," and is well known in North Mississippi, as a gentleman of intelligence and strict integrity. Respectfully, J. W. VESEY.

[For the Conservative.]

Communicated. ABERDEEN, Aug. 19th, 1858.

DEAR VESEY: Upon the principles of justice and humanity, I am induced to ask your permission to insert this communication in your paper, believing, as I do, that it may be the means of preventing untimely sorrow in many a happy household.

On Friday last, having been for several days previous absent from my family, I found, on my return home, that my infant, aged about 18 months, was quite unwell, from some unknown cause—supposed to be teething. Upon an examination, however, I was of the opinion that her indisposition proceeded from worms; and having been told by a respectable physician that WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE was a sovereign remedy against this terrible enemy of children, I was induced to give it a trial, reluctantly, by the acquiescence of my family Physician. On the following morning, (Saturday) I commenced administering it by directions, save in quantity, being afraid to give the amount of prescription. I was unable to detect any impression occasioned by it until

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 17.
WHOLE NUMBER 433.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1859.

$3 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE
OFFICE—115 CAMP ST.

For the New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

GENESIS. III. 1.—DR. CLARKE'S INTERPRETATION.

Man is in a state of sin and misery. By eating the forbidden fruit he brought upon himself and posterity "all our woe." Spiritual darkness was around him, an angry God above him, and an awful doom before him. Not long did the mercy of his Creator leave him in this woful condition. A dim promise soon threw its glimmering rays about him. The head of his foe is to be bruised by the seed of the woman.

Moses gives us an account of the fall, but the whole transaction has been variously interpreted. Some regard it as a strictly literal narration of facts, some regard it as a myth, while others by their interpretation make it really ridiculous. Our intention is to examine the word "*nachash*" and Dr. Clarke's translation of it. It may not be a matter of much importance to know the size or form of the animal that seduced the woman, but since Moses mentions the animal, we infer that God intended that we should know which one was instrumental in the overthrow of our first parents.

Dr. Clarke rejects the usual interpretation of the term "nachash" and translates "orang-outang." In his criticism he seems to reject the vowels entirely, since he founds a verb, the present noun, and another Chaldee noun, meaning *brass*. They all have the same *consonants*, but different *vowels*, as our words *call, cell, expand, expend*, and many others. It is a well known fact that originally Hebrew had no vowels, but when it was gradually falling into disuse, men who were well versed in the language invented a system of vowels, which they applied to the text with great success. They knew whether the consonants "nchsh," were to be pronounced "nachash," or "nechash," so they expressed the true pronuncintion by means of vowel signs. The interpreter who rejects these vowels, must in many cases follow tradition or his own fancy. Dr. Clarke in interpreting the present passage, has surrendered himself to his fancy, rejected the vowels, bravely stemmed the current of tradition, and despised the authority of versions and interpreters.

After speaking of the difficulty of the passage, and calling Buxtorf as authority for the *three meanings*, he refers us to Eccles. x. 11. He says: "the creature called *nachash*, of whatsoever sort, is compared to the *babbler*;" surely the nachash will bite without enchantment if a babbler is no better. Let the reader keep this in mind." The learned Doctor very tamely followed Coverdale (whom our translators seem to have followed) in what is certainly a very singular version. The Hebrew of this passage is very clear and it is astonishing that any one should have misunderstood it. By rendering the particle "if," instead of "surely," we will get the true sense of the first part of the verse. The Septuagint, Vulgate and many others render it thus. There was a notion, if not true, yet long current in the East, that serpents may be charmed, and thus rendered harmless. Shuckford says: "It is done every day at Cairo, and has been witnessed by Mr. Land, a most intelligent and reputable English traveller." The verse, when *literally* translated, would read thus: "If the serpent bite without enchantment, then is there no advantage to the owner of a babbler." The "comparison of the *nachash* to a babbler," on which the Doctor seems to have laid considerable stress, is founded on a misinterpretation.

His reference to Etymology, we think, is also unfortunate. In the Arabic he finds a word which he acknowledges "is *not exactly similar* to the Hebrew, though to those who understand both languages the similarity will be *striking*." Etymology, as critics generally acknowledge, is a very uncertain guide, especially if it lead one into a living language, which is always subject to change. No fact is better established than this: that language is ever changing and expanding to meet the necessities of the growing intellect of man. He brings forward the Arabia words that mean *devil* and *ape*, and adds: "Is it not strange that the *devil* and the *ape* should have the same name, derived from the same root, and that root so very similar to the word in the text?" Now, reader, compara tha words which the Doctor thought so similar. Khanoos, *ape*, Khanas, *devil*, nachash, *serpent*. Perhaps tha old gentleman's ear was not very nice in distinguishing sounds. Transpositions, it is true, were quite frequent in the Oriental languages, but, since the roots in the Oriental tongues consist of but three consonants, wo should not compare words by transposition, unless we find nt the same time a similarity in signification. Dr. Clarke paid no attention to such a principle in his criticism on the word nachash. It is a most remarkable fact that a man of Dr. C's learning should be willing to rest so important a point of theology on the changing, uncertain etymology of a heathen language.

The Doctor says, "nachash appears to be a sort of *general term*, confined to no one sense." So far as I know, he stands alone in this strange notion. But he adds farther on: "In all this uncertainty, it is natural for a serious inquirer after truth, to look *every where* for information." This is certainly a wide field for speculation, and well did he avail himself of it. Who else would have thought of accusing the poor orang-outang of a crime which all ages have charged upon the serpent?

The Greek translators of the Old Testament rendered the term hy a word which certainly means *serpent*. But Dr. Clarke unceremoniously dismisses the venerable version by saying: "they translated *serpent* not because this was its fixed determinate meaning in the sacred writings, but because it was the best that occurred to the translators! They do not seem to give themselves much trouble to understand the original." "From the Septuagint therefore, we can expect no light." That, we must confess, is rather cool. But he proceeds thus: "the New Testament writers, who scarcely ever quote the Old Testament, *but from the Septuagint translation*, and scarcely ever *change* a word in their quotations, copy this version in the use of this word." The learned Doctor is certainly in error here, as any one may see who will take the trouble to compare the quotions in the New Testament from the Old. These have been collected together by several authors. The reader may find them in Horne's introduction, vol. 1. p. 293, 310. We could give many examples to show that the New Testament writers do change not only words but whole phrases from the Septuagint. They frequently translate directly from the Hebrew, though often they do quote the Septuagint. The great commentator stands here in strange but determined opposition to Paul and John.

Let us now state in as few words as possible why we prefer to render *nachash* by serpent.

1. The Jewish interpreters understand by this term, a serpent. The versions, so far as we can gather, all give the same. The Lexicographers all give the meaning serpent, and not one gives any countenance to the strange fancy of Dr. Clarke. Gesenius says, it is so called from its *hissing*; while Fererst thinks, it is so called from its *creeping*. They agree in the animal designated, but disagree as to the origin of its name.

2. The word occurs thirty-one times in the Old Testament and always means serpent. The idea that the word is a *general term* is simply absurd. The term designates a particular animal, and if Dr. C. has proved that it means *orang-outang* in the passage under consideration it has the same meaning in the thirty other passages.—Let us apply it. Num. xxi. 6,—would then read: "And the Lord sent fiery orang-outangs among the people, and they bit the people;" and the eighth verse thus: "And the Lord said unto Moses, Make thee a fiery orang-*outang* and set it on a pole." Is. xxvii. 1.: In that day the Lord.....shall punish Leviathan, the piercing orang-outang, even Leviathan, that *crooked* orang-outang." Amos v. 19. "As if a man did flee from a lion, and a bear met him; or went into the house, and leaned his hand up against the wall, and an orang-outang bit him." We see the Doctor's translation does not suit these passages.

3. The New Testament writers use the term often. Paul makes direct reference to the passage in Genesis; "as the serpent beguiled Eve through his subtlety." If the serpent was not the animal Moses meant, Paul would have informed us. He was brought up at the feet of Gamaliel and was well skilled in all the learning of the Jews: he would have made the alteration if it had been needed. St. John speaks of "that old serpent called the devil and Satan." Christ applies the term to the Pharisees, to signify their wicked dispositions. "Ye serpents, ye generation of vipers." Other passages might be brought forward, but these are sufficient for our purpose. Dr. C., however, would have us believe that the New Testament writers were satisfied to endorse the blunders of the Septuagint.

4. The curse pronounced on the nachash is literally verified only in the serpent. "Thou art cursed *above all cattle* and above every beast of the field: upon thy belly shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat all the days of thy life." Dr. C. says: "on all fours shalt thou go." A singular instance of bending a text to suit a pre-formed notion. Making the nachash go equally "on his hands and feet" would not have rendered it "cursed above all cattle;" for there are countless thousands of animals that go thus. The eating of dirt is not to be taken in a strictly literal sense only. Of the enemies of the church, in Mic. vii. 17, it is said: "They shall lick the dust like the serpent." It is used of deep humiliation, and well points out the helpless condition of the serpent With neither hands nor feet, it is compelled to take its food from the ground, and swallow it covered with dust.

5. Dr. C. says, that the serpent "never did nor never can walk erect." That is more than he could prove. It was humbled when it was made "to go on its belly." What its form may have been we do not know. The whole animal creation felt the consequences of man's transgression, but the nachash more than any other. The instrument of so great a calamity ought to have suffered severely; how much he did suffer we cannot tell.

6. We would appeal to the traditions among heathen nations, as a proof of the correctness of the usual rendering. We find the serpent playing a conspicious part in the religion of several ancient nations. Cadmus brought the traditions of the Deluge into Greece; as also the tradition of the serpent of Paradise, which, at first regarded as oracular, became a symbol—a talisman, and at length a god among the nations." So speaks one who has given much attention to these traditions. They are not without their value; many of them can be clearly traced to sacred sources. Every one who has studied Virgil remembers with what astonishment he read the famous Eclogue in which he assures us the "serpent shall die." But what religion regards the orang-outang?—What tradition connects him with the fall of man?—What feeling points to him as an object of worship?—Dr. Clarke has called this poor creature out of his obscurity, by charging upon him a most disgraceful crime. We think he was mistaken. The plain and obvious meaning of scripture is usually the best; speculation is dangerous and it is always fatal to attempt to bend a passage to suit our pre-formed notions. J. M. W.

Greenville, Ala.

SKETCH OF REV. DR. JABEZ BUNTING.

Dr. Bunting's Life—His Classical Learning—His general Culture—His Methodist Labors.

Let me refer to the Life of Dr. Bunting, of which I have spoken before, as at this time passing through the press. It will possibly be published by the end of May. This life will show that Dr. Bunting was favored with the advantage of a very first-class education. Those who knew him often wondered how, if not classically trained, he could have acquired that unequalled precision and felicity in the use of words which distinguished him; but yet the original condition of his parents was known to have been poor and his own remarkable modesty prevented him from ever claiming or in any way assuming to possess any learning in the languages. Seldom, indeed, did he quote a phrase or word of Latin or Greek. It now however appears, from his own early records, that he received one of the very best educations, short of a University finishing, which could at the time have been obtained in England. He read extensively (for a boy) in the Latin and Greek classics, and his reading was high as well as extensive. He also went through a very full course of elementary mathematics, including some of the higher branches of elementary Algebra, and an excellent course in Euclid and Geometry. He was also practiced in Latin and English verses, in strict English composition, in the art of reading with due emphasis, and in elocution and recitation. He applied to his studies with great assiduity, was highly successful, having few, if any rivals, and was a favorite both with the master and his school-fellows. His friendship with one of his school-fellows, a son of that very eminent physician and scientific literary leader, Dr. Percival, led, as it is well known, to his introduction to the doctor, and his settlement in his family as his own pupil and amenuensis. This connection completed his training and education, as a disciplined thinker, a steady worker, and a gentleman; and doubtless did better for him—fitted him more aptly and completely for the place which he was afterward to occupy in the Church and in the world—than any University course could have done. At the age of seventeen he was secretary, factotum (often president as well as secretary) of a sort of Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society, which was formed at Manchester, which consisted entirely I believe, of Methodist young men, and which discussed the most interesting and perplexing topics of Christian doctrine, morals, and casuistry, (especially as related to social and political topics,) such as the agitation resulting from the French Revolution had brought up to the surface of even steady. Christian societies in the period of 1796-1799. A number of the essays contributed by young Bunting to this society still remain; a sample of them is, I believe, likely to be given in the forthcoming volume. They are remarkable for maturity of thought and correctness of style, but show nothing of what is generally understood as genius. One of the most interesting documents published, as referring to this period of his life, will, if I am not mistaken, be found to be a letter from young Bunting to his sister, at the time that their father was out of health. It is very long, and contains the most particular directions as to the care, management, and tendance of his father—so full, minute comprehensive, and tender, that they resemble much more the thoughtful and loving directions of a mother, than those of a son only seventeen years of age.

Had Jabez Bunting not decided to enter the Wesleyan ministry, he would, after residing twelve months longer with Dr. Percival, have proceeded to Edinburgh, and probably also to the continent, under the auspices and with the aid of of Dr. Percival, to complete his medical education, and must, in that case, have attained the highest reputation, and made a very large income as a physician. But "what things were gain to him, these he counted loss for Christ." Dr. Percival regretted much the removal of his pupil and friend, but retained his friendship for him to the last, and appointed him, along with his own son, executor under his will. The mutual relations of Dr. Percival and Mr. Bunting were highly creditable to both.

One of the most conspicuous features in the character of young Bunting was the diligence and minute attention with which he studied the sermons of the greatest masters, and the assiduity with which he availed himself of every opportunity, especially after his appointment to London in 1803, of hearing others preach, especially men of fame and power as preachers. He "studied" with eminent zeal and perseverance to show himself a workman that needed not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." He owed not less to methodical, painstaking, unflagging self-culture and self-discipline, than to his great original powers. He was incomparably the best educated and intellectually trained Methodist minister of his day, to begin with, and no one surpassed him in the diligence and energy with which he sought to carry to their utmost height every power and advantage which he possessed. No wonder that such a man, endowed by Providence with such native powers, so quick of perception, so calm and judicial in intellectual temperament, so fervid and intense withal in spirit, should have become almost from the first the foremost man in Methodism.

At the very Conference at which he was ordained, (1803,) Manchester, Liverpool, and London all petitioned to have his services, and only after a long and warm debate, to him exceedingly unpleasant, was it decided, on a division, that he should go to London. After this another proposition was made, that to prevent ill-feeling and altercation between the circuits of Manchester and London, he should be sent to Bath; but to London it was settled that he must go.

The recommendation of the district meeting to which he belonged, that of Macclesfield, had been that he should be sent to Barslem, in the Staffordshire Potteries. It is interesting to note that at this period the preacher's district meetings in England were accustomed to take a certain part in regard to the stationing of the preachers. They prepared a rough sketch for the assistance of their representative in the stationing committee at the ensuing Conference. The same is still done in Ireland. But, in England the pressure of other business needing to be definitively performed, and involving most important interests, has long ago led to the discontinuance of this practice, which could not for fifty years past have been of much use or significance. Our district meetings are now overwhelmed with work, especially such as involves the financial and material interests of the constituent circuits, for the full and satisfactory performance of which they find the utmost limit of time available in many cases insufficient.

No sooner was the newly-ordained minister settled in London than a tide of popularity set in upon him such as had never since Wesley's death welcomed the ministrations of any Methodist preacher. His noble-spirited senior brethren, far from envying their young colleague, arranged that he should preach more frequently than themselves in the principal chapels. His personal modesty, and his cheery yet quiet and entirely gentlemanly manners, seem to have made him a general favorite. Young as he was, his talents were called into requisition in every direction, and on behalf of his fathers in the ministry. Mr. Benson obliged him to revise his own pamphlets for the press, consulted and employed him largely for the magazine, and put the productions of his brethren under his eye and pen; the senior ministers, with Mr. Butterworth, the law publisher, employed his acute intelligence and practiced pen in drawing up statements on behalf of persecuted missionaries for Mr Wilberforce and Lord Castlereagh, and his gentlemanly and self-possessed "habit of society" was made serviceable in personal interviews on such subjects with ministers of State and members of Parliament. Already he was standing near the helm of Methodistic affairs, and acquiring command over the springs of opinion and action. He did not seek this; his greatness was in fact thrust upon him. But at the age of twenty-three or twenty-four he had reached to this position.

Not only within, but beyond Methodism, he was becoming rapidly known and esteemed. From the beginning of his course true catholicity of feeling was one of his marked characteristics; he at all times associated freely both with Episcopal and (still more) with Non-conformist ministers; and many friendships, with the latter class especially, which he formed in his youth, were retained through life.

When Mr. Bunting first went to London he kept a diary. Some of its entries are very amusing. At this time the five o'clock morning preaching was still kept up at the City Road. The two preachers who lived at the City Road House had to officiate each once a fortnight; the other traveling preachers, living far away, were freed from this duty, or, by concert with each other, had determined to free themselves. On the other mornings of the week local preachers came to help out the services. Mr. Taylor (the first Joseph) was Mr. Bunting's superintendent, the two living together, Mr. Bunting as the "young man." The regular number of attendants at this morning preaching, scarcely ever varying, was thirteen. But on the first morning when Mr. Bunting had been announced to preach, that number was swollen to twenty-one. "The man" promised to call the young preacher at half past four, but did not, and so on he slept till half past five. He was up and dressed just in time to count the congregation as they went out. The disappointment, however, was not great, as the people had long been accustomed to such. Mr. Taylor could not scold Jabez for his sleepiness, having been overtaken in the same fault just one week before. When Mr. Lovelace, an old worn-out barrister, had heard that Mr. Bunting was to preach that morning, he had been overjoyed, and had said that "now there would be a revival in London, for that there had been little good done since the morning preaching was discontinued, and that the abandonment of this practice was the true cause of the present war." Twelve days later Mr. Bunting was appointed again to preach at the early service. This time he was up and ready, but found the doors of the house so variously and curiously locked, barred, and chained that he could not, for the life of him, open any of them. So he called through the gates to Dr. Hamilton to begin the service, and after a while, by the help of the service, got out to the people, who mustered the regular number of thirteen before the service closed.—*Christian Advocate and Journal's English correspondence.*

It is said there are twenty-seven American students at this moment taking advantage of the Medical branch of the Paris University, and a great number of American medical men (especially from the South) profiting by the experience of the hospitals. The University of Paris does not unite its faculties as do those of other countries, and it recognizes but three instead of four. The three are theology, jurisprudence, and medicine. There are 7000 students altogether learning in their several departments.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

BOOK AND TRACT SOCIETY AND DEPOSITORY OF THE MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

Mr. Editor: I regret that I feel it to be my duty to give another article in reply to reports put forth and kept moving in reference to this Society and Depository.

1. It has been industriously circulated that the "Book and Tract Society of the Mississippi Conference, has no sort of connection with the Mississippi Conference," consequently, the Depository has none—is an outsider, something sucking the life-blood from the Mississippi Conference. It has been called "a trick."

"No sort of connection with the Mississippi Conference?" That is strange. Let us look at facts a little.

At the session of Mississippi Conference held at Jackson, La., in November 1854, the Constitution of the Tract Society was adopted by a vote of the Mississippi Conference; and its first officers and Board of Managers elected by a vote of the Mississippi Conference on the same day. The Constitution provides that, persons may become members of the Society for *one year*, by paying *one dollar*; and for life, by paying *ten dollars* at one time. No one is a member of the Tract Society by virtue of his being a member of the Mississippi Conference, any more than he is of the Missionary or Preacher's Aid Society. It takes money to make any one a member of either of these Societies.

The Constitution also provides, that it may be altered or amended at an annual meeting of the Society by a majority of its members present and voting. Hence, at the annual meeting of the Society in November, 1855, it was so altered as to be called "The *Book* and Tract Society," etc. An Agent was appointed to travel, etc.

The Charter was obtained under the Constitution, and to enable the Society to carry out the letter and more readily the *objects* of the Society. It was never dreamed that the Charter was putting us outside of our relation to, or removing us from the Conference.

It says: "All persons becoming share-holders in, or donors to the Society, shall be members of the corporation according to the regulations of the Society." Ask what "Society?" The Book and Tract Society of the Mississippi Conference. Ask, what "regulations?" Those I mentioned above. So convinced were we that we were acting according to the Constitution adopted by a vote of the Mississippi Conference, that we have been governed by its regulations or provisions in our elections of officers and managers—electing *annual* members as well as share-holders, to both.

"It has no connection with the Mississippi Conference." Yet the Conference adopts a resolution requesting the Bishops to appoint brother Abbey, Agent; again, to appoint brother Montgomery, Agent; brother Merrill, Agent of the Book and Tract Society of the Mississippi Conference. More: The last session of the Conference adopted the following resolution, viz: "That it is expedient and proper that the Book and Tract Society of the Mississippi Conference should sustain, as nearly as may be consistent and practicable, the same relation to, and have the same interest in the Publishing House at Nashville, as the Book and Tract Societies of the other Conferences."

And, yet more: The Mississippi Conference nominates *twelve* of its members, of whom the members of the Book and Tract Society elect, by ballot—*six* managers; also *twelve* laymen, of whom the Society, by ballot, elects *six* managers.

Yet, it is industriously circulated that the Society has no sort of connection with the Conference! I regret to know that a member of the Conference first started the report, and has kept up the cry.

If this Society has no connection with the Conference, the members of the Conference have been most unmercifully *gulled* from the first vote when its Constitution was adopted down to the last nomination made by vote. Who gulled them? The man who made the first move to elect its first President. The same man has done the mischief in sowing the seeds of discord among the people.

But suppose that the Society was *immersed* into the Conference—none but members of the Conference were members of the Society, and none attended to its business and interests but members of the Conference: Would not *men* still have to attend to it all? The Mississippi Conference is composed of *men* and not of *angels* or super-human beings.

But to conclude on this report. The Book and Tract Society sustains a more intimate relation to the Conference than the Missionary Society.

Yet the people have been sending from $8000 to $13,000 as Missionary contributions *annually* since my connection with Mississippi Conference.

Did any one ever object to giving money for the Missionary cause, because the Society was not in the Conference—not *controlled* by the Conference?

Suppose, that the first time and every time some good brother attempts to take up a Missionary collection the people rise up, and say: "Mr. preacher, we can't give to this Society and cause, because the Society is not under the control of the Mississippi Conference." The whites of his eyes would show largely, and he would affirm, and affirm. But he can't make the *tenth* part of a showing that we can about the Book and Tract Society.

If this Book and Tract Society sustains a nearer relation to the Conference than the "Preachers Aid Society of the Mississippi Conference," yet no one ever dreamed of opposing old brother Owens on that ground, when he was agent, collecting funds, etc.

Will any one now dare say, that the Book and Tract Society has no connection with the Mississippi Conference?

Will any one object to our operations, when he learns that our object is to do good by "buying and selling and distributing *gratuitously*, good moral and religious literature." Will any one object to taking part in this good cause?

How many could send us by mail $5, $10, $20, $25, or $50, or $100, to be used in this good work. If some one would pay for them, I could send $500 worth of books and tracts and catechisms to poor neighborhoods for Sunday-school children and grown up people. Will not some good brother or sister, or both or more, send me something of the means which they have to help me to send these books and tracts to the poor? You may designate the neighborhood or county where they shall be distributed in part or in whole. I hope there will be several prompt and liberal responses to this call or suggestion.

2. It is circulated: "That the Bible brought out is a catch-penny *thing* not worth *five* dollars."

Now, that any sane person should put forth such a report is passing strange.

If I could believe that he was *non compos*, I should have more charity for him. From what the Bible has cost I know that it could not be bought in the book stores at less than $35—with extra gilt, etc. $40, to $50.

How much better it would be for all to come up to our assistance! How much better it would be for those who have given their notes to pay up and send their money on a good mission, than to be hunting for excuses, making insinuations that what they give will all be squandered—as if they would have no interest in, or connection with the Society, and had no right as individuals to look after its interests. Every share-holder should regard himself as the special agent of the interests of the Society and Depository—encouraging all to be united in the work. The Share-holders can keep it moving, or ..... It is *their* interest. The officers and Managers superintend the special business and finances of the Depository without pecuniary remuneration, *all for the good of the Cause.*

Allow me to urge the preachers to send orders for the books, and sell them to the people. Your congregations will increase; you will have awakenings and conversions, and additions to the Church as the result.

The intelligence and piety of the members of the Church will be greatly increased by pursuing this course. I *know* what I say, having demonstrated it already.

Our object is to do good—*only good*. And if I did not believe that it was a legitimate way of doing good it would not be Agent another day. Nor would I be an Agent in this cause now, if I did not believe we were getting on foot a plan, that, in years to come, will result in great good to this country and the Church, the fruits of which will be manifest when the present laborers will have passed away to the home above. O, how every preacher should use every means to do the most good. A good tract, pamphlet or book, will speak when you are gone, and work silently but surely in the mind, so as to result in salvation.

Come, my brother, dont excuse yourself because there will be a little trouble and expense—sacrifice. How great the sacrifice already made for the world's redemption and salvation. The sacrifice required of you is small when compared to that. "To do good, and to communicate forget not; for with such sacrifices God is well pleased." *St. Paul.* "Be not weary in well doing." Do.

H. H. Montgomery.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

BAREFOOT ZION TRAVELERS.

Mr. Editor: We have not a few of the above class of Christians in our midst; whose cases give [us not a little uneasiness; and we would be very glad to have their condition improved, and their chances for success at least increased. Can not you do something for them? But, that you may not more understandingly, we will describe their cases more fully.

Not being "shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace," the other portions of the Christian armor do not fit well, nor is it of much service to them—often it is actually in their way. "The girdle of truth" fits so loosely that it affords no strength to the loins, and is cumbrous to them when pursuing the crooked paths they make for their feet. And "the breast-plate of righteousness" has been so battered and torn in these crooked and thorny paths that it affords no real protection to the most vital part, the heart, for it has been pierced by the fiery darts of the enemy and is bleeding at every pore. And the "shield of faith" is so unwieldy, and the hand that holds it is so weak, that very few attempts are made to use it, and only on extraordinary occasions is it used at all. But great use is made of the *human tempered helmet*, somehow or other. And far the life of them, they cannot tell how they expect to go to heaven. Notwithstanding all their weakness and imperfections, and the crooked paths they have made for their feet, somehow or other they hope to make the peaceful shore at last. So sanguine are they on this subject, that they conclude, though they do not pursue all the length of the celestial road, that they will get near enough the celestial city, that by ons tremendous leap the happy shore shall be gained, and all will be safe at last.

What do you think of this leap, Mr. Editor? You are accustomed to accompany Zion travelers in their journeyings, and to see them off for tha better land—do you think tha chances of this leap are good, and will do to rely upon? A word from you at this point may be of service to some.

Another prominent symptom in the cases of these barefoot ones is, that the gospel NERVE is very weak—so weak and poor, that the least exposure in the service of God is terrible in its effects upon them; can't stand the least fatigue in church-going; damp or night atmosphere is almost fatal; the sun or heat, about as bad; but should the weather be fine, and the unfortunates enter Zion's gates once more—alas, for them, still!—the hard benches and the singing, or, shafts of God's truth that fly barbed by God's Spirit to their guilty consciences from the faithful minister, make a perfect smash of their gospel nerves again. And, may be, for the next three months they are too infirm to repair to the sanctuary of the Lord.

Mr. Editor do you not think that if these unfortunate ones were to get some good gospel shoes, and wear them *regularly, daily*—not only during the big meeting or when the Bishop or some D.D. comes to town, but all the time—that it would improve their nervous system very much—I mean, Gospel nervous system. As to their other nervous system that appears to be perfectly sound. There is nothing the matter with their *vanity nerve*, nor their *pleasure nerve*, nor their *mammon nerve*—nothing at all—all sound, attuned to their peculiar interests. There are brothers, H. and K., though their gospel nerves are so weak, their mammon nerve is a full match for the greatest toil and the severest weather. And there are sisters A. and Z., always able to get to tha postoffice when *Godey* or *Graham* is expected. And if you will ask the clerks of our fashionable stores after the health of these ladies, they will tell you "We are at the first of their being sick or infirm; they are among our most frequent visitors." And there are those other sisters and brothers, who attended the circus the other day and night, to see the elephant stand on his head, and those fast riders in the way of sin and folly jump and skip on in the way of death. One of them has been to church once in the last six months, and went home sick; and others, not much oftener. No bad effects are known to have resulted from the crowd, excitement and exposure of the circus.

O, for good gospel shoes for these poor barefoot Zion travelers! You know, Mr. Editor, that our health depends greatly upon our being duly shod; and when properly shod we are prepared to either walk or run on in the heavenly way. Would you not like to see those weak and feeble ones, now barefoot and out of the way, all properly harnessed [and with eager strides pursuing the heavenly road. I am sure you would, angels would rejoice at the sight.

Unless something better is done for these dear ones of ours, I fear we will have to raise money and buy an elephant and a monkey even, to get them along in Zion's way. Now if we can get people to go in heaven by buying an elephant, had we not better do it?—Is not the soul of a good sister or brother worth more than the price of an elephant? Certainly. Who then will object?

Do settle this question, Mr. Editor; and be sure to so settle it, that the people may be saved. Amen.

The London Illustrated News recently paid three hundred guineas ($1500) for a six column advertisement in the London Times.

Southern Trade.—New York is said to be crowded with Southern buyers, and the New York merchants are wild with eagerness to secure Southern custom.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

WESTERN VIRGINIA CORRESPONDENCE.

Beverly, May 5th 1859.

Mr. Editor: I wish to give you some account of this valley, and particularly this point. If you will take the map, sir, and look for Randolph county, in Western Virginia, you will perceive the county seat to be Beverly. If you will then observe the streams and water courses you will see that they flow from this point to the Gulf, and also to the Atlantic ocean. Hence, you can easily infer that this point is very much elevated above the level of tide-water. There are many things to make it desirable as a place of Summer resort. Deer and bears are found in the mountains. The lands are valuable, offering perhaps a better opportunity for persons to settle in this valley, in desirable situations and at moderate prices, than any point I am acquainted with. Pure and delicious water is abundant. There are facilities for rearing cattle not found in all places. Indeed the main business of this peaceful region now is, grazing. Col. Benton, a prominent gentleman, formerly of Winchester, Va., told me that he knew none better. He resides in the valley, in a pleasant country seat. If, sir, it would suit you to make a visit here this season, you could judge for yourself.

I think, sir, that many of your citizens would find it much to their interest to take this point in their Summer tours.

We have alum water, said to be as good as the famous Alum water of Rockbridge county, in this State. But my particular boast is, the pure water. S. L. O.

THE VOICE OF THE OCEAN.

Was it the sound of the distant surf that was in mine ear, or the low moan of the breeze, as it crept through the neighboring wood? O, that hoarse voice of ocean, never silent since time first began—where has it not been uttered? There is stillness amid the calm of the arid and rainless desert, where no spring rises, and no streamlet flows; and the long caravan plies its weary march amid the blinding glare of the sand, and the red, unshaded rays of the fierce sun. But once and again, and yet again, has the roar of the ocean been there. It is his sand that the winds heap up; and it is the skeleton remains of his vassals—shells and fish, and the stony coral—that the rocks underneath inclose. There is silence on the tall mountain peak, with its glittering mantle of snow, where the panting lungs labor to inhale the thin, bleak air—where no insect murmurs, and no bird flies, and where the eye wandere over multitudinous hill-tops that lie far beneath, and vast dark forests that sweep on to the distant horizon, and along long hollow valleys where the great rivers begin. And yet once and again, has the roar of ocean been there. The effigies of his more ancient denizens we find sculptured on the crags, where they jut from beneath the ice into the mist wreath; and his later beaches, stage beyond stage, terrace the descending slopes. Where has the great destroyer not been—the devourer of continents—the blue foaming dragon, whose vocation is to eat up the land? His ice-floes have alike furrowed the flat steppes of Siberia, and the rocky flanks of Schehallian; and his nummulites and fish lie imbedded in great stones of the pyramids, hewn in the times of the Pharaohs, and in rocky folds of Lebanon, still untouched by the tool. So long as ocean exists, there must be disintegration, dilapidation, change; and should the time ever arrive when the elevatory agencies, motionless and chill, shall sleep within their profound depth, to awaken no more—and should the sea still continue to impel its currents, and to roll its waves—every continent and island would at length disappear, and again, as of old, "when the fountains of the great deep were broken up,"

"A shoreless ocean tumble round the globe."

Was it with reference to this principle, so recently recognized, that we are expressly told in the Apocalypse respecting the renovated earth, in which the state of things shall be fixed and eternal, that there shall be no more sea?" or are we to regard the revelation as the mere hieroglyphic—the pictured shape—of some analogous moral truth? "Reasoning from what we know"—and what else remains to us?—an earth without a sea would be an earth without rain, without vegetation, without life—a dead and doleful planet of waste places, such as the telescope reveals to us in the moon. And yet the ocean does seem peculiarly a creature of time—of all the great agents of vicissitude and change, the most influential and untiring; and to a state in which there shall be no vicissitude and no change—in which the earthquake shall not heave from beneath, nor the mountains wear down, and the continents melt away—it seems inevitably necessary that there should be "no more sea." *Hugh Miller.*

APOSTASY AND TEARS.

The Rev. Andrew Fuller's preaching was always Scriptural, judicious, and on some occasions pathetic and solemn beyond description. A minister in whom he had once placed entire confidence, and with whom he had for a long series of years been very intimate, fell into awful public sin, and threw a blasting mildew over religion throughout an extensive community. In the very midst of the intense excitement created by the sad event, came the season for a public meeting of ministers annually held in connection with that Church. Some of the neighboring clergymen proposed the omission of the services on account of the state of the public mind, but to this arrangement Mr. Fuller very decidedly objected. The usual season was held, and Mr. Fuller himself appointed to preach. A vast crowd assembled, expecting, of course, some allusion to his former friend; nor were they disappointed. The sermon was on the sins of professors of religion—their frequency, causes, and awful results. His feelings throughout were very tender, and many of his hearers, both clergy and laity, were, during most of the sermon, in tears. He, however, restrained his emotions within bounds till he approached the close of the sermon. Then addressing the unconverted part of his audience, he besought them not to become hardened in their guilt, or neglect the salvation of their souls, because some who had borne "the vessels of the Lord" had sinned. "I need not," he added, with great tenderness of spirit, "make a more distinct reference; but oh, remember that if I, and these my brethren in the ministry, and every other professing Christian in the world, were to make shipwreck of faith and character and to fall into crime like poor———, religion would be still the same grand system of truth and morality, and you would be eternally lost if you rejected it. The Lord Jesus Christ is the standard of character, and not poor sinners like us."

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

The editor of the S. C. *Advocate* acknowledges the receipt of one hundred dollars, from some unknown donor in Charleston, to be equally divided between Domestic and Foreign Missions. The donor writes: "If God prospers me, I hope to be able to give this or more annually. Not being a member of your church, I send it through you, because I have every confidence that you will see the money applied as requested." In the name of our Church, we thank the giver and wish him every possible blessing.

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Terms—$2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1859.

THE GREAT OPEN FIELD.

You remember the words of our Lord, viz: "*The field is the world.*" These are wonderful words, whether viewed in the language of Jesus, or in their immediate and universal application to the scheme of Christianity as a religion for the world. Had Jesus Christ been a mere Jew, he could never have uttered such a sentiment. Judea would have been his field, and Jews the object of his ministry. But while he was of Jewish blood and Jewish connections, the manhood of his nature transcended all local and national limits, and hence, in his modes of thinking, working, loving, he rises infinitely superior to all Jewish trammels and asserts his one-ness—his entire one-ness—with Adam's race.

His religion, being like himself, the expression of a divine nature and designed for the good of all mankind, shakes the pillars of universality. Founded in no local facts, consulting no prejudices of caste and race, representing no peculiarities of one age or another, it is God's power for God's world.

But there is yet another sense in which the field is the world. Wherever the world has a moral or social interest—wherever it connects itself with man's spiritual welfare—there christianity has its field, there its workmen are to labor, there Christ's authority is to be set up and men called to submit to its rule. Not only are we to make people religious, but we are to put them in the way of becoming religious. For the earth is the Lord's, and *the fulness* thereof. This fulness we are to seek for in the Lord's Christ. It has all been redeemed by him and for him. It is his—not Satan's, not the world's; and men are to be taught that they have no moral right to use or to enjoy any thing whatsoever, except as the property of Christ, loaned to them in stewardship, and returnable to the Divine owner.

Our teaching and our living are sadly defective just here. God's claims are unrighteously abated. His honor is compromised—his authority enfeebled. If personal dedication is a duty, then, entire dedication is a duty. The whole heart, the whole life, and the whole service of our days, belong to God. For, depend upon it, a man is not trained and perfected in religious experience by this duty or that. Not by one work nor by another work is he developed into the measure of the fulness of Christ. But by means of all work, by the agency of all duties, is he disciplined into the beauty and strength of a sanctified discipleship. A Christian life is, therefore, a broad life, embracing far more than our [illegible] notions are; and in consequence of its very [illegible] a scope and a depth that we [illegible] often [illegible] should we preach the gospel? Not preach this or that principle—not urge this or that precept—but all. How should we practice it? In its wholeness—as a religion for every thought and word and act—as a religion for every relation and tie—as a religion for each moment and for entire life.

Church action needs the same amplitude. The worst of evils is this narrowness, this fatal heresy, that keeps us within limits which ought to be burst asunder. For it is not the office of the Church to do a few things well, but to do all its work, and to do it in the best possible manner. And this is the spirit needed to ennoble our work. Certain it is, that every addition we make to our fields of labor—every new sphere we occupy—qualifies us that much better to accomplish our task even in those offices which have engaged our attention. Certain it is, if we put more religion into Literature, into Education, into business, we shall preach better and be better in everything. And it is just because we are restrained and confined, that we are weak and ineffective. And until we learn to do our whole duty, we shall do nothing as it ought to be done. The measure of Christian manhood is the breadth of its sympathies; and until our hearts are large enough to embrace the whole world, holding it as Christ's redeemed inheritance, we may be sure that they are not the hearts which God asks us to give to Him and to His blessed service.

[illegible] OF THE PUBLISHING HOUSE.

[illegible] Baker sends us the following, containing Dr. [illegible]'s explanation, and Dr. McTyeire's comment, in reference to the relation of the Genealogical Bible to the Endowment of the Publishing-house. He requests its publication. We had intended to publish the [illegible], but, at Mr. Baker's request, we publish the [illegible] also. Let the "free cash capital" be raised. The [illegible] that succeeds best in doing this, is the best plan. If the "Bible" helps, so be it. If others wish to help without the "Bible," so be it also. The raising of the "capital" is the end in view. Let Conferences and individuals exercise all freedom of opinion as to the "plan," but let all be harmonious as to the "capital." Such has been the [illegible] this paper has taken from the beginning. Let us all pull together, whatever diversity of plan we may have in our unity of aim.

"THE GENEALOGICAL FAMILY BIBLE."—For a clear understanding of the relation "the Genealogical Family Bible" sustains to the plan of raising an active capital for the Southern Methodist Publishing-house, it is deemed proper that a few facts should be stated.

The Bible, as a certificate of Perpetual Membership, in the Mississippi Conference Book and Tract Society, was suggested by the Rev. Richard Abbey, when he was the Agent of that Society. He had, before the General Conference in 1858, made in part his arrangements for its publication, and the work was in progress. After his election as Financial Secretary, having conferred with friends and the Book Committee, it was determined to incorporate the Bible in the plan recommended to the Annual Conferences. Brother Abbey accordingly went forward with the Bible. When specimen copies were brought out, exceptions were taken by some to the fact that the copyright was in the name of Richard Abbey, and that it had not the imprint of the Southern Methodist Publishing-house in the title-page. Brother Abbey, upon the statement of these exceptions, very readily proposed to remove all the exceptionable features, and has further arranged that so soon as his contract with his publisher is out for the forthcoming edition, he will transfer the plates, copyright and all, to the Book Agent. The copies already in course of publication will be furnished to the Publishing-house at cost, the Financial Secretary not expecting to make any per cent., but to secure the entire profits arising from the sale of the Bible to the Southern Methodist Publishing-house, as provided for in the plan adopted by several of the Annual Conferences. When the plan is matured, it is intended, as Brother Abbey has heretofore published, to have the [illegible] printed at our own establishment, in this city. The proof-sheets of the forthcoming edition are now being carefully read and collated with the Oxford standard edition by Dr. Sansom, the Book Editor.

Nashville, May 23, 1859. J. B. McFERRIN, Agent.

Dr. McTyeire, in commenting on the above, says: So much for the certificate, a mere incident. Let us not lose sight of the principal thing in what ought to be full and presented as incidental. If the Bible were [illegible] orth intrinsically less than it is—we should [illegible], for its purpose. Those who do not want it, [illegible] to its cost in books of our own catalogue. If [illegible] object to the plan on the score of its liberality—[illegible] its certificate is too costly, and its sanction too heavy—this we say: these objections do not lie against the [illegible]. He may generously relinquish all conditions, and make a clean and full offering, if so it please him. [illegible] we hope will be done, where it can be afforded.

And now, brethren, let us to the work, and "perform the doing of it." Meet the Agents—upon whatever scheme their Conference are acting—and meet the Financial Secretary, in his collecting tours, with Southern bounty and Christian generosity. Our Church *must* have this endowment to meet the demands for abundant and cheap religious publications.

LETTER FROM CHINA.

We publish below a copy of a letter from our missionary in China, from the Mississippi Conference, Rev. J. W. Lambuth. Some things in it apparently reflect on the Missionary Secretary, but we have no doubt it is some kind of a mistake that can be rectified. At any rate, we are bound to suffer our missionaries in that far-off land to speak to their friends and the church through the columns of the *Advocate*. They are open to the Missionary Secretary also. This matter must be explained and corrected. The Mississippi Conference will not suffer a continuance of such things. Much feeling existed at the last session in consequence of similar statements. If a full showing is not made at their next session, they will, we know, take steps to guard against any thing of the kind for the future. Mississippi will raise any amount of money necessary for her China mission, but she must have a guarantee that it will reach its destination. But the letter speaks for itself. It is dated Shanghai, Feb. 17, 1859, and written to Rev. John R. Lambuth, the venerable father of the missionary.

MY DEAR FATHER:—I would have written to you by last mail had I not felt so unwell, having had an attack of dysentery, a disease to which all foreigners are subject in this empire. I am almost entirely recovered, and am again able to work. How good the Lord is to us! Surely his mercy endureth forever, and his promises are sure to all who trust in him. Mary still keeps well. Walter and Netty, our children, are in good health and growing finely, and I hope, if it be the will of God, I shall be permitted to remain a little longer, to preach the unsearchable riches of the Gospel to this heathen people. I am now able to talk and make myself understood in preaching in the Chinese language. One thing I greatly need, to be able to make any progress in the work, and that is, *funds*. We have now been *five months without any money*, only as we could *borrow* to *live on from week to week*, that we might have *bread* to *eat*. I understood that eight thousand dollars were appropriated by the Board, in May 1858, for the China Mission, but not a dollar has reached us yet. The ensuing May will be the time the Board will make its appropriations for the year beginning October this year.*** No doubt, he (Dr. Shehon) intends well by retaining the funds, but he is placing us in rather an unpleasant attitude. We have to suspend all operations, when such a delay happens.

The money ought to be forwarded as soon as appropriated, for it requires a considerable length of time to reach us. We cannot conceive the cause of this delay. Would the Mississippi Conference send me my salary, school funds, and funds to print tracts, without placing the money in the hands of the Board, I believe all would go on more smoothly, and the work would prosper. As to the money given to build me a church; I fear it will be delayed until too late for *me* to use it. If the money is for me to build a church, I should like to have it as soon as possible. Our time at best is but short in this unhealthy climate, and I desire to do all I can for the cause of God, while I am here.

They are having quite a revival at Ningpo, among the natives; many have joined the church within the last month. We have taken another Chinaman into the church, by the name of *Hu*. We now number twelve at Shanghai, all orderly and acceptable. Brother J. O. Stevens at Jackson stated in a letter to me, that the family had intended to send us a box of articles. We shall welcome it with much joy. I wish Brother Robert was with me, in my labors among the Chinese. We could be of great help to each other in this work. This is Thursday night, and the Chinese are in great terror lest there should be an Eclipse of the Moon. I will finish this letter on Saturday morning for the mail which closes in the afternoon. I am a great deal better, and expect to go into the country for a few days for a change.

Saturday, Feb. 19.—Last night the mails came bringing a letter from you, dated Nov. 22, and also a bill from "Abraham Bell, Sons" in New York, on the house of "John and Edward Corderoy & Co., London," for eighty pounds sterling. I think there will be no difficulty in having it cashed here at sight. I will let you know by next mail, which will be here in about fifteen days, what the result will be. It is decidedly the most speedy and sure way of getting funds from Mississippi. This bill came when we were really in *need*—as I have stated already in another part of this letter. If you, or any of my friends, or friends of the mission in China, wish to send any money to us, send it in a bill as you have done this, for the Secretary of the Board has so much to attend to, that it causes him to neglect the China Mission. Money has been given by friends to aid us, as we are informed, which has not reached us yet.

I feel grateful to God for his goodness to us since our sojourn in this land. My father, I wish you could see my church; I know my friends would rejoice, in that they have already aided me in paying for it. It is the only church we have in which we, as a mission, can preach. Brothers Cunningham and Jenkins have been compelled to give up their preaching places for the want of funds to pay the rent. Had I not gone to work and with the aid of two friends put up this house of worship, we should have been without a place to preach, except in the open street. But now I have a house and a piece of ground for, which I have a title. I value it at a thousand dollars; it is worth more than that to us as a mission. I hope to be able some day not far in the future to get other places of preaching in some of the large cities not far from Shanghai. I am taking up a native subscription from our membership for the purpose of building a church in *Su Chow*, eighty miles from Shanghai. With the money given by my Conference to build a church in China, I can build two respectably large houses in two large cities. I hope the funds will be forwarded without delay.

I am improving every day in health. It will soon be five years since I left my native land. I have now a Chinese boy of twelve years of age, to send by the first opportunity to be educated at "Centenary College, Louisiana." He is a very smart boy, and is now learning very fast. He was given to me, and I have named him Charley K. Marshall. He recites a lesson to me every day, and is learning the alphabet. He is my boy, so I have concluded to send him to my native land to be educated. I want to send two boys of the same age; the other I expect to name after you. I know Brother Marshall would take great interest in him, if he could see him, for I believe he will make an intelligent man. I will write to President Miller about it; and know what arrangements can be made to get them both from New York to Jackson, La. Missionaries are going home frequently, and would be glad to take them as far as New York for their services aboard the ship. I am preparing a letter for Brother Marshall, which I hope to send by next mail. Pray for us, dear father, that God would smile upon us in our work. Give our love to all at home, white and black, and to all friends. J. W. LAMBUTH.

REV. DR. MCTYEIRE, of the *Nashville Christian Advocate*, is on a visit to New York, attending the Bible Society anniversary. We see a brief report of his speech on that occasion in the *New York Spectator*.

REV. GEORGE LANE, well known as former senior Book Agent at New York, is dead. He was a venerable and venerated man.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY, MOBILE.

Mobile, May 19th, 1859.

MR. EDITOR.—Fearing you *may* not receive a more full account than the enclosed, published in one of our city papers, relative to our great "Methodist Sunday School Union" celebration, which took place last Saturday, I send it to you to make such use of it, as you may deem best.

"The anniversary of the Sunday Schools connected with the M. E. Church—six in number—took place last Saturday, 14th inst. It was an occasion of much interest and enjoyment. The procession, which was formed on St. Francis street, was composed of 800 children, in which was included the children of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, according to invitation. A band of music led the procession; following the music was a beautiful banner, upon which the motto 'Teach it to thy children,' was inscribed in gold characters beneath the representation of a Bible.

"About ten o'clock the procession arrived at Holly's Garden, which was suitably prepared with benches, tables and platform for the occasion.

"Two tables of a hundred yards each were tastefully arrayed with wholesome viands of every description that could tempt the palate and satisfy the appetite. It was estimated that there were about 1200 to 1500 persons in the grove. As soon as the children were all comfortably seated in the shade, the literary exercises were opened with singing by the children, and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Carver; after which the children participated in various dialogues and addresses, which were exceedingly interesting—each inculcating some useful moral, some instructive lesson. The Rev. Mr. Ross closed these exercises with an eloquent address to the pupils, teachers and parents.

"Then followed the feasting—which seemed to be participated in with due appreciation, if we judge from the small amount that was left out of such abundance. The provisions were mostly contributions from the parents interested in the schools. The tables were filled three times.

"The dinner being through, the children were released and allowed to sport in unrestrained enthusiasm and innocent joy on the green sward, beneath the cool shade of the oaks and cedars. Two or three hours were thus spent to the infinite amusement of the young folks.

"It was a day to be remembered as one of the bright ones of their childhood.

"At about half past four the procession reformed, and each school marched back to its respective locality."

All our Methodist schools in Mobile have resolved themselves into a 'Methodist Sunday School Union,' under the Presidency of Jas. Elder Esq., with a view to bringing our united influence to bear with more force in perpetuating the schools now established, and establishing Mission schools in the enburbs of our city, whenever any favorable opening presents. We have already inaugurated two, under very promising prospects, and through the blessing of God and the self-sacrificing labors of those engaged in this 'work and labor of love'—we hope to accomplish much good in redeeming from the bondage of ignorance and vice many of the poor children of our vicinity, who have heretofore been left uncared for, and without any religious culture and training.

To many engaged in Sabbath School labors in our city—(I mean of course, Methodists) it is no small occasion of regret that *all the duties* pertaining to this most important enterprise of our church is left almost exclusively to the younger portion of our membership—and our efforts and ardor are sometimes dampened by the manifest indifference upon the part of our leading men—our stewards and leaders, the officiary of the church, many of whom, *from personal observation*, would scarcely ever know it if the teachers should some Sunday disband and abolish the schools altogether. What think you of parents of scholars who never think it worth while, (not even once a year) to visit our schools, and never betray the least concern as to whether they languish or prosper?

The teachers not only have the burden of the labor, but generally have to bear all the expense connected with the successful prosecution of the schools. This is a strong picture, but nevertheless true—and deplorable as true. In the arrangements for this very celebration—intended to give an impetus to the cause—to incite the children to greater diligence, and stimulate others to join our "little army"—some of our most liberal men, on other occasions, refused to give us any assistance, and left us to provide for the entertainment of their own children at our own expense—to say nothing of the labor and trouble incident to it.

We do not write these things in bitterness—but in the hope that it may lead some to *think*; knowing that reflection is only requisite to satisfy all candid minds that *they* are without excuse who provide not for the spiritual wants of their own household, even though their *enlarged* sympathies make *liberal* demands upon their means to send the "word of life" to the remotest parts of the earth. What will be our gratulations at the great day of Assize, though our crowns of rejoicing be decked with the stars of many souls rescued from heathenish darkness and interminable woe, through our instrumentality—if our own children are "cast out?" We do not encourage and dare not foster the selfish idea that charity should *remain* at home—but earnestly insist it should *begin* there. B.

TEXAS CORRESPONDENCE.

Cold Springs.

MR. EDITOR.—It may not be uninteresting to you and your readers, to learn the state of improvement and the encouraging prospects of the M. E. Church South, at this point. That we have a growing and wealthy country, you need not be informed. This circuit has five preaching places, with a wealthy, liberal and intelligent membership.

We have just completed our new and commodious house of worship in the town of Cold Springs. It is what we country people call "a fine church," well finished, and on a beautiful eminence overlooking the town, reminding the worshipers of Mount Zion—"the joy of the whole earth."

Sunday, May 1st, was the one set apart for the Dedication. Rev. Dr. J. E. Scott of Waverly, was invited to preach the sermon. At an early hour the house was filled—Rev. Scott, Kennon and Carden in the pulpit. Dedicatiun hymns and select music, sung by Mr. Gillatt, assisted by the whole congregation. First prayer by the Presiding Elder, Rev. Mr. Kennon. The reading of the prayer of King Solomon, at the Dedication of the Temple, by the preacher in charge. Singing again by Mr. G., which was followed with a scripturally powerful sermon in the Doctor's best style, on the text—"Then Samuel took a stone and set it between Mizpeh and Shur, and called the name of it Ebenezer; saying, hitherto hath the Lord helped us."

In his remarks, he described the wayward youth wandering far from home and from God; and, after years of prodigality, returning to his native town, where the father lies silent in the burying-ground, hard by this building; and once more looks upon these sacred walls dedicated this day to the worship of God, the spire pointing silently to the house of the just above—and remembers, "My Father contributed to the erection of this house, and worshiped the God of his fathers here."—That this might be the means of his awakening and conversion, and that it would preach a more powerful sermon to him than all the eloquent divines he had ever heard.

The effect was electrical, and tears fell like rain from many an eye. I was carried back in memory to the scenes of my boyhood, amid the temple-crowned hills and story-telling glens, and gushing fountains, and bright skies of East Tennessee, where once I heard the eloquent Creed Fulton (now of Georgia) preach an able and effective sermon from the same text, to a large concourse of people.

At the close of the sermon, the Presiding Elder administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to quite a number of communicants, assisted by the ministers present, and we all felt that it was none other than the house of God and the gate of heaven. Long may the God of our Fathers be worshipped in the beauty of holiness here. Amen. YOUR CORRESPONDENT.

May 2nd, 1859.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

CESAR crossed the Rubicon, and the Austrians have crossed the Ticino—and the latter seems to be as decisive as the former. War appears to be inevitable. The same decisiveness appears in the manifestos of the respective belligerent governments. First we have the summons of Austria to Sardinia to disarm. Count Buol, in his letter to Count Cavour, requiring an answer in three days, says:

"Such M. le Count, is the object of this letter. I have the honor to beg that your Excellency will give its contents the most serious consideration; and let me know if the Royal Government consents—yes or no—to put without delay its army upon a peace footing and to disband the Italian volunteers."

The proclamation of the King of Sardinia says, in substance:

"The King regards the demand to disarm as an outrage upon himself and nation, and has therefore repelled the demand with disdain. The King calls to mind Italy's cry of anguish, and says: "I will be your captain. I have proved your valor on the field of battle by the side of my illustrious father. This time you will have for your comrades the gallant French soldiers, your companions on the Tchernaya, whom the Emperor has sent to support and defend our just and civilizing cause. Forward to victory! Let our banners announce to you that our object, like our war-cry, is the Independence of Italy!"

The manifesto of Napoleon, among other things, says:

"While on the one side, the cabinet of Vienna persists in not consenting to the admission of the Italian States to the Congress, the meeting of which it thus renders impossible; on the other hand, it demands from Piedmont to place her army on a peace footing, and to disband her volunteers—that is to say, to concede without delay, and to Austria alone, that which it had already granted to the Powers, under the sole reserve of coming to an understanding with them about it."

"In presence of this state of things, if Sardinia is menaced, if, as every thing leads it to be presumed, her territory is invaded, France cannot hesitate to respond to the appeal of a nation her ally, to which she is bound by common interest and traditional sympathies, regenerated by a recent confraternity in arms, and by the union contracted by the two reigning houses."

Of the Russo-French treaties, the London Times says:

"France and Russia have declared that alliance which has long been expected, and which has always been a probability in every European embroilment. Though so often hinted at, and so conformable to the precedents of a century, the intelligence is most startling.

"Lord Cinrendon hit the truth in describing the proposition of Russia as the invitation of one despotic Government to compel a third despotic Government to give its subjects free institutions.

"By the first treaty Russia binds herself, in the event of France being at war with Austria, to assist France by the co-operation of her fleets in the Baltic and the Mediterranean, and moreover to place an army of observation of not less than 50,000, on the Austrian frontier. This is the first treaty, and it is obviously directed immediately against England. France can have nothing to fear from the navy of Austria. If she seeks to strengthen herself at sea, it must be against some first-class naval power, and what other is there than England?

"It may have been foreseen that the intentions of the two allied despots must provoke the resistance of all Germany, and render necessary the blockade of all the ports upon the Baltic; and it may have been considered, that, however peaceable may be the intentions of England, the contemplated impediments upon her Baltic commerce might render her absolute neutrality scarcely possible.

"The second treaty seems to have been suggested by some knowledge or suspicion of the intended action of Austria, for it provides, that, in case Austria should invade Sardinia, Russia shall war against her within fifteen days of her violation of the Piedmontese soil. No union can be closer than that which these treaties create. In the event of Austria invading Sardinia, the two fleets will sail together in the Baltic and in the Mediterranean, and the Army of Observation will occupy Hungary.

"These preparations being made, and all things being ready, it was not to be expected that Austria would be allowed to retire from the position in which her precipitate summons to Piedmont has placed her. Nor on the other hand, would Sardinia herself be permitted to abdicate her dangerous and unprofitable position as the advanced guard of the French army, and the first victim of the newly-developed enterprise. Recent circumstances would appear to argue that Austria was not thoroughly well-informed of the alliance about to be cemented, or that she had not learned the extent or stringency of its provisions. She seems to have started like one who has trodden upon a coiled serpent, as she put forth her first step toward Piedmont, and found these treaties in her path. She at once yielded to the ultimate proposal of England, and agreed to delay her declaration of war upon the condition suggested by Lord Malmesbury. But it was too late. The aggressive powers saw their advantage; and, whatever veil of deceit hesitation may be thrown over the proceeding, the powers who have been tempted to declare themselves will unquestionably persevere. Austria feels she must fight, and she has shown no slackness in accepting the necessity."

Le Nord of the 28th says that the Emperor Napoleon had notified the English Government that he had felt himself obliged to send a French army of occupation immediately into the Sardinian territory, for the purpose of being in time to protect his ally against the attack of Austria. The Cabinet of London replied that under the existing circumstances, England would offer no objection.

It is stated that the Cabinet of Vienna came in possession of the treaties between France and Russia, by purchase, and at the cheap price, considering the value of the information, of $100,000. On the other hand the Emperor Napoleon is said to have come, in the same way, in possession of the secrets of Austria, through the Bavarian Embassy at Paris. The vendor in the latter case is said to have been the Chevalier Wendland, who has been dismissed from the Embassy. The vendor of the Franco-Russian treaty is not named. It would appear, however, that he sold it twice over, once to the Austrian Cabinet and then to the London Times.

The London *Times* of the 29th April says: "The great fact which Europe has to consider, is, that France commenced a war with the avowed purpose of tearing up the treaties of 1815; and that a treaty, or convention, or understanding, is in existence between the Western and Eastern despotisms for the coercion, perhaps the spoliation, of Germany, and the resettlement of the Continent. Austria will have to bear the first shock of the conflict. France and Sardinia are in arms on the one side; on the other, Russia will at least take up an attitude of hostility such as Austria observed toward her in the Eastern war.

"Perhaps, indeed, Alexander may so far yield to the entreaties of his more vindictive counselors as to throw away his influence in Germany by an actual invasion of the Austrian States. To meet these dangers, Austria, for the first two months at least, must trust to herself alone. The ministers of Francis Joseph have, we should think, foreseen and calculated on this necessity. In fact, Count Buol has said as much in one of his notes, and the immense preparations, the high tone, and the rapid action of the Viennese cabinet indicate that, in the opinion of its ruler, Austria is able to carry a successful struggle with French and Piedmontese armies in Italy.

"A week will determine the nature of the campaign—whether Austria will maintain the offensive, or content herself with protecting her Italian possessions; whether Gens. Hess and Gyulai will march on Turin and besiege Alessandria; or fall back on the system of Lombard fortresses, which it has been the work of forty years to construct. The other plan is likely to find much more favor with a youthful Emperor and an army sore with provocation. It is, of course, to press on with every available battalion to Turin; to destroy, if possible, the Sardinian army before the French can come up; to crush the latter as they descend weary and disordered from the passes of the Alps; in fine, to carry out such a campaign as the Great Napoleon would have done if he had had 120,000 men in line, and his enemy's capital had been only 80 miles away.

"The Austrians have shown such contradictory qualities in their military history that we have no means of judging how they will act on the present occasion. They may exhibit the slowness and pedantry of 1796, or the energy of 1849. Another week may see them patrolling Turin, or giving orders for the abandonment of Milan. Frenchmen may not be superior to Germans, they are certainly not equal to Englishmen, in strength, endurance, and those qualities which—courage being supposed equal—are likely to decide the fate of battles. But in the great military quality of promptness they are without an equal.

"The manner in which the French troops have been dispatched to the Alps since Good Friday is a model for the study of our officers. The very act of entering a railway carriage and disposing of his knapsack and his musket has been taught the soldier as part of his drill. We may be assured that nothing that energy, science, and skill can accomplish for the speedy concentration of French armies at Turin and Genoa will be neglected. But the difficulties in the way of the Emperor Napoleon's troops are not few. The season is backward; Mont Cenis is covered with snow. The vast army of the French has been pushed forward without preparation, the commissariat is deficient, the country they enter is poor, there is very little of last year's corn to be had, and this year's will not be fit for the harvest for three months at the least.

"Then, there is the loss which invariably attends rapid marches in such inclement regions, and it may be predicted that the ambulances which follow in the rear of the army will have plenty of occupants before the plains of Piedmont are reached. But there is, on the other hand, a more favorable picture. The French have the command of the sea. It may be said, with confidence, that if France could only reach Italy across the Alps, the Austrians might seize the country and crush each division as it emerged from the passes. But the town and harbor of Genoa, almost impregnable, are in the hands of the Sardinians; we may say, indeed, in the hands of the French. French troops are arriving daily, and, in a few days these will constitute an army, which, in conjunction with the Sardinians at Alessandria, will be too formidable to be left in the rear of an invading force.

"If there be one thing which especially shows the military genius of the French, it is their transport of troops by sea. In the Russian war, while we had our Himmalayas and Jasons, they had only their own little trading vessels, most of them engaged in their channel "cabotage." Yet in every little brig, which probably had till within a few months before traded between St. Malo and Shorcham with eggs, the French managed to pack some 160 men, and send them 2,000 miles to Sebastopol.—Their present means of transport are immense, and the distance from Toulon to Genoa is hardly 300 miles. We cannot doubt that in a few days 50,000 French will have joined the Sardinians at Alessandria, and then it is hardly likely that the Austrian Commanders will risk a march on Turin."

MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

We shall soon be in connection, by railroad, with Memphis, with Nashville, and the great North. A gentleman residing in Memphis, who has been on a visit to this city, writes a letter to the *Memphis Bulletin*, from which we make the following extracts:

Besides our noble line of packets, we see and hear many things that makes us proud of being Memphians; indeed at home we would never know the favor with which Memphis is viewed from abroad. Of the many conversations heard in regard to it, one, we think, will bear repeating. It was from an intelligent and extensively traveled son of the Old Dominion. After remarking in general terms, that Memphis had all the elements of future greatness, he particularized by saying she had the finest hotel, the finest jewelry store, finest drug store, and two of the finest hat stores in the South or West. But, said he, (and his manner indicated a regret that such a blight should exist,) "I learn that money is worth higher rates there than anywhere else, and yet the ladies seem generally to dress finer than in any city in the Union," and he seemed to wonder if any relationship existed between the two facts of the nature of cause and effect. I must admit that my Memphis *pride* was a little dampened—for I well know that there are more of the husbands and fathers of the costly attired ladies who display themselves on our streets, who pay, than who receive the legitimate Memphis rates of 2½ per cent. a month.

But to return to New Orleans, the past has been a week of anxiety and excitement in regard to the mighty waters that are now said to be higher here than ever known. We had two small crevasses in the upper part of the city, (both of which I saw,) but by the promptness and energy of the authorities, they were closed before any serious damage resulted. Notwithstanding the threatening of the waters, and rumors of war in Europe, this great heart, the center of our vast commercial system, continues to pulsate with all the regularity of vigorous health. Money is abundant in the banks and on the street, and our planting friends, who are now under water for the second season, can, on reliable securities, obtain an abundance for all legitimate uses at reasonable rates.

We are now (May day) enjoying most of the summer vegetables, even water-melons are making their appearance in the market. Tell your readers who wish to visit the Crescent City with their families, and who, like your correspondent, wish to find a quiet and domestic retreat combining all the luxuries without the annoyances of fashionable hotel life, to call at the Brooks House on Camp street, fronting Lafayette Square, where half the happy children in the city congregate in the afternoon to regain the wasted health of the day. It is neither a hotel nor boarding-house, but a *home*. The gentlemanly proprietor, Capt. Brooke, is a genuine Tennessean, formerly of Nashville. His estimable lady and interesting daughters all combine their efforts to make you feel as a member of the family; and our little preferences (that we all have) have only to be hinted at to be met in a manner that nearly makes you feel that you have bestowed rather than received a favor.

BISHOP SOULE is in improved health. Would that we could hear him preach—once—a pleasure we never enjoyed.

BISHOP EARLY was able to preach twice in one day at Memphis recently.

THE SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY.

The announcement of the time of opening, Faculty, course of study, prices, etc., of this institution, appeared in this paper last week. We were then too much crowded to insert even the fewest words of notice. Nor do we deem it even now necessary to say much. The policy—a just one—of the founders of the University has been *do*, without much *talking*. The newspapers, North and South, have not been called upon to puff it by the column; but we have good reason to believe that, as the means commensurate with the intention, it will take the lead of Southern institutions for the education of young men.

THE Collegiate Department will be opened on the 1st of October, 1859.

FACULTY.—Rev. W. M. Wightman, D. D., LL. D., President. Rev. Edward Wadsworth, A. M., D. D., Professor of Moral Philosophy. O. F. Casey, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages. J. C. Willis, A. M., Professor of Mathematics. [illegible] Lupton, A. M., Professor of Chemistry.

The Faculty will be increased so soon as the patronage shall demand it.

We also give the *Course* of *Studies*. The course of study in the Collegiate Department embraces:

FRESHMAN CLASS.—*First Term.*—Livy; Latin Prose Composition; Herodotus; Greek Prose Composition; Greek and Roman Antiquities; Algebra; Ancient History; Greek Testament continued throughout the course.

Second Term.—Horace, (Odes and Epodes); Homer's Iliad, (six books); Latin and Greek Prose Composition; Ancient Geography and Mythology; Geometry; Ancient History.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—*First Term.*—Horace, (Satires and Epistles); Demosthenes or Æschines; Latin and Greek Prose Composition; Plane Trigonometry and its Applications; Ancient History.

Second Term.—Tacitus; Terence or Plautus (one Play); Euripides; Latin and Greek Exercises; Spherical Trigonometry; Surveying; Analytical Geometry; History.

JUNIOR CLASS.—*First Term.*—Cicero de Oratore; Euclides, or one of Plato's Dialogues; Greek and Roman Antiquities; Calculus; Chemistry; Logic.

Second Term.—Juvenal and Persius; Æschylus; Chemistry; Political Economy; Natural Philosophy.

SENIOR CLASS.—*First Term.*—Moral Philosophy; Evidences of Christianity; Natural Philosophy; Constitution of United States; Elements of Criticism; French; History.

Second Term.—Mental Philosophy; Evidences of Christianity; Astronomy; Geology; History; Elements of Criticism; French.

Composition and Declamation are required throughout the course. Original speeches are delivered by the Senior Class. Instruction will be given in the department of Biblical Literature, by the President.

FOR ADMISSION INTO THE FRESHMAN CLASS. Candidates will be examined in Arithmetic and Algebra through Simple Equations; Cæsar's Commentaries, four books; Virgil's Æneid, six books; Cicero's Orations; Sallust; Jacob's Greek Reader; Xenophon's Anabasis, four books.

Tuition per Term, payable in advance, $25 00; Contingent, $2 00; Boarding in Greensboro' can be had at $150 per session, including room and furniture, or fuel.

A daily stage connects with the Selma and Marion Railroad, also with Columbus and Aberdeen, Miss. There are [illegible] lines running to Tuscaloosa, and to Scooba on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, thus connecting with Jackson Miss.

REV. DR. HOWELL triumphed over Graves at the recent Southern Baptist Convention, having been elected President by a large majority. He then, in a fine speech, resigned. His position before the Baptist Church is stronger than ever. Graves, having been excluded from the Church by the proper tribunal, is evidently cast out by the majority of the Convention. Well done old "Baptist principles." Our *confrere* of the *Mississippi Baptist*, who wavered in the time of trial, must find himself before we can give him "the right hand of fellowship." We must have an out-and-out "old line."

PROF. WILLIAM C. LARRABEE, well known in the West, a distinguished writer and preacher, is dead in the faith.

REV. WM. G. FOOTE, of the Texas Conference, Professor in Soule University, is dead.

BISHOP PIERCE preached in Waco, Texas, on Sunday the 8th instant.

THE Sunday School Convention of the South Carolina Conference held recently at Columbia, was an important demonstration. We propose to notice it again.

THE OCEAN SPRINGS HOTEL we have already mentioned in these columns. On the third page, seventh column, will be found the advertisement. Instead of going North, go to Ocean Springs, for the Summer. A large, airy, finely furnished, and well-kept hotel is there for your comfort. You will probably leave there at the close of the season vigorous in body and cheerful in spirit. Keep a clear conscience, and Ocean Springs will renovate your body.

COLEMAN'S METALLIC FARM MILL, the advertisement of which will be found in the third page, seventh column, is said to be the most simple, durable, and efficient now in use—grinding corn in the ear, shelled corn, wheat, buckwheat, rye or oats—from five to fifteen bushels per hour, not only cutting, but crushing the grain. Can be used by steam, wind, water, or horse power.

THE GREAT AMERICAN BRICK MACHINE is worthy of a trial by all who wish to make instead of buy their brick. Although we are no judge of machinery, yet we know the inventor well, and know that he spent more than ten years of his life in perfecting it. Read what the advertisement promises. You will find it in the seventh column on the third page.

THE Fair for the benefit of the Methodist Church in Jefferson City, commenced yesterday (Tuesday.) Thursday afternoon, between 2 and 7 o'clock P. M., is to be devoted to children and servants. We hope the fair will be a grand success.

THE ANTI-ARTHAITIC Wine (what's in a name?) advertised in the sixth column of the third page, is highly recommended as a cure for gout and rheumatism. Be sure to read the advertisement, and then judge for yourself.

"THE METHODIST PULPIT, SOUTH," is noticed under head of special notices. Read it. We book it for sale at this Depository. Buy it, every body.

LA GRANGE FEMALE COLLEGE, GA.—Commencement Announcement will be found under Special Notices.

TWO YOUNG LADIES, in column six, page three, advertise for situation as teachers.

Wilbur & Smith, Philadelphia, in the sixth column of third page of this paper, advertise for agents throughout the Union.

TWO DESIRABLE RESIDENCES are for sale at that delightful place, Summerfield, Ala. Read advertisement in sixth column, third page.

INFORMATION is asked in column six, page three, of a relative. Read it.

ALABAMA EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

THE Episcopal Convention for the Diocese of Alabama met at Cahawba on the 5th instant, Right Rev. Bishop Cobbs Presiding, about twenty ministers being present—said to be about two-thirds of those in the State—and also many lay-delegates. Many more arrived afterwards. Thirteen out of thirty-eight parishes were represented. Four new parishes were admitted. We were somewhat agreeably surprised to see the names of our old acquaintances, Hons. E. C. Bullock, Jas. L. Pugh, and John Cochran, as delegates from Eufaula. Delegates were elected to the General Convention. A series of missionary resolutions were adopted, which declare that each Christian is a missionary in virtue of his baptism; that the Church in that Diocese is a missionary society in itself; that the Bishop is its organ of action, to select plans and men, and appropriate funds; that the clergy should preach at least one sermon annually on missions; that the Diocese should raise $5000 missionary money; that each parish should allow its rector to devote some time to adjacent mission fields, and afford facilities therefor—this last a very note-worthy thought. The next Convention is to be held in Selma. Twelve hundred dollars was subscribed to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the deceased clergyman; including $500 from one gentleman alone. The Convention was a highly satisfactory and encouraging one. The illustrations of the word and speeches of the venerable Bishop are mentioned as eloquent, earnest, and impressive. We clip the above items from the *Cahawba Gazette*.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

MAY 25, 1859.

REV. DENNIS B. LEYNE.

Bro. GILLESPIE—Please publish the following offering of friendship to the memory of the Rev. D. B. LEYNE, who died recently on the Newy Yard Station, Alabama Conference.

I know not his early history, save that he was born in England, and raised in the Roman Catholic Church; in which he lived, as many do in that Church, with serious doubts of the truth of Christianity, until he was converted under the ministry of Dr. Boring, in Clarke county Alabama, some fifteen years ago.

In the next year, 1845, he joined the Alabama Conference, and was appointed to the Blountsville Circuit, as junior preacher. This work then included Walker county, and consequently was a good breaking-in Circuit, to try the nerve of the aspirant to literary honors. In 1846, I succeeded him on part of that work, and there heard the warmest praise of his deep piety and large ministerial promise everywhere, from the lips of the best and wisest in the Circuit, without the usual deductions in the shape of "ifs and buts." Brother Leyne had pictured himself in their hearts, not merely as a clever man and a good preacher, but as their very ideal of spiritual excellence and wisdom. Their description gave me a high conception of him as a man of God and a minister of Christ, which a subsequent personal acquaintance fully justified.

A close friendship was soon established between us, and a correspondence begun which continued up to his death. At the Montgomery Conference, in 1847, we were quartered with Bro. Richard Jones; and there communed freely and fully of plans for increased usefulness; and there, largely through his zeal, Clarke Conference prayer-meetings were started, with special reference to the seeking of a clean heart. These prayer-meetings were continued for several Conferences with much profit; and will, I trust, be again revived by the younger members of the Conference, whose time is not consumed with the press of Conference business. Here an incident occurred with regard to his appointment, which showed his determination to do any work assigned him, however disagreeable. "I have no care at all," said he, "about my appointment. The Bishop may send me where he pleases. I will go cheerfully to any work in the Conference, but —— Circuit," naming a certain mountain circuit. Why, Bro. Leyne, are you not willing to go there?" Because the preacher who was there last year found trouble."

The solemn hour for the rending of the appointments came. Bro. Leyne had not the least hint of the work of the cabinet, except that a presiding elder had asked him how he would like a certain pleasant work. In his simplicity, he thought the Bishop meant something, and it excited him, and sadly prepared him for the *denouement*. District after district was gone over, and the dreaded Circuit was called; when lo! to his blank amazement—the shock fell from a clear sky—Dennis B. Leyne, of all the Conference, was tacked on to the only work he planned in the whole field!

"Come for your plan," shouted one from the corner of the altar, as our brother stood stricken into stone with astonishment. The poor fellow fairly staggered, as he advanced with burning confusion to clutch the plan; but soon rallied, and recognized his defeat of his wishes as the fleger of providence. He had great success on that work; was fully paid, notwithstanding their poverty, and took up the largest Missionery collection ever made there.

In the sommer of thet year, he visited me in Tallatlega, to make the acquaintance of a pious young lady living South of us. She was absent, and did not see him. And though not unmindful to domestic joys, he thought his failure an indication of providence that his time was not yet. He never merried.

A desire to preech the gospel to the destitute burned in his heart, and impelled him to offer himself as a missionary, first for the Rio Grande Mission, but another was chosen; and two years afterward, at the Mobile Conference in 1851, where he was accepted for the California Mission. There he labored for two years; and, if reported correctly, organized some eight or ten charges, preseet Circuits. The management of the Mission, in sending him so frequently—once, I believe, in the dead of winter—did not comport with his views; he therefore determined to return to Alabema.

I have no doubt his labors in thet lefant Conference during his stay there, were as great a blessing to the work as the ministry of any other in the same time. Possibly the reason, in part, for those changes was that he never excelled in the administration of discipline.

Whatever was lovely had his whole heart; and all appearance of moral obliquity his utter abhorrence. Hence his whole nature rose in arms against evil; and impetuously, and with an outspoken frankness, amounting to a seeming impatience, he denounced the wrong. His piety would not do injustice to any men, and his nature could not do what he thought right in a half-hearted manner—very naturally, therefore, the lukewarm, the negligent, and the men of slack principles among us, were frequently his enemies. And even the wise and the pure, who keow that moral ceres are not perfected in an instant, and who patiently hope all things, could not always approve of the haste of his administration. On the other hand, this impetuous recoil from evil was the occasion of spreading more widely the usefulness of his preaching.

At the Tuscaloosa Conference in 1853, he re-appeared among us, and was appointed to the Apalachicola Station, where a revival began with his first sermon, and ripened into a blessed work. Imagining the climate of Florida suited his health, he transferred to 1854 to the Florida Conference and was stationed at Jacksonville. There also a revival began with his introductory labors and went on until more then two hundred were converted. It was one of the greatest effusions of the Spirit ever known in thet Conference. Next year he was appointed to Albany Ga., thee in rather a cold state; again his faith triumphed in a blessing on his ministry, but to a more limited extect. Aed the year thereafter he rejoiced in a good work among the soldiers and civilians at Tampa Bay. In 1858 he was sect to Brunswick Ga., just then building a new church for the aid of which he traveled extensively in Florida, Georgia and Alabama, and everywhere his preaching was greatly blessed to the profit of the hearers.

At the last session of the Alahama Conference he was transferred back to us, and appointed to the Navy-yard Station. Once more, and early in the presect year, God blessed his ministry, and his charge was revived. At first, he found some difficulty in getting a soitable home, but told Bro. Miller, the Presiding Elder, he "would rather spend five hundred dollars than leave the place assigned him by the Conference." A few days after his meeting closed he was taken sick, and felt from the first his attack was mortal. He was ready—was found watching, with lamp trimmed and burning. He desired to depart, and be with Christ. When asked of his prospects he calmly, he said—"All is right in thet direction." And again, "I am all right." "O, this is not hard; the hard part was fifteen years ago"—meaning his conversion. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace." It was his end.

For long yeare he had preached the perfection spoken of by the Psalmist; and his own faith, as he often testified, had triumphed in thet "perfect love which casteth out all fear." Indeed, it was his delight to urge the children of God on to entire sanctification; hence, he knew no fear as he descended into the valley of the shadow of death, and passed away from sight into the rest of God's people. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

Bro. Leyne was an Israelite in whom there was no guile. In the social circle, he had a kindly word for everybody—was fond of children, attentive to servants—was full of quaint remark, which made him a universal favorite. His cheerful flow of spirits, his benevolence, and habit of looking on the pleasant side of things, diffused a vein of gladness wherever he went. He had not a particle of "sour godliness." As a preacher, his sermons were rich, unique, and deeply spiritual, and never failed to command attention. The novelty of his thoughts, manner and accent, would often provoke a smile; but always to the profit and not detriment of the hearer—unless indeed he was of that class who imagine all excellence" cribbed, confined and confined to a cold, dead pulpit mannerism; and whose vanity would have improved the injunction to the prophet, to "smite with the hands and stamp with the feet;" by ordering him to become a petrified mass of divinity, giving forth sepulchral utterances with stately dignity. To the lovers of such pulpit-icicles as these the tears, if there are any, upon the very cheeks of the hearers, his preaching was not in good taste. Nevertheless, in disregard of small criticisms, Bro. Leyne went on his way still pouring out "thoughts that breathe and words that burn"—a demonstration of the Spirit and of power.

Brother Leyne possessed a clear intellect, a fruitful imagination, and great fluency of speech; but was greater still in his emotional nature. The heart of the wise addeth learning to his lips; hence his sanctified heart, filled as it was, with those emotions which are the root and soul of all spiritual principles—such as reverence, faith, love, purity, meekness, patience, the spirit of prayer, and charity, instructed him profoundly unto the deep things of God; and made him great in those spiritual intuitions which can neither be learned nor taught by mere logical formula or skilful word-building. On the other hand, the depth, intensity, and grandeur of his emotional being re-acted upon and lifted up, and gave breadth, richness and power to his intellect also—and fitted him to be an eminently successful teacher of the head, living, spiritual verities of our holy religion. All men felt that he spoke from the heart; and but few left the hearing of the word from his lips, without feeling that he spoke to the heart. I knew no parallel to his early, and oft repeated, successes in his work. His master did not allow him to stay here long enough to have his worth fully accredited. God stamped greatness upon him and took him to himself. "Know ye not that a great man is fallen in Israel?"

E. J. HAMILL.

NEWS FROM OUR HOME WORK.

"To spread Scriptural Holiness over these Lands."

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

South Cane Brake Colored Mission.—Rev. J. C. HUCKABEE writes: "I send my raport for thie Missioe, for the first and second quarters of this year. This is an entirely new work, made up maioly since our last Conference. It has twelve preaching places, four of them Churches, at which the colored people from different plantations attend. Four white congregations are regularly served by the Missionery. The best place for preaching to the colored population, is to assemble them at Churches, and the reach as large a number as practicable at the same hour. The children learn the catechism rapidly; and, under the divine blessing, there is hope of accomplishing much good among both old and young. The patrons of this Mission have not yet learned that it is improper to treat a Missionary with the same courtesy they show to other ministers of the gospel."

Black's Bend Circuit.—Rev. Anson West writes thet at the second quarterly meeting, first Sunday in May, there were reported, for the past quarter—received on probatioe, six whites, nine colored; into full connection, forty-four whites, eighty-seven colored; by letter, three whites. Baptized—adults, twelve whites, seventy-five colored; infants, eleven colored. Stewards had collected $20. Circuit in good spiritual condition, a revival indicated. The Lord hasten it!

St. Francis street-Church, Mobile, has purchased a parsonage. Verily, the personage enterprise is rising. Nobody will need to locate for lack of a home, after nwhile. Let us have them all over the land. We are thinking of one for the Editor of the *Advocate*—the next one.

Tuskegee.—In e note on hnalacas, Dr. Hemilton leforms us, that a flue meetieg is in progress at Tuskegee, and that quite a number have been converted. The Lord grent a general revival in East Alabama.

Wetumpka, we are informed in the same note, is nleo enjoying a revival. A general work of grace, converting sinners and sanctifying believers, should be matter of general and earnest prayor.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

Carroll Circuit.—Rev. N. G. McGaughey writes thet he is perfectly delighted with his eew parsonage. It is a new pleasure to see his children sporting on the greeu grass, beeeath the shadowing trees, in the yard of the pastor's own home. The people seem to have a fountain of kindness opened in their hearts since they have built a persenege. A good Presbyterian lady has helped to furnish it. Let all the circuits build parsonages. Be diligent—repent and build your preacher e hoese—a good one—and furnish it as a *gentleman's* house should be furnished.

Catcashen Circuit.—Rev. W. D. Stayton writes that at a two days' meetieg at Suger Town, including third Sunday in April, the Spirit of God manifested his saving power. At another two-days meetieg at lleeve's camp-groued, incindieg first Sunday in May, there was a gracious revival meetieg in the membership, and seven conversioes. The circuit is generally revived. May there be a great revival.

Columbia Circuit.—Rev. J. M. Boult writes, that at a meeting held by himself aed Rev. Mr. Stegall, at Beyou Black Church, there was a time of refreshing, and thirteen more added to the Church. May God pour out his Spirit upon every soul in Columbia Circuit.

Washington Circuit.—A correspondent writes of cheering prospects on this circuit. At the second quarterly meeting, the ministry of the Presiding Elder, Rov. A. B. Fly, is spoken of as particularly edifying. Pray for a general revival oe Washington circuit.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

Buffalo Circuit.—Rev. J. J. Clarke writes of a hopeful state of things in this circuit. Hopewell Church has been enlarged. A new Church is to be built at Smyrna—$1400 already subscribed. Macedonia is to have a new Church after awhile. The Presiding Elder is highly popular and useful.

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

Three Days Later from Europe.—Arrival of the Canada.

The Austrians repulsed.—Attempt to cross the River Po.—100,000 French troops in Piedmont.—Death of Baron Humboldt.—Decline in Breadstuffs.—Decline in Cotton.—Advance in Consols.—Result of the Parliamentary Elections.—Election Riot in Ireland.—Reconstruction of the French Cabinet.—Austrian troops crossing the Po after a severe engagement.—The Austrian Emperor takes the field.—Operations of the Austrian army—England refuses to protect German Commerce.—Victoria's Letter to Napoleon.—Negotiations for Prussian Neutrality.—Italians in Austria under Spanish Protection.—An Austrian army at Cracow.—Disarmament of Milan.—Severe combat at Cundia.—Railway train blown up.—Persigny succeeds Pelissier at London.—Commercial intelligence.—Further advance in Bank Rates.

Liverpool Market.

Cotton, May 7th.—The sales during the week amount to 29,000 bales. Cotton has declined ⅛ to ¼d. during the week. The quotations were nominal. The sales on Friday were 4000. The market closed dull at the following quotations of the Broker's Circular; Fair—Orleans, 7¼d; Mobila, 7; Uplends, 6¾. Middling—Orleaee, 6¾; Mohlle, 6¾; Uplends, 6¼d. The stock at Liverpool is 403,000 bales of which 314,500 are of American productioe.

Breadstuffs.—Richardson, Spence & Co's circeler reports thet wheat opeeed in the early part of the week much excited, with a large speculative inquiry, but closed quiet at a decline of 6d to 9d. per cental.

Flour generally closed dull. Holders offer flour at 6d. decline on previous quotations. Quotatioes are merely nomieal. Southern flour is qeoted at 10s. 9d. to 13s. 6d. Corn closed dull and has declined 3d. to 6d. per cental. Mixed eorn closed at 7s. to 7s. 1d.

Provisions.—The Market closed huoyeet. Richerdson Spence & Co. report that Beef, at the opening of the week, advanced to 10e. to 20s., and closed quiet hut steady.

Pork generally closed huoyant, At the opening of the week, an advance of 5s. to 10s. was obtained, and the market closed quiet and steady at 90e.

Bacon closed quiet. Holders are demandieg an advance Lard closed firm at 60e to 62s.

Consols.

London, May 7. The Funds continue to recover from the effect of the panic, aed heve slightly advanced. Consols for money closed at 90¾.

The Bank of Eegland has advanced the rete of discoent to 4½ per cent. There was an active demand for mouey at the advanced rates. American securities of all descriptions have slightly declined. The amount of hullion in tha Bank uf England has decreased £435,000 durieg the week.

State of Trade.—May 7.—The edvices from Manchester and other manufacturing districts continue unfavorable. The demand for goods has diminished, and prices heve a downward tendency.

Havre—May 7. The sales of Cotton durieg the week were limited to 1000 bales. Cotton has declined 3 francs. Orleans Tres Ordinaire closed at f94 france. The Heevre merket closed very dull.

General and Political Intelligence.

Liverpool, May 7.—The latest edvices frou the eeat of war state that no general battle had as yet teken piece.

The Austrian army, ueder General Gyulia, had advanced to the river, Po, with the letention of marching directly ou Turin. Attempting to cross the Po at Trassinato, they were repeised aed beaten back by the Serdinians, who will vigorously dispute tha passage of that river at all points.

It is reported that the Sardinian Government hed seized all tha Austrian merchaet ehips in the port of Genoa.

Tha French troops era arrivlug rapidly at Suza by wey of the Alps, and at Genoa hy sea; and their force in Piedmont will soon reach f00,000 mee.

The Emperor Napoleon has delayed his departure frou Paris, aed will leave to take command of the army in person on or about the 12th of May.

There are rumors afloat that martial law will be proclaimed in Paris previous to ur immediately after the Emperor's departure to join the army.

Baron Humboldt, the renowned philoeopher and tmveler, died at Berlin on the 5th inst.

Changes in the French Ministry.

Paris, Saturday noon, May 7.—Marshal Vaillant and Count Walewieki have been appointed members of the Privy Council of the Emperor.

Marshal Random has been appointed to fill the place of Marshal Vuillant in the Ministry, and M. Royer is to fill the place of President of the Senate, made vacant by Count Walewski. Delangle has been appointed Minister of Justice, and thn Duke of Badone Minister of thn Interior.

Parliamentary Elections.

London, Mny 7.—The Parliamentary elections in England generally passed off quietly, but in Ireland some serious disturbances occured. At Limerick a terrible riot broke out at the hustings. The police were unable to quell the riot, and the authorities were obliged to call out the military, who fired upon the mob, killing two of the rioters, and wounding five others.

The election has resulted in a gain of twenty-five members in favor of the Derby Ministry.

Heavy Bank Failure.

Vienna, May 6.—Messrs. Ameslein & Keeter, one of the hanviest banking houses in this city, have failed for 2,000,000 francs.

Latest from the Seat of War.

London, May 7.—Dispatches from Vienna announce that the Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, is preparng to take the field, and will command the Austrian army in Italy in person.

Vienna, May 7.—A dispatch just received from the Austrian Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Gyulai, announces that a portion of the Austrian troops crossed the river Po near Candia, on the 4th instant, and had advaeced towards Turin, as far as Casale, after a severe skirmish on the banks of the Po.

Gen. Gyulai also confirms the Sardinian account of the unsuccessful attempt of the Austrian troops to cross the Po near Strassinetto.

This attempt was made on the 3d, of May, and according to the Sardinian account of it, a constant cannonade was kept up for fifteen hours, the Serdinians maintaining their position on the right bank of the Po with great firmness.

The cannonade was opened egain by the Austrians at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of tha day, during which only a few of the Piedmontese troops were wounded, and no lives lost. Tha Austriens are reported to have suffered coesiderably, but the amount of their loss is not stated.

The Austrian troops commenced the attack on the 3d, from the direction of Valenza.

At the latest dates the Sardiniae troops had successfully resisted the passage of the Austrians at that point.

Advices from Turin announce that an official bulletin of the 4th, states thet the Austrians had increased their force at Vercelli, and had constructed defensive works at that point.

The official bulletin also announced that the Austrian troops had occupied Trino and Tahiolto, having advanced their vanguard to Trongarez on the 3d, and burned seven arches of the Placenza bridge over the river Sesia.

England and Germany.

London, May 7.—A telegraph from Hamburg announces thet the English Government hed officially notified tha Govaramont of the Germanic Confederacy, in answer to an appeal for protection, thet her Britannic Majesty's Government could not undertake to protect the commercial vessels of Germecy, in case of a war between France and Germany.

Victoria's Autograph to Napoleon.

Queen Victoria has addressed an autographic letter to the Emperor Napoleon, expressieg her confidence in tha strict integrity of his purpose, and relying upon his honor that he will not go a step further then he had assured her at their meeting some months since.

The London press comments upon this as showing that the Queen and the Emperor brooched the subject of Italy, and came to some understanding upon the eubject at their last meeting at Cherbourg, or at Paris.

The French Troops.

Paris, May 7.—A dispetch from Lyons states that a large portion of the French army were unable to cross the Alpine passes, on accouet of the large quantity of snow which blockaded their passage, and that those who had succeeded in crossing hed suffered terribly from cold and exposure.

Prince Napoleon is to heve command of a corps of 2500 men on the shores of the Adriatic.

France is about to place oe ewar footieg 700,000 to 800,000 men.

Tha French Army of Observation on the Rhine is to be increased to 500,000 men, to be under the command of Marshal Pelissier.

The Emperor has taken this step, fearing that Germany may not remain quiet and not for any aggressive purpose.

Austrians in France.

The Paris Moniteur states that many Austrian vessels are entering the ports of France, ignorant of the fact that war has been declared, or of any difficulty betwece France and Austria.

The Emperor Napoleon has decided that Austrian subjects may remain in France, so long as their conduct furnishes no reason of complaint.

The Austrien embassador confided tha protection of Austrian subjects to the Dutch embassador.

War to be Confined to Italy.

Negotiations are going forward between the Emperor Napoleon and the Prussian Government by which Napoleon is trying to secure the neutrality of Prussia.

The Emperor Napoleon, on the part of France, agrees that in case Prussia shall consent to preserve a strict neutrality, he will not form an army of observation on the Rhine, and that tha war shall be confined to Italy, so long as Prussia remains neutral.

The French and Italian subjects in Austria have placed themselves under the protection of the Spanish Minister.

An Austrian corps of observation is to be posted near Cracow to watch the Russian army.

Operations in Italy.

The citizens of Milan have been ordered by the Austrians to surrender all the arms of every description to prevent their rising against the Austrians.

General Wimper had been intrusted with the defense of Trieste and the Illyrian coast.

The Russian Consul at Venice has undertaken the protection of Sardinian subjects in thet country.

The King of Sardinia has issued a decree giving forced currency to the notes of the Natieeal Bank.

The Bank of Turin has issued additional notes to the amount of 6,000,000 france and engegee to lend the Government 30,000,000 francs at two per cent.

At Vienna, the best paper can not be discounted for less than ten or twelve per cent.

Gen. Gyulai's Official Bulletin.

Vienna, May 7.—An official bulletin of Gen. Gyulai says: "On Wednesday, the 4th inst., we made a demonstration near Candia and Trassinetto, against the Sardinians. A sharp engagement followed, in which twanty of our men were wounded, and considerable loss austained by the Sardinians. Near Casale we have thrown e bridge over the Po, and troops have crossed and fortified the head of the bridge."

Disastrous Railway Collision.

Turin, May 6.—A railway train, filled with troops, came in collision with an ammunition and ambulance train, yesterday, near Verceu.

Some of the ammunition exploded, by which 23 persons were killed and 124 wounded.

The Prince of Wales.

Dr. Lardner, the tutor of the Prince of Wales, is dead, and the prince has embarked on a British man-of-war at Civita Vecchia, neer Rome, and proceeds to Gibraltar.

London, May 7.—Marshal Pelissier has taken leave of the Queen, and is about to leave London to join the army of observation on the Rhine, which has been asigned to his command.

It is understood that Persigey will succeed Pelissier at London, as the Embassador of France.

Lord Cowley has errived in London aed had a private interview with Lord Mulmeshury.

It is reported that the British Ministry intended to call out the entire militia force of the country, and that fifty new battalions are to be added to the line.

Great activity prevails in the British Navy, additional ships are being commissioned, and recruiting for the naval service is actively going forward.

Counter Revolution in Parma.

A counter revolution has taken piece in Parma, the troops declaring in favor of the Ducal Government, and the reigning Duchess has re-entered the territory.

Further by the Canada.

Austrian Manœuvres in Italy—French Troops at Rome—Anticipated Revolt in Turkey—Austrian Priests Exciting the War-spirit.

Liverpool, May 7.—The letest advices received at Loedoe, respecting the movements of the Austrian army, are of the 4th instant, since which date nothing is known of the movements of Gen. Gyulai's troops.

At last accounts; they appeared to be retreating or making some strategical movement in a new direction.

Later accounts from Rome represent that the excitement attendant upon the announcement of hostilities in Sardinia had subsided, and comparativn quiet prevailed.

The French troops stationed at Rome were not to be withdrawn for the present.

An Austrian force of 6000 men had arrived at Ancona, to reinforce the garrison at that place, and were fully provisioned for six months.

Montefiore's special mission to thn Pope, respecting Mortara, had entirely failed.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times reports that European Turkay is on thn eve of rising against thn government, and f2,000 Turkish troops had, by order of the Porte, been concentrated at Shumla.

Omer Pacha was hastening with all possible dispatch from Hagdad to take command of the force.

The Archbishop of Vienna had issued and oireniated a pastoral letter throughout Austria, designed to arouse thn war-spirit of the Catholic population against Piedmont and Francn.

The Archbishop attacks with extreme severity the conduct of Piedmont, and professes to enumerate the crimes of which she has been guilty.

He attacks with equal severity the ambitious designs which he attributes to the Emperor Napoleon, and which have, as he represents, induced Napoleon to aid Piedmont in the unholy war which has now broken out.

Three Days Later—Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

The Emperor Napoleon Left Paris—The Empress Proclaimed Regent—Operations in Italy—Indecision of the Austrians—750,000 Austrians in the Field—Advance in Cotton.

St. Johns, N. F. May 20.—The steamship City of Baltimore, Capt. Leitch, passed off Cape Race this morning, on her way to New York.

Liverpool, May 11.—The sales of Cotton for the three business days since the selling of the Canada amount to 27,000 bales. All qualities have advenced 3-10 to ¼d. since Saturday. The market closed quiet but steady. Messrs. Clore & Sons quote Middling, Grieans 6⅞ to 6¾d., Uplands 6¾d. to 7d.

Cossels have advanced fully 1¼ since Saturday; closing at 91¼ to 92.

Latest from the Seat of War.

The Austrians in Piedmont appear to be exhibiting much indecision, by marching and counter-marching, occupying and abandoning various positions apparently without motives.

Paris, May 11.—The Emperor Napoleon, accompanied by Prince Napoleon, left Paris for Toulon yesterday, the 10th inst. from which place the Emperor proceeds to Genoa by sea, and Prince Napoleon proceeds to the Adriatic with the 25,000 men assigned to his command. Previous to his leaving Paris the Emperor proclaimed the Empress Eugenie Regent of France.

Arrival of the Steamship Vanderbilt.

Marengo again to be the Battlefield—The Russo-French Alliance—Neutrality of England and Prussia.

Paris, May 11.—Subscriptions to the French Loan are going forward rapidly. The subscription already exceeds 40,000,000 francs.

"Turin, Wednesday Morning, May 11.—The Austrian troops under General Gyulai are making a retrograde movement. They are re-crossing the river Sesia and are hastily retreating upon Vercelli.

The Turin correspondent of the London Times expresses the opinion that a great battle will soon be fought, and says that, judging from the position and movements of the contending armies, the approaching battle will be fought on or near the famous battle-field of Marengo.

Collateral proofs of the existance of a secret arrangement or understanding between the French and Russian Emperors are daily arising, and it is believed that the treaty or understanding is menacing to English interests.

The Cabinets of London and Berlin have, however, resolved upon maintaining a strict neutrality, so long as the war is confined to Italy.

Garibaldi, the vice-president of the Nation Society of Italy, has issued an address to the Italian nation, inviting them to rise, throw off the yoke of oppression and aid the cause of Italian independence by cutting off the communications of the Austrians and aiding Sardinia to vanquish the tyrant of Italy.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Success of the Constitutionalists.

Minatitlan, May 17th.—An engagemaet had taken piece between the troops under General Mejia and the Constitutionalists, in which General Mejia was defeated. Both parties were in a masterly state of inactivity for want of funds to carry on the war.

Later From Paraguay.

New York, May 21.—Advices have been received by a vessel arrived at this port to the 2d of March.

Attempt to Assassinate President Lopez.

An attempt has been made to assassinate President Lopez. The plot was discovered in time to prevent its execution, and forty persons who were implicated in the attempt, have been arrested, all of whom belong to some of the first families in the country. Eight of the number have been shot.

DOMESTIC.

Steam-Fire Engines—after much opposition, especially from firemen—are likely to supercede the hand-engines. Three new ones, making four, are to be purchased. A moral, as well as a physical good is to be accomplished by this change. A steam-fire engine is a sort of city missionary. It is a peace establishment. It disbands a standing army, and dispels its evil influences. That excellent paper, the *Delta*, is doing a good work in advocacy of this change.

The Mate of the steamer Ocean Spray was recently convicted by a jury, at St. Louis, upon the charge of manslaughter. The boat was destroyed by fire, and some ten or fifteen live, were lost. The Mate, Mr. Davis, in order to keep ahead of another boat, with which the Ocean Spray was racing, had a barrel of spirits of turpentine opened near the fire-doors, for the purpose of dipping the wood and coal in the turpentine, in order to keep up a full head of steam. By some carelessness, the terpentine was ignited, and flames spread over the boat, destroying her in a few minutes. This is the first conviction which has taken place under the law passed by Congress in 1852, for the better protection and safety of passengers.

Another Fire in Memphis, on the night of the 10th, has destroyed $150,000 worth of property. A tornado on the same night, did much damage.

COMMERCIAL.

Monday Evining, May 23, 1859.

The following statement is condensed from the weekly report of the New Orleans *Price-Current*, neding on the 21st inst.:

The past week has been a period of hnt little activity in our leading commodities, Cotton having been unfavorably affected by the European advices, while buyers of Tobacco have come forward hut for limited parcels. Sugar and Molasses also move slowly, hut Breadstuffs and Provisions, in view of a foreign demand, have been objects of speculation, with advanced prices in the early part of the week, though drooping at thn close.

The river has fallen six or seven inches during the week. The weather has been warm, rather summerish.

Cotton.—Factors still continue to withhold their stocks from market, not being satisfied with the occasional offers made, and so onsettled and irregular were prices that we were unable during the first three days of the week to resume quotations—the sales during which time were 3200 bales, 1700 were sold on Saturday and 1500 on Tuesday, thara being no business does on Monday, the day on which advices were before the public, announcieg the commencement of actual hostilities between Sardinia and Austria. On Wednesday there was rather more inquiry, and offers were accepted to the extent of about 3000 bales, at irregular prices, the prevailing rate being f1c. for Middling. On Thursday the market opened with a tolerably fair inquiry, and several parcels had been disposed of when operations were checked by receipt of the Canada's advices, reporting the decline at Liverpool within the week to have been ¼ to ⅛d. per pound. The sales, therefore, were confined to some 1500 bales, in several limited lots, and at irregular prices, though the prevailing rate for Middling was still f1c. On Friday the inquiry was renewed on the part of several buyers, who transacted business to the extent of about 3500 bales; making a total for the past three dnys of 8000 bales; and for the week of 11,200 bales. Total receipts of the week 6004, and since the 1st September (exclusive of those from Mobila, Florida and Texas) 1,036,970 bales, against 1,500,006 bales to same date last year. The total exports of the week amount to 21,960 bales; the stock in presses and on shipboard, not cleared on the 20th inst. 150,048 bales. With respect to prices, we have to remark that so much irregularity prevails it is impossible to give general quotations with any approach to accuracy. The sales of yesterday, however, indicated a still further advantage on tha side of purchasers, and the only qeotations we can veeture to give, are f0¾ to 10½c. for Low Middling and f0¾ to f1c. for Middling. Wu hear of occasional sales below these rates, while at the same time they are refused by many factors, who still withhold their stocks from market.

Sugar.—The sales of the week amount to 2,800 hhds. Wn quote for Inferior and Refining 3¾ to 4¼; Common to Good Common 5 to 5½; Fair to Fully Fair 5¾ to 6¾; Prime to Choice 6¾ to 7¼; Centrifugal and Clarified 7 to 8¾; Refined 9 to 10 cents per pound.

Molasses.—The sales of the week are about 3,000 hhls. The quotations are: For Inferior and Fermenting 25 to 31; Prime to Choice and reboiled 33 to 35 in hhls. and in half-hhls. 35 to 38 cents per gallon.

Tobacco—Is qeoted for Lugs—factery, 3¾ to 4¼; planters' 4¼ to 5¼; Leaf—inferior to common 5½ to 6¼; fair 6¾ to 7; fine 7¾ to 8¼; choice, heavy and light, 8¾ to 9¾ cents per pound.

Flour.—The sales of the week reached about 3,000 barrels, at a range of $7 70 to $7 75 for superfine, and $8 00 to $8 25 per hbl. for fancy; and for good to choice extra, $8 30 to $8 50 and $9 00.

Grain.—The sales of Corn during the week amount to about 31,000 sacks—the extreme figures of the sales ranging from $1 for good mixed, $1 05 to $1 07½ for yallow and white mixed, and $1 07½ to $1 10 per hushel for good to choice white. Oats sell at 68 to 73 cents per hushel, for ordinary to prime St. Louis, and 75c. for choice St. Louis and Canada. Bran is still quoted for limited transactions at $1 60 to $1 70 per 100 lbs. Wheat is quoted at $1 20 to $1 30 per hushel. Nu sales.

Pork.—Tha sales for the past week ranged at about $18 50 to $19 50 per barrel for Mess, the latter figures for heavy lots; $19 00 for M. G.; and for Prime, nonn is offering.

Beef.—Wa quote Prime Mess at $14 to $16 per hbl. as the ranga for good to the best brands for Family Mess.

Bacon.—Shouldrs 7¾ to 8; Ribbed Sides 9¾ to 10; Clear Sides 11¼ to 11¾c; Sugar-cured Hams 11¾ to 13 cents per pound.

Lard.—In barrels, and tierces 11 to 11¾; kegs, 12¼ to 13 cents per pound.

Butter.—Western has been selling at 9 to 10 cents per pound, for old, and f8 to 20 for new.

Bagging and Bale Rope.—We qeote Kentucky Bagging at 12 to 15 cents per yard; India Bagging dull at 13c. Bala flope, hand spun, 6¾ to 7¾, and machine made, 7¾ to 8 cents per pound.

Gunny Bags—Quotations are nominal at 11 cents for light and 12¼ to f3c. for heavy and extra heavy bags.

Coffee.—Wa quote fair at f0¾ to 11, good fair 11¼ to 11¾, 11¾ to 12 cents per pound for prime to choice.

MARRIAGES.

"It is not good for man to be alone."

Married on the 12th inst. at the residence of Mr. Lewis Austin, by the Rev. E. A. Flowers, Mr. A. J. Hobert to Miss S. R. Austin—all of East Feliciana, La.

On 21st ult. at the residence of the bride's father, by Dr. N. J. Perry, Mr. F. P. Ingram of Grenada, Mississippi, to Miss Mary E. Mathew of Pickens county, Ala.

On the 21st inst. in this city, by Rev. Robt. J. Harp, Mr. Josh W. Dyer to Miss J. E. Flynn—all of this city.

DIED:

At Napoleonville, Louisiana, on the 15th May, JOSEPH WALKER, youngest son of Rev. N. A. and Elizabeth C. Cravens, aged thirteen months. "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; Blessed be the name of the Lord."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LaGRANGE FEMALE COLLEGE, LaGRANGE, GA.

Annual Announcement.

The Exhibition will begin on Monday, June 27th, and close on the 30th, embracing four days.

Sunday, July 3d, 1859.—Commencement Sermon will be preached by Rev. C. C. Gillespie, of New Orleans.

Monday, July 4th.—Celebration of the Literary Societies, and the Literary Address before them, by Prof. J. L. Loomis, M.D., of Savannah, Ga. In the evening, National Concert.

Tuesday, July 5th.—Exercises of the Junior Class in *belles-lettres*; and tha Annual Address, by the Hon. O. A. Lochrane, of Macon, Ga. In tha evening, Grand Concert.

OUR OWN NOTICES.

Pay Postage.—Persons writing on their own business, and requiring answers, will enclose a postage stamp; otherwise, they will receive no attention. This does not apply to our Agents.

What Name?—Contributions and Correspondence of whatever character, must be accompanied by tha real name of the writer. Writers, may publish over real or assumed names, as they choose; but, if the editor has not in his possession the real name of the writer, no communication will be published.

Free Papers.—All the Itinerant Ministers and Preachers of the patronizing Conference are expected to act as our Agents, and will receive the paper gratis. Those of other Conferences will receive it gratis upon their proposal to act as our Agents.

"METHODIST PULPIT SOUTH"

Washington, D. C. May 20th, 1859.

Since sending ont the second edition of the "Methodist Pulpit South," I have discovered a number of typographical errors in several of the sermons, and have to request that they may not be read critically until those errors are corrected, which shall be done in a very short time. Particularly do I make this request, respecting the sermons of Bros: McTyeire and Thweatt. In brother Thweatt's sermon several quotation marks are omitted by the printer.

It may not be amiss to state in this connection that the work is in great demand, and thus far I have not been able to fill all ordera promptly; hnt that I am fast maturing plans which, when consummated, will enable me to turn nit the work sufficiently fast to meet any demand. Send on your orders brethren, and let us secure a speedy sale of one hundred thousand copies, ere the close of the present year. Do so, and we shall be able to build a fine Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Washington city at once. I am already making Arrangements to commence the work, and I want the Southern Methodist people—all of them, identified with it. Wm. T. Smithson.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE—Vicksburg District—Third Round Quarterly Meetings.

July—Second Sabbath, Raymond and Springridge; Third do, Clinton; Fourth do, Vicksburg; Fifth dn, Jackson.

August—First Sabbath, Warren; Second do, N. Warren; Fourth, Brandon.

September—First Sabbath, Union. L. Pearce, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOPE FOR THE SUFFERER!

ANTI-ARTHRITIC WINE,

FOR

THE CURE OF GOUT AND RHUMATISM.

When we think of the Panacea so highly recommended against these two dreadful maladies, we cannot help being struck with skepticism at the appearance of every new preparation purporting to affect a cure.

If, however, one will for a moment reflect on the rapid onward course of improvement in all branches of science, which every second brings forth in this wonderful age of progress, he will concede that a new discovery may legitimately be expected to come and perfect the knowledge already somewhat imparted by former ones.

We do not here pretend to have in our power the never-failing remedy which is bound to affect a total, a permanent cure. Such a pretension would prove no less than a denial of the difference of constitutions and of habits, principal causes of frequent relapses. It would be to ignore the nature of the disease itself. But, fully confident of the effects of the ANTI-ARTHRITIC WINE, we can, with all due assurance, promise a cure to those whose disease is not of long standing, and a relief always to those who may have been for years laboring under attacks violent enough to confine them prostrate on their sick bed for days and weeks at a time.

We have been imparted this valuable receipt, together with the authorization to compound the remedy, by one of our friends, Dr. Froment, of Paris. For many years that eminent physician has employed it in his private practice, with the utmost success, and the sufferers have since entirely laid aside Reynold's Specific, Boube's Syrup, Lartigue's Pills, and even the Wine of Andaran, (the nearest to the one we now offer, from the similarity of the doses.)

The ANTI-ARTHRITIC WINE contains seven different medicines, having for their agent of immission White Wine of the purest quality. Each one of these ingredients is separately infused in Wine, in order with more certainty to extract from it its active principle. Fourteen days are needed to perfect the operation. The result of that remarkable combination is, that each therapeutic agent has its direct action upon a distinct part of the system. So the urinary secretions, as well as the stools, and

Children's Column.

"Suffer the Little Children to come unto Me."

A LITTLE BOY writes to inquire how it is the Editor finds out all about the ways of little boys. He thinks his pa must have told. He says the editor talks to him just like his pa does. Well, we do not like to tell all about it. But we do know. Be good boys, and we shall know that too.

THE FOLLOWING was sent us from a school girl in [illegible]. We commend it to our young readers, and hope to hear from the young lady again.

"Thou [illegible] forever."

How [illegible] solemn import is contained in these simple words. O man, how fearful and wonderful is thy creation! Frail, and mortal—thou art swayed by the slightest breath of Divine Omnipotence. Cut off in an hour from life and health, and all the beautiful things of earth, to sink and resolve back again into thy native dust from which thou first was formed.

Thou art frail as the flowers of the field; yet, thou art immortal—"thou livest forever!" Through all the boundless ages of eternity, thou shalt live. Ages on ages shall roll round—nations and empires, kingdoms and principalities, shall rise and flourish and pass away; revolutions come—wars, in all their horror, ravage the earth—worlds pass away—and even this beautiful earth on which we live be destroyed and burned up, yet the soul of man will continue to live forever. O, solemn thought! and one which should occupy the minds of poor sinful human beings.

Mysterious are the ways of Deity, and far too great to be grasped by the minds of ignorant mortals as we are. Yet we know that we shall pass from earth to another state of existence—which is immortal, undying and unchanging. That if we are good and virtuous in this present life, we shall exchange it for a world of beauty and glory. That we shall dwell forever in a city, whose streets are paved with gold—whose walls are set with all manner of precious stones—whose inhabitants are pure, holy and supremely happy—singing endless praises to the King who is the King of kings and the Lord of lords, even God, the Supreme Ruler of heaven and earth.

There, in that glorious city, we shall dwell forever, with our God and with Christ, His Son—who also is our Redeemer. He it was who left a glorious heaven, and came to dwell in this sinful world to redeem us from sin, and purchase heaven and immortal life—that we might live for ever with Him, and have the angels and all pure spirits for our companions.

"Thou [illegible] forever!" O man, think not your life will end with time. Then, 't is only but begun. Time [illegible] given us to prepare for eternity, and we should [illegible] that when we are [illegible] rejoicing [illegible] spirits will [illegible] by of life.

[illegible] her [illegible] solemn words—"Thou livest forever."

BLANCHE BERNARD.

[illegible] of Childhood.

[illegible] little children, what a blessing it would be to you, if you could understand the joys of your childhood! Childhood is a spring-season that never will return. Enjoy it then in the fear of God, and it will make you happy to remember it when you grow old. The *Trinity Journal* says: We heard a child trying to sing in sleep. The storm's artillery was thundering against the gable-end of the house, and the timbers shook in distress, but the innocent sleeper, away out in the pathless flower-grounds of a child's dreams, broke forth in half-defined song—

"O, Lily, sweet Lily,
West Lily Davis, ain't you?"

"Lord God," was the prayer of our heart, "that I could go out, too, to the Elysian fields where the Shepherd of souls leads the little ones of his flock by the perennial rivers of peace and joy!" But we could not go. Age had built a defensive wall of the huge blocks of years; a grey hair was laid across the stile and we could not ascend; a golden ladder leaned against the wall, but Time, with his destroying scythe, stood on the thirty-third round, and we could not pass. Yet we heard the voices of children, singing in the Paradise of youth.

Home.

How touchingly beautiful are the relations of home! There each is bound by an electric chain that seems to pass to all hearts in the family group; so that one cannot enjoy pleasures unless all partake in it. If one heart is oppressed, all sympathize; if one is exalted all must share the happiness. It is in the home where the aching heart is soothed, where the oppressed are relieved, the outcast reclaimed, the sick healed, or, failing, the tear of pure love drops from the mourner's eyes, when the dear ones are gathered to their long home.

Be Sure Your sin Will Find You Out.

"Momma, mother," said Mary Jay, running into her mother's room, "I believe I've found out what makes Clinton sick every day. I saw him just now, out in the garden, behind the lilac bushes, with big Fred Saunders, and Fred was smoking a cigar."

"Did Clinton have a cigar?" asked her mother.

"No, I didn't see any; I just saw them a minute. I guess they didn't see me."

"I will go and see myself."

Saying this, Clinton's mother put on her bonnet, and walked out into the garden. There the children stood, in a shady corner, each with a cigar in his mouth, and Clinton with a bundle of matches in his hand.

The two boys who were with him ran when they saw her; but his mother called Clinton in a loud voice to stop, so he stood still. He knew he had been doing wrong, and his first impulse was to get rid of the cigar.

What do you suppose he did with it?

It is very strange, but it is true, that people who are caught doing wrong, never act as they thought they would, if found out. It is as true of grown-up people as of children. It is very easy for persons to make up their minds what they will do if caught in a crime, but, strange to say, they seldom do the thing they planned, and most often do the very thing that proves them guilty.

Clinton might have thrown away his cigar, I suppose, before his mother reached him; but instead of that, he thrust it under his apron, and pushed it under his belt. He did not do this because he thought this the best plan, or because he thought, at all, it was what is called an impolite.

"Clinton," said his mother, "have you a cigar?"

"No," said the little boy. One sin always leads to another.

"Clinton," said his mother solemnly, "is this the truth?"

"No, ma'am, I haven't got any," persisted he: "Fred and Benny had though."

Just at that moment a little blue smoke came curling from under Clinton's apron, just above his belt. He turned pale as he saw a hole burning in his apron, and there was the burnt end of a cigar under it!

Ah, Clinton, your sin found you out!

I will not tell you how Clinton was punished, only you may know he did not smoke any more cigars.

"I [illegible] was a silly fellow to put a lighted cigar [illegible]" some child says. "I would have hid it [illegible] that?"

[illegible] wouldn't. You do not know what you would [illegible] done. Unless you have been a great while learning [illegible] double, and grown cunning, you would not have [illegible] any wiser. [illegible] a child or man, who is generally honest, com-

mits some sin and wishes to hide it, the very thing he does to hide it quite often becomes the means of his being discovered. It is quite remarkable how often this is the case. It is one of God's ways of detecting crime. He has made the mind so, that when the conscience is guilty it cannot act as when it is clear. It is never safe to say, "I shan't be found out." Yes, you will; and most likely you will tell of yourself, as Clinton did.

"When you want to sin in safety go where God is not." But since God is in every place, you may be sure your sin will find you out!

The Family Circle.

"Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee."

SIN AND FOLLY OF SCOLDING.

"Fret not thyself to do evil."—Psalm xxxvii, 8.

1. IT IS A SIN AGAINST GOD.—It is evil and only evil, and that continually. David understood both human nature and the law of God. He says, "Fret not thyself in any wise to do evil." That is, never fret or scold, for it is always a sin. If you cannot speak without fretting or scolding, keep silence.

2. IT DESTROYS AFFECTION.—No one ever did, ever can or ever will love a habitual fretter, fault-finder, or scolder. Husbands, children, wives, relatives, or domestics, have no affection for peevish, fretful fault-finders. Few tears are shed over the graves of such. Persons of high moral principle may tolerate them—may bear with them. But they cannot love them more than the sting of nettles, or the noise of mosquitoes. Many a man has been driven to the tavern and to dissipation, by a peevish, fretful wife. Many a wife has been made miserable by a peevish, fretful husband.

3. IT IS THE BANE OF DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.—A fretful, peevish, complaining fault-finder in a family, is like the continual chafing of an inflamed sore. No to the man, woman or child, who is exposed to the influence of such a temper in another. Nine-tenths of all domestic trials and unhappiness spring from this source. Mrs. A. is of this temperament. She wonders her husband is not more fond of her company. That her children give her so much trouble. That domestics do not like to work for her. That she cannot secure the good-will of young people. The truth is, she is peevish and fretful. Children fear her and do not love her. She never gained the affections of a young person, nor never will, till she leaves off fretting.

4. IT DEFEATS THE END OF FAMILY GOVERNMENT.—Good family government is the blending authority with affection, so as to secure respect and love. Indeed, it is the great secret of managing young people. Now, your fretters may inspire fear, but they always make two faults where they correct one. Scolding at a child, fretting at a child, sneering at a child, taunting a child, treating a child as though it had no feelings, inspires dread and dislike, and fosters those very dispositions from which many of the faults of childhood proceed. Mr. G. and Mrs. F. are of this class. Their children are made to mind; but how? Mrs. F. frets and scolds her children. She is severe enough upon their faults. She seems to watch them in order to find fault. She sneers at them. Treats them as though they had no feelings. She seldom gives them a command without a threat, and a long-running, fault-finding commentary. When she chides, it is not done in a dignified manner. She raises her voice, puts on a cross look, threatens, strikes them, pinches their ears, slaps their heads, etc. The children cry out, pout, sulk; and poor Mrs. F. has to do her work over pretty often. Then she will find fault with her husband, because he does not fall in with her ways, or chime with her as chorus.

5. FRETTING AND SCOLDING MAKE HYPOCRITES.—As a fretter never receives confidence and affection, so no one likes to tell them anything disagreeable, and thus procure for themselves a fretting. Now, children conceal as much as they can from such persons. They cannot make up their minds to be frank and open-hearted. So husbands conceal from their wives, wives from their husbands. For a man may brave a lion, but he likes not to come in contact with nettles and mosquitoes.

6. IT DESTROYS ONE'S PEACE OF MIND.—The more one frets, the more he may. A fretter will always have enough to fret at, especially if he or she has the bump of order and neatness largely developed. Something will always be out of place. There will always be some dirt somewhere. Others will not eat right, look right, talk right. And fretters are generally so selfish as to have no regard for any one's comfort but their own.

7. IT IS A MARK OF VULGAR DISPOSITION.—Some persons have so much gall in their dispositions, are so selfish, that they have no regard to the feelings of others. All things must be done to please them. They make their husbands, wives, children, domestics, the conductors by which their spleen and ill-nature are discharged. Woe to the children who are exposed to their influences. It makes them callous and unfeeling; and when they grow up, they pursue the same course with their own children, or those intrusted to their management; and thus the race of fretters is perpetuated. Any person who is in the habit of fretting or sneering or taunting husbands, wives, children, or domestics, shows either a bad disposition or else ill-breeding. For it is generally your ignorant, low-bred people that are guilty of such things.

THE WAY TO SPOIL GIRLS.

IF ANY parent wishes a recipe how to spoil daughters, it can be easily and readily given, and can be proved by the experience of hundreds to be certain and efficacious.

1. Be always telling her, from earliest childhood, what a beautiful creature she is. It is a capital way of inflating the vanity of a little girl, to be constantly exclaiming, "How pretty!" Children understand such flattery, even when in the nurse's arms, and the evil is done the character in its earliest formation.

2. Begin, as soon as she can toddle around, to rig her up in fashionable clothes and rich dresses. Put a hoop upon her at once, with all the artificial adornments of flounces, and feathers, and flowers, and curls. Fondness for dress will thus become a prominent characteristic and will usurp the whole attention of the young immortal, and be a long step toward spoiling her.

3. Let her visit so much that she finds no happiness at home, and therefore will not be apt to stay there and learn home duties. It is a capital thing for a spoiled daughter to seek all her happiness in visiting and change of place and associates. She will thus grow as useless as modern fashionable parents delight that their daughters should be.

4. Let her reading consist of novels of the nauseatingly sentimental kind. She will be spoiled sooner than if she perused history or science. Her heart will be occupied by fictitious scenes and feelings; her mind filled with unrealities, and her alms placed on fashion and dress and romantic attachments.

5. Be careful that her education gives her a smattering of all the accomplishments, without the slightest knowledge of the things really useful in life. Your daughter won't be spoiled so long as she has a real desire to be useful in the world, and alms at its accomplishment. If her mind and time are occupied in modern accomplishments, there will be no thought of the necessity and virtue of being of some real use to somebody pervading her heart, and she will be soon ready as a spoiled daughter.

6. As a consequence, keep her in profound ignorance of all the useful arts of housekeeping, impressing upon her mind that it is vulgar to do anything for yourself, or to learn how anything is done in the house. A spoiled daughter should never be taught the mysteries of the kitchen—such things a lady always leaves to the servants. It would be "vulgar" for her to know how to dress trout or shad, to bake, to wash, to iron, to sweep, to wring the neck of a live chicken, pluck it and prepare it for breakfast, or to do anything that servants are hired to do. As a mistress of a house, it is her duty to sit on a velvet sofa all day, in the midst of a pyramid of silks and flounces, reading the last flash novel, while her domestics are performing the labors of the house.

To complete the happiness of your *spoiled daughter*, marry her to a bearded youth with soft hands, who knows as little how to earn money as she does to save it. Her happiness will be *finished*, for her lifetime.

Obituaries:

"Let me die the death of the Righteous."

MRS. ELIZABETH ANN JENNINGS, consort of Dr. W. M. Jennings, died at the residence of Dr. S. G. Cloud, in Franklin parish, La., the 5th May, 1859. She was born in Lawrence county, Kentucky, in December, 1813. Her father removed to Jefferson county, where she married Dr. Jennings, February 9, 1840. She embraced religion in early life and joined the Baptist Church, in which she lived a constant member till her death. Though she was a member of the "Baptist Church" and her husband a member of the Methodist Church, yet no two ever passed through this life more smoothly than they did in their religion. She was like the apostle, who believed that "the kingdom of God consisted not in meat and drink, but in righteousness, peace and joy, in the Holy Ghost." Nature had given her an amiable disposition, which was "sanctified by the spirit of truth." Moral gloom appeared to be a stranger to her. As a wife she was lovely, and truly a "help-meet;" as friend and neighbor, kind and estimable. She leaves a husband behind who could appreciate her worth. Sister J. had been the child of affliction for many years, but she was never heard to repine. T. H. MCCLENDON.

☞ Western Recorder please copy.

REV. RALPH G. SKINNER died at his home in Bossier parish, February 10th, 1859, aged about 07 years; was born in North Carolina; resided two years in Mississippi; moved to Louisiana in 1850; a professor of religion thirty-six, and a local preacher about thirty years. Brother S. was a plain man—impulsive—of strong natural mind. Was afflicted most of his life with rheumatism—a great sufferer at times; believed that his afflictions were sanctified for his good. Death was hurried on at last by an attack of pneumonia. His end was peace. An aged widow is left to mourn her loss. P. M. G.

☞ N. C. O. Advocate please copy.

ALEXANDER Z. ELLIOT departed this life April, 4th 1859, at the residence of his father, Rev. Alexander Elliot, of Carrol County, Mississippi. Born in Yazoo County, August the 30th, 1830; he embraced religion in August 1858, and has I think lived in its enjoyment until death. His disease was Consumption. He was expecting death. Although his sufferings were great, he could say to his relatives, "meet me in heaven." He was heard to say, frequently, "Glory to God! I have a home in Heaven." The large procession that attended his burial, told that he left many dear relatives and friends to mourn.

W. P. DICKINSON.

☞ Nashville, and Charleston papers please copy.

MR. WILLIAM T. GODBOLD was born in Wilcox County, Ala., January 29th, 1842; and died of typhoid-fever at his mother's residence in Ala., March 29th, 1859. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in July, 1858; and made a profession of religion. He was taken away in youth, but he was ready. While disease was killing his body his soul was alive to God. He rejoiced while dying; and, in an ecstasy of joy, he fell asleep in Jesus. The Church has lost a pious young member. Mother weep not for your son. A. W.

SARAH E., daughter of John and Mary Clower, died in Holmes county, Mississippi, May 5th 1859, aged ten years, six months, and twenty days; snatched in the morning of life, from a kind father and doting mother. She possessed those traits of mind and character which endeared her to all. "Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me." This is our consolation and this our hope!

"Dearest daughter, thou hast left us;
Here thy loss we deeply feel;
But tis' God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled,
Then in heaven with joy to greet thee;
Where no farewell tear is shed." H.

TENNESSEE MCKEE, daughter of Alexander and Hester McKee, of Madison Parish, Louisiana, was born November 1st, 1854; and died, March 30th, 1859, aged, four years, four months and 29 days. Little Tennessee was the darling of her parents; but God in his providence saw fit to remove her from this world of trouble, and transplant her to the Paradise above.

EDUCATIONAL.

COLUMBUS (MISSISSIPPI) FEMALE INSTITUTE—The Trustees and Faculty content themselves with referring the public to their numerous patrons in the various Southern States represented in the Institute.

FACULTY:

REV. B. F. LARRABEE, A. M.....President.
THOMAS B. BAILEY.....Professor of Natural Science and Latin.
J. W. M. SEATTUCK.....Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry.
OLIO W. CHAMBERLAIN.....Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
MISS CAROLINE R. SEABURY, Teacher of French and Superintendent of Study.
MISS E. ABERNATHY.....Teacher of Drawing and Painting.
MRS. M. E. SEATTUCK.....Teacher of the English Department.
MISS L. STARNT, MISS M. CURTISS and MISS M. A. PENET Teachers of the English Branches.
MISS VICTORIA RIDNER.....Teacher of Harp, Piano and Guitar.
MISS HERMINIA RIDNER.....Teacher of Piano.
MRS. G. W. CHAMBERLIN.....Teacher of Piano.
MRS. L. ECOLES.....Teacher of English Literature and Governess.
Mr. and Mrs. B. F. LARRABEE.....Proprietors Boarding Department.

Columbus, Miss. Dec 28, 1858. n10-1y

STATE FEMALE COLLEGE, NEAR MEMPHIS TENNESSEE. The Fall Session opens the first of October. The Spring Session commences the middle of February. The buildings are large and commodious. Faculty unsurpassed, course of study complete—Terms liberal. For particulars address the REV. S. O. STARKE, A. M., President of the College. Reference is made by permission to the Ministers of the Mississippi, Louisiana, and Memphis Conferences.

W. K. PATTAT, Secretary. S. WATSON, President Board.

December 29, 1858.

TEXAS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
FAYETTE COUNTY, TEXAS.

PROF. C. O. FORSHEY.....SUPERINTENDENT.
STUDIES—Thoroughly Collegiate.....DISCIPLINE—Military.
DRESS—Uniform—obtained at the Institute.
EXPENSES—Board and Tuition, $220 per year, of forty Weeks.
☞ LOCATION—In the country—healthful, accessible and beautiful—☜
dec1-1y

Centenary College Louisiana.

THE next term of this Institution will open on Monday, the fourth of October, 1858.

FACULTY.

REV. JOHN C. MILLER, M. A., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.
REV. WM. H. SCALES, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
A. R. HOLCOMBE, A. M., Professor of the Greek Language.
O. M. WILEY, A. M., Professor of the Latin Language.
THOMAS S. JONES, M. A. Professor of Natural Science.
EMILE LE PAGE, M. A., Professor of Modern Languages.
REV. A. O. MILLER, A. M., Principal of the Preparatory Department.
WM. T. NORSWORTHY, A. M., Tutor.
W. J. CRERAR, Professor of Music, Vocal and Instrumental.

Tuition per Session of five months, payable in advance.
In Preparatory Department.....$21 50
In College Department.....30 00
Matriculation fee on entering College Department.....5 00
Music extra.

Board can be obtained at the Steward's Hall, or in private families at prices varying from ten to fifteen dollars per month. This institution having an able Faculty, extensive buildings, large library, cabinet and apparatus commends itself to all desiring a thorough classical or scientific education.

Centenary College is located at Jackson, La., twelve miles East of Bayou Sara.

For information apply to Rev. C. C. Gillespie, No. 112 Camp street. Dr. John C. Keener, New Orleans, or to the undersigned, Jackson, La.

JOHN C. MILLER, President.
sa18-tf

Centenary Institute.

SUMMERFIELD, Dallas County, Ala.

FACULTY OF FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

REV. J. T. MONTGOMERY, A. M., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.
W. L. RICHARDSON, A. M., Professor of Natural Science and Mathematics.
MRS. KATE RICHARDSON, Assistant in Natural Science and Mathematics.
MISS MARTHA J. EDWARDS, Assistant in Natural Science and Mathematics.
MISS LOUISE D. ELLIS, Teacher of Modern Languages.
PROF. J. E. GLEFFER, Principal of Music Department.
MRS. MARY C. COLE, Assistant in Music Department.
MISS ANN CANATT, Assistant to Music Department.
MRS. M. C. OLEFFER, Teacher of Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, &c.
MR. AND MRS. SEXTON, Proprietors of Boarding Department.

ENTIRE EXPENSES FOR SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

For board, washing, lights, literary tuition, vocal music, (taught in classes) and incidentals, $184; including instrumental music, $246.

This institution, though the eldest in the State, is now in a more prosperous condition than at any previous period. The next session begins October 1st, but pupils are desired to be present by the 15th of September. On arriving at Selma, patrons will find hacks or omnibuses to convey them, without delay, to Summerfield, a distance of only eight miles.

Uniform for public occasions only—in winter green, and in summer pink.

The healthfulness and good society of Summerfield, are proverbial, only four deaths having occurred in it since it was established.

The Male School, under the very able and distinguished educator, Rev. D. C. B. CONNERLY, is alike prosperous. No Institution in the Mississippi and North can offer facilities superior to those possessed by the Centenary Institute. By the large additions which have been made to the buildings within the last year, accommodations are now furnished for one hundred and twenty boarders in the Female College.

The President and family, together with all the female teachers, board in the College, and have the especial oversight of all the pupils.

One half of the charges are payable in advance, and the remainder by the first of March.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

au11-tf R. A. BAKER, President.

PH. P. WERLEIN, PUBLISHER AND DEALER IN Sheet Music and Music Books. Dealers will be supplied at the regular Board of Trade prices. The PIANO FORTES are of the best manufactura, and sold at Eastern prices. MELODEONS of the celebrated George A. Prince & Co., "the best in the world." (Home Journal.) at wholesale and retail. PIANOS, VIOLINS, GUITARS, and all other instruments tuned and repaired.

Call at the Music Store, No. 6 Camp street. PH. P. WERLEIN.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. E. D. BEACH, HAVING RESUMED THE practice of Medicine, offers his Professional services to the citizens of New Orleans.

N. B.—Special attention paid to diseases of the RECTUM, FILES, FISTULA IN ANO, ETC.—*Fistula in ano* permanently cured without the use of the knife, cautery, pain, or confinement whatever. Office No. 6, Baronne street near Canal. ap27.

J. E. ELAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BATON Rouge.

REFERENCES—Henderson & Osteen and Chinn & Bolton, *New Orleans*; W. S. Pike and A. Mutta.....*Baton Rouge.*

B. D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana.

J. G. FUQUA. J. G. KILBOURNE.

FUQUA & KILBOURNE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLINTON, LOUISIANA,

PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans.

References—Payne & Harrison, Byrne, Vaeca & Co., Broadwell & Payne, Pritchard & Flower, Edw. Nalle & Co., Rev. H. N. McTeire, New Orleans. mar 20-1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

WM. R. STUART AND DR. D. A. JAMES, No. 42 Union street, New Orleans, have associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting a Cotton Factorage and General Commission business—Are prepared to make the usual advances to planters in the way of supplies, etc.—and respectfully solicit patronage. s1-27.

B. M. LOWE & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND General Commission Merchants, ap6 No. 67 GRAVIER STREET, New Orleans.

MR. HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PARTner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders, from our large and well-selected Stock of GROCERIES, PRODUCE, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants

COOPER & NEIBERT,
New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858. 27 and 29 Common st.

W. COOPER. J. O. NEIBERT. H. LUCAS.

COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Nos. 27 and 29 Common street, New Orleans.

F. J. VAN BIBBER & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
[d8-1y] *44 Carondelet street, New Orleans.*

JAMES THARP. WM. T. M'CRAY.

THARP, McCRAY & CO.,
GROCERS AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS,
No. 10 Tchoupitoulas and New Levee sts.,
sep22 NEW ORLEANS.

J. BOYD & Co.,
Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,
No 4 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
apr 17-1y

LEONARD FASH. F. S. LAURANS.

LEONARD FASH & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
45 POYDRAS STREET, *NEW ORLEANS.*
Oct 24.

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No. 47 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

JOHN F WYCHE & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 119 Common street, New Orleans. my2-1y

A. H. May & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No 94 Gravier street New Orleans. au21y

J. U. PAYNE. J. F. HARRISON.
C. W. HUNTINGTON. WM. E. DANAHOE.

Payne & Harrison.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 51 Union street, New Orleans. dec7-1y

A. L. WALKER, New Orleans. ROBT. C. HUTCHINSON Caddo Parish, La.

Walker, Hutchinson, & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 87 Carondelet street, New Orleans. je28

Lane, Mayfield & Co.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 78 St. Charles street, New Orleans. jy6-1y

T. T. TWITTY.
COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Agent for the sale of Manufactured Tobacco, Cigars, and Herrings celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes., No. 82 Gravier street New Orleans. mh14m

L. SAWYER,
DEALER IN WOODEN-WARE,
Paper, Brooms, Matches, Cordage, Twines, Scales; and DEARBORN'S CELEBRATED BALANCES for Weighing Cotton, Sugar and Tobacco.
ap20 No. 70 MAGAZINE STREET, New Orleans.

WATKINS & HOMAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS In CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, and Curtain Materials, No. 80 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

F. W. OBER—DEALER IN NORTHERN AND WESTern Produce. ☞ Fresh Goshen Butter, in small packages, suitable for families, constantly on hand.
New Orleans, January 12, 1858. No. 51 POYDRAS STREET.

BOOTH & CO.,
ARCADE HAT STORE, No. 46 Magazine Street, New Orleans. Established in 1843. Manufacturers and Jobbers at Wholesale in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.
For the accommodation of our friends and the public, we have opened a retail department on the same premises. aug80

Dameron & Co.,
IMPORTERS and Dealers in Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtain Goods, Upholstery Goods, etc., No. 26 Chartres and 72 Customhouse streets, New Orleans. jan1

R. C. ARMISTEAD,
(Successor to MALLARD & Co)
No. 63 Gravier st., cor. Bank Place, New Orleans.

CLOTHING, IN EVERY VARIETY—THE MOST MODERN, AT GREAT ly Reduced Prices.—☞ BLANKEIS, KERSEYS, and SATINETT Suits for Negroes, at Auction Prices.
fo20

P. H. WILLARD,
Coal Merchant,
18 EXCHANGE PLACE, (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

THOSE desirous of purchasing Coal or Wood, can be supplied at short notice at the—CITY COAL OFFICE,
where is constantly kept on hand Pittsburgh, English, and Cannel, Anthracite and Lower Ohio Coal. Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses, Steamers, &c., &c., supplied at the lowest market prices. n22-1y

F. VAN BENTHUYSEN, C. S. LEWIS, of Rapides. } A. MUNROE, GEO. O. KENDALL

MENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
a19-1y 116 Canal st., New Orleans.

D. J. WASSON,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
Also, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Cisterns, Lumber, &c.,
In lots to suit purchasers. Orders promptly attended to.
Box 366 Mechanics' Exchange, 19 St. Charles st. Shop, 355 and 357 Rampart st., First District, New Orleans. mar20-1y

To Merchants and Planters.
MANUFACTURERS' COMMISSION HOUSE:
LARGE STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK,
.....AT.....
No. 41 Magazine st., oppoite the Arcade,
NEW ORLEANS.
Nov 14 R. W. RAYNE.

GEORGE H. VINTEN Printers' Warehouse, 106 Poydras street, New Orleans. Presses, Types, Inks, Paper, Cards, and Furniture of every description. Agent for the sale of Robt Hoe & Co's Presses, and James Connor & Sons' Types. Old Type taken in exchange for new at 8 cents per pound.

PRINTING PAPER.
Constantly on hand and for sale Printing Paper of the following sizes.
21 inches by 24 | 25½ inches by 31 | 24 inches by 38 | 26 inches by 40
22 inches by 32 | 24 inches by 36 | 25 inches by 37 | 28 inches by 42
32 inches by 44..... 36 inches by 46
AND OTHER SIZES TO ARRIVE.
Also, Double Medium Book Paper, Manilla Wrappers, Note, Letter, and Cap Papers of every description; Cards, Card Boards, &c.
mar 20-1y GEORGE H. VINTEN.

THE GREAT COAL-OIL LAMP—FOR SAFETY, economy and convenience—is superior to any Lamp in use for reading, writing or sewing, giving a SOFT, STEADY and CLEAR LIGHT.

The subscriber will keep on hand a large variety of these LAMPS, adapted from the parlor to the kitchen; also, the REFINED COAL-OIL CANS, SHADES, WICKS and CHIMNEYS.

He has also the celebrated NON-EXPLOSIVE CAMPHENE and SPIRIT GAS LAMPS and LANTERNS, warranted perfectly safe from accident, when used with the Safety-can.

These Lamps are the best in use, for lighting churches, halls, saloons, etc.

Camphena and Spirit-gas by the barrel or gallon; Rosin oil, for lubricating, by the barrel or gallon—manufactured by the Southern Oil Company at Mobile.

The Subscriber is authorized to sell the superior MACHINERY OIL Manufactured by the Southern Oil Company, which as a lubricator, excels any other oil in use—for sale by the gallon or barrel.

ja16 ARTEMUS HILL, 28 Camp st. New Orleans.

BULLETIN BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE, No. 35 GRAVIER-STREET,
Conference Minutes, Sermons and Addresses, Catalogues for Schools and Colleges, Commencement Programmes, Circulars, Lawyer's Briefs, Pamphlets, Notarial and Court Blanks, Cards, Bill-Heads, Dray Receipts, Check Books, Bills of Exchange and all kinds of plain and fancy printing, executed with neatness and dispatch.
Orders respectfully solicited. a26-1y

BLOOMFIELD'S PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING Establishment, No. 46 CAMP STREET, Corner Gravier: All kinds of BOOK AND PERCANTILE PRINTING AND BINDING executed neatly and correctly, at moderate prices.
dec 26 1y WM. BLOOMFIELD, Jr.

RHEUMATISM CURED!!—ALL THE VARIOUS forms of the Painful and Paralyzing Disease—either Inflammatory, Acute or Chronic—no matter how severe the case or of how long standing. Call for DR. MORTIMORE'S REMEDY FOR RHUMATISM which is purely a Vegetable Internal Remedy, and has already cured about Twenty Thousand Cases—many of TEN, TWENTY, and even THIRTY YEARS standing, which had long since been given up as hopeless, incurable cases.

Look back to Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, volume IX. of this paper and read in each the ovarwhelming evidence.

This Remedy can be had of J. WRIGHT & CO., Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street, N. Orleans; or, can be ordered, through any Druggist or Merchant in New Orleans.

☞ Price, $5 per Bottle; Six bottles for $25, or $36 per dozen.
ap14-tf DR. R. MORTIMORE, Proprietor, Louisville, Ky.

THE BROOKS HOUSE, 155 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS, next door to Odd Fellows' Hall, fronting Lafayette Square. A delightful situation for boarders; convenient for travelers; every accommodation; as good a table as the city affords. [m16

WANTED, A PARTNER—ACTIVE OR OTHERwise—with a Cash Capital of Twenty Thousand Dollars, in an established Cotton Factorage and Commission Business. Principals only will be treated with.
Address D. W. R. & Co., "Christian Advocate" office, fe16 New Orleans.

DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED REJUVENATING Elixir.—Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principles, by one of the ablest chemists of the age.

FOR THE CURE of General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Constipation, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the System, take

The Rejuvenating Elixir,

And you will soon find yourself a new man—a pride instead of the reverse to your friends, and a healthy, sound, and worthy member of the whole human family. For sale, by the Proprietors,

J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., New Orleans.

And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Children.

TRUTH OMNIPOTENT.—We give to our readers and the public generally the following copy of a letter received by us from J. W. Vesey, Esq., of the *Aberdeen Conservative*, enclosing at the same time a communication to that paper from Colonel Vasser, of South Mississippi, and who was formerly associate editor of the Conservative. The subject of the letter and communication we do not feel it necessary to comment on—they tell the whole story, and that ought to go home to those in whose hands the rising generation of children are placed for nurture and for care. All we ask of our readers is a careful perusal of the documents.

CONSERVATIVE OFFICE,
Aberdeen, Miss., August 23d, 1858.

Messrs. Wright & Co.—As any testimonial in reference to your preparations may prove beneficial to you, I enclose the following, published at my request, to the "Conservative" of the 21st inst.

Col. Vasser was formerly associate editor of the "Conservative," and is well known in North Mississippi, as a gentleman of intelligence and strict integrity. Respectfully, J. W. VESEY.

[*For the Conservative.*]

Communicated.

ABERDEEN, Aug. 19th, 1858.

DEAR VESEY: Upon the principles of justice and humanity, I am induced to ask your permission to insert this communication in your paper, believing, as I do, that it may be the means of preventing untimely sorrow in many a happy household.

On Friday last, having been for several days previous absent from my family, I found, on my return home, that my infant, aged about 15 months, was quite unwell, from some unknown cause—supposed to be teething. Upon an examination, however, I was of the opinion that her indisposition proceeded from worms; and having been told by a respectable physician that WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE was a sovereign remedy against this terrible enemy of children, I was induced to give it a trial, reluctantly, by the acquiescence of my family Physician.

On the following morning, (Saturday) I commenced administering it by directions, save in quantity, being afraid to give the amount of prescription. I was unable to detect any impression occasioned by it until late in the afternoon of that day; and should not then, but for the discharge of some thirteen worms, varying in length from two and a half to six inches. This I thought a remarkable number for a nursing infant. But to my great amazement, about one o'clock the next morning I was aroused from my slumber to witness the incredible number of one hundred and thirty-six from one evacuation.

Before breakfast of the same morning, (Sunday) but one small dose was administered, which was followed by the discharge of fifty during the day. The next day, (Monday) none was administered; but still occasional discharges occurred during the day, varying in size and quantity as described.

On Tuesday morning following, one more small dose was administered, making in all five doses or a quarter of a teaspoonful instead of a half as prescribed by the label of directions. In all, the little creature has discharged to this date, the rise of three hundred worms, a majority of which will average five or six inches in length; and are running about as usual, with returning evidences of good health and spirits.

Having met with such astonishing effects in the case of my infant, I was induced to use the Vermifuge on six other children under my protection, varying in age from two to ten years old, and in every case save one, (that of the oldest) the like happy results have been produced.

These facts are elicited, 1st, because of my antipathy heretofore to nostrums of every kind; and, 2nd, because my experience has convinced me that, in the experiment, I have made with WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, it is due to suffering humanity, as well as the manufacturer of the medicine, to make public the results of my observation.

W. H. VASSER.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., Sole Proprietors.

Helmbold Extract of Buchu,

Read! Read! Read! "To afflicted read" the following Certificate of a cure of over 20 years' standing.

M. T. HARMON.—*Dear Sir:* I have been troubled with an affliction of the Bladder and Kidneys for over twenty years. I have tried Physicians in vain, and at last concluded to give your Genuine Preparation a trial, as I had heard it highly spoken of. It afforded me immediate relief. I have used three bottles, and I have obtained more relief from its effects and feel much better than I have for twenty years previous. I have the greatest faith in its

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 18.
WHOLE NUMBER 433.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1859.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE
OFFICE—112 CAMP ST.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

Washington, May 20.

Mr. Editor:—Monday, May 16, was a gala day in this city. It had been selected for the annual celebration of the Sabbath School cause. The weather was in the highest degree propitious, clear, calm, and just cool enough for an out-door parade. At an early hour groups of children in their best attire, and with the merriest faces, were hurrying along the streets. Soon you would hear the stirring notes of music and see the marching of separate companies with their banners in various directions. The Smithsonian grounds were the common rendezvous. There they all fell into line, and in double file stepped to music, the procession extending through a mile and a half, and numbering about four thousand children.

It was a grand sight, as the *Sabbath-School army*, with flags and banners, and flowers and wreaths, in several sections each headed by a brass band and well officered, marched from the avenue to the Capitol, and were seated beneath the thick-leaved trees to hear speeches from two ministers of Christ, and to send up their thanksgiving in melodies which reached the ear of the King upon his throne. They fitly represented the unity in variety of the christian church. Each company flung forth to the breeze their own banner with the distinctive names in which they rejoiced; and yet one spirit animated all, one cause rallied them, one sentiment expressed by their various mottoes. My thoughts went across the sea to Sardinia. I saw glittering arms, the picturesque colors, the many regiments of Austrians, French and Sardinians. I listened to martial music which fired the heart, and then to the rattle of musketry, the bursting of bombs, and all the confusion of war. Then in the hush and calm of the day after battle, I watched over the gory field of carnage, gazed upon the dead, the dying, the maimed, heard their groans of pain at hand, and the cries of the families here and from the distance. I thanked God that our land beheld no such scene; that this army on which I looked consisted of the soldiers of the cross, the soldiers of peace and good will, whose weapons are truth and love, whose only enemies are sin and woe. One of the speakers, Dr. Sunderland, asked the vast crowd of children, "Do you think that this is a happier and more glorious spectacle than ever was seen under the walls of the old Capitol of Rome?" And the multitude of voices shouted like the noise of many waters, Yes! yes! yes!

And now shall I launch off from this description to a few practical remarks about Sabbath-Schools in general? I do hope that a new era has been inaugurated among us by the appointment of a special director of this cause, in connection with our extensive plans for the publication of books. In the *Infant Department* a common feature in your section? I am sorry to confess that we are very slow in adopting it in the Virginia Conference. It used to be a troublesome question—What shall we do with this host of little ones who are sent to us by their parents and who are so fond of coming to school? We cannot dismiss them, for Jesus tells us not to forbid them to come, and everybody says that with the earliest dawn of thought, religious principles must be instilled, and then we may expect them to grow with their growth, and strengthen with their strength, until they reach at the same time maturity in natural and spiritual wisdom, in stature and grace, and are qualified to fill stations of usefulness in the church as well as to enter upon the ordinary occupations of life. But teachers find it a dull business to say, A, B, C, a–b ab, b–a ba, over and over to a child. Only one could be taught at a time, and the rest of the class were either tired with doing nothing or busy at mischief; the lessons were not properly religious; and more advanced classes were annoyed by the loud voices of the prattlers. An easy remedy is now provided. Sixty infants may be seated in a separate room; may have their own library—milk for babes; may listen to one teacher; may repeat answers from the catechism, or texts from the Bible, or verses from the hymn book; may sing the sweetest songs. They can be interested in hearing instruction, when they would fret at confinement to a book; and while they can not read well enough to be amused or profited, they can understand the simple lessons spoken by a lady whom they love and who loves them.

Another trouble in my boyhood was the lack of suitable seats for the classes. The school was generally taught in the basement or body of the church and the pews could not be moved at all or not easily. Perhaps there was not room enough on a single bench for a class, and if there was, the teacher could not face them. By having benches with movable backs like those in railroad cars, this difficulty is obviated. The scholars are shut in to themselves, and, seated in two rows facing one another, can learn and recite without inconvenience.

To keep interest always alive in teachers and scholars, is one chief task of the superintendent. Talent, taste, tact, are very important for the accomplishment of this object. It will not do to go every Sabbath through one old routine. Variety must be thrown into the exercises—such variety as will not interfere with the singleness of purpose that is the most essential feature. Excellence in every respect must be aimed at, and the whole school must be spurred on by a wholesome emulation and ambition. They must resolve to have the largest number of pupils, to say the best lesson, to preserve the best order, to raise the most money, to have the amplest library, to sing in the best style, to get up the finest exhibitions, to be the model school. By short and spirited speeches, by anecdotes, both facetious and pathetic, provided they are in harmony with the sacredness of the subject and occasion, in illustration of the truth—by the judicious intermingling of pious songs among the other exercises, a superintendent may do much to throw life and interest into the school.

Above all, let all the officers be filled with love for the souls committed to their care, with a sense of the preciousness of religion, with desire that they may be early brought to the experience of saving grace, and with faith in the divine blessing on their faithful labors. Thus will much be accomplished towards the hastening of the millennial glory. J. O. G.

"ALESSANDRIA."

This place, the rendezvous of the Sardinian army, whither the King has gone to take command, is probably destined to play an important part in the coming war.

It is a fortified city, near the Eastern frontier of Piedmont, whose guns bristle towards the Austrian territory. It stands in the midst of a sterile plain. It is the great stronghold of Piedmont, and is to the Sardinians what Gibraltar is to the English, or Sebastopol was to the Russians. During the reign of the French in Italy, its formidable fortifications made it, one of the strongest places in Europe, but these were subsequently demolished, leaving only the citadel. Within the past few years workmen have been busy in reconstructing them in anticipation of the events now at hand. In the surrounding plain, two miles distant, is Napoleon's celebrated battle-field of Marengo. Alessandria is garrisoned with several thousand troops, and being connected with Turin and Genoa by railway, any number can be readily concentrated there. To capture it would be a crowning glory to the Austrian Generals, and to lose it, a deep humiliation to Sardinia.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

I HAVE EXAMINED IT.

Did Jesus Christ utter the words—"the foxes have holes" etc—when, on his journey from Galilee to Jerusalem he had been refused a night's lodging by the Samaritan villagers? This is the question. The affirmative view of it was presented by the writer in an article sometime since. The correctness of this view your correspondent "Jefferson" calls in question in the *Advocate* of 11th inst.

Let it be understood in the first place, that the three first Evangelists relate many acts and sayings of Christ in common; sometimes connecting his words and acts, and sometimes giving one without mentioning the other, when, then one Evangelist tells us that Christ said certain things under certain circumstances, and another relates the words merely, without any reference to circumstances, I think we are bound to take it for granted that the former is correct, and that the latter does not contradict him. For an example, Matthew says Christ "went up into a mountain ..... and opened his mouth and taught them saying." He then gives the sermon; Luke gives a part of the same sermon, but says nothing about when or where he spoke it. Here we must take the history of the delivery of this sermon, as given by Matthew, as the true one. Apply this rule to the case in question. In Matthew's account of this conversation there is no allusion to any attendant circumstance, save the approaching of the scribe to Christ. In Luke it is expressly said, "And it came to pass that as they went in the way, a certain man said unto him, Lord, I will follow thee whithersoever thou goest." According to Luke, he was in the act of travelling—("as he went") when the conversation took place. In Matthew we find nothing to contradict this. It is true, he relates various parts both before and after he relates the conversation. It is true, he represents Christ in the preceding verse as being upon the sea-shore, ready to embark. But he does not say the conversation took place while he was there. And I am glad he does not; for Luke expressly says, the conversation took place as they went in the way.

Again, the circumstances described in the preceding verses are strongly suggestive of such a conversation. He needed a place of rest and had it not. Indeed it so naturally grows out of what had gone before that it seems to me it would occur to almost every reader, had not a paragraph been unfortunately placed by an uninspired hand at the beginning of the 51st verse.

Again, the language used by the individual addressing Christ indicates something more than a simple avowal of discipleship: "I will follow thee whithersoever thou goest." This is the language of intimate and devoted friendship. "I will follow thee" is the language of one about to embrace his cause—*See* Luke ix. 61. The man out of whom the Legion was cast, prayed that he "might be with him." Mark v. 18. Then, calling his disciples, his language was, "follow me." And the Evangelists say, "they arose and and followed him." But this one says "I will follow thee whithersoever thou goest. Why express himself so fully if there was nothing demanding it.

Again, the reply of Christ, if made at Capernaum, would not strike his disciples with such an overwhelming sense of its truthfulness, and its import, as it would make, when uneasy and houseless, they were actually seeking a place of rest, feeling most severely its need. At Capernaum Jesus had two houses—one with Peter (Mat. viii. 14)—one with Matthew, (Mat. ix. 11.) At these houses of his disciples he no doubt not only had "a place to lay his head," but the very best entertainment their means could afford. This reply indeed made at a time he was enjoying the hospitality of his affectionate disciples could hardly be understood or appreciated by his followers; and being apparently in contradiction to what was then the actual state of affairs, would have required further explanation to enable them to understand it.

From these considerations, I thought that Jesus made that most forcible, beautiful and touching remark upon the night when he had been denied a place "to lay his head," by the Samaritans.

Was it a *disciple* who said, "I will follow thee whithersoever thou goest?" If our view is correct, it must have been a disciple; for it was his disciples who were accustomed to accompany him as he went in the "way." And such sympathy as these words convey, taking Luke's account of the subject, would not be felt or expressed by a stranger. It is the language of intimate friendship, and unwavering devotion. If Jefferson is correct it was a disciple. Because Matthew says, (viii. 24.)—after having given Christ's reply to this individual, "*another* of his disciples." Language that would not be correct if the one spoken of just before was not a disciple.

Smithville, Mississippi, May 1859. Annotator.

THE INSPIRATION OF THE BIBLE.

When De Tocqueville was here, he asked to see a Sabbath-school. He was struck with seeing a Bible in the hands of almost every child. "Is this common?" said he to his friend. "What a mighty influence it must have upon the nation."

Think of the innumbered Sabbath-school pupils, in all Christien lands, each a book in their hand. More striking still is the thought of all Christians in all lands, sitting each in their private room, every morning before they go into the world, to read this one book. What must the book be, to furnish the minds and hearts of spiritual people with exhaustless supplies of thought and emotion. Not so Shakspeare; nor even Bunyan, copying so closely from the Bible, can fill such a place. "Do not read Bunyan to me any more," said a distinguished missionary lady, near her end, to her husband; "Bunyan tires me, but I can hear you read the Bible without fatigue."

Why has not Josephus' History of the Jews equal power with this book, when relating the very same thing? Because inspiration has flowed into the very thoughts and language of the Bible. You cannot define it any more than you can anatomize a smile. A quotation, by a public speaker, has power upon his audience which is beyond explanation, except from its supernaturalness.

God, knowing that this book was to be the only source of spiritual thought and life, would not have left it a fallible guide. He who, hanging the earth upon nothing, endowed the North with the mysterious power of magnetism to guide the mariner, has not left the soul without a sure source of information to reach heaven.

But did a man have inspiration in saying some of these very common things! Certainly—to say them just then, and just so, as a part of the great whole. See that rope on the top of the cross, in Ruben's picture. Was Ruben's genius requisite to paint that rope? Could not a common painter have made it? No, Ruben conceived the idea; an ordinary man might not have done so. You might criticise little things in any paintings, or statue, and fritter the whole away. The principles of criticism which some thus apply to the Bible, if taken into the Athenæum gallery, would cause a man to be despised.

[*Dr. Nehemiah Adams.*

Extent of London.—London is rapidly extending its boundaries. It covers an area of 121 square miles, equal to a square of eleven miles to the side. The population in this area amounted in the year 1801 to 958,863, and in the year 1858 to 2,362,336. The London of 1858 is equal to three Londons of 1801. It has now a larger population than the six New England States.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Some time before the hour of meeting, the Rev. Drs. Patton, Bacon and Thompson, entered the building, and took seats on the right hand side of the aisle, immediately in front of the stage. The appearance of these champions, and their ranging themselves so deliberately in line, ready, at a moments warning, to pour their charges into the ranks of their more numerous opponents, set all minds to rest as to whether the contest between the anti-slavery and conservative elements of Society were to be renewed. Promptly at nine o'clock the President of the Society, Chief Justice Williams, of Connecticut, with the Rev. Drs. Spring, DeWitt, Olark and others, entered the house and took seats upon the platform.

The Rev. Dr. Spring offered prayer beseeching that whatever was done might be done with an eye single to to the interests of their great redeemer, and that if there were dissenting views that God would so control and direct them that the friends of Zion might work together with a single aim.

The Rev. Dr. DeWitt then made a few remarks, alluding feelingly to the past history of the Society.

After the speaker had concluded, Dr. Magie, of Elizabeth, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the officers of the Society for the ensuing year be the same as for the last year, except that the Hon. W. C. Alexander of New York, be elected a Vice President, and the Rev. Christopher C. Gadsden, of Charleston, S. C., a director in the place of E. F. Backus, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. Johns, deceased.

No sooner had Dr. Magie read this resolution than Mr. S. W. Benedict arose and asked leave to introduce a question which would take precedence of that offered.

The Rev. Mr. Eastman, interrupting the speaker, said that the resolution of Dr. Magie was simply to elect officers with the exception of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Benedict claimed that he had the floor before Dr. Magie's resolution was seconded.

Several Voices.—It was seconded—it was seconded.

The Rev. Mr. Lewis rose to a point of order, as Mr. Benedict was about proceeding. In his opinion the gentleman had no right to interrupt the established order of the Society.

Mr. Benedict thought that this was not the regular method of electing officers. Last year it was not done until late in the afternoon.

Mr. W. C. Prime.—Did the gentleman say Dr. Magie's motion was not seconded?

Mr. Benedict.—I did.

Mr. Prime.—Neither was yours. I seconded Dr. Magie's motion. [Laughter.]

Dr. Murray then stated that he had seconded Dr. Magie's motion immediately on its being offered, and before Mr. Benedict arose.

The Chair therefore decided Mr. Benedict's motion out of order.

Dr. Patton then moved that the resolution under consideration be postponed for the purpose of allowing him to offer one.

Great uproar ensued, with cries of "Question, question."

Dr. Patton.—Go on with your noise, gentlemen; you will not disturb me—not in the least. My father went through the Revolutionary war and—

Several persons rose to points of order, and the Chair finally decided that Dr. Patton must read his resolution without remark.

[Dr. P. then read a preamble and resolution, directing the Publication Committee to issue a tract, calculated to arouse and concentrate the religious sentiment of all evangelical Christians against the slave-trade, and to set forth its wickedness before the nation.]

Hisses and cries of "Question," followed the reading of the resolution. Some one moved that it be tabled.

A voice in the Gallery.—You'd better remember Dr. Spring's prayer down there.

Gentleman hoped that no interruption by lookers-on in the gallery would be allowed.

Dr. Spring urged the assembly to listen to Dr. Patton. No one could differ as to the propriety of doctrines enunciated by his resolution.

The Chair decided that it was contrary to the constitution of the Society to dictate to the Publishing Committee, which was required to give a unanimous vote in favor of all publications issued.

The vote was then taken, on laying Dr. Patton's resolution on the table. A thundering volume of "yeas" rolled out for the affirmative. There were but a few scattering "nays."

The Rev. Mr. Wolcott, of Providence, took the platform, holding in his hand another series of resolutions. He moved to postpone Dr. Magie's resolutions. Just as he was growing quite eloquent with reference to Daniel Webster and the Rock of Plymouth, Col. Alexander of Princeton, N. J., arose. He was exceedingly sorry, he said to interrupt so much eloquence. He had listened with great interest to the speaker, but he would ask whether it was in order to discuss the merits of the resolution at present?

The chair declared it was not in order.

Mr. Wolcott again attempted to speak, but the cries for order and question waxed more and more vociferous, and the Chair put the question on the postponement of Dr. Magie's resolution. The same volume of sound voted against the motion.

The Rev. Dr. Chickering of Portland, offered the following resolution;

Resolved, That the Society now take a recess to allow the Board of Directors to elect the Executive Committee before the religious services commence.

The Rev. Mr. Eastman explained after the motion was adopted who were allowed to vote. He moved that the Chair appoint a Committe to count the votes.

Messrs. A. R. Whetmore, Jaspar, Corning, L. A. Ely, and the Rev. Drs. W. Clark and Hatfield were appointed the Committee.

As the election was proceeding a lively scene took place. The officers of the Society were actively distributing printed tickets, when some one in the body of the house asked what was the "regular" ticket.

Dr. Bacon.—What do you call the "regular" ticket?

Dr. Hewitt proceeded to read the printed ticket.

Dr. Bacon jumped on the platform and asked Dr. Hewitt by what authority he called that the "regular" ticket.

The Chair reminded Dr. Bacon that this was a recess.

Dr. Bacon.—Yes, of the Society to allow the Directors to proceed with an election.

Dr. Hewitt.—Dr. Bacon asked what was the regular ticket.

Dr. Bacon.—I did'nt.

Dr. Hewitt.—You did.

The Chair checked the disputants, and the election proceeded.

John Jay in the mean time stepped upon the platform and asked the Chair to accord him the floor after the result of the election should be declared.

The Chair.—I can make no bargain with you.

The result of the balloting was declared, and the Committees elected, (we omit the names) which committees compose the Executive Committee. They were elected by a vote of 331 to 32 scattering.

The Chair declared the meeting of the Directors ended, and called the Society to order.

John Jay, Esq., then offered a preamble, reciting what was done by the Society in 1857, and instructing Publishing Committees to publish during the coming year, one or more tracts on the moral evils and vices which slavery is known to promote, and which are so much deplored by Evangelical Christians.

Daniel Lord, Esq., in an elaborate and eloquent speech, then proceeded to show the true sphere and the responsibility of the society. In conclusion, said Mr. Lord, "I move as a test question, that the motion of Mr. Jay lie upon the table, and then I hope that for all time hereafter, it will be heard of only in the lamentations of those who mourn for its fate."

Mr. Lord's address, which was in fact an elaborate and studied argument, attracted the closest attention and drew forth the heartiest applause.

When he took his seat, Dr. Thompson asked whether Mr. Lord, by his motion, meant to cut off opportunity for inquiry and debate.

Mr. Lord.—In this popular assembly, Yes.

Dr. Thompson.—When will an opportunity of inquiry be offered?

Mr. Lord.—In the *Independent* every day.

A perfect storm of applause followed this retort. After the cheers had subsided, laughter continued for some time. The Chair then put the question, and it was carried by an overwhelming vote, amid cries of "gag-law," etc., etc.

Mr. Benedict attempted to appeal, when the Chair decided the motion carried; and Dr. Thompson raised the point of order whether Mr. Jay did not offer his resolution to the Board of Directors, when life members and others voted on it. The Chair stated that he had decided the meeting of Directors adjourned.

Mr. Wolcott then succeeded in offering the resolutions he had previously attempted to submit. The preamble was identical with that offered by Dr. Patton. The resolution appended was—

Resolved, That the publication during the present year, of any well written tract or tracts, which may be offered to the Publishing Committee, calculated to arouse and concentrate the religious sentiments of all Christian men against the Slave trade, and to set forth its great wickedness before the nation, will meet the warm approbation of the Society.

Mr. Wolcott, and Dr. R. W. Clarke, spoke in favor of the resolution, and Hiram Ketchum, Esq., opposed its adoption as unnecessary. The same proportionate vote which had rejected the other resolutions, rejected this.

After the Chair had decided that it was lost, the Rev. Dr. Spring took the stand, and expressed his deep regret that the resolution should have been voted down. He voted in the minority, because he felt they were right. To prevent all misapprehension as to the position which the Society occupies with regard to the question of the Slave trade, he offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That in laying the preceeding resolution on the table, the Society have not come to this conclusion from any doubt in relation to the sin of the African Slave trade, and the great wickedness of renewing that iniquitous traffic in any form.

While Dr. Spring was reducing his resolution to writing, Mr. John Jay got the platform to make an explanation, alleging that all he wanted was that the Society should take its stand on the platform of 1857.

Dr. Van Pelt, from the back part of the room said that he had read in the Book of Leviticus, that God told the Israelites when they wanted slaves to buy them of the heathen. He did not know why what was right formerly was wrong now. [Laughter.]

With reference to the resolution of Dr. Spring, Mr. Ketchum said that the action taken thus far was proper. The Society had nothing whatever to do with the subject under consideration.

Dr. Bacon.—Has it any thing to do with tobacco?

In reply to this question, Dr. Spring offered his tobacco-box to Dr. B., amid the laughter of those who saw the performance.

[Mr. Ketchum offered an amendment to Dr. Spring's resolution when Dr. Bacon took the stage, and made a speech of considerable length.]

Prof. Howard Crosby looked upon Dr. Spring's resolution as a dangerous one. North and South it is known that all the members of the Tract Society are opposed to the Slave trade. If adopted, the resolution would prove the entering wedge on the part of the agitators. The Society would have expressed its views and put them on record on the subject of Slavery, and it could not with ease draw a line to define future action.

Dr. DeWitt thought this might be left to those who are to succeed to guard against.

Dr. Thompson showed how the society had mutilated *Gurney's Laws of God in the Heart*, by substituting the words "tortures of the inquisition," for "horrors of the Slavetrade," and urged the adoption of the resolution, that the members of the Society might be set right.

The Rev. Mr. Cook, one of the Secretaries of the Society, urged the passage of Dr. Spring's resolution. It was adopted, about twenty voices apparently voting in the negative, while two or three hundred voted affirmatively.

STATISTICS CONCERNING AUSTRIA.

More than twenty dialects are spoken by the people of Austria. German is the official language. According to a classification made in 1846, 15,282,196, or 40 2-3 per cent, of inhabitants belonged to the Slavic race. The Germans numbered 7,917,195, or 21 per cent. The Roman race numbered 8,102,468 or 2 2½ per cent. The Magyars, 5,418,773, or not quite 15 per cent.; the remaining two per cent. consisted of 600,000 Jews, 12,000 Armenians, 18,000 Greeks and 100,000 Gipsies. Three-fourths of the entire population profess the Roman Catholic religion. The members of the Greek Catholic Church are estimated at 6½ millions. The Reformed Protestant Church has 2,280,000. The Lutheran Church, 1,270,000. The Unitarian, 46,000.

Austria abounds in the elements of mineral and agricultural wealth. All the metals except platinum are found in her dominions. The total value of her mineral products in 1851 was estimated at 119,664,781 florins, of forty-nine cents each. The total value of the annual produce of agriculture and cattle breeding is estimated at 1,500,000,000. The annual product in her manufacturing establishments is estimated at $600,000,000. The foreign commerce of Austria, conducted principally at Trieste, amounted in 1857 to 281,932,922 florins, of forty-nine cents each, of imports, and 231,018,109 florins of exports. The Government has latterly made great efforts to develop the material resources of the empire. Many excellent commercial roads have been constructed. Telegraphic lines have been extended in every direction, and in January, 1857, 5185 miles of electro-magnetic telegraph were in operation. Austria contains thirty-five canals, whose aggregate length is about five hundred miles. Steamboats, built on the American pattern, have been introduced on her rivers. Her vessels increased from 5574 in 1841 to 10,006 in 1856, of which 657 were ocean vessels, 68 steamships and 449 large coast vessels

MILBURN, THE BLIND PREACHER.

The "Pulpit and Rostrum" publishes a sermon by the Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind preacher, formerly chaplain to Congress, now pastor of a Methodist Church in Brooklyn. In an introductory note, the reporter gives a graphic sketch of the preacher, from which we copy:

Scarcely had the subject of these remarks passed the threshold of existence before great misfortune overtook him. In early childhood, from an injury to his eyes, and from medical maltreatment, the power of vision was entirely lost in one eye and very much impaired in the other. How, during many a day, the suffering soul sat by this nearly-closed door, awaiting the messengers of knowledge that with gifts of consolation and joy stepped silently into his darkened chamber, he has himself described in an address delivered at the "Publisher's Festival," held at the Crystal Palace, in New York, in 1855, from which address the following is extracted:

"But wherefore am I speaking at a festival given to literary men—a man who cannot read? No one would cast a shadow, however slight, upon a joyous scene like this. But if a testimony to the worth of knowledge may be wrung from infirmity, surely a further personal allusion may be pardoned.

"Time was when after a fashion I could read, but never with that flashing glance, which instantly transfers a word, a line, a sentence from the page to the mind. It was the perpetration of the child's process, a letter at a time, always spelling, never rending truly. Thus, for more than twenty years, with the shade upon the brow, the hand upon the cheek, the finger beneath the eye, to make an artificial pupil, with beaded sweat, joining with the hot tears trickling from the weak and paining organ, to blister upon the page, was my reading done. Nevertheless, as I have striven to study my native tongue in Shakspeare's dictionary, and eloquence in the well-nigh inspired page of Milton, or endeavored to look through the sightless sockets, yet light-giving mind of Homer upon the plain of Troy; or have set me at the way-side, with solitary Bartimeus, to hear if we could not see the Son of Man, I have found that knowledge is its own exceeding great reward."

In his study of books Mr. Milburn has been so long a time entirely dependant upon the sight of others, that his imagination can scarcely recall the typical appearance of words. In his reading, which usually occupies from five to ten hours a day, the young people of his congregation, and indeed many others throughout the city, are glad to do him service, each coming for that purpose at an appointed day and hour. Thus, by the ministry of others, love alone, he is enabled to devote as much time to study as could well be given by other scholars.

In conversation he is sociable, fraternal, genial, entertaining, and instructive. He can not only talk, but knows how to listen, that is, fully understands the art of conversation. His manners are those which characterize the true gentleman; he is affable, courteous, considerate, kind. For these and other qualities he enjoys the affection of a large circle of warm-hearted friends, including many prominent men of this country and Europe.

Mr. Milburn's preaching may be appropriately called extemporaneous; for, as we learn, having determined the general line of remark on his subject, and having done the necessary reading by the assistance of others, the process of composition is left to the occasion. From long practice and from natural aptitude he is enabled to express his ideas before an audience with as much ease apparently as in private conversation, and with a delicate choice and collocation of words, observing a natural succession of clauses and sentences, and employing the most happy and beautiful illustrations.

So many people, says the New York *Observer*, probably never before tried in vain to get into the Academy of Music as on Sabbath evening last. The street was thronged by thousands before the doors were opened, and as soon as admittance was gained the house was filled, so that an hour before the time for service to begin, the people were compelled to retire. It is safe to say that fifteen or twenty thousand came to hear the word of life from the lips of the Rev. Mr. Milburn.

He selected for his text two passages in Ecclesiastes: "Vanity of vanities, saith the Preacher, vanity of vanities; all is vanity. Cast thy bread upon the waters; for thou shalt find it after many days."

Living for self and living for others, a life of selfishness and a life of benevolence, living for the creature and living for God, were the contrasted themes of discourse. Solomon tried the former; and when all the joys that wealth, learning, pleasure, pomp, and power could afford, were his, he cried, in the bitterness of his soul, "Vanity of vanities; all is vanity." Then he presented, in this second text, the duty and reward of benevolence; living for others; the life of the Christian; the life of Christ, whose example was held up in glowing and attractive forms, while the beauty and fruit of a life of love in the service of God were presented with great power. The preacher insisted and demonstrated that all *philanthrophy*, or humanitarianism, that has not the love of Christ for its source and centre, is a miserable delusion and a sham. But to love God with all the heart and our neighbor as ourself, is the whole duty of man. And then he pressed the invitations of the Saviour with great tenderness and earnestness upon the listening thousands; crying out, in tones that floated through every gallery and corridor of the vast hall: "God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." "It is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners," even the chief of sinners—even you. And with outstretched arms he exclaimed: "O that I could see you—but this is denied me—O that I could look into your eyes and gather inspiration from your bending forms, as you look here to catch these words of eternal life, 'Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world.' Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved. Come to the Saviour, O come and say:"

Just as I am without one plea,
But that Thy blood was shed for me,
And that Thou bid'st me come to Thee,
O Lamb of God, I come!

Just as I am, and waiting not
To rid my soul of one dark blot;
To Thee, whose blood can cleanse each spot,
O Lamb of God, I come!

Just as I am, though tossed about
With many a conflict, many a doubt,
With fears within and foes without,
O Lamb of God, I come!

Just as I am, poor, wretched, blind;
Sight, riches, healing of the mind—
Yea, all I need in Thee to find,
O Lamb of God, I come!

Just as I am, Thou wilt receive,
Wilt welcome, pardon, cleanse, relieve;
Because Thy promise I believe,
O Lamb of God, I come!

Just as I am, Thy love unknown
Has broken every barrier down;
Now to be thine, yea, thine alone,
O Lamb of God, I come!

This sketch gives no conception of the manner or matter of the sermon. The preacher is an earnest, natural orator, chaste and polished in his thought and expression, with a clear, strong voice and graceful, energetic action, thoroughly evangelical in his theology, but inclined to the intellectual rather than the emotional in his argument, he reaches the affections and conscience through the understanding, and closes with a tender and subduing appeal.

THE DEATH OF DE TOCQUEVILLE.

One of the most illustrious writers of France, whose name is familiar to American readers, has passed away. Alexis Clerel De Tocqueville died recently at his residence, near Lannes. He was a great-grandson of the famous philosopher, Malesherbes, and was born on the 29th of July, 1805. After completing his legal studies at Paris he for some time practiced in the courts, where his professional knowledge and acumen procured for him in 1826 the appointment of Judge of Instruction at Versailles. In 1831 he visited the United States, in company with Emile de Beaumont, for the purpose of reporting on the penitentiary system of this country. But DeTocqueville gave a larger scope to his observations, and the result of them was a philosophic work on the Institutions and society of the United States, called "Democracy in America," which raised him at once to the front rank among philosophic political speculators. Not since Montesquieu had written on the Spirit of Laws, or De Lolme on the British Constitution, had so profound, intelligent, and thorough an analysis appeared of the political organism of any nation. In several of his details of facts, and in many of his generalizations, De Tocqueville fell into errors; or at least he did not view the workings of Democracy as we are in the habit of receiving them at home. But the spirit of his work was liberal, his thought deep and exhaustive, and his general conclusions flattering to the good sense and to the morals of Democracy. Numberless reviews of his book appeared in all the Journals of the civilized world, it was translated into various European languages, and it served much to raise the United States in European estimation.

In 1836 De Tocqueville received from the French Academy the Montegon prize, and the next year was made a member. He served in the Chamber of Deputies as the representative of a part of the department of La Manche from 1839 to 1848, for most of the time in moderate opposition to the Government of Louis Philippe. During the Republic that followed he was the Envoy of France to the Conference at Brussels. Louis Napoleon, after his usurpation, appointed him to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but he was not satisfied with the policy of that monarch, and soon resigned his place. In the Legislative Assembly the ex-Minister at once took a position on the benches of the Opposition. On the 2d December, 1851, he was one of the Deputies who met to protest against the *coup d'etat*. Imprisoned, with his principal associates, he was presently set at liberty, and finally withdrew to private life.

The intervals of his leisure De Tocqueville occupied in the composition of a treatise on "The Ancient Regime and the Revolution," the first volume of which was issued in 1856; and translated into English by Henry Reeve, of London, and Mr. Bonner, of this city. It was designed to be a complete elucidation of the changes effected in French politics and society by the great outbreak of the eighteenth century. The materials were drawn from original sources in the archives of the departments and the towns, and gave a fresh and interesting insight into the local life of the provinces, both during the revolution and during the long period by which it was prepared. De Tocqueville's fundamental idea was that the great political curse of France was the centralization of government, and he endeavored to show that this had not been the work of the revolutionary leaders, but of the monarchs who had preceded them, and that the violence of the outbreak of 1789 was only proportioned to the previous repression. As his book was unfinished, it is to be hoped that he has left behind him the materials for its completion.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

SOUTH WESTERN LOUISIANA.

Rev. B. F. White, of the Louisiana Conference, writes to the *Memphis Advocate*, from Opelousas, as follows:

"Our lands here produce from one to one and a half bales of cotton per acre; and from one to two and a half hogsheads of sugar. If they are in search of cheap land, this is the place to find it. There is as good land as is in the Union here, that can be purchased at six dollars per acre. The prices range from 1¼ dollars per acre to 20 dollars, according to quality of land, and improvements. I'll give a sample of a trade that can be made, viz: four hundred acres of land, all arable, two hundred under fence, with moderate improvements, for 2,500 dollars; 1,000 dollars cash, the balance, on one and two years credit. On this place last year, three hands made thirty-two bales of cotton, and a plenty of corn and meat for the place. Places from 50 to 5,000 acres can be had on equally reasonable terms. If they desire healthy locations, I can safely say, that it is by far the healthiest country that I have ever seen. I believe that it is as healthy as any part of the Union. We have no real cause for disease, enjoy almost continually the Gulf breeze, which is very healthy and invigorating. I have been in the state about 2½ years with a family of six members, and we have not had a chill or a fever in the family. It requires great imprudence to render one sickly here. We are entirely above the overflows. Are they philanthropists, and do they desire to situate themselves for greater usefulness? If so by all means they should come right here. The fields are truly broad and inviting, but alas! the laborers are very few. This country is cursed with ignorance and superstition, and common humanity demands relief. We have especial need of young men of *good* English education, and *deeply* piety, as teachers of our public schools, which pay from forty to seventy-five dollars per month. We also have great need of *deeply pious* and *intelligent* local preachers. Good pious intelligent mechanics would do well here. This country is especially inviting to enterprising men.

OUR MINISTERS.

We learn from Washington letters, that both Mr. Dallas and Mr. Mason, our Ministers to England and France, have signified their willingness to return to the United States whenever the President desires to fill their places. If there is any change made at all, it will probably occur soon after the meeting of Congress. On this subject the Washington correspondent of Charleston Mercury, says: "There has appeared at different times reports of the desire of the Executive to change the incumbency of the foreign missions of the United States, especially at the French and English courts. Mr. Buchanan has refrained from removing the Hon. George M. Dallas, in accordance with an agreement with their mutual friends prior to the last Presidential nomination. Mr. Mason's friends are powerful, and have resisted any efforts to remove him or to induce him to resign. The President is now more anxious to effect a change in our representation in France and England since the new aspect which the political world has assumed. To this end quite an effort is now being made in Louisiana to obtain for the Hon. George Eustis the position of United States Senator, in place of Mr. Slidell, who will be appointed to the mission of France. It has frequently been reported that Mr. Slidell would be appointed to the post, but it has only within a few days become a resolve of the President to make the appointment."

The Population of the United States increases a million a year, or two thousand every day.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Terms—$2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1859.

LUCID INTERVALS OF THE SOUL.

It was said of a poor man, who had been delivered by the word of the Redeemer from the dominion of the evil one, by way of describing his new condition, that he was "clothed, and in his right mind." It was noticeable and thank-worthy that he was "clothed," and presented the appearance of a decent and civilized man; for hitherto he had been a madman, driven out from home and society, and despoiled of the decency of manhood. But it was much more solemnly and joyfully memorable, that he was "in his right mind;" for the relations and sympathies of his soul, with the kindred spirits and spiritualities of heaven and earth, made its civilization much more important and valuable than the civilization of his body. The power of the grace of God had granted unto him a "lucid interval" in the midst of his grief and distraction, and, coming to "cry and cut himself with stones," he left "the mountains and the tombs," whither he had fled in hatred of all the charities of human brotherhood, and running to Jesus, who appeared to his vision in this new light—"the chiefest among ten thousand, and altogether lovely"—"he fell down at his feet and worshipped him."

All souls, even the worst, have their lucid intervals—moments—perhaps hours—sometimes days and weeks—in which the cloud of habitual spiritual darkness is lifted up, and the splendor and power of an intellectual and moral transfiguration fall upon the uncovered crown of the spirit: when the soul lifts up its eyes in the newly-revealed light of heaven, like a bare-headed child in the sunshine of a spring morning. Once in awhile, after the selfish and wearisome toils of the day, the most worldly and unappreciative people look up to the calm blue heavens, studded with the beauteous singing stars—

"——singing, as they shine,
The hand that made us is divine."

And the exclamation is, "O how beautiful! It surely never was so beautiful before!" Likewise, there are times when we forget, for the time, worldly interests, earthly griefs and vexations, and all the hateful and unhappy passions; and the firmament of the heavenly and divine seems to be revealed in the purer spiritual atmosphere of the moment—and all the blessed virtues and graces rise into the horizon in all their transcendently charming lustre. Sorrow for past unbelief and sin, and regret for unnecessary and self-imposed unhappiness, then struggle for the mastery in our souls, with the joy of new faith, and hope, and determination. God is then revealed to us as only good, his truth firm as the everlasting hills, his promises "yea and amen;" and our fellow-men, including our enemies, appear to us in the spirit of true brotherhood—only to be loved, and pitied, and helped.

But, the great thought and lesson of all this is, the improvement of these "times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord"—these "things that belong unto our peace." The running to Jesus and worshipping him, this was the pivot of that lever of power that lifted the poor demoniac out of the grasp of the devil. The idea is, run to Jesus whenever you can get a glimpse of him.

CULTIVATING THE SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY.

Here we are, on this beautiful Monday morning, fresh from the quiet blessedness of God's Sabbath, introduced again to the noise and din and strife of this working and struggling world. Here we are, met on every side with objects that appeal to the senses, stir the passions, and call forth the heartiest energy of human activity. Here we are, confronted with the stern facts of life and duty, feeling and knowing that to-day will make on us a mark never to be obliterated—that to-day we shall speak words never to be forgotten, and perform deeds that at the instant of their doing shall enter into our immortality, and be the inseparable inheritance of our souls through the great ages to come.

Look at this truth, and say if the human mind can conceive of any thing more impressive, more affecting, more startling. No man can imagine two mental states more unlike than those in which this doctrine is firmly held and practically enforced, or in which it is either utterly disbelieved or thoughtlessly neglected. It is a truth of most momentous meaning, because it gives meaning to every thing else. In one way or another it must operate with a power transcending all other force, and, for good or evil, nothing can hinder it from shaping character and life in accordance with its tremendous influence. To obey it is to consecrate ourselves to God; to resist it is to harden the heart to all goodness, to drive away the Holy Ghost from our hearts, and to pursue a course of conduct in which every step prepares the way for a farther and a more reckless inroad into the regions of awaiting sorrow and death. Between these two inevitable results there is no middle-ground. Talk as we may of the vastness of the Universe, there are but two worlds to us, viz: Heaven and Hell. And every day we live sends our life forward into the bosom of one or the other. The earth may take the momentary impress of our steps, but the indelible foot-prints are elsewhere. And the encircling air may catch our tones and vibrate to our words, but the great echo-gallery, where the sound of the soul is caught, and where the voice of the judgment is gathering its terrible emphasis, is beyond the firmament. Surely, then, life is a momentous affair. Every hour has a meaning that no human mind is adequate to comprehend, and the sum of existence, made up from a thousand contributary sources, and its final import fixed by things that have perhaps been utterly overlooked, can only be fully understood, amid the light of an eternal world.

Responsibility is therefore a matter of faith. Its true extent, its awful risks, are not to be measured by reason, by calculation of consequences. No; God alone knows the solemnity of that vast trust which has been committed to our keeping. Probation is under a vail. Eternity is hidden. And this is best. For it gives us an opportunity to cultivate responsibility on the ground of faith and not of sense, on the truth of God's word and not on the foundation of our imperfect understanding. A sense of responsibility, therefore, is one main point of self-culture. And it is only to be fully attained by cultivating all our faculties. Faith accepts the principle. But the whole intellect, the whole heart, the will and the conscience, must be concerned in the growth and development of the sentiment. Truth alone cannot form it. Sensibility alone cannot form it. Conscience alone is inadequate to the work. All must join—all must be tributary to this deep, poignant, absorbing idea of responsibility to God.

Now, this truth needs a high enthronement in the mind. Too many think that their intellectual improvement has nothing to do with a sense of responsibility. This is a great mistake. Many a good man would be a far better man, if he had more intelligence. Responsibility is in the soul, and hence all the soul ought to be awakened and brought into fulness of action, if a man would serve God in the measure of true manhood. Here is one, who neglects his imagination. Here is another, who never disciplines his reason. Here is a third, who is indifferent to the enlargement of his sympathies. Here is a fourth, who settles down into himself as himself was twenty years since. All such are sinning against their own souls. Every one of their faculties is essential to the idea of capacity, and capacity is the basis and ground of responsibility. The very thing that a man neglects may be the very thing most needed by God's blessing to make him a most needful and effective man. This is a deeply impressive fact. Think of it, brother-man, think of it. The avenue that you have closed up may be the avenue through which the Holy Ghost might have made to you its most glorious revelations.

THE PULPIT AND RELIGIOUS PRESS.

A POOR SERMON, and a poor religious newspaper, are two of the poorest things ever imposed upon the poor people of this poor world. A sermon without thought and without study—without earnestness and without spiritual power—without the vitality of gospel truth and without the inspiration of the Holy Ghost—such a sermon is a poor sermon. A religious newspaper loosely, lazily, lamely edited—without judgment, taste, and appropriateness in the selections—without ability, point, spirit, and readableness in the contributions—without power, beauty, and popular sympathy in the editorials—without a judicious digest of important current intelligence—without beauty of typography and taste in arrangement—such a religious newspaper—if such a thing can be called *religious*—is a poor one.

Such things degrade the pulpit and the religious press. The lawyer and politician exceed the one, and the various secular newspapers the other, in popular interest and power. Whereas, the pulpit has the grandest elements of sublime energy—the grandest sources of inspiration—the deepest fountains of sympathy—of any oral institution known among men. And the religious press has similar superior advantages. A sanctified emulation—a spirit of holy enterprise—a God-fearing desire to excel—are very much needed in both—more, perhaps, in the latter than in the former. A pulpit invested with the true charm and attraction of the gospel—so that "great multitudes" flock to its ministrations—is a *delideratum*; and so is a powerfully popular religious press.

Whitefield, Irving, Chalmers, Robert Hall, and many now living—indeed, all spiritual preachers, great and small—have illustrated the true idea of the pulpit; but the "coming man" of the religious press, is still "he that should come." But "the time cometh." "He that shall come will come, and will not tarry," if such scripture may be used in such an accommodated sense. The latter-day dispensation of the religious press is at hand. Cotton is king of commerce; the secular press is king in the realm of popular intelligence and public opinion; but the religious press is destined to "restore the kingdom" of Christian civilization, and reign as the supreme mental and moral power of the earth.

It is now, by habit and prejudice, shut up to the Judaism of exclusive ecclesiastical, theological, and religious topics and intelligence. But the "vision" of "Joppa" begins to appear in a wider significance than Peter ever knew, teaching that "all manner" of legitimate interests, philosophies, sympathies, aptitudes, and tendencies—as inseparable from mental and moral life as are "four-footed beasts, fowls of the air, and creeping things" from animal life—are to be introduced into the religious press of the new dispensation; teaching that "the fulness of these gentile" departments of thought and activity, heretofore banned by it, as "common and unclean" secularities, are to be "brought in" and sanctified—baptized and consecrated to God. Piety, genius, and literary culture, are not always to seek independent and antagonistic channels of communication—not always to run on "opposition lines." Each will find its complement in union with the others, and all will pour their united gospel upon the heart and mind of the world through the mediatorial ministry of the religious press. Increasing millions of population—increasing desire for intelligence and culture—increasing means of communication—increasing piety and religious power—are indices and elements of the increasing circulation and power of the religious press.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF BAPTIST PRINCIPLES.

It is a duty to "rejoice in the truth." If the opportunity is denied to rejoice in the "whole truth," why, then, rejoice in what there is of it left. It is always a triumph of truth when conscience, against policy and public opinion, is strong enough to bring about practical fidelity to doctrinal profession. It is simply "holding fast the profession of our faith without wavering"—not "loving the praise of men more than the praise of God." This triumph of truth to conscience is not destroyed, though the conscience be in error. It is narrow, but true.

Our Baptist brethren have always held that the rest of us are not in the Church at all not having been immersed, and therefore they have, in logical consistency with that belief, shut us out from the communion. They have, however, been wofully and weakly inconsistent and reproach-worthy in acknowledging unimmersed men as ministers of the gospel, when they would not acknowledge them as members of the Church. This they have done by inviting them to preach in their pulpits, and in recognizing their ministry in various ways. Occasionally a heroic "land-marker" would stand up for honesty and consistency, but they have generally been frowned down.

Our sympathies have always been with them, however; for we do admire a man that stands by general principles, and will not dodge the logical consequences that grow out of them. There is some philosophy, and logic, and conscience, and pluck in such a man; and such elements are always hopeful. Progress can never be stereotyped—civilization can never be stereotyped—while such men live. If they are wrong in their premises, there is some hope that they will come right. That is the way the germ gets its head out of the mud and manure into the beauteous glow of the sunshine. The idea is to go straight through. The expediency men are the most amiable inanities and non-entities imaginable. They are vexatiously hopeless, and graciously good for nothing.

One of these land-markers was invited to preach in a Presbyterian pulpit in Memphis, and after entering it, declared that, according to his conscientious principles, he could not invite the pastor—who, with his congregation, was present—to take a seat in the pulpit with him. The poor fellow stirred a storm about his ears, and was soundly abused, even by Baptists. But he was right, according to the Baptist platform. We admired his bravery. Would that all Baptist ministers were as true to principle as he. But the number of such is hopefully increasing.

At the recent Southern Baptist Convention at Richmond, Va., a body representative of the whole Southern Baptist Church, Rev. D. P. Bestor (it was just like him, for he is a model christian gentleman) offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the President tender the preachers of other denominations of christians, the regard and the respect of this Convention, and invite them to a seat upon the Convention floor.

"Mr. Bestor explained that his object in this motion was one of *pure courtesy and good will*, such as should, among all mortal christians, be cherished as the moral duty of soldiers of the cross, whose missions, in all denominations, were to lead their fellow-beings to eternal salvation.

"Mr. Hurt moved that this resolution be laid upon the table, and a division was called for on this motion, which was lost by 100 against 128.

"A rather animated debate arose, and was carried on with much feeling, on the aim or acceptance of Mr. Bestor's resolution. After some talk for and against, a motion was made and carried to allow the original question to be withdrawn by Mr. Bestor, for the sake of harmony among the members of the Convention."

We rejoice at the result. The only inconsistency—and it was sad one—was the "dodge" of voting leave to withdraw, instead of voting down, the motion. But our motto is, to "rejoice in the truth," what there is of it. Of course, the immersion premise which forces our Baptist brethren to such unhappy results, is all wrong—every body outside (and some inside) of the Baptist Church knows that. But the law should be enforced while it exists.

It will thus be repealed the sooner, if wrong. It is true, we were not quite prepared for this "Dred Scott decision" of the "Supreme (Baptist) Court," that Pedo-Baptists are not entitled to recognition of citizenship in the realm of "*pure courtesy and good will*. But the decision has become the law of the Baptist land, and we submit. Go on, brethren, go on! "There is a better time a coming."

"By the grace of God we'll meet you,"
"On Canaan's Happy shore,"

where Christ shall be the Judge, and make the Decisions.

Our brother of the *Southern Christian Advocate* proposes that Pedo-Baptists reciprocate this refusal of ecclesiastical recognition, and of "pure courtesy and good-will!" Oh no! Never! This would make us as inconsistent as Baptists have heretofore been. Let us not become inconsistent because they have become consistent. This is a probationary state, and full of temptations. "Jordan is a hard road to travel," but it must be traveled, it seems. We wish all "weary waederers" in that way, God-speed; and when we have the opportunity of "entertaining" one of these "strangers," in a pulpit that is wide enough for all God's faithful ministers, of whatever name, we shall be most happy to do so.

THE CHURCH AND TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

We have received a communication in reply to an editorial in this paper, on the subject of the Church and temperance societies. We respectfully decline its publication, for the reason that its philosophy distinctly sets forth the unscriptural doctrine, that "the word of life," as "held forth" by the Christian Church, is not only inefficient as the great instrumentality for the reformation and salvation of the world, but far inferior, in certain respects, to certain human associations. This paper not only cannot endorse, but cannot be the medium of the communication of such philosophy.

It also assails the Church as guilty of great sins, simply because of the infirmities and inconsistencies of certain specimens of fallen humanity who happen, occasionally, here and there, to be connected with her. This paper is intended to strengthen the Church in her work of faith and labor of love, and not to assail her, or be the medium of assault upon her.

The man who loses faith in the Church because all who are connected with her are not perfect, has no just conception of the mission of the Church. Heaven, and not the Church, is the place where none but the immaculate are allowed to reside. The Church is to go out into "the high-ways and hedges," and bring in "the poor, the maimed, the halt, and the blind;" and its society is bound, always, to be "mixed" and not "select".

The Apostles had to deal with much more imperfection and sin—in the Church in their day—than is common to the Church in this day. And yet they did not give up the Church, but sought to improve her members. They instituted no preliminary institution, as a kind of hospital, where people might be morally healed, preparatory to presenting them the gospel. They did not take the ground that *any portion* of the heathen and Jewish masses of unbelievers and sinners could "not be reached by the gospel," until a pioneer human evangelism had prepared the way.

The gospel of Jesus Christ is no such cumbrous car that it requires "big roads" to be cut into the wilderness of humanity before it can travel. On the contrary it is better adapted than any other instrumentality for the reformation of all possible classes of society, and for deliverance from all possible sins. It is *divinely* instituted—for this very purpose—and it has *divine power* in it—and nothing else has. And the man who loses this faith, loses a fundamental element of the faith of a Christian. If the Christian religion cannot save the world, nothing can. We believe it can, and intend to devote our days to its dissemination.

We do not now, nor did we in our first article, oppose any temperance association. Far be it from us. Let all men do good as best they can. The talk of "arraying the Church in opposition" to them, is gratuitous and idle. The Church has more valuable work. We simply speak for ourselves and for the Church, and do not dictate to others. Why should others wish to dictate to the Church? Away with this modern higher-lawism that demands of the Church what Christ never demanded.

But this we say:—all the energies of Christian men and women, all their energies of mind, heart, character, money, position—should be consecrated to God, to be used as he shall direct for the salvation of the world. The Church should be the channel of communication, and the instrument of power. Any unnecessary division of sympathy and energy, weakens faith in the gospel, destroys integrity and force of Christian character, enfeebles Christian instrumentalities, denies to God his own, defrauds the world of sanctified influence, and builds up the philosophy of a partial moral civilization, instead of a thorough Christian civilization.

HARMONY OF SOUTHERN METHODISM.

The absence of partyism and strife in the councils and constituencies of the Southern Methodist Church, is a just cause of pride and pleasure. Without exaggeration and without boasting, we may truly say of our people, in the language of inspired poetry, "Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!" There is a remarkably small degree of difference of opinion among us. Since apostolic days, we soberly believe, this element of harmony has not, in any body of christians, existed to a greater extent.

In all the essentials of christian doctrine and experience, we are an absolute unit. This, however, is not peculiar to our branch; it is common to Methodism throughout the world. We believe we are not at all enthusiastic in the opinion that such perfect unity in all the general principles, and practical and experimental details, of theoretical and personal godliness, has never been known outside of Methodism. The probabilities of its continuance are supported by all the evidences known to history and philosophy. Between all the ecclesiastical branches of Methodism, this will ever remain an unbroken bond of union and sympathy. Every where, the preaching, worship, and experience of Methodists, is, and will be, the same.

But while such a unity as this is common to Methodism, unity of opinion and feeling in reference to ecclesiastical policy and prudential administration, is, we believe, peculiar to Southern Methodism. Not only is there little difference of opinion; there are, also, a conservative unity of aim, and a charitable and courteous recognition of individual freedom and right, where differences of opinion chance to exist. Existing differences of opinion are either of such unimportant character, or the conservatism of charity and courtesy is so strong, or the influence of both elements is so prevalent, that no particular view has served as the creed and cohesive bond of a party.

One of the strongest elements of our denominational harmony is the harmony of our denominational press. Controversy and rivalry are unknown between Southern Methodist newspapers; with, perhaps, a single exception as to each count—the result of strong but not well-balanced zeal—which found no favor—and which, it is hoped, will never again be known to Southern Methodist history. The unity of the Church depends more upon the harmony of her press than upon any thing else. An inharmonious, warring press is a curse to any church. Should it ever exist among us, let the law of Louis Napoleon be brought to bear upon it. Independence of utterance is compatible with harmony of spirit, and free and brotherly discussion does not necessitate bitter controversy.

There is also among us an almost entire absence of controversy and personal warfare, in our papers, between our leading men and General Conference officials, who happen to entertain different views of policy and administration. Harmony here is next to harmony in the editorial corps. Departure from this conservative course is to be deprecated and discouraged by all. Some cropping out of this evil indicate the necessity of a little attention at this point. May we always walk by the same rule, and mind the same things.

EMINENT INSTANCE OF EDITORIAL CANDOR.

THE *South Western Baptist*, noticing the increased demand among Baptists for Gill's Commentary, which Robert Hall compliment as "a continent and"—a highly Calvinistic work—says that such demand "is an evidence of *the decline of Arminianism in the Baptist Churches, and of a return to the doctrine of justification by faith without the deeds of the law.*"

Such candor is refreshing in these degenerate days of denominational partisanship. An acknowledgment that Arminianism is prevalent "in the Baptist Churches" was hardly to be expected. An acknowledgment that Arminianism, which specifically teaches that "we are accounted righteous before God *only* on account of the merit of our Lord Jesus Christ by faith"—and that "justification by faith is a most wholesome doctrine, and very full of comfort"—an acknowledgement, we repeat, that Arminianism, as soon as it is "immersed," and enters the close communion pale, becomes so perverted thereby as to renounce "fellowship" with its peculiar doctrine of "justification by faith"—was still less to be expected.

But the crowning triumph of editorial candor is yet to be recorded, and we make the entry with the eager hope that our paper will be the first to carry the glad news to a delighted world—thus establishing, by one grand fact, the reputation of which we are, we trust, laudably emulous—that of being the best "*religious news*"-paper in the land. This triumph of candor is to be found in the implied acknowledgment that Baptists, in returning from the *Baptist* Arminianism of "*justification by the deeds of the law*," jump clean over the old Calvinistic-Baptist doctrine of "justification by the imputation of the personal righteousness of Christ," and land safely upon the *Methodist* Arminianism of "*justification by faith, without the deeds of the law.*" Give us your hand, brother! We always had hope of you, even "against hope." We always believed there was "come out" in you, and now the sorely-tried faith of long dreary years is most gloriously vindicated. Who will give up a Baptist editor after this? Not we.

REFUSING TO BE COMFORTED.

OUR NORTHERN CONTEMPORARIES, the religious ones especially, are in great horror at the accounts given in Southern religious papers at the dispersion, by the people, of the Arkansas Conference of the Northern Methodist Church, which met at Bonham, Texas. This paper comes in for a share of the sentiment represented by the "lifting of the hands that hang down," but our brother of Texas is honored with "distinguished consideration" in this connection. It is necessary for their peace and quiet that our Northern brethren become certainly assured of the fact that their "holy horror" over our nonconformity to their standard of sentiment is of no manner of importance with us. We love our Northern brethren—we love Bishop Janes—but we know how to treat incendiarism—to protect the morals of our servants—to pray, *practically*, "that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty"—and we find no sort of trouble as to the compatibility of these respective duties of the citizen and christian. Come, brethren, take it quietly. We mean you no harm, but good. We are, in fact, seeking the union of all the Methodists in America by resisting what is unmethodistic in some of the branches. Send Bishop Janes to New Orleans, and we will give him the fullest of houses to hear him preach. But we cannot permit him, as a President of a Conference among us, to entertain incendiary resolutions. Put abolitionism away from your Discipline and your church councils, and let us all reunite upon a scriptural basis. Preaching to the negroes on some of our plantations would be a means of grace to many of your preachers. Let us unite, after the "old things are passed away," and "the glory of this latter house" would far exceed the glory of the former one.

NORTHERN METHODIST SECESSIONS.

A WRITER in the *Cambridge* (Md.) *Democrat*, published in the bounds of the Philadelphia Conference, who is a member of the Northern Methodist Church, proposes a State Convention to organize a secession to the Southern Church, in consequence of the abolition agitation in their own. He denounces the *Sunday School Advocate*, very justly, as an abolition sheet. He contends that the connection of Maryland Methodists with the Northern Church is disgraceful to them. He argues that slavery is an institution recognized by Christ. He says that in his county there is but one sentiment among Methodists on the subject. He proposes to tell the Northern preachers they are not wanted, and to turn the keys of the Churches upon them if they attempt to occupy the pulpits.

In this connection it may be proper to remind our readers that the *Baltimore Christian Advocate* has already denounced the Northern Methodist Book Concern as an abolition concern. Baltimore Methodists have always been in a false position, in consequence of bad leaders; it remains to be seen whether she has now a leader equal to the time and the occasion.

In St. Louis, where the Northern Methodists have been trying to plant themselves, and where they publish a paper at a dead loss of several thousand dollars per annum, they have had one feeble society for some time. Last winter they had a revival under the labors of a Rev. Dr. Redfield. A difficulty between the pastor and part of the church, on one side, and Dr. Redfield and the majority, on the other, induced the latter to set up for themselves; and we learn recently that they have joined the Southern Church.

PLEASE READ THIS

In the *Advocate* of the 4th inst., is a notice from Rev. B. F. White, addressed to "Members of the Louisiana Conference"—asking them to raise $10 to $20 each, and forward the same to him at Opelousas, to aid in paying a debt that is hanging over a church of ours at Washington, St. Landry Parish. That debt ought to be paid; and brethren and friends may be assured that they will be doing a *good deed*, at the *right time*, by responding at an *early* day to the call made.

As it seems that this money is to come mainly from sources outside of Washington, and as some may not care to send contributions unless they can know that the church debt there will be certainly paid, I would suggest that brethren disposed to aid Bro. White, in his laudable undertaking, find out *at once, what* they can do, or, what they are willing to pledge; and let him know the amount. And when a sufficient sum is subscribed, he can announce it through the *Advocate*, and every man can then pay up—and have the satisfaction of knowing at the same time, that he is giving to a church that is certainly to be freed from debt by his so doing. On these terms I pledge to Bro. White the sum of $20.

In other years, the only place the writer could find to preach in at Washington, was in ball-room. Now the little flock there—few and feeble—have a church; but it is in debt, and they are unable to pay. Let me ask the readers of this, shall their house of worship be taken from them, and turned into a "theatre or ball-room" for want of *one, five* or *ten* dollars from each of you? Surely not. Please then write to Bro. White, or tell the preacher in your region first time you see him what you are willing to give, that he may set it down and call on you for the amount at the proper time. What member or friend of the church will speak first to the preacher? I wait a little to hear from the folks on my circuit.

P. M. GOODWYN.

FOOT-PRINTS ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

No II.

The "Inland Sea"—"Continuous town for a thousand miles" "Religious?"—First night—Red River—Shreveport—Marshall—Henderson—Rusk—Palestine—Out of Horseflesh—A Night-hunt—The "Studs"—A Self-denying Coachman—A Bishop turned Jehu—Riding a Creole over Tahuachana—Waco—Amazing Feat of Mexican horsemen—A flying Steer lassoed—A "pitching Pony"—Naturalization in Texas—Texas "in short."—

ON Tuesday, the 27th of April, at 5 P. M., we left New Orleans on the steamer Lecompte for Shreveport. As we ascended the Mississippi, we realized how just the fears entertained of a general overflow. The waters were higher than during the freshet of last year—the most disastrous ever known—and only need to rise an *inch* or two more to flood the entire bottom. The idea of embanking such a volume of water—swollen, ever and anon, by the rivers that run into it and by the rains of heaven falling on a dozen States, considered as an experiment, would be pronounced wild, chimerical, and yet it seems to be practicable. The levees on either bank are confining this tremendous current, and, despite an occasional crevasse, are protecting the fields and flocks of the planters from submersion and ruin. In the progress of the country, I have no doubt the time will come, when these alluvial bottoms will be denuded of timber, and the sugar-cane and cotton plant wave instead, and on each side, the home of the master and the habitations of his servants will so multiply as to make a *continuous town for a thousand miles*. Lands will be divided like city lots in the partition of estates—with forty or fifty acre fronts—running back according to the capital and necessities of the proprietor. All along this great artery of commerce, money and taste will rear architectural wonders—the lordly mansion—the less imposing, but more beautiful cottage—and vines and gardens and trees will embosom a population, rich, refined, (oh! that history may add,) religious.

Our first night was dark and stormy—I might say tempestuous. We made very slow progress and were very glad to hail the morning light. The Lecompte is a slow boat, but her commander, Capt. Johnson, I can recommend as a prudent and safe officer. The lives of his passengers are precious in his sight, and with him are secure as they could be in human hands.

For the first time in my experience—I found Red River low and falling, but still high enough for easy navigation. We reached Shreveport on Saturday night, and there spent the Sabbath, preaching both morning and evening. The people were present in large numbers, and seemed to give earnest attention to the word spoken. May their profiting appear in future time!

The travel westward is heavy. Two extra stages left on Sabbath morning, each full of passengers. The regular line left on Monday, but I was crowded out and had to hire a conveyance to Marshall—the agent assuring me that I should be provided for from that point. We got in next morning in time for the stage, but not time enough to see my old friends. We took passage for Henderson, and had as pleasant travel as a crowded vehicle on a very hot day would allow. In fact, in all my wanderings I never struck a more agreeable crowd. One gentleman, who had been over the plains, encouraged us much as to the prospects of our journey. He thinks there is no danger, and that the discomforts are not greatly to be dreaded. He gave me much useful information as to my outfit, and I hope to profit by his suggestions.

Supping at Henderson, we passed on to Rusk, arriving in due time next morning. Spent two days with my sister and her deceased husband's family, and then took up the line of march for San Antonio.

After much debate and various opinions from those best informed, I took the route by Palestine, Waco and Austin to San Antonio, expecting to go through expeditiously—but have been sadly disappointed. We started with a stage and four horses; at Palestine, after stopping all night, we dwindled to an inferior hack and two horses. Nevertheless, we moved along, maintaining about the same speed as when we had more locomotive power. At the end of fifty miles we cast anchor again, and lodged for day.

With a vastly improved vehicle and rapid horses we sped over the prairies for fifteen miles, and driving up to the "stand," hailed, but no answer came. Dismounting, we examined the stable, and found neither hostler nor steeds. On inquiring at a house near by, we learned that the corn and fodder were exhausted, and that the horses had been turned out to graze and could not be found.

The postal arrangements of the country are deranged somewhat, and I suppose contractors and agents must be forgiven for landing passengers in the middle of a prairie without horses to carry them on. All hands save myself, turned out to hunt up the lost. I tried to sleep and forget.

In about two hours they all returned, hot and weary, having found but one of the span. Taking one who had just run *his* race and the *found* one, we prepared to start once more. Both horses refused to pull, but presently were persuaded to their duty. We went off at a pace too fast to endure, and at the first little hill we halted, but not till we reached the top. After coaxing and pushing, we got off once again; accomplished several miles and then bunked for an hour. Is any thing more provoking than a horse when he takes "*the studs*?" I had reproved the driver for swearing, in the morning, and under this provocation he restrained himself finely. At last, turning to me, he said—"you rebuked me for swearing at the stand, but this is enough to make a preacher curse. It would relieve me mightily to curse these horses, and the contractor who put them on the road." "Have patience my good fellow, cursing will not start them." I got out to drive, while a fellow-passenger led, and the driver pushed the stage upon the horses. At last they moved—but in a mile they stopped again. Alas! alas! This time we halted in a bottom of mud and sand, and well nigh despaired of ever moving again. I went off in search of help, and to my joyful surprise on getting half way back, found they had started. Finally we reached the stand—glad enough to part with the beasts which had worried us so much.

We heard all along that, more than likely, one could not cross Tahuachana creek; and the driver who always spoke according to his impulses, took the most discouraging view of things, and professed to speak from personal knowledge. He was inclined to stop, affirming that if the water had gone down, it was impossible to climb the opposite bank. We insisted upon going on and seeing for ourselves. Late in the afternoon we reached the dreaded creek, and found it about knee deep. The banks were very steep and high, nearly perpendicular, and slick with slimy mud. Of course we had to dismount.

A fellow passenger took Mrs. P. and our little daughter down the stream to a log crossing, while I remained to help the driver lock his wheels, and descend to the water's edge, where I was to get in, cross, and be ready to help up on the other side. Fortunately a creole living not far off, came down to assist if necessary, and we found him very serviceable. The descent was so steep that the driver could not control the horses, and accordingly they carried the stage beyond my reach. In this dilemma the creole proposed to carry me over on his back; so I *mounted him* and rode over. On going down to help Mrs. P. over the log, I found it too high and narrow for a safe transit. To cross on it safely would have taxed the nerves of a cooe. I recommended all parties to go back to the ford and ride my creole. This was agreed upon, and the descent and passage was effected amid no little merriment. While the creole was slipping and catching under his burden—he would cry out, "do not be alarmed madam, *Billy* is a safe horse, and will take you over dry shod." To little *Ann* the incidents of the day were very entertaining, and will be chronicled in her memory as "the funny passage of the Tahuachana in Texas."

On our arrival at Waco, we found that we had to lie over a day. So we rested, wrote letters, and at night I preached. During the day I saw a novel scene. A herd of six hundred beeves, driven by Mexicans riding their Spanish ponies, arrived. The Brazos was very full, and the cattle very reluctant to take water. The herdsmen, however, with whips and shouts urged them on; after a few stampedes, those in front plunged in, the rest followed in quick succession, and presently a *forest of horns* covered the rushing waters. One bold steer, preferring land to water, resolved on flight. The Mexicans at full speed, lasso in hand, pursued him. They returned, one had him by the horns, another by the tail—the lasso in both cases fastened to the horn of the saddle, and the well trained horses pulling as though they were in harness. When the chase began, I saw a young horse "*pitch*," as they call it out here. He threw his rider (who was an American,) and set off at freedom. A Mexican took after him, full speed, but his yards overtook, lassoed him, threw him down and held him fast till his fallen comrade came up, took a turn and remounted. The dexterity of these riders is astonishing. When a man from the old States expresses his astonishment, they laugh at his simplicity. The whole secret of their security seems to be in their fearlessness—and this is the result of habit. Neither man, woman, nor child is considered *naturalized*, until they can ride a "pitching horse, run down a *mule-rabbit*—rope a wild ox, drink hard water and call it good.

Texas is a curious country—a paradox. Everything is in the superlative, or contradictory, or nothing. It is the richest and the poorest—has the best land and the meanest water; is the hardest country to live in, and has the most to live on; the days are the hottest and the nights the coolest; here are the most rivers and the least water; the best roads, and the slowest travel; the finest building material, and the least use made of it; there are more clouds, and less rain; more timber and less timber; more ropes to tie horses, and yet more estrays; a poor country for farming, and yet the most productive; the least work and the largest yield; the horses are small and the cattle big; the frogs have tails, and the rabbits have ears like mules; the people are intelligent without general education—inventive without being tricky—refined without mannerism—rich without money—hospitable without houses—bold, generous and brave. In fine, here is an empire in extent and resources, but in the slowest process of evolution, and yet hastening to population, wealth and power. There is much to admire, but little to deplore; many things to eschew, but few to offend; and for the people and their institutions there is a splendid future.

G. F. P.

THE POET-PREACHER. *

THE historical and biographical departments of our literature of Methodism, especially that part of it relating to early Methodism, are not in the present day so generally and searchingly read as they should be. No one is likely to have a correct understanding of Methodism or to be intelligently and firmly grounded in its principles, who neglects to become adequately acquainted with the historical and biographical literature of early Methodism. John Wesley's life has received more attention than that of Charles Wesley; still, *the* Life of Charles Wesley is yet to be written. The present volume, of nearly two hundred and fifty pages, has a beautiful appearance—is handsomely printed—and gives a brief, comprehensive, and striking view of the prominent points and events in the life and character of Charles Wesley. It is interesting, and its circulation and perusal cannot fail to do good. It is especially adopted to young people and Sunday Schools.

* The Poet-Preacher: A brief memorial of Charles Wesley, eminent preacher and poet. By Charles Adams. New York: Carlton & Porter: Sunday-school Union, 200 Mulberry st.

MINUTES OF MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

DR. MCTYEIRE says "every official member should have them." Certainly they ought. The valuable reports—the plan for lay co-operation, statistics etc., are invaluable to all who feel interested in our church—they are indispensable to every preacher and lay delegate who would understandingly attend our Conference business. All our most intelligent people want them. Natchez has ordered a second copy. Brethren, who have not sent in your orders—why will you remain behind and keep your people behind the age of intelligence, so easily procured? We hope not. Send on your orders and money too, if convenient. If not, we will do any other time.

H. J. HARRIS,
W. P. BARTON, } Committee.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

From the first of July to the first of January, last half of the present volume—the price of the *Advocate* will be *one dollar*. From the first of June to the end, be one *dollar and fifteen cents*. We shall have the numbers for all who wish to begin with the first of June, in order to attain all Bishop Pierce's Letters.

THE BALTIMORE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE'S New York correspondent, noticing the recent anniversary of the American Bible Society at New York, says: "A number of addresses were delivered. The Methodist Church was represented on the platform by the Rev. Dr. Clark of the *Ladies Repository*, and the Rev. Dr. Tyeiro of the *Nashville Christian Advocate*. They decidedly,—apart from all our preferences for Methodism—the best speeches of the occasion. They were impressive, powerful, evincing full knowledge of the subject and interest in the cause.

BISHOP PIERCE.—The Austin *Intelligencer*, 18th inst., says: Bishop Pierce arrived in the city, weary and travel-worn, and preached to a large congregation, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Wednesday night. On the next morning, accompanied by his wife and daughter, and several Methodist preachers, he started for San Antonio, to take the overland route for the distant shores of the Pacific.

SEND US RETURNS.—Our accounts, for large sums of money, have been sent out to our Agents. Send to *every one* of them, as soon as possible, *settle* them *definitely*, if possible, and send *returns* to the office. Small and large accounts should not be allowed. A Delinquent Agent scatters confusion in the *Advocate* office wherever he goes, all over the Conference. Settle up and send the money.

SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS will do us a favor, and themselves a justice, by sending us, *carefully* put up in a letter, at our risk, what they owe us, or by paying it to one of our Agents. If you do not know the amount, *guess* at it, and send it along. Be sure to send enough. Due credit will be given, and receipts acknowledged in the paper. Brethren and friends, let us have your remittements. Pay up! pay up now! Let us hear from you.

DEATH OF REV. T. P. CRYMES.—We deeply regret to read in the *Cane Brake Gazette* the statement that this worthy minister of the Alabama Conference died recently. He had but recently married. He was a man of talent and culture, and a good preacher.

OUR LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS, which is being constantly, includes some of the best writers in the Union.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

JUNE 1, 1850.

OUR ADVERTISING COLUMNS are not to be compared, as to value, to secular papers with only a tenth of our circulation. Cheap, slow-paying, grumbling, non-paying advertisers had better go elsewhere. There are those who are beginning to find out the value of our columns.

OUR CIRCULATION is growing. Let every travelling and local preacher, every steward and class-leader, every member and every subscriber, help, and we shall reach ten thousand. But be quick—the year is passing away.

"GENEVRE BELLE" has a beautiful little story in the "Children's column," which has been overlooked for some time. We hope she will write again.

"MRS. SARAH HIDDEN ELLIS," departed, in memory of whom Rev. G. Capers has a little poem on our fourth page, was every way as beautiful in spirit as she is represented.

PERSONAL.

TENNYSON ON THE WAR.

THE British poet-laureate has hed his spirit stirred by the events now transpiring in Europe. Volunteer rifle corps are being formed in different districts—to pay their own expenses—and Tennyson has given inspiration to the movement by the following verses. The embody the old English Anti-Franch feeling, and is very unjuet to Napoleoe.

There is n sound of thueder afar,
Storm in the South thet darkens tha day,
Storm of battle aed thunder of war,
Well, if it do not roll our way.
Storm! storm! Riflemen form!
Ready, be ready to meet the storm!
Riflemae, riflemee, riflemen form!

Be not deaf to the sceod thet warns!
Be not gull'd by e desplot's plea!
Are figs of thistles, or grapes of thorns?
How should a despot set men frae?
Form! form! Riflemeo form?
Ready, be ready to meet the storm!
Riflemee, riflemee, riflemee form!

Let your Reforms for a moment go,
Look to your butts and take good aims;
Better a rotten borough or so.
Than a rotten fleet or a city in flnmes!
Form! form! Riflemen form!
Ready, be ready to meet the storm!
Riflemen, riflemee, riflemeo form!

Form—bo randy to do or dio!
Form, in freedom's name and the Queen's!
True, that we have a feithful elly,
But only the Devil knows what he means.
Form! Form! Riflemen form!
Itеady, be rendy to meet the storm!
Itiflemen, riflemen, riflemen form!

REV. SION RACORN, of the Tennessee Coeferance, died recently in the faith.

MR. GEORGE DOUGLAS, [of Douglas Farms, L. I., has given $20,000 to the American Bible Society.

THE LATE MR. EDMUND TROWBRIDGE DANA has bequenthed five thousand dollars to the Boston Atheeeum, and fifteen thousand dollars for a public library in the city of Cambridge.

DR. TOMLINSON FORT, an eminaot Georgian, is dead.

LAMARTINE.—Tho legacy of $30,000 left to Lamartine by the old maid, Mademoiselle Martin of Macon, is rapedieted by the poet, who generously renounced all claim on hearing that a niece of the deceased connted on the beqnest for her merriage dowry.

HON. WALTER HEMMINOWAY, of Mississippi, is dead.

THE POPE.—A Washington dispetch to the New York Herald says: Letters from sources entitled to credit, mentiоn rumora prevalcet in Italy, thet the Pope might bo compelled to take refnge in the United States.

BISHOP PORTIER, of the Catholic Diocese of Alabama, is dead.

PRESIDENT JUAREZ, of Mexico, was born 53 yeara ago, in a mountainoes district of Southern Mexico, and by hiood a pnra Indian. His father raised a few sheep and cattle, and gained a scanty subsistance by the sale of their skins. At 12 years of age the young Juarez ran off to attend a fair; and being afraid or ashamed to return, he hirad himself to a mule-driver, from whose service he passed into the service of a wealthy Spaniard who, pleased at his letelligence, caused him to bo taeght to read and write. Still retaining the favor of his employer, he was sent to the college of Oaxaca, and having chosen the profeesion of the law, which the revolution had opened to men of his caste, he rose rapidly to the head of his profession, and with the triumph of Alvarez, was made Chief Justice, from which post he passed to thet of the Presidency.

HON. WM. APPLETON, says the Boston Joernal, has made a donation of $5,000 for tha purpese of establishing a Pastor's Library, in connection with tha First Congressional Churah of North Brookfield, of which the Rev. Dr. Seell, and the Rev. Christepher Cushing era tha pastors.

REV. PROF. FOOTE, of Sonle University, Texas, is *not* dead. The letter to Texas Advocate announcing it was a heartless hoax of some rascally wag.

JUDGE CONE of Georgia is dead.

DR. ABBOTT, the collector of the valuably gallery of the Egyptian Antiquities, which for sia years past has formed one of the prominent Art and Historical Associations of New York, died on the 30th of March, at a village near Cairo, in Egypt.

WM. L. PATTARSON, of Mississippi, has been appointed Consul of the United States at Genoa.

DEATH OF MRS. KEY.—The Baltimore Patriot announces the death of Mrs. Key, relict of the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," and mother of the unfortunete P. Barton Key.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIE, and most probably the Empress also, will pay a visit to the Queen of England in June.

THE HON. LEWIS MORRAY, of Elizabeth, N. J., is about to visit Europe.

SIR JONATHAN SLICK.—The Queen of England has been graciously pleased to advance to the dignity of Knighthood Jonathan Slick, the celebrated clock maker of Oniontown: also known as the Hon. Brenton Hallhurton, Chief Justice of Novu Scotia. [Recent advices say that it is *not* "Sam Slick."]

BARON GOLDSMITH died in England lately, leaving a fortune estimated at fifteen million dollars.

THE new temporal Emperor of Japen is only fifteen years of age.

THE PRESIDENT has formerly accepted the invitation of the trustees of the University of North Carolina to visit Chapel Hill at the next annual commencement in June. It is expected that the Secretary of the Interior and other friends will accompany him.

OLD ENGLISH STATESMEN.—Lord Lyndhurst the Chancellor of Great Britain, is eighty-eight years old. He is an American by birth, being born in Boston, before the Revolution broke out. He recently delivered an eddress before the Royal Academy, which, in ability, was worthy of his palmiest days. He spoke of attending Sir Joehua Reynold's lectures seventy years ago! Lord Brougham is over eighty years old. Lord Lansdowne and Lord Campboll are aboet the same age.

COL. STEPTOE, and Capt. Carr, of the United States Army, have obtained leave of absence for the purpose of visiting Europe, to see the war.

REV. J. L. O. MCKOWN, the popular pastor of Union Chapel, Cincinnati, has just been transferred to the Trinity Church, New York; and Rev. G. C. Robinson, son-in-law of Dr. Stevens has been brought out from the East to anpply the vacant place.

DEATH OF DR. DYONISIOUD LARDNAR.—The telegraph has already informed our readers of tha death of thia celebrated Eeglish scientific journalist. He was Humboldt's favorite British friend, and oftentimes his fellow traveler. Whae oe a visit to this country some years ago, as a public lecturer, Dr. Lardner became well known to the people. He was a useful man, bnt not of the highest order of intellect.

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

Arrival of the North America—Dates to the 12th of May.

BRITISH NAVAL PREPARATIONS CONTINUE.—Two hundrad boilers a-day being eerolled, attracted by tha £10 bouuty.

IT IS EXPECTED upon the opeeing of Parliament, that Lorde Palmerston and John Russell will propose a vote of ceesure of the Mieistry for dissolvieg Parliament upon the verge of e European war.

Arrival of the Asia—Dates to the 14th.

ENGLAND proclelms her neutrelity.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR had errived et Genoa, amidst tremendons euthusiasm of the people. No engagement had takee place.

COUNT BUOL, the Austrieo Meieter, had resigned.

COUNT ROCHUREO, President of the Germanic Diet, has beeo appointed Prime Minister of Austria, in place of Count Buol.

Arrival of the New York.—Dates to the 17th

No General Engagement Yet—Napoleon's Headquarters at Alessandria—New Austrian Loan of 75,000,000 Florins—Numerous Failures in London—Declinr in Cotton—Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, May 17.—*Liverpool Cotton Market.*—The sales of Cotton for the two husleen days since the *Asia* nmouet to only 8000 bales. Cottoe has declinad ¼, and closed with a declieing tendeecy. There was little inquiry, and prices were weak. Other authorities report that prices are easier than at the close of the *Asia's* mails but that quotations are generally unchnnged. The seles of Cottoe on Monday were 5000 hales. The sales on Tuesdny, up to nooe, were 3000 bales, the market closing with very little inquiry, and price tending downward.

LONDON, May 17.—*Consols.*—The funds have slightly declieed since the selling of the *Asia*. Coesols for money closed 91¼ to 91¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 17.—*Liverpool Breadstuff Markrt.*—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market geuerally closed firm at previous quotations.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—The Liverpool provisioe market gaserally closed firm and steady at the quotations by the *Asia*.

General and Political Snielligence.

No general eegagement has yet taksn place between the opposlog armies in Italy.

The Austriee Governmeet has resolved upon a new loen of 75,000,000 florins.

The Emperor Napoleon has left Genoa and arrived at Alessandrin, where he has established his hcedquarters.

A large number of failures le eddition to those already reported have taken place in the Londoe Stock Exchange.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Movements of the Austrian Army—Concentration of Troops at Vercilli—Queen Victoria Reviews her Troops—Napoleon's Reply to Victoria's Letter—Count Persigny's Arrival at London—Prince Gortschakoff's Mission to Paris—Adjournment of the Prussian Chambers—Speech of the Prince Regent—Prince Frederick Commander-in-Chief of the German Armies—Latter from China—Failures on the Continent.

LONDON, May 17.—Despatches from Paris and Vienee report that numerous failures have occurred in those cities sed at other places on the coetinent.

On yesterday, the 16th inst., the Queen in person raviewed the troops at Aldershott.

Coeet Persigny, the New Freech Meister to the Court of St. James, in place of the Duke Mniakoff, arrived in London oe the 14th.

Prince Gortschakoff hnd arrived at Paris on a specinl mission from the Emperor Alexander.

The Paris correspondeit of the London *Times* says that the confidence of the French people in the success of the allied army of Italy is so grent that preparations will soon be made at Notre Dame for a To Deum of thanksgiving, in enticipation of a great victory over the Aestriens.

It is confideetly expected in Paris that during the coming week a great battle will be foeght neer Vercelli, whera the Austriens are now coecentrating.

It is reported that considerable quantities of erms have been sent to Hungary, and that Hungerians abroad ara actively employed in fomenting insurrections in that country.

It is stated thet previous to his leeving Paris the Emperor Napoleon addressed a letter to Queen Victoria in reply to ne autograph letter from her Majesty, in which he repeets his promise to her in the most positive menner thet he will take no steps during the wer that will in wny compromise the interests of Eegland.

The Austrian Government loan for 75,000,000 is to be at five par ceet, payable in silver, and will be issued at seveety.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—*Turin*, May 16.—An official bulietin of the Governmeet of the 15th says that the Austrian troops have withdrawn from tinbbin, but a secoud still stronger reconnoitering force hed pushed forwerd to the walls of Vercelli.

This retrograde end advence movement took place on the 14th.

The Emporor Napoleon, accompenied by Marshal Canrobert aed a brilliant staff, rode through the streets of Alessseedria, on horeeback tho dey efter his nrrival, and was every whore received with the most euthusiastic demonstratloos of joy from the people aed the army.

Another officiel bulietin nnnounces that the Austrians are withdrawieg from Strabella, and makieg e movement towards Vochra.

GERMANY.—*Bremen*, May 17th.—The Prussian Chembers closed their eession on the 14th. The session was closed by a speech from the Prince Regent in person, who said that the Prusaian Government was determined to maintain the beinnce of power in Europe and stand up for the security, protection and national interest of Germsey, and he expected that the German Confederative powers would stand firmly by her side.

The mobilizatioe of the eighth corps d'armee authorized by the Federal Diet has been completed, and Prince William Frederick has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army of the German Confederation to be stationed on the Rhine.

CHINA AND INCIA.—The overland Chiea mail has arrived at London, bringing advices from Calcutta to the 8th of April, and from Hong Kong to the 28th of March. The French had captured a place of considerable strength in Cochin Chine, aed were successful in other minor engagemeets. Trade at Cehton was suffering mech from the exactions of the Mundarins.

VERY LATEST—Arrival of Hungarian and Hammonia—Dates to 16th.

Decline in cotton Confirmed—Nothing important from the Seat of War.

LIVERPOOL, May 18.—The sales of Cottan on Tuesday, the 17th, were limited to 3000 bales.

Tha market closed very dull. The decliee in Cotton since Saturday is scarcely ¼.

LONDON, May, 18.—Dispatches from Turin and Vienne, dated Tuesday, the 17th, report no metarial change ie the position of the contending armies.

Large bodies of Austrian troope are coecentrating around Vercelli, and throwing up defensive works as if to make a permanent stand et thet point, and awaiting an attack from the allied army, but the movements of the Austriane are so irregular as to leave every one in doubt as to their real object.

The appearance of the Emperor Napoleon at Alassandria had inspired the French and Sardiuian troope with tha greatest confideece and enthusiasm aed a decisive movement on the part of the allied army is coefidently expected within n day or two.

Large numbers of volunteers are joining the Sardinian standard from all parts of Italy, aed tha spirit of insurrection is rife ie Lomberdy.

From Mexico.—Santa Anna to return.

Advices from Northern Mexico, by the Arizona, from the Rio Grande, which errived last Friday, state thet gentlemeu, well versed in Mexican affairs, iately from the interior, report that at the present time the Miramon party have not a single port in the Repnblic, and at the latest dates their jurisdiction was coefined to the cities of Mexico and Puebla. The forces of the Northern States are concentrating about San Luis Potoei, aed are expected to mareh, in enion with Degollado and Alvarer, against the capital. Zuazua (eow General of the army of the North,) has under his command 6000 men well armed, and Vidaorri was constantly sending him reinforcements.

The United States mail steamship Tennessee, Capt. Forbes, from Vera Cruz the 23d inst., reached her wharf at an early hour last evening, with the regular semi-monthly Mexican meile.

The news is of importance. Santa Anea has been formally invited back into the country; his titles and honors and immense eotates restored to him by speciul decree; and an expedition sent to meet him on the see coast.

An expedition was also organizing at the capital, nnder the command of Cobos, one of the most notorious bandits of the republic, for an expedition of rapine and plunder to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and other parts of the South.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Virginia Election.

RICHMOND, May 29.—Returns from ninety-five counties, show a majority for Letcher, the Administratiun candidate, of 428. Tha forty-eight counties to hear from gave a reajority for Wise of 2040, and if the Oppositiun gain coutieus ie the asma ratio in these counties, Goggin will be elected. Goggin has gained no far about 8000 on the Opposition vote of 1855.

THE PIKE'N PEAK emigraets, reduced to starvation, have reported to the robbery of the trains, and in some instances to merder.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.—The Cabinet has sent instructions to our Foreign Ministers, to daciere our strict neutrality, and our positiou as to right of search.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 28th.—The trial of Capt. Townsend of the schooeer *Echo*, charged with havieg been engaged le the slave trade, was concluded to-dey, and the jury returned e verdict of not guilty.

Tornado in Illinois.

SIXTEEN PERSONS REPORTED TO BE KILLED.—Springfield, Ill. May 28.—A terrific tornado swept over this city yesterday. It is raported that sixteen persons have been killed and emny others seriously injured. Houses, barns, trees and every thieg in its course were swept eway, eed torn to atoms.

THE "OPPOSITION" in Texas have nomiented Gen. Houston for Governor, aed Col. A. J. Hamiltoe for Cungress.

SONORO, Mexico, is disturbed by rumors of invasion by Gee. Walker, and Americans are being driven out. Some have been murdered. "Retaliation" is the cry in Arizona. Miners throughout the territory ara preparing to join Walker.

COUNT CAVOUR has written to the Italians in the United States to send money nut men, to help Sardinia. They are doieg both.

THE GEN. ADMIRAL.—The 6000 tone war-steamer, built ie the United States for the Czer of Itussia, is said to be the largest and finest ever built.

FIRE IN COLUMBUS, KENTUCKY.—Memphis, Tenn., May 28th.—An extensive fire occurred at Columbus, yesterday.

NEW YORK, May 28th.—The Cotton market closed dull; there was but little inquiry, and prices were easier; quotations are genemlly unchanged. Middling Uplands closed at 11¼ to 11½c. The Flour market closed dull; sales to-day were 5000 bbls at a slight decline on previous quotations. Corn closed at previous quotations. Sugar closed firm, generally at yesterday's quotatioes—Orleans 6¼ to 7c.

TREATY OF RUSSIA WITH SARDINIA, NOT WITH FRANCE.—The correspondent of the *Times* says he has the strongest reasons for believing that the treaty which binds Russia to declare war against Austria within fifteen days after the invasion of Piedmont, was made with that State, and not with France, several months ago. At that time the Piedmontese Government had begun to be alarmed as to the effect of their attitude on the temper of Austria, and they were naturally unwilling to leave themselves wholly at the mercy of the Emperor of the French.

THE Turin correspondent of the London *News*, in his letter of the 5th:

There was a general report this morning that a skirmish had taken place at the advanced post at Cassolo, opposite to Abbiategrasso. It has been an encounter of light cavalry, in which rumor said the Austrians were four to one. A young Piedmontese officer, Capt. Colli, has drawn the first blood from the enemy by a sabre cut across the Austrian commanding officer's face. It was a sort of chivalrous encounter between those two, however, for both detachments retired.

LOCAL.

The Fire-Alarm and Police Telegraph is about to be introduced into this city. One of our dailies says that its history shows that it lessens the liability to loss by fire some seventy-five per cent; that it greatly decreases the risks of fire insurance and at the same time assures to underwriters a safer and more profitable business; that it diminishes the expense of the fire and police establishments, and induces a general feeling of confidence and security. A house may take fire in an inner room, and though no outward sign is apparent, as would be ordinarily necessary to announce the fire to a belfry watchman, within less than a minute after it is discovered by any person the strong voices of all the heaviest bells in the city may be tolling its whereabouts by signals which indicate within a hundred yards of where it is, a touch of the finger of the operator at the central station doing the work of a dozen or a hundred bell-ringers. Ruffians may be carrying it with a high hand and disregarding the weak force of the police in some distant district, and in an instant's time the call of aid is announced in the central station and assistance is on its way to aceee.

Square-block paving is going forward on the streets at an encouraging rate.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVINING, May 30, 1859.

The following statement is condensed from the weekly report of the New Orleans *Price-Current*, eodieg on the 28th inst.: The past week has been a period of very little ectivity in the market generally, and for most articles the prices have tended downward. In the early part of the week the Cotton market received some impulse through favurnble European advices, but still later and less favoreble accounts, received during the last day or two, have again checked operations and turned the advantage in favor of purchasers. Sugar and Molasses are both further depressed, as are also Breedstuffs and Provisioes, aed with an accumulating stock and but a limited demend at the moment, the Tobncco market tends in favor of purchasers.

Early on Thursday the regular weekly steamer Asie's advices from Liverpool, to the 14th inst. were received, corroborating the advance in the Liverpool Cotton market, reported by the City of Baltimore, but stating that subsequently id. of the advance was lost, the closieg quotations being 8¼d. for Fair Orleans and 6 13-16d. for Middling do. Tho sales for the entire week summed up 53,000 balee. The total stock ét Liverpool was stated at 542,000 beles—of which, 508,000 ere American. The advices from Maechester were unfnvorable, threadstuffs were firmer, and Provisions steedy but dull. There had been some fluctuations in Consols, but they closed at an improvement, beeg quoted at 92 for money.

The river is about two feet below high-water mark.

COTTON.—After great depressioo the market had rallied somewhet under the favorable Europenn advices brought by the steamer City of Baltimore, and which were before the public on Saturday morning. The sales of the first three days of the week summed up 12,500 hales, et an improvement of fully ¼c. per pound on the Middling grades. On Wednesday the market presented a very quiet nppearance, but few buyers comieg forward, the sales were confined to about 1500 bales. On Thursday, at an early nour, the Asia's advices were received, being from Liverpool to the 14th, which put a stop to business in our market, and barely 1100 beles were sold, in four or five lots, the greater part before receipt of the news. Friday also passed without any movemeet of conseqnence, only a few trifling lots being taken, barely amounting to 600 hales. The sales of the past three days sum up 3200 bales; making e total for the week of 15,700 bales. Total receipts of tha week 5724, and since the 1st September (exclusiva of those from Mobile, Florida and Texas) 1,641,725 bales, against 1,511,944 balen to same date last year. Tha total exports of the week amount to 39,609 bales; the stock ie presses aed on shipboard, not cleared on the 27th inst. 116,163 bales. With reepect to prices, wa giva quotations applicable to business in the early part of the week, remarking thet they have been rendered nominal by the Asia's advices.

New Orleans Classification:

Inferior	@ 7	Good Middling	11¾@12
Ordinary	@ 0	Middling Fair	12¼@12¾
Good Ordinary	8¾@10	Fair	—@—
Low Middling	10¼@10¾	Good Fair	—@—
Middling	11 @11¾	Good and Fine	—@—

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to 3,000 hhds. We notice a decline in this article during the week ¼ to ½c. We qnote fur loforior and Refining 3¾ to 4¼; Common to Good Common 4¼ to 5¼; Fair to Fully Fair 5¼ to 5¾; Prime to Choice 6¼ to 7¼; Caetrifugal and Clarified 6¼ to 8¼; Refined 9 to 9¼ cents per pound.

MOLASSES.—The sales of the week are aboet 3,200 hhls. The qnotations are: For Inferior and Fermenting 25 to 30; Prime to Choice and rebolled 31 to 32½ in hhs. and in half-bbls. 33 to 35 cents per gallon.

TOBACCO.—Is quoted for Lugs—factory, 3¼ to 4¼; planters' 4¼ to 5¼; Leaf—inferior to common 5¼ to 8¼; fair 6¼ to 7¼; fina 7¼ to 8¼; choice, heevy and light, 8¼ to 9¼ cents per pound.

FLOUR.—The sales have been le small lots, market very dull, at a range of $6 62½ to $6 65 for superfine, and $7 25 to $7 75 per hbl. for fancy; and for good to choice extra, $8 00 to $8 50 and $9 00.

GRAIN.—The sales of Corn during the week amount to aboet 30,000 sacks—the extreme figures of the sales raegieg from 90 to 95 for ordinary mixed ned yellow, $1 05 to $1 07½ for good to choice white. Oats sell at 60 to 70 cents per bushel, for ordinery and light to prima St. Louis, aed 71 to 72c. for Northern. Bran is rather lower, and is qnoted at $1 50 to $1,00 per 100 lbs. Wheat is quoted at $1 20 to $1 30 par hushal. No sales.

PORK.—The seles for the past week ranged at abont $17 00 to $18 50 par barrel for Mess, the latter figuree for heavy lots.

BEEF.—We qnote Prime Mess at $14 to $18 per hhl. an tha range for good to the best brands for Family Mess.

BACON.—Shonlders 7½ to 7¾; Ribbed Sides 9½ to 9¾; Clear Sides 11¼ to 11¾c; Sugar-cured Hamk 11¼ to 13 cents per pound.

LARD.—In barrels, and tierces 11 to 11¼; kegs, 12¼ to 13 cents per pound.

BUTTER.—Western generally selling at 10 to 18 cents per pound, for new.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We qnote Kentucky Bagging at 12 to 15 cents per yard; India Bagging dull at 13c. Bale Rope, hand spun, 6¾ to 7¼, and machine made, 7¼ to 8 cents per pound.

GUNNY BAGS—Qnotations are nominal at 11½ cents for light and 12¾ to 13c. for heavy and extra heavy bags.

COFFEE.—We quote fair at 10¾ to 11, good fair 11¼ to 11½, 11¾ to 12 cents per pound for prime to choice.

TABLE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

Bank af Louisiana, $100 paid	$171 00@172 00
Louisiana State Bank, $100 paid	177 00@178 50
Mechanics and Trader's Bank, $100 paid	105 50@106 00
Canal and Banking Company, $100 paid	@134 00
Union Bank, $100 paid	104 00@105 00
Citizen's Bank, $100 paid	@236 50
Bank of New Orleans, $100 paid	105 50@106 00
Southern Bank, $100 paid	110 00@110 50
Merchants' Bank, $100 paid	105 00@106 00
Crescent City Bank, $100 paid	@106 50
Bank of America, $100 paid	@123 00
Union Insurance Company, $20 paid	@
New Orleans Insurance Company, $100 paid	140 00@145 00
Hope Insurance Company, $50 paid	65 00@
Commercial Water works, $100 paid	50 00@ 51 00
Louisiana State Stock	97 00@
City Six per cent. Bonds, consolidated	83 00@
City 6 per cent. to Jackson Railroad	86 25@ 86 50
Opelousas Railroad	86 25@ 86 50
Pontchartrain Railroad	@
St. Charles Hotel, $25 paid	18 00@
Pontchartrain Railroad, $100 paid	@ 88 50
Gas Company, $100 paid	152 00@152 50
Jackson Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 8 per ct	84 00@ 92 00
Opelousas Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 8 per ct	88 50@
Carrollton Railroad shares, $75 paid	@ 50 00
Opelousas Railroad Shares, $25 paid	8 25@
Jackson Railroad Shares, $25 paid	6 87@
Levee Steam Cotton Press, $100 paid	101 00@
Star Insurance Company, $100 paid	112 00@115 50
Southern Steamship Company, $100 paid	86 00@ 88 00
Southern Oil Company, par value $100	08 00@

LIVE-STOCK.—Beef Cattle—Western, we qnote at 12½ to 13 cents par lb., net, and Texas $13 to 30 per head. Hogs, 8½ to 7o. per pound net. Sheep, $1 80 to $4 50 per head. Milch Cows, $30 to 85 per head, Veal Cattle, $4 50 to $11 00 per head.

NEW ORLEANS WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT.

BAGGING—Kentucky, ₩ yard	12½@	15
East India	@	13
BALE ROPE—Kentucky, ₩ lb	6¾@	8
BRAN, ₩ 100 ₩	1 50 @	1 60
COFFEE—Rio, ₩ lb	10¾@	12
Havana, good prima green		
laferior to middline		
Jave	15 @	20
Laguayra	12¾@	13¾
St. Domingo	@	
CANDLES—Sperm, New Bedford, ₩ lb	42 @	43
Nantucket		
Adamantine	20 @	22
Star	18 @	20¾
CORDAGE—Manilla, ₩ lb	09¾@	10
Tarred American	13 @	13
FLOUR—Ohio, etc. superfine, ₩ bbl	@	
Illinois and Missouri	@	6 75
St. Louis City	@	
FISH—Cod, ₩ box	80 @	00
Mackrel, No 1, ₩ bbl	17 00 @	18 00
2	15 00 @	16 00
3	8 50 @	11 00
GRAIN—Wheat, ₩ bushel	1 20 @	1 30
Oats	70 @	75
Corn, shelled	90 @	1 07½
in the ear, ₩ bbl		
Beans	@	4 00
GUNNY BAGS, ₩ bag	11¾@	13
HAY, ₩ ton	27 00 @	28 50
HIDES—W. Indian and Mexican Slut, ₩ lb	1c @	1c
Dry salted Mexican		
Wet salted, heavy	07 @	07½
Dry country	11 @	09
Kip and calf		09
IRON—Pig, ₩ ton	28 00 @	30 00
English	26 00 @	27 50
Country bar, ₩ lb	04¼@	05
Hoop	04 @	07½
Sheet	04 @	05¼
Boiler	05½@	00
Nail rods	00½@	06
Castings, American	03½@	03¾
LUMBER—Boards, white pine, common, ₩ M feet		
merchantable		
Clear	@60 00	
Yellow pine	12 00 @	15 00
Cypress	25 00 @	40 00
Oak timber, ₩ cubic foot	35 @	50
Flooring and ceiling, clear	30 00 @	35 00
merchantable	22 50 @	30 00
Weather-boarding, dressed	22 50 @	
rough	17 00 @	
Joists	16 00 @	
Shingles, ₩ M	3 50 @	4 50
PROVISIONS—Beef, Mess, Northern, ₩ bbl		
Western	@16 00	
half bbls	8 00 @	8 75
Prime Mess, ₩ tierce	@17 50	
Prime, ₩ bbl	@	
B Beef	@ 5 50	
Pork, Clear, ₩ bbl		
Mess	@17 50	
M. C	@	
Prime	@	
Hoground, ₩ lb	@	
Bacon Hams, ₩ lb		
canvassed	09¾@	10
Sides	09¾@	11½
Shoulders	07¾@	
Lard, Prime	@	
Fair	@	
Inferior to Common	@	
Butter, Northern	26 @	28
Western	09 @	14
Cheese, American	10 @	11
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	3 00 @	3 50
SALT—Liverpool, fine, cargo, ₩ sack		
from store	@ 1 00	
coarse, cargo	82 @	85
from store	@	85
SUGAR—Louisiana, on plantation, ₩ lb	06¾@	
in the city	08¾@	09¾
Havana, yallow	07¾@	08¾
white	09 @	10
brown		
Cucuruche		
Muscovado		
Loaf, Northern	11¾@	12¾
Crushed, do	11¾@	11¾
TOBACCO—Choice and Segar Leaf, ₩ lb	00 @	10¾
Fine	07¾@	08¾
Fair	06¾@	07
Common	06 @	06¾
Inferior	04¾@	05¾
TALLOW, ₩ lb	@	10½
TWINE—Baling, ₩ lb	17 @	18
Seine	28 @	30

MARRIAGES.

"It is not good for man to be alone."

Married by Rev. T. H. McClendon on the 12th ult. at the residence of Mr. F. L. Mank, Mr. J. I. SIZER to Miss M. C. ROATHE—all of Frank lin parish, Louisiana.

At the residance of the bride's father, on the morning of the 26th ult. by Rev. W. P. Barton, W. H. FOREE of this city, to JENNIE V. PETIT of Warren county, Mississippi.

On the 12th ult. by Rev. Wm. A. McCarty, Mr. P. E. BARNETT and Miss ELLEN V. GLENN—all of Glenville, Alabama.

On 26th ult. in this city, by Rev. Robt. J. Harp, Hon. CHARTLAN HOOPER of Pike county, Mississippi, to Mrs. SUSAN S. EQUIN of this city.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPOSITORY OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH AT NEW ORLEANS.

Great Commission. By Harris	$1 00
Methodism in Earnest	1 00
Philosophy and Practica of Slavery	1 00
Methodist Church, South, History of	80
Methodism in Charlestoe	40
Southern Ladies' Compeeion	40
Wesleyan Psalter	50
Will Forgara	25
Winan's Discouraes	2 00
Troe Practice of Religion (Kist)	
Life and Sermoes of Maselilon	2 00
Christian Life (Hayne	25
Getherad Treaseras	2 00
Crabb's Synonymes	2 00
Summers on Beptism	65
Bascomb'e Works	4 00
Memoirs of Cervosso	45
Essays of John Foster	50
Lectures of Juhn Foster	50
Incidants of Western Travel. By Bishop Pierce	
Longkieg's Questiones (per dozee)	1 25
Longking's Notes (each)	40
Life of Cromwell	1 25
BENSON'S COMMENTARY. We hava a snpply of this excellent standard work, in 5 vols., royal 8vo	14 00

[Mr. Benson has always been considered by the Methodists of Great-Britain as both learned and original; and as the most reliable in doctrine of all the American Commentators.

DUTIES OF MASTERS. By Rev. H. N. McTyeire, D. D. 50

[Methodist Preachers will, we doubt not, feel it to be a duty to place a copy of this work in the hands of every Southern Planter. It is by a Southern man—the only quarter from which we can consent to be exhorted on that subject. A long experience and acquaintance with both master and servant were prerequisites demanded as absolutely essential to quality one for writing at all, even but a little, upon this important theme. The writer has satisfied a want, felt by that large proportion of masters who wish to know what they ought to do, that they may do it and discharge their obligations to God and their servants. Not the least valuable part of the book is, that it contains four letters from Bishop Andrew on the religious instruction of Negroes.]

THE GOLDEN CENSER. By Dr. Summers 50

[This most excellent work is a corner stone for rearing the family altar. Good Christian wives, who have irreligious husbands, can, with the aid of this little book hold family prayers—until the father of the family comes to be, as he ought, the priest of his own house.

For all the Advocates, and other Southern Methodist Papers.

MR. EDITOR: My attention has been called to the accidental omission of one of the most important items in the list of Sunday-school statistics, which every preacher in charge is requested to report fully at the next session of his Annual Conference, as published in your paper a few weeks ago. For convenience of reference, I give the entire list again, corrected:

1. The number of schools.
2. The number of officers and teachers.
3. The number of scholars.
4. The number of volumes in library.
5. The number of "Sunday-school Visitors" taken.
6. The amount of money collected for Sunday-school purposes.
7. The amount of money contributed by Sunday-schools for missions.
8. The number of conversions in Sunday-schools.
9. The number of colored catechnmens.

CHARLES TAYLOR, Columbia, S. C.,
Cor. Secretary, of the Sunday school Society, M. E. C. South.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE—Greenville District—Third Round of Quarterly Meetings.

June—26th and 26th, Greenville.
July—2d and 3d, Upper Deer Creek; 9th and 10th, Middle Deer Creek; 10th and 17th, Sunflowar; 23d and 24th, Hampton's plantatious; 30th and 31st, American Bend.
August—0th and 7th, Bolivar, at Prentice; 14th, Greenville Colored Mission; 20th and 21st, Tallula; 27th and 28th, Lower Deer Creek.
W. B. HINES, P. E.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE—Lake Providence District—Third Round Quarterly Meetings.

July—2d and 3d, Tensas and Elizebeth chapel, at Tensas; 9th and 10th, St. Joseph and Wesley chapel, at Wesley chapal; 16th and 17th, Winnsboro, Sicily Island Mission, at Sicily Island; 30th and 31st, Trinity.
August—6th and 7th, Jordan chapel; 13th and 14th, Waterproof Station, 20th and 21st, Richmond; 27th and 28th Pecan Grove and Swan Lake.
September—3d and 4th, Providence Station.
Waterproof, May 29, 1850. LEWIS A HAEN, P. E.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE—Vicksburg District—Third Round Quarterly Meetings.

July—Second Sabbath, Raymond and Spriegridge; Third do, Clinton; Fourth do, Vicksburg; Fifth do, Jackson.
August—First Sabbath, Warrau; Second do, N. Warren; Fourth, Brandon.
September—First Sabbath, Union. L. PEARCE, P. E.

LAGRANGE FEMALE COLLEGE, LAGRANGE, GA.

Annual Announcement.

The Examination will begin on MONDAY, JUNE 27th, and close on the 30th, embracing four days.

Sunday, July 3d, 1850.—Commencement Sermon will be preached by Rev. C. C. GILLESPIE, of New Orleans.

Monday, July 4th.—Celebration of the Literary Societies, and the Literary Address before them, by Prof. J. L. LOOMIS, M.D., of Savannah, Ga. In the evening, National Concert.

Tuesday, July 5th.—Exercises of the Junior Class in *belles-lettres*; and the Annual Address, by the Hon. O. A. LOCHRANE, of Macon, Ga. In the evening, Graed Concert.

OUR OWN NOTICES.

Pay Postage.—Persoes writing on their own business, and requiring aoswers, will anclose a postage stamp; otherwise, they will receive no attention. This does not apply to our Agents.

What Name?—Contributioes and Correspondence of whatever character, must be accompanied by the real name of the writar. Writers may publish over real or assumed names, as they choose; but, if the editor has not in his possession the real name of the writer, no communication will be published.

Free Papers.—All the Itinerant Ministers and Preachers of the petroniaing Conferances are expected to act as our Agents, and will receive the paper gratis. Those of other Conference will receive it gratis upon their proposal to act as our Agents.

**Be Merciful to the Edit

Children's Column.

"Suffer the Little Children to come unto Me."

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Sammie Walters.—A STORY FOR LITTLE BOYS.

"These boots are not half blacked, Sam; take them out this instant, sir, and never bring me such looking objects again. 'Wade' is very much deceived if he thinks you will boot-black the worth of your schooling." These words were addressed to a pale, thoughtful boy of ten years, by a haughty youth of twenty-one or two. Of course he was rich, and the little boy very poor.

Sammie was the son of a widow lady, known in her native village as Widow Walters. She was in straightened circumstances, but industrious and very honest. It was the darling desire of her heart to give her only child a good education; but how was she to accomplish it? There was an academy, but she could not afford to send him there, tuition was too high.

She and her son were talking over the subject one evening when, his whole face beaming with unusual intelligence, he exclaimed, "I know how I can go to school, Mother!" and seizing his hat, he darted out of the house, much to her surprise.

Mr. Wade, the principal of the academy spoken of, sat in his front room reading a newspaper when his little son brought in Sammie Walters.

"Papa, here is a little boy says he wants to come to school."

"Please, sir," said Sammie, "my mother is very poor, and I want to come to school; I'll work, sir, to pay for my schooling."

Mr. Wade smiled, and said "What can you do? You are too young to work."

"O yes, sir, I can;" replied little Sammie, and showed his sun-browned hand. "I can black shoes, bring water, and I'll do any thing for you, sir," and his little chin quivered; but, with a powerful struggle he controled his feelings, and awaited Mr. Wade's reply.

"Well, my little fellow, you may come to school next Monday."

"O, thank you, kind sir!" and he bounded from the room, to make glad his mother's heart with the joyful news.

* * * * * * * *

Three years have passed, and the skies are brightning. Sammie stands at the head of his class—what though he has to toil that he may study, his breast bounds as he thinks of the future—all bright and glorious. What a joy it is to his poor mother's widowed heart.

* * * * * * * *

Several years have passed, and he is a man. He walks forth into the world to carve his own fortune, for he has no rich aunt or uncle to leave him broad acres and overflowing coffers. He enters as clerk in a large store in a neighboring town. By his honesty and industry he gains the esteem of the whole establishment. By economy, he is soon enabled to set up a store of his own.

Reader, do you see that beautiful little cottage, embowered in honeysuckle and vines? THAT is the home of Samuel Walters. His mother shares it, and blesses God that she has such a son. He is not only respected but loved by every one. The once despised *boot-black* is now the rich merchant.

Reader, this is a picture—look abroad over the world, and see if you can find the *original*. GENEVRA BELLE.

Men who have Risen.

One of the best editors the *Westminster Review* could ever boast of, and one of the most brilliant writers of the day, was a cooper in Aberdeen. One of the editors of the London *Daily Journal* was a baker in Elgin; perhaps one of the best reporters of the London *Times* was a weaver in Edinburgh; the editor of the *Witness* was a stone-mason. One of the ablest ministers in London was a blacksmith in Dundee; another was a watchmaker in Banff. The late Dr. Milne, of China, was a herd-boy in Rhynie. The principal of the London Missionary Society's College, at Hong Kong, was a sadler in Huntley; and one of the best missionaries that ever went to India was a tailor in Keith. The leading machinist on the London and Birmingham Railway, with $3,500 a year, was a mechanic in Glasgow; and perhaps the very richest iron-founder in England was a working man in Moray. Sir James Clark, the queen's physician, was a druggist at Banff. Joseph Hume was a sailor first, and then a laborer at the mortar and pestle in Montrose; M'Gregor, the member of Parliament from Glasgow, was a poor boy in Rosshire; Wilson, the member from Westbury, was a plowman in Haddington; and Anderson, the member for Orkney, earned his bread by the sweat of his brow in the Ultima Thule. These men, however, spent their leisure hours in acquiring useful knowledge. American public life is full of such examples. With resolution, economy of time, perseverance, and an upright life, no young man need despair of success.

Elephant Bathing in India.

Beyond the dhoby, in cleaner water by comparison, a bevy of elephants are enjoying their morning bath. And they do enjoy it indeed! See how they roll away like so many porpoises, right under the flood, and leave the mahouts shouting and groping with their feet for the unstable black islands, which after a time rise up above the surface. Look at the great jets they blow up over their backs, and listen to the deep breath of pleasure or the shrill flourish of delight with which they lie down on the sand while their attendants knead them all over. These great creatures are so sagacious, so sensitive to kindness, that even in their wild state I cannot feel any sympathy with those who delight in killing them and call it "sport." But these elephants, fond as I am of them, are, it must be admitted, dangerous playmates.

In our camp there were no less than nine "koonies," or "murderers," beasts which have killed their mahouts or other attendants. One huge criminal, with a speckled forehead and proboscis, is guilty of the murder of no less than three unfortunate natives. The magnificent wild monster which belonged to Sir Hugh Wheeler, was carried off by the Nana, and was delivered up to us by the Rajah of Farruckabad, died a few days ago immediately after carrying some officers to church. He was a fine courageous creature, and his trunk and forehead bore marks of the claws of more than one tiger which had charged him and then been trampled to pulp by his ponderous feet. His "weakness" was fine French rolls, which he swallowed as an alderman would take Cockle's pills; and the twinkle of his eye as he gulped the loaf down and gave a gentle sigh out of his proboscis proclaimed the Sybarite.

I used to take great delectation in observing the creatures at the bath in the river which flows by our camp. They came down in flies, trumpeting gally in anticipation of the treat, and floundered into the water of the Gomtee, like so many portly Bruxellers enjoying the pas-coup san at Ostend. Each takes a long deep drink, putting his proboscis into the water, and then discharging the contents of it, when filled by suction, into his cavernous maw. Having thus filled up a wrinkle or two in his hide, he deposits himself boldly in the stream, so that one side lies out of the water and the tip of his proboscis is kept above the surface for the air. On this exposed island the mahouts labor diligently, washing the beast and rubbing him with hard brushes, cleaning his ears, kneading and shampooing him, while the pachyderm emits little squeaks of satisfaction. When one side is done the elephant turns on the other, and he is very angry indeed if he does not get his full share of manipulation.

[Correspondence of London Times.

During an Official Reception in Paris,

A provincial Bishop was noticed by a lady guest hastily leaving the ministerial saloon. "Monsigneur, why do you leave us so early?" "Ah, Madame, you put me out by the shoulders!" was the answer, alluding to her low-necked dress.

The Family Circle.

"Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee."

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

At first I thought she was a nun, from her black dress and close cap. She was not introduced, and yet Edmund and I looked at each other at the same moment to whisper, "It is Miss Nightingale!" Yes, it was Florence Nightingale, greatest of all now in name and honor among women. I assure you that I was glad not to be obliged to speak just then, for I felt quite dumb as I looked at her wasted figure, and the short brown hair combed over her forehead like a child's, cut so when her life was despaired of from fever but a short time ago. Her dress, as I have said, was black, made high to the throat, its only ornament being a large enamaled broach which looked to me like the colors of a regiment surmounted with a wreath of laurel, no doubt some grateful offering from our men. To hide the close white cap a little, she had tied a white crape handkerchief over the back of it, only allowing the border of lace to be seen; and this gave a nun-like appearance, which first struck me on her entering the room, otherwise Miss Nightingale is by no means striking in appearance, only her plain black dress, quiet manner and great renown, told so powerfully altogether in that assembly of brilliant dresses and uniforms. She is very alight, and rather above the middle height; her face is long and thin, but this may be from recent illness and great fatigue. She has a very prominent nose, slightly Roman, and small dark eyes, kind, yet penetrating; but her face does not give you at all the idea of great talent. She looks a quiet, persevering, orderly, lady-like woman. I have done my best to give you a true pen-and-ink portrait of this celebrated lady. I suppose there is a hum all over the world of "What is she like?"—*Sketches by Mrs. Hornby.*

FASHIONABLE WOMEN.

Fashion kills more women than toil and sorrow. Obedience to fashion is a greater transgression of the laws of woman's nature, a greater injury to her physical and mental constitution than the hardships of poverty and neglect. The slave-woman at her tasks will live and grow old, and see two or three generation of her mistresses fade and pass away. The washerwoman, with scarce a ray of hope to cheer her in her toils, will live to see her fashionable sisters all die around her. The kitchen-maid is hearty and strong, when her lady has to be nursed like a sick baby. It is sad truth that fashion-pampered women are almost worthless for all the good ends of human life. They have but little force of character; they have still less power of moral will, and quite as little physical energy. They live for no great purpose in life; they accomplish no worthy ends. They are only dollforms in the hands of milliners and servants, to be dressed and fed to order. They dress nobody; they feed nobody; they instruct nobody; they bless nobody, and save nobody. They write no books; they set no rich examples of virtue and womanly life. If they rear children, servants and nurses do all, save to conceive and give them birth. And when reared, what are they? What do they ever amount to, but weaker scions of the old stock? Who ever heard of a fashionable woman's child exhibiting any virtue and power of mind for which it became eminent? Read the biographies of great and good men and women. Not one of them had a fashionable mother. They nearly all sprung from strong-minded women, who had about as little to do with fashion as with the changing clouds.

THE MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.

The mother has most to do with all that awakens the young spirit in its early freshness, and makes *that child* that is to be "father to the man;" and she gives, perhaps, more of the impress of her whole being, physical and mental, to the original constitution and capacities of her offspring. Weak men, with superior wives, have had sons distinguished by very high intellectual ability; but the greatest men, with fools for their portion, have seldom been any thing but the fathers of fools. The great Lord Bacon was the representative of one that would have been memorable and illustrious, but for the gigantic and over-shadowing genius of his son. His Father, Sir Nicholas, was twice married; his first wife was a weak woman, and bore nothing but a mean and poor intellectual offspring; his second wife was distinguished and superior—a woman of capacity, of strong sense, mental culture and great energy; *she* was the mother of Bacon.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

AS A TRIBUTE TO DEPARTED WORTH AND A TOKEN OF undying affection these humble lines are inscribed to the MEMORY OF MRS. SARAH HIBBEN ELLIS: by her aged relative, G. CAPERS.

* * * * "Weep not for me,
For lo! I go where angels dwell,
In heaven's sweet, happy home."

"Weep not for me," methinks she cries,
I dwell in bliss divine;
We yet may meet beyond the skies,
For my sweet home is thine.

I've left my kindest, dearest friend;
God bade me from him flee.
Be calm, my love, He soon will send
To bring thee here to me.

My precious babe, thy mother's home
Will soon be thine, above;
In God's own bright and blissful dome
We'll dwell in endless love.

My mother, sisters, brother dear,
For me, oh! do not weep;
Let not a sigh nor bitter tear,
Disturb thy balmy sleep.

Thus would that dear and sainted one
Speak from her home above;
And bid us after glory run
To dwell with her in love.

But Jesus wept when Lazarus fled
To that bright world above;
Then we may weep—for oh! the dead
Claimed all our heart's best love.

Ah! yes, loved one, till we shall hear
That soft sweet voice of thine;
We'll pour affection's gushing tear.
O'er mem'ry's sacred shrine.

We loved thee for that heart of thine,
So pure, so chaste, discreet;
Where virtue's charms, with grace divine,
Did a'er so sweetly meet.

We loved thee for that lovely smile
Which told thy inborn grace;
That grace which frees the heart from guile
And sweetly decked thy face.

We loved thee, for we ne'er can tell
Of virtues such as thine;
They clustered in thy heart to dwell,
In glory now they shine.

'Twas thine to seek, and thine to bless
The needy and the poor;
Thy tears in hours of sad distress
Were shed at pity's door.

There like an angel from the sky
With balmy sweet solace;
You wiped the tear from sorrow's eye
With sweet angelic grace.

But thou art gone, far, far away,
To dwell in bliss divine;
And left us here to strive and pray
To share that bliss of thine.

We'll try to meet thee there ere long
In thy celestial home;
And sing with thee Redemption's song,
Look out—we soon may come.

And there amid the angel throng
We'll strike the golden string,
To that dear sweet redeeming song
Which angels cannot sing.

Tell then adieu! thou sainted one,
Rest in thy bright abode;
With seraphs task around the Throne
Of thy immortal God.

Obituaries:

"Let me die the death of the Righteous."

RICHARD FEATHERSTONE was born in Nottoway county, Virginia, 7th November, 1791, but resided for the last thirty-six years in Warren county, Mississippi, where he died 18th April, 1859. He was married 12th December, 1815, to Frances M. Sills, who survives, to suffer the more from her bereavement as their union had been so long and happy. A cripple from rheumatism (of which he died) for fifty years, he was yet a man of more than ordinary activity and enterprize. With his pony, sometimes with his crutches, he could hunt, survey, or superintend his farm, as well as the most active; and, he was always sanguine and cheerful. He devoted the greater part of his life to teaching, and was very successful. He was converted among the Methodists at Mayes' Chapel, near the place of his birth, 1st September, 1810, and was ever after a working member of the church. Few, out of the ministry, have been the instrument of so many conversions, or otherwise accomplished as much good in the church. At camp-meetings he was foremost—gifted with prayer and exhortation—efficient as a class-leader; and, when circumstances favored, he was the originator and head of some Sabbath-school. He possessed one qualification, rare, but essential in a prominent member of a church; he would counsel according to truth and conviction, or warn, to an extent disagreeable at the time, however approved subsequently. He would tell his brother of his faults, and it could not be that he did not occasionally displease some. He outlived it all, and perhaps had no enemy when he died. A life of piety and usefulness always brings an end of peace. His was eminently so. He lingered long and suffered greatly, but without a murmur; on the contrary, his was a spirit of constant rejoicing. He had been a student, and was well read in our standard works, and his expressions were such as a clear mind full of faith and hope would be expected to utter. He had no doubt of his acceptance with God, through faith in the atoning blood, and often would he sing and praise, and repeat the promises of Scripture, as they abound in the Word of God. E. G. C.

☞ Nashville and Richmond Advocates please copy.

HESTER C. WOOD, wife of Rev. D. S. Wood, died, April 26th, 1859, in Choctaw county, Alabama, in her 57th year. Sister Wood joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1827, as a seeker of religion; and in November of the same year at a Camp-meeting in Green county, North Carolina, while partaking of the Sacrament of the Lord's supper found the Savior precious to her soul. For thirty-two years she lived a faithful member of the Church. Her meek and gentle spirit has left a deep imprint upon all who were blessed with her acquaintance, and especially upon her own family. She was a good wife, a good mother and a good neighbor. For twenty years past she was the subject of deep afflictions. The last few months her bodily pains were almost intolerable. But while the Lord thus afflicted with one hand he blessed with the other. I found her in the fullest enjoyment of religion. I never saw a more complete triumph of the faith of the Christian over the severest afflictions. In describing the blessing she had just received, said she, "I felt no pain then, the spirit triumphed over the body." She often expressed perfect resignation to the will of God. On the day of her death she said: "I once thought I never would see the time when I would wish to die; but it has come now; my husband is sick and I cant wait on him; I am sick, and he cant wait on me. If all my children were here, I feel like I could fly away." That night about 11 o'clock, without a struggle or a groan, she breathed her last. An aged husband and seven children are left to mourn. All the children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. G. HAWKINS.

MRS. MARY JANE SADDLER died in her twenty-fifth year, at the residence of her husband, near Alexandria, Rapides parish, Louisiana, on the 13th May, 1859. She was born December 5, 1834; professed religion in 1851, at a camp-meeting held in this parish; was married to Mr. W. H. Seddler, 10th of August, 1853; lived a strictly Christian life. She was a kind and dutiful wife, an affectionate mother, and one whom her servants loved. In her death the church has lost one of its brightest ornaments. But she has only left her seat below to occupy one above. She leaves a husband, three little children, and a large circle of relatives and friends. But they mourn not as those having no hope. R.

MRS. SARAH POWERS died at Baton Rouge on 22d inst., in her 62d year, full of faith and hope in a blissful immortality. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place twenty-five or thirty years. She was always at her seat in Church, and ready to do good. I said "Jesus can make a dying bed feel soft as downy pillows are." "Yes," said she, "I know that; I realize that he has made mine!" She then called her children around her, gave instructions about her affairs, and made them promise to meet her in Heaven. Then said "I am now ready to die." And soon after fell asleep in Jesus. H. A.

BROTHER ALEXANDER G. STRINGER departed this life May 11th, 1859, after an illness of about seven weeks. He suffered much, but bore his afflictions with patience and Christian resignation. He expressed a willingness to depart and be with Christ. We have lost a good member; his children an affectionate father. But our loss is his eternal gain.

Pattersonville La., May 16th 1859. JNO. A. MILLER.

EDUCATIONAL.

COLUMBUS (MISSISSIPPI) FEMALE INSTITUTE—The Trustees and Faculty content themselves with referring the public to their numerous patrons in the various Southern States represented in the Institute.

FACULTY:

Rev. B. F. LARRABEE, A.M.....*President.*
THOMAS B. BAILEY.....Professor of Natural Science and Latin.
J. W. M. SHATTUCK.....Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry.
OBD. W. CHAMBERLAIN....Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
MISS CAROLINE R. BRADLEY, Teacher of French and Superintendent of Study.
MISS E. ABERNATHY.....Teacher of Drawing and Painting.
MRS. K. E. SHUTTUCK.....Teacher of the English Department.
MISS L. STREET, Miss M. CURTISS and Miss M. L. FENET, Teachers of the English Branches.
Miss VICTORIA RUDISA.....Teacher of Harp, Piano and Guitar.
Miss HENRIETTA RUDISA.....Teacher of Piano.
Mrs. O. W. CHAMBERLIN.....Teacher of Piano.
Mrs. L. KAUER.....Teacher of English Literature and Governess.
Mr. and Mrs. B. F. LARRABEE.....Proprietors Boarding Department.
Columbus, Miss. Dec. 26, 1858. n10-1y

STATE FEMALE COLLEGE, NEAR MEMPHIS TENNessee. The Fall Session opens the first of October. The Spring Session commences the middle of February. The buildings are large and commodious. Faculty unsurpassed, course of Study complete—Terms liberal. For particulars address the Rev. S. O. STARKS, A. M., President of the College. Reference is made by permission to the Ministers of the Mississippi, Louisiana, and Memphis Conferences.
W. K. PATTAC, Secretary. S. WATSON, President Board.
December 29, 1859.

TEXAS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
FAYETTE COUNTY, TEXAS.

PROF. C. O. FORSHEY.....SUPERINTENDENT.
STUDIES—Thoroughly Collegiate.....DISCIPLINE—Military.
DRESS—Uniform—obtained at the Institute.
EXPENSES—Board and Tuition, $220 per year, of Forty Weeks.
☞ LOCATION—In the country—healthful, accessible and beautiful—☜
dec1-1y

Centenary College Louisiana.

THE next term of this Institution will open on Monday, the fourth of October, 1858.

FACULTY.

REV. JOHN C. MILLER, M. A., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.
REV. WM. H. SCALES, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
A. R. HOLCOMBE, A. M., Professor of the Greek Language.
O. M. WILEY, A. M., Professor of the Latin Language.
THOMAS S. JONES, M. A. Professor of Natural Science.
EMILE LEPAGE, M. A., Professor of Modern Languages.
REV. A. G. MILLER, A. M., Principal of the Preparatory Department.
WM. T. NORSWORTHY, A. M., Tutor.
W. J. CREAR, Professor of Music, Vocal and Instrumental.

Tuition per Session of five months, payable in advance.
in Preparatory Department.....$21 50
in College Department.....30 00
Matriculation fee on entering College Department.....5 00
Music extra.

Board can be obtained at the Steward's Hall, or in private families at prices varying from ten to fifteen dollars per month. This institution having an able Faculty, extensive buildings, large library, cabinet and apparatus, commends itself to all desiring a thorough classical or scientific education.

Centenary College is located at Jackson, La., twelve miles East of Bayou Sara.

For information apply to Rev. C. C. Gilespis, No. 112 Camp street, Dr. John C. Keener, New Orleans, or to the undersigned, Jackson, La
au18-tf JOHN C. MILLER, President.

Centenary Institute.

SUMMERFIELD, Dallas County, Ala.

FACULTY OF FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

REV. J. T. MONTGOMERY, A. M., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.
W. C. L. RICHARDSON, A. M., Professor of Natural Science and Mathematics.
MRS. KATE RICHARDSON, Assistant in Natural Science and Mathematics.
MISS MARTHA J. EDWARDS, Assistant in Natural Science and Mathematics.
MISS LOUISE D. ELLIS, Teacher of Modern Languages
PROF. J. E. GLEFFER, Principal of Music Department.
MISS MARY C. COLE, Assistant in Music Department.
MISS ANN OAKETT, Assistant in Music Department.
MRS. M. C. GLEFFER, Teacher of Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, &c.
MR. and MRS. SEXTON, Proprietors of Boarding Department.

ENTIRE EXPENSES FOR SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

For board, washing, lights, literary tuition, vocal music, (taught in classes) and incidentals, $184; including instrumental music, $244.

This institution, though the oldest in the State, is now in a more prosperous condition than at any previous period. The next session begins October 1st, but pupils are desired to be present by the 15th of September. On arriving at Selma, patrons will find hacks or omnibuses to convey them, without delay, to Summerfield, a distance of only eight miles.

Uniform for public occasions only—in winter green, and in summer pink.

The healthfulness and good society of Summerfield, are proverbial, only four deaths having occurred in it since it was established.

The Male School, under the very able and distinguished educator, Rev. D. C. B. CONNERLY, is alike prosperous. No institution in the South or North can offer facilities superior to those possessed by the Centenary Institute. By the large additions which have been made to the buildings within the last year, accommodations are now furnished for one hundred and twenty boarders in the Female College.

The President and family, together with all the female teachers, board in the College, and have the special oversight of all the pupils.

One half of the charges are payable in advance, and the remainder by the first of March.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
sa11-tf R. A. BAKER, President.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. E. D. BEACH, HAVING RESUMED THE practice of Medicine, offers his Professional services to the citizens of New Orleans.
N. B.—Special attention paid to diseases of the RECTUM, PILES, FISTULA IN ANO, ETC.—Fistula in ano permanently cured without the use of the knife, cautery, pain, or confinement whatever. Office No. 6, Baronne street near Canal. ap27.

J. E. ELAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BATON Rouge.
REFERENCES—Henderson & Gaines and Chinn & Bottoe, *New Orleans*; W. S. Pike and A. Matta.....*Baton Rouge.*

B. D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish,
ja19 Louisiana.

J. O. FUQUA. J. B. KILBOURNE.
FUQUA & KILBOURNE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLINTON, LOUISIANA.
PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans.
References—Payne & Harrison, Byrne, Vance & Co., Broadwell & Feyne, Pritchard & Flower, Edw. Nalle & Co., Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans. mar 20-1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

WM. R. STUART AND DR. D. A. JAMES, No. 42 Union street, New Orleans, have associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting a Cotton Factorage and General Commission business—are prepared to make the usual advances to planters in the way of supplies, etc.—and respectfully solicit patronage. ap27.

B. M. LOWE & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND General Commission Merchants,
ap6 No. 97 GRAVIER STREET, New Orleans.

MR. HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PARTner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders, from our large and well-selected Stock of GROCERIES, PRODUCE, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants.
COOPER & NEIBERT.
New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858. 27 and 29 Common st.

W. COOPER. J. O. NEIBERT. H. LUCAS.
COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Nos. 27 and 29 Common street, New Orleans.

F. J. VAN BIBBER & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
[d8-1y] 44 *Carondelet street, New Orleans.*

JAMES THARP. WM. V. M'CRAY.
THARP, McCRAY & CO.,
GROCERS AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS,
No. 10 Tchoupitoulas and New Levee sts.,
sep22 NEW ORLEANS.

J. BOYD & Co.,
Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,
No 4 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
apr 17-1y

LEONARD FASH. F. S. LAURANS
LEONARD FASH & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
45 POYDRAS STREET,
Oct 24. *NEW ORLEANS.*

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No. 47 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

JOHN F WYCHE & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 110 Common street, New Orleans. my2-1y

A. H. May & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No 94 Gravier street New Orleans. au21y

J. C. PAYNE. J. P. HARRISON.
O. W. HUNTINGTON. WM H. DAMERON
Payne & Harrison.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 51 Union street, New Orleans. dec7-1y

S. L. WALKER, New Orleans. ROBT. C. HUTCHINSON Caddo Parish, La.
Walker, Hutchinson, & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 87 Carondelet street, New Orleans. je28

Lane, Mayfield & Co.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 79 St. Charles street, New Orleans. jy8-1y

T. T. TWITTY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Agent for the sale of Manufactured Tobacco, Cigars, and Herrings celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes., No. 32 Gravier street New Orleans. mh14m

L. SAWYER,
DEALER IN WOODEN-WARE,
Paper, Brooms, Matches, Cordage, Twines, Scales; and DEARBORN'S CELEBRATED BALANCES for Weighing Cotton, Sugar and Tobacco.
ap20 No. 75 MAGAZINE STREET, New Orleans.

WATKINS & HOMAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CORnices, and Curtain Materials, No. 30 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

F. W. OBER—DEALER IN NORTHERN AND WESTern Produce, and Fresh Goshen Butter, in small packages, suitable for families, constantly on hand.
New Orleans, January 12, 1859. No. 51 POYDRAS STREET.

BOOTH & CO.,
ARCADE HAT STORE, No. 45 Magazine Street, New Orleans Established in 1843. Manufacturers and Jobbers at Wholesale Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.
For the accommodation of our friends and the public, we have opened a retail department on the same premises. aug30.

Dameron & Co.,
IMPORTERS and Dealers in Carpetins, Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtain Goods, Upholstery Goods, etc., No. 26 Chartres and 72 Customhouse streets, New Orleans. jan1

R. C. ARMISTEAD,
(Successor to MALLARD & Co)
No. 63 Gravier st., cor. Bank Place, New Orleans.
CLOTHING, IN EVERY VARIETY—THE MOST MODERN, AT GREAT by Reduced Prices.—☞ BLANKETS, KERSEYS, and SATINETT for20) Suits for Negroes, at Auction Prices.

P. H. WILLARD,
Coal Merchant,
16 EXCHANGE PLACE. (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)
THOSE desirous of purchasing Coal or Wood, can be supplied at short notice at the—CITY COAL OFFICE,
where is constantly kept on hand Pittsburgh, English, and Cannel, Anthracite and Lower Ohio Coal. Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses, Steamers, &c., &c., supplied at the lowest market prices. n22-1y

F. VAN BENTHUYSEN, of Rapides. A. MONHEIMER. GEO. O. EXNDALL
MENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
s10-1y 116 Canal st., New Orleans.

D. J. WASSON,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
Also, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Cisterns, Lumber, &c.,
is late to suit purchasers. Orders promptly attended to.
Box 338 Mechanics' Exchange, 10 St. Charles st. Shop, 855 and 857 Rampart st., First District, New Orleans. mar20-1y

To Merchants and Planters.
MANUFACTURERS' COMMISSION HOUSE.
LARGE STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK,
....AT....
No 41 Magazine st., opposite the Arcade,
NEW ORLEANS.
R. W. RAYNE.

GEORGE H. VINTEN Printers' Warehouse, 105 Poydras street, New Orleans. Presses, Types, Inks, Paper, Cards, and Furnishing of every description. Agent for the sale of Robt Hoe & Co's Presses, and James Connor & Sons' Types. Old Type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

PRINTING PAPER.
Constantly on hand and for sale Prirelleg Paper of the following sizes.
21 inches by 28 | 23½ inches by 31 | 24 inches by 38 | 26 inches by 40
22 inches by 32 | 24 inches by 35 | 26 inches by 37 | 28 inches by 42
32 inches by 44..... 36 inches by 48
AND OTHER SIZES TO ARRIVE.
Also, Double Medium Book Paper, Manila Wrappers, Note, Letter, and Cap Papers of every description; Cards, Card Boards, &c.
mar 20-1y GEORGE H. VINTEN.

THE GREAT COAL-OIL LAMP—FOR SAFETY, economy and convenience—is superior to any Lamp in use for reading, writing or sewing, giving a SOFT, STEADY and CLEAR LIGHT.
The subscriber will keep on hand a large variety of these LAMPS, adapted from the parlor to the kitchen; also, the REFINED COAL-OIL, CANS, SHADES, WICKS and CHIMNEYS.
He has also the celebrated NON-EXPLOSIVE CAMPHENE and SPIRIT GAS LAMPS and LANTERNS, warranted perfectly safe from accident, when used with the Safety-cap.
These Lamps are the best in use, for lighting churches, halls, saloons, etc.
Camphene and Spirit-gas by the barrel or gallon; Resin-oil, for lubricating, by the barrel or gallon—manufactured by the Southern Oil Company at Mobile.
The Subscriber is authorized to sell the superior MACHINERY OIL, Manufactured by the Southern Oil Company, which as a lubricator, excels any other oil in use—for sale by the gallon or barrel.
jal9 ARTEMON HILL, 26 Camp st. New Orleans.

BULLETIN BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE, No. 35 GRAVIER-STREET,
Conference Minutes, Sermons and Addresses, Catalogues for Schools and Colleges, Commencement Progammes, Circulars, Lawyer's briefs, Pamphlets, Notarial and Court Blanks, Cards, Bill-Heads Dray Receipts, Check Books, Bills of Exchange and all kinds of plain and fancy printing, executed with neatness and dispatch.
Orders respectfully solicited. a25-1y

BLOOMFIELD'S PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING Establishment, No. 46 CAMP STREET, corner Gravier: All kinds of BOOK AND PERCANTILE PRINTING AND BINDING executed neatly and correctly, at moderate prices.
dec 26 1y WM. BLOOMFIELD, Jr.

RHEUMATISM CURED!!—ALL THE VARIOUS forms of the Painful and Paralyzing Disease—either Inflammatory, Acute or Chronic—so insidious in its severe the case or of how long standing. Call for DR. MORTIMORE'S REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM which is purely a Vegetable Internal Remedy, and has already cured about Twenty Thousand Cases—many of TEN, TWENTY, and even THIRTY YEARS standing, which had long since been given up as hopeless, incurable cases.
Look back to Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, volume IX. of this paper and read in each the overwhelming evidence.
This Remedy can be had of J. WRIGHT & CO. Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street, N. Orleans; or, can be ordered, through any Druggist or Merchant in New Orleans.
☞ Price, $5 per Bottle; Six bottles for $20, or $36 per dozen.
ap1-1y DR. D. MORTIMORE, Proprietor, Louisville, Ky.

THE BROOKS HOUSE, 155 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS, next door to Odd Fellows' Hall, fronting Lafayette Square. A delightful situation for boarders; convenient for travelers; every accommodation; as good a table as the city affords. jm16

WANTED A PARTNER—ACTIVE OR OTHERwise—with a Cash Capital of Twenty Thousand Dollars, in an established Cotton Factorage and Commission Business. Principals only will be treated with.
Address D. W. R. & Co., "Christian Advocate" office,
fe16 New Orleans.

DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED REJUVENATING Elixir.—Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principles, by one of the ablest chemists of the age.
FOR THE CURE of General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the System, take

The Rejuvenating Elixir,
And you will soon find yourself a new man—a pride instead of the reverse to your friends, and a healthy, sound, and worthy member of the whole human family. For sale, by the Proprietors,
J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., New Orleans.
And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Children.
TRUTH OMNIPOTENT.—We give to our readers and the public generally the following copy of a letter received by us from A. W. Vesey, Esq., of the *Aberdeen Conservative*, enclosing at the same time a communication to that paper from Colonel Vasser, of North Mississippi, and who was formerly associate editor of the Conservative. The subject of the letter and communication we do not feel it necessary to comment on—they tell the whole story—one that ought to go home to those in whose hands the rising generation of children are placed for nurture and fur care. All we ask of our readers is a careful perusal of the documents.

CONSERVATIVE OFFICE,
Aberdeen, Miss., August 23d, 1858.
Messrs. Wright & Co—As any testimonial in reference to your preparations may prove beneficial to you, I enclose the following, published at my request, in the "Conservative" of the 21st inst.
Col. Vasser was formerly associate editor of the "Conservative," and is well known in North Mississippi, as a gentleman of intelligence and strict integrity. Respectfully, J. W. VESEY.

[For the Conservative.]

Communicated. ABERDEEN, Aug. 19th, 1858.

DEAR VESEY: Upon the principles of justice and humanity, I am induced to ask your permission to insert this communication in your paper, believing, as I do, that it may be the means of preventing untimely sorrow in many a happy household.
On Friday last, having been for several days previous absent from my family, I found, on my return home, that my infant, aged about 16 months, was quite unwell, from some unknown cause—supposed to be teething. Upon an examination, however, I was of the opinion that her indispositine proceeded from worms; and having been told by a respectable physician that WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE was a sovereign remedy against this terrible enemy of children; I was induced to give it a trial, reluctantly, by the acquiescence of my family Physician.
On the following morning, (Saturday) I commenced administering it by directions, save in quantity, being afraid to give the amount prescribed. I was unable to detect any impression occasioned by it until late in the afternoon of that day; and should not then, but for the discharge of some thirteen worms, varying in length from two and a half to six inches. This I thought a remarkable number for a nursing infant. But, to my great amazement, about one o'clock the next morning I was aroused from my slumber to witness the incredible number of one hundred and thirty-six from one evacuation.
Before breakfast of the same morning, (Sunday) but one small dose was administered, which was followed by the discharge of fifty during the day. The next day, (Monday) none was administered; but still occasional discharges occurred during the day, varying in size and quantity as described.
On Tuesday morning following, one more small dose was administered, making in all five doses of a quarter of a teaspoonful instead of a half as prescribed by the label of directions. In all, the little creature has discharged to this date, the rise of three hundred worms, a majority of which will average five or six inches in length; and is running on as usual, with returning evidences of good health and spirits.
Having met with such astonishing effects in the case of my infant, I was induced to use the Vermifuge on six other children under my protection, varying in age from two to ten years old, and in every case save one, (that of the oldest) the like happy results have been produced.
These facts are elicited, 1st, because of my unlimited confidence in nostrums of every kind; and, 2nd, because my experience has convinced me that, in the experiment I have made with WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, it is due to suffering humanity, as well as the manufacturer of the medicine, to make public the results of my observations.
W. H. VASSER.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., Sole Proprietors.

Holmbold Extract of Buchu,
Health! Read! Read!—"Ye afflicted read" the following Certificate of a cure of over 20 years' standing.
H. T. HELMBOLD.—*Dear Sir*: I have been troubled with the affliction of the bladder and Kidneys for over twenty years. I have tried Physicians in vain, and at last concluded to give your Genuine Preparation a trial, as I had heard it highly spoken of. It afforded me immediate relief. I have used three bottles, and I have obtained more relief from its effects and feel much better than I have for twenty years previ

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 19.
WHOLE NUMBER 434.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1859.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE
OFFICE—112 CAMP ST.

A SKETCH OF CHARLES WESLEY.

On the 29th of March, 1788, another great light of Methodism went out, or rather sunk below the horizon, still throwing its rays high upon the sky, and brightening the prospect of even our times.

Charles Wesley had not his brother's legislative talent. His poetic nature suffered the melancholy, the morbid discontent usual to such genius. Had the leadership of Methodism early devolved upon him by the death of his brother, as was at one time likely, it would probably have been either extinct to-day or hardly distinguishable as a special religious agency in the world. He opposed nearly every great measure of his brother which has contributed to its organic power and permanence. His character as a poet has already been repeatedly alluded to, and will hereafter be more fully considered. As a preacher he was more eloquent than his brother. He continued to labor till the last in Wesley's London and Bristol chapels, and when the infirmities of age rendered him unable to proceed through an entire sermon, he still clung to the pulpit, calling upon his congregation to sing while he rested, through brief intermissions. In the last year of his life he maintained the Methodistic habit of ministering to the condemned of the prisons, as he had done at first in Oxford, visiting them in their cells and presenting their cases to his congregations for public prayers. The last of his poetical publications, issued but three years before his death, was a small tract, of "Prayers for condemned Malefactors." In a manuscript note to the pamphlet he wrote: "These prayers were answered, Thursday, April 28, 1785, on nineteen malefactors, who all died penitent. Not unto me, O Lord! not unto me!"

The Castalian fount seemed to be opened in his very heart, and flowed on undried by age. Clothed in the midst of summer with his winter dress, says one of his London associates, he rode daily a small horse, gray with age, but which was often a Pegasus to him. When he mounted, if a subject for verse struck him he would expand it as he rode, and pencil it in short hand on a card which was always carried for the purpose. Often, when he returned to the City Road parsonage, did he leave his poney in the garden, and enter crying out: "Pen and ink! pen and ink!" Supplied with these he would finish the composition before recognizing or saluting any one who might be present. But when the inspired task was done, no man could be more courteous. After the kindest salutations and inquiries, he usually "gave out a short hymn, and thus put all in mind of eternity."

His last sickness was long, but borne with "unshaken confidence in Christ, which kept his mind in perfect peace." He called his wife to his bedside, and requesting her to take a pen, he dictated his last but sublime poetical utterance;

> "In age and feebleness extreme,
> Who shall a sinful worm redeem?
> Jesus, my only hope thou art;
> Strength of my failing flesh and heart;
> O could I catch a smile from thee,
> And drop into eternity!"

"For fifty years," says his biographer, "Christ, as the Redeemer of men, had been the subject of his effective ministry, and of his loftiest songs, and he may be said to have died with a hymn to Christ upon his lips." He was in the eightieth year of his age; his heart retained the warmth of youth, and his ecclesiastical prejudices were unchanged. He refused to be buried in his brother's tomb, among the now illustrious dead of City Road Chapel, because it was not "consecrated ground." Methodism owes so much to him, that it can well excuse the honest eccentricities of his genius. He was the first member of the "Holy Club" at Oxford; the first to receive the name of Methodist; the first of the two brothers who experienced regeneration; and the first to administer the sacraments in Methodist societies apart from the Church. Like his brother, he was short in stature; and when they both, assisted by Dr. Coke, administered the Eucharist at City Road Chapel, it was matter of remark that the three men who were exerting the largest religious influence of their day were so small in person, and so great in spirit. Charles Wesley was desultory in his habits, being exact only in the neatness of his handwriting and in keeping his accounts; he was abrupt in his manners, but without affectation; he was contradictory, but tenacious in his opinions; a staunch Churchman, but the first, and for many years the chief man to conduct Methodist worship in Church hours, which he did to the last in the London Chapels. He detested democracy, and satirized Fox and Burke alike with Wilkes and the lowest of liberal demagogues. He was a thorough scholar in classical and Biblical literature. Horace and Virgil were his most familiar classics; the Æneid he had largely in his memory, and would quote it volubly, as a check to his resentment, when under provocation. The termagant wife of John Wesley once shut him and his brother in a room beyond escape, and poured forth her complaints against them in a strain which could not be interrupted; the poet invoked the help of his Mantuan brother, and repeated the classic Latin so vehemently as to subdue the shrew and obtain his liberation. His friendships were ardent and inviolable. An air of sadness, deepening often into melancholy, hung about him. He was the best hymnist, one of the best preachers, and, with a few pardonable weaknesses, one of the best men of his age. Hundreds of thousands of dying Methodists have blessed his memory, as they have sung or gasped the lyrics in which he has taught them to exult over death. [*Cor. of the Christian Advocate and Journal.*

REV. NATHAN BANGS, D.D.

BY REV. DR. JOHN M'CLINTOCK.

No name is more fully identified with the history of American Methodism for the last sixty years than that of Nathan Bangs. His biography, when it comes to be fully written, will be to a large extent, a history of the Church.

Nathan Bangs was born May 2, 1778, near Bridgeport, Connecticut. When he was about thirteen years of age the family moved to Stamford, Delaware county, New York, and here, on the home farm, the boy grew up. Endowed with great natural acuteness and force of mind, he profitted so well by the common school education of the time that at eighteen he was capable of teaching such a school himself. At twenty one he removed to Upper Canada, where he was employed for three years as surveyor and teacher. In 1800 he was awakened and converted under the preaching of the Rev. Joseph Sawyer, who died at a great age, in the odor of sanctity, some few years since. Very soon after his conversion, the young surveyor felt the call to preach the Gospel among the Methodists, through whose instrumentality he had been brought to God. He began to preach under the presiding elder in 1801, and in 1802 was admittted to the New York Conference, which then embraced Canada. In the next six years he labored in Canada, in Niagara circuit, Bay of Quinte, Montreal, and Quebec. His first year was one of great trial. He preached with all the ardor of a youthful evangelist, full of fire and vigor, but souls were not converted. Temptation came; his heart und courage failed; and he was disposed to quit his work and go home. One night after a weary day of fruitless labor, he slept heavily and dreamed. He was working with a pick-ax on the top of a basaltic rock. His muscular arm brought down stroke after stroke for hours; but after all the rock was hardly indented. He said to himself at last, "It is useless; I will pick no more." Suddenly a stranger of dignified mien stood by his side and spoke to him. "You will pick no more?" "No." "Were you not set to this task?" "Yes." "And why abandon it?" "My work is vain; I make no impression on the rock." Solemnly the stranger replied, "What is that to you? Your duty is to pick, whether the rock yields or not. Your work is in your own hands; the result is not. Go on!" He resumed his task. The first blow was given with almost superhuman force, and the rock flew into a thousand pieces. He awoke; went to work with fresh zeal and energy, and a great revival followed. From that day to this he has never had even a "temptation" to give up his commission.

These years of service in Canada were full of incident. The toils and privations of frontier life were hightoned by the severity of the climate; a winter in the Canadian forests is a very different thing from a winter in the woods of Virginia or Kentucky. The young evangelist went from village to village, often through pathless wastes and virgin forests, guided only by the "blaze" of the wood-cutter or the "marks" of the huntsman. In 1804 Bishop Asbury sent him, at his own request, as Missionary to the River Thames region, then just opening to pioneer settlement.

By 1808, Mr. Bangs, as a travelling elder, attended the General Conference held in New York. He has sat in every General Conference from that date to the present, except those of 1848 and 1856. In 1810 he was first appointed to the city of New York, then a circuit with five preaching-places. The population of the city was less than 100,000. He has seen it grow till, with its suburbs, it numbers a million of souls, with perhaps one hundred and fifty Methodist preachers.

The General Conference of 1812 appointed a committee, of which Mr. Bangs was chairman, to gather materials for a history of the Methodist Episcopal Church. No great fruit came of the commission; but it had the happy effect of giving a bent to the mind of the chairman, which finally resulted in his "History," of which we shall speak by and by. Before this time he had become known as a writer by an essay against "Christinnism in 1809," and from this time on, his pen was never idle. A more industrious writer, or one whose productions have been more useful in the development and defence of American Methodism, the Church has never had.

In 1813 he was appointed presiding elder of Rhinebeck district. In its vast territory, now covered by six districts, there were but three or four small churches, and not a single parsonage. During his four years service many churches were built; and at this day there is a church in every village, and a parsonage attached to almost every church. From 1817 to 1820 he served again in New York city, and also in New York district; and to this same field of labor he returned again in 1842, occupying it till his superannuation in 1852. With the exception of a single year's service as President of the Wesleyan University—1841-42—he has now lived forty-two years in New York and Brooklyn. No figure is better known in the streets of the great city than his; no name stands in higher repute. His unspotted life, his simplicity of character, his earnest devotion to goodness and truth, and his no less earnest hatred of wrong, have gained him the love and esteem of all denominations of Christians in New York; while his intellectual force and energy have left their mark upon the moral condition of the city.

When Dr. Bangs was made Book Agent in 1820, the entire business was carried on in a small store in John street. The Concern was deeply in debt, and yet its scale of operations was very small. The new Agent went to work with his accustomed promptitude and energy. He boldly resolved "to increase the debt" in order to pay it. New and costly works, such as Benson's Commentary, etc., were undertaken; a system of exchanges with other publishers was arranged; old stock was sold off at low prices; and new life was given to the movement of the business in all its branches. A bindery was added in 1822, and a printing-office in 1824. In that year, too, the premises of the old Wesleyan Seminary, in Crosby street, were purchased and fitted up for the uses of the Concern at large expense. In 1824 Dr. Emory was associated with Dr. Bangs, and zealously seconded the energetic movements of the principal Agent.

The same spirit of enterprise led to the publication of the "Christian Advocate," which appeared for the first time on the 8th of September, 1826. The paper was at first nominally edited by B. Badger, but the editorial matter from 1826 to 1828 was chiefly furnished by Dr. Bangs, though he was still discharging the arduous duties of senior Book Agent. During the whole period of his agency—1820-28—he was also editor of the Methodist Magazine.

In 1828 he was appointed editor of the "Advocate." In 1829 he published his "Life of the Rev. Freeborn Garrettson. In 1832 appeared the "Authentic History of the Missions under the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church." In 1830 the Agent resolved to change the Monthly Magazine to a Quarterly. The change was approved by the General Conference of 1832, and Dr. Bangs was chosen "editor of the Quarterly Review and of the books of the General Catalogue." During these four years, also, Dr. Bangs edited a number of books for the General Catalogue, and also contributed largely to the "Christian Advocate and Journal."

In 1836 the General Conference found it necessary to elect a "Missionary Secretary," and the eyes of the Church turned at once to Dr. Bangs. It was not till 1838 that the first volume of the "History of the Methodist Episcopal Church" was published. The remaining three volumes followed rapidly, the last appearing in 1841.

The years of Dr. Bangs' superannuation—since 1852—have been anything but idle. Besides numerous contributions to the various periodicals of the Church, he has published several books during that time. In these latter writings of Dr. Bangs, there is no diminution of vigor in style, or of independence in thought. He shows in his writings, as in his personal tone of life and conversation, a remarkable freshness of feeling. At eighty-one he is still ardent in feeling, quick in sympathy and resolute in courage. *Convinced from the Ladies' Repository.*

THE GREAT CHINESE REBELLION.

This wonder of the age, as to its religious element, is very ably reviewed in the London *Times*. The insurrection which threatens either to overrun or dismember China, originated in a few Chinese who had become strongly impressed by reading the Holy Scriptures, and tracts published by Protestants. At first they were persecuted, and retired to the hilly districts near Canton, where they met for prayer to "the heavenly Futher," in the name of Jesus. Their very imperfect knowledge of Christianity soon turned their religious feelings into fanaticism, and from retiring before their persecutors they sallied forth and attacked their enemies. They fully admitted the atonement, the divine mission of Christ, and the sin of idolatry. But they adopted polygamy, and like the Mohammedans held that a war-spirit was necessary to put down idolatry.

Ta-ping-wang, the leading insurgent, considered himself divinely inspired, and called to take the imperial control of China. He has long been at the head of an army who have reverenced him as a divinely commissioned and heaven-honored head of a new dynasty, and now he has become irreclaimably established, like a second Mahomet, in his fanaticism. His followers are baptised in the name of the Trinity, and call themselves Christians, and multitudes from the conquered cities and provinces have become his followers.

One of the disciples of Ta-ping-wang related, that they have the Lord's Supper every month, and not upon the Sabbath day. At this ceremony they use wine made from grapes—a curious circumstance, grape wine never being used in China—showing the anxiety of these Christians to maintain as exactly as they know how, the creed and practice of Christianity. They admit new applicants to baptism after not more than a day's instruction. Twenty-four elders or *chang-lous* have assigned to them the office of preaching. There are also priests who superintend the sacrifices. The practice of offering sacrifices they have unquestionably adopted from reading the Old Testament without guidance as to what parts of it are, and what are not, intended for imitation by Christians. He told us that he met several men who had been baptized by Dr. Gutziaff, holding posts of influence in the Ta-ping official staff. He denied, when asked, that he smoked opium, saying that it was forbidden strictly in the regulations of Ta-ping-wang. When the question was repeated, he replied, "How could I tell a lie, who am a discipline of Jesus?"

THE BRITISH WESLEYANS.

The Wesleyan Missionary Society, with an income this year of about £130,000, and more than four hundred ordained missionaries, with double the number of school teachers and catechists, is now the most potent organization of the kind in Christendom. The anniversary this this year must bring with it urgent claims and powerful attractions. There are to be twenty-three preparatory sermons, a breakfast meeting, and the monster meeting at Exeter Hall. The leading ministers engaged are President Bowers, Dr. Ruffles, the Revs. T. A. West, H. Gregory, J. Rattenbury, W. M. Punshon, A. Ward, Thos. Vasey, J. Lomas, L. H. Wiseman, and R. Roberts.

For several years the Wesleyan Missionary Society, by listening to the piteous calls from abroad, had gone beyond its means, and become involved in debt. But now it is gratifying to know that the debt no longer exists, the expenditure of the year has been met by the receipts, and provision has also been made for the outfit and passage of another ten additional missionaries, whom the committee hope to send this year to India.

The next Conference will be held this year in Manchester, and already vaticinations are indulged regarding the probable occupant of the Presidential chair. Until within the last few weeks, the conviction was all but universal among our ministers, that the Rev. S. D. Waddy, President of Wesley College, Sheffield, would be the President of 1859; but latterly a strong party has put prominently forward the claims of Dr. J. Hannah, for the highest honor which the British Conference has to bestow. Dr. Hannah has been twice before our President; this year the interval required by Methodist law of eight years expires, when a re-election to the chair may take place; and from the fact that Dr. Clarke was three times President, and Drs. Bunting and Newton four times, Dr. Hannah's friends allege that he is as worthy of the thrice-repeated distinction as any who have ever had it, and that this is the year for its bestowment. A few votes may be given to the Rev. Thos. Jackson and the Rev. P. M'Owan, if not to the Rev. Wm. Arthur, but the close competition will doubtless be between Dr. Hannah and Mr. Waddy.

As Conference draws nigh, much interest and anxiety are felt as to the new appointments of the preachers. Our custom is for circuits to invite preachers from their March Quarterly Meeting, and if the invited preachers accept, the Conference, as a rule, makes the appointment accordingly. Of course by this system, it is found that the worst preachers are without invitations, and the worst circuits have not been able to prevail on any preachers to promise to go them; and the main difficulty of the appointing power is to deal with these cases.—*Correspondence Zion's Herald.*

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE EUROPEAN LEADERS.

Louis Napoleon, the Emperor of the French, was fifty-one years old on the 20th of April, last. After an adventurous youth and early manhood, he was elected representative in the National Assembly in 1848, from which post he was soon raised to the Presidency, and thence raised himself to imperial power. He was formerly accounted hair-brained and flighty, but as Emperor has shown himself fully equal, yea superior, to his renowned uncle, as a statesman, and lacks only the same military success to be equal to him in every respect. He is today the most powerful statesman in Europe. He has been soundly abused by almost every body for almost every thing he has done. But it would be difficult to show that he could have done better, under the circumstances.

Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia, was born March 14, 1820. He acceded to the throne in 1849, on his father's abdication, after being defeated by the Austrians. His reign has been eminently successful. His action during the Crimean war, in joining the Sardinian forces to the allies against Russia, and securing for Sardinia a voice in the Congress of Paris, and to settle the questions in dispute, placed Sardinia ahead of all the other Italian States, while his support of the liberal cause in Italy has won him the sympathies of the people. He comes of a race older even than the Bourbons, though, like other old properties, it has been a good deal knocked about in its journey down the Vale of Time. Deep in the dark ages his ancestors were Counts of Savoy, and waged fierce wars with adjacent barons as the custom of those days was.

As a monarch he is well spoken of by political writers. He is stained by none of the personal vices which so frequently render monarchy contemptible. His public policy has raised Sardinia to a very high rank among European States. Her credit stands high; her people are happy and prosperous; her trade is increasing; liberty of speech and of the press prevail within her borders; the power of the Romish Church has been curtailed. And he is to-day the champion of freedom and religious toleration in Catholic Europe.

Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, was born in August, 1830, and is consequently but nearly twenty-nine years of age. He is a son of the Archduke Francis Joseph. He was declared a major December, 1848, and succeeded his uncle, Ferdinand I., who abdicated December 2, 1848, through the renunciation by his father, of the succession. He has shown more administrative ability than he was supposed to possess—although it is said that much of his success is owing to his mother, the Archduchess Sophia. His personal participation in the war attracts much interest.

He has never come before the public except in connection with graceful acts. We have heard of his marriage to a sweet and amiable girl, Amelia of Bavaria; of his fondness for his children; of his distress when his little daughter died; of the acts of personal kindness by which he strove to win back the Hungarians to loyalty. This is about all that has been made public in connection with his name. He is now said to be animated by the most violent desire for war, and will perhaps take the field in person.

Count Camile de Cavour, Prime Minister of Sardinia, is thought to have nearly as much to do with bringing on the present crisis as any other man except the French Emperor. He was born at Turin, of an ancient and wealthy, but not noble family, on the 10th of August, 1820, and is now in his 40th year. In 1847 he had already made himself a political notability in Piedmont by becoming editor of the *Risorgimento*, a journal of daringly liberal tendencies, yet pervaded by the aristocratic spirit as regarded the tone of its articles. He assisted at the very birth of the Piedmontese Parliamentary system. In 1840 he went into Parliament; in 1850 he was called to the Cabinet; and in 1853 he became Prime Minister, continuing such without a rival in influence to the present day.

THE BRITISH PANIC ABOUT FRANCE.

The great British public and their chosen organ, the London *Times*, are visited by periodical panics in reference to the designs of the French. It is a fixed idea in the British mind that the French nation and their ruler, the Emperor Napoleon, are aiming at the conquest or humiliation of England. No matter how utterly at variance such a policy may be with the interests of France, and no matter how completely it is contradicted by the words and deeds of the French Government, John Bull—like the nun in the old tale—insists on being outraged, and will not be pacified.

The delusion is no new thing. It is now obvious to all unbiased readers of history that if there was one object above all others on which the older Napoleon had set his heart, it was an alliance with Great Britain. He never attained that object, mainly because the English were so stubbornly set on disbelieving his word, mistrusting his promises, and misinterpreting his acts, that, say or do what he might to conciliate them, he always found them his implacable enemies and his wanton traducers. They were honest in their hate. They could not be convinced but that he sought the conquest of their island. It was a monstrous delusion, as we all know. But all England shared it; and even to this date it is part and parcel of the patriotic creed of nine out of every ten Englishmen.

Very few readers of the papers have forgotten the awful predictions of the *Times* at the time Louis Napoleon became Emperor. Even Junius—that prince of polished scurrility—appears moderate and forbearing when contrasted with the attacks on Napoleon which were published daily in the London papers six and seven years ago. Every species of calumny and insult that ingenuity could invent or genius barb were leveled at this single man for week after week, and month after month, and year after year. He could not make a speech without being pronounced a liar, a cheat, and a scoundrel. He could not put down a red republican riot without being told that he was a murderer of the blackest dye. When he married, the most respectable London journals calmly proceeded to vilify his own and his wife's private character, with an infamous recklessness of truth and decency which they dared not have used in speaking of any British subject, however humble. And all this while, to keep the British temper at quarreling pitch, England was daily assured that a thousand indications made it certain that Napoleon was planning a descent on Great Britain.

All this Napoleon requited, first, by resolute calmness, next, by engaging in an offensive and defensive alliance with Great Britain, and by going to war with Russia to prevent her interfering with the British overland route to India. It might have been supposed that this would have silenced the hate and spite of even the *Times*. But it did not; on the contrary, they grew more intense. Though the French had no contemporaneous accounts of the war in their newspapers, and thus the field of bragging was exclusively abandoned to their allies; though even the British correspondents admitted that the English were too late at the Alma, would have been overwhelmed at Inkerman owing to their old blunders but for Bosquet and the French, and delayed the fall of Sebastopol several weeks by failing to take the Redan; though the French management of their troops was as skilful and soldierly as that of the English was clumsy and disgraceful; and though, in the face of all these shortcomings of the English, not one word of reproach or complaint, not one sneer even appeared in a French print, yet the British writers, during and after the war, constantly and studiously endeavored to make it appear that the British had been cheated by their allies; that the disgraces—which proceeded from their own errors and bad generalship—were the fruit of French tricks; and that Napoleon, who threw away, 500,000,000 francs and 100,000 men to fight England's battle, was not her sincere ally. Even when there was actually nothing more to fight for, the English persisted in asserting that the treaty of Paris was forced on the English by Napoleon, who betrayed them for the friendship of Russia.

Next came the affair of the colonels. An attempt of an atrocious nature had been made to murder the Emperor, and had nearly proved successful. The assassins had lived in England, met and conspired in England. The instruments of death had been manufactured in England; and shipped from England. The money which sustained the murderers had been raised in England. The real heads of the conspiracy, the men who would have reaped the profit had the bombs done their work, were the guests of the English people, the proteges of the leaders of English politics, valued contributors to the English press. When the attempt was made there was no outcry in England. People were shocked, but there was no indignation. On the contrary, when a fellow who had at least connived at the atrocious crime, if, indeed, he was not an active accomplice, was arrested and tried, British sentiment took his part openly, overawed court and jury, and made a hero of him when he was acquitted. Was it surprising under the circumstances that the French colonels should express a pretty lively indignation at such conduct on the part of a friendly people? If the case had been reversed, and the assassins had attempted the life of Queen Victoria, and the Paris mob had gloried them and overawed the court where they were tried, would the British soldiers have been mealy-mouthed in their addresses? We think they would have used language far stronger than that of the colonels. Yet on the first outburst of anger on the part of the latter the English set up their howl about a French invasion, the London *Times* called for more coast defences, and Mr. Sampson, the London correspondent of our New York *Commercial Advertiser*, actually fixed the time of the French declaration of war against Great Britain at sixty days from the day on which he wrote to our venerable contemporary.

Well, this fright blew over like the others, and though the English were deeply grieved that the French should dare to improve the port of Cherbourg; though the British heart was lacerated by the affront put upon the Queen by the Emperor in inviting her to come and see how he had made a safe harbor where was none before; John Bull after a time allowed himself to be calmed. To be sure, Mr. Roebuck, not a bad type of his countrymen in some respects, did come back from France where he had been most hospitably feasted, and wined, and promenaded, and abused the Emperor roundly. But the public generally were quiet.

Now, the old disease has broken out afresh. France has determined to settle the Italian question once for all, and to stop up that spring of incessant discord. To do so the more effectually she has made a convention with Russia to the effect that the war shall be confined to Italy, and that Russia shall do her best to see fair play between France and Austria. Some word of this convention reaching England, the *Times* and the British public again splutter with rage. In their blind fury they make out that the convention is a treaty offensive and defensive, that Russia has handed over her fleet to the Emperor to be used against England, and that Denmark has presented the Emperor with her half dozen ships for the same purpose. All this the *Times* asserts unequivocally, the stock exchange believes, at a cost of 52 members, and poor Mr. Sampson once more pours forth the vials of his wrath on Napoleon in the columns of our respected contemporary.

It is in vain that one by one the facts are disproved. Denmark shows that she has made no such alliance; no matter. The Russian Embassador officially states that his master contemplates no design hostile to Great Britain; he is not listened to. Common sense points out the utter absurdity of such a combination as British terror has conjured up; it is all of no avail. The English must have their bugbear. They *will* be outraged, and there's no use trying to soothe them. Like Moliere's Imaginary Invalid, they are ready to knock any man down who is skeptical about their dreadful sufferings.

A few weeks hence the furor will subside, and the French Invasion will again be postponed. But the play is too popular to be withdrawn permanently from the bills. It will be reproduced from time to time, to the grim satisfaction of the British, for many a year to come—until, indeed, the Englishmen of the Roebuck and Sampson type be wholly defunct.—*Harper's Weekly.*

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

"FORGIVENESS."

Mr. Editor—I see that Rev. J. J. Lacy, in the *Advocate* of the 11th inst., takes you resolutely to task for saying, in your issue of 15th Dec.: "that we ought to bestow forgiveness on an offender, whether he *desires* it or not." You affirm an *unconditional* forgiveness in matters of personal offence—Mr. Lacy affirms a *conditional* forgiveness. The full statement of his theory may be made in one of his proof texts. "If he *repent*, forgive him." Who is right?—that is the question. I have not had definite opinions on this subject so long as sixteen years. But ever since I have had any opinion at all, I have thought that the position assumed by Mr. Lacy is wrong and unscriptural. I see nothing in his article that induces me to change my opinion.

Mr. L. has but two proof texts. Let us examine them. "Forgive us our debts *as* we forgive our debtors." Mr. L. makes "*as*," equivalent to "*on the same terms*," which being substituted for "*as*," would make the passage read, "Forgive us our debts on the same terms that we forgive our debtors." Suppose we admit this rendering; does it even then teach that because God requires us to repent before he forgives us, that we ought therefore to require offenders against us to repent before we forgive them? Certainly not. Instead of affirming that the rule or principle by which *God* bestows forgiveness is to be that by which *we* should bestow it: it is only a prayer that the principle of forgiveness, by which *we* are governed towards offenders against us, may be the principle by which *God* will extend forgiveness to us; or briefly, instead of saying that God's rule *shall be* ours, it prays that our rule *may be* His. This is the state of the case, admitting Mr. Lacy's reading of the text; but it is questionable if that reading be right. I think if Mr. Lacy will compare Matt. vi. 12, with Luke xi. 4, he will get some new light on this subject. Matthew says, "Forgive us our debts *as* we forgive our debtors." Luke says, "Forgive us our sins; *for* we also forgive every one that is indebted to us." Now if we admit Mr. Lacy's rendering of the word "*as*" to be correct, we unavoidably bring Matthew and Luke into conflict in their report of our Lord's prayer; and it would be impossible to reconcile them. But make the word "*for*" in Luke, equivalent to "*because*," or "*for the reason that*"—making it read "Forgive us our sins; *because*, or *for the reason*, that we also forgive every one that is indebted to us;" and there is no conflict between the two Evangelists—the word *as* being often used in the sense of *for*. If this be the proper reading, what becomes of Mr. L.'s theory of forgiveness? This text, at all events, renders it no aid.

In this connection it may be proper to add, that the relations existing between man and man are so vastly different from the relations existing between God and man; and the purposes for which man's forgiveness is bestowed are so different from those for which God's is bestowed, that there can be no perfect and entire unity in the principles that govern both. Our law of duty is not to be found in what God *does*, but in that which he directs us to do. It may be incompetent for God to forgive without repentence, and, at the same time, competent for us to do so. So far then it only appears that Mr. Lacy, at the altar, sixteen years ago, was taught that unless he repented, God would not forgive *him*. A most wholesome gospel truth—essential to be taught at every altar. We imagine that a discussion of the abstract principle of human forgiveness at an altar, where mourners were seeking religion would have been dry work for Methodists sixteen years ago. It was at all events a very long running start for Mr. Lacy to take upon the study of divinity. With such a start he ought to be a Doctor of Divinity in sixteen years. *I* began the week after I was converted, and some certain very shrewd persons thought that I was fully up to the Young America music. (If Mr. L. is a D. D. I beg his forgiveness and, to meet the demands of his theory, I *repent* now.)

Another of Mr. Lacy's proof text, is Luke xvii. 3, "If thy brother sin against thee, rebuke him; if he repent, forgive him." Before this text can be made to support Mr. L.'s views of forgiveness it must be shown that Christ was then speaking of personal wrongs and offences. It seems evident from the connection in which it occurs, however, that Christ was giving directions to his disciples, not in reference to their *personal*, but their *church* or *representative* duties. We presume that Mr. L. himself, in "a sober second thought," will admit this. It is obvious, that when we are called upon to act as the representatives of God's truth and God's cause, we *must* act just as we believe God himself would act if he were personally present. The principles which we bring to the adjustment of issues between man and man, are not the same as those we apply to the adjustment of the issues between God and man. This text then does not render aid to Mr. L.'s theory.

Thus far we have attempted to show only that the argument of Mr. L. is unsound. We now attempt to show that it is our duty to bestow forgiveness upon an offender against us personally, whether he asks it or not. And just here we may observe, *en passant*, that it is difficult for us to distinguish between the *spirit* of forgiveness, and the *bestowment* of forgiveness. Mr. L. makes a distinction, but what real difference there is between the two would puzzle a Scotch metaphysician.

In commenting on the passage, "Forgive us our sins as we forgive those that sin against us," (and it is the only part of that prayer on which Christ does comment) he says, without limitation or condition, "For if ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also forgive you. But if ye forgive not men their trespasses neither will your Father forgive your trespasses." Here it would seem that the doctrine of absolute and unconditional forgiveness is directly and uncompromisingly taught. And if our reading of the text be right, I see not how this doctrine can be avoided when text and comment are brought together.

Again, how can a spirit or an act of unforgiveness be reconciled, or at all compatible with the Lord's teaching in Matt. v. 44, 45—"But I say unto you, *Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that dispitefully use you, and persecute you; that ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven.* Let Mr. Lacy fit his theory and the spirit of that scripture together if he can. How does that theory harmonize with the Lord's teaching again, in the parable recorded in Matt. xviii. 21. 35? Let every one who reads this, read that also; and the conclusion must be obvious. Mr. Lacy's theory would produce a humility just a little too exalted to be humility at all.

Pickensville, Ala., May 23, 1859. THO. S. ANDERSON, JR.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM ST. FRANCISVILLE.

> "Leaves have their time to fall,
> And flowers to wither at the north-wind's breath,
> And stars to set—but all,
> Thou hast all seasons for thy own, O Death!"

This place, so lately filled with mourners from the ill-fated *Princess*, still wears a gloomy aspect. The fresh sod tells me of the arrow which pierced the heart of one most tenderly beloved! Terrible is the stroke which has fallen upon us in the loss of L. D. Brewer, my nephew—cut down in the prime of manhood, with most brilliant prospects blooming around him—and the vista opening in the future, with a distant perspective tinged with hope's fascinating colors. Tears of grief cannot bring back the object of our affections. The eye is closed—the ear is sealed—the tongue is mute! The evening breeze gently fans the cedar which throws its evergreen leaves over his new-made grave, where its dewy tears fall in silence; and his funeral dirge is sung by the feathered choir lodged within its branches.

The overshadowing trees, which adorn this hallowed cemetery, form a beautiful canopy for the dead—rendered doubly dear by the last treasure of blighted hope, a friend, deposited within its precincts. Standing by his grave, brought back by association the freshness of his early youth among the sweet green hills of New England, when, under the fostering care of the sainted Fisk, the little boy received the first impress of moral and intellectual truths. There are heart-memories written upon the tablet of the soul, which time cannot erase—they form part of our existence—mould the character and destiny of man. He was a child of many prayers—and his sainted mother's went up like incense before the throne of God, ere she left her child a motherless one on earth, and fled to heaven!

His sister drooped like a morning flower beneath a Southern sun, and passed away. Their sepulchres are wide apart, but their spirits have met, we hope, in a more genial clime.

It is sad to look on such a grave—leaving behind a widow's heart stricken with grief, and young buds of hope to bloom alone under variable skies. But there is an eye that looks upon the fatherless and the widow, and will protect them. And that father, bending beneath the weight of years, has his only prop taken, to fall back upon the everlasting arms which alone can sustain him. But there is a world of beauty and blessedness, suited to the immortal powers, where they will expand, and find deathless objects to gaze upon with increasing delight through vast eternity. S. B. THOMAS.

ENGLISH BIBLE TRANSLATIONS.

WICKLIFFE'S BIBLE.—This was the first translation made into the language. It was translated by John Wickliffe, about the year 1530, but never printed, though there are manuscript copies of it in several of the public libraries.

TYNDALE'S BIBLE.—The translation by William Tyndale, assisted by Miles Coverdale, was the first printed Bible in the English language. The New Testament was published in 1526. It was revised and republished in 1530. In 1532 Tyndale and his associates finished the whole Bible, except the Apocrypha, and printed it abroad.

MATTHEW'S BIBLE.—While Tyndale was preparing a second edition of his Bible he was taken up and burned for heresy at Flanders. On his death, Coverdale and John Rogers revised it, and added a translation of the Apocrypha. It was dedicated to Henry VIII. in 1537, and was printed at Hamburg under the borrowed name of Thomas Matthew, whence it was called Matthew's Bible.

CRANMER'S BIBLE.—This was the first Bible printed by authority in England, and publicly set up in churches. It was Tyndale's version, revised by Coverdale, and examined by Cranmer, who added a preface to it, whence it was called Cranmer's Bible. It was printed by Crafton, one of the largest volumes published in 1540. After being adopted, suppressed, and restored under successive reigns, a new edition was brought out in 1562.

THE GENEVA BIBLE.—Some English exiles at Geneva, in Queen Mary's reign, viz.: Coverdale, Goodman, Gilbe, Samson, Cole, Witting and Knox, made a new translation; which was called the Geneva Bible. In 1560 it was published in octavo, in small but fine black letter. In it the chapters were divided into verses, but without any breaks for them.

THE BISHOP'S BIBLE.—Archbishop Parker engaged Bishops and other learned men to bring out a new translation. They did so in 1568, in large folio. It made what was afterwards called the great English Bible, and commonly called the Bishop's Bible. In 1569 it was published in octavo, in small but fine black letter. In it the chapters were divided into verses, but without any breaks for them.

MATTHEW PARKER'S BIBLE.—The Bishop's Bible underwent some corrections, and was printed in folio, 1572, and called Matthew Parker's Bible. This version was used in the churches for forty years.

THE DOUAY BIBLE.—The New Testament was brought out by the Roman Catholics in 1584, and called the Romanish New Testament. It was condemned by the Queen of England, and copies were seized by her authority and destroyed. In 1609 and 1610 the Old Testament was added, and the whole published at Douay—hence called the Douay Bible.

KING JAMES' BIBLE.—The version now in use was brought out by King James' authority in 1611. Fifty-four learned men were employed to accomplish the work of revising. From death or other causes, seven of these failed to enter upon it. The remaining forty-seven were ranged under six divisions, and had different portions of the Bible assigned to these divisions. They entered upon their task in 1607. After some three or four years of diligent labor the whole was completed. This version was generally adopted, and other versions fell into disuse. It has continued in use for nearly two hundred years.

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Terms—$2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1859.

OUR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The connection of the evangelical Churches with education is becoming every day a more significant and striking fact. It is a growing opinion, that the relation of the Church to this great work is a divine relation—one of its high and holy offices—one of its deepest interests—one of its profoundest responsibilities. Nor is this sentiment so much the result of abstract reasoning as it is the spontaneous outgrowth of spiritual instincts. The [illegible] Churches, actuated by a common impulse, are beginning to feel an earnest solicitude on the subject of education as a reflex effect of their work in other portions of God's vineyard, and they are coming to this momentous task in a spirit which has been awakened and trained in other modes of Christian activity. One duty, if well discharged, prepares the way for another duty; one trust honorably fulfilled leads to another trust; the power to discern our work grows out of the power of doing our work; and in this way, the Church, executing her main office in preaching the gospel, enters on other provinces of spiritual service and perfects herself for the performance of her whole duty. By such means, the conscience of the Church is cultivated to a full and emphatic realisation of her transcendent position. The present concern on the subject of education is an illustration of this law; for it has certainly sprung from that close contact with the intellectual and moral condition of the world, which has characterised our preaching and the general benevolent movements which the Church has directed.

But let us not overstate the fact. Without doubt, the modern Church is theoretically alive to the importance of education as a spiritual agency. Thousands of dollars have been freely contributed to inaugurate and sustain the work. Earnest hearts are in the field, and fervent prayers, throbbed from souls that feel the burden of their charge, are rising to God for his blessing. Yet the fact cannot be concealed, that as yet our views are immature, our purposes are but half-formed, our efforts are irregular and unsteady, in behalf of this vast enterprise. We need a more vital and authoritative conviction of the sanctity of this work, and above all, the firm confidence of Christian faith that it is God's work, to be solemnly undertaken in his fear as a divine stewardship, and to be faithfully pursued as a branch of activity fraught with immense consequences. Perhaps there is no department of action so intimately connected with truth and depth of sentiment—so fully suspended in its results on a state of feeling and sympathy—as education. To give our money to contribute our patronage, this is well, but there is a far greater thing to do, and that is to have our hearts thoroughly enlisted in education as a Christian office, surpassed by nothing in its intensity of meaning and breadth of application. Every one of our institutions ought to represent the very soul of the Church, ought to be alive with intellectual and moral power, ought to be a witness to the age of whatever is refined and beautiful and noble in religious thought; and, so endowed with the attributes of a living Christianity, and so armed in chosen championship for the battle of the times, ought to be known and felt as a mighty instrumentality in the aggressive march of Christ's Cross.

It is just here, that we are painfully sensible of the low state of thinking and feeling prevalent in the Church on this deeply interesting subject. The general disposition of the Church is to be satisfied with our schools, if they maintain a respectable attitude before the community, and if, in their tone of opinion and disciplinary management, they conform to the acknowledged requisites of religious sentiment. But assuredly something more is demanded of these institutions. A good scholarship does not discharge the obligations resting on them. A studious care of the morals of pupils, a formal adherence to the methods of sound and salutary government, are surely not enough to comply with the responsibilities assumed in such cases by the Church. For it must be clear to every thinking man, that if the Church go no farther than accredited scholarship and respectable morality in these institutions, she occupies no higher ground than the world, in education. We are no advocates for sectarianism in our schools. But we do insist, that the Church ought to perform the office of education as a Christian Society, and that she is utterly derelict in duty and treacherous to her trust, if she fail in this particular.

This is simply a practical question. Religion ought to be the first and last consideration in the studies, order, arrangements of these Institutions. And whatever else is effected, whatever intellectual and moral charms are thrown around the character of the schools, they ought to be held as a failure, if they do not send forth a redeeming influence among their pupils, and largely augment the intelligent piety and working zeal of the Church. The religion of daily life ought to penetrate the whole spirit of these establishments, so that every recitation all contact of mind with mind, all processes of instruction, and all relations of intercourse, should be heartily and transformingly imbued with the unction coming from above. Our teachers have a sacred ministry. And what a ministry is it? A ministry to childhood—a ministry of intellect and tenderness and watchful love—a ministry of patience and of prayer—and although not technically recognised as a ministry, yet, beyond question it is a ministry of Providence that cannot be exaggerated in its issues and results. Life is put into their hands. Souls are surrendered to their guidance and love. The best treasures of home are laid on their bosoms, and Christ's dear lambs are given to their friendly crook. And, besides all this, these are the ranks out of which the learning and strength of the church are to be recruited. These are our resources for Christian talent and genius. And hence, if we fail here of the great redeeming purposes of the cross, what can we hope to do in qualifying the church to fight that tremendous battle, which daily thickens in interest as a mighty struggle of mind and heart with the principalities and powers of darkness? Never before has the Church had such an opportunity to act on the intellect of society. Never before has she had such valuable agencies under her control. The five talents of the parable are doubled, trebled, quadrupled. Science and art are in our service. Learning and genius are waiting our bidding. But all this is nothing, if they are not baptised with the Holy Ghost. Machinery has no magic to do the work. Living souls are God's ministering angels; and if we send them forth from our seats of knowledge, every household will glow as Abraham's tent, in Mamre, with the luminous beauty and radiant splendors of an immortal sphere.

TWENTY-TWO YEARS AGO.

In glancing over an old *Methodist Almanac*, for the year 1837, we were impressed, says the North Carolina *Almanac*, with the change and progress of men and things since that not very remote period. The Church, North and South, was then united. The income to the Missionary society for the preceding year is set down at $61,397 61. The Missionary revenue is now about five times that amount. The number of Colleges then under the care of the Church was seven; now "their name is legion." The number of members of the Church is given at 651,651; being a *decrease*, for the year, of 4126, over which false prophets no doubt predicted the speedy downfall of Methodism. And yet, in the brief space of only twenty-two years, the statistics show an increase of nearly three-fold! In that year there were only three Church periodicals issued: and now we suppose there are several scores of them.

THE GROWING POWER OF NEWSPAPERS.

If we cannot claim that the newspaper is one of the products of this age, we can certainly affirm, that its present power, its position as a recognised influence, its immense and yet increasing agency in the advancement of the welfare of society, are due to the peculiar circumstances of the day. A newspaper is simply the popular mind in the form of a daily or a weekly literature. It is the popular mind, in its opinions, its wants, its aims, its intelligence and activity, its virtue and religion. It is the popular mind, in business, in trade and commerce, in domestic and national life. And just because the mind of the masses is now thoroughly leavened with the great ideas of the century, and is awaking to the consciousness of its long-dormant energies, the newspaper is demonstrating its wonderful efficiency in promoting the progress of civilization. No man can doubt that the leadership of all movements is rapidly passing into the newspaper.

Whatever may be the authority of popular orators and statesmen, it cannot be denied that the real controlling force of the day is fast concentrating in the newspaper-press, and that ere long it will be the established sovereignty of the world. A few years hence, what newspapers say will be popular edicts, from which no appeal can be taken. It is here, that opinion will wage its war—here, the terrible battle between might and right, as yet hardly begun, will be fought—and here, the popular creed as respects all matters of belief and policy will write itself down, so that Kings and Rulers may understand precisely what they can do and what they cannot do.

This is a foregone conclusion. The power of the newspaper is a fixed fact, and must be accepted. Now, the practical question is, how to turn it to the best account and render it most serviceable to the public weal.

With the secular press we have now nothing to do. Our aim is to show that the religious press, the religious newspaper, has an office of its own, has a vast work to accomplish. What is this office, what is this work? Plainly this, viz: to take careful cognizance of the movements of the times, to watch the current opinions of the day, to check error and advocate truth in relation to the immediate interests of the hour no less than in their bearing on the permanent well-being of society, to brave the broad range of popular mind—and with that alertness of spirit and promptitude of action belonging to ready resources and available skill, to befriend what is good and resist what is evil. A religious newspaper is nothing less than a champion for the true, the just, the good. Its business is to fight valiantly for the truth, that it concerns the world to know and to love—fight earnestly and warmly, but honorably and kindly, and in all Christian meekness and charity, for the faith and hope delivered to our guardianship and protection. Just in proportion as this work is done, a religious newspaper fills its province. So far, then, it is identical in spirit and aim with the pulpit, and with every other mode of Christian activity.

But we must not forget that, in another light, a religious newspaper is a specific agency, adapted to the circumstances of the day, and using its own peculiar means to promote the good of the world. A great many matters of vital interest to the church and to the community, which no other instrumentality is competent to reach, fall properly under the control of the press—and here, it may be eminently serviceable to God's work. In the examination of public measures, in criticism of books, in the exposure of popular errors, and resistance of popular prejudices, in efforts to elevate and refine taste—in conservatism, where conservatism is not the stand-still, do-nothing policy of stupidity, arrogance and selfish conceit—in progress, where progress is true growth and wise enthusiasm—a religious newspaper is an invaluable servant of the age. And in this office, it must have all reasonable and pure freedom. If it is hampered and restricted by any other rules than those of religious justice and charity, it is instantly shorn of its strength. It must be as free to condemn as it is free to commend—free on all sides, and free for all work—dealing plainly, frankly, boldly—but guided and governed in every thing by the spirit of an enlightened, genial and loving piety. Moreover, a religious newspaper has no greater virtue to maintain than this temper of independency. Fearlessness is one of its cardinal excellencies. Without this quality, it is a mere time-server. A religious newspaper has to assist in forming a public opinion, and this is often a nobler work than to represent public opinion. Conservatism may be a crime; and hence it is the business of a religious newspaper to know the real wants of the times, to appreciate all fair and right claims, and to stimulate men to advance and enter on the ample inheritance that Providence opens before them.

Some good people think that a religious newspaper ought to be a very serious affair, and so it ought; but, perhaps, their idea of seriousness is wide of the mark. If by seriousness is meant a present, living, deeply-felt conviction of the transcendent importance of Christianity, and a firm and unfaltering obedience to its sentiments, we subscribe with all our soul to the truth. But this does not exclude cheerful and buoyant blood, the electric nerve, the sprightly word, all lawful humor and all abounding freshness of thought and manner. A dull newspaper is by no means a serious newspaper, any more than an owl is an eagle. Seriousness is earnestness—deep thoughtfulness—profound convictions—honest and faithful feeling. A thing may be improper in the pulpit, that is not at all improper in a religious newspaper. Christian liberty is the same principle every where, but Christian liberty, adhering to God's law, may differ in degree according to circumstances, and may justly claim privileges in one connection that it would be wrong to exercise in another relation.

MINISTERIAL EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Mobile, May 24, 1859.

Mr. Editor.—The conference year is swiftly passing away, and among the various benevolent enterprises of the Church in Alabama Conference, there is none, I think, that should, with more hearty good-will, be cared for than the Ministerial Education Society.

We have some fifteen young Ministers under our fostering care at Summerfield, receiving a gratuitous literary, religious and biblical training. These young men are in indigent circumstances, and, with our aid, promise a large return to the Church. I do wish our brethren of means, that have been temporally blessed of God, could be duly impressed with the magnitude of the privilege of participating in qualifying these young Ministers of God for future usefulness. They are young men of much promise; of deep piety, burning zeal, and are already doing much good. While they are making rapid improvement in their literary studies under Brother Connerly and the faculty; they are receiving much assistance from their most faithful and efficient pastor, Bro. Murrah, who so benefits them by precepts and examples, that when they go into the itinerant work they will be felt and appreciated.

What a noble cause is this! And may I not commend the example of a brother in a sister Church to our brethren of large means? This brother has made by industry a large fortune, and feeling the force of his stewardship to God, he is now educating at his own cost some fifteen young ministers, as one of the means of doing good, and proposes to increase the number to fifty during his life; besides giving freely to the Missionary and other benevolent enterprises. He feels the luxury of doing good, and is an ornament to the Baptist church.

Some of us do but little by personal effort to advance the cause of Christ. Thank God, by the proper use of our money that God has given us, we may do much to fit others for the active field of labor.

Now, brethren of the Ministry, let me say if we need means to pay the board and tuition of the Ministers, you have only to present this cause to our lay brethren, and we will get it. Let us be prompt in doing so, and the effort will be a blessing to you, the Church and the world.

R. A. Baker, President
Ministerial Ed. Society, Ala. Conference.

THE CHURCH EVANGELIST.

Mr Editor: Some of the friends of the Church paper enterprize may want to know something of the movement of the time. I have been absent, about two months, on matters of business more or less important to the future developement of the plan I advocate for publishing a weekly paper that will make something like an effort to meet the wants of our people.

The present plan of publishing eight or ten little papers with a total circulation of less than 50,000 weekly copies, is, for the numbers of our people, their means and needs, a tolerable near approach to a miserable failure. They all, with perhaps one or two exceptions, give my plan the cold shoulder. But, had I the funds to spare, I would not allow forty such trivial chills to paralyze my efforts, but would put it into operation at once.

I have got my apparatus for directing the papers as near perfection as such things generally get, and a distinguished scientist says it is almost entitled to vote. I expect when fairly tested, after a little use, it will do as much as thirty persons can do in one week. I mean in directing papers and magazines. Besides, it need take no more room than a sewing machine, and it will not break an office to procure one. This is the fruit of my endeavours to economize the cost of the paper.

Besides, I have for some years been gradually unfolding a plan for turning cypress bark into paper. We have millions of tons of it, you know, that are thrown away at the saw mills. It can be made into good white paper. My own plans would probably have triumphed, but I found those who had time and means to experiment who were in advance of me, and I yielded to their better methods. But between us, I can afford to make my own paper for the *Church Evangelist*, and at a sum so much less than you pay for paper that I will not startle you by the figures till I show you the sheets. At my earliest convenience, I am going to Memphis to lay my plans and views before the citizens generally, and propose to establish there a weekly newspaper of the above name, which, with *suitable aid*, shall have the largest circulation of any paper in the world—a nice thing to say about Memphis, that—and she will not tell me nay! It is quietly hinted, that the citizens of Memphis would be ready, when the war is over and times right up again, to give a handsome *token* of their—approval of the plan, etc. We shall see. Memphis is a place!

One other word. For six weeks past I have been in very poor health. My hearing has suffered from neuralgia and my general health from the same cause has been such that I have not been able to preach more than four or five times in two months. *Going from the pulpit one, two, five or ten miles, more or less, as is often done, with clothes damp from perspiration, having no one-room or place for change, has killed, is killing, and will kill—by bronchitis, neuralgia, and colds—more preachers than many are prepared to believe.*

I do not expect to be able to visit and solicit donations for endowing the *Church Evangelist* as I hoped to do, for the reason of my health and that of another, but will correspond with a host of noble souls. I got the General Minutes so late—about the first of May—that I could not get into correspondence with the preachers as soon as I had desired, but I hope to hear from a goodly member of them soon.

C. K. Marshall.

SKETCH OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS.

The Rev. Mr. Cuyler, in a letter to The Christian *Intelligencer*, gives the following notice of a visit he paid to the Broker's Board with a friend:

"The Board of Brokers is worth every pastor's visiting; he would find several of his congregation there, and would be surprised to find how differently a man looks while he is listening to 'sixtbly,' and 'seventhly,' from what he does while roaring out, 'I bid one hundred for the lot, seller sixty days.' The minister might get a few lessons in earnestness of manner, too; for of all animated speakers I know of none who can surpass the Board of Brokers, when 'New York Central' is under discussion. There is still another reason for a clerical visit to the penetralia of this stock market. That Board room is the house of worship to many a man for six days of the week—a worship so intense, that he finds it exceedingly difficult to withdraw his heart from it, when he enters God's house on the Sabbath. In that room is his altar. Before Mammon's shrine he bows down. And whatever he may be in God's temple, he is pretty certain to render a sincere homage when his heart is paying its devotions to the almighty dollar. Not that we believe that there is any more worldliness in a Broker's Board, than there is in a Merchant's Exchange, or an Agricultural Convention; but it is a lamentable fact that human hearts worship gold with a more undivided affection, and a more intense devotion, than they commonly worship their God. Idolatry intrudes every where; we need not go far to find pulpits in which the very minister has his idol in the sacred desk; every word he utters is, secretly, a self-homage.

"But to the Broker's Board. They met in an out-of the way hall back of Exchange place, in a place as difficult to get into, or out of, as Aladdin's cave. In the lobby are newsboys, and the apple women, and a busy lad who is sending telegrams up through a tube for transmission to Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The moment a sale takes place within, the young Mercury hints the fact by lightning to stockjobbers three hundred miles off. As we enter the Board-room, we are saluted by a Babel uproar of voices. We find about one hundred and twenty gentlemen assembled (with their hats on, like English Parliament) in a sort of legislative hall. Each man has his desk, at which he sits until some call of a new stock starts him up, and then he runs out toward the centre of the room, shaking his finger violently and vociferating, "I'll take you up," "seventy five for the lot," "that's my bid." "Seller thirty days."

"Imagine a score of excited men all shouting together such short ejaculations as the above. To us it is confusion worse confounded. But the clerk manages to catch all the bids and sales, and after the tempest subsides, he quietly calls off the list. Then the president—a well-salaried officer—announces a new stock. Sometimes he will call a dozen stocks with no bids, but the moment that he strikes some 'speculative stock' like 'Pacific Mail,' or 'New York Central Railroad,' there is an explosion of excitement. Men leap to their feet, fingers are shaken and pointed back and forth, and the roar of voices is deafening. The *ursa major* of the stock boards is a celebrated broker, whom we need not name. His financial fame is world-wide. While the bids are made, the workings of his countenance remind us of Brougham in the House of Lords. He steps out from his desk and snaps his finger toward another broker, calling out, 'I'll take your lot at thirty days.' 'Then,' whispers my friend, 'by that simple operation fifty thousand dollars changed hands!' The thought flashes into our mind—what a noble church that would build! In fact, we should not ask more than the avails of a single moment's transaction, to build therewith a church for the people that would gather and gladden two thousand souls on God's Sabbaths.

"The most noticeable things to us in the Broker's Board were the intensity of excitement at certain times, when contested stocks were called, and the lightning-like rapidity with which decisions were made, and great transactions carried out. Men's minds play there like piston-rods in steam-engines. The strokes cannot be counted. To an experienced eye there is only whirl; but the accomplished eye sees perfect system working results with vast rapidity. I do not envy the man who lives in such a Babel of conflicting sounds, and draws his 'daily bread' from such a hot oven of excitement. It requires strong and resolute religious principle to hold fast to one's moral moorings when such sudden gales of selfish temptation are constantly striking the canvas. A man ought to be a firm Christian before he becomes a broker.

"The converse is true. A broker may be a firm and healthy Christian."

THE LONDON TIMES NEWSPAPER.

As far back as 1823, Hazlitt, in his terse, graphic style, thus draws the character of this extraordinary newspaper:

"The Times newspaper is, we suppose, entitled to the character it gives itself—of being 'the leading Journal of Europe;' and is, perhaps, the greatest engine of temporary opinion in the world. Still it is not to our taste—either in matter or manner. It is elaborate, but heavy; full, but not relishing; it is stuffed up with official documents, with matter-of-fact details. It seems intended to be deposited in the office of the Keeper of the Records, and might be imagined to be composed as well as printed with a steam-engine. It is pompous, dogmatical, and full of pretensions; but neither light, various, nor agreeable. It sells more, and contains more, than any other paper; and when you have said this, you have said all. It presents a most formidable front to the inexperienced reader. It makes a toll of pleasure. It is said to be calculated for persons in business, and yet it is the business of a whole morning to get through it. Eating voluminous details of what had better be omitted, the same things are better done in the Chronicle. To say nothing of poetry (which may be thought too frivolous and attenuated for the atmosphere of the city,) the prose is inferior. No equally sterling articles can be referred to in it, either for argument or wit. More, in short, is effected in the Morning Chronicle, without the formality, and without the effort. The Times is not a classical paper. It is a commercial paper—a paper of business, and it is conducted on principles of business. It floats with the tide; it sails with the stream. It has no principle, as we take it. It is not ministerial; it is not patriotic; but it is *civic*. It is the lungs of the British metropolis; the mouthpiece, oracle, and echo of the Stock Exchange; the representative of the mercantile interest. One would think so much gravity of style might be accompanied with more steadiness and weight of opinion. But the Times conforms to the changes of the time. It bears down upon a question, like a first-rate man-of-war, with streamers flying, and all hands on deck, but if the first broadside does not answer, turns short upon it, like a triremed galley, firing off a few paltry squibs to cover its retreat. It takes up no falling cause; fights no up-hill battle; advocates no great principle; holds out a helping hand to no oppressed or obscure individual. It is ever strong upon the stronger side.' Its style is magniloquent; its spirit is not magnanimous. It is valiant, swaggering, insolent, with a hundred thousand readers at its heels; but the instant the rascal rout turned round with the whiff and wind of some fell circumstance, The Times—the renegade, inconsistent Times—turns with him! Let the mob shout, let the city roar, and the voice of The Times is heard above them all, with outrageous, deafening clamor; but let the vulgar hubbub cease, and no whisper, no echo of it, is ever after heard in The Times. Like Billy Bottom in the play, it then 'aggravates its voice so, or if it were any nightingale.' Its coarse ribaldry is turned to a harmless jest; its swelling rhodomontade sinks to a vapid commonplace; and the editor amuses himself, in the interval, before another great explosion, by collecting and publishing, from time to time, affidavits of the numbers of his paper sold in the last stormy period of the Press."

DEATH OF DR. LARDNER.

The death of Dr. Dionysius Lardner is announced. His age was sixty-nine. Dr. Lardner was born in Dublin in 1790. His father was a lawyer. Young Lardner entered Trinity College, Dublin, and graduated in 1817. The next ten years he spent in Cambridge. He had already become somewhat distinguished for his mathematical and scientific studies. He first published treatises on geometry, trigonometry, and the differential and integral calculus; afterwards, a commentary on the first six books of Euclid; a treatise on solid geometry, which became a text book; and another on the steam engine; contributed articles on mathematical subjects to the Edinburg Encyclopædia, and the Encyclopædia Metropolitana, and wrote for the Library of Useful Knowledge a series of articles on Natural Philosophy. In 1827, at the age of thirty-four, he was elected Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in the London University, and in the following year removed to London. The establishment of the Cabinet Cyclopædia under his immediate direction brought him prominently before the English public. Among its regular contributors were Sir John Herschel, Sir David Brewster, Scott, Southey, McIntosh, and others; Dr. Lardner contributed to its pages. During this period he also contributed papers on physical science to the Edinburgh Review, and other periodicals. From 1830 to 1840 his services were in request by the British Railway Companies in the departments of scientific survey.

In 1840 Dr Lardner visited this country, and in 1841 gave a course of scientific lectures in New York, which were immensely popular. He subsequently lectured in Boston, Philadelphia, Charleston, Mobile, New Orleans, St. Louis, and other places in the United States. He spent four years in this way. In 1845 Dr. Lardner returned to Europe, and has lived since that time in Paris. In 1850 he published a statistical work, entitled Railway Economy. In 1851 he contributed to the London *Times* a series of papers upon the Great Exhibition, subsequently republished in a volume. He then published a series of elementary treatises in six volumes, entitled the Hand-book of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. In 1853 he commenced the Museum of Science and Art, a periodical work. He afterwards completed a work on Animal Physics, contributed to the Royal Astronomical Society.

Dr. Lardner was twice married, first to a Miss Flood. When he came to this country he was attended by the wife of a Captain Heavyside, who sued Dr. Lardner for damages and recovered £8,000. After Captain Heavyside's death he married the widow. The affair was much discussed at the time, and the history of it was once familiar. It has been alleged of Dr. Lardner that he said "no steam vessel could ever successfully cross the Atlantic ocean." It is stated that this is a perversion of a remark made by him at a meeting in Dublin College, during the Congress of the Association of Science in that city, when he gave his opinion that no steam vessel that he had seen could possibly carry enough fuel to accomplish the voyage from Europe to America.

THE BOLIVAR ESTATES.

The estates of Simon Bolivar, in Venezuela, are to be sold in London, on the 18th of June, 1859. They comprise a tract of land, fifty miles long by thirty in width. Eleven hundred and fifty square miles, having forests of mahogany, cedar, guayacum, liguum vitæ, and fustic. These belong to the estate of the great Liberator of South America, who, after many trials, battles and hardships, gave the Spanish army a signal defeat near Carraccas, and entered that city in triumph in 1823. This final action led to the independence of the country of this South American Washington, as he has been styled. Gen. Paez served under Bolivar, and enjoyed his entire confidence. He has lately been recalled from exile, and is now President of the Republic of Venezuela.

"THE UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH."

Our Episcopal friends have given a very imposing name to the Institution which they propose to establish in the *mountains of Tennessee*—and they seem to meet with success in raising funds. We are glad of this; we hope they may establish a good denominational school, for we believe in that class of institutions.

It will not require a very comprehensive establishment to accommodate the young men of that denomination in the South, and that class will furnish nearly all they need to provide for. The idea of that Church becoming the educators of Southern youth generally, is simply preposterous. For it has come to be understood, *that all their schools are proselyting establishments.* We know of no exception among the institutions of the Church proper. The location selected for the proposed University is exactly in point. Instead of choosing a location in some community where the different denominations have houses of worship, and where the sons of their members could enjoy the advantages of the school, and attend upon the forms of worship which accord with the faith of their parents—a point remote from towns and churches is chosen, where the young men are to be shut up to the forms of worship and influence of the Episcopal Church, in the hope that by four or five years drilling they may be brought to that faith. Milk-sickness, want of society, and every thing else must be braved to accomplish this. Had communities, competing, taken this into the account, they would have understood from the beginning what chance of success they had. Now, to this manœuvering, no member of another Church, who values the faith and piety of his son, will submit. Yet upon this idea the whole school proceeds. What Church but the Episcopal or Romish, ever thinks of selecting such locations, and what is the animus of the Institutions of both! Let those who do not wish their children deceived away from the Church and faith of their adoption look at this plan and beware. There are just as good institutions of learning as this will be, where no efforts at proselyting are made; the teachers are above it. We may hereafter give some facts in proof of our position.

Veritas.

STATISTICS OF ITALY.

The *Annuario Statistico Italiano* for 1858 publishes the following details, which are of interest at the present moment: The population of Italy amounts to no less than 27,107,047 inhabitants. They are divided into fifteen circumscriptions; eight, containing 19,913,304 souls, are under Italian governments, and seven, with a population of 6,193,743, obey foreign rule. Italy contains 110 provinces and 10,012 communes, and is one of the countries in which the largest cities and towns are to be found, 19 of them having more than 50,000 inhabitants, and eight—Rome, Naples, Palermo, Venice, Florence, Milan, Genoa and Turin—exceed 100,000. Almost all the population are Roman Catholics, the number of those who profess other Christian creeds only amounting to 36,676, and the Jews to 41,497. The births far exceed the deaths; the increase in the population is particularly remarkable in Sicily and Tuscany, where it may double in 73 years. Italy alone has very nearly one-half as many bishoprics as there are in the whole of Europe, 256 out of 535. The average is 90,000 Catholics for each diocese, and in the Roman States there is one bishop for 400,000 souls.

The regular and secular clergy of both sexes count in Italy 189,000, and they are, as compared with the number of the population, as one to 142. The clergy are more numerous in Sicily than in any other part of Italy, or perhaps in the world, the number of priests, monks and nuns being 33,226 or one out of sixty-nine inhabitants. There are nearly three hundred journals published in Italy: of which number 117 are in the Sardinian States, although they contain only one-fifth of the total population. About the middle of 1858, Italy possessed 1757 kilometres (five-eighths of a mile each) of railways completed; 2339 in course of construction; and 634 for which concessions have been granted. One of the principal branches of industry is the production of silk, and in ordinary years the value of that article is from 200,000,000f. to 230,000,000f. Lombardy alone, which is only the fifteenth part of Italy, produces one-third. The revenues of the different Italian States amount to about 600,000,000f., and the expenses to 640,000,000f. The public debt is 2,000,000f. Commerce is active, but business is much impeded by the high tariffs in many of the States, and by the lines of custom-houses. The mercantile marine of Italy is more numerous, in proportion to the extent of country, than that of any other nation in Europe, England excepted.

THE DYING KING.

The foreign correspondent of the Anti-slavery *Standard* paints a sombre picture of the present position of affairs in the Court of Naples, and of the death-bed of Ferdinand III. The King is perishing by a horrible disease, which makes him repulsive to all his attendants, and from which he suffers the most terrible agonies. Never, says one of his doctors, did a victim of the inquisition suffer such fearful torture. He sees no one but the Queen, the physicians and his servants; the most careful methods are taken to inform the people that his Majesty is doing well. Whenever a Council of Ministers takes place, it is presided over by the hereditary Prince, or the oldest son of the Queen. After the session, the Ministers are introduced into the apartment of the King. His hand is extended from within the curtains of the bed. They kiss it, and depart; the official journal then announces that his Majesty presided at the ministerial council. Naples is filled with rumors and intrigues; it is said that an attempt is to be made to raise to the throne the son of the Queen in place of the hereditary Prince; strong efforts are made to discredit the intelligence of the latter, and he is kept almost a prisoner at the dreary palace in Caserta, where the King lies dying, and which is more like a hospital than the seat of a court, and more like a tomb than a hospital. Prince Lucien Murat also has hopes that the death of Ferdinand just at this crisis will be of advantage to him, and that the Emperor Napoleon will be compelled to assist him to the throne of Naples.

The very last European news says the King is "dead, sure."

THE LATE PROFESSOR OLMSTEAD.

The death of this eminent Professor has already been announced by telegraph. He died at New Haven, on the morning of the 13th, at the age of 68. He had been for nearly half a century an officer of Yale College, and at the time of his death was the senior member of the Faculty. He was the author of several standard educational works, and on subjects of science he has been a large contributor to the periodical press. He enjoyed a high reputation, abroad as well as at home, as a scientific man. The Journal of Commerce, of the 14th, says that at the close of his winter course of lectures, he was in a state of great prostration which was soon followed by acute neuralgia. The disease became more aggravated, until terminating in death.

Denison Olmstead, L. L. D., graduated at Yale College in 1813, was elected Professor of Chemistry in North Carolina in 1815, and served ten years; (when there, he made a geological survey of that State, the first State survey made in this country,) and in 1825 he was elected Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Yale College, which place he filled at the time of his death.

Rev. Dr. Rivers, President of Florence Wesleyan University, Ala., gives a touching account in the Nashville *Advocate*, of the death of his venerable father.

Our Regular Agents should always settle confused, disputed, or doubtful accounts, on their own judgment, acting for the *Advocate* as for themselves.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

When he was twenty years old, (says the New [illegible] *News*,) the present Emperor of France wrote a remarkable work, entitled "Political and Military [illegible] tions on the Swiss Confederation." It attracted attention, so much that the government of Thurgovia, (Switzerland,) soon after its publication, conferred upon him the right of citizenship in that Canton. He returned thanks in the following letter, which, in connection with his subsequent career, will give insight into the *true* character of this remarkable man:

"Arenenburg, May 15, 1830.—*Sir*: I accept the rights of a citizen of Thurgovia with the greatest pleasure. I am glad that a new tie binds me to that country which, for sixteen years, has extended to me its generous hospitality. My position as an exile [illegible] man doubly sensible to the interest you show me. In the *Frenchman and as a Bonaparte* I am proud of being a citizen of a free country."

In 1834, he published a work on Artillery, for the use of the Swiss troops. For this he was made a Colonel of Artillery. In his acknowledgment he says:

"I am proud of being numbered among the citizens of a State *in which the sovereignty of the people is considered* as the *basis* of the *Constitution*, and where every citizen is ready to sacrifice himself for the liberty and *independence of his country.*"

But the most singular sentiment, in view of the charge of despot and tyrant made against him, is contained in the following letter.

"Arenenburg, Jan 30, 1835.—As to my position, as to me, I understand it fully, although it is very complex. I feel that *as yet*, I am only known by *name*, but by *deeds*. *I am an aristocrat by birth, a democrat by principle*, and by opinion. I owe all to inheritance and to everything from election. Courted by some for my name, by others for my title—taxed with personal ambition soon as I step beyond my accustomed sphere—[illegible] apathy and indifference if I remain quiet—[illegible] inspiring both liberals and absolutists with fear because of the influence of my name, I have no political [illegible] but among those who, accustomed to the caprices of fortune, think that, by some chance, I may one day be useful. It is because I see all the difficulties that have impeded my progress in the *beginning* of any career that I have made it a rule to follow the impulses of my reason and my conscience, and never to regret a consideration of secondary import once when I was sure that I am acting for the general interest; in short, to walk in a straight line without heeding all the difficulties that obstruct my path."

He was twenty-seven years of age when this (the language almost of prophesy) were penned. And in connection with his present position, this letter shows that even at the time he had an appreciation of his coming destiny, and anticipated, as it were by inspiration, the future that lay before him.

THE FUTURE OF ITALY.

A letter from Germany, states that according to the belief of political magnates there, the triumvirate rulers of Russia, France and Sardinia—intend the future of Italy shall be:

1. The Lombardo-Venetian provinces to be transferred to Victor Emmanuel, of Sardinia, who would [illegible] King of Northern Italy.

2. The States of the Church, augmented in territory by the addition of Tuscany, Parma, Lucca and the Sovereign Duchies, ruled by princes of the house of Austria, to be erected into an independent dominion under the sway of Prince Napoleon, (Victor Emmanuel's son-in-law,) as King of Rome. The Pope to have political existence, but still be "Head of *the Church* as Bishop of Rome.

3. The Kingdom of Naples to preserve her present territorial limits, with Lucien Murat, (born in [illegible] 1803,) as King.

GENERAL CASS.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, in his letter of May 10, says: The Secretary of State, Gen. Cass, has recently had several slight attacks of illness, which have almost reduced him to death's door. A remarkable feature of his sickness is that it passes away quickly, and he seems to be completely restored to his usual vigor of body and mind. His attacks are accompanied by complete insensibility and violent convulsions. Gen. Cass's vigor of mind and body, considering his advanced age, is quite remarkable, and is said to have resulted from his remarkable temperance. He never touches alcoholic drinks; eats two light meals a day; does not wear woolen next to the body, under the belief that it is unwholesome; and in the severest winter weather, in very light clothing. He is, perhaps, the richest man in the State of Michigan, and one of the richest in this country, but is very fond of making and keeping money.

"A Teacher Wanted," is the head of an advertisement on third page, fifth column, of this paper, offering a fine situation.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Boarding European Steamers off Cape Race.

The idea of anticipating the news by European steamers by intercepting them off Cape Race, Newfoundland, was started a number of years since by the New York press, but has not been carried out with much effect, until within a short time, though occasionally a steamer's news was received in this way.

Cape Race, by sea, is between ten and eleven hundred miles distant from New York, one-third of the voyage across the Atlantic. Mr. Farrell, of New York, a boatman of great experience, formerly employed in the same business as now, in connection with the Sandy Hook Telegraph, has taken charge of the news yacht at Cape Race. He succeeded last week in obtaining the news from four steamers, viz: the Arago, the Europa, the Canada and the City of Baltimore. The plan of operations is briefly as follows:

The European steamer runs from England or Ireland across the Atlantic to within a mile or two of Cape Race Light, usually making the trip in seven or eight days. The news yacht is on the alert cruising near the spot, and the steamer as soon as she throws up a signal or fires a gun, to attract attention. The news dispatch is prepared by an agent in England and put in a buoyant tin case to which is affixed a flag so that it can be seen for some distance in the water. The boatmen board the steamer on the spot, obtain the news and start for St. John's Newfoundland, the nearest telegraph station, from whence it is immediately transmitted to all parts of the United States and Canada.

The news before reaching Boston traverses a distance by telegraph of over a thousand miles. First over the Newfoundland line which is constructed across a country that may be [illegible] called a savage wilderness, with hills of granite, deep snows and almost impenetrable woods. Crossing by submarine telegraph from Newfoundland to the American Continent, the dispatch passes over a portion of the Nova Scotia line, thence to the new Brunswick line to the borders of Maine at Calais, where the American line commences, by which it is transmitted to its destination. Occasionally even now a steamer is missed, as for instance the Vanderbilt, which, from its rapid passage across the Atlantic, must have reached Cape Race in six days from Southampton.

The Last of the Mortara Boy.

From the subjoined letter, written by a citizen of Italy traveling in Europe, it appears that the boy Mortara has undergo Catholic tuition until he reaches years of discretion:

"*Rome, April 30.*—Sir Moses Montefiore has at length presented his memorandum, not to the Pope, but to Cardinal Antonelli. On the 28th instant, by appointment, Mr. Odo Russel presented Sir Moses Montefiore to the Cardinal, who received him with the utmost cordiality and courtesy—to fact his mission is perfect—but the material part of the affair is, that the application ended to disappointment. He, the Cardinal, regrets the case as long closed; nothing could be done to it. It is the law of the land that Jews could not have Christian servants, but if they had them and such incidents took place as the baptism of a child, in their consciences they could not give them up to what they believed to be perdition. Mortara should be well taken care of and educated, and his friends should have free access to him whenever they desired, and, on coming of age, he would be free to follow what course he chose. So ended the interview. It was a bitter pill for poor Sir Moses to swallow.

for he was full of hope; but the Cardinal glided it as well as he could. The onus of the whole question now, then, lies on the Laws and Institutions of the Papal Government, and it is for Jewish capitalists and liberal diplomatists to consider how far such laws are entitled to their support."

France—Departure of Napoleon.

The Paris correspondents of the London papers are unanimous in describing the enthusiasm of the people on the Emperor's departure for the army in Italy as immense. Such a reception the Emperor never before met with, and he was evidently surprised at its unusual warmth. The correspondent of the Times says: The manifestation of popular feeling in Paris on the departure of the Emperor appears to have been marked by a spontaneous enthusiasm which has not been witnessed in that capital for many years. As the carriage passed out of the courtyard of the Tuileries, the Emperor seemed to be taken by surprise at the warmth of the demonstration. He was attended only by a few of the Cent Gardes, and on arriving at the Hotel de Ville the imposing ovation had produced its effect. The Emperor ordered the Gardes to move out of the way, and the carriage was instantly surrounded by the enthusiastic crowd.

The correspondent of the Herald reports that the stern, unbending features of Louis Napoleon quivered with emotion, while the Empress was weeping without any attempt at concealment. The Emperor put his hands out of the carriage, and the barricademakers of the Rue St. Antoine bending over and kissing them, saluted him, with renewed cries of enthusiasm. When the cortege resumed its march, a band of workmen stood between the Imperial carriage and the Cent Gardes, and proceeded with it all the rest of the way, singing patriotic songs, including the Marseillaise. Never has the Emperor received such a conclusive proof of his popularity with the people, and the popularity of the cause which he was setting out to defend was equally demonstrated.

Prussia, Neutral.

A Parliamentary Commission had been sitting at Berlin, to examine the exceptional laws rendered necessary by the present crisis. The Minister of Foreign Affairs declared verbally before the commission that if even it should happen that the efforts of the Italians to obtain a better administration should degenerate into revolutionary movements, Prussia nevertheless would see no reason of giving armed assistance to Austria. The report of the commission contains these words:

"The stronger Prussia becomes by the harmony between the King and people, the less can she interfere by arms in countries where such harmony does not exist. England, it is added, would remain neutral as long as her interests were unaffected; and Russia simply reserved to herself the right of quitting her watchful attitude the day on which other powers interfered in this war."

On the 12th instant, after a six hours debate in the Chamber of Deputies, during which all parties expressed the sentiment of German nationality, the loan asked for by the Government for the military and naval administration, together with further means for raising money, were unanimously voted. On the following day the Upper House unanimously concurred.

Lombardy.

The Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom includes that part of Italy lying North of the Papal States, Parma and Modena, and stretching out from Lake Maggiore and the Ticino to the Adriatic; 245 miles long, 130 broad, embracing 17,547 square miles. Lombardy, of which Milan is the capital, and in which are the cities of Brescia, Como, Mantua and Pavia, has a population of 2,725,750. The Venetian provinces, in about the same area, have 2,281,732; a total of 5,007,472—or 285 to a square mile. Venice, Verona, and Padua are well known cities in this division. These provinces form one of the richest agricultural regions in Europe, producing corn, maize, rice, hemp and flax, besides wine, and great products of the dairy, butter, cheese and much silk.

Austrian Barbarities.

The depredations committed by Austria in Piedmont are now (says the *Pays*) explained. They are fazzieni executed, not for the immediate wants of the army, but in order to fill the store-houses of Lombardy. Every day long files of wagons laden with hay, vegetables, grain and provisions of all kinds, are seen passing by Novara and Vigevano for the left bank of the Ticino. The Austrians literally strip the Piedmontese provinces and carry of their booty to a place of safety. This manner of making war is that of the ancient barbarians, or rather it is that of an army without money. The Austrians cannot pay for what they take. If they were to plunder in Lombardy they would run the risk of an insurrection of the peasantry. They, therefore, go into Piedmont and make a clean sweep of everything they can find. They do this with a rigor and a cruelty which have created a melancholy and profound sensation in Europe.

Arrests, we learn, are made on a large scale. The Austrians chiefly seize rich young men and the sons of good families, whom they send off to Bohemia as hostages, until the Sardinian Government shall think proper to expel the free corps and the Lombard emigrants. As for those Piedmontese whose poverty permits their being left free, they are incorporated with the ranks of the Austrian army. They are watched and on having arms put into their hands, are compeled to swear on pain of instant death to fight against their fellow-countrymen and not criticise anything that happens. Their oaths are taken on a wooden image of the Savior. The fact is vouched for by a person now in Chivason, who occupies a high position at the camp of San Salvador, near the person of King Victor Emanuel. Every moment brings a fresh requisition; every Austrian chief demands something different from the rest. It is one constant pillage by means of armed force, and the soldiers of Lombardy reap the benefit of it.

Singing the Marseillaise in Paris.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, in speaking of the exciting events of the departure of the French Emperor from Paris, relates the following incident: "I saw a whole regiment pass under the windows of the Tuileries, where Louis Napoleon and his Court were standing, and as they reeled along the street, shouted *La Marseillaise*—that war song, that *Rouz des Vaches* of liberty, which makes freemen homesick. How the *sergens de ville* ran from every corner to silence the unchronological rascals! Didn't they bawl furiously! But you should have seen the officers drive back the police, bidding them, in the imperative voice of camps, "Let them alone; they have a right to sing anything they please!" The din of arms bath even drowned the voice of the law. Louder, louder they sang *La Marseillaise*, the band playing it with inexpressible spirit! The next regiment heard the old acquaintance, and struck up its fellow—*Mour Pour la Patrie*—the famous song of the Girondins. The Imperiol song—*Parlant Pour la Syrie*—was heard nowhere; Court "floating Island" is too uncubstantial a food for this crisis. Every soldier feels he is engaged in a contest whose end and whose combatants no one can foresee."

The Ticino.

The little river dividing Lombardy (Austrian) from (Sardinian,) Piedmont—foot of the mountain—the crossing of which by the Austrians, was the first step in the present war, will be so frequently used now, that it is well to be made familiar with its proper pronounciation, which is *Tee-chee-no*—the accent on the second syllable.

How to Americanize Cuba.

In a recent address in Georgia, the Hon. Thomas Butler King introduced a fact not generally known to the friends of Cuban annexation in this country; he says that the number of Cuban children now at school in the United States may be estimated at from six to ten thousand. Added to this, Mr. King says that the number of visitors from Cuba to the United States, in the year 1858, was between fifteen and twenty thousand, showing an increase of communication between the Cubans and ourselves. The Savannah *Republican* says: "We are not certain, after all, if it would not be wisest and best for our Government to await the working out of these silent but effective influences. There is certainly at this time, no pressing need for the possession of Cuba; nor is the necessity likely to arise from any present relations of the States in that quarter of the globe.

Stereographs of Battles.

Dr. Holmes, in his scientific contribution to the last *Atlantic Monthly*, says: "The next European war will send us stereographs of battles. It is asserted that a bursting shell can be photographed. The time is perhaps at hand when a flash of light, as sudden and brief as that of the lightning which shows a whirling wheel standing stock-still, shall preserve the very instant of the shock of contact of the mighty armies that are even now gathering. The lightning front heaven does actually photograph natural objects on the bodies of those it has just blasted—so we are told by many witnesses. The lightning of clashing sabres and bayonets may be forced to stereotype in a stillness as complete as that of the tumbling tide of Niagara as we see itself pictured."

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

Arrival of the America.—Dates to the 21st May.

War in Italy.

No engagement has taken place. A battle was momentarily expected. The Austrians had ravaged the Sardinian territory occupied by them. The Emperor of Austria was expected at the head of his army. There is an unconfirmed rumor of an alliance of the neutral powers, and a movement on Paris, should Napoleon cross the Ticino.

Arrival of the City of Washington.—Dates to May 25th.

Important Battle in Italy.—The Victory of the Allied Army.—Death of King of Naples.—Garibaldi entered Lombardy and occupied Pavia with 6000 men.—Austrians getting short of Provisions.—Russian Army moving towards Austria.—Fifteen French Men-of-War near Cattaro.—Obstructions in the Adriatic.—French captured 20 Austrian Vessels.—Twenty Thousand Landsmen in British Navy.—

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, May 25.—The sales of Cotton for the three business days since the sailing of the America, amount to 18,000 bales. Prices easier—quotations unchanged. Holders offering stock freely, but no disposition to press sales. Messrs. Clare & Son quote middling Orleans at 6¾ and Middling Uplands at 6 3-16c. The sales of cotton on Saturday were estimated at 5000 bales. The market closed steady.

LONDON, May 25.—The English funds have considerably improved since the sailing of the America. Consols for money closed at 91¾ to 92.

The Battle at Montebello.

LONDON, May 25.—Dispatches from Paris and Vienna announce that an important battle was fought on the 21st instant at Montebello, a small town on the river Aldega, in the territiry of Venice, and belonging to the Lombardo-Venitian kingdom.

It appears that the army corps of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, with the division under Gen. Forey, which embarked from Toulon on the 27th of April, on board the Mediterranean, squadron, proceeded to the Eastern shores of the Adriatic, where the fleet was seen on the 18th instant; crossed over and effected a landing near the mouth of the Aldega.

The Austrian troops, under General Count Stedion, Commander-in-chief of the fourth corps d'armee, at the head of 15,000 men attacked the outposts of Marshal d'Hilliers, but the Austrians were driven back by the division of the French army under General Foray, after a furious combat of four hours duration.

The Austrians retreated to Montebello, pursued by the French, who finally captured the place and remained in possession of it, but did not pursue the Austrians further.

The Austrian force engaged in the battle was 15,000, and the French, according to Austrian accounts, numbered 6,000 men. The loss of the Austrians was 2000 in killed, wounded and prisoners, while that of the French is reported to have been 700.

Five hundred Austrians were taken prisoners and sent to Marseilles, where it is reported they had already arrived.

The Austrian accounts of the engagement differ in details, but confirm the main features as above stated.

Austrian accounts state that besides the 6000 French troops, there was also a regiment of Sardinian cavalry.

A dispatch from Turin gives the substance of an official bulletin of the Sardinian Government, which states that the extreme left wing of the Serdinian army, under General Bulding, had forced a passage over the Sesia, beating back and putting the Austrians to flight.

It is also positively stated that Garibaldi had entered Graven and crossed the Ticino into Lombardy and at last advices was at Povia, with 6000 Italian volunteer soldiers, his object is invading the territory being to encourage revolutionary movements among the people.

The Paris *Monitur* announces that the French Government adheres to the principle established at the Paris Conference in regard to the abolition of privateering, and has also adopted the principle that a neutral flag covers the enemy's goods.

The Paris Bourse closed firm. The three per cents are quoted at 65.

Various revolutionary movements are reported to be on foot in Lombardy, and an outbreak is daily expected.

The King of Naples is now reported dead, sure, and Francis the Second has ascended the throne and assumed the control of the Government.

Further by the City of Washington.

British Fleet in the Adriatic.—Revolutionary movements in Lombardy.

COMMERCIAL AND MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, May 25th.—A dispatch from Turin reports that a fleet of six English men-of-war had made their appearance in the Adriatic sea.

The reported movement of Garibaldi is not clearly explained, but there are authentic reports that revolutionary movements are on foot in Lombardy, which only need the presence of a leader like Garibaldi to develop them and bring thousands of volunteers to the support of Italian Independence.

War in Italy.

The London Times publishes a report contained in a telegraphic dispatch from Vienna, to the effect that Count Gyulai has informed the Austrian Government that the provisions for the army in Piedmont are beginning to fail, notwithstanding he had nearly exhausted the resources of that portion of the Piedmontese territory occupied by his troops, and that he could not possibly maintain his present position more than fifteen days without supplies from Austria.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that four Russian corps d'armee are marching toward the Austrian frontier.

A dispatch from Turin states that that portion of the French fleet station before Venice had already captured twenty Austrian merchant vessels.

It is reported from Vienna that a fleet of fifteen men-of-war had been seen near Cattaro, on the coast of Dalmotia, on the eastern shore of the Adriatic.

All the various channels of the Adriatic leading to Venice, with one exception, had been blocked up by sunken vessels and ships laden with stones had been placed by the Austrians in readiness to sink, instantaneously, for the purpose of closing up the remaining passage.

The Austrians have also placed guns of very large calibre in a position to command these obstructed channels.

England.

The London Times states that 20,000 landsmen have already volunteered, and have been enrolled in the British navy.

A meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company has been called in London, to sanction the new agreement entered into with the British Government, and to issue £600,000 new capital, which has been authorized by the Government.

DOMESTIC.

Later from Havana.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The steamship Columbia, from New Orleans via Havana, arrived at this port this evening.

She left Havana on the 30th ult., and reports the city in a healthy state.

The French vessels of war were in the harbor of Havana awaiting dispatches from their Government, which they expected and received by the Columbia, when they immediately set sail.

Later from Salt Lake.

The Mormons Preparing for War.—Depredations of Indians.—Eight Americans Killed.—Seven Women and Children Burned.—Southern route safe.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—The Utah mail has arrived. The bad feeling existings between the Mormons and the United States troops were increasing.

The Mormons were organizing military companies and making preparations to resist the execution of the laws and the interference of the United States troops.

Numerous bands of armed Mormons were encamped in the mountains surrounding the city.

Governor Cumming has issued a proclomation, ordering the dispersion of the Mormons and it was anticipated that force would have to be employed in the execution of the order.

The overland California mail arrived on Saturday night.

Accounts from the mining districts are favorable.

The Indians on the route continue their depredations, and small parties of emigrants are attacked, robbed and murdered.

A party of eight Americans, near Honey Lake, were attacked by the Indians and killed. The house of Col. Stevenson at Red Bluff, was set on fire by the Indians, and the wife of Col. Stevenson, and another woman with five children, who were in the house at the time, perished in the flames, being prevented from escaping by the Indians who surrounded the house.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Advices announcing that the disturbance with the Indians had been settled, and that the Southern mail route was now perfectly safe, have been received.

Later from Arizona—A Band of Regulators Organized.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—The Arizonia newspaper is filled with accounts of a band of regulators, who have been committing depredations upon the Mexican residents on the frontier and elsewhere. The United States troops stationed at Fort Buchanan have been ordered to the valley.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, June 6, 1859.

The following statement is condensed from the weekly report of the New Orleans *Price-Current*, ending on the 4th inst.:

The past week has been a period of very little activity in the market generally, and the rates for Cotton and Tobacco have been unsettled by the tenor of the European advices. Sugar and Molasses, however, have been quite well sustained, and reduced receipts of Western Produce have given the market more firmness, though the operations generally are on a limited scale.

Early on Thursday, the America's advices from Liverpool to 21st ultimo, three days later than those previously to hand, were received, reporting a dull Cotton market at Liverpool, with sales for the week of 38,000 bales, and a general decline of ⅛ to ¼d. is noticed, while the lower grades are said to have fallen off ¼ to ⅛ per pound. The quotations given are for Fair Orleans 7¼d. and for Middling 6¾d. The total stock at Liverpool was 585,000 bales, of which 301,000 bales were American. The advices from Manchester were unfavorable, all descriptions of yarn being dull at slightly lower prices. Breadstuffs, also, were lower. Consols have declined.

COTTON.—We noticed sales for the first three days of the week of 9000 bales, at well-sustained prices for the Middling qualities, but at irregular and somewhat easier rates for the lower grades, advices of ¼d. decline at Liverpool having been received on Monday, by the Bremen steamer New York. On Wednesday some few buyers came forward, and the sales of the day reached about 4000 bales. On Thursday about 2200 bales were taken, all, or nearly all before receipt of the unfavorable advices brought by the America; on account of which intelligence the market was left almost without demand on the following day, the sales being confined to 1500 bales, nearly all by one broker. Thus the sales of the past three days sum up 7700 bales; making a total for the week of 18,700 bales. Total receipts of the week 3674, and since the 1st September (exclusive of those from Mobile, Florida and Texas) 1,644,051 bales, against 1,519,260 bales to same date last year. The total exports of the week amount to 19,172 bales; the stock in presses and on shipboard, not cleared on the 3d inst. 190,665 bales. With respect to prices, there can hardly be said to be any established market. Holders generally resist any marked concessions, but the tendency has been in favor of buyers for some days past, and the sales on Friday indicate a full ¼c. decline.

New Orleans Classification:

Inferior	6 @ 7	Good Middling	11¼@11¾
Ordinary	7¼@ 8¼	Middling Fair	12 @12¼
Good Ordinary	9¼@ 9¾	Fair	—@—
Low Middling	10 @10¼	Good Fair	—@—
Middling	10¾@11	Good and Fine	—@—

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to 2,000 hhds. We notice a slight improvement during the week of ⅛ to ¼c. We quote for Inferior and Refining 3¾ to 4¼; Common to Good Common 4¼ to 5¼; Fair to Fully Fair 5¼ to 6; Prime to Choice 6¼ to 7½; Centrifugal and Clarified 6¾ to 8¼; Refined 8 to 9¼ cents per pound.

MOLASSES.—The sales of the week are about 2,000 hhds. The quotations are: For Inferior and Fermenting 27 to 31; Prime to Choice and reboiled 32 to 34 in hhds. and in half-hhds. 34 to 36 cents per gallon.

TOBACCO—Is quoted for Logs—factory, 3¾ to 4¼; planters' 4¼ to 5¼; Leaf—Inferior to common 5¾ to 6¼; fair 6¾ to 7; fine 7¾ to 8¼; choice, heavy and light, 8¾ to 9¾ cents per pound. We continue the above quotations, remarking that the supply is accumulating, while purchasers stand aloof—no figures can therefore be fully relied upon till the market re-opens.

FLOUR.—The sales have amounted to about 8000 bbls. at a range of $6 40 to $6 62½ for superfine, and $ 6 62½ to $6 75 per bbl. for fancy; and for good to choice extra, $7 50 to $8 25.

GRAIN.—The sales of Corn during the week amount to about 14,000 sacks—the extreme figures of the sales ranging from 95 to $1 for ordinary mixed and yellow, $1 05 to $1 10 for good to choice white. Oats sell at 65 to 68 cents per bushel, for good to prime St. Louis and Northern. Bran is quoted at $1 25 per 100 lbs. Wheat is quoted at $1 20 to $1 30 per bushel. No sales.

PORK.—The sales for the past week ranged at about $10 75 to $17 25 per barrel for Mess, the latter figures for heavy lots.

BEEF.—We quote Prime Mess at $14 to $16 per bbl. as the range for good to the best brands for Family Mess. There have been no sales, therefore quotations are merely nominal.

BACON.—Shoulders 7 to 7¼; Ribbed Sides 9 to 9¼; Clear Sides 11 to 11½c; Sugar-cured Hams 11½ to 13 cents per pound.

LARD.—In barrels, and tierces 11 to 11½; kegs, 12½ to 13 cents per pound.

BUTTER.—Western generally selling at 12½ to 18 cents per pound, for new.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at 12 to 15 cents per yard; India Bagging dull at 13c. Bale Rope, hand spun, 6¾ to 7½, and machine made, 7¾ to 8¾ cents per pound.

GUNNY BAGS—Limited parcels sell at 11½ cents for light and 12¼ to 13c. for heavy and extra heavy bags.

COFFEE.—We quote fair at 10½ to 11, good fair 11¼ to 11¾, prime 11¾, and 12 cents per pound for prime to choice.

TABLE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

Bank of Louisiana, $100 paid	$171 00@172 50
Louisiana State Bank, $155 paid	177 00@178 50
Mechanics and Trader's Bank, $150 paid	105 50@100 00
Canal and Banking Company, $100 paid	@135 00
Union Bank, $100 paid	104 50@105 00
Citizen's Bank, $100 paid	@230 50
Bank of New Orleans, $150 paid	105 50@106 00
Southern Bank $100 paid	110 00@115 50
Merchants' Bank, $100 paid	105 00@106 00
Crescent City Bank, $100 paid	@105 50
Bank of America, $100 paid	@125 00
Union Insurance Company, $20 paid	@—
New Orleans Insurance Company, $100 paid	140 00@145 00
Hope Insurance Company, $30 paid	65 00@—
Commercial Water-works, $100 paid	50 00@ 51 00
Louisiana State Sixes	97 00@—
City Six per cent. Bonds, consolidated	93 00@—
City 6 per cent. to Jackson Railroad	86 25@ 86 50
Opelousas Railroad	85 25@ 86 50
Pontchartrain Railroad	@—
St. Charles Hotel, $25 paid	15 00@—
Pontchartrain Railroad, $100 paid	@ 85 50
Gas Company, $100 paid	152 00@152 50
Jackson Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 8 per ct	84 00@ 85 00
Opelousas Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 6 per ct	@ 83 55
Carrollton Railroad Shares, $75 paid	@ 56 00
Opelousas Railroad Shares, $25 paid	@ 4.75
Jackson Railroad shares, $25 paid	5 87½@—
Levee Steam Cotton Press, $100 paid	151 00@—
Star Insurance Company, $100 paid	112 00@115 50
Southern Steamship Company, $100 paid	85 00@ 88 00
Southern Oil Company, par value $100	55 00@—

LIVE-STOCK.—Beef Cattle—Western, we quote at 12½ cents per lb. net, with a bare market. An ample supply of Texas—Choice, 8½c. per lb.; and $12 to 38 per head, according to quality.

Hogs, 6 to 8½c. per pound net, retail

Sheep—But a moderate supply of good mutton. We qbote $2 00 to $5 00 per head.

Veal Cattle—$4 50 to $0 50 per head.

Milch Cows—Dull, at $30 to $70 per head.

NEW ORLEANS MONEY MARKET.

American Gold	par@— ¾ ct. pm.
California Gold	$17 00@17 50 ¾ ox.
American Silver, old issue	2@2½ ¾ ct. pm.
" new issue	¾@1 ¾ ct. dis.
Mexican Dollars	5¼@6 ¾ ct. pm.
Five Franc pieces	95@96c.
Twenty Franc do	$3 87@ 3 95
Sovereigns	4 85@ 4 90
Ten Thaler pieces	7 15@ 7 20
Spanish Doubloons	16 20@16 50
Patriot do	15 00@15 30
U. S. Treasury Notes, 3 to 6 ¾ ct	1 @2 ¾ ct pm.
Northern Banks	par @ 1-2 ¾ ct. dis.
Southern—Mobile	par @ 1-2 do.
Alabama State	2 @3 do.
Montgomery, Ala	1-2@1 do.
South Carolina	1-2@1 do.
North Carolina	3-4@1 1-2 do.
Georgia	1-2@1 do.
Virginia	1 @1 1-2 do.
Western—Missouri	1-2@1 do.
Tennessee	1-2@1 do.
Kentucky	1-2@1 1-4 do.
Indiana	1 @1 1-2 do.
Ohio	1 @1 1-2 do.
Illinois	3 @5 do.
Free Banks of Western States	2 @5 do.
Land Warrants	84@90c. ¾ acre.

NEW ORLEANS WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT.

BAGGING—Kentucky, ¾ yard	12½@..	15
" East India	@..	18
BALE ROPE—Kentucky, ¾ lb	6¼@..	8
BRAN, ¾ 100 ¾	1 25 @.....	
COFFEE—Rio, ¾ lb	10¼@..	12
Havana, good prime green	@..	
" inferior to middling	@..	
Java	18 @..	20
Laguayra	12½@..	13½
St. Domingo	@..	
CANDLES—Sperm, New Bedford, ¾ lb	42 @..	43
" Nantucket	@..	
Adamantine	25 @..	22
Star	17½@..	20
CORDAGE—Manilla, ¾ lb	00¾@..	10
" Tarred American	14 @..	18
FLOUR—Ohio, etc. superfine, ¾ bbl	6 25 @..	6 50
" Illinois and Missouri	@	6 50
" St. Louis City	6 50 @	6 62½
FISH—Cod, ¾ box	80 @..	95
" Mackrel, No 1, ¾ bbl	17 00 @	18 00
" 2	15 00 @	16 00
" 3	11 50 @	12 00
GRAIN—Wheat, ¾ bushel	1 20 @	1 30
" Oats	65 @..	68
" Corn, shelled	95 @	1 05
" in the ear, ¾ bbl	@	
" Beans	@	4 00
GUNNY BAGS, ¾ bag	11¾@..	12
HAY, ¾ ton	27 00 @	28 00
HIDES—W. Indian and Mexican flint, ¾ lb	16 @..	18½
" Dry-salted Mexican	@..	
" Wet-salted, heavy	07 @..	07½
" Dry, country	10 @..	14
" Kip and calf	@..	00
IRON—Pig, ¾ ton	28 00 @	30 00
" English	55 00 @	77 55
" Country bar, ¾ lb	04½@..	05
" Hoop	04 @..	07½
" Sheet	04 @..	05½
" Boiler	06½@..	00
" Nail rods	06½@..	08
" Castings, American	08½@..	08¾
LUMBER—Boards, white pine, common, ¾ M feet	@	
" merchantable	@	
" Clear	@	60 00
" Yellow pine	12 00 @	15 00
" Cypress	25 00 @	40 00
" Oak timber, ¾ cubic foot	35 @..	50
" Flooring and ceiling, clear	00 00 @	35 00
" merchantable	22 50 @	30 00
" Weather-boarding, dressed	22 50 @	
" rough	17 00 @	
" Joists	15 00 @	
" Shingles, ¾ M	3 50 @	4 50
PROVISIONS—Beef, Mess, Northern, ¾ bbl	@	
" Western	@	15 00
" half bbls	8 00 @	8 75
" Prime Mess, ¾ tierce	@	17 50
" Prime, ¾ bbl	8 50 @	
" Beef	@	5 50
" Pork, Clear, ¾ bbl	@	
" Mess	@	16 50
" M. O	@	
" Rump	@	
" Hoground, ¾ lb	@	
" Bacon Hams, ¾ lb	@	
" canvassed	09½@..	10
" Sides	09 @..	11¾
" Shoulders	07 @..	07¾
" Lard, Prime	@..	11¾
" Fair	@	
" Inferior to Common	@	
" Butter, Northern	22 @	28
" Western	00 @	18
" Cheese, American	08 @	00
" Potatoes, ¾ bbl	2 50 @	3 00
SALT—Liverpool, fine, cargo, ¾ sack	@	
" from store	@	1 00
" coarse, cargo	82 @..	85
" from store	@..	85
SUGAR—Louisiana, on plantation, ¾ lb	06¼@..	
" in the city	03½@..	08¾
" Havana, yellow	07¾@..	08¾
" white	00 @..	10
" brown	@	
" Cucruucho	@	
" Muscovado	@	
" Loaf, Northern	11¾@..	12½
" Crushed, do	11¾@..	11¾
TOBACCO—Choice and Segar Leaf, ¾ lb	09 @..	10¾
" Fine	07½@..	08¾
" Fair	06½@..	07
" Common	06 @..	06¼
" Inferior	04½@..	05¾
TALLOW, ¾ lb	@..	10¾
TWINE—Baling, ¾ lb	17 @..	18
" Seine	25 @..	30

DEPOSITORY OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH AT NEW ORLEANS.

Greal Commission. By Herrie	$1 00
Methodism in Earnest	1 00
Philosophy and Practice of Slavery	1 00
Methodist Church, South, History of	80
Methodism in Charleston	40
Southern Ladies' Companion	40
Wesleyan Pastor	50
Will Forgers	25
Winan's Discourses	2 00
True Practice of Religion (Kist)	40
Life and Sermons of Massilion	2 00
Christinn Life (Hayne	25
Gathered Treasures	2 00
Crahb's Synonymes	2 00
Summers on Boptism	65
Bascomb's Works	4 00
Memoirs of Carvosso	45
Essays of John Foster	50
Lectures of John Foster	50
Incidents of Western Travel. By Bishop Pierce	
Longking's Questions	(per dozen)..1 25
Longking's Notes	(each)..40
Life of Cromwell	1 25
BENSON'S COMMENTARY. We have a supply of this excellent standard work, in 5 vols., royal 8vo	14 00
[Mr. Benson has always been considered by the Methodists of Great Britain as both learned and original; and as the most reliable in doctrine of all the Armenian Commentators.	
DUTIES OF MASTERS. By Rev. H. N. McTyeire, D. D.	50
[Methodist Preachers will, we doubt not, feel it to be a duty to place a copy of this work in the hands of every Southern Planter. It is by a Southern man—the only quarter from which we can consent to be exhorted on that subject. A long experience and acquaintance with both master and servant were prerequisites demanded as absolutely essential to qualify one for writing at all, even but a little, upon this important theme. The writer has satisfied a want, felt by that large proportion of masters who wish to know what they ought to do, that they may do it and discharge their obligations to God and their servants. Not the least valuable part of the book is, that it contains four letters from Bishop Andrew on the religious instruction of Negroes.]	
THE GOLDEN CENSER. By Dr. Summers	50
[This most excellent work is a corner-stone for rearing the family altar. Good Christian wives, who have irreligious husbands, can, with the aid of this little book hold family prayers—until the father of the family comes to be, as he ought, the priest of his own house.	

NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY.

So. Methodist Publishing-house, Nashville,
May 35, 1855.

We intend, as heretofore, to keep a full supply of books of our own publication at the AGENCY of the Southern Methodist Publishing-house, at New Orleans. J. B. MCFERRIN, Agent.

BRO. KEENER: Please to have the above inserted in the *N. O. C. Advocate* as long as you may judge proper.

Say to Bro. Parker that I desire him to act as joint Agent with you, in place of Dr. McTyeire, resigned.

J. B. MCFERRIN, *Agent.*

To all Dealers with Southern Methodist Publishing-house.

To carry out fully the spirit and law of the last General Conference in reference to the sale and circulation of Books, and to accommodate as far as possible all our customers, we have carefully revised our Catalogue, and modified the prices of our publications. Our new Catalogue will be issued at no distant day. In the meantime, we notify all concerned that hereafter we shall sell to wholesale dealers Books embraced in our GENERAL CATALOGUE at 25 per cent. discount on six months' time, a deduction for cash of 10 per cent. of the net amount of the bill.

On Books not of our own publication, we will allow 20 per cent. discount on six months' time, with a deduction of 10 per cent. on the net bills for cash.

This, however, does not include Sunday-school and Tract Books, nor those embraced in Part III. of our present Catalogue.

J. B. MCFERRIN, Agent.

P. S.—Those books which we publish *for* the authors will be placed in the second class of discounts, as above indicated.

J. B. M.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES,

Centenary Institute, Summerfield, Ala.

Annual Examination begins 21st June, and Closes the Friday following.

Sabbath, June 26th.—Commencement Sermon, by Rev. L. D. HUSTON, D.D., of Nashville, Tennessee.

Monday forenoon, to 8 o'clock, P. M.—Original Speeches by young men.

Tuesday forenoon.—Anniversary Oration before young man's Literary Society, by P. A. FITTS, Esq.—Afternoon, Dedication of Young Ladies' Hall: Addresses by Revs. E. BALDWIN, and H. A. M. HENDERSON, of the Alabama Conference, Evening, 8 o'clock—Grand Concert by Prof. J. E. GLEPPER, to the young ladies of the College.

Wednesday.—Regular Graduating Exercises—Commencement Oration by Col. S. R. BRAME, of Selma Alabama.

☞ *Our patrons, every where, are invited.*

J. T. MONTGOMERY, Pres. Fem. Dep.
D. C. R. CONNERLY, Pres. Male Dep.

Summerfield, Ala., June 1859.

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY, MARION, ALA.

THE Annual Examination of this Institution will commence on TUESDAY, 5th and close on THURSDAY, 7th of July.

The Commencement Sermon will be delivered on Sunday, July 3rd, by Rev. H. H. RAYMOND.

The exercises of the Junior Class in Belles Lettres will take place on Tuesday night.

The Annual Concert will be given on Wednesday night.

The Commencement exercises will take place on Thursday.

Marion, Ala., May 30, 1859. J. K. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

MARRIAGES.

"It is not good for man to be alone."

Married on the 2d inst. by Rev. W. P. Barton, in Vicksburg, Rev. L. CATELY and Miss S. N. BRUCE—all of that place.

On 31st ult. by Rev. Dr. Wadsworth, Mr. L. A. SUMNER to Miss M. STRUDWICK, daughter of Samuel Strudwick, Esq., all of Marengo, Ala.

On 20th ult. by (Minister's name not stated) at the Bride's mother Mr. James E. COOK to Miss M. W. CAWSON—both of Wilcox County Alabama.

On 26th ult. by Rev. J. D. Newsom, at the residence of Mr. Jenkins Mr. J. W. CUMMINGS to Miss A. M. PERKER, all of Warren County, Miss.

On 19th ult. by Rev. J. J. Wheat, Dr. C. E. KELLAR, and Miss ADELE M. PHARES—both of Woodville, Miss.

On 16th ult. by Rev. H. H. Ross at Wesley Chapel, Mobile, Mr. O. C. HASKIT to Miss J. MITCHELL, all of that city.

By Rev. B. H. Rose at the residence of the Bride's father, Mr. J. W. PEARL, Mobile, to Miss H. H. WALLACE, daughter of R. Wallace, Esq.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

RECEIPTS, BY THE POST-OFFICE,
For the Month of May, 1859.

J T Abersalhy	5 00	W A Montgomery	11 60
F K Aikles	2 00	G J Millsaps	5 00
W B Adams	6 00	W Mixes	2 55
J Bosprofi	63 00	A McBryde	10 00
F A Brown	2 00	R A McCardy	5 00
S Black	2 05	J Y Miles	2 00
C R Black	2 05	A H Nicholson	4 00
F Baldwin	7 50	W K Norton	3 00
J B Brigham	2 00	J G Oaks	2 00
D P Cullen	4 00	J H Ormond	2 00
A J Coleman	5 05	W P Owens	2 05
J D Cameron	10 00	Mrs Patterson	2 00
G A Cameron	2 00	E Phillips	5 00
J B Cottrall	4 55	E Pellon	20 00
M R Cox	2 00	S Peck	2 50
W Collins	2 00	Dr Phillips	2 05
W Duke	2 00	H H Parker	1 05
J English	2 00	J M Pearsoe	2 00
L Kreanbrack	5 00	R Purvin	5 55
G Killa	2 00	H B Price	10 00
W Fleeher	3 00	W W Purnell	2 05
E A Flowers	10 50	T G Robinson	2 05
J M Once	5 05	J Reynolds	2 00
E W Griswold	0 00	B Robinson	2 00
W Garner	2 00	W H Riley	3 00
S J Grayes	5 55	J Rogers	2 50
W Hetherwick	2 50	E Roach	2 55
J T Harris	2 00	J H Reicher	2 05
R C Hyerson	2 50	T C Rayser	25 50
R E Hammel	2 00	N Salat	3 00
T C Holetoe	2 00	C W Smith	2 50
T F Holmes	2 00	J F Scarlock	10 00
H J Harris	0 05	F Shapard	2 05
N Haughton	3 05	L G Stewart	1 00
A Hanson	2 00	W H Smith	4 00
B Horne	1 50	E H Strickland	10 00
J

Children's Column.

"Suffer the Little Children to come unto Me."

Choosing a Name.—BY MARY LAMB.

I have got a new-born sister;
I was nigh the first that kissed her.
She will shortly be to christen;
And papa has made the offer,
That I shall have the naming of her.

Now I wonder what I could please her—
Charlotte, Julia, or Louisa?
Ann and Mary, they're too common;
Jane's too formal for a woman;
Jane's a prettier name beside;
But we had a Jane that died.
They would say, if I was Rebecca,
That she was a little quaker,
Edith's pretty, but that looks
Better in old English books:
Ellen's left off long ago;
Blanche is out of fashion now.
None that I have named as yet
Are so good as Margaret.
Emily is neat and fine;
What do you think of Caroline?
How I'm puzzled and perplexed
What to choose or think of next.
I am in a little fever
Lest the name that I should give her
Should disgrace her or defame her;
I will leave papa to name her.

The Old French Market.

There is scarcely a stranger who inquiring about New Orleans, has not heard the "old French Market" mentioned as one of its curosities. It is indeed one of the relics of the New Orleans of old times, and attracts attention from the peculiarity, not only of its structure, but of the picture it presents during market hours. There is something there not to be found elsewhere, and to our mind the study of the living panorama to be met at the old market, would give the observer a correct idea of the combined elements that make New Orleans the most incomprehensible city in the States.

Formerly there stood at the foot of St. Ann street a wide market house, built of wood. It was swept down by a terrible hurricane in the year 1812, on the 21st of August, if we mistake not. It was immediately thereafter that the present meat-market was built, to replace the one destroyed; on the same ground, but not in the same position, the wooden market not being like the new one, parallel to the river. The new edifice was constructed of bricks, with the solid pillars, which even to this day retain the compactness of stone, supporting a turreted roof of flat tiles. The terrace was subsequently changed for a slate roof, and the appearance of the market modernized by the addition of a metallic awning supported on slim iron pillars.

It was at that time the only market house in the city; New Orleans had not yet attained her gigantic proportions, and it was hardly over a year since the forts that guard the new corner of Customhouse and Rampart streets, and that of Esplanade and Rampart streets, had been pulled down. For New Orleans was once a fortified city, and Rampart street had a significant name. The meat market then, was the only market, and vegetables and fruit were sold by the negro venders outside of the market, under the shade of the orange trees, that formed a grove extending to the foot of Toulouse street; whilst the Spanish boatmen had their skiffs and pirogues moored alongside the bank, shaded by a double row of willow, and there sold their fish, shrimps and oysters. In those times, New Orleans could not boast of the forest of masts now lining her miles of wharves; hundreds of noble steamboats did not stem the current of the Mississippi, the magnetic telegraph had not yet put us almost within speaking distance of the Old World, and the place where we now sit writing, was renowned for the abundance of snipe and other swamp birds there to be found.

The vegetable market at the foot of St. Philip street, was built in the year 1824 to meet the exigencies of the growing population. The modern fruit market situated between the two other named, was built in our time, only a few years ago.

The old markets have remained a speciality, reminding one partly of the *Halles* of Paris, although differing in many features, owing to the characteristic differences in the population. About midnight the markets begin to show signs of life; the coffee tables are decorated with their array of cups of steaming Mocha, and visited by many for business or amusement; then the dull sound of cart wheels is heard, and the butchers and vegetable venders bring their quota of the daily food of New Orleans. The noise of the hammer and the cleaver is heard as beefsteaks, chops and ribs are separated and hung up temptingly, while pyramids of vegetables, mountains of game, and cart loads of fish are spread out upon the stalls of the other markets. Daylight appears and the crowd of visitors keeps increasing; servants with their baskets, gentlemen enjoying an early smoke, or desirous of giving personal attention to the outlay for dinner; fine ladies out for an early walk; and good housewives who do their own marketing. The dense crowd keeps moving in a double human stream between the two markets, some going down and the others coming up. By this time the wide flag stone path which leads with a curve from the end of the meat market to the head of the vegetable and fruit markets, is lined on both sides by pedlars and dealers of every imaginable kind. Here the Italian, with his basket of eggs; there the Yankee with a table covered with cakes of soap, trinkets and nick nacks; squatted on this side, the Indian squaw looks calm and indifferent with the bunches of sassafras roots, aromatic plants from the forest, and the small bag of *gombo* powder spread out on the ground before her; a little further, the plantation negro will offer you honey, palmetto brooms and young chickens; on this side, numerous cages contain hundreds of birds chirruping, whistling, fluttering alongside of the tame rabbits, Guinea pigs, and choice Shanghai or Bantam fowls. The Frenchman solicits your attention to his cheap, fine goods, while you are startled by the hoarse voice of the Spanish oysterman crying, "salt oysters."

You move as best you may, jostled pushed or pressed, not walking in any particular direction, but carried away by the living torrent, bewildered, deafened by the noise, but highly enjoying the sight. As you approach the street at the head of the vegetable garden, you come to the flower department. Trees, shrubs, plants of every kind deluge their perfumes, and gladden the eye with their beautiful colors. You can buy a whole garden there, that will make an Eden of your paved yard; or, if more modest in your aspiration, you can buy a sweet marjolaie, or pretty rose bush in its earthen pot to put in your window, or a beautiful bouquet to ornament your mantel piece. In the area of these three blocks you will find most of the products of the earth, and fabrics of human skill.

Here it is that old friends meet; that the familiar diet that is indulged in; that you learn the news, the thousand little incidents of private life; where you discover the pathetic secret of the hidden domestic drama, or the laughable scenes of the social comedy. We know quite a number of old gentlemen who have never failed to pass an hour in the market daily, for the last forty or fifty years; now and then one of them disappears, swept away by nature's inevitable decree; but the others still repair daily to their haunt, venerable relics of a time past. They have seen many things; they can tell many a tale about our good city, and from them we have obtained the glimpse of the history of the old French Market, which we have laid before our readers, perhaps too lengthily.—*Picayune.*

A Great Bridge.

The Victoria, Canada, bridge, which is now building over the St. Lawrence river by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, it is stated, is, without exception, the greatest work of the kind in the world. For gigantic proportions and vast length and strength there is nothing to compare with it in ancient or modern times. The entire bridge, with its approaches, is only about sixty yards short of two miles. It is five times longer than the Britannia bridge across the Menai Straits, seven-and-a half times longer than Waterloo bridge, and more than ten times longer than the new Chelsea bridge across the Thames! The Victoria has not less than 24 spans of 242 feet each and one great central span—itself an immense bridge—of 330 feet. The road is carried within iron tubes 60 feet above the level of the St. Lawrence, which runs beneath at a speed of about 10 miles an hour, and in winter brings down the ice of some 2000 miles of lake and upper rivers, with their numerous tributaries. The weight of iron in the tubes will be upwards of 10,000 tons supported on massive stone piers, each of solid masonry.

Died from Grief.

Our English papers state that recently a boy, eight years old, was committed for the theft of a purse containing a sovereign, from the tail of a cart of an old woman, who had given him a ride. Bail was refused and the lad was sent to jail. The father, on parting with the child took the matter so deeply to heart that he complained immediately thereafter of having received a sudden shock at his heart—as if shot. Although in good health at the time, and a robust and hearty man, he never again looked up. A deep-seated melancholy took possession of him; he was obliged to give up work, and after a few days was confined to his bed. He gradually grew worse, and on the day on which his child was to be tried, he breathed his last. The surgeon who attended him says he died of a broken heart. The boy was discharged.

The Family Circle.

"Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee."

THE INFLUENCE OF SONG.

The mighty power which music exerts in influencing the hearts and actions of men, has been well known in every age. The greatest general of Europe, whose achievements have been so long the wonder of the world, was wont to bestow the greatest care in the selection of tunes for his armies. It is related that in his perilous march across the Alps, when most terrific obstacles opposed his course, he would order the bugle notes to peal forth their choicest strain, and like an electric current a corresponding spirit flashed throughout the entire line of his worn-out soldiery, nerving them to efforts seemingly beyond the power of mortals. Sometimes, however, an appaling danger, yawning beneath their very feet, would cause a sudden halt, and make even the stoutest hearts quail before the apparently sure destruction. Then the leader would command the "charge to battle" to be thundered forth by all the army, and that sound never failed to inspire them with a fire of daring which impelled them onward, even "into the jaws of death."

But far more lovely seems the sway of music when we find it exercised in a more gentle, kindly way. Who has not, many times in life, felt his hardened heart grow light again under the sweet influence of some loved song of "auld lang syne?" Who has not felt the stormy waves of evil in his soul grow calm and still, as he listened to the peaceful words of some sweet hymn within the courts of Zion?

Such impressions refine and purify the nature, and the more carefully they are enitivated, the more beautiful will the character become. A clergyman, whose daughters were remarkable for their most happy and amiable dispositions, was once asked the secret of his training. He replied, "When any thing occurs to disturb their tempers, I say to them, Sing; and when I hear them speak evil of any one, I call them to sing to me; and thus they have sung away all causes of discontent, and every disposition to scandal." Most happy would it be for society if all other daughters were similarly educated.

[*Presbyterian.*

A VICTIM OF JEALOUSY.

Strolling in the Second District the other day, we stopped to look at an old lady whose appearence had so much oddity about it that people stopped and turned around, whilst little urchins followed her in high glee and played all kinds of mischievous pranks. Her faded and ragged dress was of some showy pattern, and its skirts expanded over a wide set of hoops. A mantilla, none the better for wear, was thrown in a coquettish manner over her shoulders; a strange looking bennet, trimmed with bright flowers and brighter ribbons, covored her gray locks, the inside being encircled with a garland of roses, which contrasted sadly with her wan features. She held a dilapidated fan and boquet, and alternately smelt the one and used dexterously the other, as she tripped along with a fantastic step, smiling placidly upon the crowd and giving a triumphant toss of the head whenever she mistook the stare of wonder of the bystanders for looks of admiration.

Our curiosity was roused by this singular being, and we could have no rest until we found ont who she was, and what mystery existed in all this eccentricity. Our inquiries were at last successful, and one, who had known her, told us the following story: Julia C. was once considered quite a belle. She was courted and married for love. After a few short years of happiness her fickle husband got tired of her, and sought another's love. The neglect with which her husband treated her acted fearfully upon her, and one day, when she had undeniable proof of his guilt, her mind, weakened by ceaseless anxiety, could not stand the shock, and she became mad. Her insanity was of a gentle and touching nature; it was simply the oblivion of her years of married life. She believed herself again the young girl, admired and beloved. She has grown prematurely old, and the delusion still remains. She expects her lover to come soon and fix the day for her unptials. She bestows every care upon her toilet, adorning her person with all the ludicrous notions of madness. She likes to be admired, but she loves only him—him, her first and accepted lover. Poor Julia!

And the husband? The husband, reader, he is in Paris, where he went with his paramour, when his wife became insane. He afterwards abandoned the frail fair one also, and lives the life of a man of fashion—an antiquated beau and worn out old *roue*—lavishing his gold upon the syrens of the great French capital. [*Picayune.*

THE CENTURY OF WOMEN.

An ancient German legend, quoted by Florence Nightingale, in her admirable account of the Kaiserwerth Hospital for Nurses, long years before the Crimean war had tried her noble nature and made her name immortal, speaks of the nineteenth century as the destined "Century of Woman." In this happy age, womanhood was to rule the world, and woman setting herself to man, "like perfect music unto nohle words," was to subdue all the discords of earth. Up to this time the prophecy has received many confirmations. Never before has woman played so great a part for good and ill in the world's affairs as during the last fifty years. Our prisons and our poor bless the name of Miss Fry and Miss Dix, with their myriad sisters of Mercy. A woman endears monarchy to the rising republicanism of Great Britain by her virtues and her wisdom. Three European thrones have been filled within the century by women. "Women's rights" have invaded the courts of law, the schools of medicine, the sacred desk itself. We are indeed apparently upon the very verge of a general gynocracy in authorship and in actual life.—*New York Times.*

A FAITHFUL WIFE.

The Marechal de Mouchy having been conducted a prisoner to the Luxemburg, had scarcely arrived there when his wife entered the prison. The jailor observed to her that the order for the Marechal's arrest made no mention of her. She answered with mingled gaiety and sweetness, "Since my husband is called for, I am also called.

When he was carried before the Revolutionary Tribunal, he was still attended by his wife. The Public Accuser having informed Madame de Mouchy that she was not called upon to appear, she replied, "When my husband is called for, I am also called."

In a word, when the fatal sentence of death was pronounced upon the Marechal, his faithful wife ascended the cart with him; and when the executioner objected, because she was not condemned to die, she answered, "Since sentence is passed upon my husband, it is passed upon me also."

Obituaries:

"Let me die the death of the Righteous."

THE HON. THOMAS H. DIXON, a native of North Carolina, but for over twenty-five years a citizen of Noxubee county, Mississippi, died near Brooksville, on the 10th May, in his forty-ninth year. For twenty years a member of the Methodist church, he died as he had lived, in the faith. During an illness of two weeks, accompanied by much suffering, there was an failure in his confidence in God—not for a moment one doubt of his acceptance. Once, when under the influence of opiates, he said he could not think nor reason; but he could and did believe in Jesus. Judge Dixon was a large-hearted man in all things involving the interests of the church. He thought of her welfare, he prayed and labored to promote her prosperity in all her enterprises. Especially was his heart enlisted in the Tract cause. Annually his contribution, unsolicited by an agent, was forwarded to those having charge of this interest. He was the first man whom the writer of this notice heard speak of endowing the Publishing-house. And, before a line had been published on this subject he had written an article—which he withheld for deliberation, until the subject was introduced to the public by, as he judged, other hands. He hailed with eager delight every plan which looked to the attainment of this end. As class-leader and steward, few were equally faithful, efficient and constant in duty. God blessed him with the richest of all blessings—a religious household. His children, trained from infancy, were converted as they reached the years of accountability—early in life. One, a sketch of whose death is in "Gathered Flowrets," died in peace in her tenth year, with evidences of maturity in Christian experience rarely found in one so young. The church militant loses one of her most devoted servants—he has taken his place in the church of God, above. We who remain, comfort ourselves with the thought—"Those which sleep in Jesus, God will also bring with Him."

T. J. KOGER.

SISTER ELIZABETH G. BARNETT has gone to the rest that remains for the people of God. She was born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 18, 1803; and born again at Infield's campground, near Corydon, Indiana, August 1820. She died at Napoleonville, Louisiana, at the home of her son-in-law, Rev. N. A. Cravens. She trained her family for God, and was permitted to see them all raised, educated and prepared to act a successful part on the stage of life; and all, or nearly all, members of the methodist Episcopal Church South—and two of her sons a son-in-law are Itinerants in the Louisiene Conference—preaching the gospel that was the stay of her life, and her all-sufficient support in death. She was a woman of a meek and quiet spirit, adorning by a good life, the doctrine of God our Savior. Though her closing sufferings were considerable and painful she was resigned, and expressed not one doubt of her acceptance with God. But a little before she passed away, she said to the loved ones about her, "Sing! O, sing to me of heaven!" Thus God's saints live, a life of faith and love; and die, a death of holy triumph! Their memory is blessed, and, like the sun going down in a cloudless sky, they leave a glory behind to tell how they went and whither they are gone. She has for many years been a faithful member of our Israel—in the Carondolet-street charge. Many will mourn her loss, but sorrow not as those who have no hope. Her Pastor,

J. B. WALKER.

UNCLE JACK, colored servant of Mrs. N. Slaton, aged about ninety years, died 11th March, 1859, in Antauga county, Alabama, after a protracted illness. The grave has closed over but few better men than Uncle Jack. After a long terrestrial pilgrimage his sun set behind an unclouded sky, with a lucid mind, and in the enjoyment of the Christinn's brightest hope. Adorned by all the Christian virtues, he left behind him a spotless character. From his earliest youth he was strictly moral, and as a Christian his conduct was truly exemplary. As a servant he was honest and faithful. His kind mistress, to whom he was very much attached, had the most implicit confidence in his fidelity and piety; and feels that, in his death, she has lost one of her best friends. She and her children feel assured that though Uncle Jack has passed away from the shadowy scenes of time, and has ceased to worship with the Methodist Episcopal church on earth, of which he was a very zealous member—he has gone up and joined the shining choirs of the Great Church Triumphant; and is now with his beloved master, who has gone before him, engaged in singing the song of "Moses and the Lamb." Blessed old servant! humble as was his condition here, eternity only can discover the silent but potent influence of his example and precepts. C. S. G. DOSTER.

EDUCATIONAL.

COLUMBUS (MISSISSIPPI) FEMALE INSTITUTE—The Trustees and Faculty content themselves with referring the public to their numerous patrons in the various Southern States represented in the Institute.

FACULTY:

Rev. B. F. LABRANEE, A.M., ...*President.*
THOMAS B. BARLY, ...Professor of Natural Science and Latin.
J. W. M. SHATTUCK, ...Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry.
OSO. W. CHAMBERLAIN, ...Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Miss CAROLINE R. SEABURY, Teacher of French and Superintendent of Study.
Miss E. ASHENHAVRY .....Teacher of Drawing and Painting.
Mrs. E. E. SHUTTUCK .....Teacher of the English Department.
Miss I. SYDNEY, Miss M. CURTISS and Miss M. L. FENET, Teachers of the English Branches.
Miss VICTORIA RIDNER .....Teacher of Harp, Piano and Guitar.
Miss HENRIETTA RIDNER .....Teacher of Piano.
Mrs. G. W. CHAMBERLIN .....Teacher of Piano.
Mrs. L. EAGEN .....Teacher of English Literature and Governess.
Mr. and Mrs. B. F. LABRANEE, ...Proprietors Boarding Department.

Columbus, Miss. Dec. 26, 1858. n10-1y

STATE FEMALE COLLEGE, NEAR MEMPHIS TENNESSEE. The Fall Session opens the first of October. The Spring Session commences the middle of February. The buildings are large and commodious. Faculty numerous and complete—Terms liberal. For particulars address the Rev. B. G. Sturgis, A. M., President of the College. Reference is made by permission to the Ministers of the Mississippi, Louisiana, and Memphis Conferences.

W. K. PANTAIN, Secretary. S. WATSON, President Board.

December 29, 1859.

TEXAS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
FAYETTE COUNTY, TEXAS.

PROF. C. O. FORSHEY, ...SUPERINTENDENT.
STUDIES—Thoroughly Collegiate, ...DISCIPLINE—Military.
DRESS—Uniform—obtained at the Institute.
EXPENSES—Board and Tuition, $220 per year, of Forty Weeks.
LOCATION—In the country—healthful, accessible and beautiful—
dec1-1y

Centenary College Louisiana.

THE next term of this institution will open on Monday, the fourth of October, 1858.

FACULTY.

REV. JOHN C. MILLER, M. A., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.
REV. WM. H. SCALES, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
A. R. HOLCOMBE, A. M., Professor of the Greek Language.
C. W. WILEY, A. M., Professor of the Latin Language.
THOMAS S. JONES, M. A., Professor of Natural Science.
EMILE LAPAOE, M. A., Professor of Modern Languages.
REV. A. G. MILLER, A. M., Principal of the Preparatory Department.
WM. T. NORSWORTHY, A. M., Tutor.
W. J. CREMAR, Professor of Music, Vocal and Instrumental.

Tuition per Session of five months, payable in advance.
In Preparatory Department.....$21 50
In College Department.....50
Matriculation fee on entering College Department.....5 00
Music extra.

Board can be obtained at the Steward's Hall, or in private families at prices varying from ten to fifteen dollars per month. This institution having an able Faculty, extensive buildings large library, cabinet and apparatus, commands itself to all desiring a thorough classical or scientific education.

Centenary College is located at Jackson, La., twelve miles East of Bayou Sara.

For information apply to Rev. C. C. Gillespie, No. 112 Camp street. Dr. John C. Keener, New Orleans, or to the undersigned, Jackson, La

au18-tf JOHN C. MILLER, President.

Centenary Institute.

SUMMERFIELD, Dallas County, Ala.
FACULTY OF FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

REV. J. T. MONTGOMERY, A. M., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.
W. L. RICHARDSON, A. M., Professor of Natural Science and Mathematics.
MRS. KATE RICHARDSON, Assistant in Natural Science and Mathematics.
MISS MARTHA J. EDWARDS, Assistant in Natural Science and Mathematics.
MISS LOUISE D. ELLIS, Teacher of Modern Languages.
PROF. J. E. OLEFFER, Principal of Music Department.
MRS. MARY C. COLE, Assistant in Music Department.
MISS ANN GANETT, Assistant in Music Department.
MRS. M. C. GLEFFER, Teacher of Drawing, Painting, Embroidery &c.
MR. AND MRS. B. F. SEXTON, Proprietors of Boarding Department.

ENTIRE EXPENSES FOR SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

For board, washing, lights, literary tuition, vocal music, (taught in classes) and incidentals, $184; including instrumental music, $244.

This institution, though the oldest in the State, is now in a more prosperous condition than at any previous period. The next session begins October 1st, but pupils are desired to be present by the 25th of September. On arriving at Selma, patrons will find hacks or omnibuses to convey them, without delay, to Summerfield, a distance of only eight miles.

Uniform for public occasions only—in winter grece, and in summer pink.

The healthfulness and good society of Summerfield, are proverbial, only four deaths having occurred in it since it was established.

The Male School, under the very able and distinguished educator, Rev. O. C. O'CONNERLY, is alike prosperous. No institution in the South or North can offer facilities superior to those possessed by the Centenary Institute. By the large additions which have been made to the buildings within the last year, accommodations are now furnished for one hundred and twenty boarders in the Female College.

The President and family, together with all the female teachers, board in the College, and have the especial oversight of all the pupils.

One half of the charges are payable in advance, and the remainder by the first of March.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

oct11-tf R. A. BAKER, President.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. E. D. BEACH, HAVING RESUMED THE practice of Medicine, offers his Professional services to the citizens of New Orleans.

N. B.—Special attention paid to diseases of the RECTUM, PILES, FISTULA IN ANO, ETC.—Fistula in *ano* permanently cured without the use of the knife, cautery, pain, or confinement whatever. Office No. 9, Baronne street near Canal. ap27.

J. E. ELAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BATON Rouge.

REFERENCES—Heedersen & Gaines and Chion & Boltbe, *New Orleans*; W. S. Pike and A. Malta, ...*Baton Rouge.*

B. D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana.

J. O. FUQUA, J. U. KILBOURNE.

FUQUA & KILBOURNE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLINTON, LOUISIANA,

PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans.

References—Payne & Harrison, Byrne, Vance & Co., Broadwell & Payne, Pritchard & Flowar, Edw. Nalle & Co., Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans. mar 20-1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

WM. R. STUART AND DR. D. A. JAMES, No. 42 Union street, New Orleans, have associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting a Cotton Factorage and General Commission business—are prepared to make the usual advances to planters in the way of supplies, etc.—and respectfully solicit patronage. ap27.

B. M. LOWE & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND General Commission Merchants,
No. 97 GRAVIER STREET, New Orleans.

MR. HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PARTner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders, from our large and well-selected Stock of GROCERIES, PRODUCE, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants.

COOPER & NEIBERT.

New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858. 27 and 29 Common st.

W. COOPER. J. O. NEIBERT. N. LUCAS.

COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Nos. 27 and 29 Common street, New Orleans.

F. J. VAN BIBBER & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
[d8-1y] 44 *Carondelet street, New Orleans.*

JAMES THARP. WM. V. M'CRAY.

THARP, McCRAY & CO.,
GROCERS AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS,
No. 10 Tchoupitoulas and New Levee sts.,
sep22 NEW ORLEANS.

J. BOYD & Co.,
Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,
No 4 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
apr 17-1y

LEONARD FASH. P. S. LAURANS

LEONARD FASH & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
45 POYDRAS STREET,
Oct 24. *NEW ORLEANS.*

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No. 47 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

JOHN F WYCHE & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 119 Common street, New Orleans. my2-1y

A. H. May & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No 94 Gravier street New Orleans. au21y

J. D. PAYNE. J. P. HARRISON.
G. W. BRITTINGTON. WM S. DAMERON

Payne & Harrison.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 51 Union street, New Orleans
dec7-1y

A. L. WALKER, ROBT. C. HUTCHINSON
New Orleans. Caddo Parish, La.

Walker, Hutchinson, & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 57 Carondelet street, New Orleans. jo23

Lane, Mayfield & Co.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 79 St. Charles street, New Orleans. jy5-1y

T. T. TWITTY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Agent for the sale of Manufactured Tobacco, Cigars, and Herrings celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes., No. 82 Gravier street New Orleans. mb14m

L. SAWYER,
DEALER IN WOODEN-WARE,
Paper, Brooms, Matches, Cordage, Twines, Scales; and OSBORN'S CELEBRATED BALANCES for Weighing Cotton, Sugar and Tobacco.
ap20 No. 70 MAGAZINE STREET, New Orleans.

WATKINS & HOMAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, and Curtain Materials, No. 80 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

F. W. OBER—DEALER IN NORTHERN AND WESTern Produce. Fresh Goshen Butter, In small packages, suitable for families, constantly on hand.
New Orleans, January 12, 1859. No. 61 POYDRAS STREET.

BOOTH & CO.,
A CADE HAT STORE, No. 45 Magazine Street, New Orleans. Established in 1843.
Manufacturers and Jobbers at Wholesale in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.
For the accommodation of our friends and the public, we have opened a retail department on the same premises. aug30

Dameron & Co.,
IMPORTERS and Dealers in Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtain Goods, Upholstery Goods, etc., No. 26 Chartres and 72 Customhouse streets, New Orleans. jan1

R. C. ARMISTEAD,
(Successor to MALLARD & Co.)
No. 63 Gravier st., cor. Bank Place, New Orleans.

CLOTHING, IN EVERY VARIETY—THE MOST MODERN, AT GREATly Reduced Prices. BLANKETS, KERSEYS, and SATINETT Suits for Negroes, at Auction Prices.
fe20

P. H. WILLARD,
Coal Merchant,
18 EXCHANGE PLACE. (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

THOSE desirous of purchasing Coal or Wood, can be supplied at short notice at the CITY COAL OFFICE,
where is constantly kept on hand Pittsburgh, English, and Cannel, Anthracite and Lower Ohio Coal. Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses, Steamers, &c., &c., supplied at the lowest market prices. n22-1y

F. VAN BENTHUYSEN, A. MONMENIER,
C. P. LEWIS, of Rapides. OSO. O. ARNOLD

BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
s19-1y 116 Canal st., New Orleans.

D. J. WASSON,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
Also, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Cisterns, Lumber, &c.,
In lots to suit purchasers. Orders promptly attended to.
Box 388 Mechanics' Exchange, 19 St. Charles st. Shop, 355 and 357 Rampart st., First District, New Orleans. mar26-1y

To Merchants and Planters.
MANUFACTURERS' COMMISSION HOUSE:
LARGE STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK,
...AT...
No. 41 Magazine st., opposite the Arcade,
NEW ORLEANS.
nov 14 R. W. RAYNE.

GEORGE H. VINTEN—Printers' Warehouse, 105 Poydras street, New Orleans. Presses, Types, Inks, Paper, Cards, and Furniture of every description. Agent for the sale of Robt Hoe & Co's Presses, and James Connor & Sons' Types. Old Type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

PRINTING PAPER.

Constantly on hand and for sale Printing Paper of the following sizes.

21 inches by 28	23½ inches by 31	24 inches by 38	26 inches by 40
22 inches by 32	24 inches by 36	28 inches by 37	28 inches by 42
52 inches by 44, ...		36 inches by 48	

AND OTHER SIZES TO ARRIVE.

Also, Double Medium Book Paper, Manilla Wrappers, Note, Letter, and Cap Papers of every description; Cards, Card Boards, &c.
mar 20-1y GEORGE H. VINTEN.

THE GREAT COAL-OIL LAMP—FOR SAFETY, economy and convenience—is superior to any Lamp in use for reading, writing or sewing, giving a SOFT, STEADY and CLEAR LIGHT.

The subscriber will keep on hand a large variety of these LAMPS, adapted from the parlor to the kitchen; also, the REFINED COAL-OIL CANS, SHADES, WICKS and CHIMNEYS.

He has also the celebrated NON-EXPLOSIVE CAMPHENE and SPIRIT GAS LAMPS and LANTERNS, warranted perfectly safe from accident, when used with the Safety-can.

These Lamps are One best in use, for lighting churches, halls, saloons, etc.

Camphene and Spirit-gas by the barrel or gallon; Rosin-oil, for lubricating, by the barrel or gallon—manufactured by the Southern Oil Company at Mobile.

The Subscriber is authorized to sell the superior MACHINERY OIL Manufactured by the Southern Oil Company, which as a lubricator, excels any other oil in use—for sale by the gallon or barrel.

Jal9 ARTEMON HILL, 28 Camp st. New Orleans.

BULLETIN BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE, No. 35 GRAVIER-STREET,

Conference Minutes, Sermons and Addresses, Catalogues for Schools and Colleges, Commencement Programmes, Circulars, Lawyer's Briefs, Pamphlets, Notarial and Court Blanks, Cards, Bill Heads Dray Receipts, Check Books, Bills of Exchange and all kinds of plain and fancy printing, executed with neatness and dispatch.

Orders respectfully solicited. a25-1y

BLOOMFIELD'S PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING Establishment, No. 46 CAMP STREET, corner Gravier; All kinds of BOOK AND MERCANTILE PRINTING AND BINDING executed neatly and correctly, at moderate prices.
dec 26 1y WM. BLOOMFIELD, Jr.

RHEUMATISM CURED!!—ALL THE VARIOUS forms of this Painful and Paralyzing Disease—either Inflammatory, Acute or Chronic—no matter how severe the case or of how long standing. Call for DR. MORTIMORE'S REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM which is purely a Vegetable Internal Remedy, and has already cured about Twenty Thousand Cases—many of TEN, TWENTY, and even THIRTY YEARS standing, which had long since been given up as hopeless, incurable cases.

Look back to Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, volume IX. of this paper and read in each the overwhelming evidence.

This Remedy can be had of J. WRIGHT & CO. Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street, N. Orleans, or, can be ordered, through any Druggist or Merchant in New Orleans.

Price, $5 per Bottle; Six bottles for $26, or $55 per dozen.
ap18-1y DR. D. MORTIMORE, Proprietor, Louisville, Ky.

THE BROOKS HOUSE, 155 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS, next door to Odd Fellows' Hall, fronting Lafayette Square. A delightful situation for boarders; convenient for travelers; every accommodation; as good a table as the city affords. jan16

WANTED A PARTNER—ACTIVE OR OTHERwise—with a Cash Capital of Twenty Thousand Dollars, in an established Cotton Factorage and Commission Business. Principals only will be treated with.
Address D. W. R. & Co., "Christian Advocate" office, fe18 New Orleans.

DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED REJUVENATING Elixir.—Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principles, by one of the ablest chemists of the age,
FOR THE CURE of General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Colduced Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the System, take

The Rejuvenating Elixir,

And you will soon find yourself a new man—a pride instead of the reverse to your friends, and a healthy, sound, and worthy member of the whole human family. For sale, by the Proprietors,

J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., New Orleans.

And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Children.

TRUTH CONVINCIVENT.—We give to our readers and the public generally the following copy, of a letter received by us from A. W. Vesey, Esq., of the *Aberdeen Conservative*, enclosing at the same time a communication to that paper from Colonel Vasser, of North Mississippi, and who was formerly associate editor of the Conservative. The subject of the letter and communication we do not feel it necessary to comment on—they tell the whole story, one that ought to go home to these in whose hands the rising generation of children are placed for nurture and for care. All we ask of our readers is a careful perusal of the documents.

CONSERVATIVE OFFICE,
Aberdeen, Miss., August 23d, 1858.

Messrs. Wright & Co.—As any testimonial in reference to your preparations may prove beneficial to you, I enclose the following, published at my request, in the "Conservative" of the 21st inst.

Col. Vasser was formerly associate editor of the "Conservative," and is well known in North Mississippi, as a gentleman of intelligence and strict integrity. Respectfully, J. W. VESEY.

[For the Conservative.]

Communication. ABERDEEN, Aug. 19th, 1858.

DEAR VESEY: Upon the principles of justice and humanity, I am induced to ask your permission to insert this communication in your paper, believing, as I do, that it may be the means of preventing unjustly sorrow in many a happy household.

On Friday last, having been for several days previous absent from my family, I found, on my return home, that my infant, aged about 15 months, was quite unwell, from some unknown cause—supposed to be teething. Upon an examination, however, I was of the opinion that her indisposition proceeded from worms; and having been told by a respectable physician that WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE was a sovereign remedy against this terrible enemy of children, I was induced to give it a trial, reluctantly, by the acquiescence of my family Physician.

On the following morning, (Saturday,) I commenced administering it by directions, save in quantity, being afraid to give the amount of prescription. I was unable to detect any impression occasioned by it until late in the afternoon of that day; and should not then, but for the discharge of some thirteen worms, varying in length from two and a half to six inches. This I thought a remarkable number for a nursing infant. But, to my great amazement, about one o'clock the next morning I was aroused from my slumber to witness the incredible number of one hundred and thirty-six from one evacuation.

Before breakfast of the same morning, (Sunday) but one small dose was administered, which was followed by the discharge of fifty during the day. The next day, (Monday) none was administered; but still occasional discharges occurred during the day, varying in size and quantity as described.

On Tuesday morning, following, one more small dose was administered, making in all five doses in quarter of a teaspoonful instead of a half as prescribed by the label of directions. In all, the little creature has discharged to this date, the record three hundred worms, a majority of which will average five or six inches in length; and is rubbing about as usual, with returning evidences of good health and spirits.

Having met with such astonishing effects in the case of my infant, I was induced to use the Vermifuge on six other children under my protection, varying in age from two to ten years old, and in every case save one, (that of the oldest) the like happy results have been produced.

These facts are elicited, let, because of my antipathy heretofore to nostrums of every kind; and, 2nd, because my experience has convinced me that, in the experiment I have made with WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, it is due to suffering humanity, as well as the manufacturer of the medicine, to make public the results of my observation.

W. H. VASSER.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., Sole Proprietors.

Helmbold Extract of Buchu,

Read! Read! Read! "Ye afflicted read" the following Certificate of a cure of over 20 years' standing.

R. T. HALSTEAD.—*Dear Sir*: I have been troubled with an affection of the Bladder and Kidneys for over twenty years. I have tried Physicians to vain, and at last concluded to give your Genuine Preparation a trial, as I had heard it highly spoken of. It afforded me immediate relief. I have used three bottles, and I have obtained more relief from its effects and feel much better than I have for twenty years previous. I have the greatest faith in its virtues and curative powers and shall do all in my power to make it known to the afflicted. Hoping this may prove advantageous to you in assisting you to introduce the medicine, I am truly yours. M. MCCORMICK.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st.,

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 26.
WHOLE NUMBER 435.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1859.

$2.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE
OFFICE—115 CAMP ST.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

MARION SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

The Secretary of the Marion Sunday-school and Sunday-school Missionary Societies of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, would respectfully report:

That since the rendition of his last report, the condition and management of the two Societies have been such as to warrant the assertion that both now rest upon permanent bases. We close, to-night, the fourth year of successful experiment, and enter upon the fifth, buoyant with hope and confident of a more enlarged success than has hitherto crowned our efforts. A work like ours cannot but prosper so long as good remains to be performed, and an over-ruling providence directeth all things aright.

During the year, the close of which we commemorate to-night, both of the Societies above named, have manifested many and encouraging signs of improvement, and of their capacity for producing good results. The organization of each is more thorough at the present, than it has ever been at any former time. In our Sunday-school we have one hundred and forty scholars, whose attendance upon the weekly assembling of the school have been more *punctual* as well as more *regular* than heretofore. The teachers seem to manifest an increasing regard for the instruction and welfare of the pupils entrusted to their charge; while on the other hand, the pupils are evidently more zealous, studious, and careful to please, than is often the case where so many are assembled.

As it may not be uninteresting, and as I am convinced that it will prove novel to a great many now present, I propose to give a brief summary of the leading features of our system, and of the method of management and control of the Societies herein before mentioned.

The Sunday-school Society is governed by a constitution, to which is annexed a set of by-laws, alterable, amendable or suspensible, by a two-thirds vote of the constitutionally authorized voters. These voters are the officers and teachers of the School, who meet monthly and consult and provide for the better and more perfect management and administration of the affairs of the school. Its system has been adopted which, upon trial, fails to realize the expectations in which it had its origin, or, if experience proves the necessity of inaugurating any new method or policy, these Monthly (or *Teachers'*) meetings, as they are termed, take into consideration the expediency of a change to suit the circumstances of the case.

And if such proposed change meets the approval of the requisite number of those in attendance, it is adopted and engrafted upon the constitution and by-laws. Hence, it follows, that ours is a progressive system—ever aiming at, and by gradual stages approaching, perfection.

One of the peculiarities of our system of Sunday-school administration is, the practice of reporting publicly at the close of each lesson—the attendance, scholarship, and conduct, of each class in the school. Just before the exercises of the day draw to a close, the Superintendent takes his stand in front of the entire school, and calls upon each and every teacher for the report of his or her class. As a general thing, such report is made very comprehensive in its terms—including merely the general or *average* scholarship and deportment of the entire class, and without specifying individual merits or inferiority. But in cases, where any member of the class distinguishes himself by a more than ordinarily perfect lesson, it is not uncommon for such scholar's name to be approvingly mentioned, by way of encouraging him and stimulating others to renewed and severer application. By reason of this plan of procedure, it very seldom happens that we hear a scholar reported for bad scholarship, and never for ill-conduct. No boy or girl of correct feeling is very emulous for a bad report, and as the only means of avoiding such report consists in good conduct and well-considered lessons, it follows, as an almost *inevitable* natural consequence, that we have very few who are not excellent scholars. Indeed the pupils of this school, generally, so far as their instructions have extended, are much better versed in Biblical lore than any similar number within my knowledge anywhere else to be found. The only drawback of which I am aware to the complete success of this system of weekly reports is, the seeming indifference on the part of parents in regard to the matter. During the fifty-two weeks which have elapsed since my last report was rendered in, I am confident there have not been exceeding three attendances at Sunday-school on the part of the parents of the children who are taught therein, if I except one or two who chanced to be officers of the school. And although this argues a great degree of confidence in the ability and integrity of the instructors of their children, yet with all due deference I must say, that I do not regard such confidence, however well-placed it may be, as affording a sufficient, nay, not even a *reasonable* excuse, for *parental neglect*; because, the more consciousness that a father's or mother's fond, proud eye is upon him, will awaken and enliven the dormant energies of the very dullest of boys. Even those who are callous with regard to the good or evil opinions of their school mates, cannot always brook the *feelings* and opinions of the parents whom they love and honor. Example speaks louder than precept, and if the father or mother fails or refuses to attend the Sabbath-school, the child will soon cease to regard his own attendance as a matter of any great importance.

Under ordinary circumstances I should not have deemed myself in duty bound to advert to the foregoing facts, last mentioned; but, by a special vote of our "teachers' meeting," I am required to render "a faithful report;" and, I should consider that I had failed to do so, had I passed that matter over in silence.

Another of the peculiarities of our system of Sunday-school government is, the mode we adopt of choosing teachers. When, from any cause, a vacancy has occurred, a committee appointed for that purpose, report the name of some person in all respects qualified to fill such vacancy. If no objection is urged either to his competency or fitness for a station so important and responsible, the vote of the assembly or meeting is taken upon the question of his admittance. If admitted, he enters at once, and without further ceremony upon the duties of his office. Hence, no one is permitted to be an instructor of the young in our Sabbath-school, who cannot for himself, at any and all times and under all circumstances, procure the unanimous endorsement of his fellow-teachers.

At each of the meetings of the officers and teachers of the school, herein before mentioned, a committee is appointed to act during the ensuing month, whose duty it is made to search out such children as attend no Sabbath-school, and provide them with books and classes in ours.

With the foregoing general outline of the *practical* portion and operation of the Sunday-school Society, I must in a great measure connect the same parts of the Sunday-school Missionary Society. This is necessary, because the two are composed of nearly the same *material*; are governed by the same or similar laws; meet at the same time, and in conjunction with each other; the laws of each are subject, in like manner, to changes, modifications, amendments or repeals; and, because, to set forth the *minutiæ* of the plan and workings of the latter would be but to repeat a great portion of what I have already said with regard to the former.

If I were required to define the Sunday-school Missionary Society—not the mere meaning of the term alone, but the society itself, its aims and objects—I should say that it was the Sunday-school, putting forth its arm and strength for the accomplishment of general and universal good. The only material difference between the two societies consists in the fact that whilst the one is dispensing its charity at home, the other seeks to dispense charity abroad. For the purpose of accomplishing the latter purpose, money is necessary. Hence, the main energies of the Missionary Society are directed to the intermediate means and appliances by which it is surrounded. It has no Missionary to send abroad, but it has the means of aiding, in some degree, those who are already abroad; and the determination of each member is or ought to be to use those means as the poor widow of Scripture did her mite.

This Society is composed of the same members who compose the Sunday-school Society, with a sort of *supernumerary* addition of one manager from each class in the school. It is made the duty of these managers to collect the annual dues of each member of their respective classes, and their privilege to collect as much from other sources as they may or can procure. And, in order to produce competition and stimulate effort in this matter, the by-laws of the society provides that at each annual celebration (such as the present) two prizes shall be awarded—one each, to the most successful male and female collector or manager, as they are termed. By a subsequent amendment, it was further provided that, a prize should be awarded to each manager who should succeed in collecting the sum of twenty dollars or more, regardless of the number which might so succeed. No change, however, was effected by this amendment, touching the rendition of the capital or highest prizes, which remain to be awarded as had thitherto been provided—that is, to him and her who collect most in their respective departments. If no manager succeeds in collecting more than ten dollars, the by-laws declare that no prize shall be awarded. Hence, in order to secure a prize it is absolutely necessary that the candidate therefor, should collect more than the sum of ten dollars. As has been shown you by the report of the Treasurer of the Sunday-school Missionary Society, the amount thus collected by the different managers exceeds the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars. And although this may be a very small sum when taken by itself, it is nevertheless an important constituent of a much greater. If the five hundred Sabbath-schools of Alabama, which are fully and abundantly able to do so, were to follow the example set them by ours, and furnish each an equal amount, we should then have the respectable sum of *seventy-five* thousand dollars contributed by the children of the Church for the enlightenment and salvation of the benighted and heathen men of the world.

Have any of you, who object to the meagreness of the sum collected, contributed in any manner to make it larger? If not, you have no ground for complaint; and if you have, your only ground of quarrel should be that your contribution was not greater. Or, have you thought of the amount of good which even $150, when rightly applied, will accomplish? Take the computation above made, and apply judiciously the $75,000 which would then be obtained. You will find that sum amply sufficient to maintain *seventy-five* missionaries three or four years in any part of the globe where missionary labor is required. Now, suppose that these men should succeed in convincing and converting only twenty souls each during the entire "three or four years" ministry; here then we should have one thousand and five hundred souls saved at the nominal average of fifty dollars each. Think of that! Where else could these Sunday-schools invest their little capital to such overwhelming advantage? How else could they manage to lay up, at a cost so insignificant, such precious treasure in Heaven? Then be not alarmed, nor presume to think your gift wasted. The money of these "little ones" has not been cast away. It is loaned to the Lord, and in his own good time he will abundantly repay.

Respectfully Submitted.

M. Mortimer Cooke, *Secretary.*

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

"THE PULPIT."

"Arise, go unto Nineveh, that great city, and *preach* unto it the *preaching* that I bid thee." Jonah iii 2.

Mr. Editor:—This passage of Holy writ came forcibly to my mind, while reading Dr. Lee's article on the "Pulpit," in the late Quarterly Review.

A wonderful production, that, of the Doctor! "Highly suggestive," says Dr. Summers, "in the direction that we want popular ministers; but their popularity must grow out of their pastoral fidelity and their varied attainments, qualifying them so to present the great principles of Christianity as to secure for them a general regard." That is to say, that the offence of the cross must be abated to the extent that we are, as a Church, henceforth to make and employ such a ministry as will draw upon us (our Church) "a *general* regard." For surely these learned brethren do not wish our ministers by their varied attainments, to draw upon *themselves* a *general popular regard!* There is no mistaking Dr Lee's intent in this article, for it is a long, loud, unfaltering, fault-finding with the old order of things—Wesley and all his sons down to the present generation—and an endeavor to announce himself as the *avant-courier* of a better day coming.

I must do Dr. Summers the justice to say, that he calls attention in his editorial paragraph to the fact, that "an opposite view is advocated by Drs. Winans and Ralston," and he might have added, by ninety-five hundredths of the Methodist clergy, whether living or dead. In this country majorities rule; but I am willing to allow that sometimes minorities may be right; so let Dr. Lee and all his sympathizers have an open field and a fair fight. Solomon says, "All the ways of a man are clean in his own eyes;" and whoever reads Dr. Lee's article on the "Pulpit," cannot fail to see that he is on remarkably fine terms with his own ways, thoughts, and deductions. How much self-esteem a man may have and not be a sinner thereby, I have never been able to determine; but for the sake of myself and all such as Dr. Lee, I hope the Lord will look upon us with great allowance. He approaches and travels through this grave question with the *non chalant* air of an argus-eyed Brogdinag, that had light on all sides; and by the radiant good humor of his face seems to say, "keep out of my way, and I will not hurt you." But to keep out of the way is the question; for if Dr. Lee can rake over the ashes of the venerable dead as he has done, in the spirit and manner with which he speaks of Wesley and the buried generation of the Methodist preachers, I fear, we living Lilliputs will have to hide our diminished heads, until this storm of invective against Wesley and the Fathers be overpast. Generous reader! I know Dr. Lee; he is a good man, but was in one of his ways when he wrote for the Quarterly, and got a-going and could not stop. You remember that Aaron justified himself in the matter of making the *golden calf*; in that, he just threw the jewel into the fire, and the calf made itself. So when the Doctor went out begging of theological training-schools from Romanists, Lutherans, Churchmen, Presbyterians, etc., in order to make an idol for a few complaining fastidious Methodists, it would come, and in the form it did; and being done, I guess he effects to believe it is well done. But it is worth while to attempt to take the spell from off his mental vision, that he may see once more with the clear-sightedness of a Methodist preacher. Now for the benefit of those who do not read the Quarterly, and in justice to the good brother whose production I now propose to review, extracts will be made and commented on, as I shall have light and liberty. He says:

"The first occupants of the pulpit were *Divinely commissioned* and Divinely inspired. Inspiration substituted study and supplied knowledge. They had but to open their mouths—the right words, Divinely furnished, were in place ready to proceed on their mission to the hearer, guided to his heart by the Spirit of truth. Under such influences the word had free course, and was glorified.

"But their successors are not so guided and sustained. The commission remains; its inspired accompaniments (save that the Holy Ghost still accompanies the faithful preaching of the word, and makes it quick and powerful) are withdrawn. Reflection substitutes inspiration; knowledge of the truth, gained by careful study, supplies thought; thought generates words; "*and words that man's wisdom teacheth*," uttered in prayerful dependance upon the spiritual aid promised as a *living* presence to the preachers, is the residuum of the original deposit. What remains to us may not be lightly esteemed, and must not be neglected. We are neither destitute nor helpless. God, and Christ, and the Holy Spirit, remain. They are for us and with us. Truth, the word that is settled in heaven, that abideth forever, whose entrance giveth light, and stirs the pulse of a new life in those who are dead in trespasses and sin, is left. It is a sword, two-edged and sharp—it is ours. Conscience, hope, fear, heaven, hell remain. These are the soul's harp-strings. It is ours to trill its chords, and evoke music that will thrill with higher rapture the notes of the new song. These remain to us. They are mighty, through God, and they are ours. Love, too, the love of the Spirit is ours. It is an unction, if not an inspiration. He is not weak whose heart reposes on, and draws strength from these sources of power."

Exactly so! But whose heart so reposes on, and draws strength? The humble christian man—"called of God as was Aaron," or he who is fresh from the Theological *training-school*, flushed and burdened with the "words that man's wisdom teacheth?" Or to meet the question fairly, can no one but an educated man, such as I suppose Dr. Lee to be, "draw strength from these sources of power?" But we must not pass away from this ponderous extract without an attempt to analyze it, so that its real worth may appear. In it is an attempt to draw a distinct line between an *inspired* and an *uninspired* preacher of the gospel; and the only difference he makes is, that the first occupants of the "Pulpit" were Divinely inspired, and the second occupants are not. All this is cheerfully conceded, because revealed; but it is not revealed that "study" is the substitute for inspiration. Nevertheless, Dr. Lee says so; upon what authority he does not tell us. But even grant him this, can he tell us precisely when and with whom this inspiration ended, and with whom the substitute obtained, as the new order of things in the matter of the propagation of the gospel of peace? It seems to me, that in order to avail himself of some show of scriptural proof for his theory, he must confine the inspiration to the *twelve Apostles* and *St. Paul*; and the substituted power commences with Apollos Barnabas, Timothy, Titus, etc., etc. For he *can* show that the first named did receive private instructions from Aquila and Priscilla—they "expounding unto him the way of God more perfectly." (I wonder if the good brother and sister could, if alive now, get from any of our Methodist Colleges, the "Chair of Biblical Literature?") And, moreover, he can show that Paul wrote to Timothy, to "give attendance to reading and to study, to show himself approved," etc. Whether it was a "*horn book*," put in his hand to read and study, we are not informed. But to sum up, as the lawyers say—if the distinction I have made for Dr. Lee, as to *when* and *who*, be correct; then all he has written against Mr. Wesley and the leaders of the Methodist movement, until the present day, applies with equal force of condemnation against the College of Apostles, for failing to found a "training-school," for evangelists, and especially so after the conversion of the *learned* Paul.

These Apostles, instead of sending Barnabas to Antioch, Timothy to Ephesus, Titus to Crete, and Crescens to Galatia, should have stopped these young men in College at Jerusalem, until they were well instructed in the "words that man's wisdom teacheth." The Apostles failed to found any such seminary for the education of young preachers; and I have never met with any man, nor read of one, who had the effrontery to say of the Primitive Church, the Church of the first and second centuries, as the Doctor has said of our Church—"*Yet one thing it lacks.*" So the children of Israel thought in the days of Samuel that they lacked one thing, and that was a King. The God of Abraham did not think so; and, reverently, I am of the opinion that the God of Paul and Wesley, does not agree at all with Dr. Lee.

But still to meet the matter in debate fairly, let us grant that we have, as a Church and Ministry, all the help Divine that the Apostles had, except inspiration, and that "study" is the substitute; then the question arises, study what? Study when? "Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." Herein the paramount motive to study is to please God! The highest result of this study is, to rightly divide the word of truth; then by an easy and natural induction, we learn precisely what we have to study, viz. "the word of truth," the Holy Scriptures. The question then narrows down to this; can or cannot these Scriptures be studied and preached successfully, without the intervention of these "training-schools?" I think so, but Dr. Lee thinks differently, for he is in extacies at the good days that are coming when the Church *will* have these schools, and the *low* of the Church will compel a tarrying in these scholastic shades for a season, at least; after which, only, can the harness be buckled on, or the trumpet blown in Zion. And in all this, the good brother seems as confident and earnest as if he had a revelation from Heaven, saying to the Church, you must not delay to establish these training-schools, or the glory is forever departed! That I do not misrepresent, nor overstate, behold the following:

"The *law* of Moses required the oil for the Sanctuary to be well beaten, thoroughly strained, and carefully prepared in all respects. The law of the Pulpit requires equal care and labor in the preparation of sermons. The best sermon is the one best prepared!"

In the *Leviticus*, xxiv. 2., we have this—"Command the children of Israel, that they bring unto thee pure oil-olive, beaten, for the lights." Not a word about "straining and thorough preparation." But let all that pass. Where does the Doctor find that law of the Pulpit? Not, I am sure, in Moses and the Prophets, nor Jesus and the Apostles, in the sense he must be understood. No such *law* exists. Moreover, in my simplicity, I have always been of the opinion that that was the best sermon which did the most good; just as that is the mightiest storm that tears down the most trees; and it seems to me, before this saying of the Doctor can find acceptance as a universal axiom, he must define better than he has done what a sermon is, and all the sources helps and signs of preparation. Then only can we try the temper, strength and edge of these Damascus blades and decide knowingly upon their merits. If by the best prepared sermons, the Doctor had meant the one in which there was the richest Scriptural view of God in Christ reconciling the world unto himself, then we would agree, but when its riches and grandeur are to be found in the abounding and arranging of "words that man's wisdom teacheth," then I beg to be excused.

I must here intermit my regard for and attentions to Dr. Lee's production. Another day, more anon.

Tuskegee, June 1st 1859. F. G. Francson.

P. S. A certain Mr. Kennedy of East Tennessee, poured forth in the Nashville *Advocate* numbers to the amount of a half dozen or more, in which he proved to his own satisfaction, that the Christian Church did begin in the third century to establish Theological schools, and that henceforth this was the order of things until the Reformation. And then the Protestants of every nation and sect had them until the days of Wesley. And his labored conclusion is, that the Methodists must have them too. Now if the truth of history warrants his facts, the same history shows that simultaneous with these human machines for preacher making, heresies, backslidings and all possible errors of irreligion, have crept into the Church to work its disgrace and ruin. In other words these schools have never preserved either the purity of doctrine, or the morals of the Church. Then,

"How blessed are they who still abide
Close sheltered by his bleeding side." F. G. F.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

MEMPHIS, THE BLUFF CITY.

May 28, 1859.

Tacly, this might be called the Bluff City—so prominent, picturesque, and beautiful, do these elevations appear. They remind me of the ruins of Imperial Rome upon the Pulastine hills, where the palaces of the Cæsars lie buried in a mass of broken walls overgrown with trees and shrubs, which have taken root upon their ruined arches and fallen fanes. These Bluffs of clay have the appearance of natural rock; and, at a little distance, fancy can finish the picture and transfer to the mind all the resemblance of art—by the cavities washed by the rains into forms of pinnacles, arches and crumbling towers, with trees taking root in their crevices, formed by the hand of time, which triumphs over the works of art, and wreathes the mouldering tomb. The Bluffs are an ornament to the city, and form one of its most striking features of natural beauty, attracting the eye of the stranger and leaving a lasting impression on his mind.

The name of Memphis has sublime associations with the Oriental world, upon which my eye lately rested. The old city of Egypt—situated among its groves of palms and lofty pyramids, obelisks and tombs, but now desolate—the sands of the desert form its walls, and the winds sweep over it in dying cadence. A few idolatrous relics of monumental grandeur tell where it once stood in its days of earthly glory.

This Memphis, in our new world, has a different destiny. Its pyramids of cotton bales float down our American Nile, and add to its wealth and prosperity which is everywhere seen—in its elegant and beautiful warehouses, splendid buildings with balconies of iron network, displaying the taste and refinement of a city which opens its mart of commerce to the world, on this mighty river. In the fall, the great squares were filled with cotton bales, piles upon piles; and, although they added to its prosperity and wealth, detracted from its beauty, in shading the prospects of its beautiful bluffs, now so conspicuous. But the fragments scattered about tell where it has been laid, and borne off on our American Nile—to which the Mississippi bears some resemblance in the present great over-flow, which has spread desolation upon all its borders. From New Orleans, up, it looked like a world of waters. But from Natchez to Memphis the deluge seemed to be of greater extent. Plantation after plantation was covered—the houses and cabins appeared as if standing in the middle of the river; the cattle, feeding on little strips of land—like islands, with a scanty herbage for subsistence. The beautiful little city of Napoleon, nestled among green trees, looked like a miniature Venice, where the shadows of its trees which lined its walks were reflected in its flood. The prospects of the planter in the Mississippi valley is truly blighted, and the future shrouded in gloom.

But there is a God in the valley as well as among the hills; and the calculations of man, in all his enterprises, is limited by his power.

How many are there who talk of earthly prospects with any reference to Him, upon whom they entirely depend? Is it not—how many hogsheads of sugar, how many bales of cotton shall we make? as if all wisdom, power and might, lay within themselves. With all the judgments of God how few learn righteousness! but, like Pharoah of old, harden their hearts, under all the severe dispensations which are intended for man's improvement and eternal happiness.

A Funeral.—Just as we landed a death-march fell upon our ear, in mournful cadence, and a long procession of the fire companies met our sight, who had borne a brother to the grave. The pensive strain called forth a responsive note in our hearts, where the chords vibrate at the touch of sorrow—so long tuned to the arrows of death. The companies, in scarlet, blue and green, with mourning badges and a band of music, presented a beautiful and impressive appearance.

S. B. Thomas.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM EAST TEXAS.

Mr. Editor: For some time past, I have been thinking I would give you some outlines of my observations on a few subjects that may be interesting to some of your readers. If all your readers were well acquainted with the geographical limits of East Texas Conference, I need say nothing on this subject. To have a correct knowledge, it is necessary to have the last map of Texas. Look, then, for the mouth of Trinity river—follow its meanderings, bearing a little west of north—having its source not far from Red River—latitude, 33½, and longitude, 98—with said river to longitude 94, then south, by line, till the line strikes Sabine river—thence, with said stream, to the Gulf.

This is the territory embraced in East Texas Conference.—I am not posted as regards the strength of the various religious denominations, with the exception of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Perhaps, in numbers, this branch of the Church is larger than all other denominations. Some twenty years ago the Cumberland Presbyterian preachers were men who traveled, holding meetings after the fashion of the Methodists—some of their preachers itinerating through the country. This system was kept up more or less till a few years since. In all the bounds, of my knowledge, I know not one, nor have heard of one that is traveling regularly and preaching. This denomination has never done much if anything, in organizing societies in the coast counties, to my knowledge: indeed, there have been but comparatively few societies formed south of the Sun Antonio road. Now look at your map—see what a vast territory. Take the counties through which the "old King's highway" runs, and I think there has not been one hundred members belonging to this church organization. Why have they neglected this portion?

There are some eight or ten counties, in which I do not know of one society. In some counties where they have flourished, they had pretty strong neighborhood churches—they have comparatively none now. May I not modestly ask why this declension? I could name several, where they once had flourishing societies, but now they have none—nor any preacher, near, to preach to them.

So far as my observation goes, they have adopted the Sabbath preaching system—that is, one preacher will have three or four Sabbath appointments in the month, and to these he devotes his ministerial labors exclusively, each church paying a stipulated sum.

In answering the above question, may we not say, that their tendencies to Congregationalism may be one cause of their declension?

It has been a custom with some, that I have been acquainted with, when summer or fall season sets in, to begin their sacramental, protracted or camp-meetings, at which times they call together several ministers—who labor efficiently—have some gracious revivals—many are converted and taken into the church; but, little is done during the balance of the year, save their monthly appointments.

To be a little more specific I will say, there is a section of country, thickly settled, extending from the Sabine River to the Trinity—embracing several counties where they are comparatively dying out as a denomination.

If this is called in question, I stand pledged to give the facts in the cases. I have said nothing derogatory to their piety, as part of the great family of God.

Mr. Editor, I now think of continuing to give you some outlines of other denominations in East Texas, if this should strike your fancy, and it should see the light of day. If not, all right. S. Akins.

Fair View, East Texas.

CHIVALRY.

Roland ou La Chevalerie, is the title of a work by M. E. J. Delecluze, of Paris. We believe there is no English, translation or American edition of it; a fact that is little to the credit of the discriminating, vigilance and enterprise of our leading American publishers; for it is one of the most delightful and instructive of works on a subject intimately connected with the character, manners, and morals of all the peoples of modern Europe and their American off-shoots.

The author is no friend of chivalry. Like Miguel Cervantes, he regards it as a fantastic humbug. But his method of exposing it is not that of irony or burlesque; it is that of elaborate historical and literary research, followed by a rigid comparison of the maxims and institutions of chivalry with the precepts of Christ, the suggestions of common sense, and the dictates of universal justice and of common humanity. Indeed, it scarcely required the labors of M. Delecluze to impress the reflecting mind with the fact that the practical morality of modern Europe, during seven or eight centuries past, has not derived its sanction from the Gospel of Calvary, so much as from the fables of chivalry.

It was about the eleventh century that chivalry, under the guise of an ally and champion of the Christian propaganda, commenced its work of competition with Christianity. It was not long in gaining the victory. In a temporal point of view, it had all the advantage. Christianity took hold of the human soul only, but chivalry took hold of the human flesh and the human imagination of all fleshly enjoyments. Moreover, it took hold of the passions of pride and revenge, and by some strange glamour of wild and unreasoning fancy, mingled those ingredients with the self-denying devotion of saints and the austere zeal of pilgrims. The truth is, it would be hard to conceive how so elevated and spiritual a code of morals as the Christian Gospel could be received by the European nations of the Middle Ages, without some alloying qualification, and it grew to be but too soon, not only the qualification of the law, but practically the law itself. So it has continued since, and at this moment the law that governs gentlemen in their private relations, both in Europe and America, is not the law of Christianity but the law of chivalry.

M. Delecluze enumerates three constituents of chivalry, as now practiced. These are the point of honor, the duel, and gallantry—"the three plagues of modern Europe," adds M. Delecluze. "The point of honor," the same author continues, "is essentially immoral, since it attaches the same importance to falsehood as to truth, and, appealing to the duel, is ready to sustain the cause of falsehood by violence and murder. This strange combination of ideas is the quintessence of the spirit of chivalry."

Reserve, the author also tells us, on the subject of women and marriage is habitual with the writers of antiquity; but from the eleventh century down to this time, those topics have filled countless books, and are nearly always treated in a spirit of scandal against the female sex, and of raillery at marriage. It is somewhat singular, indeed, that chivalry, proceeding *pari passu* with the nominal spread of Christianity, has developed tendencies destructive to marriage, which the Church has so strenuously endeavored to fortify. The new Free Love theory, of which we hear so much, is only new in name. It is, in fact, as old as chivalry, which encouraged sexual license.—[*Sunday Delta.*]

CROMWELL'S BIBLE.

"Puritanism," says Carlyle, "stood preaching in its bare pulpit, with nothing but the Bible in its hand." Remove that Bible, and the most glorious of all struggles in the annals of English history, becomes an enigma incapable of solution. The King James' version of the Bible was given to the people in 1611; and thirty years after, when one generation had grown familiar with its blessed truths, England was in the midst of her mighty struggle with despotic power and false religion.

Oliver Cromwell is the representative man of Puritanism. Bible principles in the hearts of such men, acting under an abiding impression of their accountability to God, made those stirring times. The "Huntington Farmer" was emphatically a Bible man. From God's Word he had drawn the elements of his character. It animated him in his struggles, and encouraged him when depressed. It gave a dignity to his every-day life among his children, scarcely excelled by that to which Providence led him to obtain as the victorious general, the wise statesman, the exalted ruler of a great nation.

Oliver's life at St. Ives and Ely, as a sober industrious man, is it not altogether as that of a true and devout man? He has renounced the world and its ways; its prizes are not the thing that can enrich him. He tills the earth; he reads his Bible; and daily assembles his servants around him to worship God.

Cromwell's attachment to the Bible never waned. Here is before me a copy of an edition of the Scriptures, which he is supposed to have caused to be published for the use of the soldiers of his army, within a few years of his death. The binding, as far as it can be traced without doing injury to the volume, is leathern; but it is closely covered with some kind of worsted work, coarse and of a plain pattern. The type is small, and the whole book is crowded. The title-page bears the print of London, 1653; and we further read on the torn corner, "Printed for Giles Calvert, and are to be sold at the sign of the Black Spread Eagle, near the West end of Paul's."

There is added "A brief Concordance, or Table to the Bible of the last Translation, serving for the most easie finding out of the most useful places therein contained, carefully perused and enlarged by Mr. J. Downame, B. in Divinitie. Published for the good of the Commonwealth." "Printed by W. DuGard for N. Bourn, and are to be sold at the South Entrance of the Royal Exchange. 1654. Cum Privilegio."

On a blank leaf between the Old Testament and the New, is written in a good hand, "John Darke, Son of William Darke, and Grandson of John Darke of Mackfield, England, was born 23d of January, 1728. And his daughter was born 16th of November, 1729."

The following memoranda are upon one of the leaves: "This Bible was purchased at Thomas Dobson's Book Store, at his Stone House in Second Street above Chesnut, in 1817. This edition is said to have been printed at the instance of Oliver Cromwell, for the use of his Soldiers."

"Captain Darke and Captain Rush were two Cavalry officers, who came to this country shortly after the Protector's death; and the first is probably the John Darke alluded to by his Grandson on the blank leaf of the title-page of the New Testament."

A scrap from the New York *Mirror* is pasted upon one of the covers of the Bible, containing a letter from Dr. Rush to John Adams, dated July 13th, 1812. In his letter Dr. Rush gives an account of a visit to a farm, ten or twelve miles from Philadelphia, upon which his ancestors had lived. "On my way home," he writes, "I stopped to view a family grave-yard, in which were buried three and a part of four successive generations, all of whom were the descendants of Captain John Rush, who with six sons and three daughters, followed William Penn to Pennsylvania, in the year of 1683. He commanded a troop of horse under Oliver Cromwell, and family tradition says he was personally known to him, and much esteemed by him as an active and an enterprising officer.

"The late General Dark of Virginia, and General J. Irvine, are a part of his numerous posterity. As the successor to the eldest sons of the family, I have been permitted to possess his sword, his watch, and the leaf of his family Bible, that contains the record of his marriage, and of the birth and names of his children, by his own hand."

Cromwell's Bible, published for the use of his soldiers! Cromwell's Bible, with the name of an ancestor of some of our worthiest citizens written upon its leaf! How natural the association of the struggle of those sterling old Puritan times with that of our days of seventy-six! The Puritan principles of Cromwell, like the hidden spring under the mountain, bursting through Stuart-restorations to the light of day! Those Bible principles of liberty and pure religion, battled for by those stern men of God—made our inheritance through their sweat and blood—are they not our richest possessions this day, in the land of liberty and of the Bible?

SCIENCE AND REVELATION.

Dr. Holmes delivered a lecture upon this subject at the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, recently, of which the *National Intelligencer* gives the following interesting abstract;

He premised, by saying that Providence has offered two books for man's study and improvement, neither contradicting the other, but each devoted to a particular branch of the human constitution. The book of nature is to be interpreted by the intellect. In that book are exercises for all the mental powers, but it contains little or nothing to inform and satisfy the spiritual wants of our being; for that we have the Bible, the other book, the book of revelation of Heaven itself. We must, therefore, not cry out "infidelity," if science appears to teach something which we suppose to be different from the statements of the Holy Book. Each book must stand for itself and be kept upon its own platform. The divinity of each rests on its own merits, but both are necessary to meet the whole round of our wants. "By their fruits ye shall know them" is a just rule of judgment. For want of the Bible and its guidance men wander in moral and spiritual darkness and mistake. Witness the Hindoo man of caste; he is for the most part as well informed on literature and science, as any English or American gentleman, yet for want of what the knowledge of and trust in the Bible imparts, his life is a wilderness of error, and he and his people are in the low moral social condition in which they are found. The lecturer then developed the main body of his discourse, which was in fact this, to reconcile the Mosaic account of the creation of the world with the doctrines of modern geology. He divided the crust of the earth, extending to a depth of forty thousand feet, into two primary parts, protozoic, secondary, and tertiary, subdividing each into two parts, the older and newer.

This makes six parts, to each of which he assigns one Mosaic day, during which periods, each consisting of tens of scores of thousands of our years, the earth was gradually prepared for the habitation of man, who comes upon the earth on the sixth day, and before God rested from his creative work. If a layer of one foot of the earth's crust—a large allowance—be made in one century, some idea of the antiquity of the globe may be obtained. He supposed Moses to have obtained his insight into the process of creation by a vision. The fall of man he deemed as necessarily ordained to come to pass, since the existing high pitch of intellect, affection and advancement of the race could not have been attained had not sin entered into the world. A numerous array of discoveries were brought to bear on the subject, going to give color to the lecturer's views. Amongst these were prominent two discoveries, one made by Sir Chas. Lyell, on the Red river, in Louisiana, of a human hip-bone which could not have been in the strata where found less than seventy-five thousand years; and another, of which the lecturer had personal cognizance, made on Jonathan's creek, near Zanesville, Ohio, of the perfect skeleton of a woman under a living rock. It was evident this woman was drowned in the creek, when its bed was twenty feet above its present surface, a period distant at the very least ten thousand years. These facts the lecturer did not consider as in conflict with the Bible, which no more undertakes to teach cronology than any other natural science. The lecture occupied nearly two hours in delivery.

The following curious paragraph is from the Cologne correspondent of the Continental Review: "We may now afford to smile at the singular prophesy of the Westphalian shepherd who lived some hundred and fifty years ago, and who predicted a terrible European war in the course of which the Turks should cool the feet of their horses in the Rhine." These things—thus runs the tradition—were to come to pass when carriages ran without horses, and the Prussian soldiers were dressed like the soldiers who crucified Christ. Carriages do run without horses, and the *silhouette* of a Prussian soldier in his tunic and helmet is in all respects that of a Roman legionary. But the superstitious who speculated on the singular prophesy could never reconcile with it the decline of the Turkish power and the manifest improbability of the Sultan's troops carrying the standard of the Prophet to the banks of the Rhine. They forgot that France has Algerine regiments of Spanish and Zouaves, and that many of them are as good Mussulmans as ever walked the streets of Stamboul.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Terms—$2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1859.

DISCOVERIES OF 1858 AND 1859.

La Semaine Celeniale has the following interesting account of the explorations now in progress throughout the world:

The world has been pretty well discovered. Portions only of Africa, Australia, Indo-China, the Indian Archipelago and the Polar Regions, remain for the enterprise of governments, learned societies, and men who are brave as well as curious.

Mrs. Ida Pfeiffer, after traveling through Palestine Northern Europe, and twice around the world, in a fifth journey attempted Madagascar. Queen Ranavolo received her kindly, then became suspicious, and finally ordered her to leave the island immediately. She was taken, with all other Europeans, it is supposed intentionally, to a low, swampy coast, where foreigners never escape the fever. She took the fever, was made worse by her homeward voyage, and died on the 7th of October last, at the age of sixty-one, in one of the suburbs at Vienna.

On the 27th of February last, the Sardinian traveler, Brun-Rollet, died at Khartoum, on the boundary between Nubia and Abyssinia. He had penetrated all the country bordering on the Upper Nile and discovered Lake No, in lat. 12 deg., and the Bahr Kellak, or Misseiad, which belongs to the western basin of the Nile. In 1855, he published in Paris, Le Nil Blanc and Soudan.

The Englishman, Coulthard, died a terrible death, by thirst, in the inner desert of Australia. A traveler, Babbage, found his body in a thicket, and a tin cup near by, on which he had scratched a few lines with a nail, which made known the frightful sufferings that preceded his death. Coulthard set out with two other Englishmen, Scott and Brooks, who probably have perished.

Adolph Schlagintweit has been murdered by a troop of rebels against the Chinese authorities, in a village of Thibet, not far from Yarkand.

The death of Dr. Edward Vogel, who had traveled over Lake Tsad, Bornu, Baguirmi and the country Wadai, west of Darfur, is almost a certainty. The rumor that he was murdered by the command of the Sultan Wadai, may have arisen from the probable fact that he was kept as a prisoner; a cause for either may be found in his imprudence in climbing to the peak of one of their sacred mountains.

The wife of Sir John Franklin is not yet resigned to bear the sorrowful name of widow. Last year she sent out the yacht Fox, in command of Capt. McClintock, to search for her husband. By the latest accounts, the Fox, taking the Beechy Island route, meant to sail into Fish River, passing to the east of King William's Land.

For some months past a new Arctic expedition has been in preparation in the United States. The worthlessness of the North-west Passage, discovered by Captain McClure, five or six years ago, cools no Arctic ardor; the open Polar Sea is now the great Arctic problem.

The Geographical Society of St. Petersburg has sent a number of naturalists to Siberia, and a learned Finn, Dr. Nordenskiold, of Helsingfors, has pursued his observations as far Spitzbergen. He there discovered anthracite coal and such a multitude of seals and walruses as promises rich returns to fishermen for years to come. He has also ascended the Spitzbergen mountain.

On the American continent an officer of the English Navy, Captain Palliser, has been so fortunate as to find a passage through the Rocky Mountains in British America. It may be of great political value in binding together the English Atlantic and Pacific possessions.

In South America, the Frenchman, Dr. Plassard, who is settled in Ciudad Bolivar, has undertaken an excursion into the interior of Venezuelan Guyana, and found gold to the South of the lower Orinco, toward the Ynruari.

At Rio Janeiro, Messrs. Capanema, Lages and Gonsalva Dias are preparing for a second expedition into the interior of Brazil, which is almost entirely unknown, and in the possession of wild Indian tribes. They will have a military escort.

Dr. Schmarda, the Austrian naturalist, is on his return from his voyage to Cape Sydney and New-Zealand. So also have Dr. Tschudi and Dr. Friesach returned from their expeditions into the interior of South America.

The Austrian corvette Carolina, on a visit to the harbors of South America, and the frigate Novara, on a voyage round the world, at the Philippines when last heard from, seem to have been quite forgotten by the Austrian journals, now full of war.

In the Southern Atlantic the English Captain Cubin, believes that he had, within the year, found a new group of islands on the track of Australian-bound vessels.

But the great magnetic center to which most discoverers instinctively turn, is still the interior of Africa. Those vast countries, which are represented in blank on our maps, have been attacked from all sides—east, west, north and south.

The renowned Dr. Robert Livingstone is now making his excursion in those countries which he discovered during his long journey from St. Paul de Loanda to Quilimane. He embarked last year, equipped with instruments for making scientific observations. He will first attempt to go up the Zambesi River in a canoe, which he has named "Ma Robert," or Robert's wife or mother, as the natives along the Zambesi have great respect for the wife and mother of a man whom they admire.

The English steamer, the Rainbow, sailed on the 6th January out of Bonny into the Gulf of Benin, to explore the country along the Niger. Ladislaus Magyar, of Theresiopol, in Hungary, who, after the Hungarian insurrection, became a citizen of Brazil, has hit upon a rather singular but very prudent way to penetrate into the mysteries of inner Africa with the greatest possible safety and advantage. He has just married the daughter of the black King of Bihe, in Upper Guinea. He has become Commander-in-chief of the armies of his father-in-law, and uses his authority and his soldiers to become acquainted with the countries lying in his neighborhood.

Jules Brauwere, commander of the corvette Oise, is now exploring the wholly unknown country through which the Gaboon River runs.

The Swedish discoverer, Anderson, has traveled Ovampa, on the west Coast of Africa, south of Benguela, in the direction of the Cunene River.

On the east and south coast of Africa, two English officers, Capt. Burton and Lieut. Speke, found and measured last summer the great Lake Uyiyi, between 3 deg. 20 min. and 8 deg. 40 min. south latitude—not to be confounded with Lakes Nyanza and Ukerewe, so much talked of in late years. Until this discovery, there was ground for belief in a great central sea in Africa, stretching from 12 deg. south latitude to the equator; but this discovery is conclusive that the great bodies of water which have hitherto been discovered at widely distant points are separate lakes.

The French interpreter, Leo des Avanchers, is traveling through the country which lies to the eastward of Lake Nyanza. The German traveler, Albert Roscher, has gone in the same direction, having left Zanzibar with the hope of penetrating far into the interior.

Fabre de Genoise, Governor of the Portuguese forts on the Zambesi, is making preparations for new explorations in Central Africa, of which he has already given such interesting descriptions in his book "Musta Cazembe."

Massaga, the Sardinian missionary, is now exploring the interior of Abyssinia; so also is Bayssiere.

The Upper Nile is the object of untiring exploration. It would be strange if, before the end of this century, its whole course were not as well known as is now that of the Thames, the Seine or the Rhine. While egyptologists and archæologists like Mariette, Deverio, Pommereuil, de Selby, Brugsch, Eckhold and others are searching out the mysteries of Ancient Egypt far up into Nubia, scientific men have undertaken, singly or in small numbers, to follow the Nile upward in spite of all the difficulties which for three thousand years have baffled the bravest explorers. Messrs. Frith and Windham are starting this month to go up the White Nile, in an iron boat, thirty-six feet long, drawing but one foot of water. They will be accompanied, or followed by Messrs. Thomassy, Miani and others.

Mr. McCarthy, the son of the geographer, has it in contemplation to travel on a new track to Timbuctoo from Algiers, where he has lived these eight years. According to his plan, he will pass through Laghouat and Goleah, then make a circuit to the east to get out of the way of a tribe of Arabs who have been bejuggled by a new prophet, and then continue his journey by Ghadames, Ghat and Lake Tsad.

Other travelers, also, such as Capt. Magnan, Baron Kraft, and Yussuf ben Gallahi, are bent on discovery, starting from Algiers or other northern points. Asia too, is being explored by many travelers; but as yet we have few details of their discoveries. Kriel has been sent by the Vienna Academy into Asiatic Turkey. Rey is exploring some hitherto neglected portions of Syria and Palestine. The brothers Schlagintweit are still continuing their researches in Central Asia. A Russian scientific expedition is engaged in the exploration of Chorasan, while a detachment of the French troops in Indo-China is escorting a scientific corps through that country. Many other savans have received missions from the Ministry of Public Instruction, or from the Paris Museum. Besides, the Catholic and Protestant missionaries are coming more and more to consider it a part of their duty to send home precise and comprehensive ethnographic and geographic intelligence of the countries through which they travel.

LETTER FROM DR. YOUNG.

A Visit to the President—An "Agent" in the White House—A Lady from Mississippi—Three Englishmen—"The Inclined Plane"—Mr. Brown the Presidential Ham-Merchant—Richmond—Statue of Washington—An Irishman on Pocahontas—A Narrow Escape—Sunday Schools and Revivals—The Imported Africans—Their Condition Bettered but the Law should not be Violated.

My previous letter to the *Advocate* was written at Washington, where I spent several days on business; but found time to call upon the President. The servant who answered the bell, took my overcoat and umbrella, and directed me to keep my hat, and take a seat in the east-room. This celebrated room is very large, has little furniture and nothing remarkable except the carpet, which was woven in one piece and cost forty thousand dollars. I took a seat, supposing the visitors should go in by turns, like going to mill, but seeing others come in after me ascending the stairs before me, I took my hat in my hand, and followed my nose until I found the reception-room. There were fifteen or twenty gentlemen in waiting, and I walked in and quietly took a seat to bide my time.

At the moment a small man, with thin face, sharp features, peaked nose, small black eyes, dressed in a well-worn frock, was shoving into the President's reluctant hands what appeared to be a subscription book—"Your name, Sir, will be of great service." "It is doubtless meritorious; but it is a rule I have adopted not to sign anything of the kind." The book was returned as the President rose and approached the door to speak to a lady coming in unattended. She introduced herself—resides in Mississippi—a native of Pennsylvania; and complimented the President upon his good looks and youthful appearance until the old gentleman seemed ready to blush, but got relief by returning the compliment, which he did in the readiest and happiest manner.

Next came three Englishmen—young men, plainly dressed, noble looking. One of them had a brother killed in the Crimean war, not unknown to the President. They were favorably introduced—conversed intelligently upon the present aspect of European affairs; came to look at our country, and were most gracefully welcomed. When they had staid long enough these gentlemen withdrew. But, to get rid of the lady visitor, and the next man that came in, the President had to slide them out of the room upon the "inclined plane," which I suppose he borrowed from the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table."

"I am Mr. Brown," said a pert little round faced man who wore a wig, "this is my friend Mr. ———." "I am glad to see you gentlemen. Where are you from Mr. Brown?" "I live at Cincinnati; I am a friend of Mr. Pendleton." "Ah? Have you seen Mr. Pendleton recently? Do you know if he has arrived at Washington? He is looked for here I believe." "I hav'nt seen him lately, but I live close by him." Here a long pause ensued, intended doubtless to get Mr. Brown on the inclined plane; but Mr. Brown is a business man—a utilitarian—and has a purpose. "I am the Mr. Brown that presented President Pierce with a barrel of hams."—The gentlemen in waiting look at each other and smile. "They were very good hams I expect" said the President. "Yes sir, I am in that business; and I put up the best hams, and the nicest meat of any man that can be found;" and the porker went on to advertise his bacon and lard and grease, until many of the gentlemen in the room could hold in no longer, but laughed right out; and I thought I might do my country some service by relieving the President from his embarrassment, so I presented myself.

"I am a citizen of Louisiana—have no wares to advertise—no favors to ask—no complaints to make; called for no other purpose than to pay my respects to the Chief Magistrate." "You are an independent man! I am glad to see you Sir; it is really refreshing to see a gentleman who has neither complaints to make, nor favors to ask."

As I passed the outer door the lady visitor was hunting a lost glove, and Mr. Brown remarked to his friend, "Old Buck is a pretty good looking old fellow, and I dout believe he is half so mean as our papers make him out to be."

From Washington, I returned to Georgia, passing through Richmond, where on our way North we had spent a delightful day with Doctors Dogget and Lee. Richmond is an interesting place to visit, allowing some of the most picturesque views to be seen in America. It is very rich in historical recollections, and works of art.

We entered the house of Burgesses, and stood where Patrick Henry stood when he made his immortal speech, "Give me liberty, or give me death." The statues which adorn the capitol and public grounds are doubtless all very fine works of art, but whoever looks at that of Washington, giving his exact size, shape and proportions from actual measurement, will feel disappointed. He can scarcely believe that the capacity of that chest can be the measure of Washington's strength, or the size of that brain the measure of his intellect.

Just beyond Petersburg the cars stopped a short time, and some one was pointing out the spot where Pocahontas rescued Captain Smith, and the passengers were crowding around to see, when an elderly Irish gentleman, who had several ladies under his charge, and who seemed by his loud conversation and patronizing airs to claim consideration, approached, and as if trying to recollect, commenced, loud enough for all in the cars to hear him: "Pocahontas, Pocahontas, Pocahontas,—ah yes, daughter! I remember, Pocahontas was one of the greatest Indian warriors that ever came to this country." The passengers survived it; but you might have thought Dr Marshall was in danger of rupturing a blood-vessel.

A day or two before we arrived at Columbus, Georgia, during a storm which passed over the place, the projecting portion of one of the chimneys, extending about four feet above the roof of the Perry House, the principal hotel in the place, fell with such violence as to pass through the roof and every floor of the house, down to the ground-floor, where it passed through a bed, from which a lady had risen only long enough to gain her feet, and witness her singular providential escape. We saw the place where the bed stood, the breach made in the floor, and the brick which composed the disjointed portion of the chimney, not at all broken apart. The only theory which I can conceive to account for this singular freak is, that the projecting portion of chimney was broken from its main stem by a whirl-wind, and carried to such a height in the air, that in falling, it acquired the momentum necessary to carry it through roof and floors. The opening made in the roof was about four feet from the stem of the chimney at its exit through the roof.

At Macon, a very interesting meeting was in progress at the Methodist Church, under Rev. Mr. Parks—about seventy had joined society in two weeks, and most of them professed to have found peace in believing. Here I heard Wm. R. Hunter deliver one of the most interesting addresses to the Sabbath-school children, I have ever listened to; and I heard nothing while I was gone that delighted me more than to hear these eight hundred children sing—

"I want to be an angel,
And with the angels stand,
A crown upon my forehead,
A harp within my hand."

They were also having a meeting of a good deal of interest at the Methodist Church at Savannah, and this interest has been kept up for several months.

At Savannah, I saw the celebrated C. H. Lamar, and his ship "Wanderer." I had previously seen at Columbus quite a number of the Africans imported by him in this vessel. Mr. Lamar has the address and bearing of an accomplished gentleman, but where his feelings are enlisted he is bold and daring, to a degree that renders him apparently reckless. He is now under indictment, waiting his trial for violating the statute against the slave-trade.

The public sentiment in Georgia, and especially at Savannah, has undergone a remarkable change upon the subject of the slave-trade within a few months; in so much, that there is not the least possible chance now, of convicting Lamar or any of his associates. The Wanderer is the most beautiful and graceful vessel I ever saw on the water, and she is probably the fastest sailing vessel on the ocean.

As for the Africans she brought over, they would not be readily distinguished from the negroes found on our plantations. Their teeth are filed in a peculiar manner, to designate the tribe to which they belong. They are not so large of stature—have smaller bones and smaller muscles than our better fed and better conditioned slaves; but they jabbered and laughed, and seemed quite cheerful and happy; and, while I looked upon these fellow-creatures with strange feelings of curiosity, and tried to contemplate the great, absorbing subjects brought to my mind by the scene before me in the light of Christianity, I could not resist the conviction forced upon my mind, that the change has been a happy one for them; that their condition in life and their chances for the life to come have been vastly improved by the change, under the Providential ordering of Him who "maketh the wrath of man praise him." I try to think of the matter in the light of the great law of love, and try it by the most exalted standard of christian duty, and certainly, if I were a poor benighted, wandering African, and could base my judgment upon my present knowledge of the condition of slaves in the Southern States, I should regard that man as my benefactor who should bring me away from barbarism and a living death, and place me on a plantation where I should be fed and clothed, my mind be trained to some useful purposes, and my soul lay hold on eternal life, brought to light in the gospel.

Away then with all false notions of philanthrophy, got somewhere outside of the Bible, and foreign to any teaching or principle of Christianity. If slavery is wrong, let us get rid of it; if it is right let us approve it, and sustain it; and following the example of Jesus Christ and his apostles, let us inculcate the Christian duties belonging to the relations which it creates.

A middle aged, stout, well-looking negro-man waited on me at the Exchange Hotel, in Richmond, Va. David was a member of the Baptist Church, and seemed to be very pious. He asked me if I would not like to go and witness a large sale of slaves to take place that day, directing me at the same time how to find the place. I told him I did not care to go, I did not want to purchase, and negroes were no great curiosity to me; that down in Georgia, I had recently seen quite a number of them directly from Africa, brought over in a ship. "Why Master, aint that against the State-law? "Yes, that is against the law." "Well, Master, won't they punish them for it?" "I dont know, David, whether they will or not." "Why Master, how dem folks look? Can they talk? Do they know anything?" "I told him they looked much like other black folks, only rather small; could only speak a few words in English, and had their teeth filed, so as to give them a savage appearance when their lips were parted." "Well, well," said David, "may be they are better off here than where they come from. Bless God, we should never any of us poor people have known that we had a soul or a Saviour if we had not been brought here and made slaves."

If it is worth anything to a people to have their physical condition bettered, their minds improved, and their chances for heaven greatly enhanced, it would be a great blessing to the Africans to bring them here, regulated and protected by law; but then this is only one side of the subject. How it might affect us, is a question for our statesmen to consider. This, only, will I venture to say, that every good citizen should set his face against any violation of the law.

C. C. Y.

Monroe, La. May, 1859.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE.

Ma. Editor: As some notices of the next meeting of the Educational Institutute of the M. E. Church, South, have been published in several of the *Advocates*, in which an error as to the day appointed for that meeting was perpetrated, I have thought it would be well to have the correction inserted in all of them. The next session of the Institute is to take place in *Atlanta, Georgia, on Wednesday, the 27th of July.* As the time for the session has been changed to the mid-summer, to suit the convenience of teachers, it is hoped that as many of that class as can possibly do so, will attend. Besides, the usual business of a teachers' convention, the Institute will probably be invited to consider some questions of general interest and importance.

A fine programme of lectures, essays, and reports is provided, which of itself would constitute a sufficient attraction. Besides all this, the mere reunion of teachers, the mutual forming of acquaintances, the collation of educational intelligence, and the result of experience, all under the genial influence of fraternal and Christian feelings, will make it an occasion of manifold benefit and enjoyment to all present.

All Methodist teachers are particularly invited to connect themselves with the Institute.

The people of the young city of Atlanta expect a large gathering, and will be fully prepared for it. Let them not be disappointed.

J. M. Bonnell,
Corresponding Secretary.

Hall's Patent Brick Machine is advertised in sixth column of third page. Read it. It promises much saving of labor.

THE HERE AND THERE OF A BIBLE AGENT.

Autaugaville—Good Time—The St. Nicholas and a Conversation—Camden, and a Protracted Meeting—Mobile—The Moral Influence of Cities—May day Celebration—Auburn and its Schools, etc.

From Dayton I came to Selma, and took a boat up the river to Vernon; then hired a buggy and went out to Autaugaville, two miles distant. There I stopped with Rev. Thos. P. Green, the preacher in charge of the M. E. Church. I was glad to meet with him and his accomplished wife, as I had the pleasure of uniting them in matrimony, when stationed at Tuskaloosa. They are both highly esteemed by the community, and promise much usefulness to the church.

There are four denominations in Autaugaville—the Baptists, Episcopalians, the Methodist Protestants and the Methodist Episcopal. The two last are the largest and most influential. I preached in the M. E. Church on Sabbath, March 27th, to a very fine congregation. The occasion was to me one of interest, for the Master of assemblies seemed to be present to win the devotions of His people. The collection for the Bible cause was a good one. The pastor of the M. P. Church, the Rev. Mr. Harper, was made a Life Member. At night I presented the cause in the M. P. Church to a congregation, if anything, larger than the one in the morning. The amount desired was raised, by making the Rev. T. F. Green L. M. of the B. S. Great attention and solemnity characterized the service of the hour. The people of God gathered around the altar, to renew their covenants with Him, and to invoke a refreshing season of grace. The faith of not a few sprung into lively exercise—realized a present God—when joy blessings came down into their hearts, and rejoicings and praises broke from their lips: this was one time when giving seemed indeed a religious act, and the offering sanctified of God. How easy it is to ask, and how easy to make contributions to the Lord when heavenly influences pervade the heart, and the eye of faith penetrates the mists of time, and fixes its gaze upon the substantial and fadeless inheritance of the eternal world. How long will that day linger in its coming, when the greed of gain shall cease to tyrannize over souls redeemed with hallowed blood and made capable of fellowship with God? When will the multitudes of earth drop their *muck rakes* and look up, and take the crowns of life which mercy stoops to bestow upon them?

What a glorious day for Christianity it will be, when its lovers and friends buy and sell and sow and reap for God. When every vessel, and rail road, every machine-shop and manufactory, houses of merchandize and fields, shall be employed for Him, and the enlargement of His kingdom.

From Autaugaville I made a short visit home, and then took the St. Nicholas and went down the Alabama river. This boat is under the control of Capt. Cox, who has a large interest in it. It is very popular, and much patronized; as is also the St. Charles which is owned by the same Company. Capt. Cox is a man of very gentlemanly deportment, kind and obliging to the passengers. He seems to keep everything about the boat at work with the least possible friction. The engines, wheels, shafts, pistons, all keep their legitimate places, and smoothly fulfil their offices. The employees on deck and above, do their business with system, dispatch and little noise. The Captain seems never excited, never blusters, but keeps quiet and self-composed, and by his good sense and force of character holds all about him under orderly control.

Going down the river I was in conversation with two elderly gentlemen, Capt. A., ex-member of Congress, and Judge C., formerly of Alabama, now of Mississippi. The subjects of religion and old age were dwelt upon. I was greatly profited by the conversation, especially a portion of it, in reply, by Judge C., to some remarks I made in reference to an ungodly old age. "When earthly ties are nearly all broken, and earthly associations lost; in this state of isolation from the world, with an ill-spent past, and a cheerless and uninviting future—how sad is life." "Yes," said he, "but as for myself, I am a happier man now than I was at twenty years of age; I feel that I am nearer my heavenly home—death has no terrors for me, I try to keep always ready; I never lie down at night without repeating the 23d Psalm, 'The Lord is my shepherd etc.'" Thus he continued in this pious strain, until we were melted into tenderness, and could say with Peter on the Mount of Transfiguration, "Lord it is good for us to be here." The whistle blew and I got off at Bridgeport, reluctantly breaking off from a conversation so pleasant. Yet I took away a blessing which he invoked upon me, and which cheered me on my way: which was, "May you dwell in the house of the Lord forever."

I went into Camden from Bridgeport, some four miles distant. I found this place larger than I expected to find it. On passing by the Presbyterian Church I saw several persons coming out of it, and recognized among them Rev. Dr. Nall, whom I knew when I was stationed in Mobile. He was holding a protracted meeting. We met and he asked me to preach at night, I did so, and invited penitents to the altar, when a large number approached. I preached also at his request on Sunday night—the religious interest still remaining good. Monday night we held a Bible meeting in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Services were opened by Rev. Mr. Weir, the pastor, after which I made an address; followed by Col. White, a lawyer and ex-member of Congress, who dwelt upon the secular advantages of the Bible, upon communities and upon government. I felt greatly indebted to him for his valuable assistance. The Rev. Mr. Lane of the Methodist Church in Camden, also aided the cause in a closing address. The collection however, neither met my wishes nor transcended my expectations, and yet some thought it was good for Camden. It was court week, but how far that militated against the Bible cause I am unable to say.

From Camden I passed down to Mobile, where I spent several days, finding a comfortable and pleasant home in the family of the Rev. Mark S. Andrews, pastor of the Franklin-street Methodist Church. I found that he had taken up a collection in his congregation for the Bible cause; so also had Rev. A. S. Andrews taken one in his charge, the St. Francis-street M. E. Church. On Subbath, the 25th April, I preached in the Government-street Church (Presbyterian) and raised a good collection. The Bible Society of Mobile passed a resolution to raise two thousand dollars, to supply the city and Baldwin county with the word of God. To carry out this measure, they appointed a large committee to canvass the city, and to raise funds privately, in addition to what had been publicly raised. I trust that the enterprise will meet with merited success, and that the thousands of this city and around it, may receive, and read and love the holy book. Mobile is an important commercial centre, is largely visited during the business months, and must exert upon all the country tributary to it a great moral influence for good or evil. The vices of cities become the vices of the country, and are as contagious as the epidemics that visit them, but much more wide spread. How greatly to be desired then, that these marts of trade should have a pure moral atmosphere, so that none can be poisoned by breathing it.

From Mobile I came home, where I spent the first week of May. Attended a May celebration at the chapel of the Female College, presided over by the Rev. E. D. Pitts. It was at night, the chapel was beautifully illuminated, and hung with festoons of evergreens. The young Misses, twelve in number, were dressed so as to represent the four seasons of the year. The chosen Queen of May, all blithe and fairy-like, made her appearance amid the rejoicings of her fair sisters, when the coronation ceremonies took place. The address to her royal majesty was chaste and touching. After the crowning was over, the lovely Queen seated herself upon a throne perfumed and canopied with flowers. The music was exquisite, being vocal and instrumental, without any excess of either, but harmoniously blended. This may be readily understood when it is known that Mrs. Geo. Dillard, formerly Miss Williams, conducted this department of the evening's entertainment. I have never seen an occasion of the sort in which everything was arranged in such beautiful taste. The crowded audience were thrilled with delight, and slowly retired at a late hour, as if unwilling to part with these seldom-recurring innocent festivities. This school, under the skilful order and wise management of Mr. Pitt and his assistants, is steadily prospering. Mr. P. has taught successfully at Summerfield, Ala., and at Mansfield, La. The community appreciates his qualifications as a teacher, and are pleased with his permanent location in their midst.

Auburn is also furnished with a superior male school, under the superintendance of Mr. Wm. F. Slaton. He is regarded by those who know him well, and who are judges of scholarship as one of the best educators in the state. He knows how to control his school, so as to make his pupils fear and honor him. He takes great pleasure in their advancement, and seeks to educate them head and heart. Reading the Scriptures and prayer enter regularly into the exercises of the school-room. Two young men, regular graduates of colleges of fine standing, are his assistants. The course in the various branches of education is almost as thorough as in the ordinary colleges of the country. With such a preparatory school as this, the East Alabama Male College, located here, and which is to open in October next, ought to succeed well.

C. D. Olives, Bible Agent.

June 5, 1859.

SPREAD OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Mr. James Brooks, senior, editor of the New York *Express*, who has for some months been traveling in Europe, Asia and Africa, in one of his interesting letters to the *Express*, written on board the Peninsula and Oriental Company's steamship Pera, in the Mediterranean, on the passage from Alexandria to Southampton, thus sketches the motley crew on board:

Our 200 passengers are made up of all sorts of people, but all have a history, and a very instructive story. There is the New Zealander, (no cannibal, but fat as if cannibal,) from a healthy, and as he says, glorious country. He has not been "home" for twenty years, but is now going with his wife and babies, all sleek, hale and hearty. There is the Tasmanian, whose head is full of sheep and wool, and he, with his family, is on his way home, too, to talk over with old neighbors and old friends the wonders of Tasmania. Then, there is the Australian, from gold fields, and sheep fields, and all other sorts of fields, who proclaims his New South Wales or New Holland, to be more than El Dorado. All are extolling the happy lands they emigrated to, and proclaiming their intention to return. Then, we have the Englishman, now of about every line from Shanghai to Aden, from the isle of Sunda to the Arabian Sea, who talk of lands, and of rivers, of countries, and of seenes, we Americans have scarcely read of, and certainly have never thought of. One tells us of his adventures up the Euphrates; another how he goes on the Indus or the Ganges. Some talk Hinduo, and thus confound the rest of us, who have only got in Arabic far enough to ask for bread and water. There are little white English children sucking Hindoo nurses, and there are bigger white English children, speaking little else but Hindoo. All that talk, are talking of men and events, and things that are dreams to me. The Punjaub or Beloochistan, is as familiar to them as Regent street or Cheapside. But alas! what pale, wan faces almost all of them have! What havoc the India climate has made upon the portly person of the man, and the once bright cheek of the woman! How puny the poor children look, and as if life would hardly hold them together to be reinvigorated by the climate of old England! There is nothing more deplorable than the sacrifice of British life in India. I saw going up the Nile, as I came down, the best life and blood of England on its way to India—men strong and portly—women in all the flush and bloom of English life, and children, too, as strong as children can be—but I see here coming down, what is ever coming from India, exhausted life, broken health, destroyed livers, wan complexion—only the wreck and ruins of men, women and children. All parts of India are not thus destructive of life, but many of the stations are. The parties whom I see returning, have been participants, more or less, in all the trials of the India rebellion, and their anecdotes and hair-breadth escapes make their piteous tales most interesting. Their presence, their narrations, their stories, also fill, and almost overwhelm the mind with the magnitude of the now boundless British Empire. These groups of people now going "home" are from regions beyond that for which even an Alexander sighed, and of which Roman ambition knew nothing. The mighty arm of England stretches so far now, that it girdles and embraces the earth, and its strong pulse is felt everywhere by all the people in the habitable globe. Rival as she is of ours, often our enemy, our greatest competitor, certainly, I cannot say that I regret to see such a stock, such a nation thus the earth embracing. I see the time coming, when we in the West shall meet her in the East, when the commerce of the world will belong to our race, our tongue, our laws, our institutions, our ideas of progress and civilization. So many millions now speak our tongue in America and Australia, as well as in England, that it is rapidly becoming the universal language. Twenty years hence, he who speaks English need scarcely speak any other tongue to make himself intelligible the world over. The twenty years past has wrought most amazing changes over the world in our tongue. Then, an Englishman could not journey on the continent of Europe, nor in the East, without French or Italian. Now the English language is spoken in every city and in every hotel, where the English traveler is likely to go. The cup of tea, the English and American "institution," could scarcely be had twenty years ago, out of England and America. Now it can be had not only all over Europe, but in Turkey, in Syria, in Jerusalem, in Cairo, everywhere in short, as good as it is in London or New York. The hotels now, generally speaking, are filled for our wants, our tastes, our palates. In short, the English language, the English tastes are almost everywhere on the lines of travel.

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.

We notice a report, in the Oxford *Mercury*, of the manner of conducting the annual examination of the students in the University of Mississippi, which is somewhat novel, and must be beneficial. If we mistake not, it is very similar to, if not identical with the plan pursued by President Rivers, of the Florence Wesleyan University. The *Mercury* says:

At the opening of the exercise, the class is furnished with pen, ink, and paper. A printed slip, containing a long string of questions, is then handed to each member, answers to which he is required to write out within a given time—say four hours. No one is permitted to leave the room, nor communicate with a fellow-student. As these examinations are conducted in the Chapel, there is no difficulty in completely isolating the young men. The Faculty stand guard, to see that all things are conducted with entire fairness. The attempt to defraud in any way whatever is punished with immediate forfeiture of membership in the University. Upon completing his performance, the student attaches to his paper, not his own name, but a number which he has received by lot, and which is made known only to the President. The Professors examine the papers, and report the proper grades for the several members without any knowledge of the authorship of the productions. In summing up the results of the examination at the close of the week, the President instructs the Recording Secretary whose names to enter opposite the numbers. The examinations are thus made very deliberate and impartial. Each student is tested by identically the same standard, since all are required to answer the same questions, a thing that is utterly impracticable in an oral examination. Equal weight is given to the written examination with the report for the year for oral and written performances in the class-room. At these closing periods the young men buckle on all their armor, and ting like Trojans. The Faculty are quite lavish of compliment upon the manner in which the present class have brought themselves up to the work. They are all to be recommended to the Board of Trustees, as worthy of graduation. We can bear testimony, personally, to the high-toned and gentlemanly bearing of all with whom we are acquainted. On Saturday last the usual honors were allotted and speakers' places assigned.

The session that is now drawing to a close, has been throughout, characterized by good order and diligent attention to study. The scare people got just before Christmas about typhoid fever, materially diminished the number of new-year applicants; still the present number of students, 170, is quite encouraging. But, for our part, we would prefer reporting 300 or 400.

Since the above was in type, we have seen Dr. Rivers' plan, and will publish it next week.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE REV. D. B. LEYNE.

LATE OF THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

My first acquaintance with our deceased brother Leyne, was in the fall of the year 1849, when he was in charge of Mount Zion circuit, Alabama Conference. I had frequently heard of him as the eccentric "Irishman," and had imbibed a degree of prejudice against him. At the time above stated, I attended a camp-meeting on his circuit, and by personal intercourse with him, had my prejudices somewhat, though not entirely, removed. At the next Conference, held at Columbus, Mississippi, he was appointed as junior preacher on Greene circuit. I saw him once during this year.

The next year (1851) he was appointed to Athens circuit, on which I resided as a local preacher. He had been on the circuit but a short time when I became perfectly satisfied that I had previously wholly mistaken his character. We soon became knit together, like Jonathan and David. We labored together at various protracted meetings—for he had the circuit in a revival blaze during almost the entire year. I therefore knew him well, and knew him but to love him.

It is true, as brother Hamill remarks, that, "the novelty of his thoughts, manner, and accent, would often provoke a smile;" yet he was truly "mighty in the scriptures." I have had many a friendly dispute with him on points of doctrine, around the family hearth; and when he would foil me, which he invariably did, (as I generally took the wrong side of the question purposely to draw him out,) he would, with his usual pleasantry, remark, "Ah, my brother, you do greatly err, not knowing the Scriptures."

Brother Leyne was as fearless as he was pious. On one occasion we were holding a night-meeting—a considerable revival being in progress—when "some rude fellows of the baser sort," known to be desperadoes, armed with pistols and knives, commenced a disturbance on the outside of the Church for the purpose of breaking up the meeting. Without suspending the exercises of the altar, he stepped to a window and with the activity of a cat, leaped out, and the first thing they knew the man of God stood unarmed, so far as carnal weapons were concerned, in their midst. The conduct was decidedly unequal: they could not face that kind of music, but scampered off like scared dogs. They did not attempt to disturb that meeting again.

I was present when he offered himself to Bishop Paine for the missionary field, in California or elsewhere. He was at a missionary-meeting, at which the Bishop, by invitation, preached a sermon on the cause of missions, at "old Green-briar Church," Monroe county, Mississippi; Brother Leyne had frequently mentioned the subject to me before, and had expressed his willingness, even anxiety, to consecrate himself to the cause of Christ in any field. After he offered himself nurserersly to the Bishop, he remarked to me, "Now I am relieved of a heavy burden, and am happy again."

On Sunday, the 28th of September, 1851, brother Leyne and myself parted, to meet no more on earth. I came to Texas and he went to California. Shall we not meet again "on the other shore?" That he is "not at home" I have no doubt. One who knew his manner of life as I did, needed not to be told that, when he came to die, "all was right in that direction." "Peace be to his ashes."

Wesley Smith.

Columbus, Texas.

DR. YOUNG'S LETTER.

Dr. Young's letter will be read with interest. It must be understood, however, that the Editor is not responsible for the opinions of others, especially on the slave-trade. We endorse the Doctor's opposition to these violations of law. No christian can favor such things. We publish the part of his letter on the subject simply as a matter of interesting intelligence, as an indication of that remarkable change of public opinion on this subject which has been for some time taking place in the South. This letter is not from a interested politician—but from a sober, intelligent gentleman, and an excellent christian minister. Let us not ignore the state of things of which this letter is an indication, but awake to it, *think* about it, pray over it, and act in the fear of God.

A CALIFORNIA MURAT.

In the Murats in Europe give out, they can find a hopeful candidate for the throne of Naples in the gentleman mentioned in the following paragraph, from the *California*, of April 6: "A poor, wretched-looking man was found upon the street last evening, and brought to the station-house in a state of helpless drunkenness. He was placed in one of the cells and laid out upon the asphaltum floor, and at half-past seven o'clock last evening he was attacked by an epileptic fit, and but for the prompt kindness of the officer in attendance, the poor fellow might have died in agony. Upon inquiry we learn that the man's name is Louis Murat, and that he is a lineal descendant of Joachim Murat, King of Naples, under the reign of Napoleon Bonaparte. He arrived in this country in 1849, having command means and letters of credit; the former he squandered, and the latter he lost, and for two years he has been a common street-bummer."

THE CHARACTER NAPOLEON CLAIMS.

In an article recently published in the *Moniteur*, ostensibly addressed to the German powers, the Emperor of the French makes some bold claims as to his own political position. After saying that "In Germany as well as Italy, France seeks to maintain and strengthen nationalities recognized by treaties," the article adds that for ten years the Emperor has exerted his influence to remove difficulties and settle them equitably; that he has supported the constitutional throne of the Queen of Spain; that by friendly mediation in Switzerland he settled the Neufchatel difficulty, and prevented war between that republic and Prussia; that in Italy he has saved the Pope, and inspired moderate views everywhere; that he played the dispute between the German Confederation and Denmark respecting the Duchies, and adds that what his government "*intends to make respected in Italy*" it will respect in Germany.

Rev. T. P. Chymes is *not* dead, but alive and well. We rejoice to hear it, from his own letter, which we shall publish next week.

Revival Notices are crowded out this week, but will appear next.

Editorial, this week, has to make way for local matter.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

JUNE 15, 1859.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ophesy Nearly Fulfilled.

book was published in Philadelphia in 1813, and written by N. J. Eliah, which the Pittsburg Dispatch says contains words: "The time will come when the people will travel stages moved by steam engines, from one city to another, ost as fast as birds fly, fifteen or twenty miles an hour. A ttage will act out from Washington in the morning, passeo will break fast at Baltimore, dine at Philadelphia, and sup New York the same day. To accomplish this, two sets of ays will be laid, so nearly level as not in any place to devi more than two degrees from a horizontal line, made of wood ron, on smooth parts of broken stone or gravel, with a rail ble the carriages on that they may pass each other in erent directions, and travel by night as well as by day; and passengers will sleep in these stages as comfortably as they do in steam stage boats. Twenty miles per hour is about ty-two feet per second; the resistance of the air will then about one pound to a square foot, but the body of the car- will be shaped like swift-swimming fish to pass easily ugh the air. A steam-engine that will consume from a quar- to a half a cord of wood, will drive a carriage one hundred eighty miles in twelve hours, with twenty or thirty passen- s, and will not consume six gallons of water. The carriages ll not be overloaded with fuel or water. These engines will ve boats ten miles per hour, and there will be many hundred mboats running on the Mississippi and other Western waters prophesied thirty years ago by one who could predict then ster than the Post can now. But the velocity of boats through ater can never be made to equal the velocity of carriages rough air, because the resistance of the water is eight hun- red times the resistance of air.

e Camp-Tent of Napoleon.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Times, in his let- of May 12, writes: The camp tent of the Emperor Napo- n, which preceded him to Italy, was made by Mexis Godil- n, and is in white and blue striped tent cloth, doubled. Its ght is about fifteen feet. It is divided into three compart- nts—a saloon, bed-room and dressing-room. Doors in the ch permit a passage from one room to the other, and win- ws are pierced for ventilation. An iron bed, folding seats d three small tables, one for the toilet, compose the furniture the Imperial residence. The tent is remarkable for its per- ct finish, the facility with which it can be put up and taken wn, and its general adaptation to the purpose for which it is designed. It was made five years ago, for the war in the imea, and started on its journey as far as Marseilles, but the mperor changed his mind then, and the tent has lain ever ce in the flag-room of the Tuileries. But, what is curious, e iron bed now in this tent, the toilet furniture and the table rvice in silver, belonged to the first Emperor, and accom- nied him to nearly all his campaigns; and as these cam- igns were so many victories, Louis Napoleon is going to ow himself upon the destiny of these victorious wash-basins d saucepans. He hopes on the fields of Marengo and Lodi, sleep upon and draw inspiration from the same bed on which reamed and schemed his great uncle, and on which he planned e great battles that have made the name of Napoleon so illus- ious. As a superstition, there are more absurd ones than this Louis Napoleon.

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

he War in Italy.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO brings London and Liverpool dates to May 30. Cotton was steady—tone of the market improved. See our Commercial article.

Garibaldi the real Hero of Italian Independence.

Telegraph dispatches from the seat of war, via Paris, confirm the important intelligence of the evacuation of Como by the Austrians, and state that Garibaldi had proceeded from Varesu, where report by the last steamer left him, to Como, where large numbers of volunteers were joining him from all the surrounding country. Besides the volunteers from Lombardy, numerous re-inforcement had reached Garibaldi's camp from the Canton of Tiabino, in Switzerland.

Garibaldi takes Como.

The Austrians had been driven from Como, and were rapidly retreating from all points on the Lake of Como towards Milan. Garibaldi's troops had occupied Camerlo Secco, and before leaving Como a severe engagement took place between the Austrian troops and the force under Garibaldi.

The Austrians met the Revolutionists, and vigorously disputed their approach to the city; but after a furious combat, were defeated and driven back with severe loss. The Hallno troops pursuing them into the city, which they finally captured at the point of the bayonet; the Italians fighting at the disadvantage of being almost without artillery.

Garibaldi, gathering new forces as he advanced, made his appearance before Como on the 26th, with a well appointed army of 10,000 to 15,000 men.

The city was defended by a garrison of about 7000 men, which, though much inferior in number to the attacking party, was better organized, and had the advantage of position.

The fight began about 10 A. M. and lasted till after one P. M., the Austrians contesting street by street and house by house, with determined bravery. For three hours and upwards the furious hand to hand battle raged, but the Austrians were at last completely overpowered and driven out at the point of the bayonet.

The Italians hotly pursued, and the fighting was subsequently renewed at the village of Camerlete, when the Austrians were again defeated and put to general route.

The loss on both sides, during the two engagements, was very great, but no accurate list of killed and wounded had been forwarded when the steamer left.

All accounts agree that this was the most brilliant engagement of the present war. Garibaldi had also occupied the neighboring town of Secco, and seized the steamers on Lake Como.

The People Rally to Garibaldi.

Every where he and his army were received with the warmest sympathy by the people. At Como the popular rejoicing knew no bounds. The bells of the Churches were rung, the whole city illuminated, rockets sent up and everything done that could manifest the joy of the people.

At Come the National Guard had placed themselves on a war footing and joined the standard of Italian independence, and large numbers of volunteers were hastening from all quarters to increase the forces of the militia.

The national movement is gaining strength daily, and great confidence is felt in the success of the great leader of Italian independence.

The inhabitants of Secco had declared themselves free and independent of the yoke of Austria, and were organizing the militia to aid in driving the hated Austrians from Italy.

A revolutionary proclamation was issued by Garibaldi, and citizens of all ranks flocked to his standard.

According to later advices, Garibaldi's vanguard was advancing in the direction of Monza.

The intelligence of the occupation of Como by Garibaldi had reached Milan, where it had created much excitement, and an outbreak was daily anticipated.

All the more wealthy citizens of Como and Milan are leaving the country to avoid the horrors of war.

Seizure of the Austrian Steamers—Forays from Switzerland.

In the meantime there had been severe fighting on Lake Maggiore, the Swiss could no longer be restrained and were passing down from the mountains, and it was believed that the Austrians would soon have to retire from their positions in the Southern Tyrol.

The latest despatch from Berne says the whole Val Telline is in a blaze of revolution.

All the Austrian steamers on Lake Maggiore had been seized, one of them by a band of 800 Swiss.

The Sardinians had also gotten possession of the town of Cenobbia at the head of the Lake, from which the Austrians had attempted to drive them out, but failed. The cannonading lasted three hours, but the Austrians were finally compelled to retire.

The Austrians Passed the Ticino.

Advices from headquarters, at Alessandria, are to the 29th May. There had been no more fighting on the Ticino, but the French were advancing and the Austrians retiring.

An Austrian *corps d'armee* of 50,000 men had already re-crossed the Ticino in the direction of Piacenza.

No further engagements were expected on the Sardinian side of the river.

The Austrians would now assume the defensive inside their own line.

No important movement of the allied army has yet been made, although our lines are being extended and the reinforcements which are constantly arriving are being sent off to the respective positions assigned to them in the line.

The Emperor Napoleon and the allied troops are in perfect health. Provisions are abundant, and the soldiers are in the highest spirits.

Spain Joins France—Portugal Neutral.

LONDON, May 30.—Active negotations have been in progress between the Cabinet of St. James and that of Lisbon, since the fact that Spain had concluded a treaty of alliance with France had become known.

According to this treaty, Spain engages to increase her army to 250,000 men to co-operate with the allies in case the war should become European.

It is reported a secret clause of the treaty alludes to the eventual partition of Portugal, and pledges the aid of France to secure the possession of the Island of Cuba to Spain.

Under the influence of the danger threatening Portugal by this alliance the Cabinet have adopted the policy of England, and declared her neutrality in the present war.

Tuscany not yet Recognized.

BERLIN, May 28. "The Provisional Government of Tuscany has not yet been recognized by either Russia, Prussia, Turkey, or England. The Ministers of each country have hauled down their colors.

Naples in Danger.

Negotations were in progress between England and France, respecting the recognition and resumption of diplomatic relations with the kingdom of Naples. England is endeavoring to induce France to resume friendly relations with that power simultaneously with her.

A conspiracy against the crown Prince of Naples has been discovered, in which several colonels of the Swiss regiments stationed there have become compromised.

By the Africa.

Popular Movement in Parma—Reported Resignation of Gortschakoff—Empress Eugenie's Reception of the Great Bodies of State—Plans for Hungarian Independence—The Battle of Montebello.

LONDON, May 28.—The London Times, Vienna correspondent gives the Austrian version of the battle of Montebello.

Count Gyulai, the Commander in Chief of the Army of Italy, reports that his loss at the battle of Montebello was 290 killed, 718 wounded, and 200 lost and missing.

Gen. Gyulai says that the French force engaged in the battle amounted to 40,000 but says nothing about the Austrian force engaged.

Some French authorities say that the French force was not much over 4000 men. Other authorities state that the number of the French and Sardinians was 12,000. Which is the highest estimate from any impartial source.

Advices from Turin announce that a popular movement had again taken place in the Duchy of Parma.

The victory of Montebello, and the success of Garibaldi at Como, together with the arrival of Prince Napoleon at Leghorn, had aroused the national enthusiasm to the highest pitch, and the expulsion of the Duchess Louisa Maria was anticipated.

The popular feeling is strongly in favor of an alliance with Sardinia, and large numbers are volunteering.

An unauthenticated report was in circulation that Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, had resigned his position in the Cabinet, in consequence of the refusal of the Emperor Alexander to carry out the engagements entered into between Russia and France.

Rejoicing at the Victory of Montebello.

The Empress Eugenie had formally received the great bodies of State at the Tuileries.

On the occasion of the announcement of the victory of Montebello, congratulatory addresses were presented from various Departments of France. The Diplomatic Corps, the Senate and the Legislative body, were largely represented. The Empress addressed them in a patriotic speech, which was enthusiastically received.

Advices from Frankfort state that the war excitement has risen to a high pitch in Southern Germany.

Movements of Kossuth.

It is expected that Kossuth will leave London in the course of the ensuing week, and go to Genoa, to concert plans with Gen. Klapka, formerly commandant of the fortress of Komorn, in Hungary, and other Hungarians for the overthrow of the Austrian power in Hungary.

It is stated that Kossuth goes to Italy with the full concurrence of the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Sardinia.

Nearly all the Powers have acknowledged Francis the First as the King of Naples, and the Army and Navy have sworn allegiance to him.

Austrian Operations on Lago Maggiore.

TURIN, May 27.—The Austrian war steamers are cruising about Lake Maggiore, threatening the towns and villages on the Sardinian shore, but doing little damage.

The war steamer Radetzky appeared before Cannobio, and was driven away by the National Guards, who only fired with small arms.

Count De Salmour had gone to Naples on a secret mission for the King of Sardinia.

At San Giovanni the people have risen and pronounced in favor of the King of Sardinia.

Count De Salmour was cordially welcomed at San Giovanni by Gen. Ribotte and the Tuscan troops.

The French Siege Fleet.

TOULON, May 27.—The French siege fleet is now ready to sail from this port.

It is composed of thirty-two vessels of war and gunboats, well manned and equipped for bombarding fortifications and large towns, and its destination is unknown.

The French Minister of Marine has ordered two additional ships of the line and two frigates to proceed immediately to sea.

Garibaldi Marching on Milan.

The corps under Garibaldi are advancing on Milan, and the vanguard had already reached a point within fifteen miles of that city, where an outbreak was expected.

The force of Garibaldi is being reinforced at every town through which he passes, by volunteers who hail him as a liberator.

France.

The London Times was seized at the Paris Post-office on the 27th, and no copies of it are allowed to be delivered in France.

The Army of the East, otherwise called the Army of Observation, is to be increased by 150,000 men.

Talleyrand Peregord, a nephew of the great Talleyrand, has been appointed French Minister to Naples, the French Government having recognized Francis First as King of Naples.

Arrival of the North Briton—Dates to June 1st.

Advance in Cotton—Consols Advanced one per cent—Operations of the Seat of War—Capture of Pizzetto by the Sardinians—Rumored Repulse of Garibaldi—Threatening Aspect of Germany.

Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 1.—The sales of Cotton for the three business days since the sailing of the Africa, amount to 28,000 bales. All qualities of cotton have advanced from 1-16 to ⅛ since Saturday. Fair and middling qualities have improved most. The market generally closed with an advancing tendency. Middling Orleans Cotton has advanced and Middling Uplands 3-16d. Clark & Son quote Middling Orleans at 6¾ and Middling uplands at 6¼.

The Liverpool breadstuffs market generally closed with a declining tendency.

The advices from Manchester and other manufacturing districts are more favorable. Goods and yarns were in good request, and the market generally closed active.

Consols.

LONDON, June 1.—The funds have experienced a sudden improvement in tone, and an advance of fully one per cent. is reported. Consols for money closed at 93¼ to 93⅜.

War in Italy.

LONDON, June 1.—The advices from the seat of war comprise nothing of decided importance which has transpired since the sailing of the Argo from Queenstown.

No important engagements has taken place since the date of our last report.

The retrograde movement of the Austrians is continued, and the Allies are closely following them, and occupying the positions abandoned by them.

The most important intelligence at Vienna is the recall of Garibaldi's troops in their advance on Milan.

The accounts are from the Austrian side, and are not yet confirmed.

The Armies of Observation.

Marshal Pelissier has arrived at Nancy, where 100,000 men of the army of the East have been concentrated.

The German Federal troops are concentrating in large force at Mayence and Rastadt.

These troops from the federal army of observation on the Rhine opposed to that of France, which is now distinguished as the army of the East.

The Germanic Diet, in view of the danger threatening the confederation have removed from Frankfort on the Main towards the centre of Germany.

The various banks and other monied establishments are removing their treasure to the fortresses, and the general aspect of affairs throughout the Germanic Confederation is very threatening.

Success of the Sardinians.

A dispatch from Turin via Paris, announces that the Sardinians have forced the passage of the Sesia after a sharp contest with the Austrians, and captured the important town of Palestro on the left bank.

Battle of Palestro.

An official bulletin gives a full account of the passage of the Sesia by the Sardinians. The passage was made at the village of Palestro which, on the left bank, was strongly fortified and held by 15,000 to 20,000 Austrians.

The Sardinians also numbered about the same. The Sardinian force engaged belonged to Gen. Cialdini's command, in which is the young Duke of Chartres; but the King, Victor Emanuel, commanded in person.

The Austrians had constructed a strong tete de pont, which they bravely defended at the point of the bayonet. But, repulsed from this, they fell back behind their fortifications in the town of Palestro.

For two hours and upwards the battle raged from street, and house to house, till finally the people of the town joining with the Sardinians, the Austrians, overpowered by superior numbers, compelled to beat a retreat.

This battle was fought under the immediate command of the King of Sardinia, who is said to have borne himself coolly and nobly throughout.

The Battle of Como.

The North Briton also brings detailed accounts of the battle at Como and neighboring village of Camerlata, between Garibaldi's forces and the Austrians, which prove to have been much more serious even than at first reported.

At Como several of the streets and strongest positions were taken and retaken several times and when the Austrians, retreating slowly and in good order, made a second and determined stand at Camerlata, there was a momentary hesitation to pursue them.

Seeing this hesitation, Garabaldi rushed into the midst of his troops and calling to mind the noble cause in which they were engaged, the freedom of Italy, they charged *en masse* upon the enemy, and in less than an hour they had full possession of the town.

The Austrians, however, retired slowly, and the Sardinians did not pursue.

The next day, the 28th, the telegraph from Berne reported that Garibaldi had left Camerlata, and was marching on Milan by what is called "a bold movement."

Peace Efforts Continued.

England and Prussia are still making strenuous efforts to confine the war to Italy, and even, it is said, have not yet given up all hopes of effecting an arrangement between the belligerents before a general engagement shall have been fought.

Emperor of Austria in the Field.

In the meantime, the Emperor of Austria had arrived in Italy, to place himself at the head of his army. He left Vienna the 29th, Trieste the 30th, and was at Verona on the 31st, accompanied by his brother, the Arch-Duke Maximilian, late Viceroy of Lombardy, by Gen. Hess, and a large number of the nobility.

Unfortunate Affair at Florence.

Accounts had reached Marseilles that a serious fight had taken place at Florence, between a number of English and American sailors, from the neighboring port of Leghorn.

The telegraph states that the difficulty grew out of the American sailors wearing tri-colored rosettes, (red, white and green, the Italian national colors.) No particulars, however, are given.

British Parliament.

The new British Parliament was convened on Tuesday, the 31st. Speaker Denison was unanimously re-elected to preside over the House of Commons. The question, upon which the strength of the Ministry was to be tested, had not transpired, if indeed it had been agreed upon.

English and French Funds.

The latest despatches from London brought out by the North Briton, report the English funds buoyant.

The latest despatch from Paris, at noon of the 1st inst., also reports the Bourse buoyant.

The same despatch also mentions a rumor prevailing in Paris that the Emperor Napoleon would return the 1st of August.

War Movement in Germany.

A despatch from Frankfort, received just before the steamer sailed, also states that the military committee of the German Diet had reported in favor of the resolution to place an army of observation on the Rhine.

DOMESTIC.

Mr. Slidell Minister to France.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Hon. John Slidell, of Louisiana, has been appointed Minister to France, in place of Mr. Mason, resigned, and has accepted the appointment.

Great Flood in the Upper Mississippi.

St. Louis, June 9.—The flood in the upper Mississippi and tributaries is doing much damage.

At St. Anthony, $150,000 worth of logs have gone over the Falls.

The Coon Creek boom, containing 10,000,000 feet of logs, is momentarily expected to give way.

The river is twenty-one feet above low water mark and within eighteen inches as high as the great flood of 1850.

During last week there occurred the most frightful storms ever witnessed in that section.

State of the Rivers.

St. Louis, June 9.—The Mississippi fell one inch last night, but is now stationary.

The Upper Mississippi is rapidly swelling. A heavy mountain rise is coming, occasioned by recent heavy rains.

The Missouri river is booming. The Illinois is falling rapidly.

Later accounts from St. Louis, says that there is no danger of another overflow.

Slaveholders Convention.

BALTIMORE, June 9.—The Slaveholders Convention met in this city yesterday, and elected Judge Chambers President.

The Convention to-day passed a resolution to the effect that the general removal of free blacks from the State is inexpedient, and that efficient laws should be passed to make them industrious and productive.

That the policy of the State, as declared in 183 and affirmed, that emancipation be prohibited, or that the emancipated slaves hereafter be removed from the State.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, June 13, 1859.

The following statement is condensed from the weekly report of the New Orleans *Price-Current*, ending on the 11th inst.: The past week has witnessed rather more movement in some of our leading staples, and it will be seen that the transactions in Cotton have reached quite a fair extent, considering the period of the season and the comparatively limited supply on sale. Tobacco, also, has been taken to some extent, though at a materially reduced basis of prices, while Sugar and Molasses, and the various articles of Western Produce, have been dealt in to a considerable extent.

On Sunday European advices four days later were received by the City of Washington from Liverpool for New York, 25th ultimo, intercepted off Cape Race. They reported a dull Cotton market at Liverpool, with sales for four days of 23,000 bales, at previous prices, the quotations for Middling Orleans being still 6¾d. On Tuesday the arrival of the City of Washington at New York was announced, and it was found that she had touched at Queenstown, Ireland, on the 26th, and obtained advices one day later than those telegraphed from Cape Race. The advices proved rather more favorable for Cotton, and stated Consols to have further improved ¼ per cent. On Thursday accounts still four days later were before the public, brought by the steamer Argo, from Galway for New York, 30th ultimo, via St. Johns, N. F. They confirmed the advices of a better tone prevailing in the Liverpool Cotton market, and reported an improved demand at the close, the sales of Saturday the 28th, being 10,000 bales, the market being steady at the previous week's quotations. Consols, also, were reported to have further improved ¼ to ⅜ per cent. At noon on Thursday, the advices by the Africa were received, and, although her accounts were anticipated by the Argo, we have the particulars of the week's business in the Liverpool Cotton market, which amounted up 52,000 bales. The market for the Middling and better grades was firm, but a decline of ⅛d. is noted in the inferior qualities. The quotations given are, for Orleans—Fair, 7⅞; Middling, 6¾d.; the stock on hand at Liverpool was stated at 610,000 bales, 553,000 being American. The advices from Manchester and the manufacturing districts were of a more favorable character, there being a good demand for goods for India, and the tone of the market had considerably improved. At Havre the week's sales were only 3,500 bales, and the quotation for tres ordinaire was still 104f.

The river is about two feet and a half below high-water mark. We have had occasional showers during the week—which, after the long dry spell, were much needed.

COTTON.—Our last report closed upon a depressed market, and we quoted a decline of ⅛c. At this reduction several buyers came forward and took about 3500 bales. On Tuesday 2500 bales were disposed of, and the same amount was taken on Wednesday, but on Thursday, with the Argo's and Africa's advices on hand, rather more full prices were claimed, and the sales were confined to about 800, and on Friday barely 700 bales were sold; making a total for the week of 19,500 bales. Total receipts of the week 2819, and since the 1st September (exclusive of those from Mobile, Florida and Texas) 1,645,016 bales, against 1,526,473 bales to same date last year. The total exports of the week amount to 14,207 bales; the stock in presses and on shipboard, not cleared on the 10th inst. 89,187 bales. With respect to prices, we have to state that no very marked changes have occurred within the week. The demand has been almost exclusively for the Middling descriptions and these are firm, as are also the better grades though less called for; but the lower qualities are comparatively abundant and neglected, and the occasional sales of these are at easy and irregular prices. The market is now left with few buyers, the greater number having taken their departure.

New Orleans Classification.

Inferior	6 @ 7	Good Middling	11¾@11¾
Ordinary	7¼@ 8¾	Middling Fair	12 @12¼
Good Ordinary	9¼@ 9¾	Fair	—@—
Low Middling	10 @10¾	Good Fair	—@—
Middling	10¾@11	Good and Fine	—@—

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to 2,000 hhds. We quote for Inferior and Refining 3¾ to 4¼; Common to Good Common 4¼ to 5¼; Fair to Fully Fair 5¾ to 6; Prime to Choice 6¾ to 7¾; Centrifugal and Clarified 6¾ to 8¼; Refined 9 to 9¾ cents per pound.

MOLASSES.—The sales of the week are about 1,400 hhds. The quotations are: For Inferior and Fermenting 27 to 30; Fair to Prime 31 to 32½ in hhds. and in half-hhds. 32 to 36 cents per gallon.

TOBACCO.—Is quoted for Leaf—factory,—to—; planters' 3 to 4½; Leaf—inferior to common 4¾ to 5¾; fair 5¾ to 6¾; fine 7 to 7¾; choice, heavy and light, 8 to 9 cents per pound. Purchasers have demanded concessions of ½c. or more per lb. and with an accumulating stock, especially of the lower grades, the reduced offers have been met to some extent, though some of the principal holders do not appear willing to submit to the reduction. There were sales of about 2200 hhds.

FLOUR.—The sales have amounted to about 1000 bbls. at a range of $5 87½ to $6 for unbranded, $6 50 to $6 75 for superfine, and $7 50 to $8 62½ up to $9 00 per bbl. for extra and choice extra brands.

GRAIN.—The sales of Corn during the week amount to about 25,000 sacks—the extreme figures of the sales ranging from 95 to $1 for ordinary mixed and yellow, $1 10 to $1 20 for good to choice white. Oats sell at 95 to $1 20 cents per bushel, for good to prime St. Louis and Northern. Bran is quoted at $1 00 $1 05 per 100 lbs. Wheat—a sale of red, at $1 27½ per bushel.

PORK.—The retail sales for the past week ranged at $17 00 to $17 50 per barrel for Mess, the latter figures for heavy lots.

BEEF.—We quote Prime Mess at $14 to $16 per bbl. as the range for good to the best brands for Family Mess.

BACON.—Shoulders 7 to 7¼; Hibbed Sides 9 to 9¼; Clear Sides 11 to 11½; Sugar-cured Hams 11½ to 13 cents per pound.

LARD.—In barrels, and tierces 11½ to 11¾; kegs, 12½ to 13 cents per pound.

BUTTER.—Western generally selling at 12½ to 16 cents per pound, for new.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at 12 to 15 cents per yard; India Bagging dull at 13c. Bale Rope, hand spun, 6¾ to 7¼, and machine made, 8 to 8½ cents per pound.

GUNNY BAGS.—Limited parcels sell at 11½ cents for light and 12½ to 13c. to heavy and extra heavy bags.

COFFEE.—We quote fair at 10¼ to 10¾, good fair 11 to 11¼, prime 11¾ cents per pound.

TABLE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

Bank of Louisiana, $100 paid	$171 00@172 00
Louisiana State Bank, $100 paid	177 00@178 50
Mechanics and Trader's Bank, $100 paid	105 50@106 00
Canal and Banking Company, $10 paid	—@35 00
Union Bank, $100 paid	104 00@104 50
Citizen's Bank, $100 paid	—@220 50
Bank of New Orleans, $100 paid	105 50@106 00
Southern Bank, $100 paid	110 00@110 50
Merchants' Bank, $100 paid	105 00@106 00
Crescent City Bank, $100 paid	—@105 50
Bank of America, $100 paid	—@125 00
Union Insurance Company, $25 paid	—@—
New Orleans Insurance Company, $100 paid	140 00@145 00
Hope Insurance Company, $30 paid	55 00@—
Commercial Water-works, $100 paid	50 00@ 51 00
Louisiana State Stock	97 00@—
City Six per cent. Bonds, consolidated	93 00@—
City 6 per cent. to Jackson Railroad	89 25@ 86 50
Opelousas Railroad	80 25@ 80 50
Pontchartrain Railroad	—@—
St. Charles Hotel, $25 paid	15 00@—
Pontchartrain Railroad, $100 paid	86 85@ 85 50
Gas Company, $100 paid	152 00@152 50
Jackson Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 8 per ct.	84 00@ 85 00
Opelousas Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 8 per ct.	—@ 83 50
Carrollton Railroad Shares, $75 paid	—@ 56 00
Opelousas Railroad Shares, $25 paid	—@ 4 75
Jackson Railroad Shares, $25 paid	—@ 6 87½
Levee Steam Cotton Press, $100 paid	101 00@—
Star Insurance Company, $100 paid	112 00@115 50
Southern Steamship Company, $100 paid	85 00@ 88 00
Southern Oil Company, par value $100	95 00@—

LIVE STOCK.—Beef Cattle—Western, we quote at 11½ cents per lb. net, with a limited supply offering. Texas—$14 to $38 per head, according to quality.

Hogs, 8 to 8½c. per pound net; nearly a bare market.

Sheep—but a moderate supply of ordinary sheep remain on sale. We quote $2 00 to $3 00 per head.

Veal Cattle—Selling at $5 50 to $10 00 per head.

Milch Cows—Dull, at $30 to $70 per head.

NEW ORLEANS WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT.

BAGGING—Kentucky, ₰ yard	12½@.. 15
East India	—@.. 13
BALE ROPE—Kentucky, ₰ lb	8½@.. 8
BRAN, ₰ 100 lb	1 00 @ 1 05
COFFEE—Rio, ₰ lb	10¾@.. 12
Havana, good prime green	—@.. —
inferior to middling	—@.. —
Java	18 @.. 20
Laguayra	12½@.. 13½
St. Domingo	—@.. —
CANDLES—Sperm, New Bedford, ₰ lb	42 @.. 43
Nantucket	—@.. —
Adamantine	20 @.. 22
Star	18½@.. 21
CORDAGE—Manilla, ₰ lb	10 @.. 10¾
Tarred American	12 @.. 13
FLOUR—Ohio, etc. superfine, ₰ bbl	—@ 5 50
Illinois and Missouri	—@ 5 75
St. Louis City	—@ —
FISH—Cod, ₰ box	80 @.. 90
Mackrel, No 1, ₰ bbl	17 00 @18 00
2	15 00 @16 00
3	11 00 @11 20
GRAIN—Wheat, ₰ bushel	1 30 @—
Oats	—@—
Corn, shelled	1 00 @ 1 20
in the ear, ₰ bbl	—@—
Beans	—@ 4 00
GUNNY BAGS, ₰ bag	11¾@.. 13
HAY, ₰ ton	20 00 @—
HIDES—W. Indian and Mexican dry, ₰ lb	16 @.. 17
Dry-salted Mexican	—@—
Wet-salted, heavy	07 @.. 07¾
Dry, country	11 @.. 14¾
Kip and calf	08 @.. 08¾
IRON—Pig, ₰ ton	28 00 @30 00
English	65 00 @77 50
Country bar, ₰ lb	04¾@.. 05
Hoop	04 @.. 07½
Sheet	04 @.. 05½
Boiler	05½@.. 06
Nail rods	06½@.. 08
Castings, American	03½@.. 03¾
LUMBER—Boards, white pine, common, ₰ M feet	—@—
merchantable	—@—
Clear	60 00 @—
Yellow pine	12 00 @15 00
Cypress	25 00 @40 00
Oak timber, ₰ cubic foot	35 @.. 50
Flooring and ceiling, clear	30 00 @35 00
merchantable	22 50 @30 00
Weather boarding, dressed	22 50 @—
rough	17 00 @—
Joists	15 00 @—
Shingles, ₰ M	3 50 @ 4 50
PROVISIONS—Beef, Mess, Northern, ₰ bbl	—@—
Western	—@15 00
half bbls	8 00 @ 8 75
Prime Mess, ₰ tierce	—@17 50
Prime, ₰ bbl	8 00 @—
B Beef	—@ 5 50
Pork, Clear, ₰ bbl	—@—
Mess	—@10 50
M. C	—@—
Prime	—@—
Hoground, ₰ lb	—@—
Bacon Hams, ₰ lb	—@—
canvassed	09¾@.. 13
Sides	00 @.. 11¾
Shoulders	07 @.. 07¾
Lard, Prime	—@.. 11¾
Fair	—@.. 11¾
Inferior to Common	—@—
Butter, Northern	26 @.. 28
Western	09 @.. 16
Cheese, American	08 @.. 09½
Potatoes, ₰ bbl	2 50 @ 3 00
SALT—Liverpool, fine, cargo, ₰ sack	—@ 1 00
from store	—@ 1 00
coarse, cargo	82 @.. 85
from store	—@.. 85
SUGAR—Louisiana, on plantation, ₰ lb	06¾@.. —
in the city	03¾@.. 06¾
Havana, yellow	07¾@.. 08¾
white	09 @.. 10¾
brown	—@—
Cucuruchu	—@—
Muscovado	—@—
Loaf, Northern	11¾@.. 12
Crushed, do	11 @.. 11¾
TOBACCO—Choice and Segar Leaf, ₰ lb	09 @.. 10¾
Fine	07½@.. 08¾
Fair	06¾@.. 07
Common	06 @.. 06¾
Inferior	04½@.. 06¾

MARRIAGES.

"It is not good for man to be alone."

Married on the 7th inst. at the residence of the bride's father, by the rev. H. D. Berry, Mr. J. F. HOLMES of Pike county, Miss. to Miss S. L. BURHAM of Washington parish, La.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OUR OWN NOTICES.

Pay Postage.—Persons writing on their own business, and requiring answers, will enclose a postage stamp; otherwise, they will receive no attention. This does not apply to our Agents.

What Name? Contributions and Correspondence of whatever character, must be accompanied by the real name of the writer. Writers, may publish over real or assumed names, as they choose; but, if the editor has not in his possession the real name of the writer, no communication will be published.

Five Papers.—All the Itinerant Ministers and Preachers of the patronizing Conferences are expected to act as our Agents, and will receive the paper gratis. Those of other Conferences will receive it gratis upon their proposal to act as our Agents.

Be Merciful to the Editor.—We receive, from all parts of the country, all sorts of requests and commissions, requiring attention to almost every kind of business. We have heretofore been compelled to give most of these things the cold shoulder. Hereafter, however, we are determined to have all these requests, if possible, attended to. Our clerk, Mr. R. Oliver, an excellent business man, will take them in hand, and be responsible.

Job-Work, of the finest kind, and of every variety, and to the promptest manner, will be done, if sent to the *Advocate* Office. Terms cash on delivery.

NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY.

So. Methodist Publishing-house, Nashville,
May 30, 1859.

We intend, as heretofore, to keep a full supply of Books of our own publication at the AGENCY of the Southern Methodist Publishing-house, at New Orleans. J. B. MCFERRIN, Agent.

BRO. KEENER: Please to have the above inserted in the *N. O. Advocate* as long as you may judge proper.

Say to Bro. Parker that I desire him to act as joint Agent with you, in place of Dr. McTyeire, resigned.

J. B. MCFERRIN, *Agent.*

DEPOSITORY OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH AT NEW ORLEANS.

BENSON'S COMMENTARY. We have a supply of this excellent standard work, in 5 vols., royal 8vo. 14 00

[Mr Benson has always been considered by the Methodists of Great Britain as both learned and original; and as the most reliable in doctrine of all the Arminian commentators.

DUTIES OF MASTERS. By Rev. H. N. McTyeire, D. D. 60

[Methodist Preachers will, we doubt not, feel it to be a duty to place a copy of this work in the hands of every Southern Planter. It is by a Southern man—the only quarter from which we can consent to be authorized on that subject. A large experience and acquaintance with both master and servant were prerequisites demanded as absolutely essential to qualify one for writing at all, even but a little upon this important theme. The writer has satisfied a want, felt by that large proportion of masters who wish to know what they ought to do, that they may do it and discharge their obligations to God and their servants. Not the least valuable part of the book is, that it contains four letters from Bishop Andrew on the religious instruction of Negroes.]

THE GOLDEN CENSER. By Dr. Summers 50

[This most excellent work is a corner stone for rearing the family altar. Good Christian wives, who have irreligious husbands, can, with the aid of this little book, hold family prayers—until the father of the family comes to be, as he ought, the priest of his own house.

To all Dealers—with Southern Methodist Publishing-house.

To carry out fully the spirit and law of the last General Conference in reference to the sale and circulation of Books, and to accommodate as far as possible all our customers, we have carefully revised our Catalogue, and modified the prices of our publications. Our new Catalogue will be issued at no distant day. In the meantime, we notify all concerned that hereafter we shall sell to wholesale dealers Books embraced in our GENERAL CATALOGUE at 25 per cent. discount on six months' time, a deduction for cash of 10 per cent. of the net amount of the bill.

On Books not of our own publication, we will allow 20 per cent. discount on six months' time, with a deduction of 10 per cent. on the net bills for cash.

This, however, does not include Sunday-school and Tract Books, nor those embraced in Part III. of our present Catalogue.

J. B. MCFERRIN, Agent.

P. S.—Those books which we publish *for* the authors will be placed in the second class of discounts, as above indicated.

J. B. M.

East Alabama Male College.

The Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the East Alabama Male College will be held in Auburn, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th July, inst. at which time the Anniversary Address, before the two Literary Societies of the Preparatory Department of the College, will be delivered by the Hon. R. H. HILL of Georgia.

C. RAFFORD, Secretary.

Auburn, Ala. June 6, 1859.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THE PUPILS of this Institution begins on FRIDAY, the 24th inst., and ends on the TUESDAY following.

The Commencement Sermon will be preached on the intervening Sabbath; by Rev. W. H. HOLT.

Commencement-day, Wednesday, 29th.—Original Pieces, by the Graduating Class; President's Baccalaureate; and an Address, by W. PINKNEY HILL, to the Young Ladies of the Parthenonathian Society.

Concert, on Friday and Tuesday evenings. On Monday evening an exhibition by the Under Graduates.

The Conference Committee, Board of Visitors, patrons, and friends generally, are most respectfully and cordially invited to attend.

J. D. WIMBLE, Pres. B'd Trustees.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES,

Centenary Institute, Summerfield, Ala.

Annual Examination begins 21st June, and Closes the Friday following.

Sabbath, June 26th.—Commencement Sermon, by Rev. L. D. HUSTON, D.D., of Nashville, Tennessee.

Monday forenoon, to 8 o'clock, P. M.—Original Speeches by young men.

Tuesday forenoon.—Anniversary Oration before young men's Literary Society, by P. A. FITTS, Esq.—Afternoon, Dedication of Young Ladies' Hall; Addresses by Revs. E. BALDWIN, and H. A. M. HENDERSON, of the Alabama Conference; Evening, 8 o'clock—Grand Concert by Prof. J. E. GLEFFER, to the young ladies of the College.

Wednesday.—Regular Gradu

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

JUNE 15, 1859.

Children's Column.

"Let the little Children to me come unto Me."

Little Agnes.

A little girl, named Agnes Elma Brown, daughter of Jessie P. and Mary Tharp, lived in Carrollton, near New Orleans, where the Editor of this paper preaches on Sunday. When we first went to the house, little Agnes came and sat upon our knee, played with our coat buttons, and was altogether one of the most beautiful and happy-spirited little girls we ever saw. But the sweet little one has been taken to the good world. She took the small pox, and, after sixteen days' sickness, died. She said she was going to see her little brother, who had died before her. She said, "Let me go up yonder and see Daddy. I am going to heaven." She was only five years old.

Death of Elma Jane Johnson.

I reckon your little readers would like to hear about the peaceful death of Elma Jane Johnson, a little girl ten years of age, who died at her grandmother's in American Bend on the 16th day of April. It will do them good to hear that the love of Jesus and the hope of heaven can make even little girls bear the sufferings of their last sickness without murmuring; and think about lying in the cold grave without a shudder. She bore her sickness very patiently, and the last words she ever spoke were, "Give me Jesus;" on the day before she died when her little throat was all ulcerated so that she could hardly talk, she said two or three times, "Give me Jesus."

It was very gratifying to her father and grandmother, who were standing around her bedside, to hear her speak those precious words. Elma Jane was always fond of going to Church and singing hymns; she was very fond of saying her catechism too, and would often ask the preacher's to hear her say it, when they would go to her grandmother's house. She used to be a great favorite with Father Lane, when he was presiding elder in this District; her father read the notice of the good old man's death, in the *Advocate*, to her, and told her that he asked his friends around his death-bed to sing, "Oh sing to me of heaven, when I am called to die;" she always called it Father Lane's hymn after that, and would turn to it in the hymn-book and read it very often.

I hope all your little readers will be good children, go to Church and like their catechism, so that when they come to the cold waters of death, where earthly friends will have to bid them good-bye, they will have a friend in Jesus, and be able, like Elma Jane, to say with their latest breath, "Give me Jesus."

HER PASTOR.

Do You Want a boy, Sir?

"Do you want a boy, sir?" said George, a little urchin, scarcely eight years old, to a spruce-looking clerk in a large store.

"Want a boy! Why, who wants to be hired?" asked the clerk, looking with puzzled glances at the little applicant.

"I do, sir," replied George.

"Look here, gentlemen," cried the young man, speaking to his fellow clerks, "here is a regular Goliah seeking work! Wants to be a porter, I 'spose. Look at him. Ain't he a strapper?"

The clerks gathered in great glee about poor George, who stood full of earnest purpose before them, and was therefore unconscious of any reason why he should be made an object of sport.

"What can you do?" asked one.

"You can post books of course?" said another.

"Carry a bale of goods on your shoulders, eh?" cried a third.

"Hush, young gentleman," said the elderly bookkeeper at the desk, after viewing George through his spectacles. "Hush! Don't make sport of the child. Let me talk to him." Then speaking to George in kindly tones, he said, "you are too young to be hired, my child. Who sent you here?"

"I came myself, sir. My father and mother are gone to heaven. My aunt is poor and I want to earn something to help her. I am very strong, sir, and will work very hard. Won't you please to hire me?"

The simple story, told in a way that showed how earnest the boy was, not only checked the sport of the upstart clerks, but brought tears to their eyes. They looked on the delicate child before them with pity and respect, and one of them, placing a quarter dollar on the desk, asked the rest to follow his example. They did so. He then took the money and offered it to George, saying—

"You are too small to be of any use here, my good boy. But take this money, and when you have grown a bit, perhaps we may find something for you to do."

George looked at the money without offering to touch it. "Why don't you take the money?" asked the clerk.

"If you please sir, I am no beggar boy," said George; "I only want to earn something to help to pay my aunt for keeping me."

"You are a noble little fellow," said the senior clerk. "We give you the money not because we think you a beggar, but because we like your spirit. Such a boy as you will never be a beggar. Take the change, my boy, and may God give you and your aunt better days."

George now took the money, put it carefully into his little pocket, and left the store. His aunt, needy as she was, could not help laughing when he told her this story, and the chiding she gave him for going in search of work without her consent was not very severe, you may feel assured.

I like George's spirit in this affair. It was noble, brave and self-reliant beyond his years. It was the spirit that makes poor boys grow into useful and successful men. It made George do this, for in after years that little boy became a noted artist, whose praise was spoken by many tongues. All children should cherish a desire to do all they can for themselves and to support themselves by their own labor as early as possible. Those who lean on father and mother for everything will find it hard work to get along alone by-and-by, as they may have to do when their parents die. While those who early learn to rely upon themselves will have little difficulty in earning their own living. Learn, therefore, my children, to help yourselves—always minding to do so under the advice and with the consent of your parents or guardians.—*S. S. Advocate*

The Lord's Prayer in Death.

A Sunday school scholar was dying. Her friends had gathered around to listen to her dying words. After she had been raised in bed, and had spoken a few words to each one, she said:

"Now, mother, I would like to have you lay my head down on the pillow."

Her request was granted.

"Now," said she, "I want to say the Lord's Prayer, just as I said it when I was a little child."

Slowly and fervently that beautiful prayer was uttered. For a few moments a smile played around the lips of the dying girl, and then that happy spirit winged its way to that better land where prayer is lost in praise.

Humboldt's Last Words.

The sun shone brilliantly into the room where Humboldt died, and it is reported that his last words addressed to his niece, were: "*Wie herrlich diese Strahlen: sie scheinen die Erde zum Himmel zu rufen!*" [How grand these rays: they seem to beckon Earth to Heaven!]

Twenty-nine Young Men.

There are twenty-nine young men in the College of Georgetown, Ky., preparing for the ministry of the Baptist Church.

The Family Circle.

"Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee."

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA—A Record of the Past.

Within the last seventy years there have been five wars between France and Austria on the Continent of Europe. Austria was one of the first nations that took up arms against the French Revolution. In connection with Prussia, in 1792, her armies invaded France. After a desperate struggle they were driven out by the energy of the French Republican Assembly, and by the valor and military skill of Gen. Dumourier. The French Assembly, by a conscription, called out one million two hundred thousand men for the defense of the country, a military exertion which has seldom, if ever, been equaled in military annals.

Prussia and Spain withdrew from the coalition, and, in 1796, Austria was left to sustain the shock of the French in Italy. She was supported by the King of Sardinia, a state which is now her bitter enemy. The French army, under Napoleon, in two campaigns, detached Sardinia from her alliance, drove her troops out of Italy, and pursued them into Germany, nearly to the gates of Vienna. Under the walls of that capital France dictated peace to in 1797. By that peace she made large cessions of territory and influence in Germany. As a recompense, Napoleon assigned her Venice and Lombardy, and first made her an Italian power.

In 1799 Austria and Russia took up arms against France, and for a time were very successful. They drove the French out of Italy. The latter part of that year, however, Napoleon returned from Egypt. He induced the Russian Emperor Paul to withdraw from the Austrian alliance. Having accomplished this, he led his army into Italy. On the plans of Marengo he fought a decisive battle, the result of which expelled Austria from Italy. It was soon followed up by the victory of Hohenlinden, in Germany, gained by the French under General Moreau. The French columns were again near Vienna, and again France compelled Austria to sue for peace. In 1804 the Emperor of France became the King of Italy. Immediately after, Austria and Russia attacked France. Such, however, was the power of the latter, that in six months one Austrian army was destroyed at Ulm, and another, together with the Russians, destroyed at Austerlitz. The French entered Vienna, and again dictated a peace.

In 1809 Austria and France again met in collision on the tented field. The French, however, under Napoleon, marched down the valley of the Danube with the velocity, almost of the wind, and in one campaign took up their quarters in Vienna. A severe and ignominious peace for Austria was the result. In 1813 Austria, united with all the great powers of Europe, overthrow the French Empire, and broke down the power which had so often entered the gates of Vienna in triumph. By the treaties of 1814 and 1815 the Northern States of Italy, Venice and Lombardy, were ceded to Austria by the leading nations of Europe. It is now on the faith of these treaties that Austria rests her case, and appeals to the rest of Germany and to England to assist her in maintaining them inviolate. As they were the treaties which witnessed the humiliation of his uncle, Louis Napoleon has no great respect for them.

NEBAT.

Here is quite an enigma. Nebat is mentioned at least eighteen times, in three different books of the sacred history, and in such associations as one would shrink from as an infamous entail on one's name; yet his life and character are as utterly unknown as if he never existed! For a man to obtain immortal dishonour would seem to require at least one enormous crime, or one flagitious trait to descend with his name. When Erostratus could devise no other way of getting his name into history he set fire to the temple of Diana, at Ephesus. But though Nebat is as immortal as the Bible, not a trace of his life, not a feature of his person or character, not a word that he uttered, not a line that he wrote, is recorded or preserved in any matter.

The sad but instructive solution of the riddle is, Nebat was the father of an ungodly child. He is a historical monument to illustrate the proverb, "A foolish son is the calamity of his father;" and to show that "such a son" "causeth shame and bringeth reproach" to his parents, even when they may not be alive to feel the stroke, and though they may not, as in Eli's case, have winked at iuiquity; for Nebat was dead before the wickedness of Jeroboam was developed in the form which has confirmed his disgrace; and there is no record that impeaches the parental faithfulness of Zeruah, Nebat's widow. But the dishonored father is now inseparably linked with the corrupt and corrupting child, simply because of the natural relationship. It was "Jeroboam, the son of Nebat," who "lifted up his hands against the king;" it was "Jeroboam, the son of Nebat," who "did sin, and made Israel to sin." It is the fate of the house of "Jeroboam, the son of Nebat," which is held up as a warning against rebellion and idolatry. The sins of the son became proverbial, but the father's name is part of the proverb. It seals the character of fifteen kings of Israel, that they walked in the ways of the son of Nebat, and those ways at length brought the whole kingdom into captivity and dispersion.

SIDNEY SMITH ON ENJOYMENT.

The great wit and reviewer never penned wiser and truer words than these: "Mankind are always happier for having been happy; so that if you make them happy now, you make them happy twenty years hence by the memory of it. A childhood passed with a due mixture of rational indulgence, under fond and wise parents, diffuses over the whole of life a feeling of calm and pleasure, and in extreme old age is the very last remembrance which time can erase from the mind of man. No enjoyment, however inconsiderable, is confined to the present moment. A man is the happier for life for having once made an agreeable tour, or lived for any length of time with pleasant people, or enjoyed any considerable interval of innocent pleasure, which contributes to render old men so attentive to the scenes before them, and carries them back to the world that is past and to scenes never to be renewed again."

WOMAN THE INSPIRER OF GREAT DEEDS.

Love is inspiration; it encourages to great deeds, and develops the creative faculty of our nature. Few great men have flourished who, were they candid, would not acknowledge the vast advantages they have experienced in the earlier years of their career from the spirit and sympathy of woman. It is woman whose prescient administration strings the lyre of the desponding poet, whose genius is afterwards to be recognized by his race, and which often embalms the memory of the gentle mistress, whose kindness solaced him in less glorious hours. How many an official portfolio would never have been carried had it not been for her sanguine spirit and assiduous love! How many a depressed and desponding advocate has clutched the Great Seal and taken his precedence before princes, borne onward by the breeze of her inspiring hope, and illuminated by the sunshine of her prophetic smile! A female friend, amiable, clever and devoted, is a possession more valuable than parks and palaces; and, without such a muse, few men can succeed in life—none be content.—*d'Israeli.*

A MOTHER TEACHING HER CHILD TO PRAY.

Is at once an object the most sublime and tender the imagination can well conceive of. Elevated above earthly things, she seems like one of those guardian angels, the companion of our earthly pilgrimage, through whose ministrations we are inclined to do good or turn from evil.

PARIS MODES AND STEEL STAYS.

The London Court *Journal* says: "A regular crusade has been entered into by the doctors of Paris against the frightful fashion of steel stays, brought in with the new cut of dress now in vogue. Attention has been drawn to the subject, and a report sent into the Academy of Medicine, in consequence of the sudden death of the two young ladies employed in one of the fashionable houses of this place to show off the fashions. These young ladies, whose sole business was to walk up and down the Magasin, where the wonders of the imagination of the proprietors are displayed, vying with each other in the degree to which torture could be borne, had gradually accustomed themselves to be drawn so tight that in one case the bursting of a blood-vessel was the consequence, and in the other congestion of the lungs carried off the victim in a few hours."

Obituaries:

"Let me die the death of the Righteous."

THOMAS EVANS died at the residence of his brother-in-law, P. B. Tompkins, Esq., Warren county, Mississippi, 14th May, 1859, in his fifty-ninth year. He was the son of Moses Evans, was born in Marion District, S. C.; and, in early life, removed to this county. He was raised by pious parents, who were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was baptized by that good man, of sacred memory, Tobias Gibson. He embraced religion when young, and acknowledged his baptismal obligations as a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he lived an humble and consistent Christian for more than forty years, and died in the triumph of a living faith. His first wife was a Miss Johnson, with whom he lived in conjugal affection for many years, raised several interesting children—four of whom still live. His house was always a home for the ministers of Jesus—many of whom will remember him and his amiable wife with gratitude. His second wife was the widow of the Rev. Mr. Horton, (once of the Mississippi Conference, and now, we trust, in heaven). She still lives, to mourn her great loss. Bro. Evans was a good citizen, an affectionate husband, fond parent, a humane master, and a humble and useful member of the church. P. E. GREEN.

May 26th, 1859.

MRS. MARY STONE, wife of Mr. Isaac Stone, was born in Green county, Ga.; her early life was spent in Abbeville District, S. C.; moved from thence to Alabama, but subsequently settled in this county, where, after a residence of more than twenty years, she died of consumption, on the 22d May last, in her 61st year. For about thirty-five years she was an humble follower of the Savior, and for the greater part of that time a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her last hours were marked with signal triumph of Divine grace. A few days before her death, while peace and joy Divine filled her heart, she proclaimed to her disconsolate husband and friends—"I have gained the victory at last, and am ready to depart." May each surviving member of her bereaved family be so fortunate, in the dark hour of death as to say as she did, "I have gained the victory at last."

J——.

Carroll county, Mississippi, June, 1859.

EDUCATIONAL.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.

FACULTY.

REV. H. C. TREWEEK, D. D., *President;* Professor of Mental and Moral Science, and Ancient Languages.
GEO. E. THATCHER, A.M., Professor of Physical Science and Mathematics.
MRS. AURELIA G. THATCHER, M.E.L., Instructress in Belles Lettres.
MISS F. A. BACHELOR, Instructress in English Literature.
MLLE. ISMARIE BRIMSON, (a native of France) Teacher of French.
W. S. DONALDSON, M. D., Professor of Instrumental and Vocal Music.
MRS. VIRGINIA E. CALLOWAY, M.E.L., Instructress in Instrumental and Vocal Music.
MISS ANNETTE O. RICE, M.E.L., Instructress in the Design and Art Department.
A. H. THOMAS, Steward and Bursar.
MRS. EMMA K. A. THOMAS, Stewardess.

THE NEXT COLLEGIATE YEAR commences on Wednesday, October 5th, 1859.

☞ Pupils may enter the PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT at any age.

☞ A CATALOGUE will be sent to any one desiring further information, upon application to the President.

A. M. CAMPBELL, President Board Trustees.
J. L. SCALES, Secretary. [my18

HUNTSVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE, HUNTSVILLE, North Alabama.

DIRECTORS—REV. GEO. M. EVERHART, A. M., President;
REV. A. R. ERWIN, D. D., Principal of the Literary Department.

THIS Establishment offers the following inducements to Southern patronage, &c.

1. Huntsville is the nearest mountain location to the south and southwest; and is proverbially healthful. The social elegance and beautiful scenery to be found here, are great auxiliaries in the formation of character.

2. The edifice is large and elegant—supplied with gas-light; and water in the greatest abundance by pipes, from a mammoth spring in the town. It is 164 by 62 feet, three stories high and well furnished.

3. The domestic arrangements are such as to secure not only comfort, but the social and domestic training of the pupils. Frugality, prudence and grace, as well as the virtues of the heart, are habitually cultivated.

4. The facilities of instruction are unsurpassed. There are fifteen teachers and attaches, some of whom are distinguished educators. The large patronage, from among the best families of nine of the Southern States, attest the good will of the Institution.

5. Arrangements are made to accommodate Southern pupils during the summer vacation, and to furnish them with such instructions in the Ex's branches as may be desired. Pupils received at any time.

Apply for a circular to REV. GEO. M. EVERHART,
ap6 Huntsville, Alabama.

COLUMBUS (MISSISSIPPI) FEMALE INSTITUTE—The Trustees and Faculty content themselves with offering the public to their numerous patrons is the various Southern States represented in the Institute.

FACULTY:

ROMAN B. BAILEY, ... Professor of Natural Science and Latin.
J. W. M. SHATTUCK ..... Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry.
GEO. W. CHAMBERLAIN .... Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
MISS CAROLINE R. SEARSON, Teacher of French and Superintendent at Study.
MISS K. ABERNATHY ..... Teacher of Drawing and Painting.
MRS. E. E. SHATTUCK ..... Teacher of the English Department.
MISS L. STREET MISS M. CURTIS and MISS M. L. FENET Teachers of the English Branches.
MISS VICTORIA RIVES ..... Teacher of Harp, Piano and Guitar.
MISS HANNELIVA ROSE ..... Teacher of Piano.
MRS. G. W. CHAMBERLIN ..... Teacher of Piano.
MRS. L. KAUSS ..... Teacher of English Literature and Governess.
Mr. and Mrs. B. F. LARRABEE ..... Proprietors Boarding Department.

Columbus Miss. Dec 28, 1858. m10-1y

STATE FEMALE COLLEGE, NEAR MEMPHIS TENNESSEE. The Fall Session opens the first of October. The Spring Session commences the middle of February. The buildings are large and commodious. Faculty numerous and efficient, course of Study complete—Terms liberal. For particulars address the Rev. S. H. STARKS, A. M., President of the College. Reference is made by permission to the Ministers of the Mississippi, Louisiana, and Memphis Conferences.

W. K. PEASE Secretary. S. WATSON, President Board.
December 29, 1859.

TEXAS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

FAYETTE COUNTY, TEXAS.

PROF. C. G. FORSHEY, ... SUPERINTENDENT.
STUDIES—Thoroughly Polyglotic ..... DISCIPLINE—Military.
TERMS—Scholastic—Tuition, $150 per session of the Institute.
EXPENSES—Board and Tuition, $250 per year, of forty Weeks.
☞ LOCATION—In the country—beautiful, accessible and healthful—☜
dec1-1y

Centenary College Louisiana.

THE next term of this Institution will open on Monday, the fourth of October, 1858

FACULTY.

REV. JOHN C. MILLER, M. A., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science
REV. WM. H. SCALES, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
A. R. HOLCOMBE, A. M., Professor of the Greek Language.
G. M. WILEY, A. M., Professor of the Latin Language
THOMAS S. JONES, M. A., Professor of Natural Science.
EMILE LEPAGE, M. A., Professor of Modern Languages.
REV. A. G. MILLER, A. M., Principal of the Preparatory Department
WM. T. NORSWORTHY, A. M., Tutor.
W. J. CREAGH, Professor of Music, Vocal and Instrumental.

TUITION per Session of five months, payable in advance.
In Preparatory Department $21 50
In College Department 30 50
Matriculation fee on entering College Department 5 00
Music extra.

Board can be obtained at the Steward's Hall, or in private families at prices varying from ten to fifteen dollars per month. This Institution having an able Faculty, extensive buildings large library, cabinet and apparatus, commends itself to all desiring a thorough classical or scientific education.

Centenary College is located at Jackson, La., twelve miles East of Bayou Sara.

For information apply to Rev. C. C. Gillespie, No. 112 Camp street, Dr. John C. Keener, New Orleans, or to the undersigned Jackson, La
ap18-tf JOHN C. MILLER, President.

E. COLEMAN'S METALIC FARM MILL IS THE most Simple, most Durable—of greater capacity, requires less power, costs LESS THAN HALF the price of any other Mill capable of doing the same amount of work. Send and get Descriptive Circular. HUGHS OLDS, Agents Southern Industrial Store,
my25 97 COMMON ST. New Orleans.

THE GREAT AMERICAN BRICK MACHINE, WITH Nine Men and Nine Horse, can make from THREE to FIVE THOUSAND more Brick per day, and better Brick, than Twenty Men and Four Horses, without it. Costs but $275—will last a lifetime—it so simple that it can be worked by Negroes. Send for Descriptive Circular.
S. A. HUGHS,
(Sole Manufacturer under the Patent)
my25 97 COMMON ST., N. O.

THE HANDSOME RESIDENCE OF REV. A. HAGAman, Jackson, Louisiana, can now be purchased on easy terms. Dwelling-house and offices nearly as in parchment order, abounding every home comfort. The grounds are highly improved, the lot commodious and the situation eligible. A family wishing to obtain a most desirable home in this healthy and pleasant village has now an excellent opportunity. ☞ Apply to Proprietor, or REV. J. C. MILLER.
[my18-tf

A NEW TWO-STORY DWELLING-HOUSE—Double Parlor, Dining-room, Kitchen four to six Bedrooms—as may be desired; store room and Closets, all of the Furniture, except that of the parlor—with a servant to act and to be—for Rent from 1st July till 1st November. It is just above Felicity street, with a square of the Agricultural Fair Ground in the surrounded a 40 acres square, airy and cool. Apply at the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE OFFICE
my18 112 Camp street.

I OFFER MY RESIDENCE AND ADJACENT PROperty in the town of Summerfield, Alabama, for Sale. The buildings are large and commodious, the property is in thorough repair and well constructed for family use. The school, church and society of Summerfield are upon the records of the M. E. Church south. Those interested and desirous of a home in the quiet and lovely village, are invited to call and examine for themselves. Possession of the property will be given on 1st January, 1860
my25 JAMES R. SMITH

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. E. D. BEACH, HAVING RESUMED THE practice of Medicine, offers his Professional services to the citizens of New Orleans.

N. B.—Special attention paid to diseases of the RECTUM, PILES, FISTULA IN ANO, ETC.—*Patients to any permanently cured without the use of the knife, cautery, pain, or confinement whatever.* Office No. 6, Baronne street near Canal. ap27

J. E. ELAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BATON Rouge.
REFERENCES—Gumbertons & Gaines and Chinn & Bolton, *New Orleans;* W. S. Pike and A. Batta, ... *Baton Rouge.*

B. D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana.

A. G. FUQUA J. G. KILBOURNE.

FUQUA & KILBOURNE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLINTON, LOUISIANA,

PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans. *References*—Payne & Harrison Byrne, Vance & Co., Broadwell & Payne, Pritchard & Flower, Edw. Nolte & Co., Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans. mar 20-1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

WM. R. STUART AND MR. D. A. JAMES, No. 42 Union street, New Orleans, have associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting a Cotton Factorage and General Commission business. Their efforts will be to make the most liberal advances to planters in the way of supplies, etc.—and respectfully solicit patronage. ap27

B. M. LOWE & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND General Commission Merchants,
ap16 No. 97 GRAVIER STREET, New Orleans.

MR. HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PARTner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders, from our large and well selected Stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants,
COOPER & NEIBERT,
New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858. 27 and 29 Common st.

W. COOPER. J. O. NEIBERT. R. LUCAS.

COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Nos. 27 and 29 Common street, New Orleans.

F. J. VAN BIBBER & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
[d8-1y] *44 Carondelet street, New Orleans.*

JAMES THARP. WM. T. M'CRAY.

THARP, McCRAY & CO.,
GROCERS AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS,
No. 10 Tchoupitoulas and New Levee sts.,
sep22 NEW ORLEANS.

J. BOYD & Co.,
Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,
No. 4 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
apr 17-1y

LEONARD FASH. P. S. LAUSANE.

LEONARD FASH & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
46 POYDRAS STREET, *NEW ORLEANS.*
Oct 24.

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No. 47 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

JOHN P WYCHE & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 119 Common street, New Orleans. my2-1y

A. H. May & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No 94 Gravier street, New Orleans. au21y

J. D. CAYRE J. P. HARRISON.
G. W. QUARRINGTON. WM. H. DAMERON

Payne & Harrison.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 61 Union street, New Orleans
dec7-1y

S. L. WALKER, SONT. G. HUTCHINSON
New Orleans. Caddo Parish, La.

Walker, Hutchinson, & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 87 Carondelet street, New Orleans. je28

Lane, Mayfield & Co.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 70 St. Charles street, New Orleans. 1y5-1y

T. T. TWITTY.
COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Agent for the sale of Manufactured Tobacco, Cigars, and Herrings celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. No. 32 Gravier street New Orleans. mh14m

L. SAWYER,
DEALER IN WOODEN-WARE,
Paper, Brooms, Matches, Cordage, Twines, Seales; and
DEARBORN'S CELEBRATED BALANCES for Weighing Cotton, Sugar and Tobacco.
ap20 No. 70 MAGAZINE STREET, New Orleans.

WATKINS & HOMAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CORnices, and Cornice Materials, No. 39 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

F. W. OBER—DEALER IN NORTHERN AND WESTern Produce. ☞ Fresh Goshen Butter, in small packages suitable for families, constantly on hand.
New Orleans, January 12, 1859. No. 61 POYDRAS STREET.

BOOTH & CO.,
ARCADE HAT STORE, No. 45 Magazine Street, New Orleans. Established in 1848. Manufacturers and Jobbers at Wholesale in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.
For the accommodation of our friends and the public, we have opened a retail department on the same premises. ag30

Dameron & Co.,
IMPORTERS and Dealers in Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtain Goods, Upholstery Goods, etc., No. 26 Chartres and 12 Customhouse streets, New Orleans jan1

R. C. ARMISTEAD,
(Successor to Mallard & Co.)
No. 63 Gravier st., cor. Bank Place, New Orleans.

CLOTHING, IN EVERY VARIETY—THE MOST MODERN, AT GREATly Reduced Prices. ☞ BLANKETS, KERSEYS, and SATINETT for Negroes, at Auction Prices. fe20

P. H. WILLARD,
Coal Merchant,
18 EXCHANGE PLACE. (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

THOSE desirous of purchasing Coal or Wood, can be supplied at short notice at the—CITY COAL OFFICE,
where is constantly kept on hand Pittsburgh, English, and Cannel, Anthracite and Lower Ohio Coal, Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses, Steamers, &c., &c., supplied at the lowest market prices. q22-1y

F. VAN BENTHUYSEN. A. MONOKIMUS.
C. F. LEWIS, of Rapides. GEO. O. SENGALI.

HENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
a19-1y 116 Canal st., New Orleans

D. J. WASSON,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
Also, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Cisterns, Lumber, &c.,
to lots at suit purchasers. Orders promptly attended to.
Box 388 Mechanics' Exchange, 19 St. Charles st. Shop, 355 and 357 Rampart st., First District, New Orleans. mar20-1y

To Merchants and Planters.
MANUFACTURERS' COMMISSION HOUSE.
LARGE STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK,
....AT....
No. 41 Magazine st., opposite the Arcade,
NEW ORLEANS.
nov 14 R. W. RAYNE.

GEORGE H. YINTEN Printers' Warehouse, 106 Poydras street, New Orleans. Presses, Types, Inks, Paper, Cards, and Furniture of every description. Agent for the sale of Robt Hoe & Co's Presses, and James Conner & Sons' Types. Old Type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

PRINTING PAPER.
Constantly on hand and for sale Printing Paper of the following sizes
21 inches by 28 | 23½ inches by 31 | 24 inches by 38 | 28 inches by 40
22 inches by 32 | 24 inches by 36 | 26 inches by 37 | 28 inches by 42
32 inches by 44. ..... 36 inches by 48
AND OTHER SIZES TO ARRIVE
—Also, Double Me tum Book Paper, Manilla Wrappers, Note, Letter, and Cap Papers of every description; Cards, Card Boards, &c.
mar 20 1y GEORGE H. VINTEN.

THE GREAT COAL-OIL LAMP—FOR SAFETY, economy and convenience—is superior to any Lamp in use for reading, writing or sewing, giving a SOFT, STEADY and CLEAR LIGHT.

The subscriber will keep on hand a large variety of these LAMPS, adapted from the parlor to the kitchen; also, the REFINED COAL-OIL, CANS, SHADES, WICKS and CHIMNEYS.

He has also the celebrated NON-EXPLOSIVE CAMPHENE and SPIRIT GAS LAMPS and LANTERNS, warranted perfectly safe from accident, when used with the Safety-cap.

These Lamps are the best in use, for lighting churches, halls, saloons, etc.

Campbene and Spirit-gas by the barrel or gallon; Rosin-oil, for lubricating, by the barrel or gallon—manufactured by the Southern Oil Company at Mobile.

The subscriber is authorized to sell the superior MACHINERY OIL, manufactured by the Southern Oil Company which as a lubricator, excels any other oil in use—for sale by the gallon or barrel.
ja19 ARTEMUS HILL, 28 Camp st., New Orleans.

BULLETIN BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE, No. 35 GRAVIER-STREET,
sufficient for Minutes, Sermons and Addresses, Catalogues for Schools and Colleges, Commencement Programmes, Circulars, Lawyer's Briefs, Pamphlets, Notarial and Court Blanks, Cards, Bill-Heads, Dray Receipts, Check Books, Bills of Exchange and all kinds of plain and fancy printing, executed with neatness and dispatch.
Orders respectfully solicited. a25-1y

BLOOMFIELD'S PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING Establishment, No. 46 CAMP STREET, corner GRAVIER: All kinds of BOOK AND ENCARTILE PRINTING AND BINDING executed neatly and correctly, at moderate prices.
dec 26 1y WM. BLOOMFIELD, Jr.

RHEUMATISM CURED!!—ALL THE VARIOUS forms of this Painful and Paralyzing Disease—either Inflammatory, Acute or Chronic—no matter how severe the case or of how long standing. Call for DR. MORTIMER'S REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM which is purely a Vegetable Internal Remedy, and has already cured about Twenty Thousand Cases simply of RHEUMATISM, TWENTY, and even THIRTY YEARS standing, which had long since been given up as hopeless, incurable cases.

Look back to Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, volume IX. of this paper and read to each the overwhelming evidence.

This Remedy can be had of J. WRIGHT & CO. Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street, N. Orleans; or, can be ordered, through any Druggist or Merchant in New Orleans.

☞ Price, $5 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $20, or $36 per dozen.
ap13-1y DR. H. MORTIMER Proprietor, Louisville, Ky

THE BROOKS HOUSE, 155 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS, next door to Odd Fellows' Hall, fronting Lafayette Square. A delightful situation for boarders; convenient for travelers; every accommodation; as good a table as the city affords. [m16

WANTED A PARTNER—ACTIVE OR OTHERwise—with a Cash Capital of Twenty Thousand Dollars, in an established Cotton Factorage and Commission Business. Principals only will be treated with.
Address D. W. E. & Co., "Christian Advocate" office, fa19 New Orleans.

DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED REJUVENATING Elixir.—Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principles by one of the oldest chemists of the Age.

FOR THE CURE of General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low spirits, Over gratification of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the System, take

The Rejuvenating Elixir,

And you will soon find yourself a new man—a pride instead of the reverse to your friends, and a healthy, sound, and worthy member of the well-behaved family. For sale by the Proprietors,

J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., New Orleans.
And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Children.

TRUTH ON IMPOTENT.—We give to our readers and the public generally the following copy of a letter received by us from A. W. Vesey, Esq., of the *Aberdeen Conservative*, enclosing at the same time a complimentary notice of that paper from our friend Vesey, of North Mississippi and who was formerly associate editor of the Conservative. The subject of the letter and recommendations we do not feel it necessary to comment on—they tell the whole story one that ought to go home to those in whose hands the rising generation of children are placed for nurture and education. All we ask of our readers is a careful perusal of the documents.

CONSERVATIVE OFFICE,
Aberdeen, Miss., August 23d, 1858

Messrs. Wright & Co.—As any testimonial in reference to your preparations may prove beneficial to you, I enclose the following, which I did at my request, in the Conservative of the 21st inst.

Col Vesey was formerly associate editor of the "Conservative," and is well known in North Mississippi, as a gentleman of intelligence and strict integrity. Respectfully, J. W. VESEY

[*From the Conservative.*]

Communicated. ABERDEEN, Aug. 19th, 1858.

DEAR VESEY:—Upon the principles of justice and humanity, I deem it my duty to you, and to the community at large, to make the following statement, and I therefore, respectfully request you to permit me to occupy a few lines in your paper, believing, as I do, that it may be the means of preventing untimely sorrow in many a happy household.

On Friday last, having been for several days previous absent from my family, I found, on my return home, that my friend, aged about 15 months, was quite unwell from some unknown cause—supposed to be teething. Upon an examination, however, I was of the opinion that her indisposition proceeded from worms; and, having been told by a respectable physician that WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE was a sovereign remedy against this terrible enemy of children, I was induced to give it a trial, relying, by the way, upon the experience of my family Physician.

On the following morning, (Saturday) I commenced administering it by directions, save in quantity, being afraid to give the amount of prescription I was unable to detect any impression occasioned by it until late in the afternoon of that day; and should not then, but for the discharge of some thirteen worms, varying in length from two and a half to six inches. This, I thought a remarkable number for a healthy infant. But to my great amazement, about one o'clock the first morning I was aroused from my slumber to witness the incredible number of one hundred and forty-six from the evacuation.

Before breakfast of the same morning, (Sunday) but one small dose was administered, which was followed by the discharge of fifty-three, the day—the next day (Monday) none was administered; but still occasional discharges occurred during the day, varying in size and quantity as described.

On Tuesday morning following, one more small dose was administered, making in all five doses of a quarter of a teaspoonful instead of a fourth as prescribed by the label of directions. In all, the little creature has discharged to this date, the rise of three hundred worms, a majority of which will average five or six inches in length, and is running about as usual, with returning evidences of good health and spirits.

Having met with such a gratifying effect in the case of my infant, I was induced to use the Vermifuge on six other children under my protection, varying in age from two to ten years old, and in every case save one, (that of the oldest) the like happy results have been produced.

These facts are elicited; 1st, because of my antipathy heretofore to nostrums of every kind; and, 2nd, because my experience has convinced me that, in the experiment I have made with WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, it is due to suffering humanity, as well as the manufacturer of the medicine, to make public the results of my observation.

W. H. VESEY.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT, & Co. 21 and 151 Chartres st., Sole Proprietors.

Helmbold Extract of Buchu,

Read! Read! Read! "Yes, thrilled read" the following Certificate of a cure of over 20 years' standing:

PHILADELPHIA, *Dear Sirs:* I have been troubled with so affliction of the bladder and kidneys for over twenty years. I have tried Physicians in vain, and at last concluded to give your Genuine Preparation a trial, as I had heard it highly spo

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 21
WHOLE NUMBER 430.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1859.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE
OFFICE—115 CAMP ST.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

A LETTER FROM CHUNNENUGGEE RIDGE.

Mr. Enron.—It has come to pass in my wanderings, that I have reached this delightful spot for the first time. I do not at all wonder that it is so highly praised by those who reside here, for I think it one of the most desirable places for a residence in South Alabama. The country to the South gradually rises for several miles, until at this point, the rise terminates in a bold bluff of several hundred feet in height, furnishing most extensive and delightful views on the north and northwest.

The Chunnenuggee Indians formerly occupied this ridge with their wigwams, council-house, etc., and cultivated the adjacent vallies, and many traditions and incidents of thrilling interest are narrated of times long past.

I am agreeably surprised to find this section so well supplied with schools. Dr. Ellison is at the head of the Female College, numbering sixty pupils; Bro. W. Threadgill has a Male School with about the same number. At Union Springs, four miles from this, Bro. Butterfield and lady have a Male and Female Academy numbering nearly as many scholars as both the schools on the Ridge. These, with the Colleges and Male Schools at Tuskegee, Auburn, Cotton Valley, and other points in the county, constitute a supply of educational facilities, equal, if not superior, to those of any other county in the State. The people of Macon county deserve great credit for their enterprise and devotion to the interests of education.

While upon this subject, I am reminded that Dr. Garland, President of the University of Alabama, is endeavoring, in a series of articles in the Mobile *Tribune*, to point out the causes of the languishing condition of that Institution. It is a matter of surprise that a gentleman of his intelligence and sagacity, should fail to see at once the reason of this condition of things. Instead of looking for it in special occurrences, or unfortunate legislation, it will be found in its character as a *State Institution*. The public mind, especially that of the religious public, which furnishes the larger portion of students for our colleges, has deliberately reached the conclusion that they must be superceded by denominational institutions. Hence, of the scores that have been formed, with munificent endowments, there are scarcely three, which have not become essentially denominationalized, that are in a flourishing condition; and the exceptions can be easily accounted for. If Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Episcopalians—dissatisfied with the religious tone of State colleges—establish each their own, and patronize them as they are doing in almost every State, how can the former be expected to flourish? The Churches find that neither their interests nor those of education are properly subserved by such establishments, and hence their course.

Speaking of the different Churches reminds me of recent occurences worthy of note. Not many weeks since, the public prints announced that Bishop Cobbs had been made the medium of returning some $900 from some unknown party, to the person from whom it had been fraudulently obtained years since. More recently, the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, pastor of the Episcopal Church in Montgomery, has been made the agent for returning near $3000 to the State, which had been unjustly gotten. This is hopeful: it shows returning sensibility in the right direction. There is no doubt much more behind to come if men would see God in peace; and the parties interested will do well to make haste, or death may make it forever too late. Has Methodism any heirs in Alabama, who have this work to do?

Our brethren of Georgia are kindly furnishing Dr. Myers with serial essays for his paper. Bro. Bright is trying to fix upon the public mind the truth, *that man is fallen!* We all admit that fact in this region; for we see him *down*. Our trouble is, to find some means for *raising him up*. When Bro. B. reaches that point, we shall hear him with interest. President Thomas has been exposing the errors of Dr. Sasnet, in opposing a system of common schools by the State. His position in the present condition of things amounts to an *argument for ignorance*. For it is certain that the Church is not able, and is not going to attempt to supply this desideratum. It is unfortunate for a man to be too much of an original thinker. It is worse for a man to publish all he thinks.

Our Baptist friends seem generally to be very well satisfied with the proceedings and results of the recent biennial Convention. The Graves men found themselves in a hopeless minority, but G. will go home and adopt some plan of operation that will bring money. He is bound to make that out of his bigotry, whatever else he may lose. His course reminds me of the fox who had the misfortune to lose his tail in a trap, and then set about persuading all his associates to have theirs cut off that they might be alike. He has conducted himself in such an ungodly manner that other denominations will not fellowship him, and now he wishes his brethren to join him and advocate non-fraternization! The spirit and sentiment are most execrable. But did you ever think, Mr. Editor, how little the rest of the Christian community lose by this move, thus far? Very little indeed, for if there be any set of men in the land who are called Christians whose fellowship could be spared without loss, this is the class. Look them over as far as you know them, and you will agree with me in this. I hardly know of one of them, whose Christian and moral character is not at a sad discount with the public *in the community where he lives*. They are remarkable for not being able to command the good opinion of those who know them best! As this "old landmark" movement is likely to be confined to this class of men, we need not grieve much over our loss.

MORE ANON.

For the New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM TABLE ROCK, S. C.

Mr. Editor: You will doubtless be surprised to find that I am so far away from my field of labor—my home in Tennessee. My health having totally failed, I have been forced to surrender my charge. I am now seeking in the pure air of my native land, a restoration. In this, I fear I shall be disappointed. I am not in despair. I thank God for a cheerful disposition—a heart that seeks the sunshine.

I write you this from the lofty summit of "Table Rock," one of nature's greatest wonders.

From Memphis I came by railroad to Pendleton, S. C.—the present terminus of the Blue Ridge railroad. From Pendleton to this place (thirty-five miles) on horseback. My traveling-companion, J. J. Lewis, Esq., is familiar with all these mountain paths. To enjoy everything as you pass, a well-informed guide is indispensable. We reached Southerland's hotel, at the foot of the mountain, just at sunset. I was glad to stretch my wearied limbs upon a straw mattrass, and forget the evils of life in dreamless slumber.

At half-past five in the morning we were ready to ascend the great rock—it seemed but a stone's throw from the hotel, and I had my hat and cane in hand ready for the walk. Old Gaston, the guide, came in and said the horses were saddled, and we must ride to the base of the rock. I insisted upon walking, as the distance was seemingly insignificant.

A gawky fellow standing by, eyed me closely for a moment, and then, half laughing, said, "Mister, if you try walkin up to that rock, and go on top and back again with *them legs*, you'll have Balshazar's complaint before night."

"And what was that?" said I.

"Why, a smilin at the knees." He twisted his head on one side, and *twisted* off the end of a tobacco-plug with the motion, winked at my companion, and left me to consider the caution he had given.

Not having very great faith in "*them legs*," I concluded to profit by his hint, and we mounted our horses for the ride. The rock seemed hanging just over our heads. For a long mile our horses toiled upward upward still; and, when we had gone as far as we could venture on horseback, the rock was towering still above us, seemingly far higher than when we viewed it from the valley, a mile below. Securing our horses, we began the slow and tedious task of climbing to the summit, stopping occasionally to rest and look back upon the blue hills and valleys which stretched far away behind us. At length we reached the first platform or bench. From this, a wooden stairway rises almost perpendicularly to the top of the rock. So narrow is this bench or shelf that a single step backward, from the foot of the steps, would plunge you into the deep abyss which gapes hundreds of feet below.

Let no nervous man attempt these steps. Old Gaston, the guide, says, that "de ladies as wars hoops is werry much discommodemented gwine up on de rock." "Uncle Gid" of Choctaw county, Mississippi, used to say, when charged with being tipsy, that he "was allers *indicated* to a swimmin in the head." Persons less afflicted than Uncle Gid will be very apt to have a touch of the complaint before they reach the top of this air-line stairway.

Once on the steps, the way is safe, but long and tedious; you will likely wish, before you are half-way up, that you were safe in the valley below.

Onward, upward—onward, upward still you toil, and fear to look behind you lest the brain grow dizzy on beholding the blue depths that lie beneath,—grasping the hand-railing with a firmer hold at every step—scarcely daring to look down even to see where to place your feet—you feel for each successive step as you mount, and place one foot firmly, surely down, before you venture to move another. At length, exhausted and breathless you reach the smilit summit, and shudder as you turn to behold the blue abyss below and think of the dangers you have passed.

An attempt to describe the Table Rock would be fruitless—it must be seen to be appreciated. The descent is less difficult. Men usually go downhill faster than they go up. With me, it was a *backward* movement—standing two thousand two hundred feet in the air, with an abrupt precipice below, *no bottom* in sight; this was more than I could face; so I turned my back upon the magnificent distances and depths below, and *coned* it to the foot of the stairway.

On reaching the base of the rock, we passed round to the northwest side, close under the precipice—down which the clear, cold water is for ever dripping, dropping—oozing out from every fissure and crevice in little threads of silvery whiteness.

Going around the base for more than a mile, we came at length to the "Basin"—a natural reservoir, filled with the clearest coldest water—so clear is it, that the smallest pebble in its bed is distinctly seen. Above you frowns the solid granite wall, the summit lost to your vision, while on either side, as you face it, there stretches out an endless chain of rock—a wall, whose summit is lost in the broad expanse of blue, above, and its length seems bounded only by the bending sky on either side.

From this point, you bear the roar and catch a view of the "Slicking Falls." This bright and beautiful river rises in the mountains northwest of the rock, and separated from it only by a narrow valley. The visitor to Table Rock should never fail to visit the Falls of the Slicking; it is a scene of rare beauty, and is easy of approach from this neighborhood.

From the falls, we returned to the hotel and found a plain dinner served up; and, thanks to the mountain air and exercise, we ate it with an appetite.

I am now in the ball-room of the hotel—as the season advances crowds will revel here; and there will be music and feasting and dancing through the long, hot summer months. All is now quiet and still. Old Gaston has hung up his fiddle and bow, and, until the crowd of pleasure-seekers arrive, he will beguile the tedious hours by moderately exercising himself with the shovel and the hoe, in his patch of beans and "Buncombe cabbages."

On the table, by my side, there is an old register—hotel register—which dates away back in the years gone by; long before distance was annihilated by railroads. From this old book I purpose transcribing many curious things, for it is filled with such; and, in my next, you shall have the benefit of my researches through this Ohio.

We go from this place to "Caesar's Head," in Greenville District, South Carolina; then, across the mountains to "Old Buncombe State"—North Carolina. We expect to visit "White Sides," "Chimney Tops," Jocasse valley, White Water Falls, and the Blue Ridge tunnell.

The summer is almost upon us, and I am anxious to be again among my people in the West. I know not when I shall turn my steps in that direction; not for many weeks perhaps, unless my health should rapidly improve.

From this place I will write you again.

May 28, 1859. H. T. LEWIS.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

BIOGRAPHICAL.—REV. WM. H. CRENSHAW.

Mr. Editor.—When I first saw the Louisiana Conference, it met at Baton Rouge; Bishop Paine presided, and Brother Crenshaw was the secretary. He was evidently one of the ruling minds of that body. For that year, and the three subsequent, he was the Presiding Elder of the Baton Rouge District; and, if I mistake not, he had been appointed to that responsible post in the fourth year of his ministry, that is, as soon as he was eligible. It was impossible to be with him for a few minutes only without perceiving the cause of his very general popularity. Few men could entertain a company with greater conversational ease. He seemed to glide into and lead the flow of thought and discussion which was most opportune to the occasion and to the persons present. The way in which he accomplished that most difficult feat—the drawing out a circle of acquaintances into pleasant conversation—was in itself refreshing. Amid the uneven and disturbing forces of political and party questions, to which unfortunately he too often exposed himself, he still maintained, with men of the most opposite opinions, the most agreeable and the most friendly relations.

Impulsive and out-spoken, he sometimes excited in others warmth and surprise, but which passed away the first time they came again into his presence, as the breeze and rain of a mid-summer cloud cool the heat which made it.

As a Pastor, he was most universally beloved by those who knew him best—the people of Baton Rouge. He had resided long with them, and no one could or ever will displace him in their affection. During the last several years he has been a local Preacher, and has filled for the most part appointments in its neighborhood, and was to have preached at Sandy Creek on the very day he died.

He did much to support the Methodist Church in Baton Rouge—planted the trees, which now shade it with his own hands; and during the last year was forward in the purchase of its parsonage.

He was a very public spirited man, and had much at heart the welfare of the city and its public institutions. The crowded streets and saddened countenances which witnessed the funeral, told of the deep interest all felt in one who had so long lived a neighbor and friend among them, an active, generous, high-minded citizen. There were doubtless amongst those who followed him to his grave, orphans and widows, and poor people, who could have told how generously that heart beat, which, alas, is now still forever. His memory is pleasant. Our friend "*Sit illi terra levis.*"!

A MYER.

ROGERS' PANELS FOR THE CAPITOL.

Mr. Bigelow, of the New York *Evening Post*, writing from Rome, furnishes the annexed description of the doors which the sculptor, Rogers, is making for the Capitol at Washington: I found nothing in the studios of the sculptors in Rome which interested me quite as much as the doors which Rogers had been making for the Capitol at Washington. The casts are now at the foundery in Munich.

The life of Columbus is the artist's text. He has selected what he regards as the nine most picturesque events of the career of the illustrious navigator, and has appropriated one to each of the eight panels, and the arch of which the door is composed, four panels being on each leaf. Thus each panel contains a finished picture in *alto relievo*.

No. 1. Represents Columbus before the court of Salamanca, endeavoring to convince them of the existence of another continent, and the possibility of discovering it. Discouraged by their objections and offended by their opposition, he retired to the convent of La Rabida, whose prior, Juan Parez, henceforth became his constant friend. From La Rabida he entered into negotiations with the King of Portugal, and offered him the service Spain had declined. In the meantime Isabella, actuated partly by the arguments of the good friar, whose guest Columbus remained, agreed to give a second hearing to his propositions, and sent him a sum of money to equip himself and purchase a mule.

No. 2. Represents Columbus leaving the convent on the mule presented by the Queen. He is in the act of bidding farewell to the good fathers, who crowd the archways of the portico and cluster around their friend, giving him their benediction, and not forgetting the refreshment of the poor animal, to whom they are offering a draught of water.

No. 3. Shows Columbus before Ferdinand and Isabella, after his return to court. Columbus stands in the foreground, the chief figure of the piece, and with upraised head and outstretched arms is urging his suit. Ferdinand shows his indifference by leaning back in his seat inattentive, while the ardent Isabella bends forward, eagerly catching every word which falls from the orator's lips.

No. 4. The departure of Columbus from Palos, the port from which he sailed in quest of the New World. He stands with his left foot planted on the gang-plank, ready to enter the caraval when he has said farewell to his friends.

No. 5. The landing at San Salvador. Columbus occupies the center of the picture, and is elevated above the surrounding group. He holds in one hand a sword and in the other the banner of Leon and Castile, and is taking possession of the country in the name of his sovereigns. It is the largest of the representations, occupying the space of two panels. The filling up is beautiful and varied. On the left hand is the vessel, on which some of the adventurers still remain, then Columbus elevated on a point of rock. Between the caraval and himself are ardent mariners, some wading in the water, some just touching land, all in attitudes expressive of joy and thanksgiving. To the right the space on the margin of the picture is filled with Indians, secreting themselves behind the trees.

No. 6. Erecting the cross on the island of Hispaniola.

No. 7. Entering Barcelona on horseback, and in triumph, on his return to Spain.

No. 8. Leaving the town of Isabella in chains, a prisoner, and succeeded in his command by Bobadilla.

No. 9. the death of Columbus.

On the rails which divide the panels horizontally are six portrait busts of the historians of that time, who wrote about the discovery of America, namely: Peter Martyr, Las Casas, Diego Mendez, Mendoza, Bernal Diaz and Marco Polo. On the lower rails are two ideal busts of Indians; on the upper are two busts of squaws—making in all ten busts.

On either side of the panels, from the floor to the arch, are sixteen niches containing statuettes, in full relief, of the distinguished contemporaries of Columbus, such as Ferdinand and Isabella, Martin Alonzo Pinzon, Vincent Yanez Pinzon, Don Bartholomew Columbus, Juan Parez, Toscannelli, Juan Ponce de Leon, an Indian Chief and his wife, Anacorvana—in all, sixteen.

DEATH OF BARON HUMBOLDT.

The telegraph briefly announces the death of Baron Frederick Henry Alexander Humboldt, the great German naturalist, the cosmopolitan traveler, and the scientific man of world-wide reputation. This event was not unanticipated; for ill-health has been upon him for some time, and it was known that the infirmities of age were fast weakening the ties of life. He predicted, we believe, his demise this year, and the prediction is now verified.

Baron Humboldt was born in Berlin, September 14th, 1769. He was educated with a view to employment in the direction of the government mines, successively at Gottingen, Frankfort-on-the-Oder, at Hamburg, and at the mining school of Frieburg. In 1792, he was appointed assessor to the mining board, a post which he shortly exchanged for that of a director of the works at Baireuth. In 1795, he relinquished these duties, in order to connect himself to those pursuits of investigation and discovery in which he has won an undying name. From the earliest period, he had evinced a faculty of physical enquiry, which he had assiduously cultivated by the study of chemistry, botany, geology, and galvanism; the latter then a new and inchpiant science. He now proceeded to condense and arrange his scientific ideas, and test them by the known, before applying them in countries yet unexplored. His next care was to look around for a country whose ill-known national riches might open to the industrious inquirer a prospect of numerous and valuable discoveries.

Some of his investigations with Hutier, Bach, and Bonpland, were interrupted about 1797 by the existence of war.

On the 4th of June, 1799, Humboldt and Bonpland sailed from Corunna, and on the 19th landed at Santa Cruz, Teneriffe. Here they made some observations in regard to the peak of Teneriffe, and then sailed for America, arriving at Cumana on the 16th of July. The travelers remained in South America, exploring and examining various portions of it, until January, 1803, when they visited Mexico.

In January, 1804, Humboldt arrived in Philadelphia, where he remained some two months; in August, of the same year, landed in Havre—having collected a number of objects in botany, zoology, geology, geography, statistics and ethnography. His researches in these various departments have already been given to the world, we believe.

In 1818 he visted Italy with Gay-Lussac, and in 1826 traveled in England.

He then returned to Berlin, where he enjoyed the personal favor and intimacy of his Sovereign, was made a Councillor of State, and was trusted with more than one diplomatic mission. In 1829 at the particular desire of the Czar, he visited Siberia and the Caspian Sea in company with Gustav Rose and Ehrenberg.

The "Men of the Time," from which we collate these interesting facts in the life of the great naturalist, concludes thus: "In addition to the general and ultimate gain to humanity, of such an advance in society as Humboldt has effected, is to be reckoned the immediate partial benefit of his observations, according to which charts have been constructed, agriculture extended, and territories peopled. Humboldt is most popularly known by his "Cosmos," a work written in the evening of his life, in which he contemplates all created things as linked together, and forming one whole, animated by eternal forces."

We may add that he was a great admirer of the United States, and took considerable interest in observing the movements of our armies in Mexico.

TANTIA TOPEE.

The Bombay correspondent of the *London Times*, in a letter dated April 26, says: "The capture of Tantia Topee only preceded his trial and execution by a few days. He was brought to a drum-head court-martial at Sepree, on the 15th of April, and sentenced to death. He was hanged on the 18th.

Tantia answered questions put to him in Hindustani curtly and apparently straightforwardly; he appeared not to understand much English, and, to inquiries of him in English or by tyros in Hindustani he quietly answered "*mahun nai*." For Burra Sahib, Major Meade, Tantia appeared to have considerable respect. Meade is reported by his own men and all who know him to be a kind man and a good soldier.

Tantia had his charge read to him on Wednesday and Thursday, to which he made a statement, which was afterwards prepared and read to him by a moonshee; he listened attentively, now and then correcting the moonshee. He afterwards signed this latter document in good English writing, "Tantia Topee." He disclaimed all participation in the massacre at Cawnpore or in the killing of Europeans, except in a fair fight; and he also absolved from the same imputation the Nana Sahib, who, Tantia says, was at one time made a prisoner by his own men, because he would not proceed with them to Delhi. Tantia attributes the massacre and subsequent murders to the unrestrained, infuriated soldiery. He stated that he himself put provisions, &c., on board the boats at Cawnpore, and that no orders were given to commit the atrocities that ultimately took place.

At the battle of the Betwa he had the greatest rebel army which had been under his command—22,000 men, with 130 pieces of artillery, but afterwards at Kooneh it had dwindled down to 8,000.

Sir Hugh Rose in his Gwalior dispatches gives Tantia Topee credit for the skilful disposition of his troops when Sir Hugh attacked them and made the rebels so quickly fly from Gwalior.

When the officer told him the previous day to prepare for his trial, Tantia said that he knew that for fighting against the British government his punishment would be death; he wanted no court, and he therefore wished to be dispatched (holding up his manacles) from this misery, either from a gun or by the noose, as quickly as possible. He did not wish to see his family, but the only thing he asked the government was that they would not punish his family for transactions in which they had no concern.

He is forty-nine years of age, stands about five feet six inches, is stout and well made, has a pretty large head, of great breadth from ear to ear; it is covered bountifully with strong grey hair, with beard, moustache, and whiskers to match. His cheek bones are slightly elevated, and his black eye, under sharply-arched eyebrows, is clear and piercing. Altogether, his features are intelligent and expressive, denoting decision, energy and ability. Tantia is a Brahmin, and the Brahminical cord is always very religiously placed over the ear when he goes out of his tent to prepare his meals. He performs his ablutions, goes through his genuflexions, and prepares and devours his *khanna* once a day, with all the strictness and religious ceremonies of his caste, having members of the Brahmin caste there to attend him.

Tantia was brought from his tent to the fort by an escort of the 3d Bengal Europeans; and then a considerable square was formed, with the gallows in the centre. Tantia had expressed some anxiety to know his fate, and to have it expeditiously executed. Consequently at twelve (noon) it was intimated to him that he was to be executed that evening. He again feelingly expressed a wish, that, as they were about to take his life, the government would see to his babe at Gwalior. Major Meade read the charges and the sentence. The mistree then knocked off the leg-irons. Tantia Topee mounted the ricketty ladder with as much firmness as handcuffs would allow him, was then pinioned and his legs tied, he remarking that there was no necessity for these operations, and he then deliberately put his head into the noose, which being drawn tight by the executioner the fatal bolt was drawn. He struggled very slightly, and the "menters" were called to drag him straight. A sergent of the 3d Bengals acted as hangman. The body remained hanging for the remainder of the evening. After the troops left a great scramble was made by officers and others to get a lock of hair.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

M. de Lesseps has commenced the excavation for the canal across the Isthmus of Suez. The Paris correspondent of the National *Intelligencer* writes in relation to this great enterprise, as follows:

The philosopher, undismayed by a thousand opposing interests, has gone practically to work. After a careful reconnoissance of the line, he has returned from Suez to the Mediterranean, and on the 25th of last month established his camp at the spot selected for the northern terminus of the canal. He was accompanied by the engineer-in-chief of the Egyptian Government, by his own corps of assistants, and by one hundred and fifty native workmen. Thus attended, and having hoisted the Egyptian flag with certain deferential ceremony, M. de Lesseps addressed a little speech to the assembly—he lifted a mattouk and struck the first blow into the sands. "Each one of you, my friends," he added, turning to the Egyptian workmen grouped around, "each of you will lend your arm to the work. Remember that it is not merely that you dig into the earth for your daily bire. Your labor is about to bring prosperity to your homes, to your country. High honor to your Effendi, Mohammed Said Pasha, the august creator of our enterprise! May he live many, many years!" The words were received with shouts; and the men, seizing their tools, rushed to the work "as to the trenches of a siege."

The Egyptian Government, notwithstanding the British opposition, have certainly befriended the enterprise. The work is begun, therefore, under auspices of a better nature than had been feared. Capt. Fym and Mr. Robert Stephenson, denounce the project as that of a mad-man. Sixty-five million of dollars, they maintain, are about buried in sand forever, and their voices are lifted in the scientific world against an act of stupendous folly. The distance, they tell us, from the Mediterranean point (the Bay of Pelusium, the birth-place, let me add, of the astronomer Ptolemy, let us therefore augur well for science) to the Red Sea, at Suez, is ninety-two miles—ninety-two miles of moving sand, without a drop of fresh water throughout.

The canal, to be 330 feet wide and 21 feet deep, is to traverse this distance. The levels of the two seas are ascertained, they add, to be identical. The canal, therefore they argue, will be stagnant. To prevent the sides of the excavation from falling in they must be eased with stone; and to prevent the excavation from being refilled by the clouds of sand, the whole length of the canal must be defended by parapets. At the Mediterranean terminus there is no harbor. The engineers design to build one, therefore, extending six miles out to sea in parallel stone piers. This artificial harbor, they maintain, is wholly impracticable, from the nature of the bottom, the mud being so deep that no foundation can be laid. A similar harbor, extending two miles out is designed for Suez. Stones for the latter are to be imported from Arabia Petrea, and for the former from Cyprus.

The tolls to be demanded, (at the rate of $2 50 a ton,) if paid, say the English opponents of the work, by all the ships of all nations that now navigate around the African continent, would not suffice for a profit upon the outlay of $65,000,000, even if this sum should be enough for the construction. A ship of 2000 tons would pay $5000 for passing through the canal; the distance saved being 6000 miles. Her freight average but seven and a half dollars a ton for the outward or inward voyage. The canal tolls, therefore, would be equivalent to one-third of the present rates of freight, which are $5 for the outward and $10 for the homeward voyage.

Such are some of the English objections to undertaking the Suez Canal. In face of them $65,000,000 are subscribed for it on the Continent, and the work is begun.

COUNT BUOL AND COUNT RECHBERG.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* writes: At 11 o'clock yesterday morning Count Buol ceased to be Minister of Foreign Affairs, but it is not yet known whether he tendered his resignation, or whether he was requested by the Emperor to retire from office. It is said that the policy of Austria is about to undergo a complete change. Count Buol, who has a very strong bias in favor of England, was so deeply impressed with the conviction that what was bad for Austria, Prussia and Germany, was also bad for the British Empire, that he confidently believed he would have the moral if not the material support of her Majesty's Government, should this country be involved in a war with France. The assistance which Austria claims from England was that she should declare to the French Government that the Adriatic must be considered a strictly neutral sea. As Lord Malmesbury declined to do this, the enemies of Count Buol made a violent attack on him, and succeeded in persuading the Court that, as nothing was to be expected or even hoped from England, it would be wise to make peace with Russia. At this moment Count Buol left office, the first step toward a reconciliation was taken, and it is probable that a good understanding will soon be established between the Austrian and Russian empires. Austria will, as a matter of course, be obliged to make many concessions, but the chances are that they will be at the expense of Turkey rather than at her own. If things should progress favorably between the St. Petersburg and Vienna Governments, we shall soon see the Kreuz Zeitung party in power again in Prussia, and when that is the case the re-establishment of the Holy Alliance may reasonably be expected.

While Austria is in this terrible dilemma, England announces that she intends to maintain an armed neutrality, and Prussia tells Germany that the moment for action has not yet arrived. Under such circumstances is it wonderful that Count Buol has been sacrificed in order to propitiate Prince Gortschakoff, who has repeatedly declared that a reconciliation between Russia and Austria is impossible, "so long as the man who congratulated Louis Napoleon on the taking of Sabastopol is one of the official advisers of His Majesty, the Emperor, Francis Joseph?"

The Count as a statesman, was the decided adversary of every violent measure, and he never attempted to arrive at his object by extreme means. In the present conflict he certainly was opposed to making any serious concession to Italy; but, at the same time, he considered war the most dangerous mode that Austria could employ to extricate herself from her difficult position. His plan was while maintaining intact all the rights of Austria to lead the great powers, by negotiations, to such an arrangement as might render of no avail the projects which France had conceived in favor of Italy. He invariably opposed the military party, and in his policy always acted on the old German adage, 'Gain time, gain everthing.' His successor, Count de Rechberg, is a zealous partizan of Austrian supremacy in Germany, and a not less ardent champion of the principles of the Romish concordat. All his conduct at Frankfort as delegate of Austria, leads to the belief that he will not imitate, with respect to Germany and Prussia, the marked prudence of his predecessor; and no one need be astonished to find before long the Austrian Cabinet, under his direction, making direct propositions to the Germanic Diet, without paying any attention to what Prussia may think of such a step.

GEORGE WASHINGTON A REJECTED SUITOR.

A writer in the New York *Century* says of the lady who won Washington's young heart, and whose father rejected the tall young soldier because he had not a carriage for his daughter to ride about in:

I shall go back in her life a number of years, and speak of the event which has made her name one of curious interest. Before she became Mrs. Edward Ambler she was called Mary Cary. Her father was Wilson Cary, Esq., of "Celeys," in the county of Elizabeth City, descended from the noble family of Hunsdon, in England. His relative, Col. Archibald Cary, of "Ampthill," in Chesterfield, was, at his death the heir-apparent to the Earldom. The worthy old gentleman seems, from all we know of him, to have been as proud as the Courcys or the Somersets, and to have thought his family the noblest in the land. He lived in great state, with chariot and horses, plate and velvet and embroidery—a worthy of the old school, fully satisfied with the "order of things," and enjoying serenely the good gifts of Providence. His beautiful daughter was a great heiress, and had many suitors—the accident which befel one of them has made her remembered in many books. He was a young man of very high character, a relative of G. W. Fairfax, Esq., who lived at "Belvair," on the Potomac; and here he met Miss Cary, who came to visit Mrs. Fairfax, her elder sister. The young man at once proceeded to fall in love, which he did with an ardor characteristic of his nature. When Miss Cary went back home to Celeys, on James River, he followed her like a courageous gallant, and laid open seige to the fair fortress. In the good old times, however, something more was necessary than the consent of the young lady, and so the youth duly asked a private interview, with the awful old lord of the manor, who listened to him silently throughout.

When the lover had finished, Mr. Cary rose, made him a low bow, and said that if this was young Mr. Washington's errand at "Celeys," his visit had better terminate; his daughter "had been accustomed to ride in her own chariot." And with this allusion to the poor condition of the younger son, the interview terminated. Young Washington bowed and went away, and in due time married "Martha Dandridge Custis, who "resembled Miss Cary," says my authority, "as much as one twin sister ever did another."

But the old tradition does not end here. Many years fled away—Mary Cary was Mrs. Ambler—and her discarded suitor was the man who had just received the sword of Cornwallis at Yorktown; whom the whole civilized world hailed as greatest among the great, "the foremost man," not only of America, but of "all this world." He passed through the old metropolis, Williamsburg, at the head of his victorious troops, and the people were crazy with joy and adoration almost. The vast multitudes nearly prevented his horse from proceeding—the calm statue on horseback passed on serenely. All at once he perceived at a window, or in the crowd, his old love, Mary Cary. He raised his sword and saluted her profoundedly. She fainted.

THE AMERICAN TREATY WITH CHINA.

Hon. Mr. Reed, late Minister to China, in his address at his public reception in Philadelphia, the other day, said:

Of the American treaty signed on the 18th of June, I am glad to have a chance of speaking. It has been adopted and ratified by my Government, and with its privileges and restraints, is now the law of both lands. Its provisions regulating the public correspondence of the two nations, and requiring the deposit of the treaty at Pekin, and an official promulgation, put an end for ever to that delegation of duty with reference to foreigners to distant provinces and subordinate provincial officials. It contains the first concession of the right to go to the capital, that has in modern times been made to a nation of the West not tributary—for in the Russian treaty there was but the recognition of an ancient right, and it was in the form and under limitations my judgment yet approves, and which, I venture to hope and to foretell, unless Pekin is doomed to be a new Constantinople, will ultimately be adopted by all, as it has been by Russia and France. It recognized Christianity, and secured the full immunity of missionary effort. It protected Christian converts. It facilitated the purchase of real estate by foreigners. It reduced the tonnage dues. It settled the vexed question of the place of official intercourse, at the open ports and cities, out of which had arisen Sir John Davis's little war of 1847, and which had protracted Sir John Bowing's bigger conflict, (not yet I fear ended,) of 1856. It opened new ports. It regulated in great detail, after the benefit of twelve years experience, the commercial relations of the East and West, and, taking for its model the British treaty of 1842, by very comprehensive "most favored clauses," (which the Chinese gladly assented to,) gave us every thing that might at any time be granted to other nations. Of such a treaty, made in peace and friendliness, without an unkind word or thought, without a threat, or a pang, or a scar, adopted and approved by China and my own country, I have no reason to be ashamed.

American cotton goods, which, unlike the British fabrics, have appreciated in China since 1844, are to be imported at a lower rate than the five per cent. ad valorem scale adopted in Lord Elgin's treaty. The sure, if not rapid, increase of their consumption, especially in the North of China, may be relied on, and if the really great features of Lord Elgin's treaty, (for which he deserves all praise,) the regulation of the interior transit duties, be, as I think it will be, a success, there is every reason to hope for a large increase of Western fabrics.

LOUIS XVII.

There are stranger things than fiction, even in modern times, but people will hardly be prepared for the startling announcement which was asserted at a coroner's inquiry held yesterday, that the Dauphin of France, the unfortunate son of Louis XVI., did not, as history states die, "on the 9th of June, 1795, in the prison of the Temple, after a miserable confinement of three years," but that he expired in a London street cab but a few days since, and that the body upon whom inquest was being held was no other than that Dauphin, Louis XVII. of France. A person under the name of Augustus Menes, has for some years past resided with his family at 35 University Street, Tottenham-court road, where he followed the avocation of a professor of music. It appeared that the deceased, who was in his seventy-fifth year, was suddenly taken ill when near his own residence, and as medical assistance could not be immediately procured, he was conveyed without delay in a cab to the University College Hospital close by, but he was dead before arriving at the institution, the cause of the death being, as the *post mortem* examination distinctly proved, disease of the heart. It seems that the deceased's conversation for the last thirty years, when he first made his family acquainted with the strange story, has been to the effect that he was the Dauphin who was supposed to have died in the Temple; and while the deceased bore a strong likeness in the face to the Bourbon family of France, his family further assert that he had certain marks on his person which the hapless infant King had. He had always himself desired to keep the matter secret from the world, but his family have now expressed their determination to publish the whole facts connected with his marvelous history. [*London Herald.*]

THE DUKE DE CHARTRES.

This young Prince of the House of Orleans is a brevet lieutenant in the Piedmontese hussars, and is in the division of General Chiablini. The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligence, says: On the night of the 10th he was sent upon a reconnoissance, and acquitted himself gallantly. His report was delivered next morning, when he received opportunely from his uncle, the Duke d'Aumale, a present of two English chargers. It is related of him further, that when asked by a brother subaltern if he really intended to make the campaign against Austria, he replied: "I am here to learn my profession, and I have nothing to do with the causes or secrets of the war. I am an officer in the army of a King who has shown kindness to my family. I shall fight moreover side by side with the soldiers of France, and this is as much as I care to know." He was born in November, 1840.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Terms—$2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1859.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The volumes of the *Advocate* will hereafter begin and end with the year; and it is very desirable that subscriptions should conform to the same rule.

Therefore, new subscribers, who do not begin with the year, will please send, not two dollars, but an amount sufficient to pay for the paper till the end of the year, at the rate of Four Cents a Week.

Then, every subscriber will know, without being informed, that at the beginning of the year is the time to remit the subscription money.

Many accounts having been sent out before this arrangement was made, we shall not be able, until next year, to make the accounts of old subscribers conform to this rule.

Our Agents will please notice, and help us in this desirable arrangement. It is an approximation to the cash system, without its objections, and will obviate confusion in accounts.

THE PEW QUESTION.

The Pew Question has been a matter of practical interest among our Virginia brethren of late—a powerful Methodist Church having recently been built in Petersburgh. The Richmond *Advocate* has been full of the discussion. Dr. Rosser, the Editor, formerly an out-and-out free-seat advocate, has modified his views somewhat under the present pressure, and, while contending for free-seats as a rule, admits the rightfulness of pews as an exception. He prays that the exception may never become the law. "Lead us not into temptation." Free-seats and itinerancy—these are essential to Methodism. Pews and congregationalism—these are not Methodistic—even as an exception.

A paragraph has appeared in the newspapers, stating the results of the auction of pews in "the Church of that popular preacher, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, pastor of the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn." The auction was, it seems, conducted much as Barnum put up the places at Jenny Lind's concert. The result was that many of the poorer members of the Church were actually deprived of seats in their own place of worship.

Mr. Henry Ward Beecher is at the trouble, "in answer to a remonstrance," of defending it, not without ingenuity and completeness. He says: "A Church, when it deals with material things, is subject to the same commercial law as any other body. Buying and selling in a Church are just the same as in a store. Both should be honest and equitable, and, if they are, it is all sham to talk of the Church being too sacred for worldly things. Whenever a Church comes to that part of its business which is secular and requires commercial wisdom, then it must stand, just like any other honest concern, subject to all equitable laws of matter and money. The pews must be sold and taxed, or rented every year, and this must be done publicly, that all may have a chance; and if the pews are not much sought after, there will be but little trouble or complaint. But if the pews are fewer than the applicants—if ten men want seats when but one can be accomodated—how are we to select which shall have them? Shall there be a perpetual scramble? Then the strongest shall get them. Shall they be rented privately? Then the alert and shrewd shall get them. Shall they be rented openly and in fair competition? Then, inevitably, they must follow the commercial law, and the man who wants them most, and has the means of paying the most, must have them."

To this, the *London Saturday Review* makes the following reply, which we give to the readers of the *Advocate* for what it is worth: This is exhaustive, or, as the vulgar would say, goes the whole hog. This is political economy in *excelsis*. You must sell religion in the dearest market, and when it is perfect, there will be no cheap market. Religion being only a commercial article the cheap religion is, by the force of the terms, worthless. A man who cannot sell his doctrine has no more right to be a teacher in religion than a tradesman has to open a store of unsaleable rubbish.

One wants, of course, a few correctives of the old fashioned book which is usually thought to contain the axioms and principles of religion! How hardly shall they that have riches enter the kingdom of heaven, says some One. How hardly shall they that have not riches enter into Mr. Beecher's temple, says Mr. Beecher. Without money and without price, is the offer of the Evangelical prophet—the best places for the best price, and no pew no salvation, says the Evangelical seat-seller. But further: in religion, as in other things, to understand it, we must look at it only in its perfection. We can only really judge of any work of nature or art in its highest shape. When we talk of the nature of man, we look at a man in his perfection—when we discuss a monarchy or a republic, we only look at its theoretical and abstract completeness. So with religion. Henry Ward Beecher is, of course, the great ideal towards which all religious teachers ought to aspire and are tending. All religious teachers, then, being supposed to be perfect—all being as they ought to be, duplicates and repetitions of Mr. Beecher—his congregation is to be regarded as the noble type and example of all Christian Churches. And what a beautiful and symmetrical organization—none but the very best society and its cream's cream forming the truly religious. The Upper Ten thousand and the Truly Pious actually identical! The man who has naught would be naughty, and Christian graces and acquirements would be the natural result of a balance at one's banker's. To keep up riches and to secure treasures in the Heavenly Bank would be only a single operation in the Stock market, and to be a Millionaire and a Saint at the same time would only require the same qualifications.

The Church, Romans tell us, is but one in its earthly and heavenly aspects. The kingdom of God is Heaven and the kingdom of God on earth are but functions and forms of the same great Ideal Community. Man's warrant to claim the former is his adoption into the latter. The Church here is not only the preparation for, but actually the rehearsal and contemplation of, the coming glory in Heaven. Now, what a very odd place Heaven would be if Mr. Beecher's account of the Heaven upon earth, which his Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, must be, is to be taken as the type of Heaven! Heaven, that is, contains none but people well to do in this world—none but those who can afford to pay the best prices for the best places—with many mansions, like the many pews, but all to be put up at auction to the highest bidder. The Heaven that is to be, like the Heaven that is, obeys just the same laws as any other body—with the power of the Purse, instead of the power of the Keys, and its Apostles fighting with silver weapons, instead of the poverty which was to subdue the world. One now begins to understand why Chrysostom was usually styled golden-mouthed, and we begin to feel what a "silvery-voiced preacher" really means.

If, as Mr. Beecher neatly and concisely states it, "it is all a sham to talk of the Church being too sacred for worldly things," then, of course, the old saying and promise that to the poor the Gospel is preached, means that to the rich the Gospel, according to Beecher, is preached; and that the old Protestant dislike of pardons, indulgences, and masses for money, was a mistake. That system which boldly said, "No Penny no Paternoster," came up to Mr. Beecher's standard of "an honest concern, subject to all the equitable laws of matter and money." The laws of matter and money—the law which gives painted windows and gilded mosaics to the religion of the rich, as it assigns plate glass and mahogany counters to the Regent Street shops, but which keeps the contemptuous of religion and the tub-preachers and the street mall for Shoreditch and Whitechapel—the law which would have given St. Paul kid gloves and a brougham, and which ought to have said, "My Father's house is the house of those who bid highest for the pews," which ought to have proclaimed, "Blessed are the rich in pocket, for yours is the kingdom of heaven and of Mr. Beecher"—which ought, in following the inevitable commercial law, to have said, "In my Father's house are many mansions, and in Mr. Beecher's Church are many pews, and happy are they who rent them,"—such is the new and improved *regime* which, it seems, is to supersede the obsolete moralities of an more ancient dispensation.

"NICODEMUS SEATS"—"COMMON SENSE."

At a recent noon-day prayer-meeting in the Old South Chapel, Boston, the lesson for the morning was Christ's interview with Nicodemus. It was noticed that there are in many cases, the same disposition to seek the covert of the night to come to Jesus, as there was in the Jewish ruler. When S. V. S. Wilder built a Church on Bolton Hills, as you entered the door of the vestry, seats were made with high backs, so that persons could come in and not be seen, but could hear. A person asked him why he built those seats? He replied, that they were "Nicodemus seats," where people could come in by night and hear, and not be seen.

The late Mr. George J. Homer, once said, that had there not been a gallery in the Church, he should never have been saved. He went up into the gallery, and took his seat in one corner, and heard the word that took hold on his soul.

In another case, a man in the country, who had never attended a night meeting, went to a meeting in a private house, crept up the front stairs and got out of sight. But the Lord reached him even there. For many years past he has been an officer in an Orthodox Church.

In another case, a meeting was held in the second story of an unfinished house, and in the first story there was a lumber room, in which there was a potash kettle. A man crept into this out of sight, and the word of God reached him. This man has been a member of an Evangelical Church thirty years. Those who find Jesus by night are soon constrained to own him in open daylight.

"Take the world as you find it," should be one of the principles of ministers of the gospel, and of all who wish to be useful. Become all things to all men, in order to save some. Those preachers and people who are "set" and bigotted in their views about matters not involving principle and conscience, forget that "he that *winneth* souls is *wise*." Some preachers think that those who have to be visited by the pastor, in order to profit by his preaching, promise but little. They do not know what they are talking about. Others think that because a penitent, coming forward for prayers, chooses to sit, instead of kneeling, he is not much in earnest. Such men have to knock their heads against many a wall of hard experience before they learn "a small modicum of common sense."

Talking about common sense brings to mind an amusing anecdote of the late Rev. Dr. Daniel Baker of the Presbyterian Church. At a well-known city, where he was holding a protracted meeting, and where a powerful revival was in progress under his ministry, as was usual with him, all denominations had united with him and the meeting was held in the Methodist Church.

When the revival was at its height, and but little preaching was necessary—Christians laboring with a zealous tenderness for the conversion of their friends, and penitents numerous at the altar of prayer—there came along a young preacher, fresh from his theological seminary, where he had but a short time before graduated. He called on Dr. Baker, and was invited to preach, and contribute his youthful zeal and fire to the advancement of the good work.

The young man consented, and, regarding the "precious doctrine" of the decrees of eternal "election and reprobation" as being "most wholesome and full of comfort" to "the elect;" and, his recent thesis at graduation being an elaborate defence and enforcement of that doctrine—the best prepared sermon he had in the world—he, naturally enough, chose it for the occasion. For two hours he read his testimony to the astonished, staring, and, at length, indignant congregation.

The Doctor agonized, unutterably, save in suppressed groans. But he survived. Rising to conclude with an exhortation—"bring up the rear"—and save the day if possible, he uttered himself, in substance, as follows: "The dear young brother's sermon, my dear brethren, was all very well, but—most unfortunate, *just at this time*. But, my dear brethren, a happy thought occurs to me. (tapping the top of his bald and shining crown with one of his fingers.) A happy thought! Let us pray"! After all had kneeled the Doctor addressed "the throne of heavenly grace" that they might "obtain mercy, and find grace to help in time of need." Among other petitions, he is reported to have uttered the following: "O thou God of all grace! If it be consistent with thy purposes of wisdom and mercy, be pleased, in thine infinite condescension and goodness, to grant to this, our dear young brother, a small modicum of common sense!" Whether the prayer was answered or not, we are not informed, as the young man did not stay long enough to admit of further observation.

A PORTRAIT OF THE POPE.

Pius IX. looks older than he is; his stature is diminutive; he is obese, and his health is threatening. His paternal and sleepy features give an idea of kindness and lassitude; there is nothing imposing about them. Pius IX. performs his part in the grand public representations of the Catholic Church with only secondary ability. The believers who have come a long way to contemplate him at mass, are astounded to see him taking a pinch of snuff while surrounded by the blue wreaths of incense. In his leisure hours he plays billiards, gentle exercise having been recommended him by his physicians. He believes in God. He is not only a true Catholic, but a bigot. In his enthusiasm for the Virgin Mary he has invented a useless dogma, and raised a tasteless monument that disgraces the Piazza di Spagna. The character of this worthy old man is a compound of devotion, geniality, vanity, weakness, and obstinacy, with a dash of peevish rancor, which is perceptible now and then. He bestows his blessing with great unction, but only grants a pardon with reluctance; he is a good priest, but an unsatisfactory monarch. We do not believe him to be infallible in temporal matters. He expresses himself tolerably in French. The failure of all he undertakes, and three or four accidents which have happened in his presence, have given rise to a strong prejudice against him among the lower classes of Rome. They imagine that the Vicar of Christ is a *jettatore*—that he has the "evil eye." When he drives along the Corso, the women plump down on their knees, but with their thumb and index they make the sign supposed to destroy the charm, under cover of their mantilla. It is certain that the Italian question would be greatly simplified if there were no Pope at Rome, and that the hatred of the Mazzinians is reprehensible in so far as it is personal. After having been two years the lion of Europe, he was compelled to evacuate, at the shortest notice, his place in the Quirinal. Now he sulks with his people, with the French and with himself. The murmurs of his conscience are stifled by his remembrance of 1847, which is kept constantly before his eyes, and by the fear of revolution, which is constantly dinned into his ears.

Mr. Joseph Charless, of St. Louis, a highly-esteemed merchant, and member of the Presbyterian Church, was murdered in a most horrible manner—shot down in the street without warning—by a man named Thornton, against whom Mr. Charless had testified in an indictment for embezzlement. The good man lived long enough to express forgiveness for his murderer and comfortable hope of heaven.

SKETCH OF GARIBALDI.

A native of Piedmont, Garibaldi, like his father and grandfater, in early life became a sailor, and performed numerous voyages in the Mediteranean and Levant, until having joined the secret society of Italian patriots, he was condemned to death, and escaped from Genoa to Marseilles in disguise. In one of his early voyages he had visited Rome.

Having subsequently spent a few months at Rio Janeiro, and learned the condition of the Republic of Rio Grande, which had rebelled against the tyranny of the Brazilian Empire, he embarked with General Rosetti in a small vessel to go to their assistance, and captured a few consting vessels on his way, under the authority of the flag of the new State. He was soon after attacked in the Parana, by a Brazilian vessel of much superior force, and laid senseless on his deck by a shot in the neck, which rendered him unconscious until after the repulse of the enemy. Here commenced his military life, which continued fourteen years in South America, and through the revolutions of 1848-9 in Italy, and afforded a variety of scenes of alternate trial, success and disaster seldom paralleled. A chief object at which he constantly aimed in his romantic South American career, was to train to arms Italians who were in exile in those regions, and to prepare them to fight for their own country.

Such was his success, that, although he commenced under many adverse circumstances, "The Italian Legion" soon began to reap laurels, and at length took the front rank in the armies for discipline, daring, constancy and success. In his service in Italy during the last revolution he had many of his old soldiers in his ilies, and doubtless some of the survivors must be with him now, to struggle against the Austrians.

Some of the most interesting passages in Garibaldi's life relates to his wife. He married a lady of extraordinary qualities, a native of one of the States of South America. She was trained to horsemanship and the most athletic habits which prevailed among the females of those countries. Though, like him, noble-hearted, affectionate, and disinterested, she also possessed a similar degree of personal courage and fortitude, which have seldom been displayed, and still more rarely depicted, by any authentic pen. After her marriage she accompanied him in his battles, by sea and land; and although usually unarmed, and keeping at his side only as his companion, she sometimes aided in his most desperate conflicts, by dealing out powder, loading guns, and even firing them at the enemy.

The sufferings which she endured among the mountains in times of adversity and seasons of tempests were severe and almost incredible. The short account of her escape from a Brazilian guard, after capture in an engagement, and her journey of several days and nights, on horseback and alone through wild forests; swimming swollen torrents on her way by holding to the mane or the tail of her horse, is exceeded only by the sad narrative of her death in 1849, on the banks of the Po, when, after resolutely accompanying Garibaldi on his return from Rome, she landed with him in one of the boats in which he was seeking to reach Venice, then the only place in Italy which held out against the enemy.

Garibaldi declined the proffered honors of a public reception, on his arrival at New York, in 1849; urgently recommending to his exiled countrymen here to apply themselves to such honest employment as they could obtain for their independent support, "not hesitating at accepting the most humble—even sweeping the streets." As soon as his feeble health was restored, in strict consistency with his precepts, he set the example of engaging in daily labor, in the candle manufactory of his friend and countryman, Signor Meucci, on Staten Island. While thus employed by day, he continued at evening, for some time, to add to his manuscripts, at the request of the American friend to whom he had committed them; until he found it necessary to intermit his literary labors in consequence of his physical fatigue.

He afterwards spent several years in commanding commercial vessels between Peru and China, and then returned to Piedmont, his native country, where he was allowed to reside by the Government, and where he superintended the education of his two young sons, and endeavored to colonize the little island of Capre, on the coast of Sardinia, which he had purchased with money bequeathed to him by his brother. When the present war was threatened, he was placed in command of a division of the army of Piedmont, and assigned to an important post on the left wing, where his standard has been joined by thousands of the most enthusiastic Italian soldiers, viz: the volunteers who have flocked in arms, from every part and corner of the Peninsula.

The portraits of Garibaldi, we learn, are in every window and at every print-stall in Sardinia, generally seen placed between those of Napoleon III. and Victor Emanuel. The favorite costume of the guerrilla hero is a cloak worn *a la Byron*; but instead of the Calabrian visage which one expects to see, with swarthy skin and long, flowing locks, Garibaldi is said to be almost fair in complexion, and of a somewhat dreamy expression of countenance. His popularity is as unbounded as his bravery is indisputable. "All who ever visited him," says one writer, "pronounce him to be every inch a gentleman. His soldiers follow him with unbounded confidence, and he is himself always the first under fire. All are anxious to serve him, but Garibaldi is nice in the choice of his men. Such is the prestige attached to his name that 4000 young men of Brescia are enrolled and ready to march and join him the moment he appears. His integrity is unquestionable and his loyalty perfect. He will not permit the smallest breach of discipline, and his severity in that respect is such that, when organizing his little army at Savigliano, he was with difficulty prevailed upon not to order a volunteer to be shot for stealing a ring worth three francs. The ambition of tourists and correspondents alike is to gain the camp of Garibaldi and follow his movements, but these have been, as yet, rather too swift or too secret to keep up with, and we have had no direct communication from his head-quarters.

THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.

This Confederation, says the *Prayume*, was created by the treaty of Vienna in 1815. Its members are the sovereign princes and free cities of Germany, including the Emperor of Austria and the Kings of Prussia, Denmark and the Low Countries, (the old kingdom of the Netherlands;) the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, for all their possessions which anciently belonged to the German Empire, the King of Denmark for the Duchy of Holstein, and the King of the Netherlands for the Grand Duchy of Luxemburgh. The object of the Confederation is described to be the maintaining of the external and internal safety of Germany and the inviolability of the confederated States.

The Federal Diet, which administers the affairs of the confederacy, is composed of thirty-nine members, representing that number of German sovereign States. They are Austria, Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, Hanover, Wurtemburg, Baden, Electoral Hesse, the Grand Duchy of Hesse, Holstein, Luxemburg, Brunswick, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Nassau, Saxe Weimar, Saxe Cobourg, Saxe Gotha, Saxe Meiningen, Hilberghausen, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburgh, Anhalt-Dessau, Anhalt-Beruberg, Anhalt-Carthau, Schwartzburg-Sonderhausen, Schwartzburg-Rudolfstadt, Lichtenstein, Hohenzollern-Hechingen, Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Waldeck, Reuss, (elder,) Reuss, (younger,) Hesse Homburg, and the free cities of Lubeck, Frankfort, Bremen and Hamburg.

Hesse Homburg has about two hundred square miles and 25,000 people, and five or six others are much smaller than any parish in Louisiana—but every one has a vote in a general assembly of the Diet—in opposition to what is called the ordinary assembly.

In the ordinary assembly the number of votes is seventeen. The larger States—as Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, down to Denmark, for Holstein—have one vote each, being eleven out of the seventeen. The other six are given to the smaller States in classes arranged together, each having one vote. The four free cities of Northern Germany have, collectively, one of these votes. The states are represented by their Ministers, severally, and Austria presides in the Diet. This is called the ordinary assembly, in which every question in first submitted and discussed before it goes to the General Assembly, and a majority of votes decides what measures shall be submitted to the General Assembly. The General Assembly is the same Diet, voting in different proportions. In the General Assembly the number of votes cast by the same members is sixty-nine. Six of the great States count four each. Five of the next degree of magnitude count three each. Three States have two each, and the remainder one each. The smallest has one vote in the General Assembly, and it takes a two-thirds vote to decide.

There is a class of questions which must be submitted originally to the General Assembly, and in this a unanimous vote is required for a decision. Among these are, all propositions concerning the fundamental laws of the Diet or the organic laws for carrying its objects into effect, or the admission of new members.

The States of the Confederation engage themselves to each other, not only to defend Germany as a whole, but every individual State of the Union in case of an attack, and mutually guarantee to each other all their possessions, as they were at the time of the Union.

When war is declared by the Confederation, no State can negotiate separately with the enemy, nor conclude peace or armistice without the consent of the rest.

Each member of the Confederation may contract alliances with foreign States, provided they are not directed against the security of the Confederation, or of the individual States of which it is composed.

The States engage not to make war upon each other under any pretext, and never to press their differences to the point of force, but to submit them to the Diet.

In case of rebellion or insurrection, in the several States, the Diet may interfere to suppress such insurrection or rebellion, as threatening the general safety of the Confederation, and may interfere, in like manner, on the application of any one State, the Diet has the supreme power of peace and war, as far as more German interests are concerned.

But there are States, and Austria is one of them, having possessions not German.

Whenever any one of these sovereigns undertakes a war, in his character of a European sovereign, the Confederation, whose relations and obligations are unaffected by such war, remains a stranger thereto; it remains neutral even if the war be defensive on the part of the Confederated sovereign as to his possessions without the Confederation, unless the Diet recognizes the existence of a danger threatening the federal territory.

Austria is at war, in regard to her possessions, without the Confederation, and so long as the war is confined there, or until the Diet recognizes in the events of the war a danger threatening Germany, the obligation to be neutral is in full force. But should the invading armies reach the German possessions of Austria, or an attack be made on any portion of Germany, on the city of Trieste for example, which is an ancient German possession, there is a German party which maintains it to be the duty of the Confederation to redeem the guarantee of the inviolability of federal territory, even against the results of a war, which, in its inception, was not German.

HAPSBURG AND SAVOY.

The House of Hapsburg and the House of Savoy, the ruling dynasties of Austria and Sardinia respectively, have alike been distinguished for centuries by prudent courage, discreet ambition and successful patience.

The growth of Sardinia has been slow. About eight hundred years ago, Count Humbert laid the foundations of the present monarchy in the little Alpine district of Savoy, which now occupies the North-western corner of the Sardinian territory. His descendents continued to grow stronger by degrees, with the title of Counts of Savoy, for nearly four hundred years, until the Emperor Sigismund, in the early part of the fifteenth century, bestowed upon Count Amadeus the Eighth, the title of Duke. The Duchy of Savoy continued to gather territory and influence. At the death of Amadeus, in 1440, it had become a power in the affairs of Europe. At the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, Victor Amadeus obtained the acquisition of Sicily, with the title of King. Sicily was afterwards exchanged for Sardinia, from which the kingdom now takes its name.

The growth of the House of Hapsburg has been more remarkable. The name of Austria (*Oest reich*, or the East Kingdom) carries us back to the time of Charlemagne. First a "margraviate," governed by "Lords of the marches" appointed by the German Emperors, then an hereditary duchy, then an arch-duchy, and lastly an empire, its progress has been onward for more than a thousand years.

One of the earliest occasions on which Austria figures in history is that of the third Crusade, in which Duke Leopold was one of the chief performers. It was he who took one of the enemy's towers at the seige of Acre and planted his own banner upon it. Richard Cœur de Leon, as chief commander of the Christian forces, was moved to indignation at this assumption and threw the flag into the ditch. Afterwards, when the walls of Ascalon were repaired by the crusaders, princes, nobles and bishops working like common laborers, the Duke of Austria alone refused to labor, declaring that he was neither a mason nor a carpenter.

Richard was now incensed beyond all forbearance, and drove Leopold from the camp.

The haughty Duke withdrew, vowing vengence, and his threats were afterwards fulfilled, when Richard fell into his hands—incidents well known in history.

All this, however, was before the rise of the present royal house of Austria. This Leopold was of the Babenberg family, which became extinct about half a century afterwards. The reigning Emperor, Francis Joseph, traces his origin to Rudolph, or Rodolph, Count of Hapsburg, a little village in Switzerland—who sprang from obscurity about six hundred years ago, and elevated himself by his talents to the imperial throne of Germany. By the defeat of his rival, Ottocar, of Bohemia, in 1578, he secured possession of the duchy of Austria, which has remained ever since in the hereditary possession of his family. Vast additions have been made to it from time to time, until it has attained its present commanding position. The House of Hapsburg has far outgrown that of Savoy, although the latter had about two hundred years the start of it.

The ambition of the court of Turin has evidently become eager and more impatient of late years. The rich plains of Lombardy are in tempting proximity, while just beyond lie the shores of Venetia—all far more closely allied to Sardinia, by language, literature and tradition, than to Austria. Most people believe that such considerations rather than love of "liberal institutions," induced the late king, Charles Albert, to take a stand in favor of constitutional government in 1848. His son and successor, Victor Emmanuel, inherits his policy and has pushed it forward with considerable vigor. The part which Sardinia took against Russia in the Crimean war would have been an act of consummate folly, unless it were done with a view to securing the alliance of France in the contingency that has now occurred. The marriage of the princes Clotilde to a Buonoparte was a step toward the consummation of the same object, and has been followed up by ultimate measures with more rapidity than could well have been foreseen a few months ago.

KOSSUTH ON THE HAPSBURGS.

In the speech on European affairs lately delivered by Kossuth, at London, he said, "In fact, Austria is the only power in Europe which has no national character; it is of no country, of no race; it is just a dynasty, and nothing more; it is simply the house of Hapsburg—no, not even that; everything in that accursed house is usurpation, down to their very name; they are not Hapsburgs, they are Lorraine-Vaudemonts, rebellious crown officers of France, as Napoleon I. used to style them—not they, but the Lords Denbigh, of the house of Fielding, are the only Hapsburgs on earth."

So long ago as the reign of Henry III. of England, he had, among his most favored followers, a German Knight—a younger son of the Count of Hapsburg and Rheinfeilder. The King gave him estates, and he assumed the name of Fielding, from one of the German titles of the house. The family grew in wealth through several generations. One of the descendants served in the civil wars of Charles I. and was created Earl of Denbigh in England, and his son was created Earl of Desmond in Ireland. The Fieldings adhered to their traditionary right to German honors for two hundred years—have added to their English and Irish titles that of Counts of "Hapsburg-Laufenburgh and Rheinfeilder," in Germany. The elder line of the Hapsburgs was extinct with Charles VI. Emperor of Germany. The Austrian family was continued by the daughter of Charles, the celebrated Maria Theresa, as Queen of Austria and Hungary, and by her marriage with Francis of Lorraine, Grand Duke of Tuscany, she became Empress of Germany—Francis having been afterwards elected Emperor. Thus—as stated by Kossuth—the Imperial house are not the true Hapsburgs, for they are represented in the male line by the Fieldings, of the house of Denbigh, in England.

A few words, explain what was meant by Napoleon I. in speaking of the Imperial family of Austria as "Lorraine-Vaudemonts," rebels to France.

The Emperor Francis, by his marriage with Maria Theresa, the head of the house, was at the time of his marriage Grand Duke of Tuscany, but was also Duke of Upper Lorraine, and native of that Duchy, which is now a department of France. But it was originally German, and only fell to France by a treaty made after the conclusion of a war for the succession in Poland, by which Lorraine was given to the ex-King of Poland, and Tuscany to the Duke of Lorraine. The King of France, (Louis XV.) who had married the daughter of King Stanislaus, on his death succeeded in Tuscany the last of the Medici; became, as we have stated, Emperor of Germany.

The famous novelist, Henry Fielding, author of "Tom Jones," figures very high up in the family tree of the Hapsburgs in England. He was the grandson of the second Earl of Desmond and third Earl of Denbigh, and therefore cousin, in some distant degree, but of the elder branch, to princes, kings and emperors.

CONDITION OF TUSCANY.

The Florence correspondent of the Providence *Journal* in his letter of May 14, writes: The direction of affairs in Tuscany has, within a few days, slid quietly from the hands of the three highly respectable citizens who formed the Provisional Government into those of the Cavalier Bon-Compagni, who has been for several years the Sardinian minister in Tuscany. The offer by the Tuscans to the King of Piedmont, of the dictatorship of affairs, during the war, was declined by Victor Emanuel, but the King has nominated his minister to be the medium of communication between the two States, and to carry out the wishes of the people of Tuscany. Bon-Compagni is well known here, and as the temporary head of the State and the link which will bind it to Piedmont and the cause of national independence will have the entire confidence of the country. The conduct of the Florentines continues to be most admirable, and the rest of Tuscany follows the example of the city. For our own part, we have not been prepared to expect anything different from what we now witness, after what we have learned, during our four years' residence, of the character of the Tuscans.

There is not among the masses of this country that brutality and degradation so common in England or Ireland, or the southern parts of Italy. Neither is there here so much ignorance and poverty as among the same classes in the first named countries. The population has much improved in many respects during the present century, with the advantages which it has enjoyed of more liberal laws. The Tuscans say they have learned much in the past ten years from the teachings and example of Sardinia. They are entirely prepared for just such institutions, and their sympathy with and approbation of the course of Sardinia led them to embrace so promptly and warmly her cause, when the miserable Leopold was obliging enough to leave them to take care of themselves. The fine climate—neither too stimulating nor too exhausting—helps to make this a people of lively quick intelligence. They are soothed or amused by gentler agents than our more rugged northern natures demand, and they have no craving for our coarse stimulants of strong drinks. So far as we can see, there are still in Italy the elements of all sorts of improvement. Glorious little Sardinia has introduced the lever which is to lift the iron shroud of priestly domination, and has established the doctrine that material developement and religious progress may not only go together, but by union may become the truest strength of the State.

RESOURCES AND ADVANTAGES OF OREGON

Oregon is possessed of millians of acres of as rich and fertile soil as lies within the bound of any State or Territory. Her grazing lands are unsurpassed. The broad and spreading valleys of the Willamette, Walla Walla and Umatilla, in Upper Oregon; the ample luxuriant farm lands of the Umpqua, Rogue River and Illinois Valleys in Southern Oregon, all invite the sturdy settlers, farmers and stock raisers of the older States, to come with their families, their goods, and herds, to occupy them. Noble rivers flowing from the far interior onward to the mighty Pacific, with ever-running tributaries, gratefully lave the banks through which they pass, and give never-failing moisture to the earth, at once assuring the husbandman against failure of his crops from drought, and enabling him to transport the yields to ready markets with safety and dispatch. With the Columbia navigable for nearly three hundred miles, the Willamette almost to its source, by steamers; with constant communication all along the coast by ocean steamships, Oregon presents an enviable field for the enterprise of every class of citizens engaged in traffic, inland or outward. She possesses almost inexhaustible resources in her mineral wealth, her rich land, her dense pine forests, and in her abundant yield of almost every variety of fruits peculiar to the temperate zone.

THE PRINTER OF JUNIUS.

The Pendleton (S. C.) *Messenger*, in a sketch of the "Old Stone Meeting House" in that town, after speaking of several celebrities buried in the yard, says: Beneath a cluster of cedars repose all that is mortal of John Miller, printer. We lingered long by his grave, for his eventful life afforded us food for meditation. Mr. Miller was the oldest type in the State. For the publication of Junius's letters—the author of those papers he well knew—he was expelled from England. He came to South Carolina; probably worked for a while in the office of the first paper published in this State, at Charleston, and thence removed to Pendleton, using the press which Gen. Greene had in his campaign; he did job work until he commenced the publication of the Pendleton *Messenger*—the second paper established in this State.

The world has speculated much as to the authorship of Junius, but John Miller carried the secret to his grave at the "Old Stone Meeting House," and has left no information as to the name of the author.

A GREAT BATTLE IN ITALY.

Read the telegraphic despatches on the third page. We unto the inhabitants of the world, for the Devil is come down to you, in great wrath.

ONLY A "DEFLECTION."

Rev. J. P. Tustin, late the courteous, charitable, and popular editor of the *Southern Baptist*, newspaper of Charleston, S. C., resigned his position, and set out on a tour to Europe. The journals of our Baptist brethren as well as others, were full of complimentary regrets at his loss from a position he occupied so satisfactorily. Lately, however, news has been received that he has applied for orders in the Episcopal Church. Whereupon a severe and ungenerous article appears in the *South-western Baptist*, charging Mr. Tustin with want of all sincerity in his religious convictions, with mercenary motives, and the like. It did not have a similar opinion Dr. J. J. South of Kentucky, and others, who joined the Baptist Church to avoid being expelled from the Methodist Church for cause.

The article in the *South-western Baptist* is appropriately headed, "*Deflection* of Rev. J. P. Tustin." We like that way of putting the case. Mr. Tustin belonged to a Church whose characteristic dogma made it the only Church of Christ on earth. He has not forsaken that dogma; he has only joined a Church which is older, where the dogma is older, and where a Great controversy may not disturb him. He has not forsaken the ecclesiastical aristocracy. He simply prefers a *elite* to a mobocratic aristocracy. It is only a "*deflection*." Graves' case was a real "defection," and he is still nursed; some generosity should be shown, therefore, to a simple "deflection."

OUR VICKSBURG DEPOSITORY.

The business of this Depository is on the increase. The preachers are waking up in certain portions of the Conference. Yet there are several others who might do a good business if they would wheel into ranks and march to the tune of "doing good, by distributing good books and tracts."

I fear sometimes, that some of our brethren will be impatient about Hymn-books and Family Bibles. We have lost the sale of at least a thousand dollars worth of Hymn-books, because the house at Nashville could not keep us supplied—could not fill our orders. We have not been able to keep on hand a full supply of these this year, although ordering almost every week. Good indication.

The Publishing House at Nashville has not been able to meet the demands for Hymns and Disciplines this year. This ought to encourage those of means to come up to the help of the House by endowing it. Many means are needed at Nashville.

All orders for Sunday-school books ought to be accompanied with the *cash*, as there is nothing allowed us for selling them. And to those who are tardy in paying for their books, I would say, that six months is the longest credit we can get. Notes or acceptances have to be given, which have to be paid *at the time*, or—we are protested.

Please remember this, and make us a remittance.

H. H. MONTGOMERY, Agent.

OUR MOBILE BOOK DEPOSITORY.

The Mobile correspondent of the Sumter *Democrat* furnishes the following in his last letter to that paper;

Apropos of home industry, I am reminded of a large branch of the same subject—the Methodist Book Depository of the Alabama Conference which has recently been opened in this city for the readier promulgation of the works of the Southern Publishing House at Nashville. The books are all handsomely gotten up and many are cheaper than they can be procured from Northern publishing houses. It is temporarily in charge of Rev. Mr. McCoy, but I learn that a son of the venerable Bishop Early is to assume a permanent superintendence of it about the first of July. Here we have at our very doors all the standard works of Methodism which formerly could only be disseminated through the colporteur's saddle-bags, or procured with great risk and delay from the North; whereas now, in every Southern State, periodicals are starting into existance, and the South is beginning to prove her declaration of independence in point of general as well as religious literature, as she must ere long do in many other respects.

DISCOVERIES RELATIVE TO THE BIBLE.

According to the London *Athenæum*, Professor Tischendorf, who had been sent by the Russian Government on a journey of exploration, in a letter from Cairo, dated the 15th of March, states to the Minister of Saxony, that he has succeeded in making some valuable discoveries relative to the Bible. The most important of these is a manuscript of the Holy Scriptures, of the fourth century, consequently as old as the famous manuscript of the Vatican. In 346 beautifully fine parchment leaves, of such size that only two can have been cut out of one skin, it contains the greatest part of the Prophets, the Psalms, the Book of Job, the Book of Jesus Sirach, the Proverbs, the Song of Solomon, and several of the Apochryphal Books of the Old Testament; but then the whole of the New Testament is complete. Another valuable discovery of Professor Tischendorf's is described as an undoubted and complete manuscript of the Epistle of Barnabus, and of the Shepherd of Hermas. Herr Tischendorf hopes, from the munificence of the Russian Government, that he will be enabled to give immediate publication to these three manuscripts.

OLD SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The most exciting topic of debate in the Old School Assembly was the location of the North Western Theological Seminary. The rival points that struggled for the Institution were Indianapolis and Chicago. Mr. C. H. McCormick, the celebrated reaper man, offered to give his written obligation for $100,000, payable in four years, for the endowment of four professorships, if the Institution should be located in or near Chicago. There was also an offer of land at the same place, on which to place the building, valued at some $30,000. This was far more than Indianapolis offered, and on taking the vote, 250 were cast in favor of Chicago, and 71 for Indianapolis. The Assembly elected Dr. Rice, of Chicago, to the first chair of the Seminary, Didactic and Polemic Theology; Dr. Willis Lord, of Brooklyn, to the second, Biblical and Ecclesiastical History; Dr. L. J. Halsey, of Louisville, to the third, Historical and Pastoral Theology and Church Government; and Dr. Wm. M. Scott of Cincinnati, to the fourth, Biblical Literature and Exegesis.

The Assembly also elected Dr. Wm. L. Breckenridge to the Chair of Church Government and Pastoral Theology in the Danville Seminary.

The Mississippi Baptist, we are glad to find, is an courteous and charitable a religious newspaper as any in the land, notwithstanding the high-church dogma of the Baptist Church. A cheerful charity in the tone of the religious press is much needed. And the *Baptist*, as a Southern paper, is "as sound as a dollar." Not so with all the religious papers of the South. There is a secret unsoundness in that direction, in some quarters little suspected.

Hon. Joseph W. Taylor, of Alabama, we are informed, is the writer of "Phemonitus—A Tale of the South," published in the *Advocate* not long since. It appeared originally in the *Home Journal*. We found it elsewhere—hence the failure in credit. Mr. Taylor is a fine writer, as well as an eloquent orator.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

JUNE 22, 1859.

NEWS FROM OUR HOME WORK.

"To spread Scriptural Holiness over these Lands."

REACHING TO THE NEGROS IN "THE CANE-BRAKE."

This (Dayton) mission, was divided at the last Conference, by the greater number of its appointments transferred to other charges. The remaining ones, with several which I have added, make eight; and as I am allowed to preach on the Sabbath only, I have as much labor to perform as can be well done during the allotted time. I preach and catechise upon two different plantations each Sabbath, and then ride several miles between appointments. There are but two churches on the mission—at the other plantations, I preach in small open cabins. My congregations for the most part are small, consisting of negroes, and many of these neglect to attend.

There are in the Mission about four hundred grown persons, about sixty of whom are members of the church—and some of them, I think, pious. I have admitted twenty-two into the church this year. I catechise about one hundred children, some of whom I think are being benefitted. At other places where are as yet no indications of good.

I find it quite difficult to change the opinions and correct the habits of negroes in middle life; and my chief hope is that, by teaching the children and training them to think, we may grow up a truly religious and consistent race, free from the errors and superstitions of those who have been so long neglected.

The missionary work among the blacks, whether considered in its immediate or remote results, is a great and glorious work—worthy of personal effort, and the especial attention of Methodists. It is a work to be accomplished by the people of the South; and, aside from our convictions of religious duty, philanthropy and self-interest impel us, as a people, to have our slaves instructed in the doctrines of Christianity. As Methodist slaveholders, we are willing to engage heartily in the work; and if the owners of slaves will open the way and provide the means, we will be able to preach the gospel of truth and grace to every negro in the country. Their co-operation is necessary: without it we can do nothing.

I have, since my appointment as missionary among the blacks, fully and thoroughly examined the whole question, and while looking, have often trembled, in view of the moral condition of our negroes. They are ignorant, corrupt, vicious and superstitious, and yet they have not the "gospel preached unto them!" If our children were in the same condition, would not our hearts break with grief? And are not we, and they who are slaves, under the same obligation to have them taught in the things that pertain to their eternal welfare, as we acknowledge ourselves to be in reference to our children? Are they not both our *dependents*, and will not God hold us responsible for our influence over them and our treatment to them?

He has so declared—let us heed His word. How many Christian men make large donations to raise the means and employ men to send the gospel to heathen nations, who have crowds of negroes quartered on prairie hills and swamp bottoms, who are no word of God dispensed to them, even upon the Sabbath day!

I fear that my communication will be too long, yet I must say a few words more. The Dayton mission forms a portion of that section of country familiarly known as the "Canebrake."

The mission is about sixty miles square, is level, rich, beautiful and healthy. It is nearly all in cultivation, forming one almost continuous plantation. The "Canebrake" entire, contains upwards of one *hundred thousand* slaves, and I think I may say, from intimate knowledge, that not more than *ten thousand* ever hear the gospel preached—a small China or Japan, in our very midst! Gladly do we say that many planters are being aroused to a sense of their responsibility, and are employing the missionaries to preach to their slaves upon their farms. This is praiseworthy, and we welcome the fact as the harbinger of greater good in the future. But notwithstanding the great good effected by this system of operation, the plan has many defects. The greatest objection to it is that we cannot reach one-third of the slaves. It will take all the preachers in the Alabama Conference to preach to the negroes within its limits, if we pursue our present system.

We propose a better plan for the consideration of our Conference and for the approval of planters; because it is the province of the latter to decide upon its merits and to act accordingly. It is this: the erection of a suitable chapel, by two, three or more (as necessity requires) planters, at some convenient point for all.

In this way the missionary could preach to three or four times as many negroes as he now can, and do so with the same advantages to himself, the planters and the negroes. We can then preach to the same number of persons in one day, who now require the labor and service of four days.

Each church could be protected by the prudential arrangements thought necessary. And no harm could result from the plan. The economy of the plan is apparent. Four persons would then pay what is now paid by one, and in this way the house of worship would soon be paid for.

I have proposed and discussed this system among the slaveowners of the Dayton mission; and I report that, although some objected at first, they now acknowledge its advantages. They have long seen and felt the corrupting effects of permitting their slaves to attend Church in our towns, where they can buy liquor, etc. None of these things will be tolerated in the county. The planter or his overseer can be present, and order will be observed.

I hope to see not only the inauguration of this plan, but its success and glorious results. The gospel is that firm basis upon which the slave owner, the Christian slave owner, justifies the superiority of his position, and upon which he exacts service from his servants. Paul preached, and we preach, that "servants who are under the yoke" shall "count their own master worthy of all honor," and "not despise them." Also, said he, and so say we, "Servants, obey in all things your masters according to the flesh: not with eye-service as men-pleasers, but in singleness of heart, fearing God." But, with the same emphasis, says he, and say we, too, "Masters give unto your servants that which is just and equal, knowing that ye also have a Master in Heaven."

What "is just and equal?" Fool and raiment only? Nothing less than that "bread of life" without which they will perish forever! God help us to investigate, to appreciate and to discharge our responsibility to our children and our servants!

We bring this plan before our Conference and patrons. Let the Bishops and Presiding Elders and all the preachers think upon and discuss this subject. Let us endeavor to save our negroes from those sins and vices, and that everlasting hell which shall devour them, unless they hear and obey the word of God.

THOS. S. ASBURY, Sr.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

Coosa Mission.—Rev. E. Patton writes: "Coosa Mission lies on the Coosa river, extending from Wolf Creek to Gadsden or near it. It has thirteen regular appointments—six on the West, and seven on the East side of the river.

"We perform two rounds in six weeks, keeping our Sabbath appointments monthly, in order to avoid conflict with others. We have only two local preachers, elderly men, recently licensed—J. M. Keith and W. Finch—in all our bounds. We have, however, including those who have the pastoral care of Churches, eleven Baptist preachers, and one of these an appointed Missionary, occupying nearly the same ground. This brother is a Missionary Baptist; there are seven others of the same sort; two of the eleven are called "Two-seeders," and one Hardshell. Each one of these classes contend strenuously for "their faith"—I will not say, "once delivered to the saints"—but that they alone compose the only true Church of Christ.

"The Missionary preachers though they have difficulties enough among themselves, all agree with one consent to proclaim this sentiment—whether they fall under the Graves wing or the Henderson side. We sometimes read the general rules of our Discipline, and prove, we think clearly, that every sentiment, every doctrine and practice therein taught, is founded on the word of God. This is an interesting study to my mind. The people hear me patiently, and all treat me kindly. Good Baptist brothers and sisters invite me home, not with a cold, oblique, one-sided invite, but full-faced and warm-hearted. It makes me sorry, not that we have one another, but that our ecclesiastical circumstances separate us.

"Our own father had settled us around him—of his own bounty—own brothers and sisters, all made comfortable—and then prepared a great feast—invited us all, with our little ones; we had assurance that his design was to enlarge our inheritance; we had all come up decently dressed, in good health; the table was spread, laden with luxuries—servants in attendance. The old white headed father, with the tenderest of mothers—hear the announcement, "dinner is ready;" all march up, elbow to elbow. Just as they are ready to be seated, sister Jane draws back, and with manifest dissatisfaction in her countenance, says: "Father I cant partake." The father is startled. "Why, my child, what is wrong? Is this not your father's house?" "Yes, father, it is your house, and all is right with you; but sister Sally is here, and she dont wash her hands like I do." I go to the creek, put my hands under the water, and wash them; but she just has water poured out of a pitcher, and washes here!" "Why, my daughter, is she not your sister? Are her hands not clean? is she not a decent lady?" "All this I admit, father; but I cannot eat with her until she washes as I do; and then, father, I see sister Polly, there at the table, with her baby in her arms, she ought not to have brought it in; she ought to have left it out of doors." "My dear daughter, your blessed little babes are as welcome in my house as any of you. There is room enough for the last one of them; let them all come; they are mine by right any how; the dinner is mine, I give it, to you and your children." It does me good. Put a little of that sweet sauce in the baby's mouth." But she would still say, "I can't eat with sister Polly." Then brother Thomas comes up, and says: "Father, I am your son, am I not?" "Yes, you are all my children; and these are all your brothers and sisters. I love you all." "I know you are our father, and these are my brothers and sisters, but, somehow, not exactly. 'Tis true, they all work and make a living; they dress well and are educated, and are very good people; but we don't understand your directions precisely alike, about farms, how to set our houses, build our fences, lay off our corn-rows, feed our hogs, and so on. I admit we have all got the principle; but our minds, honest as they are, differ about the forms. I think that I know better than any of them, and therefore claim to be your son in a peculiar sense; and I want you to will to me all your estates." "Thomas, Thomas, Thomas! Do you design to reproach your mother? It grieves me."

"All this makes me sorry. We have had much rain and high tides in Coosa river, and we have had much deep fording and difficulty in getting along to our appointments. Now I am sorry that these good people have so much difficulty and are so trammeled with high water. But the Coosa waters are falling now, and, as it is customary on Coosa when it gets so Dicietly dry, to burn off the ranks, and as I am now reading the "*Tongue of Fire*," I do hope that we shall see better days.

Wetumpka.—Rev. B. M. Saxon, writes: "God has been pouring out his Spirit upon us, in a most remarkable manner for six weeks past. The cloud at first was small, but grew larger until it overspread the whole community, and watered and caused to bloom the waste places of Zion. All the Churches entered zealously into the work of the Lord, and shared largely of the great blessing. It would have done your heart good to have seen members of the different denominations sitting together around God's altar, singing, praying and telling to each other what great things God had done for their souls. Some of the oldest citizens of the place said, "we have never seen anything like this before." As brethren, as members of the *household of God*, we sat together in "heavenly places, in Christ Jesus," and rejoiced with that joy which is inexpressible and full of glory.

"It, it was a precious, joyful, glorious season! In some respects it was the most wonderful revival we have ever known. There were between *forty and fifty* conversions among the whites, and a number among the colored people. Twenty-seven white and fifteen colored have joined the Methodist Church, and others probably will join soon. Union prayer-meetings are still held every day, commencing at half-past seven o'clock and continuing one hour."

German Creek Colored Mission.—Rev. A. B. Ramsey sends his second report: "A blessed influence has pervaded our work during the past quarter. Thirty-one have sought and found peace. Fifty-six have united with the Church, on probation. Forty-five adults have been baptized. Others are inquiring the way of salvation. Old "hangers-on" have been aroused, and manifest a lively interest in our meetings. Your Missionary goes to his work with renewed confidence; trusting in God that his labors have not been in vain. One of my members deserves a passing notice—old brother Frank, at Bro. G. E. Nelson's mill-place—he says he is 107 years old, was at the surrender of Cornwallis: and talks enthusiastically of the revolution and of Washington and his compeers. He enjoys fine health and possesses all his faculties in an astonishing degree. But better than this—he is a pious man, prays in public, exhorts the Church to faithfulness, and enforces it by his own example."

Glenville Mission.—Rev. T. H. Warnlaw writes: "I send you my report for the first and second quarters, and a part of the third, of this year. This is my second year on this Mission. It has ten preaching places, four public places where the Missionary serves large collections of colored people from different plantations, who hear the word gladly. On the plantation appointments some of them seem to be doing well.

"But if we could get the patrons to unite and build Churches, we could do far better. We could then have more time to spend at each place—since all must be done on Sabbath.

"I have received forty-one on trial—in full connection, twenty—baptized nineteen—four dead. Some of the classes of children can answer correctly the questions in our catechism, repeat the commandments, etc, and seem to be delighted with the work. The Mission has had the attention of the Presiding Elder, who visited the work, preached some soul stirring sermons; held love-feast, administered the Lord's supper.

"The patrons treat the Missionary kindly, giving him a hearty welcome to their homes, and with the same courtesy they show to other ministers of the gospel."

Shelby Coal Mining Mission. Rev. J. T. Tulley writes: "This Mission is small, we have only two regular preaching places. We have, however, the best quarter, been preaching at three. One place does not promise much—the congregation is small, and in the main, the people unmoved. The other two appointments, our congregations is much larger than last year, and still on the increase. There are visible signs of good, of late. At the Lime-station, God has poured out his Spirit upon the people; sinners have been cut to the heart, and believers made to rejoice. At our last appointment I received ten members on probation—eight whites, two colored, making eleven members the first and second quarters, three colored and eight whites. Your Missionary asks an interest in the prayers of the Church.

Talladega District.—Rev. W. D. Mathews, P. E., writes: "Our prospects are cheering in some places in this District; and, I think, hopeful generally. At my two last meetings, Hillabee circuit and Arbacoochee Mission, we had very good meetings, and added some twenty members to the Church. The preachers are at their posts and doing well.

Clayton.—Rev. L. P. Gholson writes: "We have had a meeting going on here, some ten or twelve days. Some little interest—hope it will ripen into a gracious revival. We need it much."

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

Pattersonville.—Rev. John A. Miller writes: "We have just closed an interesting revival in this place, resulting in the conversion of six souls—four of them having joined the Church this year previous to the meeting, the other two joined during the meeting. We have received this year ten additions to the Church. Rev. A. B. Fly, our Presiding Elder, was with us, and preached, to the profit of Methodism in this section. He is a profound reasoner, and yet his sermons are powerful in spirit. We also had the assistance of Rev. B. F. Alexander. His preaching was blessed to the good of this people. He is working for his college while he is trying to save souls—the people helped him somewhat. My work is doing well. On the 8th and 9th inst., brother Fly held a quarterly meeting on Bayou Long, for the Grand Lake French Mission—Rev. Joseph Knight supplies the work. They had seven accessions, and a number of mourners were left at the altar. Prospects there were flattering."

Lake Blatchman Circuit.—Rev. R. Parvin writes: "The good Lord is reviving his work on our circuit; up to this instant we have received sixty into the Church, colored and white. We are holding a protracted meeting in a section of country where we have no regular Church. Last night there were thirty or more came to the altar, the most of them were young men, who bid fair for usefulness.

"We have but little help, only as we get sinners converted. This is the fifth day, and we have had the singing, praying, exhorting and preaching, almost to ourselves; but we shall hold on saying, "Oh! Lord revive thy work!" We have five Sabbath-schools, near two hundred scholars, and forty-five officers and teachers. These are all new schools, started this year—all but one."

Clinton.—We have received the following letter, and the money: "My strange but highly esteemed brother: The Lord having prospered our little farming operations the past season, and as one of the stewards of his manifold mercies, I desire to contribute a part of it to the promotion of his cause and kingdom in the earth. I beg of you to distribute the enclosed fifty dollars for me, to wit: $20 of it to our Chinese Mission, $10 to the German Mission, New Orleans, $10 to the Bible Society, $5 to colonize Liberia, and the remaining $5 where it is most needed; perhaps to some of our Indian Missions, and oblige your old, afflicted brother."

We shall do as directed.

Perry's Bridge.—Rev. T. B. White writes: "We have just closed a very interesting revival of religion at Perry's Bridge, resulting in several conversions—thirteen additions to the Church, and the membership greatly quickened.

"Also, at *Queue de Tortue*, we closed a precious revival meeting last week. Three professed religion, five joined the Church. Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace and good-will to men.

"We also raised a subscription to finish the Church at Perry's Bridge."

Anna Coca Circuit.—Rev. C. C. McCrary writes: "That he has the prospect of a general revival. At one meeting three or four were converted, and ten joined the Church. Up to this time, on the whole circuit, thirty-seven have joined on trial, thirty received into full connection, twenty-eight baptized—several conversions—three Sabbath-schools, all prosperous.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

Sea-Shore Circuit.—Rev. J. W. McNeil writes: "We have just closed our second quarterly meeting at Biloxi, which was protracted four days. The Lord was with us. There was great feeling among the people. Eighteen accessions to the Church, and a general revival among the membership. Up to this time there have been forty accessions to the Church on this work, and every thing now indicates a general revival throughout the whole circuit. I ask the prayers of the Church, that the Lord will help us and pour out His Spirit upon the people during the summer; whilst the fashionable world is flocking to these great watering places, and pleasure retreats."

Galesville Mission.—Rev. J. English writes: "The cause of religion in this place is looking up. Rev. B. J. Jones closed his second quarterly meeting last night. Seven whites and two colored were received on probation, and one by letter. The seven who were taken on probation last year, have been received into full connection. There is some hope for Hunnewk county yet.

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

By the Anglo-Saxon.—With Dates to June 8th.

The Battle of Magenta—Napoleon Claims a Decisive Victory—Marshal Canrobert Mortally Wounded—Revolt in Milan—Milan Evacuated by the Austrians—Rumors of Peace Proposals—Details of the Battle of Milan—Austrian and French Armies Engaged from the 4th of June to the 7th—Napoleon's Dispatches to the Empress—Great Enthusiasm at Paris—Five French Marshals Wounded—Canrobert Mortally Injured—Austrian Accounts of the Engagement.

The Engagements.

London, June 8. The Parisian accounts from the Imperial headquarters of Napoleon, are dated the 7th of June.

According to the bulletin published in the Moniteur, both armies advanced on the left bank of the Po, and, when near the town of Magenta, a short distance South-east of Buffalora, a general engagement took place.

The French, under Napoleon, is estimated to have numbered from 100,000 to 130,000, while the forces of the Austrians under Gen. Hess are said to have been from 150,000 to 180,000.

The Bulletin at Paris addressed to the Empress claims a decided victory, saying that the French took 7000 prisoners, and that from 9000 to 12,000 Austrians were killed and disabled.

As soon as the news reached Paris, the population thronged the Boulevards, and at night the whole city was illuminated.

The engagement must have been a terrible one, as five French Marshals are reported among the wounded.

Gen. Espinasse, of the French army, is among the killed.

Marshal Canrobert, commanding the third corps of the French army, is mortally wounded.

Latest from Paris.

London, June 8. Gen. McMahon, commanding the second corps of the French army, has been created Marshal of France and Duke of Magenta, in consideration for his value and bravery on the battle field of Magenta.

It is reported that Milan is in revolt and evacuated by the Austrians, but not yet occupied by the French.

Further by the Anglo-saxon.

Great Battle in Italy.—The Killed and Wounded.

Magenta, June 5, 6 P. M.—The total number of Austrians taken prisoners in the several engagements at the crossing of the Ticino and the village of Magenta, is 7000 and upwards.

The total number of Austrians placed *hors de combat* is at least 20,000.

Three field pieces were captured from the enemy and two flags.

The French loss is about 3000 killed and wounded. One cannon was also taken by the enemy.

No advanced movement has been made to-day, the army either retiring or being engaged in reorganization.

A later dispatch from the headquarters of the Allied camp, says that the people of Milan had risen against the Austrians, and that the latter had evacuated the city and castle.

In the precipitation of their flight, the Austrians left all the cannon and treasure of their army behind them.

Another despatch from head-quarters says:

"We are encumbered with prisoners. We have taken 12,000 Austrians."

The Austrian accounts by way of Vienna do not differ materially from the French, but they claim that the result of the contest was undecided.

They acknowledge, however, the evacuation of Milan.

The London Times, of June the 8th says:

"This hard-fought battle is even yet undecided, but on the whole the French have the best of it."

The following is the full Austrian account of the battle, by way of Vienna:

"There was a fierce battle at Turbigo and Buffalora on the 4th.

"At first only two brigades of the first corps were engaged, but they were subsequently reinforced.

"On the afternoon of the same day the third Austrian corps took part in the action, which was severely contested."

The first news of the battle of Magenta was telegraphed to the Empress Eugenie by the Emperor Napoleon from Novara. In that dispatch the Emperor says:

"A great victory has been won at the bridge of Magenta. Fifteen thousand of the enemy were killed and wounded, and five thousand taken prisoners.

The rumors in Paris were that the loss of the French at Magenta was 10,000. The number of the force engaged was 150,000, and 180,000 Austrians; another report says that 100,000 French, and 130,000 Austrians. The latter admit four generals and five staff-officers wounded.

Gen. Hess commanded the Austrian army, and the Emperor Napoleon the French.

The latest rumors detract from the alleged French victory. It is believed that the French will enter Milan, and proposals for peace will be made.

Great Battle near Milan.

A battle has been fought near Milan. The Austrians were defeated—great slaughter on both sides. The Austrians lost 15,000 in killed and wounded, and 5000 prisoners. French loss, 12,000.

The Austrians have evacuated Milan.

COMMERCIAL.

Monday Evening, June 20, 1859.

The following statement is condensed from the weekly report of the New Orleans *Price Current*, ending on the 18th inst.:

With reduced stocks of most of our leading commodities, and a market left with comparatively few operators, the week has passed with but little activity of movement in any department. Later and still more favorable European advices, however, have tended to produce a still further advance in the prices for our leading staple, Cotton, and Tobacco has again received a fair degree of attention, while Sugar and Molasses, and nearly all articles of Western Produce, have moved slowly, and generally in limited quantities.

On Saturday we had European advices four days later, from Liverpool by the steamer North Briton, reporting an improved Cotton market at Liverpool, with sales for three days of 28,000 bales, an advance of 1-16 to ⅛d. was noticed, the quotation for Middling Orleans being 6¾d. The advices from the manufacturing districts were still more favorable and Consols had advanced 1 per cent, being quoted at 93¼ to 93⅜ for money. On Wednesday morning the Europa's advices, still three days later, were before the public, with the regular weekly report of the Liverpool Cotton market, by which it appeared that the sales of the week had reached the large amount of 67,500 bales, and the advance within the week was stated at ¼d. per pound, the quotations being 8d. for Fair Orleans and 6¾d. for Middling ditto. There was an advance at Havre, also, of 1 to 2 francs, with sales for the week of 6000 bales. This intelligence emboldened holders here to obtain a further ¼ cent advance, with sales of about 2000 bales, and on Thursday the sales reached some 6000 bales, at rates fully sustaining the advance above noticed. Friday, at an early hour there were rumors of later and still more favorable European advices, but they were not authenticated, and tended to obstruct the movement of the market, the sales being confined to about 3000 bales; making a total for the week of 14,000 bales. Total receipts of the week 2950, and since the 1st September (exclusive of those from Mobile, Florida and Texas) 1,647,208 bales, against 1,531,896 bales to same date last year. The total exports of the week amount to 20,794 bales; the stock in presses and on shipboard, not cleared on the 17th inst. 71,453 bales. With respect to prices, we have to state that an advance of full ⅛c. has been realized on all qualities embraced in the demand, which is almost exclusively for the Low Middling, Middling and Good Middling descriptions. The stock untold is now reduced very low, and consists chiefly of the lower and the better grades, which are comparatively neglected.

New Orleans Classification

Inferior	6 @ 7	Good Middling	12 @12¼
Ordinary	8 @ 9	Middling Fair	12¾@—
Good Ordinary	9¼@10¼	Fair	—@—
Low Middling	10¾@10¾	Good Fair	—@—
Middling	11¼@11¾	Good and Fine	—@—

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to 1,300 hhds. We quote for inferior and Refining 3¾ to 4¾; Common to Good Common 4¾ to 5¼; Fair to Fully Fair 5¾ to 6¼; Prime to Choice 6¼ to 7⅛; Centrifugal and Clarified 6¾ to 8¼; Refined 9 to 9¾ cents per pound.

MOLASSES.—The sales of the week are about 1,400 bbls. The quotations are: For inferior and Fermenting 27 to 30; Prime to Choice 31 to 34 in hhds. and in half-bbls. 32 to 36 cents per gallon. There have been some imports of Cuba Molasses, and sales of Muscovado at 28½ to 28c. cash and time; and Clayed at 26c.

TOBACCO.—Is quoted for Logs—factory, to —; planters' 3 to 4½; Leaf—inferior to common 4¾ to 5½; fair 6¾ to 6¾; choice, heavy and light, 8 to 9 cents per pound. There were sales of about 2,500 hhds. The market has acquired more steadiness and firmness, and in some instances, where holders have been constrained to yield to purchaser the privilege of a rigid selection, a fraction above our outside figures may have been obtained.

FLOUR.—The sales have amounted to about 4400 bbls. at a range of $4 85 to $5 00 for unbranded, $5 50 to $5 75 for superfine, and $7 50 to $8 62½ up to $9 00 per bbl. for extra and choice extra brands.

GRAIN.—The sales of Corn during the week amount to about 22,000 sacks—the extreme figures of the sales ranging from 95 to 97 for ordinary, $1 05 to $1 12 for mixed, $1 15 to $1 20 for good to prime yellow, and $1 20 to $1 25 per bushel for choice to fancy white. Oats sell at 52 to 55 cents per bushel for St. Louis, and 60c. for prime Northern. Bran is quoted at 62½ to 67½c. per 100 lbs. Wheat a sale of 10 sacks new crop at $1 40 per bushel.

PORK.—The sales for the past week were about 4000 bbls. ranging at $15 50 to $17 00 per barrel for Mess; M. O. $15.

BEEF.—We quote Prime Mess at $15 to $17 per bbl. as the range for good to the best brands for Family Meas. No sales prices nominal.

BACON.—Shoulders 7 to 7¼; Ribbed Sides 9 to 9¼; Clear Sides 11 to 11½; Sugar-cured Hams 11½ to 13 cents per pound.

LARD.—In barrels, and tierces 11½ to 11¾; kegs, 12¾ to 13 cents per pound.

BUTTER.—Western generally selling at 12½ to 15 cents per pound, for new.

BAGGING and BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at 12½ to 13 cents per yard; India Bagging, 12½ to 13c. Bale Rope, hand spun, 6¾ to 7¾, and machine made, 8 to 8½ cents per pound.

GUNNY BAGS.—Limited parcels sell at 11½ cents for light and 12½ to 13c. to heavy and extra heavy bags.

COFFEE.—We quote fair at 10¼ to 10¾, good fair 11 to 11¼, prime 11¾ cents per pound.

TABLE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

Bank of Louisiana, $100 paid	$171	@172 50
Louisiana State Bank, $100 paid	177 00	@178 50
Mechanics and Trader's Bank, $100 paid		@115 50
Canal and Banking Company, $10 paid	133 50	@135 00
Union Bank, $100 paid	104 00	@105 00
Citizen's Bank, $100 paid		@25c 50
Bank of New Orleans, $100 paid	105 50	@106 50
Southern Bank, $100 paid	110 00	@110 50
Merchants' Bank, $100 paid		@105 50
Crescent City Bank, $100 paid		@115 50
Bank of America, $100 paid		@125 00
Union Insurance Company, $25 paid		@
New Orleans Insurance Company, $100 paid	140 00	@145 50
Hope Insurance Company, $10 paid	05 00	@
Commercial Water works, $100 paid	50 00	@ 51 00
Louisiana State Stock	97 00	@
City Six per cent. Bonds, consolidated	93 00	@
City 8 per cent. in Jackson Railroad	86 25	@ 86 50
Opelousas Railroad	80 25	@ 80 50
Pontchartrain Railroad		@
St. Charles Hotel, $25 paid		@ 37 50
Pontchartrain Railroad, $100 paid	70 00	@
Gas Company, $108 paid	152 00	@152 50
Jackson Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 8 per ct	84 00	@ 85 00
Opelousas Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 8 per ct		@ 83 00
Carrollton Railroad Shares, $76 paid		@ 50 00
Opelousas Railroad Shares, $25 paid		@ 4 75
Jackson Railroad Shares, 22½ paid		@ 7 50
Levee Steam Cotton Press, $100 paid	101 00	@
Star Insurance Company, $100 paid	112 00	@115 50
Southern Steamship Company, $100 paid	85 00	@ 88 00
Southern Oil Company, par value $100	05 00	@

LIVE-STOCK.—Beef Cattle—Western, we quote at 10½ to 11 cents per lb. net, with a moderate supply offering; Texas—$13 to $40 per head, according to quality.

Hogs, 7½ to 8c. per pound net; nearly a bare market.

Sheep—But a moderate supply of ordinary sheep remain on sale. We quote $2 00 to $4 50 per head.

Veal Cattle—Selling at $5 50 to $10 00 per head.

Milch Cows—Dull, at $28 to $70 per head.

NEW ORLEANS WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT.

BAGGING—Kentucky, ₩ yard		12½@	15
East India		@	13
BALE ROPE—Kentucky, ₩ lb		08¾@	08¾
OAKUM, ₩ 100 lbs		07¾@	1 00
COFFEE—Rio, ₩ lb		10¾@	11¾
Havana, good prime green			
inferior to middling			
Java		18 @	20
Laguayra		12½@	13¾
St. Domingo		@	15
CANDLES—Sperm, New Bedford, ₩ lb		42 @	48
Nantucket			
Adamantine		20 @	22
Star		18¾@	21
CORDAGE—Manilla, ₩ lb		1u @	10½
Tarred American		12 @	13
FLOUR—Ohio etc. superfine, ₩ bbl		@	0 50
Illinois and Missouri		6 50	@
St. Louis City		0 75	@
FISH—Cod, ₩ box		80	@ 00
Mackrel, No 1, ₩ bbl		17 00	@18 00
2		15 00	@16 00
3		11 00	@11 20
GRAIN—Wheat, ₩ bushel		1 30	@ 1 40
Oats		52	@ 60
Corn, shelled		1 00	@ 1 25
in the ear, ₩ bbl			
Beans			@ 4 00
GUNNY BAGS, ₩ bag		11¾	@ 13
HAY, ₩ ton			@27 00
HIDES—W Indian and Mexican flint, ₩ lb		16	@ 17½
Dry salted Mexican			
Wet-salted, heavy		07	@ 07½
Dry, country		11	@ 14½
Kip and calf		08	@ 08½
IRON—Pig, ₩ ton		28 00	@30 00
English		65 00	@77 50
Country bar, ₩ lb		04½	@ 05
Hoop		04	@ 07½
Sheet		04	@ 05½
Boiler		05½	@ 06
Nail rods		06½	@ 08
Castings, American		03½	@ 03¾
LUMBER—Boards, white pine, common, ₩ M feet			
merchantable			
clear			@50 00
Yellow pine		12 00	@15 00
Cypress		25 00	@40 00
Oak timber, ₩ cubic foot		35	@ 5c
Flooring and ceiling, clear		30 00	@35 00
merchantable		22 50	@30 00
Weather boarding, dressed		22 50	@
rough		17 00	@
Joists		15 00	@
Shingles, ₩ M		3 50	@ 4 50
PROVISIONS—Beef, Mess, Northern, ₩ bbl			
Western			@15 00
half bbls		8 00	@ 8 75
Prime Mess, ₩ bbl			@17 50
Prime, ₩ bbl		8 00	@ 8 75
R Beef			@ 5 50
Pork, Clear, ₩ bbl			
Mess			@16 50
M. O			@
Prime			@
Hoground, ₩ lb			@
Bacon Hams, ₩ lb			
canvassed		09½	@ 13
Sides		09	@ 11¼
Shoulders		07	@ 07¾
Lard, Prime			@ 11¾
Fair			@ 11¾
Inferior to Common			@
Butter, Northern		26	@ 28
Western		09	@ 15
Cheese, American		08	@ 08
Potatoes, ₩ bbl		3 50	@ 4 00
SALT—Liverpool, fine, cargo, ₩ sack			
from store		1 10	@ 1 20
Coarse, cargo			@ 90
from store		95	@ 1 00
SUGAR—Louisiana, on plantation, ₩ lb		06¾	@
in the city		03½	@ 08¾
Havana, yellow		07¾	@ 08¾
white		09	@ 10¾
brown			
Cuccuncho			
Muscovado			
Lisa, Northern		11¾	@ 12
Crushed, do		11	@ 11¾
TOBACCO—Choice and Segar Leaf, ₩ lb			@
Fine			@
Fair			@
Common			@
Inferior			@
TALLOW, ₩ lb			@ 10¾
TWINE—Baling, ₩ lb		17	@ 15
Seine		28	@ 30

MARRIAGES.

"It is not good for man to be alone."

Married on 16th inst. by Rev. E. A. Flowers, Dr. ROBERT AMBROSE to Miss LOUISA HAWSEY—all of East Feliciana.

On the 6th inst by Rev. R. M. Saunders, in the Methodist Church, Montgomery Alabama, Mr. HOLLIS E BILLINGS of Selma, Ala., to Miss MARY ANN SALISBURY of Montgomery.

On 8th inst. at the residence of the Bride's father, by Rev. James W. Shores, Col. FRANK W. SIDDONS to Miss RACHEL M. NAPIER, daughter of J. W. S. Napier, Esq.—all of Marengo county, Ala

On 30th ult. by Rev. James W. Shores, Mr. JAMES H STONE of Wilcox county to Miss SARTHA ELIZABETH PARKER of Marengo county Alabama.

On 26th ult. by Rev. J. B. Stone, Mr. A. McD. NEVILLE to Miss E. N. HUTCHINSON—all of Sumter county, Ala

On 17th ult. near State Hill, Randolph county, Ala. by Rev. W. D Mathews, JNO. M. PEARSONS, Esq. of Tallapoosa county, to Miss MAHALA C. daughter of Rev. Drewry Flowara, late of Fayette county, Georgia.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OUR OWN NOTICES.

Pay Postage.—Persons writing on their own business, and requiring answers, will enclose a postage stamp; otherwise they will receive no attention. This does not apply to our Agents.

What Name?—Contributions and Correspondence of whatever character, must be accompanied by the real name of the writer. Writers, may publish over real or assumed names, as they choose; but, if the editor has not in his possession the real name of the writer, no communication will be published.

Free Papers.—All the Itinerant Ministers and Preachers of the patronizing Conferences are expected to act as our Agents, and will receive the paper gratis. Those of other Conferences will receive it gratis upon their proposal to act as our Agents.

Be Merciful to the Editor.—We receive, from all parts of the country, all sorts of requests and commissions, requiring attention to almost every kind of business. We have heretofore been compelled to give most of these things the cold shoulder. Hereafter, however, we are determined to have all these requests, if possible, attended to. Our clerk, Mr. H. Oliver, an excellent business man, will take them in hand, and be responsible.

Job-Work, of the finest kind, and of every variety, and in the promptest manner, will be done, if sent to the *Advocate* Office. Terms cash on delivery.

RECEIPTS, BY THE POST-OFFICE,

From the 1st to 15th June, 1859.

B F Ashland, $11; T Anderson, $2; M S Andrews, $24 25; S M Adams, $7; J C Ardis, $5.

L Bennett, $2; I Bennett, $2; H H Berry, $6 50.

C S Cox, $2; Dr. Constantine, $2; J D Cameron, $5; T W Castle, $10.

T W Dorman, $15; T Daves, $2.

H F Ellis, $1; J J Early, $5. F C Ferguson, $6.

W W Gardner, $1; S Herell, $2; W Henrico, $2.

R H Hall, $10; A Hester, $2; W C Hearn $5; H K Hargrove $11; J W Hightower, $3.

E Johnson, $2; S Jayne, $2. J B M Landers, $2.

J Matthews, $2; J J Millsaps, $5; H J Mason, $12; T H McClendon, $15; D McKenzie, Sr. $2; W G Millsaps, $5.

J Nicholson, $10. A Powell, $2. M Reed, $1 15.

C A Stewart, $2; C P Swinny, $10.

W J Taylor, $1; H L Tallaferro, 2; J Toland $2.

W Vaughan, $2.

H J Watkins, $8; J D Wilson, $2; T H White, $14 25.

J C Zachary, $5.

NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY.

So. Methodist Publishing house, Nashville, Tenn.

May 30, 1859.

We intend, as heretofore, to keep a full supply of Books of our own publication at the Agency of the Southern Methodist Publishing-house, at New Orleans. J. B. McFerrin, Agent.

Bro. Keener: Please to have the above inserted in the *N. O. C. Advocate* as long as you may judge proper.

Say to Bro. Parker that I desire him to act as Joint Agent with you, in place of Dr. McTyeire, resigned.

J. B. McFERRIN, *Agent.*

To all Dealers with Southern Methodist Publishing-house.

To carry out fully the spirit and law of the last General Conference in reference to the sale and circulation of Books, and to accommodate as far as possible all our customers, we have carefully revised our Catalogue, and modified the prices of our publications. Our new Catalogue will be issued at no distant day. In the meantime, we notify all concerned that hereafter we shall sell to wholesale dealers Books embraced in our GENERAL CATALOGUE at 25 per cent. discount on six months' time, a deduction for cash of 10 per cent. of the net amount of the bill.

On Books out of

Children's Column.

"Suffer the Little Children to come unto Me."

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Mansfield Sabbath School Celebration.

June 4th, 1859.

Mr. Editor: Yesterday, for the first time in the history of our flourishing little village, we had, what I imagined every one who witnessed it would unhesitatingly pronounce, a grand Sabbath-school celebration.

Arrangements for that purpose had previously been made, by a united effort on the part of the two schools—Union and Methodist. To most of our people it was rather a new thing; but we had heard and read of the like in other places, and could not see why Mansfield, where there are near two hundred Sabbath-school scholars, should not have a Celebration. So meetings for the purpose were held, plans adopted, committees appointed, and a general working commenced; everybody became interested, all were looking forward to the day, which was Friday, the 3d inst.—it at length arrived. An assembling at the Methodist Church of the children and their teachers and officers, with many other interested ones, commenced at 9 o'clock, A. M., and in due time a procession was formed, all under the management and direction of several of our very clever young men, who acted as marshals. The boys were placed in front, the girls next—but all attended by their teachers—the ministry, superintendents and others, brought up the rear in appropriate form. The command was given, the march commenced and conducted through the principal streets of our town to the Baptist Church, under the waving of beautiful banners borne by our honored young gentlemen.

The house soon became densely crowded, but all seemed to be arranged in imposing order. The programme was then read by the Chief Marshal, Mr. J. B. Adam, who upon the occasion acquitted himself with much credit. The ceremonies commenced with prayer, by President H. C. Thweatt, D.D.; and was followed by addresses from a number of the juveniles, so inspiring and appropriate as to elicit long and loud applause from the multitude which thronged the commodious house dedicated to God's worship. Much interest was added to the occasion by the charming sacred music, led by Prof. Donaldson, and assisted by some of the most accomplished, in this art, of our College pupils. The exercises in the church were closed with addresses by each of the Superintendents—Mr. H. N. Williams on the part of the Union, and John D. Scales, Esq., on the part of the Methodists.

And here, Mr. Editor, arises my objection to making this report. I am not competent to do justice to the merits of these addresses—both were chaste, elegant and appropriate—each treating upon kindred subjects, and presenting the claims of the Sabbath-school in such light as to awaken an interest in this heaven-favored institution, hitherto unfelt and unseen.

The ceremonies concluded in the house, all repaired, in order, to "a feast of fat things," literally; the dinner was prepared principally by our good housewives—God bless them! what would the world be without them?—and was done up in such style as none others could do the things.

It was really a novel sight, from the hours of nine A. M. till twelve at noon, to see the baskets pouring in from every direction, borne by neatly clad servants, and they, too, happy and rejoicing in the general jubilee. The contents of the baskets, combining all the delicacies that could be arranged by fair hands, was spread out, crowding a table one hundred and twenty feet in length, set under a thick bush-arbor erected in a rich grove of wide-spreading oaks. I must not omit to mention here, the fine barbecue of choice meats prepared, in addition to the other variety of good things, by some of our worthy citizens, who, we always find "foremost in every good word and work;" but all contributed in some way or other, liberally. The little ones were first conducted to the table, ate, and appreciated the attention; afterwards, the grown people, indiscriminately. Everybody seemed satisfied and happy; there was a superabundance for all—numbering, perhaps, one thousand.

The afterpart of the day was given up to the young people, who retired to a beautiful green and shady lawn; those of younger years, were gathered about in romping groups—free and unrestrained, happy and joyous in their thoughtless innocence; while here and there could be seen a more retired couple, and of more mature age, talking, perhaps, upon a subject intimately connected with their future happy destiny. Long may these reunions take place, to make glad the hearts of our children, and smooth the wrinkles of age.

But one thing tended to mar the pleasure of any upon this happy day, the absence of the much-loved pastor of the M. E. Church, Rev. S. B. Strait; he had gone to visit the parents of his deeply lamented wife, and to surrender to them her sweet little infant son, the precious relic of a most lovely woman: and was detained, on account of the illness of his father-in-law. A. M. C.

Death of the Ban Jellachich.

We learn from Vienna that the Ban Jellachich, who became famous in the revolution of 1848, has just died at Agram. The Ban had long been laboring under a disease of the chest, as well as sciatica, and had taken up his residence at Agram, where he has just died. Should the intelligence be confirmed, the Emperor of Austria loses one of his most faithful friends, and one, moreover, who has done the State some service in his time. No Ban of the Croats ever possessed such entire power over that wild, unruly tribe as Jellachich. He was possessed of the greatest firmness of character, allied to much humanity and a high sense of Justice, which made the Croats under his command look up to him as a father, and rely on his judgment with the blindest obedience, and abide by it, according to a saying common amongst them, "whether right or wrong." Jellachich, in spite of the life of warfare he had led, was devoted to the arts and sciences, and was the inventor of the art of fixing the color on zinc by means of acid, now so generally adopted, and which in France has increased the value of zinc, according to returns of the Vielle Montague, more than forty per cent. during the last few years. [*N. Y. Herald.*]

The Italian General Cialdini.

Cialdini, who is a General of Division in the Sardinian army, and of whose operations on the Senia the last news brought us an account, is a soldier of fortune, and has risen almost from the ranks. He is a native of Modena, and embarked in the last war in Spain, taking the side of the Liberals. He commenced as a lieutenant, and was there for seven years, and fought so bravely that he was promoted to the rank of Colonel, and received from the Queen the order of "Isabella the Catholic." In the struggle against Austria, in Italy, in 1848, he received the rank of Colonel from Charles Albert, who afterwards promoted him to the rank of General, and by Victor Emanuel he was presented with the commission of General of Division. He fought with great bravery in the Crimea, and played a brilliant part at the Tchernaya.

Newspapers in the Olden Time.

In 1718 the Boston News Letter, which had been printed on a half sheet, of foolscap size, was enlarged so as to require a whole sheet. The publisher naively remarked that it was impossible "with half a sheet in the week to carry on all the public News of Europe, though hitherto all those of Great Britian, Ireland, our own and our neighboring Provinces have been yearly inserted." He was now thirteen months behind hand with [illegible] news, and to make up the deficiency, and to [illegible] now that used formerly to be old," he resolved to print a whole sheet every other week. What would our readers think of waiting fourteen months, or fourteen days, or fourteen hours, even, for their foreign news?

The Family Circle.

"Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee."

ROMANCE OF THE LAST ISLAND CATASTROPHE.

A correspondent of the *St. Louis Republican*, dated New Orleans, May 28, 1859, says: A story, strange and romantic enough to seem the invention of an imaginative mind, became known recently to a few persons in this city; yet however romantic and strange it may sound, the gentleman who communicated it to me assured me of its absolute truth, and gave me the names of the parties connected with the affair. At the time when that terrible catastrophe occurred at Last Island, off the Southern coast of Louisiana, by which so many unfortunate people were swept bodily into the Gulf by the raging tempest, or overtaken and drowned by the rising flood that overwhelmed the low, sandy key, a middle aged gentleman and his family, consisting of a wife and two or three children, were involved in the calamity.

In the midst of the thick gloom, the storm, the confusion and terror of the scene, the gentleman became separated from his little family and barely escaped with his life. The horror and distress of the poor man at the sudden loss of his dear ones may be imagined by those who love their own wives and children. For several days his friends feared that his mental sufferings would deprive him of reason, and one of them kindly invited him to make his home at his house in New Orleans, for a time, hoping that he would gradually come to look more calmly upon the misfortune that had befallen him.

It happened that with the family in which he thus became domesticated was living a young and accomplished lady, of fine person and manners, who, having compassion upon the afflicted stranger, took upon herself the pious duty of doing everything in her power to alleviate his sorrow and make him forget the past. She played and sang for him, read to him, talked with him, walked with him, rode with him, and finally laughed and joked with him—so fleeting and transitory are the greatest of human griefs when brought under the influence of the enjoyments and delights of life.

In brief, she carried her consolations so far that the gentleman became enamored, infatuated, and offered her his hand and fortune. Whether she reciprocated his passion or whether the fact that she won a poor school teacher and he a wealthy planter influenced her decision upon his proposition is not a question proper to be considered here. Suffice it to say that she accepted his offer, stipulating that out of due respect to public opinion a year must elapse before their union should be consummated. As time passed on the preparations for a magnificent wedding proceeded. The gentleman purchased a splendid trousseau, laid out his plans for a bridal tour and for their subsequent domestic settlement, and, in fact, everything went on swimmingly until near the close of his term of probation.

The event of a single day, in this case as in thousands of others, served to destroy in an instant his matrimonial schemes, though whether his subsequent peace of mind and happiness were not promoted thereby is a question. A short time previous to the day assigned for his wedding he received a letter from his wife—still in the flesh—dated at Rio de Janeiro, informing him that she and one of their children were alive and well, and would probably be in his arms within a very brief period. It appears that amidst the destruction and chaos of the terrible storm in which it had been supposed that she and her little ones were lost, Madam —— clung to her youngest child, and when the waves submerged the Island and swept away everything upon it, she floated out into the Gulf upon certain fragments of the wreck.

Drifting, finally, after much suffering, into the track of sea-going vessels to and from this port, she was picked up by an outward bound ship and carried to Rio, no opportunity occurring, in the meantime, to send her back to the States. The voyage was a long one, and sickness had prevented her from taking passage in the first vessel that sailed for her native land, and by some fatality the letter which thus apprized him of her existence reached his hands but a few hours previous to her own arrival. What followed can readily be imagined—how the sober, staid, middle-aged gentleman, doubtful whether to be disappointed, broke the astounding news to his unsuspecting fiance; how she, poor girl, went first into tears and then into hysteric, and was finally consoled by his pecuniary liberality, and how all parties ultimately resumed their original positions and were happy, the wife not being permitted to know how narrowly her husband had escaped slipping his neck into a second matrimonial halter.

HON. WM. B. REED, ON HIS MISSION TO CHINA.

The Hon. Wm. B. Reed last week, made a speech of great length to the merchants of Philadelphia, setting forth the objects and results of his mission to China in behalf of the United States Government. At the close Mr. Reed spoke as follows in regard to the "missionaries:"

"One other word, and I have done. It has reference to higher thoughts than any connected with political or diplomatic success. No one can pass even an short time as I have done, in the dark, cold shadow of Pagan civilization, such as is found in China, or among what we may hope to be the ruins of Hindu or Mahometan superstition, without new gratitude that his lot is cast in a Christian land, and without the conviction that there can be no true effective enlightenment without Christianity; and to speak more practically still, no one can see what I have, without recognizing the duty of acknowledging the enormous debt of gratitude to those devoted men and women who, as missionaries, are struggling for the conversion and education of the heathen, and our obligation to sustain them. I went to the East with no enthusiasm as to missionary enterprise. I came back with a fixed conviction that, in its true and harmonizing power, and in its increasing influence on commercial adventure, it is under Providence, the great agent of civilization; and I feel it my duty to add, that everywhere in Asia and Africa, among the Caffres in Natal, on the continent of India, among the forests of Ceylon, and over the vast expanse of China, the testimony to the zeal and success to our countrymen as missionaries of truth, is earnest and concurrent. I heard it everywhere, and from high authority. Their praises greeted me when, after the dreariness of a long voyage, I put my foot ashore at the Cape of Good Hope, and when, nearly two years afterwards, I made farewell to Eastern lands, my last delightful duty was to visit, and for myself see the largest missionary-school in Egypt, kept and admirably administered by an American—a Philadelphia woman (Miss Dale,) at Alexandria."

Obituaries:

"Let me die the death of the Righteous."

MRS. CHARLOTTE C. CRARY, consort of Jos. A. Crary, and daughter of Francis and Asenath Sadler, died of consumption, in great peace, May 24th, near Fort Pike, La. She was born July 19th, 1831, and married June 3d, 1851. Although our Sister's sufferings were great, she was enabled by the grace of God to bear it all without a murmur. Her faith did not waver for a moment, and she was a blessed witness of the truth of God's promise, "My grace is sufficient for thee." She was a member of the Methodist Church, joined under the ministry of Bro. G. T. Vickers in 1849. Subsequently, while in the grove, praying alone, the Lord mercifully "spoke peace to her soul." She had a praying mother. She often talked of dying, gave directions about her children and burial, but never felt that she had dying grace, until three days before she died. The writer of this was sitting by her bedside, a copy of the *Christian Advocate* was lying on the bed—I cast my eye upon an obituary notice of the happy death of a Christian—I showed it to her, and then asked her if she felt that she was willing to go? She said, "O yes; nature says live, but the Lord's will be done. I have given up my children, I am perfectly resigned. She sang in a loud clear voice that sweet hymn, beginning:

"How happy every child of grace."

I found written in the fly leaf of her book of Psalms, that our Pastor gave her, these words in a trembling hand, "Praise God forever! I wish I was able to write all my mind, but I have prayed God to be with me to the end; and Glory, Glory! I feel that he will." She bid all her friends farewell, and gave them all her dying messages on Sunday; but she lingered until Tuesday morning, when her husband only stood by her, she said to him, "Dear, I am going; I want you to stay by me until I am gone; dont call the family, their moaning distresses me; I have no more to say. I dread the last struggle a little, but I have no doubt all is right." SUZETT.

☞ Chicago Advocate, please copy.

ELLEN, only child of G. B. Hopkins, aged 13 years, died, Sunday, June 12th. Ellen was a sweet, gentle child, she loved the Bible and the Sabbath School; was always punctual in attending with lessons well learned; her unselfish, attentive behaviour won for her the affection of her teacher and classmates. One little one exclaimed on hearing of her illness, "She will be a great loss to the Sunday school, she was our best scholar. Last Sabbath, one short week ago, she met with her class in good health, with a happy smile on her face; little did we think that by another Sabbath she would cross the dark river, and gain a heavenly home. Dear Ellen, how we shall miss you when we meet together to learn of Christ and sing his praise; but we shall know you are singing in a brighter, happier land. Oh, sorrowing parents! although bereaved and childless now, learn to say, "Thy will be done," and thank God for the consolation, that she, who was so kind and loving here, is waiting for you at the gate of heaven. And may all who were accustomed to see Ellen's sweet face each Sabbath in the school, teacher and classmates, meet her in heaven.

HER SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER.

MR. SAMUEL RONNER, died of paralysis in Pickens County, Alabama, April 29th, 1859. He was born in Fairfield District, S. C., August 17th, 1784; was married to Miss E. C. McKinstry, March 12th, 1816; professed religion, and joined the Methodist Church in 1822. He was a pious and consistent member, punctual in attendance at the house of God, and liberal in his contributions for the support of the Gospel. His house was a home for the Preacher, to which many of the Itinerancy of the Ala. Conference will cheerfully attest; he was mild and sociable in his manners, winning general respect and friendship. As a husband, father and master, he was affectionate, paternal, and forbearing. He leaves a wife and four children, all members of the Church. We feel a confident assurance that our loss is his eternal gain. J. T. BONNER.

June, 9th 1859.

WALTER C. SWAYZE, aged fourteen years and three months, died October 24th, 1858.

ELLA GERTRUDE SWAYZE, aged nine years and eleven months, died April 17th, 1859.

ZACHARY TAYLOR SWAYZE, aged eight years, died May 8th, 1859.

The deceased are the children of Mrs. Margaret F. Swayze, Jackson, Louisiana. By an inscrutable Providence, in the space of about six months, death has three times entered the same family circle, and left the widowed and bereaved mother to mourn the loss of a beloved child. The plants are withered from about her table, the flowers crushed on her bosom, but they shall bloom forever with God. Our sister will have the prayers of God's people who read this—her hope is in Jesus.

T. W. BROWN.

MRS. ANNA C. wife of J. McCondlehin and daughter of Dr. Herbert, died near Snow Hill, Alabama, May 19th, 1859, in her 25th year. For months before her death, she evinced more than usual interest upon the subject of religion, and proposed to her husband to unite with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and her friends have reason to hope in her death. Her afflicted father and also her bereaved husband, had frequent conversations with her, and believe she died in peace. She leaves a kind husband and two sweet babes to mourn. T. NORRIS.

Allenton Alabama, June 7th, 1859.

SISTER NANCY SIMPSON died on Bayou Sorrel, on Tuesday, June 7th, 1859, aged about forty-three. More than two years ago she gave her heart to God, from that time till her death, she was found at her post. She was quiet and unpretending in her manner, a faithful wife, an affectionate mother, and a warm friend. In her last hours her mind was darkened, but her Christian course is sufficient evidence that she has entered into rest.

F. T. RAWSON, PASTOR.

ELIZABETH ANN, daughter of J. H. and E. J. Gullion, and wife of J. C. Hughes; was born in March 1840, professed religion, and joined the Church in 1855. She suffered great pain, though she endured it with the calmness and fortitude of a Christian wife and mother. Sister Hughes leaves an interesting little son, a kind, though unconverted husband, affectionate parents, sisters and brothers, with a large circle of relatives and friends.

O. P. WESTMORELAND.

WILLIAM DU ROSE HOWARD and EDWARD AUGUSTUS HOWARD, sons of Smith Howard, died near Tuskegee, Ala. The eldest was in his fourth year, and died May 26th. The youngest died in his second year—on 23d of May. Scarlet fever the disease. They are gone—but they are angels now.

FRIEND.

EDUCATIONAL.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.

FACULTY.

Rev. H. C. Thweatt, D. D, *President*; Professor of Mental and Moral Science, and Ancient Languages.
Geo. E. Thatcher, A.M., Professor of Physical Science and Mathematics
Mrs. Aurelia G. Thatcher, M.E.L., Instructress in Belles Lettres.
Mrs. F. A. Batchelor, Instructress in English Literature.
Mlle. Ismarie Brianon, (a native of France) Teacher of French
W. S. Donaldson, M.H., Professor of Instrumental and Vocal Music.
Mrs. Virginia E. Calloway, M.E.L., Instructress in Instrumental and Vocal Music.
Miss Annette C. Rice, M.E.L., Instructress in the Design and Art Department.
A. H. Thomas, Steward and Bursar.
Mrs. Emma E. A. Thomas, Stewardess

The Next Collegiate Year commences on Wednesday, October 5th, 1859.

☞ Pupils may enter the Preparatory Department at any age.

☞ A Catalogue will be sent to any one desiring further information, upon application to the President.

A. M. CAMPBELL, President Board Trustees.
J. L. Scales, Secretary. [my18

HUNTSVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE, HUNTSVILLE, North Alabama.

Proprietors—Rev. Dr. M. Evfriart, A.M., President;
Rev. A. R. Erwin, D. D., Principal of the Literary Department

This Establishment offers the following inducements to Southern patronage.

1. Huntsville is the nearest mountain location to the South and Southwest; and is proverbially healthful. The social elegance and beautiful scenery to be found here, are great auxiliaries in the formation of character.

2. The edifice is large and elegant—supplied with gas light; and water in the greatest abundance by pipes, from a mammoth spring in the town. It is 164 by 52 feet, three stories high, and well furnished.

3. The domestic arrangements are such as to secure and only comfort, but the social and domestic training of the pupils. Frugality, politeness and grace, as well as the virtues of the heart, are habitually cultivated.

4. The facilities of instruction are unsurpassed. There are fifteen teachers and attaches, some of whom are distinguished educators. The large patronage, from among the best families of nine of the Southern states, attest the good-will of the Institution.

5. Arrangements are made to accommodate Southern pupils during the Summer Vacation, and to furnish them with such instructions in the extra branches as may be desired. Pupils received at any time; Apply for a circular to the undersigned. GEO. M. EVERHART,
ap6 Huntsville, Alabama.

COLUMBUS (MISSISSIPPI) FEMALE INSTITUTE—The Trustees and Faculty content themselves with referring the public to their numerous patrons in the various Southern States represented in the Institute.

FACULTY:

Rev. B. F. Larrabee, A.M., ... *President.*
Thomas B. Bailey, ... Professor of Natural Science and Latin.
J. W. M. Shattuck, ... Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry.
Otis W. Chamberlain, ... Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Miss Carolina R. Searcy, Teacher of French and Superintendent of Study.
Miss E. E. Ashenhurst, ... Teacher of Drawing and Painting.
Miss K. E. Shattuck, ... Teacher of the English Department.
Miss L. Street, Miss M. Curtiss and Miss M. L. Fenet Teachers of the English Branches.
Miss Victoria Rionda, ... Teacher of Harp, Piano and Guitar.
Miss Henrietta Runga, ... Teacher of Piano
Mrs. O. W. Chamberlain, ... Teacher of Piano.
Mrs. L. Kahn, ... Teacher of English Literature and Governess.
Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Larrabee, ... Proprietors Boarding Department.
Columbus, Miss. Dec. 28, 1858. n16-1y

STATE FEMALE COLLEGE, NEAR MEMPHIS TENNESSEE. The Fall Session opens the first of October. The Spring Session commences the middle of February. The buildings are large and commodious. Faculty unsurpassed, course of Study complete—Terms liberal. For particulars address the Rev. S. G. Starks, A. M., President of the College. Reference is made by permission to the Ministers of the Mississippi, Louisiana, and Memphis Conferences.

W. K. Pastay, Secretary. S. WATSON, President Board
December 29, 1859.

TEXAS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
FAYETTE COUNTY, TEXAS.

Prof. C. O. Forshey, ... Superintendent.
Studies—Thoroughly Collegiate ..... Discipline—Military.
Dress—Uniform—obtained at the Institute.
Expenses—Board and Tuition, $220 per year, of Forty Weeks.
☞ Location—in the country—healthful, accessible and beautiful—$6 dec1 1y

Centenary College Louisiana.

THE next term of this Institution will open on Monday, the fourth of October, 1858.

FACULTY.

Rev. John C. Miller, M. A., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.
Rev. Wm. H. Scales, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
A. R. Holcombe, A. M., Professor of the Greek Language.
G. M. Wiley, A. M., Professor of the Latin Language
Thomas S. Jones, M. A., Professor of Natural Science.
Emile Lepage, M. A., Professor of Modern Languages.
Rev. A. G. Miller, A. M., Principal of the Preparatory Department
Wm. T. Norsworthy, A. M., Tutor
W. J. Crehan, Professor of Music, Vocal and Instrumental.

Tuition per session of five months, payable in advance.
In Preparatory Department $21 50
In College Department 30 00
Matriculation fee on entering College Department 5 00
Music extra. ..... $ 00

Board can be obtained at the Steward's Hall, or in private families at prices varying from ten to fifteen dollars per month. This institution having an able Faculty, extensive buildings, large library, cabinet and apparatus, commends itself to all desiring a thorough classical or scientific education.

Centenary College is located at Jackson, La., twelve miles East of Bayou Sara.

For information apply to Rev. C. C. Gillespie, No. 112 Camp street, Dr. John C. Kenner, New Orleans, or to the undersigned, Jackson, La
aul6 tf JOHN C. MILLER, President

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. E. D. BEACH, HAVING RESUMED THE practice of Medicine, offers his Professional services to the citizens of New Orleans.

N. B.—Special attention paid to diseases of the RECTUM, FILES, FISTULA IN ANO, ETC. *Fistula in ano* permanently cured without the use of the knife, cautery, pain, or confinement whatever. Office No. 6, Baronne street near Canal. ap27.

J. E. ELAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BATON Rouge.

References—Henderson & Gaines and Ellis & Bolton, *New Orleans*; W. S. Pike and A. Matta ..... *Baton Rouge.*

B. D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana.
July

F. O. FUQUA. H. KILBOURNE.

FUQUA & KILBOURNE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLINTON, LOUISIANA,

PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans. *References*—Payne & Harrison, Byrne, Vance & Co., Broadwell & Payne, Pritchard & Flower, Edw. Nolle & Co., Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans. mar 20 1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

W. A. BROADWELL. A. F. HAYNES.

BROADWELL & HAYNES,
(*Formerly* Broadwell & Payne)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 40 UNION STREET, N. O.

HAVING RETIRED FROM BUSINESS, I TAKE PLEASURE IN soliciting for my former Partners, BROADWELL & HAYNES, the patronage and confidence of my friends, believing their experience, capacity and means, will merit its continuance, and enable them to give general satisfaction. [tel] H. D. PAYNE.

WM. R. STUART AND DR. D. A. JAMES, No. 42 Union street, New Orleans, have associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting a Cotton Factorage and General Commission business—are prepared to make the usual advances to planters in the way of supplies, etc.—and respectfully solicit patronage. ap27.

B. M. LOWE & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND General Commission Merchants, sp6 No. 97 GRAVIER STREET, New Orleans.

MR. HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PARTner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders from our large and well-selected Stock of GROCERIES, PRODUCE, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants

COOPER & NEIBERT,
New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858. 27 and 29 Common st.

W. COOPER. J. O. NEIBERT. S. LUCAS.

COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Nos. 27 and 29 Common street, New Orleans.

F. J. VAN BIBBER & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
[d8-1y] 44 *Carondelet street, New Orleans.*

JAMES THARP. WM. V. M'CRAY.

THARP, McCRAY & CO.,
GROCERS AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS,
No. 10 Tchoupitoulas and New Levee sts.,
sep22 NEW ORLEANS.

J. BOYD & Co.,
Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,
No 4 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
apr 17-1y

EDWARD FASH. P. S. LAURANS.

LEONARD FASH & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
45 POYDRAS STREET,
Oct 24. *NEW ORLEANS.*

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No. 47 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

JOHN F WYCHE & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 119 Common street, New Orleans. my2-1y

A. H. May & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSON Merchants, No 94 Orleans street New Orleans. au2 1y

J. C. Payne. J. P. Harrison.
G. W. Huntington. Wm H. Harrison

Payne & Harrison.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 51 Union street, New Orleans. dec7-1y

A. L. Walker, New Orleans. Rost. C. Hutchinson Caddo Parish, La.

Walker, Hutchinson, & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 87 Carondelet street, New Orleans. je28

Lane, Mayfield & Co.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 79 St. Charles street, New Orleans. jy5-1y

T. T. TWITTY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Agent for the sale of Manufactured Tobacco, Cigars, and Herrings celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes., No. 32 Gravier street New Orleans. mb14m

L. SAWYER,
DEALER IN WOODEN-WARE,
Paper, Brooms, Matches, Cordage, Twines, Scales; and DEARBORN'S CELEBRATED BALANCES for Weighing Cotton, Sugar and Tobacco.
ap20 No. 70 MAGAZINE STREET, New Orleans.

WATKINS & HOMAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, and Curtain Materials, No. 30 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

F. W. OBER—DEALER IN NORTHERN AND WESTern Produce. ☞ Fresh Goshen Butter, in small packages, suitable for families, constantly on hand.
New Orleans, January 12, 1859. No. 61 POYDRAS STREET.

BOOTH & CO.
ARCADE HAT STORE, No. 45 Magazine Street, New Orleans
Established in 1843. Manufacturers and Jobbers at Wholesale in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.
For the accommodation of our friends and the public, we have opened a retail department on the same premises au30 aug30

Dameron & Co.,
IMPORTERS and Dealers in Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtain Goods, Upholstery Goods, etc., No. 26 Chartres and 72 Customhouse streets, New Orleans. jaul

R. C. ARMISTEAD,
(Successor to Mallard & Co.)
No. 63 Gravier st., cor. Bank Place, New Orleans.

CLOTHING, IN EVERY VARIETY—THE MOST MODERN, AT GREAT ly Reduced Prices. ☞ BLANKETS, KERSEYS, and SATINETT to20 Suits for Negroes, at Auction Prices.

P. H. WILLARD,
Coal Merchant,
18 EXCHANGE PLACE. (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

THOSE desirous of purchasing Coal or Wood, can be supplied at short notice at the CITY COAL OFFICE,
where is constantly kept on hand Pittsburgh, English, and Cannel, Anthracite and Lower Ohio Coal. Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses, Steamers, &c., &c., supplied at the lowest market prices. n22 1y

F. Van Bentuysen, C. P. Lewis, of Rapides. } A. Bonfirms. Geo. O. Rengali

BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
s19-1y 118 Canal st., New Orleans.

D. J. WASSON,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
Also, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Cisterns, Lumber, &c.,
In lots to suit purchasers. Orders promptly attended to.
Box 388 Mechanics' Exchange, 19 St. Charles st. Shop, 355 and 357 Rampart st., First District, New Orleans. mar20-1y

To Merchants and Planters.
MANUFACTURERS' COMMISSION HOUSE;
LARGE STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS,
CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK,
....AT....
No. 41 Magazine st., opposite the Arcade,
NEW ORLEANS.
nov 14 R. W. RAYNE.

GEORGE H. VINTEN Printers' Warehouse, 106 Poydras street, New Orleans. Presses, Types, Inks, Paper, Cards, and Furniture of every description. Agent for the sale of Robt Hoe & Co's Presses, and James Connor & Sons' Types. Old Type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

PRINTING PAPER.

Constantly on hand and for sale Printing Paper of the following sizes.

21 inches by 28	23½ inches by 31	24 inches by 38	28 inches by 40
22 inches by 32	24 inches by 36	26 inches by 37	28 inches by 42
32 inches by 44	.....	36 inches by 48	

Also, Double Medium Book Paper, Manilla Wrappers, Note, Letter, and Cap Papers of every description; Cards, Card Boards, &c.
mar 20-1y GEORGE H. VINTEN.

THE GREAT COAL-OIL LAMP—FOR SAFETY, economy and convenience—is superior to any Lamp in use for reading, writing or sewing, giving a SOFT, STEADY and CLEAR LIGHT.

The subscriber will keep on hand a large variety of these LAMPS, adapted from the parlor to the kitchen; also, the REFINED COAL OIL, CANS, SHADES, WICKS and CHIMNEYS.

He has also the celebrated NON-EXPLOSIVE CAMPHENE and SPIRIT GAS LAMPS and LANTERNS, warranted perfectly safe from accident, when used with the safety can.

These Lamps are the best in use, for lighting churches, halls, saloons, etc.

Camphene and Spirit-gas by the barrel or gallon; Rosin oil, for inbricating, by the barrel or gallon—manufactured by the Southern Oil Company at Mobile.

The Subscriber is authorized to sell the superior MACHINERY OIL, Manufactured by the Southern Oil Company, which as a lubricator, excels any other oil in use—for sale by the gallon or barrel.
jal9 ARTEMON HILL, 28 Camp st New Orleans.

BULLETIN BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
No. 35 Gravier-street,
Conference Minutes, Sermons and Addresses, Catalogues for Schools and Colleges, Commencement Progammes, Circulars, Lawyer's Briefs, Pamphlets, Notarial and Court Blanks, Cards, Bill Heads, Dray Receipts, Check Books, Bills of Exchange and all kinds of plain and fancy printing, executed with neatness and dispatch.
Orders respectfully solicited. a25-1y

BLOOMFIELD'S PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING Establishment, No. 46 Camp-street, corner Gravier: All kinds of BOOK AND PERCANTILE PRINTING AND BINDING executed neatly and correctly, at moderate prices.
dec 26 1y WM. BLOOMFIELD, Jr.

RHEUMATISM CURED!!—ALL THE VARIOUS forms of this Painful and Paralyzing Disease—either Inflammatory, Acute or Chronic—no matter how severe the case or of how long standing. Call for DR. MORTIMORE'S REMEDY FOR RHUMATISM, which is purely a Vegetable Infernal Remedy, and has already cured about Twenty Thousand Cases—many of long since been given up as hopeless, incurable cases.

Look back to Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, volume IX. of this paper and read in each the overwhelming evidence.

This Remedy can be had of J. WRIGHT & CO. Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street, N. Orleans; or, can be ordered, through any Druggist or Merchant in New Orleans.

☞ Price, $5 per Bottle; Six bottles for $20, or $36 per dozen.
ap13 tf DR D. MORTIMORE, Proprietor, Louisville, Ky.

DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED REJUVENATING Elixir.—Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principles, by one of the ablest chemists of the age,

FOR THE CURE of General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hypochondria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated State of the System, take

The Rejuvenating Elixir,

And you will soon find yourself a new man—a prize instead of the receive to your friends, and a healthy, sound, and worthy member of the wide human family. For sale, by the Proprietors,

J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., New Orleans.

And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Children.

TRUTH OMNIPOTENT.—We give to our readers and the public generally the following copy of a letter received by us from Z. W. Vesey, Esq., of the *Aberdeen Conservative*, speaking at the same time a communication to that paper from Colonel Vasser, of North Mississippi, and who was formerly associate editor of the Conservative. The subject of the letter and communication we do not feel it necessary to comment on—they tell the whole story, one that ought to go home to those in whose hands the rising generation of children are placed for nurture and for care. All we ask of our readers is a careful perusal of the documents.

CONSERVATIVE OFFICE,
Aberdeen, Miss., August 23d, 1858.

Messrs. Wright & Co.—As any testimonial in reference to your preparations may prove beneficial to you, I enclose the following, published at my request, in the "Conservative" of the 21st inst.

Col. Vasser was formerly associate editor of the "conservative," and is well known in North Mississippi, as a gentleman of intelligence and strict integrity. Respectfully, J. W. VESEY.

[*For the Conservative.*]

Communicated. ABERDEEN, Aug. 19th, 1858.

Dear Vesey: Upon the principles of justice and humanity, I am indirect to ask your permission to insert this communication in your paper, believing, as I do, that it may be the means of preventing untimely sorrow in many a happy household.

On Friday last, having been for several days previous absent from my family, I found on my return home, that my infant, aged about 15 months, was quite unwell, from some unknown cause—supposed to be teething. Upon an examination, however, I was of the opinion that her indisposition proceeded from worms; and having been told by a respectable physician that WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE was a sovereign remedy against this terrible enemy of children, I was induced to give it a trial, reluctantly, by the acquiescence of my family Physician.

On the following morning, (Saturday) I commenced administering it by directions, save in quantity, being afraid to give the amount of prescription. I was unable to detect any impression occasioned by it until late in the afternoon of that day; and should not then, but for the discharge of some thirteen worms, varying in length from 1we and a half to six inches. This I thought a remarkable number for a nursing infant. But to my great amazement, about one o'clock the next morning I was aroused from my slumber to witness the incredible number of one hundred and thirty six from one evacuation.

Before breakfast of the same morning, (Sunday) but one small dose was administered, which was followed by the discharge of fifty during the day. The next day, (Monday) none was administered; but still occasional discharges occurred during the day, varying in size and quantity as carried.

On Tuesday morning following, one more small dose was administered, making in all five doses of a quarter of a teaspoonful instead of a half as prescribed by the label of directions. In all, the little creature has discharged to this date, the fiend three hundred worms, a majority of which will average five or six inches in length, and in running about as usual, with returning evidences of good health and spirits.

Having met with such astonishing effects in the case of my infant, I was induced to use the Vermifuge on six other children under my protection, varying in age from two to ten years old, and in every case save one, (that of the oldest) the like happy results have been produced.

These facts are elicited, 1st, because of my antipathy heretofore to nostrums of every kind; and, 2nd, because my experience has convinced me that, in the experiment I have made with WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, it is due to suffering humanity, as well as the manufacturer of the medicine, to make public the results of my observation.

W. H. VASSER.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st.,

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 22. WHOLE NUMBER 437.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1859.

$2.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. OFFICE—115 CAMP ST.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate

LETTER FROM TABLE ROCK, S. C.

My last letter left me seated by the old Table Rock Register; and in that letter I promised to furnish you with some of the curious things contained in this queer old book. I proceed now to redeem that promise.

Let no one think that in publishing these extracts, that private matters are being thrust before the public. In the Register every writer writes his name, and, before leaving, makes a record of his impressions, feelings and views, after looking upon the Rock and its surroundings. This old Register is as great a curiosity in *one way* as the Rock is in another. On every page there is something odd, droll or witty. It is equal to a play. you find a hundred things at which to laugh, some things to admire, and some to censure.

On its pages I found many names that have long since been written in the dust. I found many that are deeply written on my heart. Some who have lang since gone to rest in the quiet church-yard home. Some whose spirits rest upon the mount of God.

Among the many who have looked upon this rugged pile of granite with wonder and amazement, I find that a *Master Jones* has taken a view and left a record of his feelings. I do not know which branch of the Jones family he belonged to; I have no thoughts that he was any kin to any other family of the same name. He evidently had a turn for poetry—a talent which shines out in the following lines.

"Oh, mercy! such a pile of stones
Was never seen by John M. Jones.
But thou, oh mount of centuries!
Hath stood majestic and sublime!
And yet thy rocky self remains,
Unhurled by the touch of time.

Yet, when the judgment trump shall sound
And from the graves call forth the dead,
Thou like a stricken deer shall fall,
And in the dust bow low thy head."

As explanatory of the following, I may state that there is standing on the Rock, near the edge of the precipice, a cedar stump. To walk around this, is considered a very daring feat—many accomplish it—even some timid ladies. In the Register, there is this *prose* entry.

"This day my son, George W. Mc——, a mere boy, only *ten ears*, walked around the cedar stump. The guide says he is the smallest boy that ever made the attempt."

Immediately under this, a waggish writer wrote as follows:

"I should like ta see George, not because he walked around the stump, but because he has *'ten ears.'* He must be a curiosity."

Of poetry, rhymes and doggerel, there is a supply equal to the most exorbitant demand.

I find the following written in a cramped, school-girl hand. No name accompanies it—and we are left without even a reasonable amount of guessing margin. She has grown older by many years since this was written, if still living, and, perhaps, may now be famous in the world of letters. Whatever may be said of her talent for poetry, she evidently had a heart in the right place; and in it some of the elements that are essential to making up a good heart. I doubt whether her "absent one" was

"All *her* fancy painted him;"

If she ever realized the wished for happiness of having her "own heart's delight" seated by her side. I hope she found him as "noble, pure and good," as she describes him in these touching lines. But we shall never know her name, her home, nor her destiny. Perhaps her "heart's young affections" all were blighted, and she may in a brighter world, be waiting still for the "*absent one.*" This may meet the eye of some one now rich in literary fame, and bring back to mind a period that now lies buried amid the by-gones of twenty years; and she will, perhaps, remember,

"When her dream of life,
From morn 'till night,
Was love, still love."

And when amid the day-dreams of bliss, that gave such gladness to her young and trusting heart, she poured, in the old Table Rock Register, these measureless lines:

"TO THE ABSENT ONE."

"Would thou wert with me; my own heart's delight!
Would, thou wert seated by my side to-night.
Many long months have past since we parted—
Months, with their moments of sadness and light.
When thou wert here, in the hours of thy childhood,
When thou wert running life's pathway with me,
Freely as birds chanted their songs in the wild wood,
Gave I my heart's young affections to thee—
There was around thee a sweet fascination:
Youthful temptations thy soul hath withstood.
Thou, dearest one, art the personification
Of all that is noble, lovely and good."

Thus, I have given you some specimens of Mountain Poetry. Other pieces I have copied, are quite equal to the best productions of K. N. Pepper.

From many impromptu pieces of poetry I select the next following, as the very best in the book. This has many faults, but is not destitute of merit. Some thoughts are well expressed, and, though the phraseology is not well chosen, still, as an impromptu, it will "pass muster" with credit. It may have been published ere this, with the author's name—I know not. I find under it only this signature—"Seymore, N. C." I copy literally.

"While gazing on this mount of Rock,
Raising to heaven its *noble form*,
We feel, oh God, the mighty truth,
That man's a frail and helpless worm.

Though in thy glorious image made,
Endowed with mind of strength and power,
He disappears like morning clouds,
Which o'er the mountain's summit tower;
Three score and ten of fleeting years,
The boundary of his earthly lot;
But ah! before one-third is past—
Death comes—and lordly man is not."

Here and there, a page is silmed over with the sentiments of some restless infidel, whose soul has been made painfully sensible of its own littleness, by contrast with the stupendous works of God, around. On the other hand, there are enlightened Christian sentiments left on record, that carry with them evidence of well-furnished heads and well-regulated hearts.

We take leave of the rock this evening; and move north, for Cæsar's head. We shall never look upon its like again. There is perhaps in all the world nothing that so overwhelms the heart with reverence and awe, as the view of this mountain. You are filled with something akin to terror, as you gaze upon Niagara's roaring flood; and, turning away, you feel that God has preached you a sermon upon His own power and majesty and glory—a sermon to be remembered forever. You stand by the rock-bound shores of ocean, when the boomb of the storm-driven billow is echoed from every cave and crag. Here, too, the heart is bawed in reverence, before the God

"Who plants His footsteps on the sea
And rides upon the storm."

But as ither the earthquake tread of Niagara, nor the storm as it rides the ocean, so overawes and subdues the proud heart of men, as to stand beside this vast and stupendous pile of granite, lifting its awful form in silent, solemn grandeur, to kiss the blue arch of heaven above.

For the present farewell, H. T. LEWIS.

BAPTISM BY WALDENSES.

PASTOR REVEL TO REV. DR. BAIRD.

Our School of Theology gives us much satisfaction. Two of our first students are passing the winter, one at the Presbyterian College at Belfast in Ireland, under the paternal direction of Prof. Gibson, who has so recently visited your country, and the other at Edinburgh, at the College of the Free Church, under the patronage of Drs. Cunningham, Bonar and others. The news which we have of them is very favorable. Those who are now at La Tour gratify us by their conduct, their progress in knowledge, and their progress in the Christian life. The new era which opened upon our Church in the year 1848, found it degraded and stupified by ages of persecution and systematic oppression. It required, therefore, some time to get the machine in a proper condition to endure a rapid and regular movement without being deranged or broken. It was essential that it should be made able to move, that the motive power (the Holy Spirit) should be felt, and that the oil of that love of which Christ alone is the author, should every day soften and facilitate its movements.

As to the questions which you have addressed to me touching the *mode of administering baptism*, I hasten to answer them in the briefest and most precise manner possible. 1. The mode of baptizing in our Churches is *pædo-baptism*, by the sprinkling of pure water on the forehead by the minister, who pronounces solemnly the sacramental words, Matt. xxviii. 19, in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. 2. This practice has never varied in our Church, and we have never had, nor do we now have, any opposing or Baptist party. 3. Although the Waldenses of Piedmont have always been *pædo-baptists*, we find enemies who accuse them not only of rejecting the baptism of children, but baptism in general! This accusation has apparently some foundation, inasmuch as in the middle ages it was brought against those who in the South of France were called *Waldenses*, but who were a portion of the *Cathari*. It is thus that the work of Raincrius, "*contra Waldenses*," sets forth and charges upon us the doctrines and practices of the Cathari. But you know that the Cathari, who for a long time existed in the South of France, derived their doctrines from the East, which they wrought up into a mixture of Gnostic, Manichean, and Paulician principles, with some of the truths of the Gospel, and that, according as there were more or less of the evangelical element, they professed a *dualism* absolute or relative. But all the Cathari were agreed in rejecting all that was traditional and external. They pretended to re-establish the primitive and apostolic simplicity, and this under a form corresponding to their own principles. They rejected pædo-baptism and for the most part, baptism in general. The first class maintained even that John the Baptist was an agent of Satan, and that his baptism was a means of enrolling disciples. They pretended that in the New Testament *baptism* stands for *repentance*. The true baptism for them was made by the imposition of hands and the prayer which they called *consolamentum*, and the latter was of a double nature. They had one for the *credentes* (who were just introduced into the sect,) and another for those who were called *perfecti* or *consolati*.

But pardon me: I perceive that I am giving you a lesson about the Cathari, which you know better than I. Permit me only to make a distinction respecting the origin of the Waldenses, which appears to me to be historically plausible and very important. The Waldenses had both a *Gallican* and an *Italian* or *Piedmontese* origin. There were thus two streams, which arose in two different regions, but which the same religious wants, the study of the same word of God, opposition to the same errors of Rome, and the same papal persecutions, directed one towards the other; then they became united in one common river, to be lost at a later period in the vast flood of the Reformation. When we examine closely all the movements of the Anti-Romanists and Reformers of the South of France in the Middle Ages, we find elements of doctrines, Oriental and Manichean, mixed up with Scriptural truths which constitute the basis of the life of these different sects; the Albigenses included; although the latter were much more evangelical than their predecessors.* It was far otherwise in the north of Italy—in Lombardy and Piedmont. Here you have, since the most ancient times, a vigorous opposition to the bad doctrines and bad practices of Rome, but upon the field of a practical life. You find, at no time, any traces of Manicheanism, of Gnosticism, or of Paulicianism. The "Noble Lesson," which dates from the 12th century, sets forth very simply, but most faithfully, the evangelical doctrine, without mixture with heretical or sectarian ideas. It is the natural expression of the life of a little Church, faithful but humble, and which only demands to live in tranquility and unknown. This remarkable document (The Noble Lesson) could not be the production of sects agitated and having but little accord in the south of France, about the same epoch. At a later day, a contest more complete and sustained, of these adversaries of Rome, on both sides of the Alps, (Cottian and Maritime), exposed to the same murderous fire of the enemy, caused them to be, little by little, *fused* under the vivifying influence of the Word of God, which they encouraged themselves to study and to circulate in the language of the people. It was, however, at a still later day that the translations were made in France into the Provencal languages. There is one fact that ought to strike every impartial mind, and which confirms what has been said; it is, that the Waldenses of Piedmont have been at least as cruelly treated as those of France; and yet the long-continued and barbarous tortures of Rome never produced at any time any traces, even the slightest, of fanaticism among the evangelical Christians of Piedmont; whilst in France there have been, in all the times of religious movement, instances of extraordinary excitement and fanaticism, even down to the days of the Camisards. [*N. Y. Observer.*

* A remarkable Poem, written in the Provencal language, which contains a history of the Church from the creation of man down till the 11th century.

MAZZINI ON THE WAR.

The *Pensiero Azione* (M. Mazzini's paper) being suspended in consequence of the outbreak of the war the editor addresses to his readers a farewell article, in which the following passages occur: "Italy craves for national unity; Louis Napoleon can have no such object in view. He covets, besides Nice and Savoy, which Piedmont has already conceded to him as the price of the alliance, to obtain also an opportunity for the creation of a throne in the south, whereon to place Murat, and a throne in Central Italy for his cousin. Rome, and a portion of the Roman States, are to remain as the temporal dominions of the Pope. Italy would be divided into four estates. Two would be governed directly by the foreigner; indirectly, France would have all Italy, the Pope being a French dependent since 1849; and the Sardinian King becoming, by the obligation of gratitude, and inferiority of forces, the vassal of the French empire."

In the same article Mazzini warns the world of the plans Russia meditates against Turkey and declares his opinion that the two Czars," though opposed to each other in heart," have united for the purpose of suffocating the aspirations of liberty and of imperializing entire Europe.

THE LATE KING OF NAPLES.

The King of Naples is dead, at last; and his son Francis is King. His reign has been a long one; but he succeeded to the throne at the age of twenty, in the year 1830. He would not be fifty years old until January next, and in November would have reigned twenty-nine years. For that long it has been a reign inglorious to himself, and afflicting to his subjects. They have groaned under the most absolute and grinding of despotisms, maintained by the most revolting persecutions and cruelties, for every expression of free opinion, or manifestation of repugnance to the will of the despot. But for his foreign alliance, and the overshadowing weight which Austria was bound by treaty to bring to his assistance, for the suppression of revolt, King Ferdinand would have long since been driven from his dominions by his own exasperated people. The successor to the throne is Francis, Duke of Calabria, Prince Royal, who takes the name of Francis II. Very frequently, in monarchies, the people suffering under an oppressive government try to find solace, in the hope that a new reign will bring some relief, especially if the heir to the throne is young, and of unformed character. In this case there is no prospect of change from the disposition of the new King. Though only twenty-three years of age he is known to have confirmed ideas of governing as tyrannical as his father, and is accused of having a temper as cruel and unrelenting. He lives, however, in a time when the foundations which upheld his father's despotism, are breaking up, and the power of Austria to maintain him, is passing away. He may be compelled to reform the Government or run the hazards of revolution, and may not be permitted to make his choice. In the excitement which the Sardinian war has created in the Italian States, the King of Naples may be suddenly called to pay the penalty for his father's sins and his own inherited unpopularity.

The late King Ferdinand was married twice. His first wife was the daughter of the late King of Sardinia, and sister or cousin, but we believe sister, of the present King. His second wife was an Austrian Archduchess, One of his sisters is the celebrated Duchess de Berri, who, but for the assassination of that Prince, would have been Queen of France; another is the notorious Christine, the Queen Mother of Spain. His mother was sister of the late King of Spain, and his father's sister was the wife of Louis Philippe, last Queen of the French. The Neapolitan Bourbons have intermarried with almost every royal house in Europe. *Picayune.*

For weeks before his death, the King of Naples, nicknamed Bomba—whose death we announced last week—is said to have been one horrid putrifying mass, the brain alone retaining vigor. In regard to his last hours, we have the following from a European paper: His physicians held out to him no hope of life, but he heeded them not. The pope sent to him—probably in acknowment of his hospitable reception at Gaeta in 1848—some relics and a piece of the blessed shirt, which is supposed to have miraculous gifts. The moribund king clung to these as a drowning man will grasp at a straw, and would not believe that with these relics by him, and with the masses that were hourly offered up for his recovery, the king of terrors could seize him for his own. Vain delusion! That pale death which with equal tread steps to the door of the palace and of the cottage, came and summoned from his sumptuous palace the second of the Neapolitan Ferdinands, and that summons who can stay?

The title of "Bomba" is thus accounted for: In the revolutionary movement of May, 1848, a portion of the population of Naples took sides with the army. So also did the National Guard when the cries of *vive la republique* were heard. The insurrection was overthrown, With it fell the constitution. Between the radicals and the government the constitutional party was crushed out. The radicals strove to carry the insurrection into Calabria, but failed in that too. It was then that the nickname of "Bomba" was applied to Italy against Ferdinand, to whom they applied the epithet of *bombardatore*, because he had ordered the troops to bombard the city. That epithet abbreviated into "Bomba," has since been generally used to designate him.

Bomba has a Eulogist—the Paris Univers thus discourses of the late King of the Two Sicilies: Ferdinand II was beloved by his people. He was beloved because he was known to be full of solicitude for what is right; beloved, because he entertained a high opinion of the dignity of his crown and of the independence of his States; beloved, on account of the family and household virtues, of which he was a model; beloved on account of his sincere piety, of his attachment to the Apostolic See, and Sovereign Pontiff; and lastly, because he admirably represented the national sentiment and the people were worthy of each other—the King, by maintaining, even against the strongest, the honor and liberty of his crown; and the people and the army, by re-establishing authority when it was shaken, and resisting the culpable intrigues of revolutionists by crushing odious attempts at insurrection, by surrounding the Prince with the most respectful affection, and by offering, during his long and fatal malady the touching tribute of their tears and prayers.

THE AUSTRIAN DOMINIONS.

In an article two days since we described the relations of Austria to the German States as a member of the German Confederation. Her territories out of the confederation are much larger and have a much greater population than those within it. We have not access to the statistics of population for the same date among all these states—only approximations in some cases; and when the actual enumerations are found, they are of different dates. The comparative result is nearly this:

The German Confederation contains an aggregate population of about 42,000,00; of these, Austria governs about 13,000,000—less than one-third.

The aggregate population of all the Austrian States was, in 1857, nearly 40,000,000.

The Austrian subjects are, therefore nearly one-third German, and two-thirds non-German. One-third of Germany is Austrian.

The area of Austria is given in the geographies at 258,262 square miles, of which her German provinces cover 76,147 square miles—not quite one third of the Austrian territory.

Kossuth, in his late address, exaggerated the disproportion of the German element in Austria, and stated broadly that there were but seven millions of Germans in all Austria. He was counting heads and not communities. The States and communities, which anciently belonged to the German Empire, but now to Austria, in which the German element preponderates decidedly, contain a population of nearly twice that which Kossuth assigns to them; that is, according to the enumeration last made.

The German States of Austria were distinctly enumerated by the Emperor Francis, in the official act dated in 1818, by which he formally acceded to the German confederation. They were—1. The Archduchy of Austria, the Duchy of Styria. 2. The Duchies of Karnthan, (Carinthia,) Krain, (Carniola,) Friaul, (Friuli,) which makes up the Kingdom of Illyria. 3. The Duchy of Saltzburg. 4. The Kingdom of Bohemia. 5. Moravia and Austrian Silesia. 6. The Duchies of Auschwitz and Zata, on the northern frontier near Cracow—which politically German, are really parts of ancient Poland.

The city and territory of Trieste part of the Kingdom of Illyria, are named separately, as federal territory, embraced within the German Confederation.

The dominions of Austria which are not German, include a great number of different nationalities. They contain not far from twenty-seven millions of inhabitants, composed of Poles, Hungarians and Italians. The Polish element is found in what is called the Kingdom of Gallicia—Austrian share of the spoil of dismembered Poland. The Hungarian element is found in the three provinces entitled the Kingdom of Hungary, (proper) Slavonia and Croatia, containing a mixed population of Magyars and Slavi, with a considerable admixture of Germans (about two millions.) Transylvania has a separate government from Hungary.

The whole frontier territory of Austria, from the Adriatic up to Moldavia, in Turkey, is organized upon a military footing, distinct from the territorial government, within which it lies. The inhabitants pay no other taxes than by military services, and they are kept constantly on a war footing, subject to service at four hours' notice, as a cordon of defense against the Turks. Another portion of the Austrian territory is the Kingdom of Dalmatia, so called, which embraces the narrow strip of coast on the eastern side of the Adriatic, in some places only two or three miles wide, inhabited by a Slavic race, and dependent formerly on the Republic of Venice.

The extra-German territories of Austria in Italy consists of the Kingdom of Lombardy and Venice, and contain nearly 6,000,000 of Italians.

Classed as communities, the population of Austria is usually divided in about these proportions: German, 13,000,000; Polish, 5,500,000; Hungarian, etc., 15,500,000; Italian, 6,000,000.

Classed according to their origin, there are computed to be over 7,000,000 of German descent, about 18,000,000 of Sclavi, (which includes Poles, Bohemians, etc.,) 5,000,000 Magyars, about as many of the Roumany tribes in the east, and a large number of Jews.

It is in these discordant materials, conglomerated together, rather than consolidated or united, that Kossuth, in his late English speeches, looks for the causes of an early dismemberment of the Austrian Empire, by its own inherent weakness, if it be not supported and kept together by the pressure of outside political support; and if France and Sardinia be permitted to wage their own quarrel, to what he thinks the legitimate conclusion, of the wiping out of Austria, as an empire from the map of Central Europe.—*Picayune.*

IMPORTANT INQUIRY.

Ma. Editor:—How is it, that with the excellent Dr. McFerrin at the head of our publishing interests, we have not been able for two months to obtain a single copy of as necessary an article as a "24 mo—sheepskin, bound Hymn-book?"—Please answer, and oblige

May 28. KENTUCKY CONFERENCE BOOK-DEPOSITORY.

The above was handed to me by the editor of the *Advocate*. I take pleasure in answering. Twelve months ago "Dr. McFerrin" came into office. It was reported that there were thirty thousand Hymn-books in the Publishing-house. Many of these had been on the shelves for months; perhaps years. Many other books were in store awaiting some patriotic Methodist purchaser; but the sales were comparatively few, and my worthy predecessors had engaged "outside" work to keep the presses going. Several large jobs were on hand. They were finished after a season, but in the meantime a brisk trade sprung up; the Depositories went into operation; the Sunday-school cause received a new impetus; new books were offered us; old editions began to run short; and thanks be to Providence, it looked as if we were about to run out of books, especially our standard publications. The Discipline—which had to be laid over till after the action of the Annual Conferences on the rule on slavery—Hymn-books, (especially 24 mos,) Watson's Dictionary, Biographical Sketches, Wesley's Sermons, Tongue of Fire, Catechisms, Sunday-school books, Sundy-school Hymns, etc., which had lain on the shelves till all became discouraged, were now ordered by the thousands. Our "mill was soon thronged," and our customers had to wait "their turn;" but, like all mill customers when their grist could not be ground, they grew impatient with the miller, and were induced to think the machinery deficient.

Now, our mill goes by steam, and we have lost but two working days in twelve months. Every particle of machinery which "Dr. McFerrin" found in the Publishing-house is and has been for months, at work and still we cannot grind out each man's "turn" as soon as he wants it. "Outside work" is turned off, in a great measure, new works are postponed, and up go the presses an Hymns, Disciplines, Sunday-school books, etc.

The fact is, we shall have to procure more presses, especially if the zeal of our brethren for the publication of our books continue to burn.

I am sorry that all the orders of our brethren cannot be filled at once, but I thank God for the increased demand for Methodist literature. Let brethren be patient, and we will put on more steam and meet all their wishes—*if we can.* J. B. McFERRIN, *Agent.*

A WORD IN SEASON.

A few months ago, a country merchant came to make his regular purchases. He was a man whose credit was good, and his business talent more than respectable; but his manners were *brusque*, approaching to rudeness, and his language startled every sensitive ear by its profanity. A Christian merchant, with whom he had traded for years, had been often pained by this want of reverence; but knowing well the character of the man, and fearing to offend him by any reproof, had kept silence. On this occasion, however, with a conscience quickened, and a heart made tender by the special presence of the Divine Spirit in the city, he felt constrained to speak. The language of his customer, seemed more reckless and profane than ever before, and he asked very kindly if he was aware how such language jarred on the ears of others.

The country merchant looked surprised, and asked in reply if he talked worse than people generally.

"Many of your friends are grieved at your growing profanity," was the answer, "and fear that the habit will soon become incurable."

"You are not in earnest, are you? Am I really very profane?"

"Your language has often pained me, and others, very deeply; but we feared speaking to you about it, lest you should be angry, and think it officious."

"I thank you with all my heart for your kindness, and will try to guard myself in the future. I have always prided myself on being thought independent and manly, but I did not suppose I was considered very profane."

The mind of the Christian was greatly relieved. A heavy load was taken from his conscience. He had administered reproof kindly but faithfully, and it had been received in quite a different spirit from what he had anticipated. He had little hope, however, of a complete reform; for the habit so long indulged, and so in accordance with the natural disposition of the man, was not likely to be soon eradicated.

A few days afterwards, however, a friend met him, and while speaking of the wonderful revivals prevailing in many parts of the country, told him that a work of grace was making many converts in P., among a class of hardened persons rarely reached by the influences of the gospel.—Among these converts, added he, is our old acquaintance M——, whom you remember as a profane, ungodly man. The Christian merchant was filled with wonder and thankfulness, (and his heart was more impressed with the power of Divine grace,) that his brief admonition had led the country trader to thoughtfulness, and in that state of mind he had gone to the sanctuary, unvisited previously for many years, and had there been awakened and converted. He felt then, as never before, the importance of sowing beside all waters.—*Watchman and Reflector.*

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

AN EXHORTATION TO CHRISTIANS.

Who shall essay to estimate the value of life's precious moments, which, as they rapidly flit away, speak in hurried strains of eternity? Would that man could experience, while in the bloom and vigor of youth, the feelings and emotions of one who is about launching out into the vastness, the unbounded space of eternity, to stand before the flaming bar of God and render up his account of a life that has been spent in idleness, frivolity and forgetfulness of his Creator. What a glorious reformation would soon be wrought among all grades and classes of men. The infidel would soon renounce his infidelity; the atheist, acknowledge without a blush the existence of an all-wise and Supreme Being; the scorner, bow in humble adoration at the foot of the cross; and the profaner of God's name, lift up his voice in sweet melodies and enthusiastic strains for the furtherance and ultimate predominancy of the great and worthy "cause."

The path of life is a hard one. Pleasure, luxury, and the gorgeous splendor of ambition's imaginary fabrications stand out lofty and alluring, to tempt the soul, to cease its laborious struggles for future happiness—enjoy the present moment, and die with its ephemeral shadows, its delusive images of human grandeur and power. We seem to be unaware of the weighty responsibility that rests upon each one of us, of the great and lasting good that might be effected were every professor of religion to exert all his energies and talents for the promotion of Christ's Gospel, and the conversion of sinners from the "error of their ways." Many there are, indeed, who, though they are nominally "followers of the Lamb," yet, as it were, lie supinely on their backs, hugging the delusive phantom that Heaven can be reached

"On flowry bed's of ease."

There is a great work for each one to do, and life on account of its brevity, requires activity. D. N. BARON.

OUTRAGE ON AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY IN TURKEY.

The Levant Herald, of April 27th, an English paper published at Constantinople, gives the following account, derived from a correspondent, of an outrage committed by a Turkish soldier on Dr. Prettyman, an American missionary:

"When returning to Shumla from a short ride in the suburbs, he (Dr. P.) came upon a park of artillery, planted on the roadside, and guarded by a sentinel at each extremity. Attracted by this unusual spectacle, he reined in his horse about ten paces from the cannon to examine into the cause, when his meditations were terminated by a cruel blow from the sabre of one of these sentinels, aimed at his head, but cutting through the clothes and muscles of his arm down to the bone, severing nerves of the thumb and index finger, by which they are completely paralyzed. This unprovoked assault is one which aroused all our indignation; the more so, as it has been perpetrated by that undisciplined class of soldiers which infest the streets of Constantinople, and whose insults have rendered even the crowded thoroughfares hardly safe for European ladies. We hope the American Minister will demand the immediate punishment of the scoundrel, and teach them a lesson not soon to be forgotten."

The Rev. Mr. Prettyman is a member of the Methodist Mission in Bulgaria, and resides with his family at Shumla. He is an estimable man, and not disposed to give offence to any one.

SYMPATHISERS WITH THE SOUTH.

A Southerner's patience hardly survives these discussions. Preposterous nonsense and insult are on the face of them. The South—what can be done for the poor benighted South? is ever the impertinent theme upon hypocritical lips. Their very expressions of friendliness are offensive and patronizing. Among the fare most of these societies that have taken the ease of South in hand, and go about begging alms among her own people for her, is the Southern Aid Society. Headquarters in some Northern city, and that mistaken, clever man, Dr. Styles, chief mourner. The object of this Society, professed and ostensible, is to help the South to the preached gospel; and its open plea is that her ministry, as compared with that of the North is uneducated and her people weak and neglected.

Never before did we feel so gratified with a Southern Methodist Publishing-house. Give us the contributions which the American Tract Society, and the American Sunday-school Union, and others, draw annually from Southern pockets and income, and our Book Agent shall make books as cheap as theirs, make better books, and have them to give away! We will publish for our Northern friends a book they have not, and yet much need—tied ladies to their own poor, starving in garrets, and to their hired servants, often ground down in wages below subsistence-point, and, when sick and old, sent adrift to the almhouse or hospital.

CONTENTS OF THE LEADING PERIODICALS.

A monthly publication has been commenced in London, *The Literary Record*, the object of which is to present indices of the contents of the principal Magazines and Reviews. The *prospectus* says truly, "much of the best writing and many of the best thoughts uttered in our language, may be found in several of our weekly, monthly and quarterly periodicals." Besides the magazines, the *Times* is to be taken in hand and indexed. Such a work, if faithfully carried out, will be highly valuable. The project of a general index to the periodicals was, we believe, first undertaken in this country by Mr. Poole, now of the Boston Athenæum, the successive enlarged editions of whose work are looked for with interest.

THE WAR IN ITALY—THE SYMPATHY OF AMERICA.

The *Bee* explains why our sympathies are on the side of the Italians and the French in the present contest between them and Austria. The subject is vigorously presented in the following statement: We do not care to look beyond the grand object of the war in Italy. We see Austria striving to punish Sardinia for taking sides with the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, and endeavoring to rivet the chains in which their afflicted inhabitants are held. We behold the gallant and chivalrous monarch of Sardinia defying the grim and ruthless Hapsburger, and France stretching forth her mighty arm in support of feeble Italy. There can be but one feeling in the heart of every genuine American, and it must be in favor of the oppressed people who are fighting for freedom. Let us not be told that when Austria is driven back to her immediate domain, and forced to relinquish her grasp of Italy, France will intrigue to retain a permanent influence over the disenthralled peninsula. We know nothing of this—we believe that Louis Napoleon is sincere in his declaration of a desire to restore Italian nationality, and that he will not seek to obtain territorial aggrandizement, because, to say nothing of his honor, his interest is totally against the policy. But even if it were otherwise—if Italy could cease to be Austrian only by becoming French—we say this should not abate our kindly sympathies in her behalf. We doubt whether there is an inhabitant of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom who would not a thousand fold prefer the enlightened absolutism of the French rule to the inexorable, brutal and hideous domination of the House of Hapsburg. But this is not the point under consideration. The simple issue is whether as Americans our full and unreserved sympathies are not due to Italy. We maintain they are.

SINGING OF BIRDS.

The singing of most birds seems entirely a spontaneous effusion, produced by no lassitude in muscle, or relaxation of the parts of action. In certain seasons and weather, the nightingale sings all day and most part of the night; and we never observe that the powers of song are weaker, or that the notes become harsh and unmusical, after all these hours of practice. The song thrush, in a mild, moist April, will commence his tune early in the morning, pipe unceasingly through the day, yet, at the close of eve, when he retires to rest, there is no obvious decay in his musical powers, or any sensible effort required to continue his harmony to the last. Birds of one species sing in general very like each other, with other with different degrees of execution. Some countries may produce finer songsters, but without great variation in the notes. In the thrush, however, it is remarkable that there seems to be regular notes, each individual piping a voluntary of its own. Their voices may always be distinguished amid the choristers of the corps, yet same one performer will more particularly attract attention by a peculiar modulation of tone; and should several stations of these birds be visited the same morning, few or none probably would be found to persevern in the same round of notes; whatever is uttered seeming the effusion of the moment. At times a strain will break out perfectly unlike any preceding utterance, and we may wait a long time without noticing any repetition of it. Harsh, strained, and terse as the notes of this bird are, yet they are pleasing from their variety. The voice of the black-bird is infinitely more mellow, but has much less variety, compass, or execution; and he, too, commences carols with the morning light, persevering from hour to hour without effort, or any sensible faltering of voice. The cuckoo wearies us throughout some long May morning with the unceasing monotony of its song; and though there are others as vociferous, yet it is the only bird I know that seems to suffer from the use of the organs of voice. Little exertion as the few notes it makes use of seems to require, yet, by the middle or end of June it loses its utterance, becomes hoarse, and ceases from any further essay.

[*Journal of a Naturalist.*

CASHMERE SHAWLS.

Mr. John B. Ireland, of New York, when in Cashmere, a few years since, visited Mookti Shah, who is the best and greatest manufacturer of shawls in that city: The factory was a miserable dirty building; the workroom measuring about sixty by thirty feet. Here he found some forty men and boys of all ages, from six to fifty, arranged in twos and threes, at different looms, each one having a loom to himself, for all the most valuable shawls are made in looms, in small pieces, according to the patterns, and then sewed together. The pattern is not put in colors and squares like our patterns of worsted-work for chair-backs, seats or slippers, but the directions are written. When the patterns are made they are all sewed together. At some looms in operation there appeared to be four or five hundred small pins of wood with rolls of different shades of woolen thread, to be used in different parts of the pattern. It was astonishing to see the dexterity with which the small children worked these hand-looms, and understood their written directions.

Most of the people were at work on a magnificent shawl for the Empress Eugenie of France. It had a white ground or centre, and would be the most elegant specimen of Cashmere work Mootki-Shah ever produced. He told Mr. Ireland that thirty men had been steadily at work on it for six months, and that it would require three months more to finish it. That is, 8250 days work were bestowed on this one shawl. The price when finished would be about 1300 rupees, or $650. Such a shawl would sell for about $4000 in London or New York.

THE FRENCH PRESS.

The Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American*, in his letter of May 26th, writes:

"Previous to his departure for the army, the Emperor, by special decree, created a distinct and seperate "Direction" at the Ministry of the Interior, to which is entrusted the superintendence of the daily press and all other forms of publication. M. de la Guerronniere, a Counsellor of State, and the same person who acted as Louis Napoleon's amanuensis in the composition of "Napoleon III. et l'Italie," and former pamphlets, is placed at the head of this new department; one immediate result of which is to withdraw the press from the control of the general police. People are asking anxiously whether more than this is intended, and whether the Emperor thinks the moment is arrived for relaxing the iron hands of "warnings" and "suspensions," by which freedom of thought, and expression is at present stifled. There seems some hope that something of the kind is intended, and that at all events a more liberal regime is about to be constituted. The Nord, of yesterday, in an article of great boldness, which was allowed to be distributed, attacks the present repression system, and declares it to be high time for the French press to regain its freedom and influence. *News verrons;* but it is almost too good news to prove true.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

That portion of the New School Presbyterian Church which seceded from the main body at the General Assembly held in Cleveland a year ago, have been holding their annual meeting at Lynchburgh, Va., commencing 17th inst., and closing on the 24th. The General Synod comprises three particular Synods, viz: Virginia, Tennessee and Mississippi. One of the prominent topics of discussion was the establishment of a Theological Seminary in connection with the General Synod. The measure was finally resolved on, and it was voted that the Seminary should be located in the vicinity of the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, Albemarle County. The vote was unanimous.

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Terms—$2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1859.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The volumes of the Advocate will hereafter begin and end with the year; and it is very desirable that subscriptions should conform to the same rule.

Therefore, new subscribers, who do not begin with the year, will please send, not two dollars, but an amount sufficient to pay for the paper till the end of the year, at the rate of Forty Cents a Week.

Then, every subscriber will know, without being informed, that at the beginning of the year is the time to remit the subscription money.

Many accounts having been sent out before this arrangement was made, we shall not be able, until next year, to make the accounts of old subscribers conform to this rule.

Our Agents will please notice, and help us in this desirable arrangement. It is an approximation to the cash system, without its objections, and will obviate confusion in accounts.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM DR. YOUNG.

From Savanah I returned to New York by Steam-Ship. I had for room-mate Dr. Copp, a Congregational minister from the vicinity of Boston—a pleasant agreeable gentleman. We had a stormy head-wind, and I suffered from sea-sickness all the way. We reached New York last Saturday night. In the morning I had the pleasure of again meeting my friend Dr. Marshall, but found him laboring under an attack of neuralgia, and not able to preach; so we went to hear Dr. McClintock, and for my part I was considerably disappointed. In the evening, Dr. Marshal was too unwell to go out, and, without knowing where the Academy of Music was to be found, I went upon the street and followed the largest crowd until I found myself in the most commodious and gorgeous room in the city. Dr. Hopkins was announced to preach. "Who is Dr. Hopkins?" I asked of a gentleman sitting next to me, who had the air of the city about him. "I don't know," said he, "but he is the President of a College; and a very talented man, or they would not have invited him to preach here."

His subject was the true riches. The discourse was delivered with great earnestness, but otherwise the manner and delivery were faulty and disagreeable in the extreme. The congregation sang well. I cast my eye around the hall; it was well nigh filled; the people were all well dressed, belong to the better classes of society, and are evidently church going people. The ostensible object of opening this popular hall for Sabbath preaching, was to induce hearers who do not attend worship in any of the churches regularly dedicated to the service of God. Really, it is a magnificent theatre for the exhibition of Star Preachers; and that immense congregations are appreciative hearers, gathered from the various churches whose congregations are diminished the exact number of those who seek pleasure every Sabbath evening in listening to studied discourses, and measured periods at the Academy of Music.

The poor do not go there; and there is abundant room in the city of New York, within the walls of elegant houses erected and dedicated exclusively to the service of God, where the rich may go and enjoy the luxury of worshiping upon cushioned seats, to the swelling sound of trained voices and pealing organs. The way to preach the gospel to the poor in our large cities, is to gather them on the Sabbath in their work-shops and foundries, on board of steam boats and ships, in railroad depots and market houses; and pious zealous exhorters, by trade carpenters, moulders, conductors and engineers will find a hearing, and be useful in the conversion of their associates, where Doctors of Divinity and professors of *Belles Lettres* would scarcely be appreciated.

Among other things to be seen in New York, we visited the Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings; by far the finest in America, and the best of this school of painting in the world. The paintings are said to have cost two hundred and thirty thousand dollars. There are 112 in the collection. Among the most interesting is The Martyrdom of John Huss—a painting to be studied and admired. The martyr, in the attitude of prayer lifts, his eyes to Heaven and seems to gain strength of purpose, while his countenance is illumined by faith in the Redeemer. The grouping of his friends and enemies is admirable; while the expression of hatred and revenge, or of sorrow and compassion leave no room to mistake. An old Franciscan Monk looking at Huss through his spectacles, seems filled with curiosity. *Sir John Falstaff Mustering his Recruits*, is a work worthy of the subject; and few will look upon the fair proportions of the fat, swaggering, impudent, jolly old Knight, without feeling in a better humor for it. *The Duke of Alba and the Countess Catharine of Rudolstadt*, is a striking picture.

Of this the Catalogue says: At the conclusion of the war between Charles V. and the Protestants of Germany, the Duke of Alba retreated through the small territory, of the Countess of Radolstadt, to whom the Duke announced himself for a dejeuner. When the guests were seated, the Countess was informed that the Spanish soldiers were plundering her subjects and driving their cattle away. She immediately armed all her servants, and said to the Duke: "My poor people must have their own again, or, by Heaven! I will have princely blood for oxen blood!" The Duke of Alba ordered immediate restoration. This is the scene which Volkhart has painted. It is a picture full of spirit, and has served Volkhart's reputation well.

But I have not time to particularize further; the Landscapes are very beautiful; but I derived most pleasure from *The Adoration of the Magi*. Whoever has any taste for fine paintings should go to New York to see this gallery, and while there, may as well go to see "*The Heart of the Andes*," by Church—the finest landscape ever painted.

While in New York we heard Rev. Henry Ward Beecher deliver his celebrated lecture, "The Commonwealth." Henry Ward Beecher is a character, an institution, a remarkable man—a man of great powers, and of great weaknesses; and this lecture, like his other productions, is characteristic of the man. His delivery is studied and highly artistic, and from it you derive a pleasure not often felt. His imagination is lively, and having thoroughly educated himself in the proper use of language he seems to possess an unlimited command over the most beautiful figure of speech; so he commands the attention of his hearers, and often captivates the judgement by his startling wit, his inimitable humor, and the eloquent and classical style in which he presents his ideas—ideas, which if stripped of the ornaments with which he decks them, and presented as plain unadorned logical propositions would appear too monstrous for the public gaze. In this way sentiments are concealed in this lecture, which, if it were possible for them to become generally diffused among the people, our government would not last twenty-four hours, nor could any government exist at all, except by a military despotism. He is a disorganizer of society, but he is difficient in judgment, and is wanting in that high resolution and determination of purpose and will, which have characterized the worlds benefactors and its conquerors, and made them either the terror or the admiration of their species. Content with the applause of his hearers, Henry Ward Beecher will never conceive any great and bold purpose, nor advocate his views with a force of character which should make him to be either feared or hated.

The Northern Methodist Church is in a broil upon the subject of slavery, and fear is entertained by a conservative portion of a division at the next General Conference; and several members of the Western Virginia Conference, with whom I traveled, seemed to think such a result inevitable. There is, undoubtedly, a portion of the preachers so infatuated upon the subject of abolitionism that they are determined to exclude all slaveholders from the Church and communion table. Failing in this, it is thought they will withdraw. In either event they will not be satisfied, but will proceed to deal with all who may chance to be in any manner connected with, or may in any way, ever so remotely and indirectly be supporters of what, with characteristic meekness they are pleased to call, "*The sum of, all villainies.*" So if one shall wear a cotton shirt, or let his children sweeten their coffee with sugar produced by slave labor, he must be turned out of the Church for being a patron and supporter of "*The sum of all villainies.*" We can scarcely imagine the extent to which fanaticism may carry people. If a poor man sell his little crop of corn to a distiller; if, to provide bread for his children, he should work in a foundry or machine shop upon an engine being built under contract for a distillery, or if he shall serve in any capacity a railroad or steamboat transporting ardent spirits—these fanatics will have him expelled from the Church. Many of them are in favor of turning over to Satan all who use tobacco in any way; and they may possibly revive an ancient law of Connecticut, only changing the penalty a little, and turn a man out of Church for kissing his wife on Sunday. On the other hand, the Conferences of the Church, North, located within the slave States, are determined to withdraw if the General Conference shall change in any respect the rule of the discipline upon this subject—even so much as to cross a *t*, or dot an *i*. They seem to think, that as they will occupy a middle ground the truth must be with them; and talk as if they thought all sensible men, North and South, will flock to their standard. I should sooner think these Conferences would become extinct in a few years; the larger portion of the members going over to the abolitionists where their sympathies, I think, will naturally carry them; a portion of them will locate, and a small residue join the Conference of the Church, South. For the most part, they would be quite as objectionable to us as the abolitionists.

There are a great many wise and pious men in the Church, North, and these are conservative; but they are likely to be overborne in this contest by the insane abolitionists aided by a few active, ambitious aspirants for the prelacy.

A controversy is now being carried on, in the Northern Church papers upon various questions of reform, but chiefly upon this absorbing one of slavery, which like the lean kine of the dreaming Monarch, swallows up everything else; and is conducted in a bitterness of feeling which shames the warfare of political partizan newspapers. They indulge "in all bitterness and wrath and anger and clamor, and evil speaking—with all malice;" as if they were commanded to be unkind, hard-hearted, unforgiving, and to put away truth from among them, and deal falsely every man with his neighbor. The fact is the natural tendency of abolitionism is to demoralize religious sentiment, and corrupt the heart. So with all systems and *isms* which erect a standard of morality differing from the teachings of the Bible—of Jesus Christ, his Apostles. Many instances might be found, where abolitionism has unsettled the faith, and corrupted the lives of those who once had a name to live.

In one instance, in Ohio, a Presbyterian Minister who openly advocated the doctrines of the Abolitionists, and secretly engaged in stealing slaves from their Masters in Kentucky, and aiding their escape into Canada—until finally, his own daughter was found stealing, and was expelled from school for stealing a gold watch; and I was told, would have been prosecuted and sent to the penitentiary had it not been for the consideration of her father's position in society; and, recently, there is public talk of scandulous immoralities of the father. These are the natural fruits of such principles.

A Minister of Ohio, of more than half a century, told me, the abolition preachers in the North tell the people of their charges, that where rules are given in the New Testament for masters and servants, *hired* servants are always meant; and, he thought, great good might be done by the free circulation of a tract there, embodying these passages with a correct exposition of their meaning.

I was frequently asked what I thought of the expulsion of our Northern brethern from Texas. Well, I have said, the Church South had nothing to do with it—knew nothing of it until it was all over, and cannot therefore be in any way responsible for it. In fact, if we should do as they had done, the people of Texas would expel us too, and probably in the same summary manner. Our Southern states have laws against the propogation of abolition sentements in our midst, and against stealing our negroes; and I am in favor of enforcing the law, but I am opposed to all violation of our laws by our own people or any body else. But what would we think if, for instance, we had a church in Cincinnati and they should forcibly expel us from the State? The cases are not similar. The Church South, makes no war upon the civil institutions of Ohio, nor is there any thing in our ecclesiastical policy which can be urged as a bar to prevent us from going into all the world and preaching the Gospel to every creature. C. G. Y.

Monroe, La., June 1859.

FOURTH DISTRICT PUBLIC SCHOOL EXHIBITION.

As usual on such occasions, the Church on Felicity St. was crowded a full hour before the time fixed for the exercises. For years past more people have been excluded than admitted to this annual treat, we could not but regret the oversight committed by the council in not giving us a second story to the new market-house on Magazine street. It might have been one of the most spacious Halls, in the United States, and built at a comparatively small additional expense.

We need not say that everything in the programme went off well, we have never known it otherwise. The boys knew their speeches. Having been greatly bored, one day, at school exhibitions by badly-committed orations, whenever we hear a young gentleman "go through" his speech smoothly it excites in us a measure of personal gratitude. The "parting address" was appropriate and unambitious in its conception, and was pronounced in a most natural and easy manner. Two speeches, one on the "Great West," the other upon "The Indians", were admirably spoken; the treatment was mature—indeed, quite creditable to older minds. The valedictory was in matter and manner excellent, though scarcely as much characterized by that simplicity, which it is presumed the emotions of a farewell occasion naturally suggest. Though we are not so sure that quitting school does give birth to much pathos. For ourself a severe night-mare generally takes the form of a schoolmaster.

The Dialogue at the conclusion was entertaining and well acted. It opened with a drinking scene, and ended with a fight—a logical subject and predicate. It is questionable with the facilities offered the youth in this city for seeing the thing itself at every corner coffee-house, if this delineation might not have been omitted without serious loss to the audience. The same disposition might be made of a certain "philosophic essay," which was, however, the most applauded of all. On such occasions, something humorous, is not only in place but demanded to give relief to the tension of the more sober parts of the exhibition; but from pleasant humour to the broad laugh, there is room for considerable descent; and great care is required not to mar the elevated expression which the graduating day should give of our most noble school system.

We have but little to say of the young ladies who graduated, though we felt greater interest in them than in the other side of the House. We could not hear in all two dozen sentences from them, though fortunately placed for hearing. We do not complain (in fact, would not have them otherwise than unequal to the effort of standing up before a large audience and making themselves heard. Surely the young ladies of the South are not "called" to the rostrum. It is the usual way, we know, throughout the South to have composition read aloud by the young lady-graduates; and, may be, where the audience is small, this course might not be very objectionable; but we suggest to our School directors the propriety of an independent step in a direction which we feel sure will be approved by every parent who has either seen his own daughter, or the daughter of his neighbor, trembling on the platform before the gaze of a large audience.

We go to these annual exhibitions to enjoy that rare treat—good music. With an uneducated ear, and still as we trust with some remaining sense for musical sounds, we find ourself entirely unequal to a large portion of what the best judges call fine music—such for instance, as one occasionally hears at Odd Fellows Hall. Often on such occasions we have concluded either that the soul had been lost out of music, or we had lost our musical soul. But give us the voice of the girls in those brilliant and sweet measures with the modest accompaniament, it may be, of a violin and a piano, before all the elaborate Monsieurles who ever agonized an instrument, tortured an audience, or fretted the patient air. The music of the day still rings through the winding chambers of our ear.

To the President and Directors of the School Board, to the Superintendant, and to the Teachers, it is enough to say, that it required on that day and on the previous days of examination no very sharp eye to see and appreciate on all sides the results of their patience and devotion, their experience and qualification for the offices which they fill. We know of no institution which accomplishes more good than the Public Schools of the Fourth District.

The praise of the public we know to be but a small part of the reward which awaits those who so laboriously seek its welfare. But it is a satisfaction to us to speak, we doubt not, the thanks and the admiration of thousands who have been served by them, and who can only repay them in all the inadequacy of sincere thanks.

COMMENCEMENT AT TEXAS MILITALY INSTITUTE.

We had the pleasure, says the La Grange Texas *True Issue*, of being present at the Commencement Exercises of this Institution.

At an early hour, the people began to gather from all quarters. As far as the eye could see over the prairies, horsemen and carriages were making their way to that beautiful summit, which the Cadets have named "Mars Hill."

A drum rattles, the bugle blasts, and the Cadets, in their simply elegant uniform, are marched to the front seats, the Literary Society known by its badge, taking their right.

Two addresses and a humorous essay, with well chosen and appropriate music between, represented the Baconian Society.

Cadet Tarver, of Corpus Christi, opened with a manly speech upon "*Self-made Men.*"

Cadet Bryan, of Brazoria, followed in a patriotic and energetic speech upon "Our Relations to other Governments."

Cadet Wood, of Montgomery county, closed the exercises of the Society with a highly humorous description of College Examinations.

After an intermission of 10 minutes, the Senior addresses were pronounced.

The class had two graduates out of the twelve, who were stated to have composed it in the beginning of the Sophomore year. These two were products of the Institute, having entered when the school first opened at Rutersville.

The first address was by J. I. Nuner, of Victoria, a Cadet-Captain, we understand, the first officer of the corps. His theme was "The Duty of the U. S. Government."

Mr. Nuner's speech was followed with a moment's pause by his salutatory—a tasteful compliment to his Alma Mater.

The second senior address was from Lieut. D. L. Russell, son of the President of the Board, (both these seniors are natives of Texas.) His subject was: "The Progress and Power of the Human Mind." His valedictory, followed and closed the exercises.

Conferring Degrees was preceded by a short address of Superintentent. Col. Forshey, to the Graduates. Each was then called up in Latin, and the formula pronounced, creating each a Bachelor of Arts.

An intermission of two hours, gave an opportunity for the demonstration of the hospitality for which the place is noted. The whole audience was dined.

Inspection.—In the afternoon, the inspection of arms (a short drill with the exactness of machinery in motion) and thorough inspection of quarters, preceded the literary exercises. The cadet-arms, were inspected and returned to the armory, until next session, and the corps, after forty weeks continuous study, was disbanded till the first Monday in September.

Again, at the tap of the drum, the cadets paraded, and escorted the Baconians to the front seat, and the audience were entertained for about forty minutes, with an address of great beauty and force, delivered by Mr. John Sayles, of Washington county.

A short, able, and animated address by the accomplished and gentlemanly Superintendant followed.

Thus ended the Commencement Exercises, at the end of the fourth year of its history.

NORTHERN METHODIST MISSION TO OREGON.

We learn from the *Pacific Methodist* that on Wednesday, June 1st, Rev. O. Fisher, Presiding Elder of the San Francisco District of the Pacific Conference, and Rev. J. C. Kolbe, late of the Texas Conference, with their families, started for Oregon. Their immediate destination is Salem and Independence, from which points they will visit other portions of the State, according to circumstances.

These ministers, says the Editor, are spared from the California work, only from a deep sense of the necessity of responding to the call of our brethren in Oregon to give them an organization of the Church whose principles and policy they approve and prefer. Our laborers are still too few. The increase of preachers has scarcely kept pace with the encouraging progress of the Church in California, for two years past. But, in view of all the circumstances of the case, and looking to the future as well as the present, it has been considered inexpedient to defer any longer raising our banner in Oregon. We cannot be indifferent to the Macedonian call. The response to that call involves a sacrifice. The labor thus diverted from the Pacific Conference is needed here, and our brethren go to Oregon only, because there it is needed more. This is a principle that must always be recognized in the operations of the Church. She is to send her ministry not only where they are needed, but where the demand for their labor is most urgent.

There are good reasons why there should be as little delay as possible in introducing our branch of the Church into the now unoccupied territory of the Pacific coast. Its religious bias and direction are now being given to it. The impress it now receives, it will bear, to a great extent, for an indefinite period.

Our brethren go to Oregon because they are needed and called for, because God's providence has opened the way, because their convictions of duty harmonize with the indications of that providence.

The absence of Bro. Fisher will be felt by us, especially as the camp-meeting season is now at hand. He leaves us with reluctance, but with a thorough conviction that duty requires him to go. A man may not fight against his destiny. Bro. Fisher is a pioneer constitutionally, and is destined to blaze new paths for the Church until he dies. Brn. Kolbe is a yoke-fellow, like-minded, true and tried. The prayers of the Church will accompany our brethren and their families on their mission.

We shall look with earnest hopefulness for the first fruits of our labors in Oregon, and expect to see the day when we shall have a Conference there, numbering more souls than are in the Pacific Conference now. The little one shall become a multitude.

There are many waiting for us in Oregon, for whom our coming would be too late if much longer delayed. May they with receptive hearts receive the message of God from His servants, who have gone from our midst to them, and in California and Oregon may we rejoice together in mutual progress this year.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Editor:—Our route from Memphis to Washington leads through the most sublime mountain scenery of our country. The Blue Ridge, with its stupendous rocky heights, wreathed with evergreen and slightly tinged with a blue haze, forms a bold and majestic out-line, upon a clear transparent sky redolent with life. The isolated "Peaks of Otter" rise like lofty Pyramids, in shape resembling Mount Tabor in Palestine—adding grandeur to these mountain solitudes. The bold precipitous activities of the mountain ridges bear a strong resemblance to those of the Jura in Switzerland, which border the beautiful lakes of Nuefchatel and Leman—but our vallies appear wider and equally rich in verdure. They are now waving in grain, nearly ready for harvest; and the rich fields of clover were falling beneath the hand of the mower, sending forth their fragrance upon the monotain air. Wide and extended fields of corn were spread out before the eye, walled in by the stupendous mountains which enrich the vallies by their streams, and form tributaries to our mighty river's. Little cottages adorn their banks; placed in the sunny nooks of these mountain fastnesses. Small towns are springing among the green trees along the way, and the white spires of the village churches show the march of civilization, and rural loveliness. And if we have not the artistic taste of foreign countries, we have that which is far better, religious and civil liberty, which gives impetus to thought and holds out objects of ambition to the most obscure, that they may look forward with hope, and an eye to the future as unlimited as the wealthiest of our lands. And the little log-cabin which swarm with its hatless and shoeless group, may have eyes looking out upon this great central railway which unites the Atlantic with the father of waters—which may penetrate the philosophical world and bring forth results to improve and benefit mankind upon a large scale. The great field of enterprise open in the Mississippi valley, hitherto unknown, and the rich resources of these mountains can be borne off upon the dark blue sea of the East or the mighty river of the West at all times of the year.

Signs of taste begin to appear among the people of these mountains, in the white-washed fences and little log-cabins, relieved by the dark green foliage of the rock-maple, a tree which supplies them with sugar from its sap in winter, and dense shade for comfort in the summer. Nature has thrown its treasures with an unsparing hand among these primeval forests. Fruits and flowers flourish in rich luxuriance. The road-side was clad with an embroidered robe of white daisies, forming a picturesque border for the mountain gorges.

Death still meets us, "in the wide waste or in the city full."

A labourer found at night dead upon the track—the second since we left Memphis. Although strangers, and unknown, and for whom none made enquiry—yet they filled a place in life's drama, and could not leave its scenes without the knowledge of him who numbers the hairs of our heads; and has made a provision for the souls of such, through the blood of Jesus, in the kingdom of Heaven, as ample as for the king upon his throne. To the poor is the gospel sent.

RICHMOND.

We spent a day in this interesting city, and had an opportunity of visiting its Capitol—the site of which is elevated and exceedingly beautiful, commanding an extensive prospect of the city and its environs. The building, is plain, but deeply interesting from its historic associations; possessing some relics of antiquity, connected with the noble patriots of the State who figured in the revolution." In its Legislative hall stands the first presidential chair, brought from England, which the father of our country honored by his presence. The portraits of Pitt, Earl of Chatham, and Jefferson ornament its walls—and everything around speak of the past, and encircles it with a halo of national glory which will never exspire.

The library was well furnished, and handsomely designed. The grounds around it were laid out in avenues and walks, shaded with magnificient trees of dense foliage; improvements were stil going on, to render it a most delightful retreat for promenade in summer evenings, with park-like beauty. It encloses within its grounds a superb monument to the memory of Washington, with its group of historical figures designed by our late American artist, Crawford, whose studio we saw in Rome last year.

The bronze equestrian statue of Washington stands upon its height, which is about sixty-feet, with a most imposing effect. The war-horse is of most magnificent proportions; the curve of the neck, with its swelling veins, the expanding nostrils, the champing of the bit and fire of the eye, give full expressions to the subject—while the rider with a calm self-possessed air of moral grandeur, displays the expansive brow of a conqueror, wreathed with undying fame. Around the base of the monument, upon the broad flight of marble steps, stand the pedestals for statues of the heroic and statesmen of the revolution. That of Patrick Henry is there, with the spirited expression of his commanding eloquence—and Benjamin Franklin who could bring the lightning from the clouds and turn the course of the elements by his rod. When the whole group is completed, it will be one of the most chaste and classical work of the age an honor to the nation and State.

WASHINGTON,

The Metropolis of our country, increases in interest and beauty every year. The improvement in public buildings is very great. The new Patent, office is magnificent; and its arrangements within, will compare with those of any country—it is a palace for the repository of its articles, where they are easily seen in glass cases, which add to its beauty. The number and variety of its articles are like the sands of the sea. The case which contains Washingtons camp-furniture, his coats and suits of armour, are looked upon with almost a holy veneration—as simple in appearance as David, with his sling to smite the giant Goliah, the Philistine. There are many objects of interest in these arched halls, of elegance and taste. The buildings of the treasury is a noble specimen of Grecian architecture with its long row of Ionic columns.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE,

Of the Norman style, is very beautiful in contrast, and it is destined to occupy a high position in the future advancement of our country in the progress of science, literature, and the fine arts, where free lectures are given in every branch.

Stanley's gallery of paintings is very interesting, and occupies one entire room at the end of a building, filled with the portraits of the aborigines of America. They are masterly productions, characteristic of the various tribes of the wilderness, with their custom and costumes, most admirably executed.

MR. CORCORAN'S PRIVATE MANSION—THE BANKER.

Is worthy of admiration—his hall of paintings contains some of the first specimens of Italian artists, seen in our country; to view them, it seemed like walking in the splendid palaces of Rome, filled with the works of genius. The Annunciation, was of surpassing beauty and angelic lovelines. The Adoration of Magi, was a perfect gem. The walls were filled with designs from the first masters of art, in all their variety, where the canvas was made redolent with life and beauty, with their richest colorings; and the Hall was most happily designed for a display of their charms, by the light coming in from above.

At the end of this magnificent room was a recess with latticed bow-window of large dimensions, where Power's Greek Slave stood, radiant with her own grace, and beauty, in the majesty of sublime innocence—the very centre of attraction—the climax of the whole! The garden—with its gravel walks, grass plots, flower-beds, and borders, with cool, shady retreats—was an earthly paradise. The conservatories stored with rare exotics, and fruits—and where the grapes hung in rich clusters, ripening for use—and the, Peach in its delicious mellowness was falling from the trees, perfuming the air with its fragrance. It was delightful to see the improvements of art keeping pace with the natural production of a sunny clime.

Our friend, Dr. S. Loomis, speaks highly of the benevolence of this millionaire, who contributes liberally, he says, to the wants of the poor—and it is hoped that the Hon. Mr. Enstace of our Crescent City, his son-in-law, will imitate his worthy example and become a benefactor of the age.

GENERAL CASS' RESIDENCE,

Is one of the deepest interest, not far from the other. It is almost a museum of the fine arts; stored with specimens of sculpture, which were found in the ruined villa's of Rome, the rarest productions of genius. They were tastefully arranged in five different rooms, where the mind could revel in the luxuary of thought, with historic and poetic associations clustering around them, with peculiar pleasure. The collection of antique statuary, was as extensive as it was beautiful. Among the busts were, Septimus, Severus and his wife, Titus and Nero, Hadrian, Scippio, Hannibal, the Cæsars, Achilles, Columbus, Marcus Poln, Beatrice, the Virgin and the Savior—a work of the third century. A Statue of the Venus de Midici and a statuette of the Martyr, St. Cecelia, lying dead upon a stone, with the impression of the string upon her neck, with her face upon the marble—and features only discernible by the mirror which reflects them where she lies—a rare work of art. A large Mosaic table, from a floor in the palace of Nero. Other tables of most exquisite Mosaics, of finely colored marbles. Medallion portraits of the Apostles, designed in the second or third centuries. The walls were hung with paintings of historic and classic interest, but they were all covered for preservation, during the summer—we saw but a few of them. But the sculptured forms of beauty were enough for the study of one day without any thing more. We were most politely treated by Miss Cass, the grand-daughter of the General, who conducted us through all the rooms, and explained the subjects with the most graceful simplicity and gentleness of manners.

THE GREAT COPPER ROCK.

This specimen of solid ore, is an object of great curiosity, lying upon the ground between the Navy and War Department. It was purchased from the Indians by Gen. Cass, and brought from Lake Superior at an expense of several thousand dollars to this city, to be kept as a relic. It is invested with a particular interest, from a legend associated with the traditions of the Indians. It was called the rock of sacrifice, where they believed the Great Spirit resided, and each tribe brought a yearly sacrifice of a virgin, to appease his wrath or secure his favor. The surface of the rock appears as if used for the purpose.

THE PIC-NIC AT THE GREAT FALLS OF THE POTOMAC.

We joined a very interesting party, composed of Mr. L. C. Loomis, President of the LaFayette Institute of this city, and his teachers, with the young ladies of their school, for an excursion to the falls twelve miles above Georgetown. We enjoyed the prospect of this stupendous work of nature very much, which must rank with the first class, among the objects of natural grandeur in our country. Although they are little known from their inaccessible position, yet this difficulty is obviated in a measure by a canal steam-boat, which conveys passengers, affording them ample time to view the wild and romantic scenery on both sides of the river, and portions of the famous Washington Aqueduct, with its bridges and tunnels cut through tremendous rocky mountains on a magnificent scale; which, when finished, will be an achievement next to that of Croton, New York.

The great falls are not so astonishing from their height, as from the rush of waters through the rocky passes, which appear as if in some great convulsion of nature—a stupendous mountain of rocks had been torn asunder, to open in its deep gorges, channels for this river to pass, through which it rushes along like a mighty torrent—leaping, foaming, tumbling over precipices, one below another—winding about, and rushing in different directions—some might be of twenty feet, others less, all meeting below, but forming eddies among gigantic rocks and streams, rushing on nearly a mile with the thunder of a cataract, uniting at last to form the river.

We sat down upon shelving cliffs, which overhung the river about 70 feet high, to view the imposing scene. There were other rocks ranging along its sides, more smooth and perpendicular, over a hundred feet—with tall cedars growing out of their crevices, adding beauty to the wild romantic scene well worth a visit.

On our way from Georgetown, upon the banks of the Potomac, the rural cottage of Mrs. E. Southworth was pointed out to us, the celebrated authoress, who is now on a visit to Europe. S. B. Thomas.

MANNER IN PREACHING.

The importance of a just and impressive manner in preaching is well sustained by the following, from an English paper:

There is much in common between the tragic, actor and the popular preacher; but while the actor's power is generally the result of a studied elocution, the preachers is almost always native. A teacher of elocution would probably say that the manner of Chalmers, Guthrie, or Caird, was a very bad one; but it suits the man, and no other would produce a like impression. In reading the most effective discourses of the greatest preachers we are invariably disappointed.

We can see nothing very particular in those quotations from Chalmers which are recorded as having overwhelmingly impressed those who heard them. In short, an accessory, which in England is almost entirely neglected, is the secret of Scotch effect. Nor is it any degradation from an orator's genius, to say his power lies much less in what he says, than how he says it. It is saying that his weapon can be wielded by no other hand than his own. Manner makes the entire difference between Macready and the poorest stroller that murders Shakspeare. The matter is the same in the case of each. Each has the same thing to say; the enormous difference lies in the manner in which he says it. The greatest effects are recorded to have been produced by things which, in merely reading them, would not have appeared so very remarkable. Hallett tells us that nothing so lingered on his ears as a line from "Home's Douglas," as spoken by young Betty:

"And happy, to my mind, was he that died."

We have heard it said that Macready never produced a greater effect than by the simple words, "Who said that?" It is, perhaps, a burlesque of an acknowledged fact, to record that Whitefield could thrill an audience by saying 'Mesopotamia!' Hugh Miller tells us that he heard Chalmers read a piece which he (Miller) had himself written. It produced the effect of the most interesting; and its author never knew how fine it was till then. We remember well the feeling which ran through us when we heard Caird say, 'As we bend over the grave where the dying are burying the dead.' All this is the result of that 'gift of genius—to feel with the whole soul, and to utter with the whole soul. The case of Guzzizi shows that tremendous energy can carry an audience away without its understanding a syllable of what is said. Inferior men think loud roaring and frantic gesticulation produce that impression which genius alone can produce. But the counterfeit is wretched, and with all intelligent people, the result is derision and disgust."

MISSIONS, M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.

We are indebted to the Missionary Secretary for the completed report of Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South, for the past year.

From the recapitulation we learn, that there are under our pastoral care:

I. In the destitute portions of our regular work, 161 missions; 175 missionaries; 31,419 white, and 1400 colored members; with 69 Churches, 138 Sabbath-schools, and 5790 scholars.

II. Among the people of color, 158 missions; 136 missionaries; 48,582 colored members; (the whole number of colored members in the M. E. Church, South, is 188,041;) with 74 Churches, and 19,553 children under religious instruction.

III. Among the Germans, 18 missions and 17 missionaries; 877 members, 10 Churches, 11 Sunday-schools, 476 scholars.

IV. Among the Indian Tribes, 29 missions; 32 missionaries; 4283 members; 40 Churches; 29 Sabbath-schools; 1102 scholars; 8 manual-labor schools, and 480 pupils.

V. China Mission, 3 missionaries and their families. Members not reported.

General Aggregate.—Missions, 388; Missionaries, 362; Churches, 194; Church-members, 86,621; Sunday-schools, 178; Children under religious instruction, 26,922; Manual-labor Schools, (Indian,) 8; Indian Pupils, 480.

CHURCH IN SAN FRANCISCO.

We are emerging, says the Pacific *Methodist*, from the clouds that have hung over us in this city. Since the removal into Pine street, there has been a steady increase of the congregation, and a constantly increasing religious interest has encouraged the hearts of our little flock. Some valuable accessions have been made to the Church; the Sabbath-school is well organized, and is growing.

The services of the quarterly meeting commenced on Saturday of last week. Rev. O. Fisher, Presiding Elder, and Rev. J. C. Kolbe, were present, and preached with power, acceptability and success. The services continued nightly until Wednesday evening. Our prospects have steadily brightened for several months, and though there remains much to be done before we shall have attained all we desire and are working for, a spirit of confidence and courage and a disposition to co-operate in the work, prevades all the Church, from which we draw the strongest angurirs of success. We do not overrate nor strength, for we are yet feeble; we do not underrate the difficulties before us, for we know they are formidable. Still we are confident, for we cannot doubt that God is with us. The work ought to be done; we are trying to do it; God will give success.

A LEADEN PREACHER.

The Rev. Nicholas Murray says: "The effectiveness of preaching is far more dependent on the manner than what is generally admitted. The Rev.——was a man of good education, of good sense, of sincere piety; but he was made of lead. He was always late in the pulpit, and then waited for the people to collect. He always read, and if he made any mistake he would go back and correct it. He was never known to perpetrate a figure of speech or a gesture. He could preach on Christ's death for sinners with as little emotion as on the being of God. No matter what was his theme, his feelings never rose above the freezing point. He was known at the funeral of a child partly to read a sermon from the top of a pile of hats, built up for the occasion; in the midst of the reading the pile fell, and the sermon fell with them, and the service was brought suddenly to a close. In a few years most of his people withdrew to another congregation, and were pleased with the ministry of a man, ten of whose sermons would not contain as much sense as that sermon which fell with the pile of hats, and from whose fall the good man never recovered.

KOSSUTH'S POSITION.

Kossuth, in a note in the London *Times*, correcting misrepresentation, says:

"The purport of my argument is this: If England abstains from taking a part in this war, the war will remain restricted to the Austrian dominions and to the Italian peninsula. If, on the contrary, England interferes, the war will become a general European one, because Germany will not plunge into the war if told that she will not be supported by England; and in this case Russia, too, will remain neutral; but if England should either directly support Austria, or assist Germany in supporting her, then Russia, too, will step in, but on the opposite side—she will support France. So that if the present war assumes general European proportions, it will be entirely the work of England's intervention.

The Brookhaven Female College is likely to be an "institution." Rev. Mr. Whitworth, who built the new church at Brookhaven, is a "solid man," and intends to have a college as well as a church. Rev. H. J. Harris, of the Mississippi Conference, is widely and favorably known: And Rev. John P. Lee is an experienced and excellent teacher. They are all concerned, and we heartily wish them success.

The Mobile Postoffice is certainly "out of joint." We have had more trouble with it, than all the other postoffices within our circulation. Several instances have occurred where subscribers have complained that they did not get the *Advocate* for months, when it had been stopped by order of the postmaster, as "uncalled for."

The Scientific American is pre-eminently the leading journal of its class in the United States. All persons interested (and who is not?) in the most reliable current information in art, science, mechanics, agriculture, chemistry, and manufactures, should subscribe for it. Price $2.00 a year. Address *Munn & Co.*, New York.

In our Advertising Columns will be found Harper & Bro's. advertisement of the next number of their magazine. We have ever thought it contains the most interesting general reading in the country. Price but three dollars per year. Judging from its selections we think the forthcoming number the best yet issued.

The London Gazette of May 31, announces the appointment of Henry Walter Ovenden, hitherto British Consul at Maranham, in Brazil, to the British Consulate at Baltimore, vacant by the death of Mr. Morton Dyer.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Mount Hermon Institute; also, that of Rev. G. G. Suxe, On General Educational Agency.

Several selections on the outside, from the *Nashville Advocate*, got in without credit, by an oversight.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

JUNE 20, 1859.

NEWS FROM OUR HOME WORK.

"To spread Scriptural Holiness over these Lands."

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

Florida Colored Mission.—Rev. JOHN WILLIAMSON, sends his third Quarterly report. This mission may be said to be in a healthy condition, if not prosperous, having received into the Church during the present quarter of this Conference year forty-eight members. And where I have the co-operation of the preachers or their overseers there is a marked, decided, improvement in the moral and spiritual condition of the colored people on the plantations.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. C. G. Young Writes from Homer La.:

"I find the high-land parishes healthy, and crops good, but the Church is in rather a cold state. The College building at this place is being roofed. It will be a handsome and commodious edifice, and if the building has progressed slowly, the foundation is laid on the rock he found the more secure; and so it will be with the institution itself. I have no doubt of its ultimate complete success.

Warlike Preparations in the British Colonies

A dispatch has been received at St. Johns, New Foundland, recommanding the ordering to England of the Lieut. Governor of the Island, Col. Law, who is commander of the forces, his services being necessary on the island. The troops on the station are to be considerably augmented, and the forts fortified with heavier metal. England while professing her neutrality, seems to be getting ready at all points, for war, as if she had no faith in the moderation of the French Emperor.

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

Arrival of the Kangaroo.—With Dates to 9th June.

Napoleon Entered Milan in Triumph—Austrians Evacuated Parma—Commercial Intelligence.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The royal mail steamship Kangaroo has arrived.

She brings full telegraphic advices from Liverpool and all parts of Europe up to the hour of her sailing.

LONDON, June 9.—The Atlantic Telegraph Company have had a meeting and accepted the offer of the British Government, consisting of a guarantee of the capital stock and a large amount of despatches. The company are determined to raise the necessary capital at once.

From the Seat of War.

LONDON, June 9.—Intelligence has been received at Paris to reflect that after the battle of Magenta, the Allied armies marched towards Milan.

The inhabitants having pronounced in favor of the King of Sardinia, the Emperor Napoleon and Victor Emanuel entered the city, and were received with the greatest enthusiasm.

The Austrians have evacuated the important fortress of Pavia, twenty miles south of Milan, and at the confluence of the Ticino and the Po.

Arrival of the Persia.—Dates to the 12th inst.

LONDON, June 11.—After the debate on the motion by the opposition expressing a want of Confidence in the Government a division took place, when the Ministry was defeated by a majority of thirteen.

It was expected that the Ministry would resign; but they had done so as late as Saturday.

The House of Commons had adjourned until the Friday following.

PARIS, June 8.—An official bulletin from the headquarters of the allied armies announces that a part of Upper Lombardy had freed themselves from the Austrians and had proclaimed Victor Emanuel King.

PARIS, June 8.—While retreating from Magenta the Austrians were pursued by the Allies, and when at Melegnano an engagement took place, during which the Austrians lost 1,500 killed and 1,200 were made prisoners.

The battle lasted nine hours, when both armies ceased operations.

At the latest accounts they were preparing for a general engagement.

The Government of the King of Sardinia has been established at Como and Londovico.

PARIS, June 11.—The Emperor has ordered the nomination of an Ambassador to the Court of Naples.

At Naples a modification of the Ministry had taken place.

Naples has made an official declaration of neutrality, and an order has been issued for the enrollment of 2500 men for the Neapolitan navy.

Movements of the Channel Fleet.

LONDON, June 11.—The channel fleet will anchor off Spithead shortly.

The Prussian Movements.

The army of Prussia is mobilized, and it is reported that Russia is soon to take part in the conflict.

After the engagement at the Melegnano, the Austriaos retreated to Lodi on the Adda river (the Bridge of Lodi), and all stationed themselves.

The Allies were advancing upon that point, where a battle will doubtless take place.

ROME, June 11.—There is still 500 Austrians garrisoned at Ferrara.

A detachment of Garibaldi's corps sailed along the shores of the Maggiore, disarming Austrian customhouse-guards and carrying off public treasurers.

An Austrian steamer in the Adriatic captured the French ship Raoul, bound from Cuba to Trieste.

PARIS, June 11.—The latest despatches from Magenta state that Marshal Canrobert is not dead or wounded.

LONDON, June 11.—Pending the last Parliamentary debates, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reviewing the financial condition of the country, gave it to be understood that measures of the gravest character were in preparation. The statement of the opposition in both Houses, is, that it will require £7,000,000 to bring the measure up to the present rate of expenditure.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that two of the most influential powers of Europe—alluding to England and Prussia—alarmed by the continued reverses of Austria, are making strenuous efforts towards a pacific settlement. Nothing is transpired as to the nature of the conditions to be submitted to the belligerent parties.

Movements in Prussia, Bavaria and Saxony.

DRESDEN, June 10th.—Commissioners from Berlin have arrived here for the purpose of negociating with the Boards of the State Railways for the transit of considerable bodies of Prussian troops. The same commissioners will leave for Munich, in order to conclude similar arrangements with the Government of Bavaria.

Camp of Chalons.

PARIS, June 11.—Gen. Schramm has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Camp of Chalons, where three divisions of cavalry are assembling.

The ladies of France, under the direction of the Empress Eugenie, have formed associations for making lint for the wounded of the Allies.

The Hiallic Telegraph.

LONDON, June 11.—The new Atlantic Telegraph Company has issued shares of £5 each to the amount of £600,000, the holders of which are guaranteed to enjoy a preferential dividend of 8 per cent.

The Red Sea Cable.

In consequence of the successful laying of the Red Sea Cable, transactions between Asia and Europe will be greatly accelerated. Despatches from India and China will hereafter be anticipated a week.

Arrival of Austrian Prisoners.

PARIS, June 11.—Five thousand Austrian prisoners have arrived at Marseilles and Toulon.

Garibaldi at Bergamo.

TURIN, June 10.—A bulletin announces that Garibaldi had encountered an Austrian corps from Brescia 1500 strong. After a desperate fight he drove them back, and occupies at present the considerable town of Bergamo.

LONDON, June 11.—An official Austrian bulletin from Verona, via Vienna, states the Austrian army has withdrawn beyond the Adda, in excellent order, and are continually receiving strong reinforcements from the reserve corps. The army, far from feeling discouraged at the result of Magenta and Melegnano, enjoy excellent spirits, and are longing for a decisive battle.

Private letters from Milan say that 500 Zouaves were put *hors de combat*, at the battle of Magenta. They also state that the Austrian forces consisted only of 30,000 men, of which 1500 were killed and 1200 taken prisoners. That at 11 o'clock at night a battalion of Hungarians and Croats, in endeavoring to surprise the village, were surrounded and defeated.

Consternation at Vienna.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, says that the announcement of the battle of Magenta stunned the whole population at the capital. Old Soldiers are indignant that the finest army Austria ever possessed should have been entrusted to such a bungler as Gyulai!—*Associated Press.*

Arrival of steamer Bremen—with Dates to 9th June.

Resignation of the British Ministry—Austrians Evacuating the Papal States and other important positions—Blowing up of Fortifications—Death of Prince Metternich—Decline in Consols—Cotton Unchanged.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The steamship Bremen arrived this evening.

She left Bremen on Saturday, the 11th, and touched at Southampton on Monday, the 13th. She brings two days later news from London, Liverpool and the seat of war, than we previously had by the Persia.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, June 13.—The sales of cotton to-day (Monday) are estimated at 8,000 bales. The market closed very dull, but generally steady at the quotations by the Persia. The market is slightly in favor of buyers. Middling Orleans 6 13-16; Middling Mobile 6 11-16.

LONDON, June 13.—The funds are much depressed, owing in part to the resignation of the Derby Ministry.

Consols have declined ¼ since the sailing of the Persia. Consols for money closed at 93¼ to 93¾.

Change in the British Ministry.

LONDON, June 13.—In consequence of the opposition majority in the House of Commons on the vote of want of confidence, the Derby Ministry have handed in their resignation to the Queen, and requested her to select new advisers.

The Queen summoned Lord Palmerston, as the leader of the Opposition, to form a new Cabinet.

A new Cabinet has been formed, with Lord Palmerston as Premier and Lord John Russell as Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

Latest from the Seat of War.

LONDON, June 13.—The latest advices from the seat of war indicate that the Austrians are retiring from all their positions in the south, towards the strongly fortified positions behind the rivers Po and the Adige.

Dispatches from Turin announce that the Austrians have evacuated the important position of Piacenza, on the Po, in Parma—an equally important position of Padua, near Venice. They have also evacuated Lodi on the Adda, below Milan, and Cologna, near Legnago.

The Austrian garrison at Ancona, the most important place on the Adriatic in the Papal States, has been withdrawn towards the south.

Before leaving the fortress of Piacenza, the Austrians blew up the citadel and the fortifications.

Death of Metternich.

A dispatch from Vienna announces the death of Prince Metternich, who, during nearly half a century, was Prime Minister of Austria.

LONDON, June 13.—Despatches from the seat of war confirm the reports of a general retreat of the Austrian army.

The Austrian headquarters have, it is reported, been removed to the great fortress of Mantua.

England.

The London Times says that the new Foreign Minister, Lord John Russel, is an ardent friend of Italy, and that he and Lord Palmerston wants Austria to admit her defeat and her ascertained inferiority in coping with the Allies, as also the inevitable disadvantages of her position south of the Alps.

The Times says that both Lords Palmerston and Russel believe that Austria would consult her own greatness by relinquishing the territory which costs great armies and greater sodium to maintain.

The War in Italy.

It is rumored that the Emperor Napoleon will soon return to France, and that Marshall Pellisier will assume the command-in-chief of the army of Italy.

The Austrians evacuated Piacenza so hastily as to be unable to take away with them their provisions and munitions of war. Many of their heavy guns were also left behind in their hasty retreat. The Austrians also evacuated Bologna on the 11th, and marched for Modena.

The French troops have passed the river Adda without striking a blow, and are closely following up the retreating Austrians.

The Austrian troops have evacuated all the States of the Church, including Ferrara.

The Emperor of Austria, it is reported, is to take the command of the army in person: his plan being to act on the defensive.

The Austrian loss at the two engagements at Palestra is officially stated to have been 15 officers and 513 men killed; 1 General, 23 officers and 878 men wounded; with 6 officers and 774 men missing.

Gen. Garibaldi had occupied Bergamo, and had repulsed 1500 Austrians who were marching against him from Brescia.

Garibaldi's corps also threatened the southern portion of the Tyrol, from the direction of Valcamonica, Val Trompa and Bagolina.

The French Adriatic fleet has received powerful reinforcements, and it is reported that the French intend shortly to land a strong body of troops between Venice and Trieste.

Later from Mexico.

QUARANTINE, June 26.—The steamship Tennessee arrived at this place this evening, bringing advices from Vera Cruz to the 22nd instant.

The purser reports that a conducta left the city of Mexico on the 28th of May, with $5,000,000 in specie, for Vera Cruz.

The treasure was seized on its way, when within about forty miles from Vera Cruz, by the troops under General Robles. Commissioners was sent from Vera Cruz to negotiate with Robles for its surrender, but they were unable to accomplish anything.

It is stated that the money is to be shipped, by order of the French and English Ministers, at Mocambo, on board a British war vessel.

The American Minister, McLane, has sent Capt. Farregut, the commander of the United States steam sloop-of-war Brooklyn, to demand from Gen. Robles the release of that portion of the treasure which belongs to American citizens, amounting to $2,000,000. The result of Captain Farregut's mission had not transpired when the Tennessee left Vera Cruz.

The English fleet lying off Sacrificios, had been ordered up to Vera Cruz.

Later from Panama and South America.

Ship Destroyed by an Iceberg—War between Salvador and Honduras—Central American Affairs—Important from Nicaragua.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The steamship Moses Taylor has arrived at this port, bringing dates from Aspinwall and the 18th inst. from Panama to the 19th inst., and $2,400,000 in treasure from California.

The United States vessels of war Roanoke and St. Louis were at Aspinwall, and the Vandalia and St. Mary's were at Panama. Lieut. Lambert, of the United States Navy, died on board the Cyane on the 27th of May.

Advices from Valparaiso of the 28th ult. represent that the revolution had been entirely suppressed.

The ship Indian Queen, from Melbourne to Liverpool, struck an iceberg on 1st of April and was abandoned at sea. She had forty-one passengers on board. The captain and first mate, with thirteen passengers, got into the lifeboat, but drifted away, and have not been heard from. The remainder of the passengers and crew arrived at Valparaiso on the 14th of May.

War seems inevitable between San Salvador and Honduras.

The Nicaraguan Government, in answering the dispatches sent by Secretary Cass to our Minister, General Lamar, says that, as a sovereign power, she claims the right to accept or reject any treaty proposed by other powers.

She claims the return of the Mosquito Kingdom, and refuses to acknowledge the King.

She justifies her seizure of the steamers of the Transit Company, in Nicaragua.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, June 27, 1859.

The following statement is condensed from the weekly report of the New Orleans *Price Current*, ending on the 25th inst.:

The past week has been a period of very little animation in the market generally, and we are without any important changes to notice. Our leading staple, Cotton, has been subjected to the disadvantages of rather unfavorable European advices, and nothing of much importance has been done in the article, though prices have been quite well maintained on a low stock. In Tobacco, Sugar and Molasses, and the various articles of Western Produce, the transactions have also been limited, with prices, in most cases, in favor of buyers.

On Saturday European advices, four days later, were received by the Anglo-Saxon, reporting a dull Cotton market at Liverpool, the sales for three days having been confined to 17,000 bales, at a decline of ⅛d.—Middling Orleans being quoted at 6¾d. The advices from Manchester were unfavorable; Consols had improved. On Wednesday three days later advices were before the public, by the steamers Kangaroo and Persia, from Liverpool. They report a dull and declining Cotton market at Liverpool, the sales of the week ended on the 10th instant, were 38,000 bales—the decline of the week being 1-16 to ⅛d.—the greatest reduction being in the lower grades, which were very difficult of sale. The quotations for Orleans Fair, 6¾, and Middling, 6 13-16d. These figures, compared with those brought by the previous weekly steamer, would indicate a decline of 1-16d. in Middling, but an advance of ⅛d. on Fair, the quotations by the European having been 6d. for Fair Orleans, and 6⅞d. for Middling. The Manchester accounts are favorable, the market being steadier and firmer. At Havre, the week's sales were 8000 bales—leaving a stock of 100,000 bales, and the market closed dull at 106 francs for tres ordinaire, and for bas 106f.

COTTON.—Our last report closed upon an unsettled market, as rumors prevailed that later and still more unfavorable European advices had been received, which, however, proved unfounded. On Saturday advices were received, reporting a dull market at Liverpool, and a decline of about ⅛d. In our own market there was scarcely any movement, only a few small lots being sold, barely amounting to some 500 bales. On Monday about 1000 bales were taken, on Tuesday 500, with a similar amount on Wednesday, on which day the Persia's advices, of a similar tenor to those of the Anglo Saxon were before the public. On Thursday the sales were some 700 bales, and on Friday nearly 100 bales were disposed of; making a total for the week of 3,300 bales. Total receipts of the week 1800, and since the 1st September (exclusive of those from Mobile, Florida and Texas) 1,611,331 bales, against 1,558,211 bales to same date last year. The total exports of the week amount to 7241 bales; the stock in presses and on shipboard, not cleared on the 24th inst. 71,353 bales. It will thus be seen that we are reduced to a very limited business, the stock being light and but few buyers remaining. The assortment, also, is not adapted to even the limited demand which exists, the enquiry being mostly for Low Middling to Strict Middling, while nearly the whole stock remaining would be below or above these grades. With respect to prices, we have no marked change to notice, the few sales making being at about the range of last week's figures, which are continued.

New Orleans Classification:

Inferior	6 @ 7	Good Middling	12 @12¼
Ordinary	8 @ 9	Middling Fair	12¾@ —
Good Ordinary	9¼@10¼	Fair	— @ —
Low Middling	10¾@10¾	Good Fair	— @ —
Middling	11¼@11¾	Good and Fine	— @ —

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to 1,500 hhds. We quote for Inferior and Refining 3¾ to 4¼; Common to Good Common 4¼ to 5; Fair to Fully Fair 5¼ to 5¾; Prime to Choice 6 to 7¼; Centrifugal and Clarified 6¼ to 8; Refined 8¾ to 9¼ cents per pound.

MOLASSES.—The sales of the week are about 2,000 bbls. The quotations are: For Inferior and Fermenting 27 to 30; Prime to Choice 31 to 33 in bbls. and in half-bbls. 32 to 35 cents per gallon.

TOBACCO.—Is quoted for Lugs—factory, — to —; planters' 3 to 4¼; Leaf—Inferior to common 4¼ to 5¾; fair 5¾ to 6¾; fine 7 to 7¾; choice, heavy and light, 8 to 11 cents per pound. The sales were confined to about 1000 hhds. We do not observe any quotable change in prices, though with a reduced demand and an accumulating stock the advantage is on the side of purchasers.

FLOUR.—The sales have amounted to about 6000 bbls. at a range of $4 75 to $5 50 for naburanded, $6 00 to $6 25 for superfine, and $7 00 to $7 50, and $8 to $9 25 per bbl. for extra and choice extra brands; 20 bbls Memphis City Mills, made from new wheat, the first arrival of the season, at $9 00 per bbl.

GRAIN.—The sales of Corn during the week amount to about 22,000 sacks—the extreme figures of the sales ranging from $1 to $1 05 for ordinary to good mixed, $1 07½ to $1 10 for yellow, and $1 15 to $1 20 per bushel for mixed and white. Oats sell at 55 to 60 cents per bushel for St. Louis and Northern. Bran is quoted at 87½ to 92½c. per 100 lbs. Wheat.—No transactions known.

PORK.—The sales for the past week were about 4000 bbls.—ranging at $16 50 to $16 75 per barrel for Mess; $14 O. $15 75; Prime, $13 to $13 50.

BEEF.—We quote Prime Mess at $15 to $17 per bbl. as the range for good to the best brands for Family Mess. No sales—prices nominal.

BACON.—Shoulders 6¾ to 7; Bilbed Sides 9 to 9¼; Clear Sides 10½ to 11; Sugar-cured Hams 11 to 12 cents per pound.

LARD.—In barrels, and tierces 11¾ to 11¾; kegs, 12¾ to 13 cents per pound.

BUTTER.—Western generally selling at 12½ to 16 cents per pound, for new.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at 12½ to 13 cents per yard; India Bagging, 12½ to 13c. Bale Rope, hand spun, 6¾ to 7¾, and machine made, 8 to 8¼ cents per pound.

GUNNY BAGS.—Limited parcels sell at 11¼ cents for light and 12¼ to 13c. for heavy and extra heavy bags.

COFFEE.—We quote fair at 10¾ to 10¾, good fair 11 to 11¾, prime 11¾ cents per pound.

TABLE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

Bank of Louisiana, $100 paid	$171 00@$172 00
Louisiana State Bank, $100 paid	177 00@178 00
Mechanics and Trader's Bank, $100 paid	165 00@165 50
Canal and Banking Company, $10 paid	130 00@ —
Union Bank, $100 paid	104 00@105 00
Citizen's Bank, $100 paid	@230 50
Bank of New Orleans $100 paid	105 50@100 00
Southern Bank $100 paid	110 00@110 00
Merchants' Bank, $100 paid	@103 50
Crescent City Bank, $100 paid	@105 50
Bank of America, $100 paid	@125 00
Union Insurance Company, $20 paid	@ —
New Orleans Insurance Company, $100 paid	140 00@145 00
Hope Insurance Company, $50 paid	65 00@ —
Commercial Water-works, $100 paid	50 00@51 00
Louisiana State Scrip	97 00@ —
City Six per cent Bonds, consolidated	@ 92 00
City 6 per cent. to Jackson Railroad	86 25@ 86 50
Opelousas Railroad	86 25@ 86 50
Pontchartrain Railroad	@ —
St. Charles Hotel, $25 paid	15 00@ —
Pontchartrain Railroad, $100 paid	70 00@ —
Gas Company, $100 paid	@150 00
Jackson Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 8 per ct	84 00@ 85 00
Opelousas Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 8 per ct	@ 83 00
Carrollton Railroad Shares, $75 paid	@ 50 00
Opelousas Railroad Shares, $25 paid	@ 4 75
Jackson Railroad Shares, $25 paid	6 87@ —
Levee Steam Cotton Press $100 paid	101 0 @ —
Star Insurance Company, $100 paid	112 00@115 50
Southern Security Company, $100 paid	85 00@ 88 00
Southern Oil Company, par value $100	@100 00

LIVE-STOCK.—Beef Cattle—Western, we quote at — to 10¼ cents per lb. net, with a moderate supply offering; Texas—$13 to $38 per head, according to quality.

Hogs, 7¾ to 8c. per pound net; nearly a bare market.

Sheep—But few offering, and the market dull, at $2 to $4 00 per head.

Veal Cattle—Selling at $5 50 to $10 00 per head.

Milch Cows—Dull, at $28 to $70 per head.

NEW ORLEANS MONEY MARKET.

American Gold	par@— ₱ ct. pm.
Ostlornia Gold	$17 00@17 50 ₱ oz.
American Silver, old issue	—@— ₱ ct. pm.
" new issue	—@— ₱ ct. dis.
Mexican Dollars	81½@86 ₱ ct. pm.
Five Franc pieces	90@97c.
Twenty Franc do	$1 87@ 3 95
Sovereigns	4 85@ 4 90
Ten Thaler pieces	7 70@ 7 80
Spanish Doubloons	15 90@16 30
Patriot do	15 50@15 70
U. S. Treasury Notes, 3 to 5 ₱ ct	1 @1 ₱ ct pm.
Northern Banks	par @ 1-2 ₱ ct. dis.
Southern—Mobile	par @ 1 2 do
Alabama state	2 @3 do.
Montgomery, Ala	1 @1 do.
South Carolina	1 @1 do.
North Carolina	3-4@1 1-2 do.
Georgia	1-2@1 do.
Virginia	1 @1 1-2 do.
Western—Missouri	1-2@1 do.
Tennessee	1-2@1 do.
Kentucky	1-2@1 1-4 do.
Indiana	1 @1 1-2 do.
Ohio	1 @1 1-2 do.
Illinois	3 @5 do.
Free Banks of Western States	2 @5 do.
Land Warrants	8 @90c ₱ acre.

NEW ORLEANS WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT.

BAGGING—Kentucky, ₱ yard	12¾@ 13
East India	@ 12½
BALE ROPE—Kentucky, ₱ lb	8¾@ 9
BRAN, ₱ 100 lb	97½@ 1 00
COFFEE—Rio, ₱ lb	10¾@ 11¾
Havana, good prime green	—
inferior to middling	—
Java	18 @ 20
Laguayra	12½@ 13½
St. Domingo	— @ —
CANDLES—Sperm, New Bedford, ₱ lb	42 @ 43
Nantucket	—
Adamantine	20 @ 22
Star	18½@ 20
CORDAGE—Manilla, ₱ lb	10 @ 10½
Tarred American	12 @ 13
FLOUR—Ohio, etc. superfine, ₱ bbl	5 50 @ —
Illinois and Missouri	— @ —
St. Louis City	5 75 @ —
FISH—Cod, ₱ lbs	80 @ 93
Mackrel, No 1, ₱ bbl	17 00@18 00
2	15 00@16 00
3	11 00@11 25
GRAIN—Wheat, ₱ bushel	1 30 @ 1 40
Oats	58 @ 60
Corn, shelled	1 00 @ 1 25
in the ear, ₱ bbl	— @ —
Beans	@ 4 00
GUNNY BAGS, ₱ bag	12 @ 13
HAY, ₱ ton	@27 00
HIDES—W. Indian and Mexican flint, ₱ lb	16 @ 17½
dry salted Mexican	— @ —
Wet salted, heavy	07 @ 07½
dry, country	11 @ 14½
Kip and calf	08 @ 08½
IRON—Pig, ₱ ton	28 00 @30 00
English	65 00 @77 50
Country bar, ₱ lb	04½@ 05
Hoop	04 @ 07½
Sheet	04 @ 05½
Boiler	05½@ 06
Nail rods	06½@ 08
Castings, American	03½@ 03¾
LUMBER—Boards, white pine, common, ₱ M feet	—
merchantable	—
Clear	@60 00
Yellow pine	12 00 @15 00
Cypress	25 00 @40 00
Oak timber, ₱ cubic foot	35 @ 50
Flooring and ceiling, clear	30 00 @35 00
merchantable	22 50 @30 00
Weather boarding, dressed	22 50 @ —
rough	17 00 @ —
Joists	15 00 @ —
Shingles, ₱ M	3 50 @ 4 50
PROVISIONS—Beef, Mess, Northern, ₱ bbl	—
Western	@15 00
Half bbls	8 00 @ 8 75
Prime Mess, ₱ tierce	@17 50
Prime, ₱ bbl	8 00 @ —
" Half	@ 5 00
Pork, Clear, ₱ bbl	@ —
Mess	@16 50
M. O.	15 50 @15 75
Prime	@ —
Hoground, ₱ lb	@ —
Bacon Hams, ₱ lb	—
canvassed	08½@ 12
Sides	09 @ 11
Shoulders	06½@ 07
Lard, Prime	11¾@ 11¾
Fair	@ —
Inferior to Common	@ —
Butter, Northern	26 @ 28
Western	09 @ 15
Cheese, American	07 @ 09
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	3 50 @ 3 50
SALT—Liverpool, fine, cargo, ₱ sack	—
from store	1 10 @ 1 20
coarse, cargo	@ 90
from store	95 @ 1 00
SUGAR—Louisiana, on plantation, ₱ lb	05¾@ —
in the city	03½@ 06¾
Havana, yellow	07¾@ 08¾
white	09 @ 10½
brown	—
Cucuracho	—
Muscovado	—
Loaf, Northern	11½@ 13
Crushed, do	11 @ 11¾

TOBACCO—Choice and Segar Leaf, ₱ lb	@ —
Fine	@ —
Fair	@ —
Common	@ —
Inferior	@ —
TALLOW, ₱ lb	@ 10½
TWINE—Hemp, ₱ lb	17 @ 18
Seine	28 @ 30

MARRIAGES.

"It is not good for man to be alone."

Married on 20th inst. by Rev. Robt. J. Harp, Dr. HENRY CHANDLER to Miss ISALINE ROBERTS—all of this city.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OUR OWN NOTICES.

Pay Postage.—Persons writing on their own business, and requiring answers, will enclose a postage stamp; otherwise, they will receive no attention. This does not apply to our Agents.

What Name?—Contributions and Correspondence of whatever character, must be accompanied by the real name of the writer. Writers may publish over real or assumed names, as they choose; but, if the editor has not in his possession the real name of the writer, no communication will be published.

Free Papers.—All the Itinerant Ministers and Preachers of the patronizing Conferences are expected to act as our Agents, and will receive the paper gratis. Those of other Conferences will receive it gratis upon their proposal to act as our Agents.

Be Merciful to the Editor.—We receive, from all parts of the country, all sorts of requests and commissions, requiring attention to almost every kind of business. We have heretofore been compelled to give most of these things the cold shoulder. Hereafter, however, we are determined to have all these requests, if possible, attended to. Our clerk, Mr. H. Oliver, an excellent business man, will take them in hand, and be responsible.

Job-Work, of the finest kind, and of every variety, and in the promptest manner, will be done, if sent to the *Advocate* Office. Terms cash on delivery.

NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY.

So. Methodist Publishing-house, Nashville,
May 30, 1859.

We intend, as heretofore, to keep a full supply of Books of our own publication at the AGENCY of the Southern Methodist Publishing-house, at New Orleans. J. B. MCFERRIN, Agent.

BRO. KEENER: Please to have the above inserted in the *N. O. C. Advocate* as long as you may judge proper.

Say to Bro. Parker that I desire him to act as joint Agent with you, in place of Dr. McTyeire, resigned.

J. B. MCFERRIN, *Agent.*

To all Dealers with Southern Methodist Publishing-house.

To carry out fully the spirit and law of the last General Conference in reference to the sale and circulation of Books, and to accommodate as far as possible all our customers, we have carefully revised our Catalogue, and modified the prices of our publications. Our new Catalogue will be issued at no distant day. In the meantime, we notify all concerned that hereafter we shall sell to wholesale dealers all books embraced in our GENERAL CATALOGUE at 25 per cent. discount on six months' time, a deduction for cash of 10 per cent. of the net amount of the bill.

On books not of our own publication, we will allow 20 per cent. discount on six months' time, with a deduction of 10 per cent. on the net bills for cash.

This, however, does not include Sunday-school and Tract Books, nor those embraced in Part III. of our present Catalogue.

J. B. MCFERRIN, Agent.

P. S.—Those books which we publish *for* the authors will be placed in the second class of discounts, as above indicated.

J. B. M.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVERTISERS.

In the month of September next, the undersigned will issue THE SOUTHERN METHODIST ALMANAC, for 1860; together with *A Catalogue of the Publications of the Southern Methodist Publishing-house*,—constituting one handsome pamphlet, of which it is proposed to issue 100,000 Copies.

As this Almanac and Catalogue will be distributed throughout the length and breadth of the Southern Connection, finding its way into every valley and upon every hillside, wherever the Methodist Itinerancy penetrates, it will form probably the best *Advertising Medium ever offered.*

The Agent will receive advertisements of a select character, (reserving the right of rejecting any that may be offered,) at the following rates:

Ten lines Nonpareil		$30 00
Twenty do	do	55 00
Thirty-three do	(¼ page)	80 00
Fifty do	(½ page)	115 00
Sixty six do	(1 page)	150 00

Advertisements of Schools and Colleges under Conference patronage, *half-price.* Fifteen words (solid) will constitute a line.

In order to insure insertion, Advertisements must be sent previous to 1st of September, and *must in all cases be accompanied by the cash.*

Address J. B. MCFERRIN, AGENT, Nashville, Tenn.

Mount Hermon Institute.

THE next Annual Examination of the pupils of Mount Hermon Institute, near Clinton, Miss., will be held on the 11th, 12th and 13th days of July, 1859. Concert on the evening of the 13th; Commencement exercises on the 14th. Friends and patrons invited to attend.

All who intend patronizing the school during the next scholastic year, will please give notice by the end of the present session, as the number of pupils will be limited, and as the Principal will not be at home during the approaching vacation.

June 15, 1859.—tf T. G. RICE.

General Educational Agency.

For supplying Teachers for Families, Schools and Colleges, and for the purchase of School Furniture, Books, Apparatus, Pianos, etc., of the best quality and at their lowest prices; also Church Furnishing Goods and Communion Plate.

REFERENCES—Drs. Durbin, McClintock and Stevens, of New York, and Rev. C. C. Gillespie, of New Orleans.

Address Rev. G. G. SAXE, 45 Bible House, New York.

June 20, 1859—3t

East Alabama Male College.

The Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the East Alabama Male College will be held in Auburn, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th July, inst., at which time the Anniversary Address, before the two Literary Societies of the Preparatory Department of the College, will be delivered by the Hon. B. H. HILL of Georgia. C. RAIFORD, Secretary.

Auburn, Ala. June 9, 1859.

Commencement Exercises of Centenary College, Louisiana.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS—commencing on Monday, 18th and and closing on Friday, 22d July, 1859.

ANNUAL SERMON—By Rev. C. C. GILLESPIE, 10 o'clock, A. M., Sabbath, 24th July, 1859.

Monday, July 25, 1859—Meeting of the Joint Board of Trustees and Visitors, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Exhibition of the Preparatory Department—at night.

Tuesday, July 26, 1859—Address before the Alumni, by W. H. SCALES, at 11, A. M. Exhibition of the Union Literary Society—at night.

Wednesday, July 27, 1859—Baccalaureate, by President JOHN C. MILLER; and the Address to the Literary Societies, by ——, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Exhibition of the Franklin Institute—at night.

Tuesday, July 28—Addresses of the Graduating Class and Conferring of Degrees—10 o'clock, A. M.

Jackson, Louisiana.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.—Opelousas District—Third Round of Quarterly Meetings.

July—Plaquemine and Grus Tete, at Livoula, 2d and 3d; Thibodaux Station, 9th and 10th; Lafourche Circuit, at Houma, 16th and 17th; Opelousas Circuit at Plaquemines Brule; 23d and 24th; Washington Circuit, at Lower Bayou Boeuf, 28th and 29th; Evergreen Circuit, at Evergreen, 30th and 31st.

August—Pattersonville Station and Grand Lake, French Mission, 6th and 7th; Franklin Station and Teche Mission, 13th and 14th; New Iberle Circuit, at Queue de Tortue, 20th and 21st; Calcasieu Circuit, at Sugarbiwn, 27th and 28th.

September—Atchafalaya Circuit, at Wesley Chapel, 3d and 4th. A. B. FLY.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE—Opelousas District—Third Round of Quarterly Meetings.

July—Amacuca Circuit, 9th and 10th; Grand Cane, 16th and 17th; Caddo, 23d and 24th.

August—Shreveport Station, 6th and 7th; Red River Circuit, 20th and 21st.

September—Mansfield Circuit, 3d and 4th; Lake Bistineau, 10th and 11th; Natchitoches, 17th and 18th.

Campmeeting for Red River Circuit will commence August 19th, at Springville. Preachers are invited.

JOHN PIPER,
J. C. READ.

The Southern University.

THE Collegiate Department will be opened on the 1st of October, 1859.

FACULTY.—Rev. W. M. Wightman, D. D., LL. D., President; Rev. Edward Wadsworth, A. M., D. D., Professor of Moral Philosophy. O. P. Casey, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages. J. C. Willis, A. M., Professor of Mathematics. N. T. Lupton, A. M., Professor of Chemistry.

The Faculty will be increased so soon as the patronage shall demand it.

We also give the *Course of Studies.* The course of studies in the Collegiate Department embraces:

FRESHMAN CLASS.—*First Term.*—Livy; Latin Prose Composition; Heradotus; Greek Prose Composition; Greek and Roman Antiquities; Algebra; Ancient History; Greek Testament continued throughout the course.

Second Term.—Horace, (Odes and Epodes); Homer's Iliad, (six books); Latin and Greek Prose Composition; Ancient Geography and Mythology; Geometry; Ancient History.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—*First Term.*—Horace, (Satires and Epistles); Demosthenes or Æschines; Latin and Greek Prose Composition; Plane Trigonometry and its Applications; Ancient History.

Second Term.—Tacitus; Terence or Plautus (one Play); Euripides; Latin and Greek Exercises; Spherical Trigonometry; Surveying; Analytical Geometry; History; Rhetoric.

JUNIOR CLASS.—*First Term.*—Cicero da Oratore; Thucydides, or one of Plato's Dialogues; Greek and Roman Antiquities; Calculus; Chemistry; Logic.

Second Term.—Juvenal and Persius; Æschylus; Chemistry; Political Economy; Natural Philosophy.

SENIOR CLASS.—*First Term.*—Moral Philosophy; Evidences of Christianity; Natural Philosophy; Constitution of the United States; Elements of Criticism; French; History.

Second Term.—Mental Philosophy; Evidences of Christianity; Astronomy; Geology; History; Elements of Criticism; French.

Composition and Declamation are required throughout the course. Original speeches are delivered by the Senior Class. Instruction will be given in the department of Biblical Literature, by the President.

FOR ADMISSION INTO THE FRESHMAN CLASS Candidates will be examined in Arithmetic and Algebra through Simple Equations; Cæsar's Commentaries, four books; Virgil's Æneid, six books; Cicero's Orations; Sallust; Jacob's Greek Reader; Xenophon's Anabasis, four books.

Tuition per Term, payable in advance, $25 00; Contingent fee $2 00; Boarding in Greensboro' can be had at $150 per session, including room and furniture, or fuel.

A daily stage connects with the Selma and Marion Railroad also with Columbus and Aberdeen, Miss. There are tri-weekly mail-

Children's Column.

"Suffer the Little Children to come unto Me."

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Letter from the Log-Cabin.

Bayou Bartholomew, Arkansas.

MR. EDITOR: The beautiful month of May, with its wealth of flowers and ripening berries is numbered with the things that were; but the memories of the pleasant month will long beautify the hearts of many of your readers. We are the happier for enjoying God's blessings: the many lovely external objects around and above us, were given to make us better, that we might through them be led to repentance. It is an enigma to me, how so many of "fortune's favorites" can pass unheeded the various beautiful objects that surround their daily paths. God has given us all a heart-home in which to cherish all sweet memories and pleasant scenes, and sadly bitter ones too, if we so will it. In looking in on my own heart, I find many pictures of beauty, as well as many that memory would gladly banish. With what care then should we watch these heart-homes of ours—that none but pictures of beauty shall grace their mystic walls.

But I have moralized long enough, and will proceed to give you a description of a picture which at present occupies a conspicuous place in the well-filled gallery of this heart-home of mine. If my specimen number pleases you, I may describe to you other reminiscences, treasured on memory's page.

The date of the picture is the 20th May, 1859; the place, Jones' Chapel, Morehouse Parish, Louisiana. In the foreground, are grand old oaks that extend far out their sturdy arms, casting long protecting shadows over the heads of a merry throng of children. Standing a little back in the chapel, the architecture and proportions of which I leave for the exercise of your imagination, after assuring you that it is neither of the Grecian, Gothic, nor Log-cabin style; suffice it to say, that inside and around the chapel are congregated the juveniles, as well as the *elite* of the neighborhood.

The profusion of flowers, bright eyes, smiling faces, white dresses, and blue and pink ribbons, denote that some merry, innocent amusement, is the topic of the day.

A number of Louisiana and Arkansas children, pupils of Rev. Dr. Brewer's School, are enjoying a May Festival, and are about crowning two of their companions—Miss L. Robinson, "Queen of Flowers," and Master C. Tatum, "King of the Green Woods."

'Tis a lovely scene! The procession of smiling children in white dresses and wreaths of flowers, the blue sky and bright sunshine, the luxuriant trees and pleasant shade. There is not a more lovely sight on this beautiful earth of ours, than groups of happy children—those human buds and blossoms—scattered here and there under the rich foliage of our primeval forests. It gladdens my heart to have good, obedient children about me—they are the "sunbeams" of our country homes—without them, we would be cheerless indeed.

"O, blessed things are children!
The gifts of heavenly love!
They stand betwixt our worldly hearts
And better things above;
They link us with the spirit world
By purity and truth,
And keep our hearts still fresh and young,
With the presence of their youth."

ORDER OF PROCESSION:

A "body-guard" of eight manly little soldiers leads the van, "with ramrods bright and painted barrels too," while the portly captain, his plumed hat jauntily set on his head, gives the word of command with a dignified tone that would do credit to an older officer. The King and Queen—followed by four maids of honor, personating the seasons—and then the long *cortege* of courtiers—fair and gentle lads and lasses, wreathed with flowers. The gay procession circles the open plat before the door, and then flies into the spacious chapel—where the audience is collected.

THE CORONATION AND CEREMONIES:

The King and Queen being seated under a canopy of green leaves, the First Maid of Honor, Spring, (Miss Mattie Jones) very gracefully crowns "Her Majesty" with a wreath of evergreens and roses, repeating the following verses.

"The cold, gloomy Winter has passed away,
And we joyfully welcome this bright May-day,
We have culled the loveliest flowers of earth,
And in friendship here come, with joy and mirth,
To twine thee a wreath of garlands, gay—
And crown thee the Queen of the festal day.

We crown thee the Queen of the festal hour,
And cheerfully yielding, acknowledge thy power;
We greet thee, the Queen of the day and of song,
Rule merrily ever our joyous throng! [*Kisses*]
We salute thee, the Queen of this bright May-day!
Let the heart that is sad, be merry to-day."

Summer (Miss Ella Tiller) presents a beautiful sceptre, with the following address:

"While the wild flowers bloom and the forests are green,
'Tis said that the fairies do dance round their Queen,
In the magical circle they joyfully move,
For the Queen they obey, wields a sceptre of love.
Such a sceptre is thine; O Queen of our choice!
In the love of thy subjects we bid thee rejoice,
This symbol of power we present unto thee,
'Tis the sceptre of Love—rule the brave and the free!"

Miss J. Duckworth (personating Autumn) brings her offering of flowers, and says:

"Oh, bright and fair are the flowers of Spring,
As the fading dreams of youth!
Though many they have voices and messages bring,
Of love, of friendship and truth.
These flowers we bring thee, will soon fade away—
But the virtues they 'token shall never decay.
May thy pathway through life be strewn with flowers,
And care leave no trace on thy brow!
May thy fairies be spent amid nature's green bowers,
With the loved, that are around thee now.
Accept them these flowers, and let them be
The token's of friendship we cherish for thee!"

Winter (Miss C. Wilson) gives a kiss, with the following poetical tribute:

"Gentle Queen! on this day,
When the blithesome and gay,
And the friends that we love are meeting,
I can bring thee no flowers,
Ne'r crown, or its powers,
But I give an affectionate greeting.

May the crown which you wear,
And the flowers you bear
Never wither or yield to decay;
But long may you reign,
Of all hearts the Queen—
As lovely as now, Queen of May."

To which the Queen replies—

"To friends, who brought me this flowery crown,
I cherish your love as a treasure,
More precious by far than the sceptre or throne
Or authority's shadowy pleasure.

Ye have crowned me the Queen of your gay, happy band,
And your truth ye have symbolled with flowers;
In your innocent joys we will join heart and hand,
While we sport amid nature's green bowers.

And now, while the festal horn bids to the feast,
Let us hasten to share in its pleasures!
Let the tables be spread with affection and peace
And the pure wine of joy without measure.

[*Presents the King.*]

And now, for companions, I present you your King,
Our consort most royal, and King by your choice;
I pray your affections around him may cling,
And hope, in our reign, your hearts may rejoice."

Minister of State (Master T. Williams) crowns the "King of the Green Woods."

Most Gracious Sovereign: By the united suffrages of your subjects, you have been chosen King of the festal day. In accordance with their expressed desire, I, as their representative, present you these symbols of authority, (presents crown and sceptre) and request you to cherish them as the offering of loyal and sincere hearts; and pray that, for the future, your heart and theirs, may, like this garland, ever entwine in one coronal of love and esteem.

As the oak, is the monarch of the woods and an emblem of the Diety, let it remind you that piety should crown the Monarch's heart as its leaves crown your head; and may the wisdom betokened by the bay be thine; and may your reign be characterized by that love which the rose and pink remind us of. Long may you live, and may the hand of God direct you!

[*All exclaim—Long live the King and Queen.*]

Capt. Wilson marshals his gallant band, and offers himself and troops.

Most gracious Sovereign:

"We offer our hand as as a body-guard,
To protect you from open or ambushed foe!
Though our cheeks are fair, and our hands not hard,
Yet our hearts are trusty and brave we trow!
Then fear not to cherish our youthful band,
The fearless in heart and the strong in hand;
But not with gun or sword. Where love's the chain,
That binds in friendship, heart to heart again;
Of implements of steel, no need have we,
To guard our persons or to rule the free;
Enough, to know "our country needs our aid,"
Our men are armed, our armies ready made;
Each sprigs, obedient to his sovereign's call,
Resolved with him to stand, with him to fall.
Free, then, your band, and mingle with the gay,
In yonder happy band where pleasure rules the day."

The Captain disbands his men, and the hum of pleasurable excitement falls pleasantly on the ear. After a short intermission the children collect under the oaks, where is spread a bountiful collation. The repast being over we again assembled in the Chapel, and listened for an hour to the youthful orators. "Charles Chatterbox" rattles away with a volubility that carries everything before it. Admiral Crawley with true sailor-like frankness, tells us that "Nell shall be the wife of the sailor-boy, some day." The fairy-like little "Alices" speak with a sweet childish grace; but I must desist for want of time and paper to describe more fully the pleasant picture that occupies so large a niche in my heart-home.

CONCLUSION.

The children are dismissed for a play in the woods, and the gentlemen convene a meeting to prepare for the celebration of the fourth of July. After appointing an Orator for the "Day," and a Reader of the Declaration of Independence, with other preliminaries, we adjourn, well pleased with ourselves, "all the world, and the rest of mankind."

M. A. C.

The "pieces" were prepared by the Rev. Mr. Brewer.

The Family Circle.

"Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee."

BIBLE EXAMPLES OF DOMESTIC WORSHIP.

The patriarchs, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, whenever, in their pilgrimages, they fixed on a place of residence, erected an alter to God for family devotion, and called on the name of the Lord.

Joshua resolved that, as for him and his family, they would serve the Lord, that is, worship him.

Job practiced family worship. "He sent and sanctified his children, and rose early in the morning and offered burnt offerings according to the number of them all. Thus did Job continually."

David, having spent one day in bringing the ark from the house of Obed-edom to the place he had prepared for it, and in presenting peace-offerings before the Lord, returned at night to bless his household, that is to pray for blessings upon his family, or to attend upon family devotion.

Cornelius, the centurion, it is said, "feared God with all his house" meaning, worshipped Him with his family.

In the Lord's prayer, we have a command for family devotion. "After this manner, therefore, pray ye: Our Father who art in heaven." The form of prayer plural. It must, therefore, mean social prayer, and if social, then family prayer, for a family is the most proper society to engage in this devotion.

Paul in his epistle to the Colossians, having pointed out the duties of husbands and wives, parents and children, masters and servants, adds, "Continue in prayer, watch in the same with thanksgiving." The subject upon which he was speaking, leads us to conclude he meant family prayer.

In his epistle to the Ephesians, he enjoins it as a duty to "pray always with all prayer," that is, to offer prayer of every kind, and in every form, and at every proper season. Family prayer, must therefore be included in this injunction.

The Apostle Peter exhorts husbands and wifes to live together in the discharge of the duties of conjugal affection and Christian obedience.

THE WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

Hens crowing! The Woman's Rights Convention was held in Mozart Hall, on Broadway, on a week night. Allowable time, respectable place, strange thing; so we went to see. Paying a dime at the door, we were ushered into a large audience-room, where a crowd was not merely pressed but, as cotton men say, compressed. At the farther end was a platform occupied by—females. This social phenomenon had drawn out a sprinkling of philosophers, as well as others. There was the Rev. Dr. ——, and family; yonder, a company of white cravats, and close by, Bishop ——, not to mention an Hon., here and there, who are as plentiful as Georgia Majors. Every respectable-looking man that came in, cast his eyes round, with a look that plainly said, "Is there any other respectable man here besides myself?"

Lucretia Mott, a small Quakeress, was speaking in a scolding tone. Then followed Antoinette Brown Blackwell, to whose name the papers put Rev., for she once undertook the pastorship of a church. Dress close fitting; arms long, and thrown about promiscuously; figure slender, and of medium height. Then Miss Rose, of Dutch extraction and abundant auburn curls, shaking mightily. Strong minded woman! Scores of times has the reader heard a sister in lovefeast, whose fame extended not beyond the neighborhood, excel any one of them in every element of speechmaking. When woman within sacred circles talk of the love of Jesus, and shed tears in talking; talks of the inner life, its conflicts and joys, and of the future hope; or, Miriam-like, sings high praises to God in the congregation, then we listen, and feel, and assent: but this jawing about rights, and contending to be heard before rude crowds, was harsh in sound, and in sight ineffably disgusting. We left while Miss Rose was shaking her ambrosial curls.

One passage, and one only, was spirited. The crowd weary of the wailing inanities of Lucretia, and Antoinette and Rose, (picked orators,) cried out for Lucy Stone, Beecher, Greeley, Phillips and other favorites. Whereupon the Presidentess, a middle-aged, firm lady, wearing spectacles, and a snuff-user, stepped forward, with fan clenched in her hand, and in loud distinct voice, said, "If the audience *please:* we have a programme of *our own*, and you will allow us in the order of *speakers*, to consult *our wishes*." Down came the house. Mozart Hall came down at that.

THE GREATEST INSTANCE OF IMPUDENCE.

Is that of a Yankee, who, in an Italian city, stopped a religious procession in order to light his cigar from one of the holy candles.

Obituaries.

"Let me die the death of the Righteous."

MRS. NANCY MOODY, died in Hancock county, Miss., on May 29th, 1859, in her 82d year. She was born in Marion District, South Carolina; moved to Mississippi while it was yet a new country, with a large family and few means of support, which subjected them to many privations; but, by close management, herself and her husband raised a large family of twelve children, and lived to see them grown and married, save one, and settled off. She, with her husband, united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1820, under the ministry of Rev. James Applewhite. She lived a consistent member until death, I had the painful pleasure to be with her the week before she died. She was suffering much, yet conquered and resigned. I asked her in regard to her confidence in Christ. She replied promptly, "All is well." She was ready to live or to die—but, rather inclined "to depart and be with Christ, which she felt would be far better." Thus lived, an affectionate wife, a kind mother and a benevolent neighbor. "Our loss is her gain." "Thou art gone to the grave, but we will deplore thee. Whose God was thy ransomer, thy guardian and guide. He gave thee, he took thee; and he will restore thee; and death has no sting, for the Savior has died."

T. MOODY.

Allenton Alabama, June 15th, 1859.

REESE TAYLOR, died in Mobile, 25th of May, in the fortieth year of his age. He was a native of Virginia, but had for years been a resident of this city. As a man of business, he was punctual, diligent and scrupulously correct; in his general intercourse with the world, he was courteous and manly; charity and forbearance were conspicuous in his life and conversation; in the holy relation of husband and father, he was a true hearted man, forgetful of himself, and ever ready to alleviate the sorrows and augment the happiness of those whom God had committed to his care; as a Christian, he was earnest, unobtrusive and sincere. His heart was fixed; his liberality was equal to his means; his faith was steady and clear as a fixed star, and his peace flowed like a river. Two days before his death, consumption had reduced him so low that he was hardly able to speak above a whisper. In that condition, he overheard a friend asking his wife the state of his mind, and he replied, "I shall soon see God for myself," his countenance bright with the holy joy that filled his heart. Never has the writer seen a Christian more fully ripe for the kingdom of heaven.

Mobile, June 12th, 1859. A. S. ANDREWS.

JOHN S. CHILDERS, died at Pleasant Hill, Desoto Parish, Louisiana, in the sixty-first year of his age. He was born in Washington county, Georgia; and for many years was a citizen of Macon, where some twenty years since, he obtained peace by faith in Jesus Christ, and immediately joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a zealous and devoted member; served it as steward for many years. He lived in Summerfield, Alabama, some two years, and for the last eight years has lived at this place. He was a man of active habits, energetic and persevering in business; accumulated wealth, and often lamented that he was so engrossed with business that his religious enjoyments were not as great as he desired. But he never failed to attend and bear his part in the social meetings of the Church prayer and class meetings. He gave to his wife and other friends at different times, the clearest and most satisfactory evidence of his preparation "to depart and to be with Christ." Jordan's angry waves were calmed, and to die was only to realign, and fall asleep in the arms of Jesus. J. PIPES.

The Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

WILLIAM MACPHERSON was born in North Carolina, May 9th, 1777, where he lived until the year 1836, when he moved to Tuscaloosa county, Ala., lived there until 1846, then removed to Wayne Co., Miss., where he lived until death removed him to his home in heaven, Sunday, May 15th, 1859, aged eighty-two years. In the year 1813, while a resident of Tuscaloosa county, he attended a camp-meeting in that county, under the charge of the Rev. Charles McLeod, at which he professed religion and joined the M. E. Church, in which he lived a faithful member up to the time of his death. During the last four years of his life he was deprived of Church privileges, through the infirmities of old age, but this did not deprive him of the comforts of religion. Jesus was precious to his soul, even of home. In his last illness he expressed himself as having no fears whatever. His end was peaceful.

J. D. CAMERON.

June 20th, 1859.

ELIZABETH CAROLINE, wife of W. H. Prascor of Bossier Parish, Died April 27th, after a short illness, sister R. was a native of Tennessee, a member of the M. E. Church; and for twenty-three years a professor of religion, she was not afraid to die; nearly twenty-one years and a half, husband and wife were permitted to "tread the rough path of the world side by side," then, death came, broke up their companionship, and turned another happy home into a house of mourning. A babe unconscious of its loss is there, and eight children besides, who weep for a mother gone.

P. M. GOODWYN.

Minden, Louisiana May 31st, 1859.

JOHN WILLIAMS, was born in Sumpter District, South Carolina, Nov., 10th, 1805; and died near Brownsville, Hinds county, Mississippi, May 21st, 1859. Kindness and affection to his family and friends, firmness in defence of truth and morality, as well as his pious life, were traits of character generally conceded to him. He had lived a consistent Christian life in the M. E. Church for some thirty years. The evidence which he gave of his readiness to die was satisfactory and comforting to his many friends and relatives, who stood by his dying couch.

J. W. PHILLIPS.

WILLIAM H. H. BURROUGHS, oldest son of sister Eliza Burroughs, departed this life, in Polate Coupee Parish, June 12, 1859, in the twelfth year of his age. He was a dutiful son, a kind brother, and an agreeable associate. While we convoy his body to the lonely grave, there to rest quietly till aroused by the trump of God; his soul, which, has already been carried by angels into the presence of Jesus, will enjoy that sweet and happy rest, which is prepared for the people of God.

Atchafalaya, June 13th, 1859. J. F. WINN.

MARY ANN GATLIN, wife of Mr. C. Gatlin, died in Coffee county, Ala., April 14th, 1859. She was born March 18th, 1837; was married Oct, 7th, 1857; joined the M. E. Church, 1853; professed religion the same year; lived exemplary till Death. She was the daughter of George and Sarah Hamiel; was born in Pike county, Ala., 1842. Sister Gatlin enjoyed almost uninterrupted peace with God for several years before her death; but during her last sickness, God was pleased to reveal himself as an all sufficient Saviour. She spoke of death calmly and was enabled to shout "victory!". "All is well!" She exhorted her husband to cheer-up, and live for God: and they would soon meet again on the other shore.

W. C. HOUSTON.

June 4th, 1859.

Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

MRS. MARTHA ANN DOSS, daughter of T. and M. Tray far, was born August 10th, 1815; professed religion when about twelve years old, and joined the Baptist Church. She married T. A. K. Doss, July 31st, 1841, and died May 29th, 1859, in Dallas county, Alabama. Also, *Darthalia*, infant daughter of the above, died April, 1858.

J. A. SPENCE.

Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

SISTER MADELLA A. SAGE, wife of Rev. T. J. Sage, of Carroll Parish, La., died May the 22, 1859, in the thirty-fifth year of her age. Has been a consistent member of the Church, an affectionate wife, an indulgent mother, a generous neighbor and a devoted Christian, and died in the triumphs of a living faith.

N. G. McGAUGHAY.

Memphis Christian Advocate please copy.

OCEAN SPRINGS HOTEL—E. W. GEER & CO. Proprietors.—This Hotel is now being thoroughly Renovated and Newly furnished and will be opened for the Reception of Visitors on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT. Every effort will be made to render Visitors comfortable, and to make their stay pleasant Than the beautiful bay at Ocean Springs, there is no better place for yachting, fishing or bathing

The Mineral Springs so celebrated for their curative powers, are in excellent condition. An Omnibus will run regularly several times a day to and from the Hotel to the Springs. For testimony respecting the medicinal virtues of those springs, reference may be made to Dr Austin or Dr. Thorpe, New Orleans, to Rev. Dr. McIlvaire, Nashville Tennessee.

Ocean Springs never having been visited by epidemics, is decidedly the healthest as well as the most beautiful location on the Gulf shore

Ocean Springs, May 26 1859. J. WILKINSON, Agent.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

We are prepared to take COTTON SEED at $12 per ton of 2240 lbs delivered on the Levee at New Orleans, in Paym ent of

STEAM ENGINES,

SAW MILLS,
SHINGLE MILLS, LATH MILLS,
NEWELL SCREWS COTTON GINS,
CIRCULAR SAWS,
BELTING, HOSE, ETC.

[may24] D. C. LOWBER & Co., 73 Camp street.

A Price List will be sent by mail to any one desiring it.

GEORGE H VINTEN Printers' Warehouse, 105 Poydras street New Orleans. Presses, Types, Inks, Paper, Cards, and Furniture of every description. Agent for the sale of Robt Hoe & Co's Presses and James Connor & Sons' Types. Old Type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

PRINTING PAPER.

Constantly on hand and for sale Printing Paper of the following sizes

41 inches by 28	23½ inches by 31	24 inches by 18	26 inches by 4
32 inches by 32	44 inches by 36	26 inches by 37	25 inches by 4:
52 inches by 44		36 inches by 48	

AND OTHER SIZES TO ASSORT.

Also, Double Me lium Book Paper, Manilla Wrappers, Note, Letter and Cap Papers of every description; Cards, Card Boards, &c.

mar 26 1y GEORGE H VINTEN

BULLETIN BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE
No. 35 GRAVIER STREET.

Conference Minutes, Sermons and Addresses Catalogues for School, and Colleges, Commencement Programmes, Circulars, Lawyer Briefs, Pamphlets, Notarial and Court Blanks, Cards, Bill-Heads Bray Receipts Check Books, Bills of Exchange and all kinds of plain and fancy printing, executed with neatness and dispatch.

Orders respectfully solicited. a25-1y

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. E. D. BEACH, HAVING RESUMED THE practice of Medicine, offers his Professional services to the citizens of New Orleans.

N. B.—Special attention paid to diseases of the BLADDER, URINARY PASSAGES, FISTULA IN ANO, ETC.—*Fistula* to any person cured without the use of the knife, cautery, pain, or confinement whatever. Office, No 6, Bienville street near Canal. ap27.

J. E. ELAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BATON Rouge.

REFERENCES—Hendrick & Gaines and Claiu & Bolton, *New Orleans*; W. S. Pike and A. Matta, ... *Baton Rouge.*

B. D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish,

jn19 Louisiana.

J. O. FUQUA. J. G. KILBOURNE.

FUQUA & KILBOURNE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLINTON, LOUISIANA,

PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans.

References—Payne & Harrison Byrne, Vance & Co., Brandwell & Payne, Pritchard & Flower, Edw. Nolle & Co., Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

W. A. BROADWELL, A. F. HAYNES.

BROADWELL & HAYNES,
(*Formerly* BROADWELL & PAYNE)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 40 UNION STREET, N. O.

HAVING RETIRED FROM BUSINESS, I TAKE PLEASURE IN soliciting for my former Partners, BROADWELL & HAYNES, the patronage and confidence of my friends, believing their experience, capacity and means, will merit its continuance, and enable them to give general satisfaction. [Jel] H. U. PAYNE.

WM. R. STUART AND DR. D. A. JAMES, No. 42 Union street, New Orleans, have associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting a Cotton Factorage and General Commission business—are prepared to make the usual advances to planters in the way of supplies, etc.—so licit respectfully patronage. ap27.

B. M. LOWE & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND General Commission Merchants,
ap6 No. 97 GRAVIER STREET, New Orleans.

MR. HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PARTner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders from our large and well-selected Stock of GROCERIES, PRODUCE, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants

COOPER & NEIBERT.

New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858. 27 and 29 Common st.

W. COOPER. J. U. NEIBERT. S. LUCAS.

COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Nos. 27 and 29 Common street, New Orleans.

F. J. VAN BIBBER & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
[d8-1y] 44 *Carondelet street, New Orleans.*

JAMES THARP. WM. V. MCRAY.

THARP, McCRAY & CO.,
GROCERS AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS,
No. 10 Tchoupitoulas and New Levee sts.,
sep22 NEW ORLEANS.

J. BOYD & Co.,
Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,
No 4 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
ajw 17-1y

LEONARD FASH. F. S. LACRANS.

LEONARD FASH & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
45 POYDRAS STREET,
Oct 21 *NEW ORLEANS.*

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No 47 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

JOHN F WYCHE & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 119 Common street, New Orleans. my2-1y

A. H. May & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No 94 Gravier street New Orleans. an21y

J. O. PAYNE. J. F. HARRISON.
G. W. BUNTINGTON. WM. H. HARRISON

Payne & Harrison.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 61 Union street, New Orleans. dec7-1y

S. L. WALKER, ROBT. C. HUTCHINSON
New Orleans. Caddo Parish, La.

Walker & Hutchinson,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 87 Carondelet street, New Orleans. je28

Lane, Mayfield & Co.
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 79 St. Charles street, New Orleans. jy8-1y

T. T. TWITTY.
COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Agent for the sale of Manufactured Tobacco, Cigars, and Herring-celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. No. 82 Gravier street New Orleans. mh14m

L. SAWYER,
DEALER IN WOODEN-WARE,
Paper, Brooms, Matches, Cordage, Twines, Scales; and DEARBORN'S CELEBRATED BALANCES for Weighing Cotton, Sugar and Tobacco
ap26 No. 70 MAGAZINE STREET, New Orleans.

WATKINS & HOMAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, and Curtain Materials, No. 30 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

F. W. OBER—DEALER IN NORTHERN AND WESTern Produce. Fresh Goshen Butter, in small packages, suitable for families, constantly on hand.
New Orleans, January 12, 1859. No. 61 POYDRAS STREET.

BOOTH & CO.,
ARCADE HAT STORE, No. 45 Magazine Street, New Orleans Established in 1843. Manufacturers and Jobbers at Wholesale in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.
For the accommodation of our friends and the public, we have opened a retail department on the same premises. aug30

Dameron & Co.,
IMPORTERS and Dealers in Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtain Goods, Upholstery Goods, etc., No. 26 Chartres and 12 Customhouse streets, New Orleans. jan1

R. C. ARMSTEAD,
(Successor to MALLARD & Co.)
No. 63 Gravier st., cor. Bank Place, New Orleans
CLOTHING, IN EVERY VARIETY—THE MOST MODERN, AT GREATly Reduced Prices. BLANKETS, KERSEYS, and SATINETT Suits for Negroes, at Auction Prices. fa20

P. H. WILLARD,
Coal Merchant,
18 EXCHANGE PLACE. (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)
THOSE desirous of purchasing Coal or Wood, can be supplied at short notice at the—CITY COAL OFFICE,
where is constantly kept on hand Pittsburgh, English, and Canuel Anthracite and Lower Ohio Coal. Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses Steamers, &c., &c., supplied at the lowest market prices. n22-1y

F. VAN BENTHUYSEN, C. S. LEWIS, of Rapides. } A. MONREESE. GEO. B. KENDALL

BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
a19-1y 116 Canal st., New Orleans

D. J. WASSON,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
Also, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Cisterns, Lumber, &c.,
10 lots to suit purchasers. Orders promptly attended to.
Box 388 Algiers Exchange, or 58 St. Charles st. Shop, 355 and 357 Rampart st., First District, New Orleans. mar26-1y

To Merchants and Planters.
MANUFACTURERS' COMMISSION HOUSE:
LARGE STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK,
.....AT.....
No. 41 Magazine st., opposite the Arcade,
NEW ORLEANS.
nov 14 R. W. RAYNE

PURIFIES THE BLOOD!

B. F. WILLIAMS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF SARSAparilla, and Iodide of Potassium. This medicine is offered as one of the best preparations of Sarsaparilla extant, and as a curative remedy has won great favor at Nashville, Tenn., and other Southern Cities. The medical faculty authorize its use (having been shown the recipe.) As a BLOOD PURIFIER there is no remedy equal to this compound, and for the cure of a numerous progeny that owe their origin and pareulage to a strumous Diathesis or Scrofulous taint in the Constitution and in the blood, such as White Swelling, Chronic Ulcers of long standing, Obstinate Tetter, Ring Worm, Sore Eyes, Scald Head; Syphilitic Disorders, and other diseases of the skin and blood that resist the usual treatment. Its can substantiate by the very best evidence in our City, its efficacy in Nervous and General Debility Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Inflammation of the kidneys, Rheumatism, etc. etc. It is confidently recommended in diseases peculiar to Females, such as Leucorrhoea or Whites, Suppressed Menstruation, Chlorosis or Green Sickness. Try it. You will be satisfied with the result. Read what Dr. Hudson says. He is a gentleman of high standing.

Charlotte, Tenn., Sept. 15 1859.

MR. B. F. WILLIAMS: Instances are not rare where the attending physician fails to cure what confirmed Scrotula. The following instance is interesting:

SCROFULA—A girl of 16 or 18 years of age, the attending physician had failed to cure. An anxious father had consulted me, and from my knowledge of your preparation, I was constrained to prescribe it. After taking six bottles she was considered well. She was cured of a deep seated ulcer and a constant drain of milky matter from one or more sores under the ear. The entire lymphatic system was deeply involved—long catalogue of cases of great obstinacy, cured by no Patent or, but when added to a Sarsaparilla, Iodide of Potassa, etc., well gotten up by the Chemist, and made familiar to the intelligent physician, it very justly deserves a trial by all laboring under any of the numerous chronic diseases that afflict us.

J. R. HUDSON, M. D.

Oakland College, Miss., Nov 20, 1858.

MR. J. F. MCAVAY: With regard to your inquiry about the "Wild-cavo Sarsaparilla and Iodide of Potash" which I purchased of you, I differed with a cutaneous eruption, which enveloped the head and a large surface of the body, and which resisted all medical treatment. I thick that one bottle affected a permanent cure, though I continued the treatment until two bottles had been used. It has been eighteen months since, and as yet there has been no re-appearance of the disease. I have frequently expressed, and reiterate the opinion, that it is the best preparation of Sarsaparilla in use, and the addition of Iodide of Potash obtances its value tenfold.

Very respectfully yours,
C. K. STEVENS

Price $1 per bottle, or $10 per dozen. Sold by
ap6 3m O'O WOODMAN, J. WRIGHT, & CO

BLOOMFIELD'S PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING Establishment, No. 45 CAMP STREET, corner Gravier: All kinds of BOOK AND MERCANTILE PRINTING AND BINDING executed neatly and correctly, at moderate prices.
ded 26-1y WM. BLOOMFIELD, Jr.

DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED REJUVENATING Elixir.—Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principles by one of the ablest chemists of the age.

FOR THE CURE of General debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Indigestion, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Loss of Memory, Tremors, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the System, take

The Rejuvenating Elixir.

And you will soon find yourself a new man—a pride instead of Bile reverse to your friends, and a healthy, sound, and worthy member of the wh lesome family. For sale, by the Proprietors,

J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., New Orleans.

And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Children.

TRUTH OMNIPOTENT.—We give to our readers and the public generally the following copy of a letter received by us from A. W. Vesey, Esq., of the *Aberdeen Conservative*, enclosing at the same time a communication to that paper from Colonel Vasser, of South Mississippi, and who was formerly associate editor of the Conservative. The subject of the letter and communication we do not feel it necessary to comment on—they tell the whole story, one that ought to go home to those in whose hands the rising generation of children are placed for nurture and for care. All we ask of our readers is a careful perusal of the documents.

CONSERVATIVE OFFICE,
Aberdeen, Miss., August 23d, 1858.

Messrs. Wright & Co—As any testimonial in reference to your proprietions may prove beneficial to you, I enclose the following, published at my request, in the "Conservative" of the 21st inst.

Col Vasser was formerly associate editor of the "Conservative," and is well known in North Mississippi, as a gentleman of intelligence and strict integrity.

Respectfully, J. W. VESEY.

[*For the Conservative.*]

Commundicated,

ABERDEEN, Aug. 19th, 1858.

DEAR VESEY: Upon the principles of justice and humanity, I am induced to ask your permission to insert this communication in your paper, believing, as I do, that it may be the means of preventing untimely sorrow in many a happy household.

On Friday last, having been for several days previous absent from my family, I found, on my return home, that my infant, aged about 15 months, was quite unwell, from some unknown cause—supposed to be teething. Upon an examination, however, I was of the opinion that her indisposition proceeded from worms; and having been told by a respectable physician that Wines's Canadian Vermifuge was a sovereign remedy against this terrible enemy of children, I was induced to give it a trial, reluctantly, by the acquiescence of my family Physician.

On the following morning, (Saturday) I commenced administering it by directions, save in quantity, being afraid to give the amount of prescription. I was unable to detect any impression on the child by it until late in the afternoon of that day; and should not then, but for the discharge of some thirteen worms, varying in length from two and a half to six inches. This I thought a remarkable number for a nursing infant. But, to my great amazement, about one o'clock the next morning I was aroused from my slumber to witness the incredible number of one hundred and thirty-six from one evacuation.

Before breakfast of the same morning, (Sunday) but one small dose was administered, which was followed by the discharge of fifty during the day. The next day, (Monday) none was administered; but still occasional discharges occurred during the day, varying in size and quantity as described.

On Tuesday morning following, one more small dose was administered, making in all five doses of a quarter of a teaspoonful instead of a half as prescribed by the label of directions. To all, the little creature has discharged to this date, the rise of three hundred worms, a majority of which will average five or six inches in length; and is running about as usual, with returning evidences of good health and spirits.

Having met with such astonishing effects in the case of my infant, I was induced to use the Vermifuge on six other children under my protection, varying in age from two to ten years old, and in every instance one, (that of the eldest) the like happy results have been produced. These facts are elicited, 1st, because of my unitpathy heretofore in acetrums of every kind; and, 2nd, because my experience has convinced me that, in the experience I have made with WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, it is due to suffering humanity, as well as the manufacturer of the medicine, to make public the results of my observation.

W. B. VASSER.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., Sole Proprietors.

Helmbold Extract of Buchu,

Read! Read! Read! Ye afflicted read! The following Certificate of a cure of over 20 years' standing.

H. T. HELMBOLD—*Dear Sir:* I have been troubled with an affliction of the bladder and Kidneys for over twenty years. I have tried Physicians in vain, and at last concluded to give your Genuine preparation a trial, as I had heard it highly spoken of. I had ordered me immediately relief. I have used three bottles, and I have obtained more relief from its effects and feel much better than I have for twenty years previous. I have the greatest faith in its virtues and curative powers and shall do all in my power to make it known to the afflicted. Hoping this may prove advantageous to you in assisting you to introduce the medicine I am truly yours. M. MCCORMICK.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., General Agents.

The Goddess Hygeia!

When Hygeia first medicinal aid to man,
And taught him all his evils how to scan,
Not to a favored few she showed the way
To staunch the wound or all its pain allay—
Not to the few who now claim physic theirs,
And think but what they give legitimate wares,
No! to all human kind command she gave,
"Employ your skill, and your sick brother save."
So went he forth the Magic Salve to find—
The Magic Salve that now heals all mankind.
Nor Wound nor Bruise, nor Cut, can long remain,
Nor Scar its pale appearance long retain.
Use it—you'll find we are not truth's detractor,
For you'll be healed by

Dalley's Pain Extractor,

The only sure, effective and complete remedy for Bruises Scalds, Erapliones, Piles, or any Cutaneous disease whatever.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.—C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 23. WHOLE NUMBER 438.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1859.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. OFFICE—112 CAMP ST.

For the New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM CÆSAR'S HEAD.

Greenville District, S. C.

My last was from Table Rock, which place we left on the following day. Bearing north, we came, in an hour's ride, to

"The vale in whose bosom the bright waters meet;"

Where the Slicking,

"Sparkling and bright in its liquid light,"

Mingles its waters with the Saluda. Fording the river just at the junction, I reined up my horse to take a last view of the Slicking—like a light-hearted maiden, this bright and beautiful river comes dancing down the mountain-side—then gliding gracefully and slowly along, as it moves through the bosom of the quiet valley, it gives its name and its wealth of crystal waters to the Saluda.

From thenceforth these twain are one—their countless drops unite, and blend in one clear and shining river.

As one, they flow onward together;
As one, they flow onward forever.

God hath joined them together, man may not put them asunder.

As you move onward, in the direction of Cæsar's Head, the country grows rapidly more wild and rugged. You are constantly mounting upward—moving steadily into a higher latitude and lighter atmosphere.

The Table Rock is, seemingly, hanging over you still; and, when at the distance of eight miles, you can hardly believe that it is more than a stone's throw from you.

A turnpike road, smooth but precipitous, leads you gradually up to the summit of Cæsar's Head. For half an hour your course is north, and then, to avoid some impassable cliff or huge pile of rock, the road is turned abruptly in the opposite direction; and, for the next half hour, you are traveling on a road running parallel with and directly above the way over which you passed an hour before; and the distance between the two points is perhaps not more than fifty feet. Should your hat fall from your head, it would drop into the road below—over which you had passed an hour before.

The view from Cæsar's Head is perhaps unsurpassed in the world. Mountains rise on mountains; hills tower above hills; valleys stretch out before you in an endless chain. A thousand farms are in view, in the distance seeming to be the most diminutive garden spots. The view is bounded only by the bending sky, which stoops to blend its colors with the soft blue of the mountain's summit.

Below, you trace the course of the Saluda, as it winds among the mountains and glides through the valleys; you hear the soft murmur of its waters as they go, dancing over rocks and pebbles just beneath you; and, far away it is spread out in a green valley as a quiet lake, and glitters like a broad sheet of silver in the sunlight.

On the summit of the mountain there are several cultivated fields—wheat, rye, oats, barley and Irish potatoes being the principal productions. The late frosts of Spring, and early frosts in Autumn, prevent the maturing of the corn generally—though an occasional crop is made.

On this, the highest point of the Blue Ridge there is a most excellent public-house. There can be no more delightful Summer retreat. Col. Hagood has neat and comfortable cottages—the fare is unsurpassed anywhere. And there are unusual attractions in these mountains for those who love a quiet life; and a total exemption would be found from the oppressive heat in midsummer.

One of the coldest springs known, is on Cæsar's Head. Place your hand in it for a moment, and you conclude that it must come gushing from an ice-house hard by.

Crowds of people—health and pleasure seekers—flock to Cæsar's Head during the summer months.

How much better for our "birds of passage,"—the thousands who fly northward every summer and shake their golden wings over abolition soil—how much better for them and for the South, if they would seek their summer homes amid the mountains of the Carolinas or Georgia. The scenery is unsurpassed in the world; the water is cold, sparkling and pure; the air is health-giving, and the temperature perfectly delightful.

Of medicinal waters, there can be found an endless variety. Mineral springs, of every kind and quality, abound all over South Carolina and Georgia. And then we are at *home*—we spend our money among our friends, instead of heaping it into the laps of those who denounce and vilify us; and who are constantly seeking to kindle incendiary fires that shall leave our houses desolate, and fill our land with lamentation, mourning and woe.

The State line was directly across Cæsar's Head. Going north-west in the direction of Hendersonville, you pass in to Jackson county, North Carolina. This was all once, "Buncombe." Yancy, and Jackson, and Henderson, were all framed out of Buncombe, and Buncombe still left. It was once known as the "State of Buncombe," not inappropriately so called, for some of the States of our confederacy are smaller than Old Buncombe used to be. *Glorious old Buncombe!* How much has been done by politicians of late years for Buncombe—"Making speeches for Buncombe," has passed into a Proverb. The origin of this saying was afloat in this way: The North Carolina Legislature was in session—the Representative from Buncombe was speaking, after discussing various questions of interest to the State at large, he felt that it was due his immediate constituency, that something should be said and done for them *especially*, and turning to the speaker he exclaimed energetically, "and now, Mr. Spenker, *here goes for Buncombe!*"

Thus originated, I believe, that now universally used phrase, "making speeches for old Buncombe."

Old North Carolina is a great State—all of North Carolina is not Buncombe, and Buncombe is not now all of North Carolina. She may not equal her sister, "Palmetto," in the production of fire-eaters and Nullifiers, but she can take the palm in *tar, pitch and turpentine*, not to mention "Tar River *herrings*" and Buncombe Cabbages.

The South Carolinians are very much inclined to tell stories on the Ilancomhcltes. But you may take my word for it, Mr. Editor, that South Carolina can "show" some as perfect specimens of *live* hoosiers, as exist. She has much wealth, refinement, and talent, but she has with North Carolina, a very fair proportion of ignorance and superstition. I remember a story of a South Carolina Representative, which I will relate. As it occurred *many years* ago, it may not be considered as a true picture of things there now, *perhaps it is not*. One thing is true, *this* representation is not the representation now. But the story:

One of the members from Pickens district, who was chosen more on account of his "strong natural abilities" than for showy talents, wore a pair of red brogan shoes, which became the source of much annoyance in the House, at the hotel, and even in the street. It was skreak, skreak, skreak—from morning till night. He could be heard at the distance of half a square away. Up stairs and down stairs, it was skreak, skreak, skreak—when the gentleman from Pickens had the floor, there was no use talking. Nothing could silence those heartless, though not *sole*-less brogans. In the House, "gag-law" might be successfully resorted to, in order to silence some noisy speakers; moving the previous question might "crush out" others, or a motion to adjourn might terminate a stormy session. But neither "gag-law," nor the "previous question," nor "adjournment," could silence the everlasting "skreak, skreak" of those musical russetts.

The "gentleman from Pickens," was in a dilemma—his feet had given him a notoriety, which perhaps his head could never have won for him. It was not such notoriety as his ambition led him to seek. He grew sick, not *under*, but *above* the ceaseless skreak, skreak, skreak, of that mountain leather. What should he do? What could he do? He could not afford to sacrifice his shoes to preserve the peace of the State. He could not come into the House bare-foot—this would lower his dignity—he occupied a high position at home, (he lived in the mountains) the "pay" would not justify the expense of a new pair *minus* the skreak. He resolved to consult a friend.

It was during an animated discussion in the House—the gentleman from Pickens was in his place—the person occupying the next seat to him was Col. Sloan of Anderson. Col. S. was deeply interested in a speech upon the Bill proposing to give aid to the Blue Ridge railroad. This was a pet subject with the Col., and he would not loose a word of what was said when that question was before the House. He leaned anxiously forward to catch every word. Suddenly the gentleman from Pickens leaned over towards him, and, in a very subdued voice, intended to be heard by Sloan only—"Sloan, Sloan, *Sloan!*" said he. But Sloan was not disposed to hear. At length he elevated his voice slightly, and spoke with more determination—"*Sloan*, SLOAN, SLOAN! I *say, can't you hear?*" "What do you want?" replied Sloan impatiently. *Can you tell me what will take the skreak outen shoes?* The Col. lost the balance of his rail-road speech; and the next day it was found that the gentleman from Pickens had lost the *skreak* from his shoes.

Pardon this digression. The gentleman from Pickens led me off the road. I was journeying in the direction of Hendersonville, North Carolina. From the Valley of the French Broad I may write again. I shall inflict but one more letter upon you. Since I left home Spring has past, and Summer with its thousand leafy tongues has come. With you the weather is intensely hot, but here it is delightfully cool. I try to fix it up that the Almanac is wrong, that Spring has not gone by—but the figures are against me. Though the leaves are here but partly grown, and only the early Spring flowers are opened, yet I know that at home,

"The corn-top is ripe and the meadows in the bloom,
And the birds make music all the day."

In a few days I hope to be there. VERY TRULY YOURS,

H. T. LEWIS.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

"THE PULPIT."

"Let no man glory in men."

MR. EDITOR: Dr. Lee is evidently in sympathy with a class of modern writers who have said much about "the preaching required for the times."

To define true gospel preaching is, to my mind, an impractical undertaking. If you ask me to point out gospel preachers—I begin at once, with Peter, Paul, Barnabas, Luther, Melanthon, Zuingle, Wesley, Nelson, Bramwell, Asbury, Benjamin Abbot, and John Easter.

These men preached, in their day and generation—and the slain of the Lord were many. I doubt if brother Lee would dare to unfrock one of them: and, it is not saying too much, to affirm that "the Lord "hath his quiver full of them." And when the Church prays the Lord of the harvest to send laborers—it means just such men as these.

With the history of the past, its failures and successes, as a grand panorama passing in review before the mind of Dr. Lee, how the following could flow from his pen is, to my mind, inexplicable.

"Of all vacuums, a head with nothing in it, is the most deplorable. A pulpit is never so vacant as when so filled. Even John Wesley, who went as far in the direction of licensing ignorance to preach as the most fastidious stickler against ministerial education can desire, felt that there was a point at which his forbearance, like gravitation shifting, turned the other way: and with his bluff honesty and common-sense earnest, he tells all such to 'contract a taste for reading, or return to their former employments;' which being interpreted, means, quit, come out of the pulpit, and stay out of it until your taste is improved and your errors corrected. The necessity for such a rebuke, was one of the gravest mistakes Wesley made.

"He sought to repair the error, at his first Conference, by a training-school for preachers. His successors at home have, only within a few years, so far controlled the effects of that first mistake as to consummate his original plan. His American followers, many of them at least, after the lapse of a hundred years and more, think his plan for educating ministers a singular infatuation: and his licensing of incompetent and uneducated men, the perfection of wisdom. His round-breasted coat still bears the order of sanctity!"

If Ross or Graves had said this much of Wesley and his preachers, with one united breath we Methodists would have cried out, "an enemy hath done this." The sentence next to the last, is very obscure—and the last, very silly. I guess the meaning is, that a portion of Mr. Wesley's American followers, regard his plan a "*singular infatuation*;" while others regard it, as "the perfection of wisdom."

But to begin at the beginning, brother Lee, thinks there is no vacuum so "deplorable, as a head with nothing in it." With all due deference, I think an empty heart, in association with a head filled with self-conceit, is so vastly more deplorable, that we forbear the comparison. "We have this treasure in earthen vessels, that the excellency of the power may be of God, and not of man." And perhaps I cannot do a better service to some of your readers, and especially all those that wish our young preachers "trained to know the words that man's wisdom teacheth," than to transcribe a portion of the second chapter of St. Paul's letter to the Corinthians—

1. "And I, brethren, when I came to you, came not with excellency of speech or of wisdom, declaring unto you the testimony of God."

2. "For I determined not to know any thing among you, save Jesus Christ, and him crucified."

3. "And I was with you in weakness and in fear, and in much trembling."

4. "And my speech and my preaching was not with enticing words of man's wisdom, but in demonstration of the Spirit and of power."

5. "That your faith should not stand in the wisdom of men, but in the power of God."

With this, we might triumphantly close the debate, but for the wrong attempted to be done to the memory of that great, good man, John Wesley. Brother Lee, says, "he (Wesley) licensed ignorance to preach!"

He next shows him rebuking those ignoramuses for their inattention to reading. And next, that "the necessity for such a rebuke was the gravest mistake Wesley made. He sought to repair the error at the first Conference by a training-school for preachers."

Now, all this may be as clear as mud to the mind of the writer, but will he please tell us what error it was which Wesley sought to repair? The error of "licensing ignorance;" or, the error of the necessity? Light is greatly needed, for that the grave mistake of Wesley, could so appear as to bring down his blunt rebukes upon his own lapses (for such they were, if brother Lee is right) at and before his first Conference, will hardly bear telling.

And now, once for all, a few words about this first Conference, and its connection with ministerial education." Dr. Stevens' says: ("History of Methodism," page 214.) "It was formally asked," "can we have a Seminary for laborers yet?" Methodism was not yet sufficiently mature, especially in its finances, for the important design; the answer was, therefore, "If God spare us until another Conference." Accordingly, at the next session it was asked "can we have a Seminary for laborers yet? Not till God gives us a proper tutor," was the reply." Dr. Stevens, adds, "the inquiry was made at subsequent Conferences, and never abandoned till it was effectively answered by the establishment of the present, two well endowed "Theological Institutions" in England; and the two "Biblical Institutes," in America."

Now good reader, just look at all this. Wesley and his helpers put off this matter, "until God gives us a proper tutor."

Dr. Stevens says, in the face of this, that it was for the want of money; and Dr. Lee, thinks God had given the proper tutor—for he blames Mr. Wesley for leading out Messrs. Fletcher and Benson to Lady Huntingdon's school, at Trevecca, when he should have placed them in London or Liverpool, over a school of his own!

Will these learned doctors tell us, did or did not Mr. Wesley ever again moot the question during his natural life; which lasted near a half century after these first and second Conference.

If he did not, the whole of his after life is an emphatic negative on all such establishments. No wonder he asked that question at his first and every second Conferences, for he was not clean escaped from the fogs of Oxford—had not yet seen how able God was, of these stones to raise up children to Abraham." Every candid reader of the life of the Wesleys and of Whitefield, know well, and admit, these men of God believed at first sound of the war-trumphet that the great body of the learned and pious clergy of the established Church would wheel into line, to do valiantly for the Lord of hosts.

But it was not so. At the very moment that these holy men must have fainted in the field of holy strife God thrust out the lay-preachers, such as Maxfield and Nelson. John Wesley at first scorned such helpers, but when convinced that these men were called, sent of God, he hesitated not to license them. These things occured about the years of 1740-42. In 1744, was the first Conference.

How many ignoramuses had been licensed up to that time we are not precisely informed; not many of course; nor had there been time to make full proof of their ministry. All was experiment, in transition state. No wonder they thought, and spoke of a "Seminary for laborers." But when years of trial and success showed that such a man as Walsh could preach more gospel in an hour than thousands of the trained sons of the Church could in a life time—the project of the "Seminary for laborers" died of sheer neglect. So much for Mr. Wesley's authority, in the matter of training schools.

Once more, before we leave the extract made from brother Lee: he speak's of "*fastidious sticklers against ministerial education*:" Does he know any such sticklers? If he means by ministerial education, that education which young men get in Theological Seminaries, then of course such sticklers are legion; but if he means sticklers for a know-nothing ministry, such are not easily found in the Methodist E. Church.

If I am right then, such sayings as that above, are scandalous to the Church, and ought not to be made. Allow me to conclude this number, by setting forth a platform of principles, which I regard as scripturally true; and if so, I am more than vindicated for this attempt to expose the errors of Dr. Lee; 1, God calls no man to preach, who is not a converted man; 2, No man ought to preach who is not persuaded in his own mind that he is moved, and called thereto by the Holy Ghost: In other words, he must be able to say with St. Paul, "the love of Christ constrains me." "Woe is me if I preach not the gospel." And with Isaiah, that fire is shut up in his bones; 3, That none are called who are destitute of common sense, or good natural ability; 4, That it is the duty of the Church to try all those preaching spirits, whether they be of God—That is, be satisfied that each man so professing, have gifts, grace and usefulness, and as these become more and more apparent, "loose him and let him go;" for if these are in him and abound, he will make an able minister of the New Testament; otherwise, all the "training-schools" in two kingdoms, cannot make a true preacher of him; 5, Every such man must "give attendance to reading"—"must study, to show himself approved," etc. otherwise, he sins; makes shipwreck of a good conscience, and ought to be stopped; 6, The objection then is not to the highest possible attainment of true ministerial excellency, but to the mode of its proposed attainment. For sooner or later, that Church which depends upon its training-schools for its supply of laborers, will ignore God's prerogative in the matters—to the extent that His kingdom will "be left to other people" a thing, He says by the Prophet, He will not do. Hence that Church which has not a ministry called and sent by the Holy Ghost, and kept by the presence and power of God, is not His true, model, living, working Church on earth.

MODE ANON.

Tuskegee, June 23rd, 1859.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM TEXAS.

MR. EDITOR.—As news from our "Empire State" is received with interest by our friends in the old States, I herewith send you a few items for publication, which I trust will not be without interest to your numerous readers.

In future communications I may give you something in reference to the various improvements and growing prospects of our young and flourishing State: in this I will only give you a few brief notes in reference to the present crops and prospects of emigration.

THE COTTON CROP looks more promising than usual at this season of the year; but its final success depends upon many contingencies, so it would be impossible at this early period of the year to calculate with any certainty as to the future yield.

THE CORN CROPS:—I have recently been through several counties and have heard from many others; and I think I may safely report a good corn crop through Eastern and Northern Texas.

From the south and west, the accounts are favorable. Notwithstanding the late frosts, the season has been quite favorable thus far in East Texas for good corn crops; and, doubtless, a heavier crop of the real staff of life will be realized this year than for many years past.

THE WHEAT CROP:—The wheat growing counties of our State are rapidly improving.

While the older counties are greatly increasing their products each year, an enterprising population is still spreading out over new counties well adapted to the production of this grain.

The crop for the present is already harvested; and is doubtless the heaviest ever made in Texas. While the yield per acre is good, there is a larger number of acres in cultivation this year than any previous one.

There being no railroad as yet penetrating this part of the country, there will doubtless be a heavy surplus left on hand, to be offered at merely nominal prices. But in a future communication, we will tell you something about the prospects of a railroad, and of this surplus being carried off.

Don't be astonished when I tell you this will soon be the wheat growing State of the Union.

OTHER GRAINS:—All kinds of small grain do well in portions of Eastern and Northern Texas. This year, oats, rye and barley have done very well.

In the Prairie counties farmers are just beginning to appreciate these grains; an increased quantity is being sowed each year. In consequence of the dryness of the season in the Prairies, the corn crop is frequently a failure; but these grains seldom fail—with plenty of small grain and our wide spread Prairie pastures, our horses, swine, sheep and cattle are perfectly safe, whether we make corn or not.

PRICES:—Bread-stuffs will be in greater abundance and at lower prices than for many years past. The present time being a propitious one, it is expected that a heavy tide of emigration will set in toward Texas this fall.

If any of our friends in the old States desire to better their temporal circumstances by moving to a new country, they could not, probably, do better than come to Texas at this time.

Corn, it is thought from the abundant prospect, will not be worth in the fall more than from twenty-five to fifty cents per bushel.

In the wheat growing counties wheat is now rating at fifty cents per bushel, and it will probably be lower.

Flour, in the same region, at the mills is worth, for common to fine, from $1 25 to $1 75 per hundred pounds. Superfine is worth from $2 00 to $2 75.

The place where I am writing from is 130 to 150 miles from the centre of the wheat growing region. Flour is hauled the above distance and sold here, the best superfine at $3 50 per hundred pounds. And by the way, let me here say that the best judges think the Texas flour better than any brought from New Orleans or St Louis.

In a future communication I hope to give your readers a more particular view of the wheat growing counties of Texas. Its soil, water, timber, health, productions, advantages and disadvantages, improvements, etc., etc.

Texas is now rapidly filling up with a moral, intelligent and enterprising population—*just the kind we want*—and lands are rapidly rising in value; yet good land can be had, and plenty of it, at quite moderate prices; and in some sections of the country, at very low rates.

The present season would be a favorable time for those who desire homes in a rich and flourishing country to come and take a peep at our "*Empire State*."

Tell such, Mr. Editor, to step over during the time of our camp and protracted meetings, and see if Texas will not compare favorably, in a moral, religious and intellectual point of view, with any of the old States.

Now, Mr. Editor, if you would be pleased to step over to Texas during the Summer or Fall we will promise you plenty of "something good too eat," and plenty of hard work in the pulpit and at the altar to keep you from getting the dyspepsia. We would be heartily glad to see you make some "*foot prints*" across, at least a portion of the *continent of Texas* this Fall. Can't you come?

May God bless you—the *Advocate*—and your readers!

R. CRAWFORD.

Alto, Texas, June 23d.

THE LAST SCENE OF WASHINGTON'S LIFE.

Irving's new Life of Washington, in five volumes has just been completed. In the fifth volume, after giving a succinct narrative of the Administration of Washington, his retirement from office, and his mode of life at Mount Vernon, Mr. Irving brings the work to a close with the following description of the final scene: Winter had now set in, with occasional wind, and rain, and frost, yet Washington still kept up his active round of indoor and outdoor avocations, as his diary records. He was in full health and vigor, dined out occasionally, and had frequent guests at Mount Vernon, and, as usual, was part of every day in the saddle, going the rounds of his estates, and in his military phraseology, "visiting the outposts."

He had recently walked with his favorite nephew about the grounds, showing the improvements he intended to make, and had especially pointed out the spot where he purposed building a new family vault, the old one being damaged by the roots of trees which had overgrown it and caused it to leak. "This change," said he, "I shall make the first of all, for I may require it before the rest."

"When I parted from him," added the nephew, "he stood on the steps of the front door, where he took leave of myself and another. It was a bright frosty morning; he had taken his usual ride, and the clear healthy flush on his cheek, and his sprightly manner, brought the remark from both of us that we had never seen the General look so well. I have sometimes thought him decidedly the handsomest man I ever saw, and when in a lively mood, so full of pleasantry, so agreeable to all with whom he associated, that I could hardly realize he was the same Washington, whose dignity awed all who approached him."

For some time past Washington had been occupied in digesting a complete system on which his estate was to be managed for several succeeding years; specifying the cultivation of the several farms, with tables designating the rotation of crops. It occupied thirty folio pages, and was executed with that clearness and method which characterized all his business papers. This was finished on the 10th of December, and was accompanied by a letter of that date to his manager or steward. It is a valuable document, showing the soundness and vigor of his intellect at this advanced stage of his existence, and the love of order that reigned throughout his affairs. "My greatest anxiety," said he on a previous occasion, "is to have all these concerns in such a clear and distinct form that no reproach may attach itself to me when I have taken my departure for the land of spirits."

It was evident, however, that, full of health and vigor, he looked forward to his long-cherished hope, the enjoyment of a serene old age in this home of his heart.

According to his diary, the morning on which these voluminous instructions to his steward were dated, was clear and calm, but the afternoon was lowering. The next day—11th—he notes there was wind and rain, and "at a night large circle round the moon."

The morning of the 12th was overcast. That morning he wrote a letter to Hamilton, heartily approving of a plan for a military academy, which the latter has submitted to the Secretary of War.

About 10 o'clock he mounted his horse and rode out as usual to make the rounds of the estate. The ominous ring round the moon, which he had observed on the preceding night, proved a fatal portent. "About 1 o'clock," he notes, "it began to snow, soon after to hail, and then turned to a settled cold rain." Having on an overcoat, he continued his ride without regarding the weather, and did not return to the house till after three.

His secretary approached him with letters to be franked, that they might be taken to the post-office in the evening. Washington franked the letters, but observed that the weather was too bad to send a servant out with them. Mr. Lear perceived that snow was hanging from his hair, and expressed his fears that he had got wet; but he replied, "No, his great-coat had kept him dry." As dinner had been waiting for him, he sat down to the table without changing his dress. "In the evening," writes his secretary, "he appeared as well as usual."

On the following morning the snow was three inches deep and still falling, which prevented him from taking his usual ride. He complained of a sore throat, and had evidently taken cold the day before. In the afternoon the weather cleared up, and he went out on the grounds between the house and the river, to mark some trees which were to be cut down. A hoarseness which had hung about him through the day grew worse toward night, but he made light of it.

He was very cheerful in the evening, as he sat in the parlor with Mrs. Washington and Mr. Lear, amusing himself with the papers which had been brought from the post-office. When he met with anything interesting or entertaining, he would read it aloud as well as his hoarseness would permit, or he listened and made occasional comments while Mr. Lear read the debates of the Virginia Assembly.

On retiring to bed, Mr. Lear suggested that he should take something to relieve his cold. "No," replied he, "you know I never take anything for a cold. Let it go as it came."

In the night he was taken extremely ill with ague and difficulty of breathing. Between two and three o'clock in the morning he awoke Mrs. Washington, who would have risen to call a servant, but he would not permit her, lest she should take cold. At day-break, when the servant woman entered to make a fire, she was sent to call Mr. Lear. He found the General breathing with difficulty, and hardly able to utter a word intelligibly. Washington desired that Dr. Craik, who lived in Alexandria, should be sent for, and that in the mean time Rawlins, one of the overseers, should be summoned, to bleed him before the doctor could arrive.

A gargle was prepared for his throat, but whenever he attempted to swallow any of it, he was convulsed and almost suffocated. Rawlins made his appearance soon after sunrise, but when the General's arm was ready for the operation, became agitated. "Don't be afraid," said the General, as well as he could speak. Rawlins made an incision. "The orifice is not large enough," said Washington. The blood, however, ran pretty freely, and Mrs. Washington, uncertain whether the treatment was proper, and fearful that too much blood might be taken, begged Mr. Lear to stop it. When he was about to untie the string the General put up his hand to prevent him, and as soon as he could speak murmured, "more, more;" but Mrs. Washington's doubts prevailed, and the bleeding was stopped, after about half a pint of blood had been taken. External applications were now made to the throat, and his feet were bathed in warm water, but without affording any relief.

His old friend, Dr. Craik, arrived between eight and nine, and two other physicians, Drs. Dick and Brown, were called in. Various remedies were tried, and additional bleeding, but all of no avail.

"About half-past four o'clock," writes Mr. Lear, "he desired me to call Mrs. Washington to his bedside, when he requested her to go down into his room, and take from his desk two wills which she would find there, and bring them to him, which she did. Upon looking at them, he gave her one, which he observed was useless, as being superseded by the other, and desired her to burn it, which she did, and took the other and put it into her closet.

"After this was done, I returned to his bedside and took his hand. He said to me: 'I find I am going; my breath can not last long. I believed from the first that the disorder would prove fatal. Do you arrange all my military letters and papers. Arrange my accounts and settle my books, as you know more about them than any one else; and let Mr. Rawlins finish recording my other letters which he has begun.' I told him this would be done. He then asked me if I recollected any thing which it was essential for him to do, as he had a very short time to continue with us. I told him that I could recollect nothing; but that I hoped he was not so near his end. He observed, smiling, that he certainly was, and that, as it was the debt which we must all pay, he looked to the event with perfect resignation."

In the course of the afternoon he appeared to be in great pain and distress from the difficulty of breathing, and frequently changed his posture in the bed. Mr. Lear endeavored to raise him and turn him with as much ease as possible. "I am afraid I fatigue you too much," the General would say. Upon being assured to the contrary, "Well," observed he gratefully, "it is a debt we must pay to each other, and I hope when you want aid of this kind you will find it."

His servant, Christopher, had been in the room during the day, and almost the whole time on his feet. The General noticed it in the afternoon, and kindly told him to sit down.

About five o'clock his old friend, Dr. Craik, came again into the room, and approached the bedside. "Doctor," said the General, "I die hard, but I am not afraid to go. I believed, from my first attack, that I should not survive it—my breath can not last long." The doctor pressed his hand in silence, retired from the bedside, and sat by the fire absorbed in grief.

Between five and six the other physicians came in, and he was assisted to sit up in his bed. "I feel I am going," said he; I thank you for your attentions, but I pray you to take no more trouble about me; let me go off quietly; I can not last long." He lay down again; all retired except Dr. Craik. The General continued uneasy and restless, but without complaining, frequently asking what hour it was.

Further remedies were tried without avail in the evening. He took whatever was offered him, did as he was desired by the physicians, and never uttered sigh or complaint.

"About ten o'clock," writes Mr. Lear, "he made several attempts to speak to me before he could effect it. At length he said, 'I am just going. Have me decently buried, and do not let my body be put into the vault in less than three days after I am dead.' I bowed assent, for I could not speak. He then looked at me again and said, 'Do you understand me?' I replied, 'Yes.' 'Tis well,' said he.

"About ten minutes before he expired (which was between ten and eleven o'clock, on the night of December 14, 1799,) his breathing became easier. He lay quietly; he withdrew his hand from mine and felt his own pulse. I saw his countenance change. I spoke to Dr. Craik, who sat by the fire. He came to the bedside. The General's hand fell from his wrist. I took it in mine and pressed it to my bosom. Dr. Craik put his hand over his eyes, and he expired without a struggle or a sigh.

"While we were fixed in silent grief, Mrs. Washington, who was seated at the foot of the bed, asked, with a firm and collected voice, 'Is he gone?' I could not speak, but held up my hand as a signal that he was no more. 'Tis well,' said she in the same voice. All is now over; I shall soon follow him; I have no more trials to pass through.'"

VICTOR EMANUEL THE SOLDIER.

Among the combatants in the Italian war, says the *London Times*, no one seems more entitled to the Victoria Cross than Victor Emanuel himself. We are not now speaking of his higher qualities as a General, but simply of his brilliant valor as a soldier. He has displayed conspicuous courage in the presence of the enemy. Considering his position, and the evils which would be entailed on his country, were he to meet with a soldier's death in the field, he may be said to have pushed courage to the verge of rashness. An excess of valor is, however, a fault which men readily pardon, the more especially when a King is the hero. As to the fact, there can be no doubt, the three armies contain no braver man than Victor Emanuel King of Sardinia. The two Emperors who are his competitors in the race for military glory, must approve themselves, stout and true soldiers if they would not see the palm of superior valor awarded to the Sardinian King. Wherever the fight is thickest and the fire hottest, there Victor Emanuel is to be found.

On Tuesday, at the battle of Palestro, he pushed forward in person into the midst of the combatants, and would not be persuaded to retire into a safer position. The Zouave soldiers—no incompetent judges of military daring—endeavored in vain to restrain him; he would not understand the propriety of retreat. Even if this reckless exposure of his own life is not a quality much to be commended in a General, at least it will win for him the rough sympathies and ready obedience of the camp. The soldier will cheerfully follow the chief who leads him on. Troops would be ashamed to fall back when they see their General, and that General a crowned King, in advance. The Sardinian army, however, have shown themselves worthy of the chivalrous guidance of their King. To them belong the honors of Montebello. The action of the Sardinian cavalry during that affair seems to have decided at the most critical moment the fortunes of the day. On this more recent occasion of Palestro it was the Fourth division of the Sardinian army, commanded by the King in person, which inflicted so decisive a check upon the enemy.

Attacked by 25,000 Austrians, and supported only by a regiment of Zouaves, this Division of the Sardinian Army not only retained its position, but defeated the enemy with great slaughter. The victory was more decisive than that of Montebello. This time, the Austrians can scarcely say that, "having accomplished their purpose," they retired because they wished to retire. It was to them an important object to hinder the junction of the Sardinians with Canrobert, and in this they entirely failed. They were fairly defeated, leaving numerous prisoners and guns in the hands of the enemy. This victory was won, we repeat it, by the Sardinians, with their King at their head.

HOW TO BE A MAN.

To know one's self a man is to repent of sin. Strange as this may sound, it is the first step towards real manhood. That man was made for virtue and not for vice—for holiness and not sin—is evident from all the adaptations of his moral constitution. But that he has violated the laws of his moral nature and become positively vicious is evident to all. Now, the only natural or possible mode of correcting his vitiated moral nature is to repent. No other act has the least tendency towards it. Repentance, therefore, is not only manly, but is the first truly manly act a human being is capable of. Such is the universality of human wickedness that all moral acts, previous to repentance, are selfish, and unworthy of a man. I am aware that repentance is looked upon as a weakness; but it is the most heroic of acts. It is self-subjection—a triumph over one's worst foes—those of his own household; yea, those of his own heart! I am not speaking of the servile cowering of the sycophant; but the honest and generous return to duty of the erring subject of the great God—an acknowledgment [of the rights of the Creator and Benefactor of the Universe. It is establishing the supremacy of virtue in a self-refined soul. To prostrate one's self before the Great Jehovah and ingenuously confess his transgressions, and abandon them forever, shows a perception of right, and evinces an integrity of purpose which is truly exalted and manly. But for a moral being to persist in wrong against the dictates of his judgment, and under the lash of a guilty conscience, argues any thing but manliness.

Viewed by the standard of universal right, man is in ruins. His heart is a moral wreck, and his ignorance of the fact is one of its most melancholy effects. Now, I ask, if the only retrograde process from vice to virtue, from misery to bliss, and that process approved and urged by every power of the soul, is not a manly process! I say, then, to the persevering transgressor of God's law, "Show thyself a man," and repent of your sin. To the self-enslaved drunkard or epicure, I would say, show yourself a man, and subject your body to the spirit. And to the lover of the world, I would still say, show thyself a man, and trample idols in the dust. Repentance, meanness! What else is honorable? Is justice mean? What faculty of your mind says it? But repentance is only justice to God and man. Every sin is a blow at the throne of God and a stab at the heart of man. Sin is an infraction of the law that guards the throne, and protect the interest of the universe, and its criminality and ill-desert is measured only by the magnitude of those interests. And can it be deemed manly to persevere in transgression? Every power and faculty of man's *tribune nature* answers, no! A wretched, sin-cursed race cries out, no! All the angelic world above, and all the demoniac tribes beneath, unite their testimony against the manliness of continued transgression!

FAMILY RELATIONS OF THE CZAR AND THE EMPEROR.

IT IS A fact which is not generally known that the families of the Czar of Russia and the Emperor of France are connected by marriage. A son of Eugene Beauharnais, who was married to the daughter of the King of Bavaria, married a sister of the present Emperor Alexandria of Russia. Eugene was the son of the Empress Josephine, the first wife of Napoleon. One of her grandsons is the present Emperor of France. Another is the husband of the sister of the Emperor of Russia. One of her grand-daughters, by Eugene, is the present Queen of Sweden. Another grand-son, who is now dead, married the Queen of Portugal. Still another grand-daughter, by Eugene, is the Empress of Brazil.

THIRTY-THREE STARS must be on the National *Flag* from and after the 4th July next. This is in compliance with the act of Congress, passed April, 1848, which declares that on the admission of every new State, one star shall be added, and that such addition shall take place on the 4th July next succeeding its admission.—*Richmond Examiner.*

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

TERMS—$2 00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1859

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

THE volumes of the *Advocate* will hereafter begin and end with the year; and it is very desirable that subscriptions should conform to the same rule.

Therefore, new subscribers, who do not begin with the year, will please send, not two dollars, but an amount sufficient to pay for the paper till the end of the year, at the rate of FIFTY CENTS A WEEK.

Thus, every subscriber will know, without being informed, that at the beginning of the year is the time to remit the subscription money.

Many accounts having been sent out before this arrangement was made, we shall not be able, until next year, to make the accounts of all subscribers conform to this rule.

Our Agents will please notice, and help us in this desirable arrangement. It is an approximation to the cash system, without its objections, and will obviate confusion in accounts.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

THUS far we have a healthy city. No cases of yellow fever have yet occurred—and no indications of an epidemic visitation. Weather warm, with copious showers almost daily. Our readers can rely upon the *Advocate*. Where the fever comes we shall tell them; a straightforward course in this matter is the best. The absence of yellow fever in Havana and Vera Cruz, leads us to hope that we shall have none here. Meanwhile the Quarantine is enforced with all possible strictness.

WEEDS IN PICTURES.

A WEED is said to be "a plant out of place." An excellent definition; for, what is there, when appropriately placed, that deserves this name for vexatious worthlessness? But a weed is often in its very place, when well painted. We have learned to look upon many vegetable reprobates with an eye of favor. Some weeds are exquisitely beautiful in structure, in flower, or in leaf-forms, when closely examined. The habits of others make them subjects of great interest. We recollect once, while strolling with one of the first landscape artists of America, before one of Boddington's views of the Thames, whose banks were clothed (pictorially) with magnificent aquatic plants, being surprised to hear him say that in America we had few large, succulent plants fit for an artist among our native weeds. Since that time we have never gone into any meadow or field without noticing the plants as subjects of portraiture. And I feel sure that there can be no excuse for barrenness in the foregrounds of landscapes from want of material. It is the want of industry, or the want of real love for weed-like plants, that occasions such meager or conventional pictures. It is seldom that we see plants rendered, as Landseer or Rosa Bonheur render animals, with an enthusiasm of love that never tires; that never can enough repeat them. If our right hand had been endowed with cunning, we believe that the humbler growths of the field should occupy much of its skill. But one must love well to paint well. If a man does not respect a plant, if it exerts upon him no positive and pleasurable influence, he is unfit to represent it. A nurse that does not love children can never take good care of them; and an artist that does not love what are called weeds, cannot do them justice. Some ridicule has been thrown upon our young artists for painting grasses so much. That they paint them at all is their praise; and that they confine themselves to so few, and repeat their work so often, as if there were but half a dozen species in the world fit for admiration, is their real fault. Instead of but few striking and effective plants, in any direction, growing abundantly, there are so many that one might well be embarrassed by riches.

There is the Dock family. None can be less pretentious or more meritorious. What if it does grow in dank and shaded places? What a breadth of leaf the Burr-dock exhibits, what vigor of health, what an oak-like spread of branches, when its blossom stem is fully extended! There too, is the relishful Horse-radish, of a broad and long palm. The Elecampane is another plant of generous leaf. Laying aside all prejudices, who can deny great merit, as a robust and vigorous plant, to the Skunk-cabbage? What if its odor is an indisputable fact? Art, in this respect, has the advantage of Nature. In a picture its peculiar and delicate green would be beautiful, without the least odor.

Among upright plants the Milkweed is notable. Not for its grace, but for its full habit and generous bearing. The thistles, the brier-family, the sedges, the cat-tail, the water-plantain family, the bind-weed, the woodbine and the blackberry, both upright and creeping, than which, in early leaf, in blossom or in fruit, at every stage, nothing can be more graceful and beautiful—these all deserve careful study.

The Mullein need hardly be mentioned, as it figures in pictures already. But what would be more exquisite than the spray of Asparagus, if well rendered? There, too, is the Golden-Rod, the Aster, the Iron-weed (vernonia,) the Smart-weed, the Teasel, and a hundred more—admirable chiefly for ornamental designs and decorative [illegible] but likewise, fit elements for the foregrounds of landscapes. It is worthy of notice that the plants most valuable for culture on our continent, are those which are most beautiful for ornamental design, viz., wheat, rye, and barley, the Indian corn, the cotton and tobacco plants, the grapes and the grape. The potato, poor lowly fellow, has no merit except in its blossom; but almost all the plants which form the staple crops, are universally beloved of artists.

It is amusing to read the descriptions of weeds in agricultural books. Editors are bound to look upon weeds only in relation to farming. If a thing be prolific, tenacious of life, and voracious of food, no matter how graceful its form or comely its blossom, it is hated, and all the ugly names of the vocabulary are heaped on it. But that should not prevent the admiration of those who have no crops to tend. A pestilent weed may yet be exquisitely ornamental.

We are quite sure that it is the artist's fault if he is deficient in succulent foliage, in herbaceous riches, in all graceful stems and twining vines. Instead of a destitution of such elements, our woods, our low wet meadows, our hedges, and hill-sides, are full of them. It requires only diligence in finding and industry in representing them to make every landscape artist's portfolio rich in vegetable treasures. [*Independent.*]

DEATH-BED CONVERSION.

"FOR myself, I never met with one decisive evidence of a saving change in a malefactor's cell; and out of many hundreds, I can quote exceedingly few in the chamber of a last and fatal disease." So spake Dr. Chalmers in his farewell address at the St. John's chapel; and his experience and testimony on this point are those of most ministers of the gospel. Certainly they are our own, after the observation and test which a pastorate of twenty years affords us; and we might specify numerous instances in illustration and confirmation of the truth of this avowal. A recent case was that of a young lady dangerously sick, and in great anguish of spirit, whom we were sent for to visit. She gave fixed and earnest attention to the way of salvation as it was opened before her, and seemed very clearly to pass through the stages of conviction and conversion. Inquiry was exchanged for profession, anxiety for hope, and distress for joy. Had she died, her pious relatives would not have doubted that the last of earth proved to her the first of heaven, and it is our remarks at her funeral we had not signified as much, we should have been pronounced uncharitable. She, however, recovered, and with her recovery all evidences of her piety fled; and when we reminded her of what she told us during her illness indicative of a change of heart, her only reply was that "she had not the slightest recollection of having ever said any such things."

It is the testimony of a distinguished physician in our land—a professed Christian, who adorns that profession, that out of more than a hundred cases that had come under his observation of the apparent conversion of individuals, who, in near approach of death had recovered, but three of the number subsequently gave any good evidence of having been regenerated. And an English physician once stated that out of three hundred cases which he had known of individuals, who, apparently with one foot in the grave, had thought themselves renewed by the grace of God, only ten of them on their recovery had not turned to their former courses of sin and folly.

"Tell me not how a man dies," said President Dwight, "but how he lives." "And," observes the excellent Rev. Mr. Booth, "I pay more attention to people's lives than to their deaths. In all the visits I have paid to the sick during the course of a long ministry, I never met with one who was not previously serious, that ever recovered from what he supposed the brink of death, who afterwards performed his vows and became religious, notwithstanding the very great appearance there was in their favour when they thought they could not recover." It hath been with them in accordance with the proverb, "The dog hath returned to his vomit, again, and the sow that was washed, to her wallowing in the mire."

[*Religious Herald.*]

THE MILLER AND HIS BIBLE.

IN a town situated in Putnam county, N. Y., there is a grist mill, to which my heart turns as a consecrated place. Being in the neighborhood of the mill a few weeks ago, I went to it with my boys, for the purpose of showing them its machinery and the process of making flour. The miller received us kindly, and without neglecting his duties, gave us every opportunity to gratify the curiosity that had brought us to the place. Opening a little door in one apartment of the mill, he showed us the great wheel that moved patiently around, under the weight of the falling water, and gave his own motion and power to all the wheels and shafts and burr-stones throughout the building. Here the wheat was shaken out of the bopper, and falling between the upper and nether mill-stones, was ground to power. In these little buckets attached to an ever-moving belt, the flour and the bran, mingled together, were raised from the first story of the mill to the third, and thrown into the "bolt," a long hexagon or octagon, covered with silk, and constantly turning. And as the bolting and sifting went on, the bran was thrown out of the bolt, at one end, while the clean, beautiful flour, "the finest of the wheat," fell through the meshes of the silk and was caught below.

All this was new and interesting to the boys; and in their eagerness to see, they quite forgot that every thing in the mill was covered with flour; so that before they left they became almost as white as the miller himself. I hope they may become as good. From the first, I was greatly pleased with his sunny face and obliging manners; but when I discovered the secret of his kindness, my heart was firmly knit to his, and shall be, I trust, for ever. On one of the steps of the stairway leading to the upper story of the building, there was an open and well-worn pocket Bible. It was lying just where he could have most easy access to it, without neglecting his work; and it was very evident that he made it his constant companion.

As we were about leaving the mill, I thanked the miller for his kindness, and told him that while I was much interested in all I had seen, his open Bible had given me more pleasure than anything else.

"His quiet answer was, "It teaches me how to take toll."

"Yes," I added, "and how to reach heaven."

With this, his face became more sunny than ever, and for a few moments we enjoyed such communion as the world cannot understand. As we talked of the precious work of God, the love of Jesus, and the work of the Holy Spirit, our hearts burned within us; and we parted cheered with the hope that we shall soon renew our communion, and "love as brethren," in our Father's house above.

The humble miller, I found on inquiry, was dear to all the people of God who knew him. Even the men of the world confide in his honesty; and well they may, for his Bible "teaches him how to take toll." Let me add his name to the list of my personal friends, and like him search the Scriptures daily as my infallible guide in all the vocations of life.—*New York Observer.*

AN EMINENT MINISTER'S FIRST SERMON.

THE following anecdote, in relation to Mr. Jay's early preaching, I had from his own lips.

Mr. Winter being unable, through ill health, to comply with an engagement to preach a few miles in the country on the following day (Sunday,) requested me to officiate for him. I told my tutor that though he had given me but little time for preparation (it then being late in the evening,) yet I would do the best I could to acquit myself of the duty. On reaching the village where the service was to be performed quite fatigued, having travelled on foot, I inquired for the residence of Winter's friend, a wealthy farmer, who was the head of the religious interest of the place and surrounding neighborhood. On arriving there, I gave a timorous rap at the door, and on its being opened, informed the female servant that I wished to see the gentleman of the house. The domestic asked me what I wanted of her master at so late an hour. My reply was, that Mr. Winter had sent me in his place to supply the chapel on the Sunday, and desired me personally to see her master on the subject. The servant, after bidding me go into the kitchen, said she would deliver my message, which she did with a smile on her countenance, telling her master that Mr. Winter had sent a farmer's boy, with hobnail shoes and worsted stockings to preach in his stead. Upon the gentleman farmer making his appearance in the kitchen, he, after eyeing me from head to foot, said:—"So my young friend, Mr. Winter has sent you to preach here; is it so?" "Yes sir," was my reply. The gentleman without entering into further conversation with me, said in a low tone of voice to his servant, which I overheard. "Who will Winter send here next!" and then after bidding the servant give me some supper, and get a bed ready for me in the top room of the house, abruptly took his departure.

The next morning, whilst I was on the road on foot to the chapel to perform my duties there, a carriage passed by me containing the rich farmer and his lady, who, although they saw me, would not recognize me. This slight did not much discompose me, for my mind was intent upon the preparation of my discourse, from a text which had occurred to me whilst in bed, as being appropriate to the circumstances of my reception, my appearance as to dress, and my youth. The text was from the sixth chapter of John, 9th verse, "There is a lad here who hath five barley loaves and two small fishes." In the course of my extemporaneous discourse which soon rivitted the deep attention of the rural audience, I exclaimed:—"Did God despise a lad who supplied the Son of Man with food for the great multitude, in number about five thousand? No. Was it not a lad—a ruddy-faced lad—who slew Goliath the giant, and afterwards cut off his head with the great sword of that Philistine, thereby giving deliverance to Israel? Yes. And was it not a lad by whose lips God reproved the aged and hoary-headed Eli? Yes. Why, then, despise a lad?"

When I retired to the vestry, the wealthy farmer, who was there waiting for me, shook me heartily by the hand, thanked me in the most flattering terms for what he was pleased to style my excellent discourse, and made me his guest until my departure on the following day. I need hardly mention that instead of returning from the chapel to the gentleman's residence on foot, I was invited into the carriage, and treated with the greatest hospitality.—*Recollections of Mr. Jay.*

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

ALFORD'S GREEK TESTAMENT: with a critically Revised Text: a Digest of Various Readings: Marginal References to Verbal and Idiomatic Usage: prolegomena: and a critical and Exegetical Commentary. For the use of theological students and ministers. By Henry Alford, B. D., minister of Quebec Chapel, London: and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. In four volumes. Vol. 1, containing the four Gospels. New York: Harper and Brother's, Publishers, 1859.

This is a work of great value to minister's of the Gospel, and to all critical students of the New Testament. The Greek type is refreshingly clear and beautiful. We take from the New York *Observer* the following notice, which will put our readers in possession of the main features and merits of the work.

"Some ten years ago Mr. Alford published the first volume of his edition of the New Testament. Three successive editions have appeared in England; the last of which has been re-printed by the Harper's. Their edition is a fac-simile of the English, and is issued at a price which brings it within the reach of ministers and theological students, for whose use it is specially intended. The principal features of the work are:—

1. The Greek Text, adopted by the Editor as the one best supported by the manuscript authorities and the soundest canons of criticism.

2. A Digest of the Various Readings found in all the manuscripts which have been collected, in the ancient versions, and in the citations of the Fathers.

3. Marginal References, relating mainly to verbal and idiomatic usage.

4. A brief critical and exegetical Commentary.

The special value of the work consists in the Text, and in the Digest of Various Readings. This Digest is so complete and thorough that we feel no hesitation in saying that no reading or variation, whether occuring in any manuscript, or suggested by any early version or any patristic citation, which has the slightest claim to reception is unnoticed; and in every case full means are given to the student to decide upon the value of the evidence upon which any disputed reading is either admitted or rejected. He has not merely the opinions of the Editor, but the whole chain of evidence from which that opinion has been formed. To express that chain of evidence in a narrow compass is the crowning excellence of Mr. Alford as an editor.

This editinn, from its nature, is specially designed for ministers and theological students. For them, it is unnecessary to speak of the value of a work, which in the space of a single volume contains not only the text of the Evangelical Record, but a complete summary of all the evidence upon which every word and phrase has been admitted into that text. The student has before him all the data in possession of Scholz and Griesbach and Tischendorf and Alford. Granting him equal intelligence and candor, he is as well prepared as either to decide upon the authenticity of the text.

The publishers have given the volume an exterior form worthy of its intrinsic merits. The specimen page will vouch for the clearness and distinctness of the type, and the facility of reference furnished by the ingenious use in the notes of catchwords in a peculiar letter. No pains have been spared to ensure typographical accuracy. In the course of a somewhat extended examination we have detected only a single error, and that merely in the interpunction of a Hebrew phrase. It is, however, not to be supposed that in a work of such magnitude some errors should not have escaped the most careful proof-reader: and we are authorized by the Publishers to say they will thankfully receive notice of any error, either in the printing of the text or in the references and citations; and that all such shall be noted for correction in future editions."

COSMOS: A SKETCH OF A PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE UNIVERSE. By Alexander Von Humboldt. Translated from the German, by E. C. Otte and W. S. Dallas, F. L. S. Vol. 5. New York: Harper & Brothers, 12mo, pp. 462.

This is the completion of what has been called "the great work of the age." The volume now before us, is uniform with the four volumes issued by the Harpers in 1852, and completes the edition of the great philosopher's last and greatest work. It is of interest to the student of natural science, and also to the general reader. Pedantic technicalities are for the most part avoided. The style is comprehensive and concise, pleasing and intelligible to all. The present volume is devoted to the more important phenomena of the earth; including the determination of its size, form and density, with a full account of earthquakes and volcanos.

THE BERTRAMS. A novel. By Anthony Trollope, author of Barchester Towers, Doctor Thorne, etc. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1859.

The above noticed books are laid on our table by H. D. McGinnis, 36 Camp street, New Orleans.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE. We are also indebted to Mr. McGinnis for an early copy of this popular Monthly. Editor's Table gives us "European Armies and Arms," a valuable and entertaining subject just now. The contents and illustrations are not a whit behind the previous number—rather ahead we think. Let us specify—"A Visit to John Brown's Tract," "The Flea," and "John Wesley," as specially good.

NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL. July, 1859. This able Journal maintains its well-earned reputation. The contents of the present number are of more than usual interest to the non-professional reader.

LADIES' REPOSITORY, for July, is received. A glance at the Contents promises a treat, when we have time to read it. It is embellished with engravings, of Lake Pepin, from Table Rock, and a well executed likeness of Gov. Wright, a Methodist, and our present Minister-plenipotentiary at Berlin.

REFLECTION ONLY, GIVE OPINIONS WEIGHT.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON once said to an intimate friend: "Men give me some credit for genius. All the genius that I have lies just in this: When I have a subject in hand, I study it profoundly. Day and night it is before me. I explore it in all its bearings. My mind becomes pervaded with it. Then the effort which I make is what the people are pleased to call the fruit of genius. It is the fruit of labor and thought."

Mr. Webster once replied to a gentleman who pressed him to speak on a subject of great importance: "The subject interests me deeply, but I have no time. There, sir," pointing to a huge pile of letters on the table, "is a pile of unanswered letters, to which I must reply before the close of the session, (which was then three days off) I have no time to master the subject as as to do it justice."

"But, Mr. Webster, a few words from you would do so much to awaken public attention to it."

"If there be such weight in my words as you represent, it is because I do not allow myself to speak on any subject till I have imbued my mind with it."

Demosthenes was once urged to speak on a great and sudden emergency. "I am not prepared," said he and obstinately refused.

The law of labor is equally binding on genius and mediocrity

AN IMPERIAL SENSATION DOCUMENT.

HAVING already published the general news summary from our regular correspondent, we give below Napoleon's proclamation to the Lombards, and the London *Times* comments thereon. The following proclamation has been published at Milan:

"The fortune of war has conducted me to the capital of Lombardy. Let me tell you why I am here. When Austria unjustly attacked Piedmont. I resolved to sustain the King of Sardinia, my ally. The honor and interests of France made this my duty. Your enemies, who are my enemies, have endeavored to diminish the sympathy which exists throughout all Europe for your cause, by trying to persuade the world that I am carrying on this war only for personal ambition or to aggrandize the territory of France. If there are men who do not understand their epoch, I am not of that number. In the enlightened state of public opinion which prevails, men are greater by the moral influence which they exercise, than by barren conquests, and this moral influence I seek after with pride, in contributing to emancipate one of the most beautiful parts of Europe. Your reception has already proved to me that you have understood me."

"I do not come with any preconceived plan to dispossess sovereigns nor to impose my own will upon you. My army will only occupy itself with two things—to combat your enemies and to maintain internal order. It will place no obstacle in the way of a free manifestation of your legitimate wishes. Providence sometimes favors nations like individuals in giving them occasion to rise suddenly to greatness; but it is on condition that they have the virtue to profit by it.

"Profit then by the fortune which is offered you. Your desire of independence, so long expressed, so often deceived, will be realized if you show yourselves worthy of it. Unite then, for one sole object, the enfranchisement of your country. Seek military organization. Hasten, all of you, to place yourselves under the flag of King Emanuel, who has already so nobly shown you the path of honor. Remember that without discipline there is no army, and animated with the sacred fire of patriotism, be nothing to-day but soldiers, to-morrow you will be free citizens of a great country.

"Done at the Imperial Quarters at Milan, the 8th of June 1859." (Signed) "NAPOLEON."

The London Times, on Napoleon's Milan Proclamation.

Napoleon Third has, in his address to the inhabitants of Milan, says the London *Times*, June 14, reiterated all his promises, and he retains to himself the character of the disinterested regenerator of Italy. He declares that he is not one of those men who cannot comprehend the spirit of their age; and that he does not appear in Italy to further his own objects of personal ambition, or to aggrandize the territory of France. To do this would be, in the opinion of Napoleon Third, not only a wicked, but a foolish act; for the time is come when moral influences are fruitful and victories are sterile. Napoleon Third only enters Milan as the liberator of Italy. He comes only to give freedom to the finest part of Europe.

He promises the Lombards that, if they will he his soldiers to-day, they shall to-morrow be the free citizens of a great country. He has sworn to the Italians to combat their enemies—to maintain for them domestic order, and to throw no obstacle in the way of the manifestation of their wishes. To the Germans, who are so unquiet in their homes, and who are living in their places of strength, he puts forth protestations equally explicit, which have the additional guarantee of being endorsed by the Emperor of Russia.

Cotemporaneously with the publication of the French Emperor's address to the people of Milan, we have the Russian circular declaring the policy of that Empire during the existence of the Italian war. France gives her imperial promises to Italy. Russia at once soothes, re-assures and threatens Germany. France insists she was called to this war by her interests and her honor, and that she has no other object but to defend her ally, who was unjustly attacked, and to give liberty to Italy.

Russia declares that Austria has been altogether in the wrong, and that her objection to the admission of Sardinia to conference, was at once unreasonable and unjust, and that in the negotiations which succeeded the French Government has honestly seconded the efforts of those powers who were sincerely desirous of peace. Russia, therefore, is with France in sentiment; but as the war itself cannot be averted, she will use all her efforts to localize the evil and to confine it to the country where events called it forth. She tells Germany that for her there is no cause of fear—that the Emperor of the French has given assurances which Russia abundantly believes, that no enterprise is in prospect which will injure the interests or dignity of the great power of which Prussia is the head and natural protector. France has a righteous quarrel with Austria, and Russia will stand by and see it fairly fought out. The war should not spread beyond, and it shall not be quenched in Italy. Russia very significantly intimates that if Germany interferes in this matter, so long as it remains only an Italian quarrel, Russia will also interfere, and restore the equilibrium of the contest.

We must take it that these two crowned heads are sincere in the profession they thus publicly put forward to the world. We must believe Napoleon, when he has driven the Austrians from Italy—will hand over Italy to the Italians—will unite Lombardy with Piedmont—will secularize the government of the Roman States—will give back to Naples its constitution, and accord guarantees for its continuance. We must give our confidence to Russia, that when she favors this chivalrous course, she also has an hidden object in view, that she also has sympathy with Italy, and if any other motive mingles with her pity, it is only a not unnatural desire to pour some slight humiliation upon the head of Austria, and to exalt Prussia at the expense of her rival.

It is not to be suggested that these State papers should speak that which is not true. When two great sovereigns come forward to protest before Europe, their policy is of a conservative and disinterested character, and that if they are fighting battles and conquering kingdoms, it is for the progress of civilization, for the advance of moral influences, and not from selfish motives, we are bound to believe them, not indeed to throw ourselves off our guard, but still to believe them. We cannot cease from our astonishment that these things should be so, we cannot even yet quite comprehend how the Emperor Napoleon should wish to build up in Italy a form of government which would be inconvenient to him in France; still less can we understand why Russia should seek to give consistency and power, and material form to those ideas which must always be antagonistic to absolute rule; but it is vain to argue against the probability of a fact, when the fact itself stands bodily in evidence.

Here are the declarations voluntarily put forth to Europe uncalled for by any policy, carrying with them no particular benefit to the persons who thereby commit their own honor and the honor of the nations whom they represent to the good faith of the professions which they spontaneously make. Surely we shall not lay ourselves open to the imputation of weak credulity, if we stifle the instinctive suspicions that arise while we read these papers, and accept them with at least the hope that they mean all they say, not that the intentions of these two great powers are those they profess and no more, that when the Austrians have been driven from Italy the war will be stayed, the prize of contest will be won, and Italy will arise once more in unity, a nation of confederated constitutional States.

Beyond the unquenchable instinct of suspicion to which we have already alluded, there is really no reason why these good tidings should not be true, why these professions should not ripen into performances. It is the real interest both of France and Russia that Europe should be at peace. The glory of having resuscitated Italy would give a lustre to the name of Napoleon that would throw a doubt over the possibility of some earlier details of his history—military success would have consolidated his popularity with his army, and peace would restore confidence to his citizens, and prosperity to the industry of his Empire. He boasts that he can commune with the spirit of his age. If he be wise enough, and enlightened enough, and thoughtful enough, to comprehend the intelligences among which he lives, and to shape his acts in harmony with its tendencies, then this is precisely the policy which he would pursue.

It has a high and chivalrous character, and has at the same time all the advantage of the most humble expediency. It would astonish all men into applause. It would give to his name the renown of a great historic revival, and it would at the same time considerably increase the influence of France in the South of Europe, and aid her commercial interest on the great inland sea. As to Russia, the interests are quite evident, and are at this moment all on the side of peace.

Whatever may be her ulterior object, her present duty is to develop her own internal strength. She knows that she has wastes and wildernesses to win within her own frontier before she can hope to repeat with success her efforts at distant conquest. Public decency is another quality upon which we would place some confidence in the nineteenth century.

Even Emperors will be held to their public promises. Solemn declarations, made voluntarily to their brother sovereigns, cannot be treated as idle words uttered without meaning and broken without hesitation. It is more pleasing to search the policy of powerful nations for tokens of a rational and generous course of action, than to point out how a policy, based on meaner motives, would be certain to call millions of armed men into conflict, and to loosen all the foundations of civil order throughout Europe. If Russia and France honestly mean what they have so distinctly said, the Italian war will soon be at an end.

THE WASHINGTON CITY CHURCH.

To the Southern Preachers:

I DESIRE through the columns of the *Advocate* to return my most sincere thanks to those brethren in the ministry connected with the Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama Conferences, who have been so actively and zealously engaged in the sale of the "Methodist Pulpit South." I thank you, brethren, most heartily, and humbly trust that you may be still more successful in your future efforts. The work is a glorious one, and ought to be in the hands of every friend and admirer of the M. E. Church, South. Besides, it has been published for the benefit of a cause which cannot fail to commend itself to every patriotic and Christian heart. If we could get our brethren of the South to come to Washington and see for themselves the demand and necessity for the erection of an edifice worthy of Southern Methodism here at the Capital of the Union, we should not any longer have to appeal to you, by letter or otherwise, to aid us in accomplishing this great and most desireable object—an object and a desire most dear to my heart, and I am sure it should be equally dear to the heart of every true Southern Methodist. Would you have the position of the M. E. Church, South, understood and admired at the North as well as at the South, and would you, also, have those who visit our Capitol by thousands from Europe, to see her in her true light, and working under her true and unspotted colors? Then with a willing mind and liberal spirit, with a noble generosity and a zeal worthy of your profession, second my efforts, and heartily co-operate with me in the work of raising funds, and the object shall soon be accomplished. I am working not for myself, nor to gratify anything like personal pride, but I am working for the Church, for Southern Methodism, and for the glory of God. Help me, and co-operate with me for the sake of Christ and his glorious cause.

Allow me, dear brethren, to request you to send in the funds arising from the sale of my book as rapidly as you can. I have in the hands of those who are engaged in the sale of my book, copies amounting to about $12,000, and as I am dealing with poor mechanics principally in the publication of the work, I am obliged to pay the cash in most instances, hence you see the accumulating demand I have for money. And more than this, I am exceedingly anxious to commence at an early day the foundation of our contemplated Metropolitan Church. I trust that the day is not far distant when we shall be able to commence the work. WM. T. SMITHSON.

DR. L. PIERCE ON THE GENERAL RULE.

MR. EDITOR.—Have you read the views of Dr. Lovick Pierce on the General Rules, as published in some late numbers of the *Nashville Advocate*.

If I have rightly understood him, he holds that these "Rules" are, and ought to be, the scriptural tests of membership in the Church of God; and that the *administration* of Discipline would be simple and health-giving to the Church, if every transgression and disobedience received a just recompense of reward.

Of so much importance does he regard these views, that he insists upon a *called General Conference*, to take under advisement the whole religious condition of the Church, without any tramel or hindrance from secularities.

In my humble judgement, a wiser suggestion has not been made in the nineteenth century. YOURS RESPECTFULLY, F. G. FERNSON.

STAMMERING.

IS SOMETIMES the result of habit or carelessness; at others it succeeds a long attack of sickness. It is a kind of St. Vitus dance of the tongue. Not unfrequently it is brought on by the harsh treatment, or the inveterate ill-nature of parents, teachers, or superiors, in habitually meeting those under them with threatenings, scolding, or fault-finding. We have met before now with a most miserable class of human, or, rather inhuman beings, who scarcely ever enter a room where are children, or servants, or dependents, without the expression of some disapprobation or complaint. This has very naturally the effect to confuse and intimidate a child, especially one of a highly-nervous or excitable temperament; while steadiness and composure are the very antipodes of stuttering, which is essentially the throwing out of too much nervous power, sending too much nervous influence to the muscles which are employed in speaking; the result is, a want of proper control of those muscles. Hence, whatever diminishes the nervous supply to those parts, whatever directs the nervous flow to some other part of the body, diminishes the stammering in the same proportion. This is the principle of cure in all cases, although we have never seen a reference to it by any writer. Some twenty years ago, the New York world was struck with dumb amazement at the instantaneous remedy for stammering, which was thrusting a knitting-needle through the tongue. But it cured only till the tongue got well, because while the tongue was sore from the barbarous operation, the extra nervous energy was expended in the instinctive effort to refrain from any other than careful movements of the tongue. The expedient of Demosthenes in speaking with little pebbles in his mouth, was in the same direction. One of the most inveterate stammerers in London, became possessed of a fancy that he would make a good actor. On his first appearance, the theatre was crowded in curiosity. During the whole play he did not mispronounce a single word, did not fail to utter distinctly a single syllable, because his mind was engaged in another effort, was excited in another direction, the extra nervous power found vent in another outlet—precisely as in the more recently-alleged accidental discovery of a lady, that reading and speaking in a whisper is no instantaneous remedy; because it requires an effort to whisper; the mind's attention is directed to the act of whispering, and not to the distinctness of utterance. We will venture the assertion, that no man ever stammered in "popping the question," nor a young lady halt out y-ye-ye-yes. Instinct itself, prompts a cure. After a long illness from an accident, our Robert, aged three years, suddenly began to stammer most vexatiously. His whole system was in a debilitated and irritable condition. He had never come in contact with a stammerer. And believing that scolding, or threats, or ridicule, would serve to fix the habit for life, which would have been a great misfortune, we made an attempt, without apparent effort, to divert his attention to some other thing than the stammering. For example, when he asked for any thing, he was told, "You if you ask for it plainly, you shall have it;" and he we were aware of it, we found him, whenever he tempted to ask for any thing, striking his little against his thigh as he stood before us, at the tion of every syllable; and by encouragement found the habit broken up in a few months. As it life-long calamity, to have a son or daughter grow stutterer, we trust these hints may be turned to cal account by those whom it may concern. else done at the time of uttering each syllable, the attention, gives two outlets to the extra nervous and the remedy is complete; make a mark, pull a turn a leaf, stamp the foot—any one of them will a cure in a reasonable time. [*Hall's Journal of*

INGENIOUS DIVING BELL.

FOR the purpose of descending to the bottoms of and carrying on works there with greater facility by the ordinary diving bell, the following apparatus been contrived. On the front of a dredging placed a large chamber, made of sheet iron, having form of an elongated hemispherical cup, twenty-nine inches in diameter, and sixteen feet three inches height. In the centre of the bottom of the vessel is a large opening which communicates with the and in it is placed vertically a large cylinder of iron, open at either extremity, and which can, by of grooves, be lowered to any depth that may quired. When it is desired to examine the bottom river, it suffices to lower the cylinder, and by air pump, a large quantity of compressed air is into the chamber. The water by that means is underneath the cylinder, until at length the bottom the river is left dry. The workmen can then inside the cylinder, and proceed with the work any difficulty.

For communicating from without with the there is provided an antechamber for persons to and out without allowing the compressed air to from the inner chamber. The doors of the inner ber are hermetically closed, by which means the compressed air is small, and is easily replaced. For purpose of opening the inner door, it is necessary a valve to allow a small quantity of air in the chamber to escape into the anteroom, to restore and make the pressure the same on both sides door. A similar contrivance is necessary in the door; but before the valve is opened in the outer care must be taken to close the inner door and There is also another contrivance for forming an connection between the vertical cylinder and chamber. The compression of the accomplished by the steam engine.—*Boston Com.*

LONG LAWSUITS.

THE British House of Lords has just given a in case of the heirs of Peter Thellusson, which has in litigation since 1797. It is one of the most noted cases of modern times, and has led to a statute, enacts that the power of devising property for pose of accumulation should be restrained in general 21 years after the death of the testator. If Peter Thellusson's wishes had been strictly carried out, the ty to be divided would have amounted to about hundred and fifty million dollars, but for sixty-one a series of chancery suits were instituted by various sons who hoped to grasp a portion of the immense lying idle and unenjoyed before them. Costs, energy on the part of the trustees, and other causes so affected the estate, that little, if any, more remained be divided than there was at the time of the testator death.

A London journal reports that the longest which ever took place in England, or, indeed, in part of the world, arose in a litigated question respecting certain possessions near Wotton-under-Edge, in the county of Gloucester, between the heirs of Thos. Albot, Esq., count Lisle, on the one part, and the heirs of Lord Berkeley on the other. The suit was instituted towards the end of the reign of Edward IV, and was still pending in the reign of James I, at which time a compromise took place between the parties—thus embracing a period of one hundred and twenty years.

WOMAN STILL MORE IMPORTANT.

OF the door of Temperance, it appears, after all, *Woman* holds the key! There is more *cookery* in principal than *cold water*—or, as an able English writer says, "people would be astonished if they saw the number of drunkards made by bad dinners, reconciled to had to the dram-bottle to supply the place of food or compensate disappointed appetite." Such is the common case with the working classes; and, in the upper classes, how many a man takes more than his share, allowance of wine, when he has been treated to a joint of roast meat, a beef-stake, as tough as the hide of a rhinoceros, or some meat boiled to rags! The *cook is a sure and fast ally of intemperance.* She is the cause of conjugal quarrels out of number, for the happy wife has always to bear the brunt of the ill-humor arising from baulked appetite. Thus Temperance Societies should use their influence that the elements of cookery should make part of the *education of every girl.* And, we repeat that associations for the suppression of drunkenness would render great practical service if they applied themselves to the *improvements of cookery, and of raising against stimulants,* and calling for impossible prohibitions. Stimulus is of more than one sort, the man who gets the stimulus of palatable and nutritive food does not feel the craving for the stimulus of alcohol. [*Home Journal.*

A REMARKABLE PROPERTY OF IRON.

IN THE year 1856, says an English paper, Mr. Mushet, an able chemist connected with the Royal Arsenal, discovered that it is an invariable rule with iron which has remained a considerable time under water, when reduced to small grains or an impalpable powder, to become hot, and ignite any substances with which it comes in contact. This he found by scraping some common metal from a gun, which ignited the paper containing it and hurt a hole in his pocket. The knowledge of this fact is of immense importance, as it may account for many spontaneous fires and explosions, the cause of which has not been traced. A piece of rusty iron brought in contact with a bale of cotton in a warehouse or on shipboard, may occasion extensive conflagration and the loss of many lives. It ought to be added, that the tendency of moistened particles of iron to ignite is disenvered by the great French chemist, Lemary, as far back as the year 1670.

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTRY.

IT APPEARS that on the resignation of the Derby ministry, Queen Victoria did not at first entrust Lord Palmerston with the formation of a new Ministry. A dispatch, giving news by steamship Bremen, says that Lord Granville was first summoned by the Queen, but could not form a Ministry. The Queen was afterwards satisfied by Lord Granville that the only obstacle to the formation of a Ministry was the union of Lords Palmerston and Russell. She sent for Palmerston, and had an interview with him, and then immediately sent for Russell. The latter agreed to serve under Lord Palmerston, but none other.

HUMAN DEPRAVITY.—Whoever thinks he can reconcile himself to God, has wrong notions of God, of himself of duty, of sin. Either he considers God only under a single idea of mercy, or he knows nothing of his great corruption, or contracts duty into a narrow pass, or fixes the guilt of sin at a low rate.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

JULY 6, 1859.

CAMP MEETING.

As the time for Camp-meetings is now drawing near, and the friends of God's people are employed upon the means of perpetuating this heaven-blessed institution; perhaps a few thoughts from one reared in a Camp-meeting land, will not be unacceptable or inappropriate.

A number of years ago, when I first witnessed the system adopted in Mississippi and Louisiana of camping, I prophesied that they would go down. Late years have verified the prediction; for they have now gone into comparative disuse. The spirit of the profession, and cause of their decline arises from the fewness of tenters, and the immense burdens upon these few in sustaining the whole encampment.

In the middle States, a Camp-meeting has only to be announced, and without special solicitation thereto, their will be one hundred to three hundred tenters; many of these large enough to accommodate scores of persons. The secret of all this is: the tenter is not expected to take care of his whole neighborhood; but only his particular friends and persons from a distance.

The remedy I propose is this: let persons build tents of moderate dimensions, so that it will neither oppress the tenter to supply his table, nor wholly occupy his time in providing for his guests. Many persons, who otherwise would rejoice to tent are prevented by seeing on Camp-grounds a few huge tents, and hearing the prodigious burdens of the tenters, on our old plan. When dozens and scores would be willing to fix up for their wives and families and their friends from a distance, a moderate sized or small tent, which would make it lighter upon them, and give them, their families and servants ample time to their religious services. Let no tent holder be burdened with the families of his own, immediate neighborhood, who are as able to tent as himself.

ANOTHER ITEM: Let all persons who cannot find it in their power or circumstances to tent, provide a covered wagon or two; supplying it with provisions and necessary articles of furniture, that so, and follow in their vehicles, and at the Camp ground take a little space, fix up a table, and turn their wagon to a tent. In this way scores of persons, instead of burdening regular tent holders, actually assist them by inviting to their own private table many who otherwise would have to go to the tents.

AGAIN: Let all persons living in the neighborhood, going to the Camp ground in their buggies and carriages to remain but one day, carry their own provisions, and eat them, as did the Jews at their yearly Camp-meeting—the feast of tents or tabernacles. This will greatly relieve tent holders, for there are many day visitors, and the visitors themselves will be put to no inconvenience thereby.

ONE MORE: Let no person take parlor furniture to Camp-meetings, nor prepare costly, sumptuous dishes. This should be a place to feast the soul—not the body; and to provide fine furniture and sumptuous fare on such occasions, argues bad taste, and a tendency to injure the spirituality of the meeting, and help to break them down altogether.

LASTLY: Let a field or two be opened near by for horses; but especially a large public lot, where horses can be kept at a moderate charge, and let not the tent-holder be taxed or troubled with them. The attendance of these rides, would greatly relieve tent-holders of their heavy burdens on such occasions; make the expenses lighter by a judicious division of them, and greatly promote the interest, continuence, and vitality of the Institution.

But above all things, let all persons go to the Camp-meeting praying to God for His blessing upon it and them; each believing himself bound in honor to assist in keeping good order, and praying, and believing, for a mighty outpouring of Hod's Spirit, in the conviction, conversion, and sanctification of hundreds and thousands of souls.

G. S. V.

East Feliciana, La., May 17, 1859.

NEWS FROM OUR HOME WORK.

"To spread Scriptural Holiness over these Lands."

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

MR. EDITOR: Good news to the Churches, yesterday (Sunday 26th June) was a cheering day in the Vicksburg Methodist Episcopal Church. By request, the doors of the Church were opened and four of our young ladies, intelligent, esteemed and beloved by large circles of friends, came deliberately forward and attached themselves to the Church. What a day, what a scene! Do angels rejoice over one sinner that repenteth, and will not the Church rejoice to see intelligence, youth and beauty laid on the altar of God. Will not fervent prayer go up in their behalf to that Redeemer who claims the young as his special treasures.

W. P. B.

Brandon.—REV. WM. PRICE writes: "We commenced a two days meeting at Wesleyana, on Saturday before the third Sabbath in June. On Sabbath we administered the Sacrament to many of God's children. Methodists and Presbyterians, all met together around the table of our common Lord. Others would have met us there had it not been for their unbelieving rules of close communion. O, when will Close-communionists learn that "charity is the bond of perfectness." Our meeting increased in interest from its commencement. From Saturday morning until Wednesday night—the power of God was wonderfully displayed—sixteen penitent souls found the "pearl of great price." Sixteen whites joined the Church, and five colored. The most of those who professed religion were young men: God grant to make some of them ministers of the gospel. Brother John G. Deskin was with us one day and night—full of the missionary fire; Brother Cato Price, Baptist Minister, preached for us one day, and made some appropriate remarks in regard to Christian union. Judging from his sermon, we would not suppose him to be an "Old Land-Mark."

"Our Local brethren at Wesleyana labored effectually up to Wednesday night; having other appointments to attend to, we left the meeting in their hands, with many penitent souls enquiring "What must I do to be saved." Dear brother, permit me to say, if we do our duty we shall have a revival throughout the Mississippi Conference. When every other human effort fails, prayer will prevail with God."

Warren Circuit.—REV. P. E. THEEN writes: We closed on yesterday at Bethel, our second Quarterly Meeting for the circuit; we had a good time; some were happily converted to God; several joined the Church; and some young members, who had grown cold were blessed and revived; while many of the old and faithful members were made to rejoice aloud and praise God. Bro. L. Pierce, our P. E. was with us in good health, and was enabled by the spirit of God to preach Christ, and him crucified—to the edification of the church. We were also favored with a discourse from the Rev. G. K. Marshal of Vicksburg, in the conclusion of which, he was very happy and eloquent. Bro. W. Glass from Rollvar-circuit, was also with us; and, in the Spirit of his Master, labored with us some days. Bro. Cornell (my colleague) and I, were let to close the meeting, which we did with the understanding that we would have another meeting at the same place in September, and our prayer to Almighty God is that the glory of the latter meeting may be greater than the former.

Pray for us my dear Brother, in Christ.

June 30th 1859.

Starkville and Pierce's Chapel.—REV. J. J. MILLSAPS writes: "We have just closed our second Quarterly meeting at Starkville, which lasted seventeen days. The Lord was with us. Thirty-two whites were happily converted to God, and twenty-six—nineteen whites and seven blacks—were added to the Methodist Church. We are under many obligations to our brethren of the ministry who labored so faithfully with us in the meeting."

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

Eastern Shore.—REV. J. P. JONES writes: "The son's of Ethopia are not only stretching their hands for but are happy recipients of the unlimited and efficacious atonement of our common Lord. Many of them are becoming the sons of God. "I have been trying to point those in my Church to the lamb of God. Many of them, especially on Fish River, have turned their feet unto his testimonies, and by faith claimed Jesus as their only refuge, and found sweet peace in believing. Twenty or more have joined the Church. The interest is spreading and many more are inquiring. Most of them are from the Old North Carolina State. Their good masters are anxious that they should be instructed to worship the God of our Fathers.

"Sometimes their hearts break forth in anthems of praise to God. It would do your soul good to see their sympathy. They are God's poor—He knows their frame—their superstitious, notions, etc.—which seem foolish and vain to the world; yet, the sweet incense will rise as high if not higher from their offerings as from that of the more favored and learned.

"May God save all these sons and daughters of Ham. This is a hard country, sin doth much abound. O, that grace may much more abound!"

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hungarians in the War.

There are some signs that the influence of the Hungarian leaders is already felt in the war. Of the 7000 prisoners taken, according to some estimates, at the battle of Magenta, a large number were Hungarians and Italians, many of whom were captured in whole regiments, who laid down their arms without any apparent necessity. They are deserters, rather than prisoners; and doubtless they have left many behind them in the Austrian ranks affected with their spirit. But should the war continue, the revolutionary element outside of Italy will soon begin to manifest itself with distinctness. Already a private letter from Turin of the 7th instant says that a Hungarian legion to revolutionize Hungary, is organizing there, and the writer adds, the proceeding is causing much uneasiness in all who hold moderate opinions. But when the embankments are crumbling, the waters will spread.

Humboldt's Library.

Mr. Wright, American Ambassador at the Court of Berlin, has offered fifty thousand thaler for the library left by Alexander Von Humboldt. It is not probable that under the pressure of the present times, he will meet with many, if any, competitors in Prussia or Germany. The inheritor of these literary treasures is the late valet of the deceased philosopher, who, from the nature of his circumstances, cannot be expected to wait any length of time for the realization of the bequest. Thus it is probable that the tools and implements, as it were, of the greatest mind-workman of modern Europe, will be removed to the United States.

The New Prime Minister and the Position of England.

In the recent debate in the British Parliament on the Queen's Speech, Lord Palmerston (now Prime Minister) arraigned the Government with terrible severity for its Austrian proclivities; and he avowed that it was perfectly plain that the government were under a delusion with respect to the intention of the different parties, or else they would not have talked of the dignified conduct of Austria or of the suspicious and equivocal conduct of Sardinia. His speech is a notable specimen of partisan warfare, and his side carried the day. Hence the significance of the result is, that public opinion in England will not sustain its government in siding with the enemies of Italian independence.

Honors to Gen. McMahon.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says: "The great honors conferred on Gen. McMahon, now a Marshal of France and Duke of Magenta, prove how great were the services he must have rendered and how terrible the danger from which he rescued the Imperial Guard. If it be true that the Emperor was actually in the midst of the Guard when almost surrounded by the Austrians, the force of the words attributed to the Empress—namely, that General McMahon had saved the army—will be fully and deeply felt."

Important to Shipmasters Entering French Ports.

Information has been received at the State Department from G. G. Fleuret, Esq., the United States Consul at Bordeaux, that official notice has been given "that every shipmaster entering a French port must signalize his arrival by hoisting a yellow flag; and that hereafter proceedings will be instituted, in pursuance of the law of March 3d, 1822, against those who shall not comply with the foregoing regulations.

A Blow at Galveston.

The *Civilian*, of the 22d inst., says:—There was a lively North-easter blowing this morning on the Bay. The schooner Davis, bound for Virginia Point, with a deck load of railroad iron on board, came in collision with the steamship Orizaba and Gen. Rusk; the only injury done was that sustained by the Davis, in splitting her mainsail and partly carrying away her rudder.

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

By the Arabia.—Dates to the 18th ult.

The War in Italy—Large Austrian Reinforcement—Inaction of the Austrian Fortresses—Polish Legion Forming in Italy—Immense Preparations in Russia—Rumored Proposals of Peace—The Crisis in Turkey.

LONDON, June 18.—The Austrian troops have entirely evacuated Modena and Brescia.

Numerous manifestations of Romagna have pronounced for the National cause.

The allied army passed the Serio river on the 13th, in full force, and are marching towards the Aglio.

The organization of troops for the defense of the Tyrolese, is progressing rapidly.

A Vienna letter says that the fourth corps d'armee under the command of the Archduke Charles, has commenced leaving for Italy.

The third corps, under the command of the Archduke Albert, is moving towards Trieste.

The thirteenth corps d'armee is also forming, and is destined for Italy.

The Swiss Federal Council has ordered the occupation of the Pass Mazebio.

The French fleet in the Adriatic has been powerfully reinforced, and it is expected that troops will be disembarked between Venice and Trieste.

Prince Napoleon is to proceed immediately to the support of the right wing of the French army.

Klapka has issued a proclamation to the Hungarian soldiers of the Austrian army.

A Polish legion is being formed in Genoa.

The new King of Naples has granted an amnesty to all political prisoners in Naples.

Great anxiety is felt in all commercial circles, and there is almost an entire stagnation of business in commercial cities.

The London Times says that Russia is making vast warlike preparations at all her naval depots.

The navy division of the fleet, the Times reports, numbers eighty-eight ships of the line.

The French Army of Observation on the Rhine, it is now stated, numbers 71,000 men.

Commercial letters from Vienna describe Austria as completely bankrupt.

Russian accounts declare that if Russia comes into the war, she will concentrate troops on the Galician frontier, and send detachments of her fleet to the Prussian ports of the Baltic.

The London papers publish a report that the 12th of June had been appointed for a general rising of the people of European Turkey.

The political ferment in Servia is rapidly increasing.

Dispatches from Turin state that an official bulletin announces that the headquarters of the Emperor Napoleon are now at Covo, on the road from Bergamo to Cremona.

The headquarters of the King of Sardinia were at Castegnato, six miles west of Brescia.

Rimoal, Scavernero and Ceise have proadmired for the National cause.

Prince Napoleon has commenced the movement of the troops under his command.

A Berne telegraphe from Colre announces that a numerous Austrian corps had arrived at Grostole, in the Valtelline, and were advancing towards Livano.

The Paris Bourse was flat. Rentes were quoted at 65½ francs.

DOMESTIC.

The Purchase of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Ex-Minister Dodge, late Minister to the court of Madrid, has just published a card stating that though the prospect of the purchase of Cuba is at present unpropitious, yet he believes that the course the President is pursuing will lead to the consummation of that object by honorable negotiation.

LOCAL.

Medical Department of the University of Louisiana.

The Dean of the Faculty, Dr. Thos. Hunt, has succinctly furnished a flattering report of the condition and prosperity of the school, from which we learn that at the session of 58-59 there were three hundred and thirty-three students, of which ninety-eight were graduates.

Aside from the well-known capabilities, care and attention of the various Professors, the student enjoys superior advantages for obtaining both a theoretical and practical knowledge of the healing art. An extensive museum is attached to the institution, consisting of "a collection of muscular preparations from the Academy of Anatomy, at Florence. They represent more than 350 dissections. The pathological department is enriched by models from England and France, which represent diseases of the eye, and diseases of the skin, and by a great number of specimens of urinary and biliary calculi, obtained from Dupuytron's Museum, at Paris, from the College of Surgeons, London, and from amongst ourselves."

The report says that the number of medical cases treated at the Charity Hospital last year was about 8850; surgical patients, 2690; special diseases of women and children, about 687; number of births, 123. Some 700 cases are usually in the wards of the Hospital.

When it is remembered that this immense caravansory of disease is thrown upon to professors who make daily visites to the wards accompanied by students, it will at once be apparent what practical results follow. The report justly declares that, "in this Hospital, we have in New Orleans a practical School of Medicine and Surgery, which will bear favorable comparison with St. Bartholomew's, of London, or Hotel Dieu of Paris. There is no great city in the world where the student visits every form of disease so unrestrictedly as in the Charity Hospital."

We have said this much to show what facilities are offered to medical students, in the attainment of that practical knowledge necessary to successful practice. The information gleaned at the bedside of hundreds of patients, where every form of disease manifests itself, and where the searcher after facts can examine for himself, see the professors prescribe, and listen to their remarks, is more useful to the young practitioner than a thousand theologies spun by Brown, Cullen, and the rest of the medical theorists. [*True Delta.*]

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, July 4, 1859.

The following statement is condensed from the weekly report of the New Orleans *Price-Current*, ending on the 2d inst.: With the advanced period of the season and the presence of but few of the parties who usually operate in our leading export staples, the week has passed without any movement of much consequence in the market generally, and also without any marked changes calling for special remark. The annual season of dullness is now fairly entered upon, and the transactions in all departments of our market must be comparatively limited until the arrivals of the new crops and the return of the usual operators.

On Monday morning European advices two days later were before the public, brought to New York by the steamer Bremen, from Southampton 13th ult. The Liverpool Cotton market was reported dull, without any material change in prices, and Consols have declined ¼ per cent. Advices still two days later, however received on Tuesday, reported a recovery of an ¼ per cent in Consols, and the Cotton market still unchanged. On Wednesday morning the Arabia's advices, still three days later, were before the public, reporting the week to have closed at an advance of an ⅛ in the Liverpool Cotton market, with sales for the week of 57,000 bales, and the closing quotations were ⅞d for Fair Orleans, and 6 15-16d for Middling ditto. The total stock at Liverpool was stated at 631,000 bales, of which 557,000 bales were American. The advices from Manchester were favorable, there being an increased demand for goods and yarns with an advancing tendency in prices. In the Havre Cotton market there had been an advance of 1 franc during the week, the quotations being 106 francs for *tres ordinaire* and 102 francs for *bas*, with sales of 6500 bales, and leaving a stock of 96,200 bales. Consols were reported to have closed at a decline for the week of 1 per cent, the quotations being 92¾ to 92¾.

More or less rain has fallen nearly every day of the past week.

COTTON.—Our last report left the Cotton market almost wholly without movement, and the sales of Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, only reached an aggregate of some 1300 bales. On Wednesday morning the Arabia's advices were before the public, and being of a rather favorable tenor, more buyers came forward than for some time past, the sales reaching fully 4000 bales. On Thursday the sales were some 1000 bales, and on Friday 1200 bales were disposed of; making a total for the week of 7,500 bales. Total receipts of the week 1191, and since the 1st September (exclusive of those from Mobile, Florida and Texas) 1,649,708 bales, against 1,513,868 bales to same date last year. The total exports of the week amount to 17,866 bales; the stock in presses and on shipboard, not cleared on the 1st inst. 49,361 bales. The range of prices having continued without any marked change from last week's quotation. The enquiry is still almost exclusively for the grades, ranging from Low Middling to Good Middling, while the stock unsold (now about 30,000 bales) consists mostly of the lower and better description.

New Orleans Classification:

Inferior	6 @ 7	Good Middling	12 @12¼
Ordinary	8 @ 9	Middling Fair	12½@—
Good Ordinary	9¼@10¼	Fair	—@—
Low Middling	10⅛@10⅝	Good Fair	—@—
Middling	11⅛@11⅝	Good and Fine	—@—

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to 1,000 hhds. We quote for Inferior and Refining 3¾ to 4¼; Common to Good Common 4½ to 5; Fair to Fully Fair 5¾ to 6¼; Prime to Choice 6¾ to 8; Centrifugal and Clarified 6¼ to 8; Refined 8¾ to 9¼ cents per pound.

MOLASSES.—The sales of the week are about 1,000 bbls. The quotations are: For Inferior and Fermenting 25 to 31; Prime to Choice and Rebolled 32 to 34 in bbls., and in half-bbls. 33 to 35 cents per gallon.

TOBACCO.—Is quoted for Logs—factory, — to —; planters' 3 to 4¾; Leaf—inferior to common 4¾ to 5¾; fair 5¾ to 6¾; fine 7 to 7¾; choice, heavy and light, 8 to 9 cents per pound. The sales were confined to only about 500 hhds.

FLOUR.—The sales have amounted to about 7000 bbls. at a range of $4 50 to $4 75 for unbranded, $5 62½ to $5 75 for superfine, and $6 50 to $7 00, and $8 to $9 25 per bbl. for extra and choice extra brands.

GRAIN.—The sales of Corn during the week amount to about 10,000 sacks—the extreme figures of the sales ranging from $1 to $1 10 for ordinary to good mixed, $1 03 to $1 15 for yellow, and $1 15 to $1 25 per bushel for good to fine white. Oats sell at 55 to 62½ cents per bushel for St. Louis and Northern. Bran is quoted at 85 to 90c. per 100 lbs. Wheat—No transactions known.

PORK.—The sales for the past week were about 1100 bbls.—ranging at $16 50 to $16 75 per barrel for Mess; M. O. $15 75; Prime, $13 to $13 50.

BEEF.—We quote Prime Mess at $15 to $17 per bbl. as the range for good to the best brands for Family Mess. No sales—prices nominal.

BACON.—Shoulders 6¾ to 7; Ribbed Sides 9 to 9¾; Clear Sides 10½c to 11; Sugar-cured Hams 11 to 12 cents per pound.

LARD.—In barrels, and tierces 11¾ to 11¾; kegs, 12¾ to 13 cents per pound.

BUTTER.—Western generally selling at 14 to 17 cents per pound, for new.

COFFEE.—We quote fair at 10 to 10¼, good fair 11 to 11¼, prime 11¾ cents per pound. Stock, 31,500 bags against 25,600 same date last year. The total imports sum up 428,235 bags.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at 13¾ to 15 cents per yard; India Bagging, 12¾ to 13c. Bale Rope, hand spun, 6¾ to 7¾, and machine made, 7¾ to 8¾ cents per pound.

GUNNY BAILS.—Limited parcels sell at 11¾ cents for light and 12¾ to 13c. to heavy and extra heavy bags.

TABLE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

Bank of Louisiana, $100 paid	$171 00@172 00
Louisiana State Bank, $100 paid	177 00@178 50
Mechanics and Trader's Bank, $100 paid	—@158 50
Canal and Banking Company, $10 paid	10 00@—
Union Bank, $100 paid	104 00@105 00
Citizen's Bank, $100 paid	—@231 50
Bank of New Orleans, $100 paid	105 50@106 00
Southern Bank $100 paid	111 00@111 50
Merchants' Bank, $100 paid	—@103 00
Crescent City Bank, $100 paid	60 00@165 50
Bank of America, $100 paid	—@125 00
Union Insurance Company, $25 paid	—@—
New Orleans Insurance Company, $100 paid	140 00@145 00
Hope Insurance Company, $30 paid	65 00@—
Commercial Water-works, $100 paid	58 00@ 61 00
Crescent Six-Sixes	97 00@—
City Six per cent. Bonds, consolidated	—@ 92 00
City 6 per cent. to Jackson Railroad	86 25@ 86 50
Opelousas Railroad	80 25@ 86 50
Pontchartrain Railroad	—@—
St. Charles Hotel, $25 paid	—@—
Pontchartrain Railroad, $100 paid	70 00@—
Gas Company, $100 paid	—@150 00
Jackson Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 8 per ct	84 00@ 85 00
Opelousas Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 8 per ct	—@ 83 00
Carrollton Railroad Shares, $75 paid	50 00@ 51 00
Opelousas Railroad Shares, $25 paid	—@ 4 75
Jackson Railroad Shares, $25 paid	—@—
Lower Steam Cotton Press, $100 paid	101 00@—
Star Insurance Company, $100 paid	112 00@115 50
Southern Steamship Company, $100 paid	85 00@ 88 00
Southern Oil Company, par value $100	—@100 00

LIVE-STOCK.—Beef Cattle—Western, we quote at — to 10 cents per lb. net, with a moderate supply offering; Texas—$13 to $35 per head, according to quality.

Hogs, — to 8c. per pound net.

Sheep—Selling at $3 50 to $4 00 per head.

Veal Cattle—Selling at $5 50 to $10 50 per head.

Milch Cows—Dull, at $28 to $70 per head.

NEW ORLEANS WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT.

BAGGING—Kentucky, ₩ yard	12½@— 15
" East India	12¾@— 13
BALE ROPE—Kentucky, ₩ lb	06¾@— 0⅝
BRAN, ₩ 100 ₩	—@— 90
COFFEE—Rio, ₩ lb	10¾@— 11¾
Havana, good prime green	—@—
" inferior to middling	—@—
Java	18 @— 20
Laguayra	12½@— 13½
St. Domingo	—@—
CANDLES—Sperm, New Bedford, ₩ lb	42 @— 43
" Nantucket	—@—
" Adamantine	20 @— 22
" Star	18½@— 21
CORDAGE—Manilla, ₩ lb	10 @— 10½
" Tarred American	12 @— 13
FLOUR—Ohio, etc superfine, ₩ bbl	5 50 @—
" Illinois and Missouri	—@—
" St. Louis City	5 75 @—
FISH—Cod, ₩ box	80 @— 90
" Mackrel, No 1, ₩ bbl	17 00 @18 00
" 2	15 00 @16 00
" 3	11 00 @11 20
GRAIN—Wheat, ₩ bushel	1 20 @ 1 30
" Oats	95 @ 1 05
" Corn, shelled	1 00 @ 1 25
" in the ear, ₩ bbl	—@—
" Beans	—@ 4 50
GUNNY BAGS, ₩ bag	12 @— 13
HAY, ₩ ton	—@27 00
HIDES—W. Indian and Mexican dry, ₩ lb	16 @— 17½
" Dry-salted Mexican	—@—
" Wet-salted, heavy	07 @— 07½
" Dry, country	14 @— 14½
" Kip and calf	08 @— 08½
" Country bar, ₩ lb	04½@— 05
" Hoop	04 @— 07½
" Sheet	11 @— 11½
" Bolter	05½@— 06
" Nail rods	06½@— 08
" Castings, American	03¾@— 03¾
LUMBER—Boards, white pine, common, ₩ M feet	—@—
" merchantable	—@—
" Clear	—@60 00
" Yellow pine	12 00 @15 00
" Cypress	25 00 @40 00
" Oak timber, ₩ cubic foot	35 @— 50
" Flooring and ceiling, clear	30 00 @35 00
" merchantable	22 50 @30 00
" Weather boarding, dressed	22 50 @—
" rough	17 00 @—
" Joists	15 00 @—
" Shingles, ₩ M	4 50 @ 5 00
PROVISIONS—Beef, Mess, Northern, ₩ bbl	—@—
" Western	—@15 00
" half bbls	8 00 @ 8 75
" Prime Mess, ₩ tierce	—@17 50
" Prime, ₩ bbl	8 00 @—
" B H of	—@ 5 50
" Pork, Clear, ₩ bbl	—@—
" Mess	—@18 50
" M. O	15 50 @15 75
" Prime	—@—
" Hoground, ₩ lb	—@—
" Bacon Hams, ₩ lb	—@—
" " canvassed	08½@— 12
" Sides	09 @— 11
" Shoulders	06¾@— 07
" Lard, Prime	11¾@—
" " Fair	—@—
" " Inferior to Common	—@—
" Butter, Northern	20 @— 28
" " Western	14 @— 17
" Cheese, American	07 @— 09
" Potatoes, ₩ bbl	4 00 @ 4 50
SALT—Liverpool, fine, cargo ₩ sack	1 10 @ 1 20
" " from store	—@ 1 20
" coarse, cargo	—@ 90
" " from store	95 @ 1 00

SUGAR—Louisiana, no plantation, ₩ lb ..... 05¾@—
" in the city ..... 06¾@06¾
Havana, yellow ..... —@—
" white ..... 09 @— 09¾
" brown ..... —@—
" Caguruchio ..... —@—
" Muscovado ..... —@—
Loaf, Northern ..... 11¾@— 11¾
Crushed, do ..... 11 @— 11¾
TOBACCO—Choice and Sugar Leaf, ₩ lb ..... —@—
" Fine ..... —@—
" Fair ..... —@—
" Common ..... —@—
" Inferior ..... —@—
TALLOW, ₩ lb ..... —@— 10¾
TWINE—Bailing, ₩ lb ..... 17 @— 18
" Seine ..... 28 @— 30

NEW ORLEANS MONEY MARKET

American Gold	par@— ¼ pr. pm
California Gold	$17 00@17 50 par
American Silver, old issue	1¼@1¾ pr. pm.
" new issue	¾@1 pr. pm.
Mexican Dollars	94@96 ½ pr. pm.
Five Franc pieces	—@—
Twenty Franc do	$4 85@ 3 92
Sovereigns	4 80@ 4 80
Fifty Thaler pieces	7 75@ 7 80
Spanish Doubloons	16 00@16 50
Patriot do	15 50@15 55
U. S. Treasury Notes, 3 to 5 ₩ ct	1 @— ½ pr. pm.
Northern Banks	par@— 1 2 pr. ct. dis.
Southern—Mobile	par@— 1 2 dis.
" Alabama scrip	2 @3 dis.
" Mississippi, Abs	1 2@1 dis.
" South Carolina	1 2@1 dis.
" North Carolina	3 4@1 1 2 dis.
" Georgia	1-2@1 dis.
" Virginia	1 @1 1-2 dis.
Western—Missouri	1 @1 dis.
" Tennessee	1-2@1 dis.
" Kentucky	1 @1 1 dis.
" Indiana	1 @1 1-2 dis.
" Ohio	1 @1 1-2 dis.
" Illinois	3 @5 dis.
" Free Banks of Western States	2 @5 dis.
Land Warrants	—@75 $56. ₩ acre.

MARRIAGES.

"It is not good for man to be alone."

Married on 26th June, 1859, at Handsboro, Mississippi, by Rev. W. McCallen, Rev. J. W. McNEIL of Mississippi Conference to Miss LUCY A. C. CARR of Harrison county, Mississippi.

On 22d ult. at Ocean Springs, Mississippi, at the residence of P. P. Rowan, by Rev. R. H. Sims, Col. J. H. S. PITTS of Augusta, Mississippi, to Miss JULIA P. ROWEN of this village.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OUR OWN NOTICES.

Pay Postage.—Persons writing on their own business, and requiring answers, will enclose a postage stamp; otherwise, they will receive no attention. This does not apply to our Agents.

What Name?—Contributions and Correspondence of whatever character, must be accompanied by the real name of the writer. Writers, may publish over real or assumed names, as they choose; but, if the editor has not in his possession the real name of the writer, no communication will be published.

Free Papers.—All the Itinerant Ministers and Preachers of the patronizing Conferences are expected to act as our Agents, and will receive the paper gratis. Those of other Conferences will receive it gratis upon their proposal to act as our Agents.

Be Merciful to the Editor.—We receive, from all parts of the country, all sorts of requests and commissions, requiring attention to almost every kind of business. We have heretofore been compelled to give most of these things the cold shoulder. Hereafter, however, we are determined to have all these requests, if possible, attended to. Our clerk, Mr. H. Oliver, an excellent business man, will take them in hand, and be responsible.

Job-Work, of the finest kind, and of every variety, and in the promptest manner, will be done, if sent to the *Advocate* Office. Terms cash on delivery.

NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY.

So. Methodist Publishing-house, Nashville,
May 30, 1859.

Wishing, as heretofore, to keep a full supply of Books of our own publication at the AGENCY of the Southern Methodist Publishing-house, at New Orleans. J. B. McFERRIN, Agent.

BRO. KEENER: Please to have the above inserted in the *N. O. C. Advocate* as long as you may judge proper.

Say to Bro. Parker that I desire him to act as joint Agent with you, in place of Dr. McTyeire, resigned.

J. B. McFERRIN, *Agent.*

NOTICE.—Persons having business with the NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY, will please direct to KEENER & PARKER.

To all Dealers with Southern Methodist Publishing-house.

To carry out fully the spirit and law of the last General Conference in reference to the sale and circulation of Books, and to accommodate as far as possible all our customers, we have carefully revised our Catalogue, and modified the prices of our publications. Our new Catalogue will be issued at no distant day. In the meantime, we notify all concerned that hereafter we shall sell to wholesale dealers Books embraced in our GENERAL CATALOGUE at 25 per cent. discount on six months' time, a deduction for cash of 10 per cent. of the net amount of the bill.

On Books not of our own publication, we will allow 20 per cent. discount on six months' time, with a deduction of 10 per cent. on the net bills for cash.

This, however, does not include Sunday-school and Tract Books, nor those embraced in Part III. of our present Catalogue.

J. B. McFERRIN, Agent.

P. S.—Those books which we publish for the authors will be placed in the second class of discounts, as above indicated.

J. B. M.

RECEIPTS, BY THE POST-OFFICE,
From 15th June to 1st July, 1859.

E H Beasley, $2; L M Boyd, $2; J J Banks, $3 33; M L Baldwin, $2; J M Baker, $5; D Burton, $2; W E Hoard, $2; B. A. Benson, $2; B. Beard, $2.

J J Cocke, $1; E Curtis, $5; S H Cox, $30; J F Chivers, $10; Wm Campbell, $2.

N Deprew, $1; J Darling, Sr. $2; W E Brunson, $2.

H A Flowers, $10.

S J Graves, $5; J Gee, $2; W H Hayle, $2; W W Graves, $20; J E Guice, $2 15.

S Hawes, $8; H K Hargrove, $6; C Hawkins, $13; Mrs Hanscombe, $2. J C Knox, $2.

T W Lane, $2; W D Lewis, $2; J B Lindsey, $2.

G J Mason, $3; W Moores, $4; W Murrah, $10; E B McClellen, $1; J W Metts, $1 50; S N Martin, $1; Col. Moore, $5; R Mitchell, $2; W H Moore, $2; Mrs Morgan, $6.

Z G Norwood, $2.

R Parvin, $1; T Pugh, $2; E B Presley, $2.

T J Belledge, $22; J W Ranny, $2.

J W Shares, $20; A L Smith, $2; O L Smith, $5; B K Stansel, $1.

J Travis, $1 50; R Troth, $2; J M Turner, $5; W J Tuck, $12 50.

W R C Vernon, $2.

O D Whiteside, $2; W Webb, $10; T B White, $8 15; W E Woods, $2. J W Yarbrough, $2.

DAVID HUNT CAMP-MEETING.

Will be held on North Warren Circuit, Mississippi Conference, beginning on the 10th day of August, and continue eight days. A large attendance is expected; and accommodations made to entertain all who may wish to attend.

All Ministers who can make it convenient to be present are earnestly solicited to participate in this effort for the salvation of souls. By Order of the Committee. R. H. SMITH.

New Orleans, June 28, 1859.

A CAMP-MEETING

Will be held at Spring Ridge, Attala Circuit, nine miles from Goodwin Depot; beginning on Thursday *before the Third Sabbath in August.*

Preachers, and the people from this and the adjoining Circuits, are requested to attend. L. ENCANEBACK, P. E.

Head Villa Seminary, Baton Rouge.

The present Session of this Institution will close on the 16th of July. The Annual Examination occupying the preceding week. The next Session will open in October.

jy5-2t MRS. MARY REED.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE—Opelousas District—Third Round Quarterly Meetings.

July—Plaquemine and Gros Tete, at Livonia, 2d and 3d; Thibodaux Station, 9th and 10th; Lafourche Circuit, at Honma, 16th and 17th; Opelousas Circuit at Plaquemines Brula; 23d and 24th; Washington Circuit, at Lower Bayou Boeuf, 28th and 29th; Evergreen Circuit, at Evergreen, 30th and 31st.

August—Pattersonville Station and Grand Lake, French Mission, 6th and 7th; Franklin Station and Teche Mission, 13th and 14th; New Iberia Circuit, at Queue de Tortue, 20th and 21st; Calcasieu Circuit, at Sugartown, 27th and 28th.

September—Atchafalaya Circuit, at Wesley Chapel, 3d and 4th. A. B. FLY.

Trustees of Southern University.

Attend the Annual Meeting on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of July, 1859, at 9 A. M., in Greensboro, Alabama.

E WADSWORTH, Secretary

MATERIALS SUITABLE FOR A COUNTRY PAPAR.

The *New Orleans Christian Advocate* office has for sale all the type and other materials necessary for the establishment of such a paper, at a low price. Apply soon.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVERTISERS.

In the month of September next, the undersigned will issue THE SOUTHERN METHODIST ALMANAC, for 1860; together with *A Catalogue of the Publications of the Southern Methodist Publishing-house*,—constituting one handsome pamphlet, to which it is proposed to issue 100,000 Copies.

As this Almanac and Catalogue will be distributed through out the length and breadth of the Southern Connection, finding its way into every valley and upon every hillside, wherever the Methodist Itinerancy penetrates, it will form probably the best *Advertising Medium ever offered.*

The Agent will receive advertisements of a select character, (reserving the right of rejecting any that may be offered,) at the following rates:

Ten lines Nonpareil	$30 00
Twenty do	55 00
Thirty three do	(¼ page) 80 00
Fifty do	(⅓ page) 115 00
Sixty six do	(½ page) 150 00

Advertisements of Schools and Colleges under Conference patronage, *half-price.* Fifteen words (solid) will constitute a line.

In order to insure insertion, Advertisements must be sent previous to 1st of September, and must *in all cases be accompanied by the cash.*

Address J. B. McFERRIN, AGENT, Nashville, Tenn.

Ministerial Educational Agency.

For supplying Teachers for Families, Schools and Colleges, and for the purchase of School Furniture, Books, Apparatus, Pianos, etc., of the best quality and at their lowest prices; also Church Furnishing Goods and Communion Plate.

REFERENCES—Drs. Dudley, McClintock and Stevens, of New York, and Rev. C. C. Gillespie, of New Orleans.

Address Rev. O. G. SAXE, 15 Bible House, New York.

June 29, 1859—3t

East Alabama Male College.

The Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the East Alabama Male College will be held in Auburn, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th July, inst., at which time the Anniversary Address, before the two Literary Societies of the Preparatory Department of the College, will be delivered by the Hon. B. H. HILL of Georgia. C. HAIPONN, Secretary.

Auburn, Ala. June 9, 1859.

Commencement Exercises of Centenary College, Louisiana.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS—commencing on

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Children's Column.

"Suffer the Little Children to come unto Me."

A child's Dream of Heaven.

"I dreamed," said little Ellen, "that I stood outside the gate of heaven and looked in. The gate was made all of precious stones, but I could see through it. I could see the city, and it was all pure gold. I saw angels playing on large harps, and I heard such singing as I never heard on earth. They were all singing the same words, but I could not tell what they were. As I was looking, God spoke to me. He asked me if I had a new heart? I told him that I did not know. He said: "If you have not, you cannot come in here, but if you will go back to earth and pray for it, you shall have one, and I will send you an angel and bring you up here."

"So I came back to earth and went into a closet; and as I was praying, an angel came and took me and put me to the side of his bosom, and dear sister Annie in the other and carried us up to Heaven. You don't know how sweetly we looked. We were just like two little flowers tucked in his bosom."

"When we came to the gate, an angel opened it for us and we went in. Before, when I heard the music, I thought I never could sing like that; but the moment I was in, I could sing as well as any of them. Angels were all the while coming, bringing little babies in their bosoms and the moment they were in, they would sing as loud and as sweet as the rest. I saw my mother, and she looked glorious and beautiful. She was sitting on a little stool covered with silver, playing on a harp and singing O, so sweetly! Grandmother, too, was there; and, O, Annie, her wrinkles were all gone! And she looked as young as you do; and her face shone, and she had on robes of white, too. I said: "Grand-mother, there was great weeping when you left earth." She said: 'Yes; but I would not like to go back.' I saw Jesus sitting on a throne, and angels worshipping him; and when I saw how bright and glorious everything was, I wished that I had never sinned."

I should like to ask the children who may read this, if they think a little heathen girl, in dreaming of Heaven, would have seen what Ellen did?

It was because she had read the Bible, and had stored her mind with that it says of that blessed world, that such beautiful scenes visited her in her sleep. It was there she learned that she never could enter it without a change of heart, and that such a change could never be obtained without prayer. It was there that she gained such views of the Saviour in Heaven, which made her wish that she had never sinned. How much do we owe to that precious book, which not only sheds its light so sweetly on all the troubles of our waking hours, but makes even the dark night bright around us with the glory of Heaven; for so "He giveth His beloved sleep."

[*Tract Journal.*]

Little Alice's Resolution.

Little Alice arose one bright May morning just as the sun was peering through the white curtains of her little chamber, and after offering a simple morning prayer from the depths of her happy heart, she easily prepared herself for the day. How beautiful the earth looked, all sparkling with dew-drops, and how merrily the birds sang in the tops of the apple trees! Alice's heart grew happier still as she looked out upon them, and listened to the sweet hymnings. All was astir in the yard below. The speckled hen bustled about her ten chickens, anxious to pick them up a breakfast of stray worms and bugs; while big Shanghai stood on a stone and poured forth a blast from his clarion, which might have awakened an army. Alice laughed at his pompous, ungainly figure, which seemed still more uncouth by contrast with the stately peacock, which just then swept down the carriage walk. It was, indeed, a lovely morning, and the little girl had arisen just in time to appreciate its beauties. It always makes us happier and better to sympathize with the lovely and beautiful in nature. It brings us nearer to God, the source of all true loveliness, and makes us love more dearly all the creatures he has made.

"I will see if I cannot do good to some one this day," said Alice. "I know I am only a little girl, but I feel sure I can do something;" and with this good resolution in her heart, she descended to the dining-room, just as the bell rang for family worship.

When breakfast was ready, the baby worried and cried, and would not sit on the carpet as usual, and amuse himself. Mother looked weary, and it was plain her head ached badly.

"Please let me take Willie, mother!" said Alice. "It would just as lief wait, and I know he will be quiet with me."

"I should be very glad if you could divert him, Alice; he is cutting his teeth, and has worried me all night. Poor little fellow!"

Alice borrowed Frank's marbles, and sat down, with baby on the carpet. The bright-hued balls pleased him, and he loved to roll them about with his little fat hands. His sister patiently gathered them up, when they rolled beyond his reach, and thus the meal-time passed. She did not envy her brother his warm breakfast; the thought of helping her dear, kind mother, was a hundred times more satisfactory. The influence of a good example is often contagious, and after breakfast, the usually careless whistling, Frank sat down and played with the baby, while Alice was eating.

She did not conclude now that she had done enough for one day, but after baby had drank his cup of new milk, she coaxed him to his cradle, giving him one of her gayest toys, and then sang a sweet lulling song, which presently soothed the weary, restless little one into a quiet refreshing slumber. It more than repaid her for all her trouble to hear her mother say, "dear Allie, you have helped me a great deal this morning; and your little brother will feel much better for a good sleep."

Just then grand'pa entered, leaning on his staff, and walking feebly, as he felt more than usually unwell that morning. Alice sprang to his side, and assisted him to cross the room, where his easy chair was placed beside his favorite window.

"I will bring you in your toast and tea, grand'pa, as soon as Margaret makes them," she said cheerily.

"Thank you, my child, but I do not care much for them; my appetite is quite poor to-day."

"Just try a little," she added, as she passed out into the kitchen. She returned presently, with a nicely laid tray, and placing it before him, she broke the egg into his cup, and poured out a cup of fragrant tea, chatting pleasantly all the while. The old man's heart warmed, as he listened to her sunny cheering words. The breakfast was eaten with a relish he did not anticipate, and his wearied frame was refreshed and invigorated.

And thus she passed her day, going about with a sunny face, doing good to every one. Not even the old cat and the chickens were left outside her efforts and sympathies. When she went to rest that night, her heart was full of gladness, and with a thankful spirit she renewed her good resolution for the coming day.

Who of my little readers will form the same, and then carry it out as faithfully as did little Alice?

Friday.

It is strange enough, that Friday is regarded in all countries as a peculiar day. In England it is generally considered unlucky; many people will not commence any undertaking on that day; and most sailors believe that the vessel is sure to be wrecked that sails on a Friday. If a marriage takes place on that day, the old wives shake their heads, and predict all kinds of misfortunes to the bride and bride-groom. Nay, they even pity all children who are so unlucky as to be born on a Friday. In Germany, on the contrary, Friday is considered a lucky day for weddings, commencing new undertakings, or other memorable events; and the reason of this superstition is said to be the ancient belief, that the witches and sorcerers held their weekly meeting on this day; and of course, while they were amusing themselves with dancing, and riding on broomsticks round the Blocksberg, they could have no time to work any evil. And by all sensible people Friday is regarded no better and no worse than any other of the six.

The Family Circle.

"Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee."

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

DEATH OF A BELOVED ONE.

Died in Mobile, June 12th, 1859, Mrs. Kate Lowber, wife of H. M. Neill, in the 27th year of her age.

The removal of this beloved one from the sphere of her love and labors, strikes us at first as an event so premature as to awaken those deep regrets we shed over the death of one in whom expanded hope had centered, and on whom the enchanting light of promise for future usefulness rested.

But life is not measured by years. "That life is long that answers life's great end." The departed had attained to the full stature—beautiful in the grace and symmetry of a noble Christian womanhood. Gifted with a superior mind and earnest nature, she was ever a being breathing "thoughtful breath;" from six years of age she evinced a religious sensibility and conscientiousness most extraordinary. Reared in the "nurture of the Lord," by one who well supplied the place of a devoted Christian mother, she became early enlightened and elevated by a knowledge and love of Christianity—thus developing a worth and beauty of character, the memory of which will ever serve to make our faith in goodness strong. Never very strong—she yet accomplished much; and her life affords a striking instance of how much may be achieved in the midst of weakness and want of bodily resources, where there is purity of aim, "high faith and a brave heart."

She was known to the readers of the *Advocate*, some years ago, by her graceful "*Letters from Abroad*." A facile and elegant pen did she wield; and had she chosen, to exert her talents in this direction she might have been widely known as a most pleasing writer, but she had no wish to shine beyond the sacred precincts of home—where her affections, happiness, and hopes, were clustered.

Through all the stages of a protracted illness she clung to life, to her husband and two little ones, with fondest tenacity—and was severely tried at the thought of separation from them; but, towards the last, she was enabled to surrender herself and loved ones into the hands of her Heavenly Father. For some days before the final hour came, the bitterness of death was passed—and the "smile of her heroic cheer floated above all floods of earthly agonies." She spoke of her death with great composure, even brightness; and left this sweet message for one who, though present, could not hear her almost inaudible whisper. "Tell Aunt Mary I am happy, and willing to depart. My trust is in the Savior! and He is with me every moment." With little conflict, and none of the mortal agony, she dropped to "sleep in Jesus" in the early morning of a beautiful Sabbath day.

May the bereaved be able to trace her flight beyond the portal we call death, and though their conceptions be clouded by mortality, yet may they feel that she has become a link between their human hearts and heaven.

A FRIEND.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

CONTENTMENT.

How beautiful and lovely is this quality, where possessed to any considerable extent. Like a gentle and lovely Queen, it dispenses peace and happiness to all by whom it is possessed. It gives a holy calm, a quiet spirit, which is *independent* of all worldly surroundings—such as wealth, honor, fame, pomp, or superiority over the general race of men.

Who does not covet such a quality? Many a wealthy man—such as the world looked upon as peculiarly blest, and envied by his friends; one who can command untold riches; at whose nod a hundred slaves tremble, and whose every wish is granted ere it is fully expressed; many such, I say, would give the whole of their vast possessions for the sweet boon of contentment, which all their wealth has failed to secure to them.

How happy must be the man, who, under any circumstances in which he is placed, can say with truth—"I am content with my lot." Surely such an one, be he rich or poor, is to be envied. No lot, however lowly, is despised by him. Though he does not scorn the most lowly condition, yet can he grace with ease the highest worldly position; and in either extreme, he preserves a medium of conduct: In the one he is cheerful, and agreeable, and in the other, not haughty nor overbearing toward those, his inferiors in station. How important then that we should possess this priceless gem. It is worth more to us than houses, lands, or untold wealth; for "a contented mind, is a continual feast," as a "well-spring of happiness," always pouring out its riches with lavish prodigality, yet never exhausted. BLANCH BERNARD.

Waverly Institute, Texas, June 16th, 1859.

RIDING ON HORSEBACK BY LADIES.

Riding on horseback is a useful as well as graceful means of exercise, too much neglected by young ladies. A canter for a few miles is a most admirable promoter of female beauty and health. The cheeks, the eyes, the lips, and every feature of the fair equestrian, when sha diamounts, possess that fresh and sparkling grace which is one of the most important requisites in female loveliness, and which can be imparted only by the purity of the blood and its brisk and equal circulation, which are produced by temperance and exercise. The pale, sickly, and languid countenance of that lady whose hours of leisure have been passed without occupation within her chamber, or in listlessly lounging upon a sofa or couch, may present attractions to such as have selected their standard of beauty from among the victims of a round of fashionable dissipation; but every man of sense and genuine taste will prefer the ruddy glow of health, the active agile step, and exuberant gaiety of her, who is accustomed to spend some time every fair day in active exercise, on foot or on horseback, in the open air.

But, though riding on horseback ranks in the first class of exercises, it is nevertheless an art which those who are unskilled in can never sufficiently appreciate, or truly enjoy,—and it is very evident, that the greater portion of those ladies who indulge in it, labor under this advantage. In no other art, probably, are there so many self-taught amateurs; numbers of ladies have a decided objection to go through the ordeal of a riding-school, others do not reside where they can obtain the benefit of a master's instruction,—and the generality consider that they are in possession of all that can be acquired on the subject. It may be remarked, however, for the benefit of all, that, whatever else may be known or wanting, nothing can be more detrimental to the grace of a lady's appearance on horseback, than a bad position. The young lady who aspires to be a good rider, should, from the first, strive to obtain a proper deportment on the saddle. She ought to be correct, without seeming stiff or formal; and easy, without appearing slovenly.

FAMILY RELATIONS OF THE CZAR AND THE EMPEROR.

It is a fact which is not generally known, that the families of the Czar of Russia and the Emperor of France are connected by marriage. A son of Eugene Beauharnais, who was married to the daughter of the King of Bavaria, married a sister of the present Emperor Alexander of Russia. Eugene was the son of the Empress Josephine, the first wife of Napoleon. One of her grand-sons is the present Emperor of France. Another is the husband of the sister of the Emperor of Russia. One of her grand-daughters, by Eugene, is the present Queen of Sweden. Another grand-son, who is now dead, married the Queen of Portugal. Still another grand-daughter by Eugene, is the Empress of Brazil.

[*Cin. Enquirer.*]

HONORARY DEGREES.

President Buchanan, on the occasion of his recent visit to Chapel Hill, the seat of the University of North Carolina, received from the faculty of the institution the degree of LL. D. Rt. Rev. the Bishop (Otey) of Tennessee was similarly honored, at the same time.

Obituaries.

"Let me die the death of the Righteous."

ELIJAH SIMMONS, was born on the 10th day of December, 1815, and died in Whistler, Mobile county, Alabama, on the 22d day of February, 1859. At the time of his departure he was, and had been for many years, a consistent member of the M. E. Church; but, more especially for three years before his decease, he seemed to live for God and for heaven. All his thoughts and aspirations were bending for the heavenly world, and may be expressed in the celebrated words of the immortal Wesley, "I want to find my way to heaven; I want to land safely upon that happy shore." In his last illness he said—"I feel like a balloon oscillating in the air, waiting for the messenger to cut the last cord; that borne away upon heaven's breezes, I may rise to the purer and more glorious regions above. In intellect he was strong; in judgment, sound and discreet. His friendships were warm, ardent and noble. As a son of the Church he was a strong and efficient supporter of our itinerant system and of all her institutions. He was a thorough Methodist of the old type, and was justly regarded as a strong moral power in the Church of God. Godly in examples and holy in life, his influence in the world was ever for God and for good. His death was just what might have been expected—calm, peaceful, and full of triumph. A christian widow and three children are left to mourn his absence from earth, and to rejoice that his happy and pure spirit is forever garnered in the skies.

THO. J. CARVER.

MRS. E. W., wife of the Rev. N. B. Ralford, departed this life June 14th, 1859, in the 62nd year of her age; she was the daughter of Mr. Samuel Elliot and Margaret his wife; was born in Maryland, May 3d, 1798; her early life was spent in Maryland; but, when about eight or ten years old, her father moved to Nashville, Tennessee, and from thence down the Mississippi river to somewhere near Opelousas; and from there to Covington, Louisiana. She was always a Methodist in principle, but did not join the Church till 1833. She lived a consistent member until June 28th, 1856; when, owing to some difficulty in the Church, she withdrew, took her letter, and never returned it. She suffered much, and complained but little, even until death. One day and night before her death she appeared to have lost her mind and speech, and knew nothing until an hour or two before death, when she rather came to herself and threw her arms around the neck of her husband, and embraced him—as much as to say, meet me in heaven.

Chinn Grove, Mississippi, June 20th, 1859. J. H. PACKWOOD.

A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO REV. GASTON S. WOOD.

WHEREAS, The members of the second Quarterly Conference for Gaston circuit, Alabama Conference, held at Tampkinsville, May 21, 1859, have been informed that Rev. Daniel S. Wood, a Local Preacher on this circuit, departed this life in the triumph of faith, on the 14th ult., aged sixty-two years and seven months, therefore:

Resolved, That we have heard with feelings of deep sorrow of the decease of one so useful, so pious, so experienced as our aged Bro. Wood. He has been exercising his ministerial office for about twenty-seven years. For many years past he has lived upon this circuit—and, the savor of his upright walk and zealous labors among us still lives, and shall live in our hearts while memory lasts.

Resolved, That we truly sympathize with the children of our deceased brother. Two weeks before his death, their mother was taken away—the stroke was a heavy one—but let us how in submission to this inscrutable Providence, knowing that the judge of all the earth will do right.

Resolved, That a copy of this action of our body be sent to the family of the deceased and to the New Orleans *Advocate* for publication.

JONAH BARKER, Presiding Elder.
S. HALL, Secretary.

Gaston Circuit, Alabama Conference, June 20th 1859.

MRS. SARAH RUSH, was born in Lincoln county, Georgia, January 25, 1794, and died May 3, 1859. Her life was a long one, not only in years but in action, and valuable for its worth and weight. She was twice married—in 1821, to Timothy Walton, and in 1827, to Charles G. Rush. The latter preceded her to heaven only a brief season. These devoted ones pursued their pilgrimage together, blessing and being blessed, for many years. This Christian woman died as she had lived—confiding in God. She was ardently attached to the Church—taking an interest in everything pertaining to its prosperity; prompt in the path of duty; a lover of class-meetings, and a pattern of Christian character—her triumph at the close of her career was complete. The last six months were spent in submissive waiting for the angel of death: they were months of peace—peace, which flowed like a river. The supreme moment having arrived, she cheerfully put off the mortal, and entered on rest—in heaven. She was a model mother: may her children follow in her steps. Her death occurred at her residence near Tuskegee, Alabama. J. M.

BERTIE NORWOOD, infant daughter of Thomas F. and Mary E. Collins, died in East Feliciana, Louisiana, June 14th, 1859, aged 16 months; also,

LILLON, infant daughter of the above-named, died July 1st, 1857, aged about one year.

Jesus said, "Suffer little children to come to me, and forbid them not: for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

These lovely lands so young and fair,
Called hence by early doom,
Just came to show how sweet the flowers
In Paradise will bloom.

May the parents who are called to weep, so live, that they all may meet on the shores of Eternal life. E. A. FLOWERS.

SISTER ELIZABETH ANN HUGHES, daughter of James H. and Eliza J. Gullion and consort of James C. Hughes, departed this life—the second of May, 1859, after an illness of one week. Sister Hughes joined the Church in the winter of 1855; lived a consistent member; was loved most by those who knew her best. She seemed perfectly resigned to God's will, believing that Christ's Holy Spirit would illumine her path through the valley of death. The highest compliment a parent can pay a child is, that it has been obedient and affectionate, Sister Lizzie's parent's earnestly believe that she merits this remembrance. Her Pastor. O. P. WESTMORELAND.

Oakland, June 28th.

ALICE CLEMENTINE, youngest child of John A. and Ann J. Leckey, died on the morning of the 10th inst. Her death was sudden, on the evening of the previous day she was playful and cheerful, but ere the sun again arose, her sweet spirit had taken its flight to the resting place above. HER FATHER.

MRS. SUSAN SPENCER, consort of William Spencer, died in Hamburg, Perry county, on Sabbath morning, 19th of June. Mrs. Spencer had been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for a number of years past, her daily walk, was that, of one truly devoted to God.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

We are prepared to take COTTON SEED at $12 per loa of 2240 lbs. delivered on the Levee at New Orleans, in Payne out of

STEAM ENGINES,

SAW MILLS,
SHINGLE MILLS, LATH MILLS,
NEWELL SCREWS COTTON GINS,
CIRCULAR SAWS,
SELTING, HOSE, ETC.
(my25) D. C. LOWBER & Co., 78 Camp street

☞ A Price List will be sent by mail to any one desiring it. ☜

GEORGE H. VINTEN Printers' Warehouse, 105 Poydras street, New Orleans. Presses, Types, Inks, Paper, Cards, and Furnishing and James Connor & Sons' Types. Old Type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

PRINTING PAPER.

Constantly on hand and for sale Printing Paper of the following sizes.
21 inches by 28 | 23½ inches by 31 | 24 inches by 38 | 26 inches by 40
22 inches by 32 | 24 inches by 36 | 25 inches by 37 | 28 inches by 42
32 inches by 44 ..... 36 inches by 48
AND OTHER SIZES TO ORDER.
Also, Double Mammoth Book Paper, Manilla Wrappers, Note, Letter, and Cap Papers of every description; Cards, Card Boards, &c.
mar 26-1y GEORGE H. VINTEN.

RHEUMATISM CURED!!—ALL THE VARIOUS forms of this Painful and Paralyzing Disease—either Inflammatory, Acute or Chronic—no matter how severe the case or of how long standing. Call for DR. MORTIMORE'S REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM which is purely a Vegetable Internal Remedy, and has already cured about Twenty Thousand Cases—many of long since been given up as hopeless, incurable cases.
Look back to Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, volume IX. of this paper and read in each the overwhelming evidence.
This Remedy can be had of J. WRIGHT & CO. Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street, N. Orleans; or, can be ordered, through our Druggist or Merchant in New Orleans.
☞ Price, $5 per Bottle; Six bottles for $20, or $30 per dozen.
DR. D. MORTIMORE, Proprietor, Louisville, Ky.
ap13-tf

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. E. D BEACH, HAVING RESUMED THE practice of Medicine, offers his Professional services to the citizens of New Orleans.
N. B.—Special attention paid to diseases of the RECTUM, PILES, FISTULA, FISSURE, &c., together or separately, and permanently cured without the use of the knife, cautery, pain, or confinement whatever. Office No. 8, Baronne street near Canal. ap27.

J. E. ELAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BATON Rouge.
REFERENCES.—Henderson & Gaines and Chilon & Bolton, *New Orleans*; W. S. Pike and A. Matta, *Baton Rouge*.

B. D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana.
jn19

J. O. FUQUA. J. D. KILBOURNE.
FUQUA & KILBOURNE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLINTON, LOUISIANA,
PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans.
References—Payne & Borrison, Byrne, Vance & Co., Broadwell & Payne, Pritchard & Flower, Edw. Nolle & Co., Rey. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans. mar 26-1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

W. A. BROADWELL. A. F. HAYNES.
BROADWELL & HAYNES,
(*Formerly* BROADWELL & PAYNE)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 46 UNION STREET, N. O.

HAVING RETIRED FROM BUSINESS, I TAKE PLEASURE IN soliciting for my former Partners, BROADWELL & HAYNES, the patronage and confidence of my friends, believing their experience, capacity and means, will merit its continuance, and enable them to give general satisfaction. [jel] M. F. PAYNE.

WM. R. STUART AND DR. D. A. JAMES, No. 42 Union street, New Orleans, have associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting a Cotton Factorage and General Commission business—are prepared to make the usual advances to planters in the way of supplies, etc.—and respectfully solicit patronage. 6ly27.

B. M. LOWE & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND General Commission Merchants,
op6 No. 97 GRAVIER STREET, New Orleans.

MR. HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PARTner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders, from our large and well-selected Stock of GROCERIES, PROVIOS, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants
COOPER & NEIBERT,
New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858. 27 and 29 Common st.
W. COOPER. J. O NEIBERT. S. LUCAS.

COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Nos. 27 and 29 Common street, New Orleans.

F. J. VAN BRUBER & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
[d8-1y] 44 *Carondelet street, New Orleans.*
JAMES THARP. WM. V. M'GRAY.
THARP, McGRAY & CO.,
GROCERS AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS,
No. 10 Tchaupitoulas and New Levee sts.,
sep22 NEW ORLEANS.

J. BOYD & CO.,
Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,
No 4 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
apr 17-1y
LEONARD FASH. P. S. LAURANS
LEONARD FASH & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
45 POYDRAS STREET,
Oct 24. *NEW ORLEANS.*

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No. 47 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

JOHN F WYCHE & Co,
COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 119 Common street, New Orleans. my2-1y

A. H. May & Co,
COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No 94 Grevier street New Orleans. au2 1y
J. U. PAYNE. J. T. HARRISON.
G. W. HUNTINGTON. WM. H. DAMERON
Payne & Harrison.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 51 Union street, New Orleans. dec7-1y
A. L. WALKER, New Orleans. HON'T. O. HUTCHINSON Caddo Parish, La.
Walker & Hutchinson,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 87 Carondelet street, New Orleans. je28

Lane, Mayfield & Co.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 79 St. Charles street, New Orleans. ly5-1y

T. T. TWITTY.
COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Agent for the sale of Manufactured Tobacco, Cigars, and Herrings celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes., No. 82 Gravier street New Orleans. mh14m

L. SAWYER,
DEALER IN WOODEN WARE,
Paper, Brooms, Matches, Cordage, Twines, Scales; and DEARBORN'S CELEBRATED BALANCES for Weighing Cotton, Sugar and Tobacco.
ap20 No. 70 MAGAZINE STREET, New Orleans.

WATKINS & HOMAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, and Curtain Materials, No. 36 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

F. W. OBER—DEALER IN NORTHERN AND WESTern Produce. ☞Fresh Goshen Butter, in small packages, suitable for families, constantly on hand.
New Orleans, January 12, 1859. No. 61 POYDRAS STREET.

BOOTH & CO.,
A HOME HAT STORE, No. 45 Magazine Street, New Orleans. Established in 1843. Manufacturers and Jobbers of Wholesale in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.
For the accommodation of our friends and the public, we have opened a retail department on the same premises. aug30

Dameron & Co.,
IMPORTERS and Dealers in Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtain Goods, Upholstery Goods, etc., No. 26 Chartres and 72 Customhouse streets, New Orleans. ja51

R. C. ARMISTEAD,
(Successor to Mallann & Co)
No. 63 Gravier st., cor. Bank Place, New Orleans.
CLOTHING, IN EVERY VARIETY—THE MOST MODERN, AT GREATly Reduced Prices. ☞ BLANKETS, KERSEYS, and SATINETT Suits for Negroes, at Auction Prices. 1o20

P. H. WILLARD,
Coal Merchant,
18 EXCHANGE PLACE. (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)
THOSE desirous of purchasing Coal or Wood, can be supplied at short notice at the—CITY COAL OFFICE,
where is constantly kept on hand Pittsburgh, English, and Connel, Anthracite and Lower Ohio Coal. Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses, Steamers, &c., &c., supplied at the lowest market prices. n22-1y

F. VAN BENTHUYSEN, C. F. LEWIS, of Rapides. A. MONKHOUSE, GEO. O. KENDALL
BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
118 Canal st., New Orleans
a19-1y

D. J. WASSON,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
Sash, Blinds, Doors, Cisterns, Lumber, &c.,
In lots to suit purchasers. Orders promptly attended to.
Box 388 Mechanics' Exchange, 19 St. Charles st. Ship, 356 and 357 Rampart st., First District, New Orleans. mar20-1y

To Merchants and Planters.
MANUFACTURERS' COMMISSION HOUSE;
LARGE STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK,
AT
No. 41 Magazine st., opposite the Arcade,
NEW ORLEANS.
nov 14 R. W. RAYNE.

PURIFIES THE BLOOD!

B. F. WILLIAMS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF SARSAparilla, and Iodide of Potassium. This medicine is offered as one of the best preparations of Sarsaparilla extant, and as a curative remedy has won great favor at Nashville, Tenn., and other Southern Cities. The medical faculty authorize its use (having been shown the recipe.) As a BLOOD PURIFIER there is no remedy equal to this compound, and for the cure of a numerous progeny that owe their origin and parentage to a strumous Diathesis or Scrofulous taint to the Constitution and in the blood, such as White Swelling, Chronic Ulcers of long standing, Obstinate Tetter, Ring Worms, Sore Eyes, Scald Head, Syphilitic Disorders, and other diseases of the skin and blood that resist the usual treatment. He can substantiate by the very best evidence in our City, its efficacy in Nervous and General Debility, indigestion or Dyspepsia, inflamation of the kidneys, Rheumatism, etc, etc. It is confidently recommended in diseases peculiar to Females, such as Leucorrhoea or Whites, Suppressed Menstruation, Chlorosis or Green Sickness. Try it. You will be satisfied with the result. Read what Mr. Hudson says. He is a gentleman of high standing.

Charlotte, Tenn., Sept. 15, 1859.

MR. B. F. WILLIAMS: Instances are not rare where the attending physician fails to cure well confirmed Scrofula. The following memorandum is interesting:

SUBJECT.—A girl of 15 or 16 years of age, the attending physician had failed to cure. An anxious father had consulted me, and from my knowledge of your preparation, I was constrained to prescribe it. After taking six bottles she was considered well. She was cured of a deep seated ulcer and a constant drain of milky matter from one or more sores under the ear. The entire lymphatic system was deeply involved. This case alone is well worth the attention of all—but when added to a long catalogue of cases of great obstinacy, cured by my Panacea, nor Nostrum, nor Patent Medicine, no Secret, but my invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla, Iodide of Potassa, etc., well gotten up by the Chemist, and made familiar to the intelligent physician, it very justly deserves a trial by all laboring under any of the numerous chronic diseases that afflict us. J. R. HUDSON, M. D.

Oakland College, Miss., Nov 20, 1858.

MR. J. F. MCAVOY: With regard to your inquiry about the "Williams Sarsaparilla and Iodide of Potash," which I purchased of you, I have no hesitation in affirming that it acted magically. My sister was afflicted with a cutaneous eruption, which enveloped the head and large surface of the body, and which resisted all medical treatment. I think that one bottle affected a permanent cure, though I continued the treatment until two bottles had been used. It has been eighteen months since, and as yet there has been no re-appearance of the disease. I have frequently expressed, and reiterate the opinion, that it is the best preparation of Sarsaparilla in use, and the addition of Iodide of Potash enhances its value tenfold.
Very respectfully yours,
O. E. BRYANS.
Price $1 per bottle, or $10 per dozen. Sold by
ap.0.3m O. O. WOODMAN, J. WRIGHT, & CO

BLOOMFIELD'S PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING Establishment, No. 46 CAMP STREET, corner Gravier; All kinds of BOOK AND PERCANTILE PRINTING AND BINDING executed neatly and correctly, at moderate prices!
dec 25 1y WM. BLOOMFIELD, Jr.

DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED REJUVENATING Elixir.—Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principles by one of the ablest chemists of the age,
FOR THE CURE of General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the System, take

The Rejuvenating Elixir,
And you will soon find yourself a new man—a pride instead of the reverse to your friends, and a healthy, sound, and worthy member of the whole human family. For sale, by the Proprietors,
J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., New Orleans.
And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Children,
TRUTH OMNIPOTENT.—We give to our readers and the public generally the following copy of a letter received by us from J. W. Vesey, Esq., of the *Aberdeen Conservative*, enclosing at the same time a communication to that paper from Colonel Vasser, of North Mississippi, and who was formerly associate editor of the Conservative. The subject of the letter and communication we do not feel it necessary to comment on—they tell the whole story, one that ought to go home to those in whose hands the rising generation of children are placed for nurture and for care. "All we ask of our readers is a careful perusal of the documents.

CONSERVATIVE OFFICE,
Aberdeen, Miss., August 23d, 1858.
Messrs. Wright & Co.—As any testimonial in reference to your preparations may prove beneficial to you, I enclose the following, published at my request, in the "Conservative" of the 21st inst.
Col. Vasser was formerly associate editor of the "Conservative," and is well known in North Mississippi, as a gentleman of intelligence and strict integrity. Respectfully, J. W. VESEY.
[*For the Conservative.*]
Communicated. ABERDEEN, Aug. 19th, 1858.
DEAR VESEY: Upon the principles of justice and humanity, I am induced to ask your permission to insert this communication in your paper, believing, as I do, that it may be the means of preventing untimely sorrow in many a family fireside.
On Friday last, having been for several days previous absent from my family, I found, on my return home, that my infant, aged about 18 months, was quite unwell; from some unknown cause—supposed to be teething. Upon an examination, however, I was of the opinion that her indisposition proceeded from worms; and having been told by a respectable physician that WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE was a sovereign remedy against this terrible enemy of children, I was induced to give it a trial, reluctantly, by the acquiescence of my family Physician.
On the following morning, (Saturday) I commenced administering it by directions, save in quantity, being afraid to give the amount of prescription. I was unable to detect any impression occasioned by it until late in the afternoon of that day; and should not then, but for the discharge of some thirteen worms, varying in length from two and a half to six inches. This I thought a remarkable number for a nursing infant. But, to my great amazement, about one o'clock the next morning I was aroused from my slumber to witness the incredible number of one hundred and thirty-six from one evacuation.
Before breakfast of the same morning, (Sunday) but one small dose was administered, which was followed by the discharge of fifty during the day. The next day, (Monday) none was administered; but still occasional discharges occurred during the day, varying in size and quantity as described.
On Tuesday morning following, one more small dose was administered, making in all five doses of a quarter of a teaspoonful instead of a half as prescribed by the label of directions. In all, the little creature has discharges to this date, the rise of three hundred worms, a majority of which will average five or six inches in length; and is running about as usual, with returning evidences of good health and spirits.
Having met with such astonishing effects in the case of my infant, I was induced to use the Vermifuge on six other children under my protection, varying in age from two to ten years old, and in every case save one, (that of the eldest) the like happy results have been produced.
These facts are elicited, 1st, because of my antipathy heretofore to nostrums of every kind; and, 2nd, because my experience has convinced me that, in the experiment I have made with WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, it is due to suffering humanity, as well as the manufacturer of the medicine, to make public the results of my observation.
W. H. VASSER.
For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., Sole Proprietors.

Heimbold Extract of Buchu,
Read! Read! Read! "Ye afflicted read" the following Certificate of a cure of over 20 years' standing.
B. T. HEIMBOLD.—*Dear Sir:* I have been troubled with an affliction of the Bladder and Kidneys for over twenty years. I have tried Physicians in vain, and at last concluded to give your Genuine Preparation a trial, as I had heard it highly spoken of. It afforded me immediate relief. I have used three bottles, and I have obtained more relief from its effects and feel much better than I have for twenty years previous. I have the greatest faith in its virtues and curative powers, and shall do all in my power to make it known to the afflicted. Hoping this may prove advantageous to you in assisting you to introduce the medicine, I am truly yours. M. MCCORMICK.
For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., General Agents.

The Goddess Hygeia!
When Hygeia lent medicinal aid to man,
And taught him all his evils how to scan,
Not to a favored few she showed the way
To stanch the wound and all its pain allay—
Not to the few who now claim physic theirs,
And think but what they give legitimate wares,
No! to all human kind command she gave,
"Employ your skill, and your sick brother save."
So we, the forth the Magic Salve to find—
The Magic Salve that now heals all mankind.
Nor Wounds nor Bruise, nor Cut, can long remain,
Nor Scar its rude appearance long retain.
Use it—you'll find we are not truth's detractor,
For you'll be healed by

Dalley's Pain Extractor,
The only sure, effective and complete remedy for Bruises, Scalds, Eruptions, Piles, or any Cutaneous disease whatever.
For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

We Dont Want Any Other.
Such is the language of all who use "WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE," when they call for that and any other is offered them; they have tried it, and from experience know it to be superior to all others; therefore when they are in want of a medicine of the kind, they purchase that which they know to be good and can be depended on. An Agent who called on us a few days ago, said "I find it difficult to sell any other Vermifuge when I have yours. I have had some in my store for a long time which I occasionally try to 'work off,' but no one will purchase it unless I warrant it as good as yours, this I cannot do." So it is, and so it will be, Winer's Vermifuge owes its unrivaled popularity to its own intrinsic merits, on this alone it has a ways depended, and ever will it not a fact that it is superior as a remedy for worms, it would not this have shared the unenviable fate of many other articles designed for similar purposes. To all who are in want of a medicine of the kind we say try it and judge for yourselves, we are confident that it will give entire satisfaction.

Beware of Calomel.
The public generally may not be aware that nearly all Worm

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.—C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 44.
WHOLE NUMBER 439.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1859.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE
OFFICE—115 CAMP ST.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE HERE AND THERE OF A BIBLE AGENT.

Marion—The Methodist Parsonage—Schools—Demopolis—Kilty—Sickness—The Mansion of—Fish Pond—Southern University—Livingston—Success of the Bible Cause—A Friend of the Preacher, etc., etc.

MARION, Perry county, was the point where I began my operations after leaving home on the 6th May. I stopped with Brother Jno. Myatt, in whose kind family I spent some ten or fifteen days several years ago, assisting the Rev. T. Y. Ramsey in a very gracious revival. The fruit of which is seen to this day.

The second Sabbath, I preached in the Methodist Church, and found a cheerful and liberal response to a call for the support of the Bible Cause. The pastor of the Church, Rev. F. W. Dorman, concluded the service with an appeal in behalf of the Bible, which added largely to the contributions cast into the treasury of the Lord. The collection reached about $160. Considering the large amount paid by some of the brethren toward our Book Depository, and the heavy expense of the station, this was a very commendable contribution. The parsonage of the Methodist Church in Marion is a new and pleasant one, and the present occupant has managed as he only can manage to have it elegantly furnished. Persons in and out of the Church gave different pieces of furniture; the chairs are not broken and rickety; the tables not two-legged and split in pieces; the carpets not one or two-ply, and half worn-out and but half large enough; the cups and saucers are not of every variety, and not enough of any kind; the knives and forks are not, part without handles, and worn down to great thieness and point. No: things about that domicil looks refreshing, and indicate the desire of the people to make their pastor and his family as comfortable as themselves. Marion is a thriving place; its schools have been its pride. It would be a matter of curiosity to have the statistics of the male and female youth educated there, from first to last. The Howard College, the Judson Female Institute, and the Female College, under the Presidency of Rev. J. K. Armstrong, are all flourishing.

DEMOPOLIS.

After leaving Marion, I sat out for Demopolis, but tarried a few days at Arcola, under the hospitable roof of my old friend Alfred Hatch. He and his kind wife are known from North Carolina to Alabama as the friends of the preacher. More than one of us know, that when stationed in G., how the vegetables, and mutton, and poultry, and other conveniences for the kitchen and table and palate, would every now and then come in. Sometimes we would conclude, surely this is too good to last long; but no, it continued to hold out until the new preacher came, and still went on. Several ministers of us remember Kilty, the preacher's pony. She was always at their and their children's service. She was a great favorite, for she was gentle, safe, and sensible. Bro. H. informed me that she lived to a great age, and closed her earthly pilgrimage amid tender nursing. He says, that often, when the other horses were severe in their treatment of her, she would run to the house for protection. Peace be to her ashes.

I enjoyed a ride with Bro. H. over his plantation; which is rich, extensive, and well cultivated. He took me over a portion of it which he called Egypt; which lies low, and which is every few years overflowed with the high waters, but instead of being injured, it is rather benefited by the rich deposit which is left. I doubt not but what much of this land will yield a bale of cotton to the acre. I was surprised and delighted at the fine crops of red clover growing on the plantations in Green, Percy, and Marengo counties—especially in the Limestone Lands. It promises to be very remunerative in furnishing pastures, and hay for stock.

On the third Sabbath of May, I preached in Demopolis. I was pleased to find many familiar faces, having once been stationed there. The Bible Cause has friends in Demopolis, who in different ways contributed about $150.

While engaged in conducting the religious services in the forenoon, I was taken ill, and repaired to the house of Bro. Benjamin Glover. He was from home, and his wife quite sick, yet I received every attention that could have been asked or desired. My physician, Dr. Ruffin, watched over me carefully eight days, while the servants, who were skilful nurses, were ever at hand to meet my demands.

Dr. Harmon, the stationed minister of the Methodist Church, engaged actively in the organization of a Bible Society in Demopolis—which has projected large plans for usefulness.

From Demopolis I went home sick; where I was compelled to remain more than a month. But I have reason to thank God for afflictions, for although like medicine they are not pleasant, yet are often beneficial. Few people grow in grace in the midst of prosperity, and few reach heaven through it.

GREENSBOROUGH.

This was the first point at which I began my labors after leaving home. On the third Sabbath evening in June, in the Methodist Church, I made an appeal in behalf of the Bible—and asked contributions for its circulation; Brothers Gideon, Nelson, and John Walton, gave $30 each; Bro. Thomas Johnson, $10; and others, $10 or less. Raised in Greensborough, publicly and privately $139.

I spent a pleasant time with the kind family of my friend, Dr. Thomas Webb. Seldom have I been more kindly entertained than at Greensborough. I served the Methodist Church here as its pastor in the years 1849 and 1850; which I look back upon as among two of the most pleasant years of my ministry. There are in the Church here some as noble Christian gentlemen and women as can be found anywhere.

While in Greenville I visited the mansion of Brother J. Nelson, which, when finished, will cost it is thought from seventy-five to a hundred thousand dollars. There is a large centre building, with two smaller buildings on each side extending to between two and three hundred feet. The door and window facings of the front of the noble building are made of the common China wood, which has been smartly dressed and varnished, without a particle of paint; and which, for beautiful flnish and richness of color, is unsurpassed by any wood I have ever seen. The frescoing, the selections of paintings, the arrangement of the rooms, make his place one of rare attraction. It should be added, that with all these creature comforts and worldly conveniences, he is proverbial for his liberality to the Church and its enterprises.

I cannot forget the pleasant visit I made to the family of Brother J. Walter, with whom I spent a portion of my time. In company with himself wife and others, I went to see his fish-pond—which is large and beautiful. We carried with us a new and elegant skiff, which for the first time was introduced to the water and put to service. The old servant who superintends the premises said, that in launching it, we ought to have broken a bottle of wine over it, to christen it. But it turned out that we were there without wine, either for christening or drinking purposes—and yet we spent the day very pleasantly.

While in Greenville, I examined the building of the Southern University. It is handsome, substantial and commodious; and will accomodate a large number of students. The building is about finished and paid for. Leaving the endowment fund near $250,000. This institution will afford superior educational advantages, for it has a fine faculty and thorough course of instruction. Every Methodist, yea, every Christian, should rejoice at the prospect of its usefulness.

It has been suggested that it would be a good idea to turn this Institution over to the General Conference, and let it become the one grand University of the Methodist Church, South; and let the East Alabama Male College be recognized as exclusively the College of the Alabama Conference. Schemes, more utopian in their appearance than this, have been carried out.

LIVINGSTON.

On the fourth Sabbath of June, I had the pleasure of preaching in the Methodist Church to a large congregation. Our Presbyterian brethren were with us and entered heartily into the support of the great cause I advocate. The Bible collection at Livingston, taking all things into the account, is the best I have taken up. It is about $31[illegible],00.

When the begging part of the sermon came on, I discovered no wincing, no wry-faces—no hanging down of the head, no looking out of the windows or doors, as if to say, I wish I was away, or, had not come to Church to-day. The occasion was to me exceedingly pleasant, because the congregation seemed pleasant and said by their looks, this is our cause as well as yours. The Livingston Bible Society made a donation of $150,00, to the Parent Society—reserving the balance to furnish its own county. A colporteur is to be immediately employed and put to work.

At Livingston, to my surprise and delight, I met with my good old friend, John Parker, who subscribed $30 towards the circulation of the Holy Bible. He has a neat residence near Livingston, where he and his amiable companion are passing a pleasant old age. Having known him long and intimately, I am prepared to say that I have formed the acquaintance of no one who is a truer friend to a Methodist Preacher. More than once he has been known to furnish them and their families with his horses and carriage and driver, to make trips of a considerable distance. Riding with him the other day in his buggy, says he, "How do you expect to go to such a place?" I replied, "I calculate to hire a conveyance." He answered "you can take my horse and buggy, and I will send a boy with you."

This horse and buggy, Mr. Editor, was put unasked at my service, when I arrived at Livingston, to use at my pleasure. Paul in his itinaries was helped on his way by the Saints, and here, in my own case, is an example of similar assistance.

Brother Parker appeared to me to love money less, and yet has gathered about him as many real comforts as any one with whom I am acquainted. The best of all is, he keeps ready to leave all, and to go to his better inheritance in the skies.

I formed the acquaintance of Bros. Sturdevant, Cobbs, and other generous and whole-soul Christians, who made my stay here profitable and pleasant.

But not the least among the pleasant remembrances of Livingston, was my association with the Rev. T. C. Wier and his wife, who is, as you know, a daughter of Col. Robt. A. Baker, who not only gives himself and his money to the service of the Church, but his children. Brother Wier is getting a strong hold upon the affections of his people, although he is the successor of a popular predecessor. May the Lord signally bless his ministry to the good of all who attend upon it.

June 30th, 1859. C. D. OLIVER, Book Agent.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

A VISIT TO THE W. W. SABBATH-SCHOOL OF THE M. E. CHURCH.

I FOUND the school under good management—order and decorum prevailed in every department; the teachers exhibited an air of earnestness and close application to their work; the officers appeared to be diligent and systematic in their movements; the children, with sparkling eyes and smiling faces told, in unmistakable language, that they were happy, and loved the school and their teachers.

The superintendent, who bears strong marks of physignomy, that leading traits in his character are benevolence, kindness, and a warm Christian heart. He loves the cause and loves his work.

The singing was soul-stirring—the prayers fervent, and in faith. Indeed every thing about the West Ward Sabbathschool, is highly gratifying to its managers and friends.

From some cause or other, the school at the opening of the present year had been reduced to but a few scholars and a limited number of teachers.

Our Missionary movements in the department of our Sabbathschool operations, brought on the zeal and energy of our West Ward brothers, and they now have the gratification of numbering one hundred and twenty-seven scholars, twelve teachers and three officers, making one hundred and forty-two connected with their school, and all of these zealous in the work. They have a respectable library and are using means to enlarge it.

I hold, that Sabbath-schools and Temperance are the practical bulwarks of the Church and the liberties of our country. LINCOLN.

Mobile, Alabama July 4th 1859.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH AT WASHINGTON.

MR. EDITOR: It has been suggested that I had better say something more, in reference to the Washington Church. Well, it is a worthy, needy object for charity. I have been promised about $100. I will say to the friends, that the Church, with their help, shall be paid out of debt. If the, spontaneous charities, of the friends of Methodism do not meet the debt, I will *D. V.* go in search of means until they are in sufficiency obtained. My work however, is in need of my continual labors. Let us have the means brethren, if you please, I know that you can. B. F. WHITE.

Opelousas, La., July 2d. 1859.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS ASSOCIATION.

AMONG the religious associations of Germany the Gustavus Adolphus Association for founding and supporting Protestant congregations in Catholic countries is now by far the most extended. Its receipts rose last year to the amount of 101,733 thalers, a sum largely exceeding the receipts of any other German religious society. On the distribution of this sum among rising or poor Protestant congregations, we find in the Gustavus Adolphus Almanac for 1857, the following statement, which shows at a glance the wide extent of the operations of the Association. In Africa two congregations received 1707 thalers; in America, two congregations 123 thalers; in Belgium, thirteen congregations 961 thalers; in Germany, two hundred and forty-two congregations 58,798 thalers; in France, thirteen congregations 3687 thalers; in Holland, four congregations 325 thalers; in Italy, one congregation 300 thalers; in Austria, seventy-three congregations 24,605 thalers; in Prussian Poland, twenty-three congregations 2943 thalers; in Portugal, one congregation 700 thalers; in the Danubian Provinces of Turkey, five congregations 2134 thalers; altogether three hundred and eighty congregations, 101,733 thalers.

In England the increasing importance of the Gustavus Adolphus Association is duly appreciated, and the leading men of the Evangelical Alliance have repeatedly expressed a wish to see the English societies for similar purposes enter into a closer connection with it. The Roman Catholics of Germany are disconsolate at its success, for their counter Association of St. Boniface never sees its receipts rise above 30,000 thalers. They try all means to arrest its progress. In the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, a Protestant state, a Catholic State attorney has brought suit against the editor of the Gustavus Adolphus Almanac, Rev. Mr. Ritter, for having knowingly published in his almanac false news and rumors in order to incite hatred against the Catholic Church. Though it was shown by the defense that the articles specified were taken from works which circulated freely even in the Catholic States of Germany, Mr. Ritter was sentenced to two months imprisonment.

RATIONALISM IN SWITZERLAND.

ACCORDING to an article of the New Evangelical Church *Gazette*, the Rationalistic party in Switzerland is greatly on the increase, especially in Zurich. The first attempts to organize those sympathizing with Strauss and the Tubingen school into a compact party, were not successful. The appointment of Strauss as Professor of Dogmatic Theology, called forth a revolution of the people, in consequence of which he had to resign before having entered upon his office. A paper of the same tendency, Die Kirche der Gegenwart, (The Church of the Present Age,) had to be discontinued after a very brief existence. In the meetings of the Protestant clergy of Zurich, and of Switzerland in general, they were without influence. More recently, however, they have increased in number, and many members of the party have advanced, under the patronage of the Grand Council of the Canton, into the most influential places in the Church. Encouraged by the consciousness of their strength, they have again taken up the offensive war against the orthodox party. In a meeting of the Ascetic Society, the oldest among the religious societies of Zurich, on June 9, 1858, they attacked foreign missions in general, and in particular the way in which they were undertaken by the missionary societies. At the Cantonal Synod, held on Nov. 16th and 17th, the annual report, which was read by Dean Locher, gave a gloomy picture of the condition of the State Church. He complained in particular that the negative-critical theology of Tubingen was even taught in the three higher classes of the Gymnasium by Prof. Biedermann. The latter admitted the facts with which the report charged him to be true, but claimed for himself and for every member of the State Church the right to interpret the Bible in the way he understood it. His views were supported by a host of friends, mostly young men, some of whom are said to be very talented. The Synod considered itself either incompetent, or unable to take any resolution with regard to this subject. The Rationalistic party is therefore full of hope, which has recently been again increased by the departure of one of the leading men in the Evangelical party, Professor Schlottman, from Zurich. Almost all the other members of the theological faculty of Zurich are Rationalists; one, Professor Schweizer, being an assistant editor of the central organ of the Rationalistic party in Germany, the Protestantische Kirchenzeitung; and another, Dr. Volkmar, entertaining on the essence and origin of Christianity nearly the same views as Dr. Strauss. Not so numerous, but equally active are the Rationalists at Basel. Here the exclusion of a Rationalist, Mr. Rumpf, from the ranks of the clergy, gave rise to a motion in the Grand Council, that the vows which the clergymen of Basel have to take at their ordination be so changed as to secure to the Rationalistic party the undisturbed right of admission to the ministry. The motion was defeated by 72 noes against 27 ayes. In order to effect a closer organization of the party throughout Switzerland, a meeting of liberal clergymen of the cantons of Aargan, Zurich, Basel country, and Berne was called for March 7th at Olten, where also the establishment of a Rationalistic Church *Gazette* of Switzerland was to be taken into consideration.

BITS OF PARLIAMENTARY ELOQUENCE.

THE passages that follow, are from the recent debates on the Address, in the British House of Parliament.

In the first Speech, delivered by Her Majesty, at the commencement of the last session, one of the principal topics touched upon was Parliamentary reform. In the Speech in which Her Majesty dissolved the last Parliament, if I remember rightly, the principal topic of the words placed in Her Majesty's mouth amounted to an invocation to Divine Providence to give a majority to the present Government. It must, however, be admitted that the Government have not played the part of the waggoner in the fable, and contented themselves with prayers alone, but they have applied their Governmental shoulders most energetically to the wheel. In the Speech which has been delivered to-day no reference is made as to whether this prayer has or has not been granted, but the noble lord who last spoke has intimated that the noble earl opposite, (Lord Derby) is at the head of a large majority in this House, and that he will be supported by the votes of 300 members in the other House of Parliament.—EARL GRANVILLE.

The paragraph in the prorogation Speech, which appears to have given greatest offence to my noble friend is this: "Her Majesty prays that, under the blessing of Divine Providence, the step which she is about to take may have the effect of facilitating the discharge of her high functions, and enable her to conduct the Government of the country under the advice of Ministers possessing the confidence of Parliament." The gloss which my noble friend puts on that is Her Majesty prays that the effect of the dissolution may be to give the present Government a majority. Now, in 1857 there was a somewhat similar dissolution at a time of year not very different, in consequence of the Government having been put into a minority. The language then put into Her Majesty's mouth by the Governments of Lord Palmerston I find is much more profane than anything which the noble lord has quoted from the speech for which we are responsible. It runs thus: Her Majesty commands us to assure you that it is her fervent prayer that the several constituencies of the United Kingdom upon whom devolves the exercise of these high functions may be guided by an all-wise Providence to the selection of representatives whose wisdom and patriotism may aid Her Majesty in her constant endeavor to maintain the honor of the country." Let us contrast the two Speeches and see to which of them the charge of profaneness applies. Lord Palmerston makes Her Majesty pray that the people may be guided to the selection of representatives who will aid her in upholding the honor and dignity of the country. But recollect the appeal to the country was based on the ground that Parliament had not assisted Her Majesty in her endeavours to maintain the dignity of the country. But in the prorogation speech to which my noble friend has alluded, what Her Majesty prays is that the step which she is about to take may enable her to conduct the government of the country under the advice of Ministers possessed of the confidence of Parliament."—EARL DERBY.

My noble and learned friend opposite, Lord Brougham also, I think, referred to the subject in alluding to the memorable attempt to effect a combination between Pitt and Fox. I was, I must say, somewhat struck by the singular coincidence suggested by the remarks of my noble and learned friend, which tend to prove that the sacrifices which were made by the statesmen of former times, are not without parallel at the present day. In 1804, Pitt said Fox behaved like an angel. Now, what was the angelic virtue which called forth this expression of approbation? It was the acceptance on the part of Fox of a mission to Vienna. These great men were two rival statesmen. They could not both have held the foremost part in the Government. It was therefore agreed that one should accept the inferior post of Minister at Vienna, and the acceptance of that post was held to be the act of an angel. If I remember rightly, the noble lord, the member for London, is equally entitled with Fox to the praise of having done an angelic act; but I never heard that the noble lord the member for Tiverton had the generosity to say that in his opinion his noble colleague had behaved like an angel. Indeed, I believe the noble viscount seriously and sincerely rejoiced at the self-sacrifice of his noble friend; nor can I help thinking that he rejoiced quite as sincerely when he found that the result of his negotiations in Vienna did not tend very materially to increase his noble friend's political reputation. But I understood that a meeting of reconciliation has taken place, at which those two noble lords were present, and perhaps my noble and learned friend would still further assist the work of peace by suggesting which of them should upon a second occasion undertake an angelic mission.—EARL DERBY.

I state, in a manner the most unequivocal and unequivocating, that there has been no compact of that kind, and that the support that was given in many instances to the members on this side of the House, at the late general election, by our fellow-subjects professing the Roman Catholic faith, was given, not only without compact and without conditions, but was given without even communication with Her Majesty's Government. And I take it for granted that those who supported us under these circumstances, as the other subjects of Her Majesty, had formed their own fair opinion, right or wrong, on public men and on public policy. But it seems that the civil and religious liberty granted to the Roman Catholics, especially with the aid of the noble lord, means civil and religious liberty to vote for Whigs and to support Whig candidates. The moment a British or Irish subject professing the Roman Catholic religion votes for a Tory, it is quite clear that gentlemen opposite meditate again the revival even of those penal laws, for the repeal of which they assume so much credit to themselves. MR. DISRAELI.

They should have withdrawn their objectionable Reform Bill, and brought in another, framed on principles which the debates in this House had clearly shown to be in harmony with the general opinion of Parliament. If they had done this, and produced such a Bill, my belief is that it would have passed, and would at this very moment have been the law of the land. But it was reported of them that they said they had done that before, and could not repeat a course which they had once ventured upon. Why, they have made two mistakes. What they refused to do a second time was to correct the mistake, and put themselves right. To be twice in the wrong they had no objection; but to be twice in the right was repugnant to their feelings. It was said that I taunted them—that I bade them withdraw their Bill and bring in another, and that they would not do my bidding. Why, sir, are they men or children? It might be a very good argument for a naughty child, when told to do a thing, to say "I won't, because you have told me to do it;" but for men, for the statesmen of a great country dealing with an important question, to say they will not do what is right, because, forsooth, one of their opponents told them to do it, in a manner which they, perhaps, did not like, is either too jocose or too serious, I know not which.—LORD PALMERSTON.

The House has been entertained during many nights of this debate by gentlemen's descriptions of one another, and the conclusion to which I have come, Sir, is that neither party deserves a good character.—MR. ROEBUCK.

DR. WINDSHIP, THE STRONG MAN OF BOSTON.

A CORRESPONDENT of a New York paper thus writes under date of Boston, June 13th:

Dr. George B. Windship, of Roxbury, has created quite a *furore* in our city, by delivering in the Musical Hall, on Wednesday evening last, a lecture on "Physical Culture," which he illustrated by feats of most wonderful and amazing physical strength, which he has acquired by a persistent and regular course of exercise. Dr. Windship is a young man of not more than twenty-five years of age, about five feet seven inches in height, and weighs about one hundred and forty pounds, with an exceedingly fair face, and modest and retiring manner. He graduated at Harvard College some four years ago, since which he has studied medicine, and had the advantage of considerable private practice in some of our most respectable families, as well as the practical information gained by a connection with several of our hospitals and public institutions. His lecture abounded in practical common-sense and philosophical reasoning; showing unmistakably, that while the physical education has been cared for, the intellectual had not been neglected, but that, also, had been strengthened, vitalized, and made more vigorous.

At the conclusion of the lecture, Doctor Windship illustrated the force and truth of his theory, by lifting with his own hands, unaided by any straps or machinery, except such as nature had provided him, eight hundred and twenty-six pounds; he then lifted, in the same way, nine hundred and twenty-nine pounds! He then shouldered a barrel of flour weighing two hundred and sixteen pounds. Afterward he exercised a *hundred pound dumbbell in each hand*, with the same apparent ease that a man of common and ordinary strength would handle those weighing fifteen or twenty pounds. He then raised himself up by his little finger some four feet from the stage, and in this way continued to sustain his bodily weight three or four minutes. This was accomplished by attaching a strap to a pole, which was sustained by two men holding it on their shoulders. All this was done with apparent ease. The lecture, as well as the illustrations, was received with the wildest enthusiasm of applause, by an audience of over two thousand of the most intelligent men and women of our metropolis, and among them were nearly all the members of the medical faculty, as well as large deputations from men of science, literature, and members of the legal profession, besides the professors and students of Harvard College; many of the teachers and pupils from the different schools in our city were also present. Doctor Windship has been requested by a large number of our scientific and literary men to repeat it, with the illustrations, which he will do.

A Boston paper gives the following sketch of a portion of Dr. Windship's address:

Dr. Windship gave an account of his own experience in gymnastics, commencing with his seventeenth year at college, where in two years his health was greatly improved. Gymnasiums, he showed, had their abuses from persons not properly trained trying to outdo others. Exhaustion and weariness should never be allowed to come. Lifting was a neglected branch, on account of the tendency of people to injure themselves with it. Yet, to a thorough hardening of the whole body, lifting was necessary. He had commenced with five hundred pounds, and increased gradually, till on the 12th of May past he had lifted nine hundred and twenty-six pounds.

Galen had calculated that the hips and legs could support two or three tuns. There were other ways of lifting by which large amounts could be lifted. Not long since, with his hands and back together, he had lifted fifteen hundred pounds. There was a vast difference between lifting and sustaining. He would not advise any one to train themselves up to lift over five hundred pounds with the hands, or two thousand with the straps. He had gone beyond that to ascertain what could be done. Totten and the Belgian giant were the only persons he had ever learned authentically to have lifted eight hundred pounds. Totten lived one hundred years ago, and was thirty years old when he lifted it. Dr. Windship said he had five years yet to that, and he hoped to train himself to lift sixteen hundred pounds clear.

Next to lifting, dumb-bells were useful. One of his own weighed one hundred and forty-one pounds, and others one hundred pounds each. The rings came next. He had never practiced over half an hour a day, all that was sufficient to exercise all the muscels. He was five feet seven inches high, and weighed one hundred and fifty-three pounds. In reference to practicing, he would say, try no feat twice on the same day, if it was found to tire or exhaust in the slightest degree.

MY LADY CRUMP.

SHE was a little, plain, spare woman with hardly an ounce of flesh about her; with pale, feeble-looking hair, and weak eyes, that never could have perpetrated a flash or a twinkle in their whole existence. Her complexion was wan and indefinite, for she seemed not to have blood enough in her body for one good wholesome blush. Her hands were long, pale and feeble; not possessing character enough to look like claws; but flabby and cold enough for fungus. Her voice was a ghost; not from want of power, but from absence of spirit and tone. She always dressed in dingy greys or faded greens, and worn silks that did not make a grand rustle, but that feebly hissed and shivered, like dump, dead leaves blowing about. Her outward appearance was a faithful sign of her inward character. She was a dreary melancholy creature, that lived in her beautiful house like an owl in sunshine. She never appreciated the comforts she possessed, but was always craving for something either beyond her reach, or that, which when obtained, lost its charm. In fact, she was the living and concentrated essence of disconteat. The mood of the silly princess, who longed for the roc's egg to complete her otherwise perfect palace, was my Lady Crump's normal mental condition. She had been an only child, and became a spoiled one. Every wish was anticipated, every want was met by her parents; so that she never knew the luxury of making a wholesome wish, and then healthily toiling to obtain it. She was in point of riches a sort of Miss Kilmansegg; and, like that renowned lady, her natural tastes and aspirations became perverted and eccentric. Her whole existance was one dissatisfied longing after what was beyond her reach, as a sickly plant in a cellar is drawn in distorted fashion to the light. All her servants and retainers have been duly and rigidly trained not to thwart her, nor cross her in any way, so that had she exclaimed she wished she had the moon, they would have uttered in chorus, "I wish you had, my Lady Crump."

As it was, not a day passed that she did not wish for something unreasonable. One day it would be for the robust health of Phœbe Budd, the milkmaid; another day she wished she had such a lover as Rogers, the handsome young blacksmith; an idea that would have created mortal terror and dismay in said Rogers' mind, had he known it. One week she would saunter about, envying Betty Brood, her numerous tribe of wild black-eyed children, the pest and dread of a whole parish. The ensuing week she would murmur and repine that Heaven had not made her a man, to be able to win glory and scars in the wars of the time.

Her charitable impulses were so feeble and uncertain that she would stare vacantly out of her coach window on a poor, shivering, half-starved beggar, and, after leaving him crouched up miles behind on the bleak road, would mutter dolefully:

"I wish I had given that poor man something."

"I wish you had, my Lady Crump," would earnestly say her kind-hearted chaplain. Many angels visited her unawares, but my Lady Crump entertained them not, and they spread their wings and went to more humble but more cheerful hosts.

When the summer came, with its roses and lilies, and wreathed the old manor-house with a living garland of fragrance and bloom, and the birds twittered and sang the whole day long, my Lady Crump had her chair taken to a dark, cool corner of the stately room, and would fretfully say:—

"I wish we had done with the hot summer weather."

"I wish we had, my Lady Crump," the starched old butler would answer gravely.

And when the lake was one sheet of ice, and the cedar was hung with glittering drops, while sheets of white snow covered the lawn like an ermine mantle, my Lady Cramp would muffle herself up to her nose in costly furs and velvets. She had her easy chair wheeled almost into the great fire of logs, that went roaring half way up the huge chimney, and said dolefully:—

"I wish we had the summer back again."

"I wish we had, my Lady Crump," would be sure to come from some one or other.

And she lived on, day by day, moaning and pining, never satisfied, till her life drew near to its close. During her last lingering illness, her incessant weak cry was:—

"I wish I had my health again."

And it was as dexterously responded to as ever by physician and nurse:—

"I wish you had my Lady Crump."

And then Phœbe Budd, going up to the housekeeper's room to be paid for some needle work, saw the large sunny window darkened, and knew that my Lady Crump lay a dying. And she told Roger so, as they both trudged merrily to the fair, to lay out their long hoarded savings in furniture, ready for their wedding; long wished for and toiled for, early and late, and now coming at last. They both said mechanically, "Poor Lady Crump!" and then went on to wonder if her heir would let them rent the new cottage or no. And my Lady Crump, lying in her darkened room, with all the scenes of death, heard the distant sound of their merry voices, as they went down the elm avenue she was to see no more.

"I wish I were in their place!" she faintly sighed.

"I wish you were, my Lady Crump," said her starched gentlewoman.

Then my Lady Crump lay long after this in a kind of dream, and the pleasant summer hours flow on till the warm light of the setting sun lay bright and golden on the rich green boughs of the cedar hard by. The loud notes of a bird, singing nearer the casement than usual, aroused my Lady Crump so that she moved her thin hand wearily on the silken counterpane.

"I wish it was night," she moaned, turning her dim eyes from the warm golden rays that lay in long lines over her bed.

"I wish it was, my—" half uttered the gentlewoman, stopped by a look of pain and horror on the chaplain's face, as he stood gazing quietly on the wasted features before him. For he knew that Night was coming—almost come—with great black shadowy wings clouding over a few gleams of the past—a night that was to know no waking.

Again her lips moved, and he bent over her to catch the words.

"I wish I had my life to live over again."

"I wish you had, my Lady Crump," fervently and solemnly ejaculated the chaplain.

And so she died.

And thus arose the proverb; so that, whenever any one is unreasonable or discontented, and reiterates dolefully, "I wish I had such, or such a thing!" he is silenced by the rejoinder in chorus, of all within hearing, "I wish you had, my Lady Crump!"—*Household Words.*

PRONUNCIATORY.

WE HAVE seldom seen a happier thing than the following, for which credit is due the *Albany Evening Journal.*

A Chapter on Pronouncing the nomes of Places at the Seat of War.—On the 29th of April, the Austrians crossed the river Ticino (Te-chee-no.) They at Pavia (Pa-vee-a) and Beregnardo (Ba-ra-gwar-do) would have crossed at Buffalora (Boof-fa-lo-ra) had they not found the bridge blown up. They occupied the towns of Novara (No-vah-ra,) Vigovano (Ve-jay-va-no,) Pallanza (Hallan-za,) Romagnano (Roman-yah no,) and Vercelli (Ver-chol-lee,) establishing their headquarters, first at Robbio (Rob-be-o) and afterward at Mortara (Mor-tah-ra.) They fortified themselves on the banks of the river Scsia (Se-se-a) and as far North as the Lago Maggiore (Lah-go Mad-jo-ra.) They pushed their reconnoitering parties as far West as Stroppiana (Strop-pe-ah-na and Santhia (San-te-a,) and Southward as far as San Giorgio (San Jor-jo) and Voghera (Vo-gay-ra,) having crossed the Po at Cornale (Cor-nah-la) and menaced Tortona (Vor-to-na.) At Frassinetto (Fras-se-net-to) they had a skirmish with the Sardinians, at Pontecurone (Pon-ta Coo-ro-na) they blew up a railway bridge, and at Valenza (Vah-len-zah destroyed another. So much for the troops of Count Gyulla (Joo-li.)

Meanwhile the French, crossing the Alps, came pouring down from Mont Cenis (Mon Seh-nee) into Suza, (Soosa) and pushing forward to join the Sardinians at Turin, which they call Turino (To-ree-no,) whence the allied troops advanced to fortify the banks of the Dora Baltea (Dora Bal-tay-a.)

The other division of the French, and the Emperor Napoleon himself, landed at Genoa (in Italian, Ge-no-va) and proceded North by railway to Novi (Novee,) where they joined the Sardinian column, whose headquarters were at the impregnable fortress of Alessandria (Alessan-dre-a,) and who also hold the fortified town of Casale (Ca-sah-la.) The king and the emperor have met, established their temporary headquarters at Occimiano (Otche-me-ah-no,) whence they can easily communicate with their respective commanders—General La Marmora (Lamarmora) and Marshal Canrobert (Cann-ro-bair.)

HEARING WITH THE TEETH.

LAY A watch upon a table, glass side downwards, then stand so far from it that you cannot in the ordinary way hear the ticking. Now place one end of a small stick, say about six feet long, upon the back of the watch, and grip the teeth to the other; with the fingers close each ear to exclude all external noise, the beat of the watch will then be as audible as if placed against the ear. All other sounds can be conveyed in the same manner, no matter how long the stick be; for instance, if one end be put upon a pianoforte in a sitting room fronting a garden, and the stick be thirty feet long, extending outside the window on to a lawn, if the instrament be ever so lightly played, "the tune" will be instantly distinguished by any person applying the teeth to the opposite end of the stick.

Again, if a light bar of iron or any other metal be suspended by a thick string held between the teeth, and then struck with any hard substance; the sound will appear greater than by hearing with the ears.

LUMBER FOR THE HOLY LAND.

COMMERCE makes curious changes, and places the products of the earth in strange places. We have a schooner the Forest Belle, Capt. Percival, now loading with lumber in our port and destined for Beirout, one of the seaports of Syria in Asia. Who would have supposed that, in the course of human events, the pine forests of Georgia would contribute lumber to rebuild upon the ruins of Baalbek, to modernize the ancient city of Damascus, both of which are in the vicinity of Beirout; or to frame anew the domes and palaces of the Holy City? Yet time in its wonderful revolutions, has made it a living reality, and in future days the Georgian who shall make his pilgrimage in that distant land, can mingle the associations of his own home with the sacred memories of a soil that was trodden by the Saviour of mankind. The cargo of the Forest Belle, is the first that has been shipped in that trade, and we trust that the success of the experiment may be such as to encourage additional exportations. [*Savannah Republican.*]

A POTENTATE.

A LATE circumstance shows a certain style of power in Europe, the kin of which may be found elsewhere. Austria gave orders to provincial magistrates to enforce the Papal rule lately made, preventing Christian domestics from serving Jewish families. One evening a Jewish capitalist at Frankford, called a meeting of his brethren, and they refused any longer to negotiate Austrian paper. Soon no German, and then no Parisian Jew would "do" any Austrian paper or loan on Austrian securities. A panic began. Baron James Rothschild, of Paris, telegraphed immediately to his nephew at Vienna, to wait upon the Government, and remonstrate against the rule: The rule was at once revoked, and soon after, Baron James, whom no European Monarch dare treat slightingly, went to Vienna, and talked the matter over warmly with the Emperor. The Emperor assured him that he himself knew nothing whatever of the rule! But the Jewish money-men have conquered.

WHAT A GOOD PERIODICAL MAY DO.

SHOW us an intelligent family of boys and girls, and we shall show you a family where newspapers and periodicals are plentiful. Nobody who has been without these silent private tutors can know their educating power for good or evil. Have you never thought of the innumerable topics of discussion which they suggest at the breakfast table, the important public measures with which, thus early, our children become familiarly acquainted; great philantrophic questions of the day, to which unconsciously their attention is awakened, and the general spirit of intelligence which is evoked by these quiet visitors? Anything that makes home pleasant cheerful and chatty, thins the haunt of vice, and the thousand and one avenues of temptation, should certainly be regarded, when we consider its influence on the minds of the young, as a great moral and social blessing.—*Emerson.*

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Terms—$2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1859.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The volumes of the *Advocate* will hereafter begin and end with the year; and it is very desirable that subscriptions should conform to the same rule.

Therefore new subscribers, who do not begin with the year, will please send, not two dollars, but an amount sufficient to pay for the paper till the end of the year, at the rate of Four Cents a Week.

Then, every subscriber will know, without being informed, that at the beginning of the year is the time to remit the subscription money.

Many accounts having been sent out before this arrangement was made, we shall not be able, until next year, to make the accounts of old subscribers conform to this rule.

Our Agents will please notice, and help us in this desirable arrangement. It is an approximation to the cash system, without its objections, and will obviate confusion in accounts.

LIFE AT THREE-SCORE.

Views of a Christian Man Sixty Years Old—with which Old Men are invited to compare their Views of Life, and Young Men are encouraged to Hope and be Strong. Is the World growing Better or Worse?

"Days should speak, and multitude of years should teach wisdom."

An eminent minister of God—Albert Barnes—lately preached a sermon to his people on his sixtieth birth-day, which, without being egotistical, derives instruction from personal experience and observation. A man who has reached that time of life ought to be able to give some views of living worth the attention of those starting on the way. The discourse shows that a cheerful view of life may be taken by a man who has come near to its last stage, and who can expect little more from earth; that such a man may feel that there is much that is worth living for, even when he has a near prospect of a better life; that is is not necessary that one who is growing old should feel that the world is becoming worse, or that all the plans for its improvement have failed.

Any young man has a right to ask a man of sixty, How life seems to him now? How has the reality been, as compared with the anticipation? How does the world appear now, as contrasted with the vision which rose before the mind of the boy when he formed his plans for future years? Has the world been what it promised? Or, are those visions all illusory and vain? What is there, as seen by a man of sixty, which is worth living for?

Our old man who has consented to be questioned, answers favorably:

"The first thing I have to say is, that I have found all, and more than all, that I had hoped; all, and more than all that it promised. In other words, I have now a higher idea of life as *such*—of the desirableness of *living*—than I had at the outset. It seems to me to be a greater matter by far to live, and to carry out the real purposes of life, than it did when I began my course.

"I mean by this, that there is more that enters into the idea of *living—of living in this world.* It is a greater matter. It is a more desirable thing. There are more things to be accomplished; more to interest the mind, to win the heart, to impart happiness; more to make it a serious matter to leave the world." The world has grown upon him, not as a theatre of ambitious action or sordid acquisition, but for higher purposes and contemplations. The mere love of an old home, or the disinclination to be disturbed or moved from an accustomed place, which is characteristic of aged tenants, is not the cause of his attachment to it. Let him explain himself.

"When, therefore, I spoke of the world as more desirable to live in than it seemed to me at the beginning, I meant the world as such—as a part of the universe of God—as a place where He is developing his great plans; and when I speak of life as seeming more desirable to me now than ever before, I refer to it in reference to the great objects for which it was given, and to what may be done in securing those objects.

"This is a different world from what it was sixty years ago. The universe, if I may so express it, is larger than it was then; the earth is more ancient and more grand. Every sixty years of the earth's history, except perhaps the period of the dark ages, has made the world different; but no period of sixty years has made so great a change as that to which I now refer. The universe to human view is conceivably more extended, there is not a science whose boundries have not been greatly enlarged. Many of the most important discoveries in science and inventions in the art, which are to be developed in their influence on following ages, have started into being in groups and clusters. Worlds and systems have been brought into view unknown to man before."

The world *above* is greater. Astronomers have been exploring it and bringing new orbs to our sight and system. The world *beneath* is greater. The microscope, as the telescope, was indeed known sixty years ago, but its wonderful revelations were just then beginning to be made.

Steam, in its various applications to commercial, social and domestic life; the railroad and the magnetic telegraph, make this a different world from what it was sixty years ago. The moral world has been moving too. Hear the witness: then thank God and take courage.

"The great enterprise of Christian benevolence, yet to result in the entire conversion of the world to God, had been originated in that time. The Bible was indeed in men's hands, and the gospel was preached, and the power of the press was known, but the serious thought had scarcely found its way into the minds of the friends of the Saviour of bringing the combined influence of these agencies on the widest scale possible to bear on the unconverted portions of the race. Within the period of which I am now speaking, this thought has taken a firm possession of the Christian mind and heart, and the great work of the world's conversion has been entered on in earnest. The Bible has been translated into nearly all the languages of the world; the strongholds of the earth have been occupied by missionary stations; millions of children are taught the great truth of Christianity from week to week in Sabbath-schools; and a Christian literature is spreading its influence far and near over nominally Christian and Pagan lands."

Well might the seer, though his eyes are dim, exclaim: "I see a different, a larger world than it was when I began to live." And his conclusion and lingering look at the scenes in which he has borne a good part, but soon must quit, we can understand: "I hope much in reference to the future. I see that the next age is likely to be more fruitful of great results than even this has been; that it will be an age in which it will be more desirable to live than this has been. I look now on the beginning of things; on the commencement of developments which are to be far more grand and glorious than any which we have seen."

A man at three-score must have views of that future world, for which this is a scene of preparation, such as time only can give. Until we know them by experience, we must learn of him. We have his testimony. Mr. Barnes illustrates the magnitude of *eternal* things as one approaches the end of life, compared with those which ordinarily occupy the attention of mankind, by a beautiful figure:

"The importance of this life as a season of probation steadily increases as we come in sight of the end, and see a vast eternity not far before us. The interests at stake grow larger and larger. Those things which ordinarily occupy the attention of mankind, dwindle almost to nothing. The earth, as it moves in its orbit from year to year, maintains its distance of ninety-five millions of miles from the sun; and the sun, except when seen through a hazy atmosphere, at its rising or its setting, seems at all times to be of the same magnitude—to human view an object always small as compared with our own world. But suppose the earth should leave its orbit and make its way in a direct line towards the sun: how soon would the sun seem to enlarge its dimension! How vast and bright would it become! How soon would it fill the whole field of vision, and all on earth dwindle to nothing! So human life now appears to me. In earlier years, eternity appeared distant and small in importance. But at the period of life which I have now reached, it seems to me as if the earth had left the orbit of its annual movements, and was making a rapid and direct flight to the sun. The objects of eternity, towards which I am moving, rapidly enlarge themselves. They have become overpoweringly bright and grand. They fill the whole field of vision, and the earth, with all which is the common object of human ambition and pursuit, is vanishing away!"

Mr. Barnes began life a skeptic, and after his conversion was diverted from the bar to the pulpit. He had been eminently temperate in his habits, and an advocate of the temperance cause, which it gives him pleasure to think of now. Besides preaching and pastoral labors, he has written acceptable commentaries on portions of the Bible.

"All my commentaries on the Scriptures," he says, "have been written before nine o'clock in the morning. At the very begining, now more than thirty years ago, I adopted a resolution to stop writing on these Notes when the clock struck nine. This resolution I have invariably adhered to, not unfrequently finishing my morning task in the midst of a paragraph, and sometimes even in the midst of a sentence."

Those morning hours, when, with God's word in hand, he prevented the dawning of the morning, were the times he gathered manna. "I knew of no part of my studies from which I have derived more real aid in my public ministrations, than from the habit thus early formed, and so long persevered in, of beginning each day with the study of the word of God."

Beginning life as a skeptic, having the mind and leisure and the learning to investigate the subject, and actually devoting himself as a pastor and commentator to it, what is his final conviction about Christianity?

"I can have no object in being deceived, or deceiving others; I have as much personal interest as any other man can have in the question whether Christianity is true or false. I say now, therefore, that I am more firmly and more intelligently convinced of the truth of the Bible than I was at twenty-one years of age; that the difficulties which I then saw have been silently and gradually melting away; and that I now perceive scarcely any which I do not see existing with equal force in the analogy of nature, or which are not such as lie beyond the powers of man as yet developed, and which properly pertain to another world."

Only a *Christian* witness could give such a cheering testimony of the life that now is, as well as that which is to come. The worldling is disgusted, the debauchee exhausted, the ambitious and scheming are disappointed with life. In their own failures they think everything else has failed. With no hope in God, and little faith in men, their prophecies are gloomy. Selfish in their aims and narrow in their views, the enlarged prospect of blessing and progress, under the reign of God, is shut out from their eyes. It is a blessing to live in this nineteenth century. It is a privilege to have a part in and be witness of what is going on in the world, and to enjoy such opportunities of glorifying God and preparing for heaven. With thanks for his dispositions, let us dismiss Three-score from the witness-stand, with a brief summing up:

"Permit me to say that I am, at this period of my life, hopeful in regard to the world, to truth, to religion, to liberty, to the advancement of the race. The world is growing better; not worse. It is better now than it was sixty years ago; it is becoming better every year, every month, every day. In its progress society takes hold of all that is valuable, or that constitutes real improvement, and will not let it die. That which is worthless is superseded by that which is useful; that which is injurious and wrong is dropped by the way; that which goes permanently into the good order of the world, alone is retained. There is more love of truth than there was sixty years ago; there is more science; there are more of the comforts of life; there is more freedom; there is more religion. There will be more in the next age than there is now; and so on to the end of time. Christianity never had so firm a hold on the intelligent faith of mankind as it has now. It will have a firmer hold on the next age, and will extend its triumphs until the world—the whole world—shall be converted to the Savior." *[Nashville Christian Advocate.*

GATHER THEM IN.

Many, said a speaker at a prayer meeting, think it is no use to invite the children of Roman Catholic parents to go into a Protestant Sunday-school. There never was a greater mistake. They are not only willing, but glad to have them go. And often their going is of unspeakable good to their parents. Let me give one illustration.

Away in the West lived a Roman Catholic family, in which there was a little girl seven years old. She was induced to go to a Protestant Sunday-school. The father became very anxious about his soul. His distress increased daily, and one night, at the midnight hour, he arose from his bed in agony. He begged his wife to pray for himself. She told him she "could not pray—no better than he could."

"What shall I do, then?

"Perhaps," said she, "our little Mary can pray."

So the father went up to her chamber, where she was fast asleep, and took her up from her bed in his arms, and bore her down stairs, and putting her gently down, he said to her, with great earnestness.

"Mary can you pray?"

"O yes, father, I can pray."

"Will you kneel down and pray for your poor father?"

"Yes, I will pray for you."

So she kneeled, put up her little hands, and said, "Our Father who art in heaven"—going through with the Lord's Prayer. Then she prayed for her father in her own language, asking God to love him, and have mercy upon him, and to pardon all his sins for Jesus Christ's sake.

When she had finished her prayer, her father said to her, "Mary, can you read in your Bible?"

"O yes, father, I can read. Shall I read to you in my Bible?"

"Yes, read to me."

She began at the third chapter of the gospel according to St. John. She read along till she came to that verse—

"As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of man be lifted up, That whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have eternal life."

"O Mary," said he, "is that there?"

"Yes father, it is here. Jesus Christ said so."

"Well, that is just what I need—what your poor father needs."

"Yes, father, and hear the rest of it—

"For God so loved the world that He gave his only begotten Son, that whomsoever believeth in him, should not perish, but have everlasting life."

"O! that is for me—for just such as me; whosoever believeth in Him. I can believe in Him—I do believe in Him."

And from that hour that father went on his way rejoicing in Christ Jesus with great joy.

So gather in the children—all children—into the Sunday-schools of all classes—from all conditions.

"FORGIVENESS" AGAIN.

Ms. Editor:—In the *Advocate* of the 8th inst., over the name of Thomas S. Abernethy, I find something, that claims to be an answer to the point in my article, published the 11th of May last.

In this—Mr. Abernethy places me on several corner points that my position neither expresses nor implies. And then, after a sharp philological contest between the words *as* and *for*, and actually comparing Matt. vi. 12; with Luke xi. 4, he converts an adverb into a copulative conjunction; and, in the scuffle, kicks up a sort of metaphysical mist, in which he buries the subject almost out of deep.

But haply for Mr. A., he gives only his "opinion;" and draws that "opinion" from a stock of premises, that is composed of one supposition, one imagination, seven *ifs* and two presumptions—all of his own. From this foggy stand-point, he admits that God's moral government under the gospel, forbids Him to bestow forgiveness on a sinner until he asks for it; but affirms, that man, under this same gospel law, is bound to bestow forgiveness whether the offender desires it or not. The cutest argument he offers in support of this, is the difficulty in seeing how a man can be in possession of a forgiving spirit, and not bestow it on or transfer it to the offender. He can readily see how God can be full of this spirit, and not bestow it until the sinner asks for it. But, when man is brought under the gospel law, God takes possession—reigns in and rules over him—the same unchangeable God in the heart; that He is in heaven; all at once Mr. A.'s perception is befogged in uncertainty; he gets up a discussion at the altar—his Scotch metaphysicism is puzzled—the doctrine becomes vague and unsound, and the law of God's mercy requires man to do more than it can possibly allow God himself to do!! No marvel that such divinity should suggest a doctor—for it is certainly ailing, if not very ill.

But just here, I wish to insert your position more fully. I do this that I may be more clearly understood. And if it should appear that Mr. Abernethy pours a broadside at you while he attempts to defend you, it will only be more light—to which you will not object.

In yours, of December 15th, 1858, the following attracted my attention.

First. "He who withholds forgiveness, and refuses to bestow it on an offender until he is asked for it, is cherishing the malignant spirit of infernal hatred." This I denied.

Second. "God loves all, and forgives all; and we ought to bestow forgiveness on all, whether the offender desires it or not." (?)

Nothing is more obvious, than that you gave this alleged act of God as the reason why we should bestow forgiveness whether the offender desire it or not. Thus, placing the law of our duty, in what God *does*. And, though Mr. A. may say nothing about the undefiled Universalism that might be distilled from your position, yet, he is down on you for placing the law of our duty in bestowing forgiveness on the same principle on which God bestows it. He says, "the law of our duty is found in what God directs us to do." But where did God direct us to bestow forgiveness on an offender, whether he desired it or not? Just nowhere at all.

Our standard lexicographers say that *as* is an adverb; and make it give the idea of *like unto*, or, *in like manner*. But Mr. A. converts it into a copulative connection, and makes it give the *cause* or *reason* why God should bestow forgiveness on us. I was taught to give the *Savior's* DEATH as the CAUSE or REASON why God should forgive, or bestow forgiveness on me; and *not anything that I had done*. But could Mr. A. not turn his philological apparatus, and so change the points of his battery as to convert the conjunction into the adverb? *Then*, there would be no "conflict." Let him try it: and the experiment may reveal to him that an adverb of comparison is never used to give the reason or cause of an action.

"Thy will be done on earth *as* it is in heaven." God's will is done in heaven; and here we are taught to pray for it to be done on earth—*as like unto* or in like manner.

"If any man have a quarrel, against any, *as* Christ forgave you, so also do ye." Col. iii. 13. Christ forgave you—bestowed forgiveness on you, when you repented and asked for it. So also do ye bestow forgiveness, *as*, in *like manner*.

Again. Be kind—forgiving one another, even *as* God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you. Eph. iv. 32. God for Christ's sake forgives you when you ask, and ask aright, and now you are to be kind, and bestow forgiveness, even *as*, equal, in *like manner*. Here St. Paul places the law of our duty in bestowing forgiveness, in what God for Christ's sake *does*. And the Saviour does the same thing in Matt. 5th chapter, to which Mr. A. refers us.

Here we are instructed how to treat the common enemies of our common religion. Not to hate, but to love and be kind unto them; so far as to feed them when they are hungry and give them drink when they are thirsty. Rom. xii. 20. The Saviour immediately gives the reason why. "For He (God) maketh His sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust. We are to love and be kind to our enemies *because* God loves and is kind unto them. And though this has no direct allusion to the treatment of an offending brother, the Saviour unmistakably places the *expressed "law of our duty in what God does."* And, therefore, if love and kindness to a common enemy necessarily involves the notion that man is to bestow forgiveness whether the offender desires it or not, it also involves the notion, that God bestows forgiveness on his enemies whether *they* desire it or not. For what He *does* in this case, is pointed to both as *the example and law of our duty.*

But the law of our duty towards an offending brother, is given in Matt. xviii. and Luke xvii. In Matt. xviii., commencing with the 15th verse, we are taught how personal offences between brethren are to be treated. "If *thy brother* trespass against *thee*, go to him and tell him his fault between thee and him alone. This is a personal matter, "If he shall hear thee, thou hast gained thy brother." Or, as St. Luke has it, thou shalt forgive him, *if* he repent. And *if he* (*thy brother*) sin against *thee* seven times in a day, and seven times in a day *turn unto thee*, saying I repent; thou shalt forgive him. But when you have gone to him alone, and he will not hear thee, will not repent—bestow forgiveness on him whether he desire it or not. (!)

Christ teaches a different process: you are to take one or two others, and go to him again. If he will not hear them—will not repent yet, tell it to the Church. Then it becomes a church matter, and not before; and, if he is still impenitent, let *him* be to *thee* as an heathen man.

In the twenty-first verse, in reference to the same subject, Peter asks—"how often shall my brother sin against me and I forgive him?" That is, how often shall I bestow forgiveness by this rule? Christ says, "until seventeen times seven." And then illustrates the subject, by a King who would take account of his servants. One was a defaulter to a large amount; and, when he fell down and asked for mercy, the King granted it. But when his fellow-servant (his brother) *fell* down before *him* and asked *his mercy*, and he would not bestow it, the King said, "I forgave thee, because thou desiredest me; shouldst not *thou* also have had compassion on thy fellow-servant, even *as* I had pity on thee? I bestowed forgiveness on you, and you ought to have bestowed forgiveness on your fellow-servant, even as—equally, *like unto*, or, *in like manner*.

Truly Mr. A. is unfortunate, both in his position and in his witnesses to support it. They testify against him. And though the impetuous manner in which he runs through the subject is sufficient to make one think—"*Young America*" sure enough—the law of our duty is again found in what God does, as well as in what he directs. And nowhere has he directed us to bestow forgiveness on an offender, whether he desire it or not. I repeat, nowhere. But that we are directed to bestow forgiveness *if* he repent, is the clearest and most unmistakable teaching of God Himself. And, that this specific law of duty is also found in what God *does*, it is folly to deny. And when I affirm that Matt. xviii. 15, 21, and Luke xvii. 3, 4, have a direct point to personal offences between brethren, I put only give the Saviour's word for it, but I am in good company as well as in common sense. And when I teach that you must go to a brother who sins against you, tell him his fault and forgive him *if* he repent, I teach only the words of Jesus Christ. But if, after I have taken the matter through these progressive stages of duty he will not repent, and I let him be to me as a heathen man, I only obey my Lord, who assures me that this is the law of heaven; and whatsoever is bound by it on earth, is bound by it in heaven also. What is it then? It is this—God has a law in heaven on this subject, and *has given it for the law of our duty on earth.* And when we pray that God would forgive as we forgive, we only ask God to deal with us in the same manner that heaven's law requires us to deal with those who sin against us; and that is, to forgive him *if* he repent.

God is full of compassion and tender mercy—ready to forgive; but, under the law of redeeming mercy, He must withhold until the sinner repents and asks for it.

When man is converted to God, his heart becomes God's tabernacle; Christ dwells in him by faith—and he has the mind of Christ. Eph. iii. 17. I Cor. ii. 16.: and the God and his Christ that dwell in heaven, now in his heart under redemption's law, through its letter and spirit direct him to bestow forgiveness *if* he repents. And that we may be ever ready to perform this duty, we should always be full of the spirit of forgiveness; have it always on hand, that ye may be ready to bestow it when he does repent. But this will we do, if God and Christ be in us. For if these be in the man, ruling him by heaven's law of redemption, he receives damage in nothing by withholding forgiveness until the sinner asks for it. These conclusions are logical necessities from the clearest and most unmistakable teaching of God himself. And therefore I still maintain that it cherishes a dignified divinity; a sound, healthy divinity, that has no need of a doctor; and, that it cherishes a sublime morality, an exalted humility, and magnifies the name of God.

Homer, La., June 28th 1859. T. J. LACY.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE.

Marion, Alabama, July 4th, 1859.

Mr. Enron:—The commencement exercises of "Centenary Institute" have closed the most prosperous year the Institution ever enjoyed. Twice as many pupils, perhaps, have attended the schools of Summerfield the past year as ever were there before. The success of our Female Colleges afford a strong encouragement to the Church to labor on in this department of education. Exerting the greatest influence upon society—being the educator, companion, reformer, and often-times the representative of man, it is in the highest degree important that woman should be educated. The "bright morning star" of her millennium rays out upon the horizon. No longer is she to be regarded as the toy of an hour, to be discarded when the rose fades upon the cheek and the fire dims in her eye—but to be cherished, when the plough-share of years has done its furrow-work upon her cheek, for the nobility of her nature and the equality of her mental and moral rights.

"Centenary" is doing a blessed work for the Church—making her "sons as plants, grown up in their youth, and her daughters as corner stones, polished after the similitude of a palace." But I commenced to tell you of the exercises.

On Sunday, June 26th, the Rev. L. D. Husten, D. D. of the Kentucky Conference (and editor of the "*Home Circle*" at Nashville) delivered the Commencement sermon. It was overwhelmingly eloquent with feeling—as the thousand hearts that felt its pathetic power can testify. However great Dr. Husten may be intellectually, his power is in appeals to the heart. He is well entitled to the name—the "Summerfield of the West." Every one that knows Dr. Husten, or who reads the *Home Circle*, or who hears him preach, loves him. Long may he bless the Church with his sweet spirit and fervid eloquence!

On Monday the young men of the Male Department conducted their public orucular exercises. Prizes were awarded for the best elocution, to Messrs Walker and Mangum. Professor Fitts—a young gentleman of fine attainments, and a member of the faculty of the Male Department—delivered the Annual Address before the O. K. A. and Franklin Literary Societies. Brother Fitts goes to Tuscaloosa to practice law—may the court of Themis welcome and honor him!

On Tuesday was the anniversary of the Castalian and L. M. I. Societies of the Male Department. Compositions of fine finish were distinctly read by twenty young ladies of the junior class. In the afternoon the Rev. G. Baldwin addressed the Castalian Society in his happiest style, on "The woman we need;" and the Rev. H. A. M. Henderson followed, in an address to the "L. M. J. Society," on "the *World's Heroines.*" At night, Professor Gleffer and his music class provided a concert—each successive piece of which was rapturously applauded.

On Wednesday morning the two graceful halls of the Literary Societies were dedicated by their respective orators. These halls are great additions to the buildings of Centenary, and the *tout ensemble* is now quite impressive; the halls cost about $25,000 each, and flank the building right and left. They are handsomely stuccoed, and otherwise finished inside—affording a beautiful retreat for the fair daughters of literature, who shall hereafter claim Centenary for their *Alma Mater.*

Great advantage is to result to the young ladies from these Societies—as was evident, from the style and manner of reading the compositions produced by them during the Commencement just passed.

At half-past nine o'clock the regular Commencement exercises begun in the Chapel—twenty essays were read by as many young ladies, constituting the Graduating Class. The most touching scene I ever witnessed, took place this day. A few weeks since, Miss Eliza Owen, a lovely member of the senior class, died most triumphantly; before she died, she had written her graduating composition—and what is a singular coincidence in it, addressed each member of her class personally—her name and subject appeared in the programme. A vacant chair, draped in mourning, occupied a place on the stage in the midst of the senior class. When her name was reached in the order of exercises, there was a dead silence for five minutes

"There is a language that is mute,
There is a silence that speaks."

So, on this occasion. Ah, it was an eloquence that opened every heart, and tears flowed like rain down hundreds of cheeks. At length President Montgomery arose and paid a tribute-eulogy to her memory. Gushing hearts sobbed out their sympathy, and the whole audience was eloquent with grief. The entire senior class was consolidated into a niobe, weeping voicelessly over the bier of their returnless classmate. When the President sat down Miss Driskill arose, and with the essay of Miss Owen hung in sable colors, proceeded to read it with a voice tremulous with the pathos of her sorrowing heart. The theme was—"the mission of each"; as each of the young ladies was addressed by the sweet voice of their classmate, speaking to them from the long grave—up, from the bright heaven—their hearts paid the tribute of love to her whose mission was to be an angel. Oh, how well calculated are such scenes of common sympathy to stir the soul and to make one think better of his race! The valedictorian was Miss Lucy Tarrant, the fair president of the L. M. J. Society. Long will the memory of her sweet smile, soft voice, and graceful manner, linger in the heart of your correspondent.

Grave editor, excuse me, for as Seneca said: "It is impossible, to approach the light without deriving some faint coloring from it, or to remain long among precious odors without bearing away with us some portion of the fragrance." As God bless Miss Lucy, and when the valedictory of her life is read, may she enter the heaven for which she is already pledged! After the valedictory the President conferred the diplomas in an appropriate baccalaureate; after which, Colonel S. R. Blake of Selma, delivered the Commencement speech. At night the halls of Centenary were thrown wide open, and social converse and innocent mirth closed the brilliant career of the Institute for 1859. H. A. M. Henderson.

THE EXAMINATION AT MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.

The examining exercises of this popular and flourishing Institution began Friday the 24th, and closed Tuesday the 29th of June. Wednesday was Commencement-day.

A new and airy building was constructed for the occasion. The weather was generally pleasant. The citizens have made extensive preparations, and a cordial invitation was given to all to "make my house your home," and partake of the delicious luxuries that crowned the festal board. Such hospitality prepares the mind to rightly appreciate an Examination.

All anticipated a feast of delights; none were disappointed. The exercises began and continued in a thorough and confident manner—the teachers presuming the pupils were familiar with their studies, which was correct. The standard of scholarship in this Institution, is divided into five grades: failure, imperfect, good, superior, excelsior. We heard thirty-one classes examined; of these, none were marked failures; some good, more superior, and a few, excelsior. Among the best—we mention a class in English grammer, a class in Greek, one in Spanish, and another in Chemistry. For the latter, the apparatus was placed upon the rostrum, and the young ladies in an easy and graceful manner entertained and edified the audience—for a much longer time than was allotted them—by beautiful and useful experiments. Thoroughness is the prominent characteristic of the progress made by the pupils of this Institution.

During the occassion, two brilliant concerts were given. Nothing of the kind has ever equaled them here. The Musical Department, is able and varied. More competent teachers, apter pupils, better instruments, and more of them, we have not seen or heard tell of in any college.

The Curriculum is as extensive in this as in most male Institutions. The proficiency attained in Mathematics by the young ladies, totally dispels the "old notion," "Mathematics can't be understood by girls." They grasp the minutiæ of that science with much more facility than boys—hence the lucid explanations of the problems, which we saw them solve.

Besides the Spanish and French, the Latin and Greek languages are extensively taught—at least sixty pupils are studying Latin. What gems will they bring from these classic mines to enrich and adorn their own vernacular?

After the exercises closed, in company of several others, we were politely shown through the laboratory by one of the professors. The apparatus is complete—and better in some respects than that of any other Institution in the State.

We next visited the college grounds. The plat is symmetrical and beautiful; it contains about two miles of walks, and is neatly adorned with shade trees and shrubbery.

Our perambulation brought us to the dining-room—to the table loaded with "every-day fare;" this we enjoyed, and at once concluded that pupils fared better, nowhere that we have seen.

On Sabbath, the 26th, the "Commencement Sermon" was preached by the Rev. W. B. Hill, of Marshal Texas. He did what few ministers can do on such occasions, he satisfied expectation. All seemed delighted. Our people love him.

Wednesday was "the great day"—a brighter and happier has never dawned on Mansfield college. At an early hour the Orator of the day, the President and Faculty, the pupils, the trustees and the committee, met in Session Hall, formed a line, and marched in procession to the chapel. An interesting group, mutually bound to further the cause of education. The graduates, four in number, read their compositions; they were fraught with thought and beauty, and spoken with animation. At the speaking of the valedictory and one other, the audience were in tears. Then followed the baccalaureate by the President. It was filled with brilliant thought, and spoken in that sweet winning manner, peculiar to Doctor Tilwatt.

The Hon. W. Pinkney Hill of Marshal Texas, was then introduced to the audience to deliver an address to the Parthenomathean society. He spoke forty-five minutes. We can't do his address justice in a report, therefore shall not attempt it. The strength and brilliancy of the performance so filled us with admiration, that we have not yet regained presence of thought sufficient to enter upon its analysis. It will be noticed by an abler pen. Thus closed Commencement day.

R. R. R. Alexander,
S. B. Spratt, } *Committee.*

THE BLIND GIRL AND HER BIBLE.

Have you seen a blind person by the wayside reading the Bible, printed in raised letters, by drawing the fingers along the lines? If so, have you not been thankful that such a new way has been found out that the sightless ones may read the word of God for themselves? You will then be pleased with an account given by a pious French minister, about a blind French girl and her Bible.

When I was a student, he says, I used to spend the summer holidays in traveling from village to village in my native France, preaching in the open places the kingdom of God, and giving the Bible to such as would accept it. On such a journey, in the summer, about twenty years ago, I went into a little vine hung cabin near Dijon. In its low, wide kitchen, I saw a middle-aged woman ironing, a boy yet too young for work, and a girl of eighteen, of a sweet, calm look, plaiting straw. She did not raise her eyes as I entered, and on a nearer approach I saw that she was blind. Poor blind Mary! How she was affected when I told her of Him who opened the eyes of the blind, and read to her how blind Bartimeus sat by the way-side begging, when he cried unto Jesus of Nazareth passing by, and received his sight. Then she felt a longing such as she had never known before—a longing for God's blessed gift of sight. The blind girl did not sigh to see the blue heavens, or the bright light, or to look upon her mother's sweet smile, or gaze in her young brother's blue eyes; no, not these, but she longed to read the blessed Word of Jesus.

There lived at Dijon, a man of God who had gathered around him a few blind, whom he had taught to read and work. I sought him out, told him of Mary, and soon it was agreed that she should come every morning and receive an hour's teaching. I also got her part of the Bible with raised letters for the blind. You should have seen her delight as she started off next morning—a bright August morning—one hand locked in her little brother's, and the other fondly grasping the precious Bible, to take her first lesson. Alas, poor Mary! it requires a fine touch to distinguish the slightly raised surface and nice outline of the letters, and her fingers were hard with the constant plaiting of straw. Again and again she made the effort, but to no purpose.

She tried to cut away the thick, hard skin from her fingers, but it would not do. After the first bitterness of her grief, Mary strove hard to be cheerful. "God has opened the eyes *of* my soul," she said, "and ought I not to praise him?" Then she thought of the new Bible. She felt she must carry that back; some happier blind girl might be able to read it. Then holding the dear volume near to her beating heart, she knelt by her white cot to pray: "Dear and blessed Jesus, who lovest the poor, and openest the eyes of the blind, I thank thee that thou hast not hidden thyself from a poor blind girl. And since I cannot read thy heavenly words, I pray that thou wilt whisper them into my soul, that my spirit may not be dark like my poor eyes. I can see thee with my heart, dear Jesus, and thou knowest that I love thee, and I love thy book;" and she touched the open Bible with her lips. Oh, joy! To the soft lips the slightly raised surface was clearly felt. With a low cry of joy she passed line after line across her eager lips. She turned the leaf; the lips lost not their power. It was all clear, all easy now; the lips could do what the hard fingers could not: she could now read God's holy Word!

A twelvemonth after, I visited Dijon. The old kitchen bore its old look, but what a beaming, happy face was Mary's, as she sat in her rude chair, her basket of straw at her feet, reading her beloved Bible. Well do I remember her words—"Is it not blessed to kiss the sweet words as I read?"

PREACHING.

Dr. Murry, in his interesting articles in the Observer, says:

"To make men see and feel the truth, is the great object of preaching; the Spirit of God, alone can make them receive the truth in the love of it. Mere doctrinal preaching cannot accomplish these ends. Nor can mere rhetorical preaching, where the idea is lost in the word. Nor can mere hortatory preaching; which is the same as firing a musket with enough powder, but no ball. We can preach on quaint subjects, like 'the marriage of Adam'—'the unfailing shoes'—the word 'and'—'the eagle stirring up her nest'—'not so'—the 'Druids'—'Heaven, country'—'the strong and the weak'—'the young folks at home'—spiritual humbugs'—'traffic in slaves'—but These, and all such, are pulpit clap-traps which may attract the vulgar, but which repel the intelligent; and which will soon place those who resort to them in the same category with the venders of quack medicines. The higher a man seeks to rise on waxen wings like Icarus, the greater will be his fall. The simple truth, simply presented, will do what no clap-trap ever has or can do. I heard the late Rev. Daniel Baker once preach a sermon on the text, 'and the door was shut.' There was not a thought in it beyond the comprehension of a child. I can never forget it. I heard Summerfield make one of his first addresses, if not the first he ever made in this country. He represented the Bible as the vine of Judea which ran over the wall; and he traced the vine running over sectarian, tribe, and national walls—over mountains, rivers, lakes, and oceans—over all the barriers which separated men and nations from one another, until it bore fruit on all sides of all walls, for the healing of the nations. Nearly forty years have since passed away, and the figure of Summerfield is yet before me in the beauty of meekness, and with the simplicity of a child tracing the vine of Joseph as it spread over the wall. I even now see his long, white finger making its undeviating line!"

ATROCITIES OF THE COOLIE TRADE.

The Hong Kong *Press* publishes these startling revelations of the manner in which the Portuguese carry on their Coolie trade:

"On the 4th of April, Pingking waited on Mr. Alcock the British consul at Canton, with numerous petitions from all the trades in Canton—dealers in foreign goods in the precious metals, in wood, in lead, in tea—no end of guilds. The petitioners prayed for foreign interference. The tale they told was frightful, and the wonder is that Cantonese do not treat the Portuguese as they did those of Ningpo. Many of the principal people at Canton have suffered the loss of relatives, who have been kidnapped in the streets and on the river. Chinese runners are of course employed. There are depots on the river at various points, in the shape of flower boats. Into these were the victims decoyed. Thence they were induced to go to Whampoa, where intimidation was used, and the victims starved into acquiescence.

The poor girls, who sell fruit on the river, have been hauled alongside and treated in the same manner. In one instance, a company of musicians were hired to play when they were seized and carried off! Some have actually been carried off in the open street, close to the Houan factories. The captors are paid $20 each for them, and the captured are principally received on board of and conveyed to Macao by the Portugese steamer Shumrock, owned by the enterprising Superintendent of Police at Macao. The Chinese assert that she has carried down some gagged. If so, we suppose she charges extra freight. On their arrival at Macao they are put into a barracoon, and starved or otherwise intimidated into compliance. It is true that they have to be visited by the Procuradore before shipment, for the purpose of collecting the emigration tax, but as testimony of the captors predominates, and as proof of previous acquiescence is the desideratum, the proceedings are a farce."

THE METHODIST.

I've read it with great pleasure and profit. The last volume is, in many chapters, powerful. *That Conference Scene*—Hurry's first—the venerable Bishop Roberts presiding, is inimitable, and will touch the tenderest heart. There are some mistaken views—at least as I see yet, altogether, evidence of a sweet Catholic spirit, and the best "common sense" pervades the entire work. Oh, Church of Wesley—of Asbury—of Capers! Christ continue to be thy head, and save thee from effeminating, defiling, "entangling alliances!"

God continues to love this blood-bought earth, and we fall, can give it a better ministry and a better Church. Let our people purchase and read the books now being issued from our press. It ought to be a pleasure and pride to Methodist preachers to circulate such books as *Steven's History of Methodism; Strickland's Life of Asbury; Wightman's Life of Capers; McTyeire's Duties of Christian Masters; Cross' Headlands of Faith*—one of the best books for a young preacher; and *The Methodist Pulpit, South.* Besides these, let every Methodist have a copy of *The Golden Censer*, and use it.

Tuscaloosa, June 25, 1859. JOSEPH B. COTTRELL.

THE QUARTERLY.

Our Southern Quarterly for July is an excellent number. Dr. Summers' other manifold labors do not prevent such attention to the Review as it needs to make it highly satisfactory to the reader. The following is a notice by the Editor of the contributions for the present number. The Editor's Department is to us the most valuable of all.

"Our Present Number.—The first article is in Bishop Andrew's usual felicitous style—a pleasing tribute to the memory of his late colleague. The second article is from the pen who wrote the review of Buckle in our January number—we do not, though for the matter of that, we need not give the author's name; it is equally necessary to characterize the paper—it is a study for a preacher. The third article is furnished by the Rev. W. H. Watkins, A. M., of the Mississippi Conference; he grapples with a foeman worthy of no ordinary antagonist. The fourth article, on Wesley's mother, from one of her own sex, specially commended to the regard of mothers in our communion. The fifth article, on the "Origin Progress, and Influence of Poetry," is from the pen of one to whom the Muses are no strangers. Our venerable friend, Mr. Philip I. Thomas, is between seventy and eighty, writes with the elasticity of youth. Some of our readers will not relish his estimate of the "Lake poets," but all will appreciate the scholarly tone of the essay. The sixth article is from the pen of a legal gentleman in Alabama. It will be considered an elaborate and valuable paper on a very important subject. We commend its careful perusal, specially to all who are engaged in the responsible work of female education. They ought to introduce the Quarterly into their respective institutions, if for no other purpose than to get the remaining articles of this number most, speak for themselves."

Methodist Quarterly Review, July, 1859. Contents—Latin Lexicography. St. Peter the Rock. Sam. Lewis. A half Century of Unitarianism. Early Methodist meeting Song Writers. The Rich Man and Lazarus. Purkerism. Excersus on the Seventh Commandment. Religious Intelligence. Synopsis of the Quarterlies. Quarterly Book Table.

The Rev. Bishop Pierce, who left New Orleans for California, via Texas and the southern route, arrived here (San Francisco,) last week with his family, and preached last Sunday at the Methodist Episcopal Church and at Calvary Church. [*Picayune Correspondent.*]

Meeting of the Educational Institute of the Methodist E. Church, South, will be held at Atlanta, Ga., on 27th inst. See notice in fourth column, third page.

NEWS FROM OUR HOME WORK.

"*To spread Scriptural Holiness over these Lands.*"

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

Pikeville Mission.—Rev. D. S. McDonald writes: "I take this opportunity of making my report of this mission. Our second Quarterly meeting was held the 28th and 29th of May. It was an interesting time—a large congregation in attendance, both days. Rev. W. J. Powere the Presiding Elder, preached three good sermons before his departure—which had a blessed effect upon the people. Several penitents came to the altar for prayer, and three souls were converted.

"Since last quarter, sixteen persons have joined on probation and two by letter; one adult and four infants, baptized. The Sunday-schools are doing well. There are eleven schools, fifteen officers, fifty-six teachers, a hundred and eighty-six scholars, and only sixty-two volumes of books. But money, sufficient to purchase four libraries of fifty volumes each, has been collected, and the books sent for. They are soon expected to be here. These are the first Sunday-school books of our circulation ever bought for this mission. Those in use, are publications of the American Sunday-school Union.

"The prospect of an increase of pupils is fair, as there are hundreds of children that have never seen a Sunday-school who will be brought in after a while.

"I will surprise you, Mr Editor, but there are many people who do not appreciate a Sunday-school enough to send their children—and some are really opposed to them! I mention this, because such persons are subjects of special prayer, and I want God's servants to know it.

"The spiritual state of the Church, is greatly improved, and a glorious revival is expected this year. As the crops are nearly laid by, I expect soon to commence a series of two days meetings, which I hope will result in the conversion of many souls."

"*Palo, Alobomo June 21st, 1859.*"

Big Swamp Mission.—Rev. Asa Skinner writes: "Dear brother, I send you my report of this mission, for the first and second Quarters. The Mission is in a healthy condition; but we still need suitable houses of worship. I have received into the Church, eighteen; and on trial, sixty-two; expelled four, and dropped four; baptized thirty-three adults, and twenty-eight children.

"*Greenville. Alo., June 30, 1859.*"

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

New Iberia Circuit.—Rev. T. B. White writes: "It is with gratitude to Almighty God that I inform you of the continuance of the gracious revival in my work.

"At Vermillionville we had a time of rejoicing. Our Quarterly meeting was attended by large crowds, who hung with delight on the Word. Bros. Fly, Alexander, Miller and B. F. White, were present, and did efficient service.

"Our new Church in this Catholic community is wielding a mighty influence for good. Three persons professed to find a personal interest in the blood of atonement—the same number joined the Church.

"At New Iberia our meeting has continued ten days and nights. The Church was greatly quickened and strengthened. The Word preached, "accomplished that whereunto it was sent." I have scarcely ever attended so long a series of meetings where there was so constant a Spirit of rejoicing. Six, whites joined the Church and a large umber of blacks.

"Bros. Miller and Alexander assisted through the whole meeting.

"There have been now about seventy additions to the Church, this Conference year. To God's blessed name, be all the glory Amen."

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

London, June 22.—Nearly the entire Austrian army is now concentrated within the famous historic square.

The allies are besieging the great fortress of Mantua.

The Austrians, in accordance with a degree of the Emperor, have issued at Mantua, forced paper currency to the amount of $5,000,000.

Victor Emmanuel has officially declared that he would not consent to the annexation of any portion of the States of the Church.

The Austrians have abandoned Lonato, Castiglione and Metrepaz.

The French and Sardinian troops occupy Brescia.

Kossuth has embarked from England for Genoa.

Numerous Italian cities have pronounced for the Italian cause.

On the 20th, Gen. Garibaldi marched from Lake Garda towards Dercegano, but was met by a superior force of the Austrians and repulsed. He has since pushed his outposts to Belladore and towards Bordlo, which latter place is occupied by the Austrians.

The dictatorship of Bologne had been offered to King Victor Emmanuel, but the King refused to accept it.

The Battle of Magenta.

The Austrian official account of the losses sustained by the Austrian army at the battle of Magenta is as follows:

Killed—Sixty-one officers and 1302 non-commissioned officers and soldiers. Wounded—218 officers and 1438 non-commissioned officers and soldiers. Missing 4000.

The losses of the French army at Mageata are officially reported at 323 killed, 2165 wounded and 479 missing.

At the battle of Malagnano, the French report 100 killed, 735 wounded and 64 missing.

The Austrian prisoners taken at the battle of Magenta have been sent to Algiers, and are to be employed upon the public works and in agricultural pursuits in Egypt.

The Pasha of Egypt has suspended the works commenced by the French upon the Seuz eamal. The French Consul had made a strong protest against this violation of contracts.

Dispatches from Berlin agaiu state that six Prussian corps d'armee are to be mobalized, three of which are to be kept in reserve to oppose itus-la, and all the other corps to be concentrated on the Rhine.

The Austrian troops again occupied Montellavo, on the 17th, in considerable force. A corps under some of Garibuldi's officers are stationed in the Valteline, but that section is not occupied by a French corps, as was reported.

Two thousand Papal troops have been sent from Rome to restore order in Pinegu.

At Cersia a collision took place between a detachment of the Papal troops and the inhabitants.

The allied troops were received with great enthusiasm throughout Lombardy.

The districts on the right of the Tiber in the Papal States, as also Linle and Decadello, have declared for the national cause.

Commissioners were sent to the King of Sardinia. The King told the Commissioners that the Pope had nothing to fear, that the independence of the Peninsular would be a guarantee of the neutrality and integrity of the States of the Church.

A dispatch from Berne, of the 18th, announces that the Austrians to great force have occupied the Stelvio Pass, blown up the Devil's Bridge, and planted artillery in the Pass, and also made entrenchments at Nanders.

A French corps d'armee is advancing by forced marches against this position.

Gen. Garibaldi is organizing a free corps in the Valteline.

The Austrians have destroyed the railway from Milan to Brescia.

Gold and silver medals are to be distributed to the Zouaves who distinguished themselves at the battle of Palestro.

A dispatch from Munich says the Major-General Von Toun has gone to Berlin on a special mission.

The London *Times* says that Kossuth is to be employed forthwith to act on the Austrian regiments of Hungary, and to produce, if possible, a revolt in Hungary itself.

Another dispatch from Prince Gortschakoff confirms the reports continually circulated that Russia has promised to assist France if the German Bund decides to go to the assistance of Austria.

A dispatch from Paris states that one hundred rifled cannon were sent to the army of Italy on the 17th.

Later from India.

Later advices forum India have been received in England which confirm the reports of the disaffection of the European troops.

There are signs of mutiny among the troops at Gwalior, Merub and other places.

Arrival of the Vigo.—Dates to the 25th ult.

The allied army have occupied Lonato, Castiglione and Mounte Chiaro, and were at latest advices making a general movement towards the river Mincio, where the Austrians have made a stand, and are preparing for a general engagement.

The Emperor Napoleon has joined the camp of the army.

The Austrian Government has formally declared, that the cruelties attributed to Gen. d'Urbal, as announced in a proclamation issued by Count Cavour, the Prime Minister of Sardinia, are entirely unfounded.

A deplorable and sangulnary collision has taken place at Perugia an important town in the Papal States, between the soldiers of the Pope and the inhabitants of the town.

Prussia is marching a large army upon the Rhine.

Despatches from Paris announce that the Emperor Napoleon telegraphed to the Empress Regent, under date of Friday evening June 24th, that a terrible battle had been fought and a great victory achieved by the Allied army.

The whole Austrian army, and nearly the entire force of the Allied army were engaged in the conflict.

The entire Austrian army were formed in a line of battle and extended five leagues.

The battle lasted from four o'clock in the evening of Friday, the 24th.

The French took a large number of prisoners, flags and cannon.

About 400,000 men were engaged in the battle.

A Vienna despatch says that the battle was still progressing, but details of the engagement had been made known by the Government.

Previous accounts from the seat of war state that the Austrian force on the river Mincio was 280,000 strong; and that the entire French force had passed Mnnuto Chiaro; that they had made a reconnoissance as farus Gato; and that the Piedmontese army were advancing towards Peschiera.

Threatening Movements of Germany.

The Prussian Government had demanded permission of Hnnover to march 30,000 troops through that ter ritory to the Rhine.

It is rumored that prussia has threatened to assist in the suppression of the Hungarian revolutionary movements.

England.

Parliamentary proceedings have been suspended till the members of the new Ministry are re-elected.

It is reported that the new Ministry intend to curtail the naval expenditures.

The weather during the past week has been unfavorable for the growing crops. The general prospects of the harvest however, are favorable.

Arrival of the Hungarian.—Dates to the 29th ult.

The latest reliable despatches from the seat of war, left the Austrian headquarters at Villafranca, between the fortresses of Verona and Mantua, with the entire Austrian army concentrating on the left bank of the Mincio; and the allied army advancing towards the right bank from Castiglione. Before the army had reached the Mincio in force, the Austrians, with the entire force of their army, crossed to the right bank and took the initative in the battle.

A despatch of the 25th from Napoleon to the Empress Regent, says, "The enemy withdrew last night. I slept in the room occupied in the morning by the Emperor of Austria. General Nell greatly distinguished himself at the battle, and has been created a Marshal of France. The Austrians crossed the Mincio for the purpose of attacking us with their whole force, but were obliged to abandon their positions, and withdrew to the left bank of the river, blowing up the bridge at Goito, after them. We took thirty pieces of cannon, and 7000 prisoners."

Private despatches from the camp, via Turin and Paris, state that the Austrians had 35,000 men placed *hors de combat*, and lost sixteen flags, and seventy-five pieces of artillery.

Private telegrams from the seat of war intimate that the French army have suffered so severely as to be unable to resume the offensive.

Vague rumors were in circulation at Paris that the loss of the French army was 12,000 killed and wounded. The battle was fought at Salferino, a small town a few miles from Golto.

According to the latest accounts the Austrians were preparing for another great battle under the command of Field Marshal Hess.

Prince Napoleon, with the corps d'armee under his command, including the 12,000 Tuscan troops, entered Parma on the 25th inst., and was received by the inhabitants with the greatest enthusiasm. He is making rapid marches to join the right wing of the allied army near Mantua.

Advices from Algeria state that a corps d'armee of 40,000 French troops was embarking for the Adriatic.

The Austrians have sunk vessels at the entrance of the port of Malamocca, a short distance South of Venice, to prevent the passage of the French squadron.

The Paris papers ridicule the idea of German mediation, and are discussing the points of the proposition submitted by Gen. Willisen, on behalf of Prussia, to the Emperor of Austria.

The London morning Advertiser expressed the opinion that Napoleon, in following out the plans of his uncle, intends to make a descent upon the shores of Ireland.

A despatch from Rome says that Ferrara, Ravenna, Forli and Ancona have been placed under the authority of the Pope, and the attempts at revolution in favor of the cause of independence have been effectually suppressed.

The Vienna correspondent of the London News, in speaking of the affairs of the Austrian Government, says that matters have been so miserably managed during the last ten years that it will be a miracle if the Empire of Austria escapes destruction.

The new King of Naples has issued a decree permitting one hundred and thirty-seven refugees to return to Naples, and also all other Sicilians who promise obedience to the laws.

The English Government are about sending 5000 cavalry and infantry troops to re-inforce Sir Colin Campbell's army in India.

A new Submarine Telegraph cable has been successfully laid across the channel between Folkestown, England, and Bologna, France.

Steamer City of Baltimore—With Dates to 30th ult.

Liverpool, July 30.—A despatch from Verona, via Vienna, announces that Count Pourtales, the Prussian Embassador had arrived at the Austrian headquarters, and had an interview with the Emperor upon the subject, as is supposed, of proposals submitted to Austria by the Prussian Government, as the condition of her joining Austria in active hostilities against Erance and Sardinia.

The headquarters of the Austrian army have been removed to Verona.

General Cantas has taken command as Colonel of a regiment bearing his name.

Lahache has been designated as the seat of government of Lombardy.

The French army of the East is being augmented, and preparations are being made for moving a large portion of it towards the Rhine.

DOMESTIC.

Washington, July 8.—The receipts of the Treasury for the last week in June were $2,633,000. The amount of drafts paid was nearly $3,000,000. The drafts issued amounted to over $2,000,000. The balance remaining in the Treasury is $4,438,000.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Discontent of Italians.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, in his letter of June 15, writes:

"It is pretty certain that *all* Italians are not overjoyed at the off-hand manner in which the King of Sardinia is proceeding in his work of liberation, and accepting gifts of territory from the hands of his Suzerain. There are many patriots who have not co-operated in this work of Italian independence merely for the territorial aggrandizement of Victor Emanuel. What they desire is independence not only of the Austrians and French, but equaly so of the Piedmontese. They cry out against the sleight-of-hand—the *escamotage*, as they term it—by which Victor Emanuel is really taking possession of Lombardy; and I know of several Italians who leave Paris with the avowed object of resisting this invasion on the part of their Piedmontese liberators. Their motto is *Confederation* and not *Fusion*. The Lombards will not be Piedmontese any more than Tuscans, or Modenese, or Parmesans, or Neapolitans, and it would not be surprising if civil war followed any attempt to force them into submission."

The Dismissal of Gyulai.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Star*, in his letter of June 12th, writes:

I have to announce to you the speedy dismissal of Count Gyulai. He is condemned by everybody as a most incompetent strategist. There is a misstatement alleged to have been willfully made by him, to the effect that the battle of Magenta was lost owing to the two divisions under Generals Cham, Ballas and Benedek, not having come up at the right time. This was asserted in a way that implied culpability in the conduct of those Generals, whereas the fact was that those divisions had not received orders from Count Gyulai to advance at all; and that they did so in obedience to the orders which those Generals took upon themselves the responsibility to issue, when they perceived the dangerous position of Count Gyulai. They are so indignant at this false calumny, that they have demanded a court-martial to examine the matter. This proceeding will result, it is generally expected, to the vindication of their military reputation, and to the condemnation of Gyulai, who is now the most unpopular man in Austria.

Telegraph from Falmouth, England, to Gibraltar Direct.

In view of the war in Europe, the British Government is taking measures to secure speedy communications with the British possessions in the Mediterranean, independent of any Continental medium. The London *Daily News* announces that Government has entered into arrangements for laying down, as speedily as possible, a telegraphic cable direct from Falmouth to Gibraltar—a distance of 1100 nautical miles.

Large Failure in Boston.

The Boston *Transcript*, of the 1st inst., says: The failure of Messrs. Wiggin, Morre & Co., wholesale grocers, State street, was reported yesterday afternoon. Mr. Wiggin, a former member of the house, has been dead some time, and the firm consisted of M. W. and M. E. Morse.

COMMERCIAL.

Monday Evening, July 11, 1859.

The following statement is condensed from the weekly report of the New Orleans *Price Current*, ending on the 9th instant:

The general business of our market, during the past week, has been on the usual limited scale of the season, though it will be seen that in the article of Tobacco, there have been transactions to quite a large extent, materially relieving the market, after several weeks of excessive dullness.

On Monday morning European advices four days later received by the Vanderbilt, from Havre and Southampton, 22d ultimo. The Liverpool Cotton market was reported quiet, with sales for three days of 17,000 bales. In prices there had been no marked change, but the quotations by the Arabia (8d for Fair Orleans and 6 15-16d for Middling ditto) were barely sustained, and the market was said to have closed with a declining tendency. The Manchester advices were favorable, but Consols had further declined ⅛ to ¼ per cent, being quoted at 92¼ to 92¾. On Thursday morning advices still three days later, brought by the steamers Vigo and Adelaide. They report a decline of 1-16 to 1d in the Liverpool Cotton market, with sales for the week ended on the 24th ultimo, of 35,000 bales, and the quotations given are 8¼d for Fair Orleans and 6¾ for Middling ditto. The total stock at Liverpool was stated at 733,000 bales, of which 670,000 bales were American. In the Havre Cotton market the week's sales were 7500 bales, and *tres ordinaire* was quoted at 107 francs, which would indicate an advance of 1f. Consols were reported firmer and quoted at 92¼ ex-dividend. Friday, advices still four days later were received, brought by the steamer Hungarian, from Liverpool to 29th ultimo. The Liverpool Cotton market was reported dull at about previous prices, with sales for three days of 18,000 bales.

Occasional showers have fallen within the past week, but generally the weather has been clear and pleasant, and the city continues remarkably healthy.

The river has fallen 7 inches within the week and is now 4 feet 2 inches below high water mark.

COTTON.—Our last report left the market in a dull state, and only a few buyers came forward on Saturday, taking barely 600 balas. Monday being our National holiday, business was entirely suspended, and on Tuesday morning European advices four days later were before the public, reporting a declining tendency in the Liverpool market, with sales for three days of 17,000 bales. The sales in this market on that day were about 1000 bales, and on Wednesday fully 2200 bales were taken. On Thursday European advices still three days later were received, reporting a decline of 1-16 to ⅛d in the Liverpool market, and the sales here were confined to a few small lots, barely amounting to some 800 bales. Friday there was some enquiry, but with advanced rates claimed for freight buyers were obstructed in their operations, and the sales were confined to about 700 bales. Thus the sales of the entire week sum up only 5300 bales. Total receipts of the week 1809, and since the 1st September (exclusive of those from Mobile, Florida and Texas) 1,651,240 bales, against 1,547,732 bales to same date last year. The total exports of the week amount to 6,742 bales; the stock in presses and on shipboard, not cleared on the 8th inst. 41,376 bales. In prices a good deal of irregularity is observable, but the sales generally have been at rates within the range of our previous quotations, which are continued, though buyers are contending for a reduction equivaleat to the advance claimed in freights. The stock on sale is light, (some 20,000 to 25,000 bales) and consists mainly of the lower grades, which are nnsaleable and nominal.

New Orleans Classification:

Inferior	8 @ 7	Good Middling	12 @12¼
Ordinary	8 @ 9	Middling Fair	12¼@—
Good Ordinary	9¼@10¼	Fair	—@—
Low Middling	10¼@10¾	Good Fair	—@—
Middling	11¼@11¾	Good and Fine	—@—

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to 1,500 hhds. We quote for inferior and Refining 3½ to 4¼; Common to Good Common 4¼ to 5¼; Fair to Fully Fair 5 to 6¼; Prime to Choice 6¾ to 8¾; Centrifugal and Clarified 8¼ to 8; Refined 8¾ to 9¼ cents per pound.

MOLASSES.—The sales of the week are about 1,000 bbls. The quotations are: For Inferior and Fermenting 30 to 32; Prime to Choice and Rebuiled 33 to 34 in bbls., and in half-bbls. 35 cents per gallon.

TOBACCO—Is quoted for Lugs—factory,— to —; planters 3 to 4¼; Leaf—Inferior to common 4¾ to 5¾; fair 5¾ to 8¼; One 7 to 7¾; choice, heavy and light, 8 to 9 cents per pound. The sales sum up about 4500 hhds.

FLOUR.—The sales have amounted to about 6000 bbls. Last week exhibited a drooping tendency; which has increased, even at a reduction buyers do not come forward. We quote a range, from $4 25 to $4 50 for unbranded, $5 25 to $5 75 for superfine, and $6 50 to $7 00, and $8 to $8 25 per bbl. for extra and choice extra brands.

GRAIN.—The sales of Corn during the week amount to about 15,000 sacks—the extreme figures of the sales ranging from 85 to $1 00 for ordinary to good mixed, $1 00 to $1 05 for yellow and $1 10 to $1 15 per bushel for good to fine white. Oats sell at 55 to 60 cents per bushel for St. Louis and Northern. Bran is quoted at 85 to 90c. per 100 lbs. Wheat—No transactions known.

PORK.—We have heard of no sales the past week. We continue quotations—$16 50 to $16 75 per barrel for Mess; M. O. $15 75; Prime, $13 to $13 50.

BEEF.—We quote Prime Mess at $15 to $17 per bbl. as the range for good to the best brands for Family Mess. No sales—prices nominal.

BACON.—Shoulders 6¾ to 7; Ribbed Sides 9 to 9¼; Clear Sides 10¾ to 11; Sugar-cured Hams 11 to 12 cents per pound.

LARD.—Sales on private terms are reported, said to be at a considerable reduction.

BUTTER.—Western generally selling at 12½ to 17 cents per pound, according to quality.

COFFEE.—We quote fair at 10 to 10¼, good fair 11 to 11¼, prime 11¾ cents per pound. Stock, 32,500 bags against 23,700 same date last year.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at 13½ to 15½ cents per yard; India Bagging, 12½ to 13c. Bale Rope, hand spun, 6¾ to 7¼, and machine made, 7¾ to 8¼ cents per pound.

GUNNY BAGS.—Limited parcels sell at 11¾ cents for light and 12¼ to 13c. to heavy and extra heavy bags.

TABLE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

Bank of Louisiana, $100 paid	$107 50@—
Louisiana State Bank, $100 paid	177 00@178 50
Mechanics and Trader's Bank, $100 paid	105 00@105 12
Canal and Banking Company, $10 paid	130 00@—
Union Bank, $100 paid	104 00@105 00
Citizen's Bank, $100 paid	@227 50
Bank of New Orleans, $100 paid	105 50@106 00
Southern Bank $100 paid	110 00@110 50
Merchants' Bank, $100 paid	@103 00
Crescent City Bank, $100 paid	@105 50
Bank of America, $100 paid	@125 00
Union Insurance Company, $24 paid	@—
New Orleans Insurance Company, $100 paid	140 00@145 00
Hope Insurance Company, $30 paid	65 00@—
Commercial Water-works, $100 paid	50 00@ 51 00
Louisiana State Sixes	97 00@—
City Six per cent. Bonds, consolidated	@ 92 00
City 6 per cent. to Jackson Railroad	86 25@ 86 50
Opelousas Railroad	86 25@ 86 50
Pontchartrain Railroad	@—
St. Charles Hotel, $25 paid	15 10@—
Pontchartrain Railroad, $100 paid	74 00@ 75 00
Gas Company, $100 paid	@150 00
Jackson Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 8 per ct	84 00@ 85 00
Opelousas Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 8 per ct	@ 81 00
Carrollton Railroad shares, $75 paid	@ 50 00
Opelousas Railroad Shares, $25 paid	@ 4 75
Jackson Railroad Shares, $25 paid	6 87@—
Levee Steam Cotton Press, $100 paid	101 00@—
Star Insurance Company, $100 paid	106 00@—
Southern Steamship Company, $100 paid	85 00@ 88 00
Southern Oil Company, par value $100	@100 00

LIVE STOCK.—Beef Cattle—Western, we quote at — to 10 cents per lb. net, with a moderate supply offering; Texas—$13 to $35 per head, according to quality.

Hogs, — to 8c. per pound net.

Sheep—Selling at $3 50 to $4 00 per head.

Veal Cattle—Selling at $5 50 to $10 50 per head.

Milch Cows—Dull, at $28 to $70 per head.

NEW ORLEANS WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT.

BAGGING—Kentucky, ₩ yard	12¾@— 15
East India	12¾@— 13
BALE ROPE—Kentucky, ₩ lb	08¾@— 08¾
BRAN ₩ 100 ₩	85 @— 90
COFFEE—Rio, ₩ lb	10¾@— 11¾
Havana, good prime green	@—
Inferior to middling	@—
Java	18 @— 20
Laguayra	12¾@— 13¾
St. Domingo	@—
CANDLES—Sperm, New Bedford, ₩ lb	42 @— 43
Nantucket	@—
Adamantine	20 @— 22
Star	17 @— 20
CORDAGE—Manilla, ₩ lb	10 @— 10½
Tarred American	12 @— 13
FLOUR—Ohio, etc. superfine, ₩ bbl	@ 5 25
Illinois and Missouri	5 25 @—
St. Louis City	5 30 @—
Rye	80 @— 90
FISH—Cod, ₩ box	17 00@ 18 00
Mackrel, No 1, ₩ bbl	15 00@ 16 00
2	13 00@ 14 00
3	10 00@ 10 50
GRAIN—Wheat, ₩ bushel	1 30 @— 1 40
Oats	57 @— 60
Corn, shelled	96 @— 1 15
in the ear, ₩ bbl	@—
Beans	@ 4 50
GUNNY BAGS, ₩ bag	12 @— 13
HAY, ₩ ton	@25 00
HIDES—W. Indian and Mexican flint, ₩ lb	17½@— 18½
Dry-salted Mexican	@—
Wet-salted, heavy	07½@— 08¼
Dry, country	12 @— 15
Kip and calf	08 @— 08½
IRON—Pig, ₩ ton	28 00 @30 00
English	65 00 @77 50
Country bar, ₩ lb	04 @— 05
Hoop	04 @— 07½
Sheet	04 @— 06½
Boiler	05½@— 06
Nail rods	06¾@— 08
Castings, American	03½@— 03¾
LUMBER—Boards, white pine, common, ₩ M feet	
Merchantable	
Clear	@60 00
Yellow pine	12 00 @16 00
Cypress	25 00 @40 00
Oak timber, ₩ cubic foot	25 @— 50
Flooring plank, white pine, common	@—
Merchantable	22 50 @30 00
Weather boarding, dressed	22 50 @—
rough	17 00 @—
Joists	15 00@—
Shingles, ₩ M	3 50 @ 4 50
PROVISIONS—Beef, Mess, Northern, ₩ bbl	@—
Western	@16 00
Ind'n hams	8 00 @ 8 75
Prime Mess, ₩ barrel	@17 50
Prime, ₩ bbl	8 00 @—
Hoof	@ 5 25
Pork, Clear, ₩ bbl	@—
Mess	@16 50
M. C	15 50 @16 75
Prime	@—
Ship-round, ₩ lb	@—
Bacon Hams, ₩ lb	@—
canvassed	08¾@— 12
Sides	09 @— 11
Shoulders	06¾@— 07
Lard, Prime	@— 11¾
Fair	@—
Inferior to Common	@—
Butter, Northern	25 @— 28
Western	12¾@— 17
Cheese, American	07 @— 09
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	4 00 @ 4 50
SALT—Liverpool, fine, cargo, ₩ sack	@—
from store	1 10 @— 1 20
coarse, cargo	@— 90
from store	95 @— 1 00
SUGAR—Louisiana, on plantation, ₩ lb	06¾@—
In the city	07¾@— 08¾
Havana, yellow	07¾@— 08¾
White	09 @— 10¾
brown	@—
Cucurucho	@—
Muscovado	@—
Loaf, Northern	11¾@— 11¾
Crushed, do	11 @— 11¾
TOBACCO—Cuban and Segar Leaf, ₩ lb	@—
Fine	@—
Fair	@—
Common	@—
Inferior	@—
TALLOW, ₩ lb	@— 10¾
TWINE—Baling, ₩ lb	17 @— 18
Seine	28 @— 33

NEW ORLEANS MONEY MARKET.

American Gold	par@— ¼ ct. pm.
California Gold	$17 00@17 50 ₩ oz.
American Silver, old issue	¼@— ¼ ct. pm.
new issue	½@— ¾ ct. dis.
Mexican Dollars	85 @86 ¾ ct. pm.
Five-Frane pieces	@99½
Twenty Franc do	$3 88@ 3 92
Sovereigns	4 80@ 4 90
Ten Thaler pieces	7 75@ 7 85
Spanish Doubloons	16 00@16 30
Patriot do	15 55@15 65
U. S. Treasury Notes, 3 to 6 ₩ ct	1 @2 ¾ ct. pm.
Northern Banks	par @ 1-2 ¾ ct. dis.
Southern—Mobile	par @ 1-2 do.
Alabama State	2 @3 do.
Montgomery, Ala	1-2@1 do.
South Carolina	1 2@1 do.
North Carolina	3-4@1 1-2 do.
Georgia	1-2@1 do.
Virginia	1 @1 1-2 do.
Western—Missouri	1-2@1 do.
Tennessee	1-2@1 do.
Kentucky	1-2@1 1-4 do.
Indiana	1 @1 1-2 do.
Ohio	1 @1 1-2 do.
Illinois	3 @5 do.
Free Banks of Western States	2 @5 do.
Land Warrants	80@85c ₩ acre.

MARRIAGES.

"*It is not good for man to be alone.*"

Married on the 5th inst. by Rev. Robt. J. Harp, Mr. JONATHAN ARTHUR of Covington, La to Mrs. LOUISA DIXON of this city.

On the 10th ult at the house of Mrs. Hawkins, in Coosa county Alabama, by Rev. J. T. Abernathy, Mr. W. O. FRANKLIN to Miss DICEY ANN HAWKINS

On 27th ult in New Orleans, by the Rev. J. B. Walker, Mr. FRANCIS W. PIKE of the Parish of Assumption, La., and Miss BELLE R. K. BARNETT of this city

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OUR OWN NOTICES.

Pay Postage.—Persons writing on their own business, and requiring answers, will enclose a postage stamp; otherwise, they will receive no attention. This does not apply to our Agents.

What Name?—Contributions and Correspondence of whatever character, must be accompanied by the real name of the writer. Writers may publish over real or assumed names, as they choose; but, if the editor has not in his possession the real name of the writer, no communication will be published.

Free Papers.—All the Itinerant Ministers and Preachers of the patronizing Conferences are expected to act as our Agents, and will receive the paper gratis. Those of other Conferences will receive it gratis upon their proposal to act as our Agents.

Be Merciful to the Editor.—We receive, from all parts of the country, all sorts of requests and commissions, requiring attention to almost every kind of business. We have heretofore been compelled to give most of these things the cold shoulder. Hereafter, however, we are determined to have all these requests, if possible, attended to. Our clerk, Mr. R. Oliver, an excellent business man, will take them in hand, and be responsible.

Job-Work, of the finest kind, and of every variety, and in the promptest manner, will be done, if sent to the *Advocate* Office. Terms cash on delivery.

NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY.

So. Methodist Publishing-house, Nashville,
May 30, 1859.

We intend, as heretofore, to keep a full supply of Books of our own publication at the Agency of the Southern Methodist Publishing-house, at New Orleans. J. B. McFerrin, Agent.

Bro. Keener: Please to have the above inserted in the *N. O. C. Advocate* as long as you may judge proper.

Say to Bro. Parker that I desire him to act as joint Agent with you, in place of Dr. McTyeire, resigned.

J. B. McFERRIN, *Agent.*

NOTICE.—Persons having business with the New Orleans Depository, will please direct to KEENER & PARKER.

To all Dealers with Southern Methodist Publishing-house.

To carry out fully the spirit and law of the last General Conference in reference to the sale and circulation of Books, and to accommodate as far as possible all our customers, we have carefully revised our Catalogue, and modified the prices of our publications. Our new Catalogue will be issued at no distant day. In the meantime, we notify all concerned that hereafter we shall sell to wholesale dealers Books embraced in our GENERAL CATALOGUE at 25 per cent. discount on six months' time, a deduction for cash of 10 per cent. of the net amount of the bill.

On Books not of our own publication, we will allow 20 per cent. discount on six months' time, with a deduction of 10 per cent. on the net bills for cash.

This, however, does not include Sunday-school and Tract Books, nor those embraced in Part III. of our present Catalogue.

J. B. McFerrin, Agent.

P. S.—Those books which we publish *for* the authors will be placed in the second class of discounts, as above indicted.

J. B. M.

Notice.—The Camp Meeting on Kisatchie, Louisiana, will commence on Wednesday, *preceding* the Fourth Saturday in August next. Brethren, come! Come, *all*, to this Kisatchie Camp Meeting!

O. P. Westmoreland.

Kisatchie, July 1, 1859.

Camp Meeting.—There will be a Camp Meeting at the DeKalb Camp-ground, eight miles southwest of DeKalb, Kemper county, Mississippi, commencing on Friday night, *before* the Second Sunday in September. Ministers, and people generally, are cordially invited to attend. W. A. Montgomery.

July 4th, 1859.

MEETING OF THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE.

The Educational Institute of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will hold its Fourth Annual Session in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, commencing on Wednesday, 27th July.

Ample provision has been made for the accommodation of all the Members and Delegates.

Upon arriving in the city, please go at once to the "Washington Hall" and report, as Members or Delegates, some one will be present to conduct you to your quarters. A full attendance is expected. W. H. C. Pace, Secretary.

☞ *Advocates*, generally, will please copy.

DAVID HUNT CAMP-MEETING.

Will be held on North Warren Circuit, Mississippi Conference, beginning on the 10th day of August, and continue eight days. A large attendance is expected, and accommodations made to entertain all who may wish to attend.

All Ministers who can make it convenient to be present are earnestly solicited to participate in this effort for the salvation of souls. By Order of the Committee. H. H. Smith.

New Orleans, June 28, 1859.

A CAMP-MEETING

Will be held at Spring Ridge, Attala Circuit, nine miles from Goodwin Depot; beginning on Thursday *before the Third Sabbath in August.*

Preachers, and the people from this and the adjoining Circuits, are requested to attend. L. Encanaback, P. E.

Read Villa Seminary, Baton Rouge.

The present Session of this Institution will close on the 16th of July. The Annual Examination, occupying the preceding week. The next Session will open in October.

jy5-2t Mrs. Mary Reed.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVERTISERS.

In the month of September next, the undersigned will issue The Southern Methodist Almanac, for 1860; together with a Catalogue of the Publications of the Southern Methodist Publishing-house constituting one handsome pamphlet, of which it is proposed to issue 600,000 Copies.

As this Almanac and Catalogue will be distributed throughout the length and breadth of the Southern Connection, finding its way into every valley and upon every hillside; wherever the Methodist Itinerancy penetrates, it will form probably the best *Advertising Medium* ever offered.

The Agent will receive advertisements of a select character, (reserving the right of rejecting any that may be offered;) at the following rates:

Ten lines Nonpareil	$20 00
Twenty do	35 00
Thirty-three do	(¼ page).... 80 00
Fifty do	(½ page).... 115 00
Sixty-six do	(1 page).... 180 00

Advertisements of Schools and Colleges under Conference patronage, *half-price.* Fifteen words (solid) will constitute a line.

In order to insure insertion, Advertisements must be sent previous to 1st of September, and must in *all cases be accompanied by the cash.*

Address J. B. McFERRIN, Agent, Nashville, Tenn.

General Educational Agency.

For supplying Teachers for Families, Schools and Colleges, and for the purchase of School Furniture, Books, Apparatus, Pianos, etc., of the best quality and at their lowest prices; also Church Furnishing Goods and Communion Plate.

References—Drs. Durbin, McClintock and Stevens, of New York, and Rev. C. C. Gillespie, of New Orleans.

Address Rev. G. G. Saxe, 45 Ribie House, New York.

June 20, 1859—3t

East Alabama Male College.

The Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the East Alabama Male College will be held in Auburn, on Wednesday, the 13th July, inst., at which time the Anniversary Address, before the two Literary Societies of the Preparatory Department of the College, will be delivered by the Hon. B. H. Hill of Georgia. C. Hatforn, Secretary.

Auburn, Ala, June 9, 1859.

Commencement Exercises of Centenary College, Louisiana.

Annual Examinations—commencing on Monday, 18th and and closing on Friday, 22d July, 1859.

Annual Sermon—by Rev. C. C. Gillespie, 10 o'clock, A. M., Sabbath, 24th July, 1859.

Monday, July 25, 1859—Meeting of the Joint Board of Trustees and Visitors, at 9 o'clock, A. M.—Exhibition of the Preparatory Department—at night.

Tuesday, July 26, 1859—Address before the Alumni, by W. H. Scales; at 11 o'clock, A. M. Exhibition of the Union Literary Society—at night.

Wednesday, July 27, 1859—Baccalaureate, by President John C. Miller; and the Address to the Literary Societies, by ——, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Exhibition of the Franklin Institute—at night.

Tuesday, July 28—Addresses of the Graduating Class and Conferring of Degrees—10 o'clock, A. M.

Jackson, Louisiana.

The Southern University.

The Collegiate Department will be opened on the 1st of October, 1850.

Faculty.—Rev. W. M. Wightman, D. D., LL. D., President. Rev. Edward Wadsworth, A. M., D. D., Professor of Moral Philosophy. O. F. Casey, A. M., Professor of

JULY 13, 1859.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Children's Column.

"Suffer the Little Children to come unto Me."

The Child and the Angels.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

The Sabbath sun was setting slow,
Amidst the clouds of even;
"Our Father"—breathed a voice below—
"Father who art in heaven!"

Beyond the earth—beyond the cloud—
Those infant words were given;
"Our Father," angels sang aloud—
"Father who art in heaven!"

"Thy kingdom come"—still from the ground,
That childlike voice did pray;
"Thy kingdom come"—God's hosts resound,
Far up the starry way!

"Thy will be done"—with little tongue
That lisping love implores;
"Thy will be done"—the angelic throng—
Sing from the seraph shores.

"Forever"—still those lips repeat
Their closing evening prayer;
"Forever"—floats in music sweet—
High 'midst the angels there!

Thine be the glory evermore,
From thee may man ne'er sever;
But every Christian land adore—
Jehovah!—God!—Forever!

A Workman Discouraged.

A superintendent who had labored long in a mission school, in one of the most needy districts in the city, had become greatly disheartened. He did not see the evidences of reform among his scholars that he desired. At the close of one of the sessions of the school, he called one of the boys to him, and said, "Johnny, I feel very much like giving up. I don't see that I am doing any good."

"Why, yes, you are doing good," replied the little fellow.

"No, Johnny; I don't see that I am."

"Yes, you are, too," persisted Johnny. "You are doing a great deal of good."

"How so?" answered the superintendent. "What evidence have you of it?"

"Why," said he, "ask anybody around here."

"Well," rejoined the superintendent, "what good do you know of?"

He replied, "You know Tommy S., don't you?" referring to one of the rudest boys in the school.

"Yes, Johnny. But what of him?"

"Why, he is trying real hard to be good."

"Trying real hard to be good," rejoined the superintendent. "What about him that makes you think so?"

"Well, I'll tell you," said he. "Before he came to our school, he was one of the worst boys anywhere around. One night a ship came into the dock, and before morning Tom stole a lot of copper off from her bottom, and sold it. He told me all about it the other day, and he is so sorry, I tell you. He is trying now real hard to be a Christian."

That superintendent has no more reason to be discouraged. He, like many other teachers, had a dark hour; but like the hour before daybreak, it soon gave way to a glorious morn.

We wish to ask our little readers several questions at the close of the above narrative. Is your Superintendent, or your teacher doing you any good? If not, whose fault is it? Do you listen carefully to Sunday-school instruction? Do you try to profit by it? Do you ask God to help you? If not, the best efforts of others for your good must fail.

"The Plank Bears."

A ship was wrecked some time in the last century on the coast of Cornwall. All hands went down save one sailor-boy who was washed on to the shore, barely living, and who lay, bruised and ready to perish, for weeks on a sick bed. He was visited by a young man—whether in or out of the pastoral office matters little—a young man who strove to lead the sinking sailor-lad to the cross of Christ as the Anchor of the soul, sure and steadfast, in the storm which destroys both soul and body in hell. "Suppose," said the missionary, "that when your vessel was in pieces round about you off the coast, and you felt yourself sinking, exhausted, beneath the surge—suppose you had caught hold of a plank as it floated by you, and felt that, as you clutched it, it bore your weight, and held you up till relief could come, you would thank God for that plank would you not?"

"Yes, sir," gasped the boy; and the boy was made to understand that that plank was Christ, bearing up the spirit of the sinner.

Many years rolled away, and the Christian missionary toiled on, miles after miles from the Southern coast, in the midst of some Northern city. One day he was again in a sick-room. Everything showed that it was also a room ready for a death. They moved about silently and reverently, as men do when they expect the coming of the king of terrors. The sufferer was nearly gone. The visitor, true to his old calling, bent down to whisper to the dying man words about the great salvation, and the life after death. "Is it well with your spirit?" said the old missionary. And there was a sudden glance of the eye that had begun to fix, and the head turned round, and a last flash covered the white face, and then a smile, such a smile—"God bless you sir! *The plank bears, sir! the plank bears!*" And so it did. It had borne him ever since, and clinging to it, he got safe to land!

The Child's Answer.

Little Nellie L——— had lost her father, and her mother was poor. Her sweet temper and her winning ways gained her many friends. Among them was an excellent lady, Miss N———. A glimpse of Nellie's bright face peeping in at the door always brought a smile of peculiar tenderness over Miss N———'s placid features.

She loved to sit by the child, softly stroking her hair, and while looking thoughtfully into her smiling eyes, would often say, "poor, poor Nellie!"

When Nellie shook her head, with a heart too happy to forbode evil, her friend would caress her still more fondly, and then say, "poor, poor Nellie!"

The child's heart seemed troubled by these pitying words, for she asked one day, "why do you call me poor? Please don't Miss N—; I'm not poor—why I've got twenty-five cents and a good mother!"

"Rich little Nellie," said her friend. "A good mother! Ah, how long I was learning what this little one already knows."

"A good mother"—could any earthly treasure have made her so truly rich? [*Am. Mess.*

Power of The Bible.

A little girl had been attacked with a severe pain in the head, which ended in blindness. She was taken to an eminent oculist, who pronounced her incurable. She wished to know what the doctor had said about her state, and her mother told her. "What mother!" exclaimed the child, "am I never more to see the sun, nor the beautiful fields, nor you, my mother, nor my father? O! how shall I bear it?" She wrung her hands and wept bitterly. Nothing seemed to yield her the slightest comfort, till her mother, taking a pocket Bible from the table, placed it in her hands. "What is this mother?" inquired the disconsolate girl. "It is the Bible, my child." Immediately a score of its most consolatory passages presented themselves to her mind. She paused, turned her poor, benighted eye-balls toward the ceiling, while an angelic expression played on her countenance, and then, as if filled with the Holy Spirit, breathed forth in an impassioned, but scarcely audible whisper.—"*Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven.*"

The Family Circle.

"Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee."

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

ALONE! ALONE!

Oh the sadness of this little word! How much it implies—*Alone!* It falls on the ear with a deadening sound, like the knell of departed hopes. It speaks of past joys and buried happiness! Alas, who can tell all that is conveyed in this simple word—*Alone!*

What a life of wretchedness—how much misery it chronicles. All the more wretched and miserable because there are none to help us to bear our burdens. All *alone*, we must endure our woes. No sympathizing breast on which we can rest our weary head; or kindly listening ear, into which we can whisper our tale of grief and sorrow; nor may loving friend to sooth or counsel us.

All *alone* we must bear our burden and face the cold and cruel world—appear to be happy and gay—join the merry thoughtless throng—wreath our faces with bright smiles—greet those around us with light jesting words—while our hearts are well nigh ready to break with a sense of its utter loneliness. Oh, this is worst of all—to be *alone*—while surrounded on every side by joy, mirth, happiness, gayety, and those blest with loving friends. Could we go away and dwell in some lonely nook, where no sound or sight of human being could ever reach us or disturb our solitude—methinks 'twould be a happy lot. Then we could do and be what we really are, and not be compelled to act a part, which, while it is painful to us, is not beneficial or even gratifying to others.

Oh how the heart sighs for some lonely retreat—that it might dwell far away from the haunts of men; and pour forth its tale of grief to the sighing winds of the desert, and bleed and die alone; with none but God to care for it.

Alas! *friendship* is a word I scarcely know how to apply to the lonely. Some there are who prate much and prettily of its beauty and loveliness; but they are fond enthusiasts, and have not learned the bitter lesson taught by the word, ALONE.

Heaven help those who are *Alone!*

Waverly Institute, Texas. BLANCH BERNARD.
June 16, 1859.

THE TWO STREAMS.

Behold the rocky wall
That down its sloping sides
Pours the swift rain-drops, blending as they fall,
In the rushing river tides!

Yon stream, whose sources run,
Turned by a pebble's edge,
In Athabasca, rolling towards the sun
Through the cleft mountain ledge.

The slender rill had strayed,
But for the slanting stone,
To evening's ocean, with the tangled braid
Of foam-flecked Oregon.

So from the heights of Will,
Life's parting stream descends,
And, as a moment turns its slender rill,
Each widening torrent bends—

From the same cradle's side,
From the same mother's knee—
One to long darkness and the frozen tide,
One to the Peaceful Sea!

SINGING TO HER BABE.

I passed a dwelling in Duke-street. The front door was open, and close by the step sat a young wife singing to her babe. There was a low sweet melody in her voice!—true, the words were very simple, but all the fascination of song was there. The little babe, not yet able to make the adventurous circuit of the room, lay quietly upon her lap; its little hands were folded across its breast, and its soft beautiful eyes seemed to dilate with joy and wonderment, as the musical sounds fell upon its ears.

Singing to her babe! A scene, indeed, to touch the soul with quiet pleasure. A mother's heart wrapped up in her first-born; her joy, her light, her very life! Already she was dropping soft, welcome sounds into the teachable soul. I could not help murmuring:

"Rich, though poor!
That low-roofed cottage is this hour a heaven—
Music is in it—and the song she sings,
That sweet-voiced wife, arrests the ear
Of the young child, awake, upon her knee."

Singing to her babe! Would it be hers to lead those tiny feet into the way of righteousness, and by the river of Everlasting Life?

"She was one who held a treasure,
A gem of wondrous cost;
Did it mar her heart's deep pleasure,
The fear it might be lost?"

She could instill into that young and impressible mind the knowledge of good and evil, the life-toned integrity of the soul, the earnest faith that hopeth and believeth all things in Christ. As she watched its slow, yet delightful appreciation of objects and words—as she noted its developing intellect—did she feel her responsibility? Was she conscious that she held the silken cords in her hand that were to bind the present to the future?

Singing to her babe! As I gazed upon the scene, I could not help wondering what the fate of that dear child might be. Would it remember the earnest lessons learned from its mother's lips! Would it treasure her precepts, and follow her example? Or would it drift idly upon the sea of life, careless where its world of truth might be, and sinking at last to a dishonored grave? Would it exclaim, when age lined the dark locks with silver, and added a tremor to the voice;

"Yes, I have left the golden shore,
Where childhood 'midst the roses play'd;
Those sunny dreams will come no more,
That youth a long bright Sabbath made.
Yet, while those dreams of memory's eye
Arise in many a glittering train,
My soul goes back to infancy,
And hears my mother's song again!

OVERDRESS OF LADIES IN TRAVELING.

"Our wives and daughters lose three-fourths of the pleasure of summer travel, by the inexcusable, the execrable perversion of true taste and common sense, in dressing for a railcar or a steamboat as if they were going to a Court reception. It does seem that they have no more sense of the fitness of things than idiots. Cannot some few gentlemen have their own way for once, and thereby set the fashion by dressing the families for a summer travel in plain, substantial garments, allowing no member anything beyond what a small carpet bag would contain, and which should be the sole article which each one was to take care of? Let us all "put ourselves upon our behavior," and not on our dress. The fact is, the clerks and proprietors of hotels, the captains of steamboats, the conductors of railroads, see at the very first glance the real *status* of a traveler; the dullest chambermaid, the most stupid cabin boy, and the laziest waiter, are neither dull, nor stupid, nor lazy, nor erring either, in the estimate they make of the people, as if by intuition."

JAPANESE ROBES.

The Secretary of the Interior has received from the Department of State two cases containing fifteen silk robes, presented by the Government of Japan to Townsend Harris, Consul-general of the United States, upon occasion of his audience with the Emperor. These robes are of the finest quality, and are similar to those worn by Japanese officials of rank. They have been deposited in one of the cases of the Patent Office for safe-keeping, where they will doubtless attract much attention from those curious in such matters.

LAND OF THE LIVING.

That was a beautiful idea, expressed by a Christian lady on her death-bed, in reply to a remark of her brother who was taking leave of her to return to his distant residence, that he should probably never again meet her in the land of the living. She answered: Brother, I trust we shall meet in the land of the living. We are now in the land of the dying."

THE PRESIDENT'S AGE.

Mr. Buchanan will be nearly seventy years of age when he leaves the Presidency in 1861. His birthday is on the 22d of April. Mr. Buchanan will thus be a little older than was General Jackson when his second term expired, and older, by more than five years, than was Gen. Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Jas. Madison, James Monroe, or John Quincy Adams; by twelve years than John Tyler, James K. Polk, Millard Fillmore and Franklyn Pierce, at the termination of their political life.

Obituaries:

"Let me die the death of the Righteous."

GUSTAVUS A. SHIELDS is dead! He died of pulmonary consumption, at the residence of his step-father, James A. Hutchinson, in Claiborn county, Mississippi, on the 22d inst. aged about 25 years. He was born at Cherry Farm, a few miles from where he died, on 14th April, 1834; was educated partly in Mississippi and partly in Alabama. When he had finished his education he returned home—where he spent his time in attending to the business of the farm. His father having died some time previous, the care of the family, to a considerable extent, devolved upon him—he being the eldest son. About the first of March last, he found that his lungs were seriously diseased, and thought that a visit to his friends and relatives in Alabama might be of service to him; he received no benefit however from this change; the disease progressed so rapidly, that his physician told him he had better hasten home if he wished to die there—for he must die soon. When he arrived at home he was reduced almost to a skeleton, and all hope of recovery was gone. In this condition he lingered about two weeks, when his sufferings terminated in death. The writer visited him a few days before his death, and he seemed to be cheerful—talked freely—said he would die, and seemed perfectly resigned to his fate. The family and friends assembled in his room; where, in solemn prayer, we commended him to Almighty God. We learn that a few hours before he expired, he said to his affectionate mother—who watched over him with all a mothers love—"Mother, let me sleep! and do not wake me—for I shall fall asleep in the arms of Jesus." And he slept—to wake no more till the trump of God shall rouse him from the long sleep of death. Thus passed away one of the best young men in the community in which he lived. Of him, we we think it may be truly said, he was beloved by all who knew him. His loss is deeply regretted by a large circle of sympathizing friends. His remains were buried in the old family burying ground—near the former residence of his parents.

Holly Springs, Mi. June, 30, 1859. D. A. J. PARKER.

—ABRAM MILES died at his residence in Pike county, Alabama, June 19th, 1859, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.—He was a native of Virginia; for many years a citizen of Baldwin and Twiggs counties, Ga. Among the early settlers of East Alabama—he became a citizen of this county, where he has proved himself to be uncompromising in his adherence to principle. No consideration could induce him to depart from the principles of strict justice; and, being possessed of those qualities which never fail to win hearts, he has formed a wide circle of friends who mourn his departure. In 1839 he sought and found peace with God—at which time he attached himself to the Missionary Baptist Church: but, in 1842, transferred his membership to the Methodist Episcopal Church. During his Christian pilgrimage, his adherence to the doctrines and principles of Christ have been such that his peace has been but little, if at all, disturbed. For three years he has borne with Christian fortitude the most severe afflictions; and, in his last moments, declared his confidence unshaken in the merits of his Redeemer. We, who know him but to love him, comfort ourselves with the thought, that our loss is his eternal gain.

Perote, Ala June, 1859. J. C.

H. E. RHOAD died at his residence in Monroe Co., Alabama, May 6th, 1859. The subject of this memoir was born on the 27th day of January, 1807; was married January 31st, 1828; professed faith in the Savior, and united with the M. E. Church during the fall of 1829. From which time, it is said by those who knew him most intimately, he gave the most satisfactory evidence of the genuineness of his faith and happy conversion to God. Bro. Rhoad not only loved God but he loved the Church, and was strict in his adherence to duty, and all the precepts and ordinances of the Gospel—family prayer especially. He fell a victim to that slow but fatal malady, the typhoid fever. Died as he had lived, a good man, in great peace of mind, being loved and esteemed by all who knew him. Leaving behind him his class, of which he had been the leader for years, his beloved wife, already worn down by sickness and care, and a number of orphan children, to mourn their loss. "Let me die the death of the righteous, etc."

GEORGE W. RHOAD, after a protracted illness, died at the late residence of his father, May 30th, 1859. George was born January 14, 1839, and, being reared by pious parents, his mind was early impressed with the importance of our holy religion. But not until his last illness and consequent near approach of death, did he make a full surrender of his young heart to God. This he was enabled to do by the grace of God, the week previous to his death, from which time he gave the fullest and most satisfactory evidence of the genuineness of his faith in, and conversion to God. His soul overflowed with love, and there was manifested such a degree of submission and resignation as is rarely witnessed in one so young. In this state he continued until all sense of everything earthly failed him entirely. The view he had of the blessed Jesus, however failed him not; for in this condition, he would affectionately embrace each person or thing that presented themselves, or came within his reach as his blessed saviour. Thus he died in the prospect of a sure and certain hope of glory and immortality.

H. Y. REW.

REBECCA LEWIS, wife of Dr. W. L. Lewis, died in Hillsborough, Alabama, on the 17th ult. She was born in Pendleton District, S. C., Sept 27, 1815; professed religion and joined the Methodist Church when about 17 years of age—of which, she lived and died a consistent member. And though long afflicted, she suffered with Christian fortitude. She spoke frequently of dying and of the cares she would leave behind; and though, in the early part of her illness she was unwilling to resign those cares, yet, towards the closing scene of life, she became perfectly submissive, feeling assured, no doubt, that an All-wise Providence would direct them. She leaves a husband, five children, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn her loss—but their loss is her gain. May the Great Head of the Church sanctify it to their good; and, finally, bring the remaining portion of the family to the enjoyment of the company of those who rest in a brighter, better world.

N. H. SELF.

MRS. MARY ANN BEACHAM, wife of Hugh L. Beacham, and daughter of Joseph and Martha E. Magee, died in her twenty-first year, in Copiah county Mississippi, June 57, 1859. She was a dutiful and affectionate daughter, and a devoted, loving wife. While in the bloom of youth and beauty, she chose Mary's better part, and gave her heart to God. Although her suffering was of a very severe character, yet it was not sufficient to divert her mind from her Savior. A short time before her death, she called her husband, father, sisters, and attending physician, to her bed-side, and exhorted them to be sure to meet her in heaven. Her death was a triumphant one. May her husband, relatives and friends, strive to meet her in that blessed and bright abode, where parting is no more.

Pine Ridge, Copiah county, Mi. T. G. H.....

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

We are prepared to take COTTON SEED at $12 per ton of 2240 lbs. delivered on the Levee at New Orleans, to Paym out of

STEAM ENGINES,

SAW MILLS, LATH MILLS,
SHINGLE MILLS,
NEWELL SCREWS COTTON GINS,
CIRCULAR SAWS,
BELTING, HOSE, ETC.

jmy25] H. O. LOWBER & Co., 76 Camp street

☞ A Price List will be sent by mail to any one desiring it. ☜

RHEUMATISM CURED!!—ALL THE VARIOUS forms of this Painful and Paralyzing Disease—either Inflammatory, Acute or Chronic—no matter how severe the case or of how long standing. Call for DR MORTIMORE'S REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM which is purely a Vegetable Internal Remedy, and has already cured about Twenty Thousand Cases—many of TEN, TWENTY, and even THIRTY YEARS standing, which had long since been given up as hopeless, incurable cases.

Look back to Nos 5, 6, 7, and 8, volume IX. of this paper and read in each the overwhelming evidence.

This Remedy can be had of J WRIGHT & CO. Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street, N. Orleans; or, can be ordered, through any Druggist or Merchant in New Orleans.

☞ Price, $5 per Bottle; Six bottles for $20, or $36 per dozen.
ap13-1y DR. H. MORTIMORE Proprietor, Louisville, Ky.

E. COLEMAN'S METALIC FARM MILL IS THE most Simple, most Durable—of greater capacity, requires less power, costs LESS THAN HALF the price of any other Mill capable of doing the same amount of work Send and get Descriptive Circular. HUBBS BROS Agents Southern Industrial Bureau, my29 97 COMMON ST. New Orleans.

J. P. WILSON, MAGIC PRESS CHEAP PRINTING-Office, 59 Poydras street, New Orleans. s.22.1y

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. E. D BEACH, HAVING RESUMED THE practice of Medicine, offers his Professional services to the citizens of New Orleans.

N. B—Special attention paid to diseases of the RECTUM. PILES, FISTULA IN ANO, ETC.—Fistula is can permanently cured without the use of the knife, cautery, pain, or confinement whatever. Office No. 6, Baronne street near Canal. ap27.

J. E. ELAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BATON Rouge.

REFERENCES—Heidelbach & Gaines and Chinn & Bolton, *New Orleans*; W. S. Pike and A. Mathews.....*Baton Rouge.*

B. D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana.

J. O. FUQUA J. G. KILBOURNE

FUQUA & KILBOURNE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLINTON, LOUISIANA,

PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans. *References*—Payne & Harrison, Byrne, Vance & Co., Broadwell & Payne, Pritchard & Flower, Edw. Nulle & Co., Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans. mar 20-1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

W. A. BROADWELL. A. F. HAYNES.

BROADWELL & HAYNES,
(*Formerly* Broadwell & Payne)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 40 UNION STREET, N. O.

HAVING RETIRED FROM BUSINESS, I TAKE PLEASURE IN soliciting for my former Partners, BROADWELL & HAYNES, the patronage and confidence of my friends, believing their experience, capacity and means, will merit its continuance, and enable them to give general satisfaction. [jy1] M. U. PAYNE.

WM. R. STUART AND DR. D. A. JAMES, No. 42 Union street, New Orleans, have associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting a Cotton Factorage and General Commission business—are prepared to make the usual advances to planters in the way of supplies, etc.—and respectfully solicit patronage. ap27.

B. M. LOWE & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND General Commission Merchants,
ap6 No. 97 BRAYIER STREET, New Orleans.

MR. HUGH LUCAS, HAVING BECOME A PARTner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders, from our large and well selected Stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants

COOPER & NEIBERT.
New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858. 27 and 29 Common st.

W. COOPER. J. O. NEIBERT. H. LUCAS

COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Nos. 27 and 29 Common street, New Orleans.

F. J. VAN BIBBER & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
[d8-1y] 44 *Carondelet street, New Orleans.*

JAMES THARP. WM. V. MCCRAY.

THARP, McCRAY & CO.,
GROCERS AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS,
No. 10 Tchoupitoulas and New Levee sts.,
sep22 NEW ORLEANS.

J. BOYD & CO.,
Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,
No 4 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
apr 17-1y

LEONARD FASH. P. H. LAURANS

LEONARD FASH & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
45 POYDRAS STREET,
Oct 24. *NEW ORLEANS.*

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No. 47 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

JOHN F WYCHE & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 116 Common street, New Orleans. my2-1y

A. H. May & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No 94 Gravier street New Orleans. se21y

J. U. PAYNE. J. F. HARRISON.
C. W. HUNTINGTON. WM H. HARRISON

Payne & Harrison.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 51 Union street, New Orleans. dec7-1y

S. M WALKER, New Orleans. HONT. O. HUTCHINSON Caddo Parish, La.

Walker & Hutchinson,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 67 Carondelet street, New Orleans. jo28

LANE, SALTER & CO.,
[*Successors to LANE, MAYFIELD & Co.*]
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 79 St. Charles street, New Orleans. jy5-1y

T. T. TWITTY.
COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Agent for the sale of Macefactured Tobacco, Cigars, and Herring's celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes., No. 32 Gravier street New Orleans. mh14m

L. SAWYER,
DEALER IN WOODEN-WARE,
Paper, Brooms, Matches, Cordage, Twines, Scales; and DEARBORN'S CELEBRATED BALANCES for Weighing Cotton, Sugar and Tobacco.
ap20 No. 70 MAGAZINE STREET, New Orleans.

WATKINS & HOMAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, and Curtain Materials, No. 30 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

F. W. OBER—DEALER IN NORTHERN AND WESTern Produce. ☞ Fresh Goshen Butter, in small packages, suitable for families, constantly on hand.
New Orleans, January 12, 1859. No. 61 POYDRAS STREET.

BOOTH & CO.,
A CAPE HAT STORE, No. 45 Magazine Street, New Orleans. Established in 1843. Manufacturers and Jobbers at Wholesale in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.
For the accommodation of our friends and the public, we have opened a retail department on the same premises. aug30

Dameron & Co.,
IMPORTERS and Dealers in Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtain Goods, Upholstery Goods, etc., No. 26 Charires and 72 Customhouse streets, New Orleans. jea1

R. C. ARMISTEAD,
(Successor to MALLARD & Co.)
No. 63 Gravier st., cor. Bank Place, New Orleans.

CLOTHING, IN EVERY VARIETY—THE MOST MODERN, AT GREAT ly Reduced Prices.—☞ BLANKETS, KERSEYS, and SATINETT (o20) Suits for Negroes, at Auction Prices.

P. H. WILLARD,
Coal Merchant,
18 EXCHANGE PLACE, (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)
THOSE desirous of purchasing Coal or Wood, can be supplied at short notice at the—CITY COAL OFFICE,
where is constantly kept on hand Pittsburgh, English, and Cannel, Authracite and Lower Ohio Coal. Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses, Steamers, &c., &c., supplied at the lowest market prices. o22-1y

F. VAN BENTHUYSEN, C. F. LEWIS, of Rapides. } {A. MONSEMER, GEO. L. KENDALL

BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS.
s19-1y 116 Canal st., New Orleans

To Merchants and Planters.
MANUFACTURERS' COMMISSION HOUSE:
LARGE STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK,
.....AT.....
No. 41 Magazine st., opposite the Arcade,
NEW ORLEANS.
oct 14 R. W. RAYNE.

PURIFIES THE BLOOD!

B. F. WILLIAMS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF SARSAparilla, and Iodide of Potassium. This medicine is offered as one of the best preparations of Sarsaparilla extant, and as a curative remedy has won great favor at Nashville, Tenn., and other Southern Cities. The medical faculty authorize its use (having been shown the recipe.) As a BLOOD PURIFIER there is no remedy equal to this compound, and for the cure of a numerous progeny that owe their origin and parentage in a strumous Diathesis or Scrofulous taint to the Constitution and to the blood, such as White Swelling, Chronic Ulcers of long standing, Obstinate Tetter, Ring Worms, Sore Eyes, Scald Head, Syphilitic Disorders, and other diseases of the skin and blood that resist the usual treatment. No can substantiate by the very best evidence in our City, its efficacy in Nervous and General Debility Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Inflammation of the kidneys, Rheumatism, etc, etc. It is confidently recommended in diseases peculiar to Females, such as Leucorrhœa or Whites, Suppressed Menstruation, Cholaris or Green Sickness. Try it. You will be satisfied with the result. Read what Dr. Hudson says. He is a gentleman of high standing.

Charlotte, Tenn., Sept. 15, 1859.

MR. B. F. WILLIAMS: Instances are not rare where the attending physician fails to cure well confirmed Scrotula. The following memorandum is interesting:

SCROFULA—A girl of 15 or 16 years of age, the attending physician had failed to cure. An anxious father had consulted me, and from my knowledge of your preparation, I was constrained to prescribe it. After taking six bottles she was considered well. She was cured of a deep-seated ulcer and a constant drain of milky matter from one or more sores under the ear. The entire lymphatic system was deeply involved. This case alone is well worth the attention of all—but when added to a long catalogue of cases of great obstinacy, cured by the Panacea, our Nostrum, nor Patent Medicine, no Secret, but an invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla, Iodide of Potassa, etc., well gotten up by the Chemist, and made familiar to the intelligent physician, it very justly deserves a trial by all laboring under any of the numerous chronic diseases that afflict us. J. R. HUDSON, M. D.

Oakland College, Miss., Nov 20, 1858.

MR. J. F. MOAVOY: With regard to your inquiry about the "Williams Sarsaparilla and Iodide of Potash," which I purchased of you, I have no hesitation in affirming that it acted magically. My sister was afflicted with a cutaneous eruption, which enveloped the head and a large surface of the body, and which resisted all medical treatment. I think that one bottle effected a permanent cure though I continued the treatment until two bottles had been used. It has been eighteen months since, and as yet there has been no re-appearance of the disease. I have frequently expressed, and reiterate the opinion, that it is the best preparation of Sarsaparilla in use, and the addition of Iodide of Potash enhances its value tenfold. Very respectfully yours,
C. K. STEVENS

Price $1 per bottle, or $10 per dozen. Sold by
ap 6.6m O. O. WOODMAN, J. WRIGHT, & CO

BLOOMFIELD'S PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING Establishment, No. 46 CAMP STREET, corner Gravier: All kinds of BOOK AND PERCANTILE PRINTING AND BINDING executed neatly and correctly, at moderate prices.
dec 26 1y WM. BLOOMFIELD.

DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED REJUVENATING Elixir.—Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principles, by one of the oldest chemists of the age.
FOR THE CURE of General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness, and other unpleasant Maladies.
Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Exaustion, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the System, take

The Rejuvenating Elixir,

And you will soon find yourself a new man—a pride instead of the reverse to your friends, and a healthy, sound, and worthy member of the whole human family. For sale, by the Proprietors,

J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., New Orleans.

And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Children.

TRUTH UNDOUBTED.—We give to our readers and the public generally the following copy of a letter received by us from A. W. Neely, Esq., of the Aberdeen *Conservative*, enclosing at the same time a communication to that paper from Colonel Vasser, of North Mississippi, and who was formerly associate editor of the Conservative. The subject of the letter and communication we do not feel it necessary to comment on—they tell the whole story, one that ought to go home to those to whose hands the rising generation of children are placed for nurture and for care. All we ask of our readers is a careful perusal of the documents.

CONSERVATIVE OFFICE,
Aberdeen, Miss., August 23d, 1858.

Messrs. Wright & Co.—As any testimonial in reference to your preparations may prove beneficial to you, I enclose the following, published at my request, in the "Conservative" of the 21st inst.

Col. Vasser was formerly associate editor of the "Conservative," and is well known in North Mississippi, as a gentleman of intelligence and, strict integrity. Respectfully, J. W. NEELY.

[For the *Conservative*.]

Communicated. ABERDEEN, Aug. 11th, 1858.

DEAR NEELY: Upon the principles of justice and humanity, I am induced to ask your permission to insert this communication in your paper, believing, as I do, that it may be the means of preventing untimely sorrow in many a happy household.

On Friday last, having been for several days previous absent from my family, I found, on my return home, that my infant aged about 15 months, was quite unwell, from some unknown cause—supposed to be teething. Upon an examination, however, I was of the opinion that her indisposition proceeded from worms; and having been told by a respectable physician that WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE was a sovereign remedy against this terrible enemy of children, I was induced to give it a trial, immediately, by the acquiescence of my family Physician.

On the following morning, (Saturday) I commenced administering it by directions, save in quantity, being afraid to give the amount of prescription. I was unable to detect any impression occasioned by it until late in the afternoon of that day; and should not then, but for the discharge of some thirteen worms, varying in length from two and a half to six inches. This I thought a remarkable number for a nursing infant; but to my great amazement, about one o'clock the next morning I was aroused from my slumber to witness the incredible number of one hundred and thirty-six from one evacuation.

Before breakfast of the same morning, (Sunday) but one small dose was administered, which was followed by the discharge of fifty during the day. The next day, (Monday) none was administered; but still occasional discharges occurred during the day, varying in size and quantity as described.

On Tuesday morning following, one more small dose was administered, making in all five doses of a quarter of a teaspoonful instead of a half as prescribed by the label of directions. In all, the little creature has discharged to this date, the rise of three hundred worms, a majority of which will average five or six inches in length; and is running about as usual, with the rosy evidences of good health and spirits.

Having met with such astonishing effects in the case of my infant, I was induced to use the Vermifuge on six other children under my protection, varying in age from two to ten years old, and in every case save one, (that of the oldest) the like happy results have been produced.

These facts are clothed, 1st, because of my sympathy heretofore to mothers of every kind; and, 2nd, because my experience has convinced me that, in the experiment I have made with WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, it is due to suffering humanity, as well as the manufacturer of the medicine, to make public the results of my observation.

W. H. VASSER.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., Sole Proprietors.

Helps to Relief Extract of Buchu,

Read! Read! Read! "Ye afflicted read" the following Certificate of a cure of over 20 years' standing.

MR. T. HUDSON.—*Dear Sir:* I have been troubled with an affection of the Bladder and Kidneys for over twenty years. I have tried Physicians in vain, and at last concluded to give your Genuine preparation a trial, as I had heard it highly spoken of. It effected me immediately relief. I have used three bottles, and I have obtained more relief from its effects and feel much better than I have for twenty years previous. I have the greatest faith in its virtues and curative powers, and shall do all in my power to make it known to the afflicted. Hoping this may prove advantageous to you in assisting you in introducing the medicine, I am truly yours. M. MCCORMICK.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., General Agents.

The Goddess Hygeia!

When Hygeia lent medicinal aid to mee,
And taught him all his evils how to scan,
Not in a labored few she showed the way
To stanch the wound and all its pain allay—
Not to the few who now claim physic theirs,
Aed think but what they give legitimate wares,
No! to all human kind command she gave,
"Employ your skill, and your sick brother save."
So went he forth the Magic Salve to find—
The Magic Salve that now heals all mankind.
Nor Wound nor Bruise, nor Cut, can long remain,
Nor Scar its rude appearance long retain.
Use it—you'll find we are not truth's detractor,
For you'll be healed by

Dalley's Pain Extractor,

The only sure, effective and complete remedy for Bruises, Scalds, Eruptions, Piles, or any Cutaneous disease whatever.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

We Dont Want Any Other.

Such is the language of all who use "WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE," when they are in want of a medicine of the kind, they purchase that which they know to be good and can be depended on. As Agent who called on us a few days ago, said "I find it difficult to sell any other Vermifuge when I have yours. I have had some to my store for a long time which I occasionally try to 'work off,' but no one will purchase it unless I warrant it as good as yours, this I cannot do." So it is, and so it will be, Winer's Vermifuge owes its unrivalled popularity to its own intrinsic merits, on this alone it has a ways depended, and were it not a fact that it is superior as a remedy for worms, it would ere this have shared the unenviable fate of many other articles designed for similar purposes. To all who are in want of a medicine of this kind we say try it and judge for yourselves, we are confident that it will give entire satisfaction.

Beware of Calomel.

The public generally may not be aware that nearly all Worm Lozenges contain Calomel, and that the lives of children are thereby endangered; parents should remember this, for although medicine may be easily administered when in the form of Lozenges or Candies of any description, yet the danger that is incurred outweighs the advantages, besides Calomel very often fails in accomplishing the desired object, it is by no means to be depended on as a remedy for Worms, and it is now so generally resorted to by physicians as it was a few years ago, they have become convinced of the danger of its use and of the uncertainty with which it acts, and have prudently and wisely resorted to other means by which these objections are obviate.

Physicians generally now use WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, this medicine is a simple vegetable preparation and can always be administered with perfect safety and confidence as to the result, as it will always destroy Worms and restore the patient to health.

Save the Children.

Of the multitudes of children that die before they reach their twelfth year, three fourths are believed to be the victims of internal worms, or of diseases arising from that cause. A medicine like WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, which will healthily and rapidly cure the disease, is there fore of immense importance to every family. It is extolled in the highest terms by the faculty, and at this time when the mortality among children is greater than was ever before known, it is not safe or prudent for any

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH----C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 25.
WHOLE NUMBER 440.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1859.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE
OFFICE—113 CAMP ST.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

SECOND LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

June 11th, 1859.

Mr. Editor: The improvements of this building are on a magnificent scale, the two wings have added to it massiveness and strength. The marble mouldings within and stair casings, are not surpassed in any country. The Vice President's room is a gem of beauty. Its walls, and mantle pieces, were composed of Siena marble of the finest polish, with the color of porphyry—and adorned with magnificent mirrors—rows of white marble columns with Corinthian capitals, most exquisitely sculptured. The arched ceiling, inlaid with the same material, in forms of architectural taste, to harmonize with the rest. The one, called the gold-room, for the reception of the Senate—with its frescos and gilded carvings, most elaborately wrought—is exceedingly splendid. When all the departments of the two wings of the capitol, and the observatory at the top are finished, it will bear comparison with any building in Europe that we have seen; and, when the grounds around it are enlarged and improved, as they are designed to be, the nation may be proud of the noble structure, and the paradise of beauty which will surround it.

But the old capitol, who has ever noticed it? a prim, three-story, puritanical looking building on the corner of 1st street, back of the present one. There it stands in unsophisticated simplicity, nothing to distinguish it but its doors, with arched glass windows on each side of the street, on both stories, one above the other. In one wing of the building is a sculptured head, placed under the cornice of the door, the design of which we could not tell—it had a smiling aspect, perhaps to represent liberty.

Great has been the change in our progressive world since that building was erected; and, although its plain republican aspect is devoid of taste, there are holy memories clustering around it, in thought and feeling associated with those master spirits and patriots, who secured our freedom and laid the foundation of this noble edifice.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS.

A deep spirit of piety is felt in this city, and the power of the Gospel is made known in its aggressive movements in society. Union prayer-meetings are held every day in the different Churches and Sabbath-schools, and are doing a great interest—about 7000 children are classed among them; and we heard an excellent sermon addressed to the teachers of one branch, by the Rev. M. Gadal, with some most appropriate remarks relative to their responsibility; and, also, to parents, on taking a social interest in the schools themselves, and visiting them. The children sang very well, but not better than some of Jefferson Sunday-school. May God prosper that church and school.

VISIT TO MOUNT VERNON.

Washington, June 12, 1859.

We joined a party on a visit to the residence of the Father of our Country; and sailed down the Potomac, and scenes of increasing beauty, on which his eyes had smiled with increasing delight; its banks were crowned with the richest verdure in its native freshness of spring-like green, and all the variety of light and shade, rendering it peculiarly attractive.

We landed at the old dilapidated wharf, and proceeded up the sloping hills, upon the most miserable pathway of decayed and broken plank, to the venerated tomb. The tomb, about half-way between the shore and the mansion, was the first object of interest we met; it has now become the shrine for our country's pilgrimage—multitudes are coming and going during all the summer. The large iron-fronted door, in front of the tomb, is so constructed as to give a full view of the two marble sarcophagi which contain the remains of the venerated patriot and his wife, in all the simplicity of character and moral grandeur which crowned their days. They needed no pyramid or lofty monument on which to inscribe their names, for their memories are written upon the hearts of a nation. The Hero's fame will grow brighter and brighter while the world stands—and, like the light of a Pharos upon a dark stormy sea, will show a safe harbor upon the Rock of Freedom and Virtue.

It was a calm, solemn place, with most hallowed associations, calculated to sober the minds of the thoughtless and banish all levity from the hearts of those visiting that interesting place. A few family monuments surround the tomb, with two obelisks, one on each side.

It is a lovely sanctuary for the dead, where the Father of our country is seen in his last resting-place by all who love his memory and esteem his virtues. But every thing around shows neglect and want of attention. The walks, winding along the wooded avenues leading to the mansion, are waiting the transforming power of taste; when it falls into the hands of its fair purchasers, and immortalizes the noble zeal of the ladies who rescue from ruin this lovely villa—more sacred in its very loneliness and unpretending bearing than the proudest monuments of Rome or the palaces of the Cæsars.

The mansion is a relic of republican antiquity, but without design or artistic beauty, it is a fair specimen of the architectural style of the days when our forefathers triumphed over foreign despotism, and unfurled the "star-spangled banner" to the gaze of an astonished world! The buildings are fast going to decay—yielding to the scathing hand of time, which marks its broken columns, paved terraces and surrounding arcades.

Washington had an eye to the picturesque in all his plans; and when they are restored, will appear in perfect harmony with nature, which has been lavish of its beauties in adorning this lovely retreat. No plan could have been chosen better adapted to the improvement of cultivated taste, than these grounds—where the sloping hill-side and lawns, covered with a park-like verdure, woodlands with the dense foliage of magnificent trees—presenting a landscape as varied as it is beautiful. Fine views of the Potomac are seen from every elvation. The beautiful everywhere prevails and blends with the picturesque to each lovely prospect.

The simplicity of the interior of the mansion is associated with the early settlement of the country—when this was the seat of elegance, where visitors from other countries felt honored to be entertained as guests. The rooms retain some of the furniture which then adorned them. A few pictures hang upon its walls in the same place he put them; and a mirror, which reflected their features, radiant with moral beauty, still hangs there, as a specimen of other days.

In the large hall a marble mantle-piece with sculptured figures of artistic beauty remains, a relic of no common interest, being a present to Washington from General Lafayette, and sent from France. The rooms are old fashioned, with low ceilings and cornices over the doors, like those upon the roof of a house. The site of the house is very beautiful, and the grounds back, laid in circular and straight walks with lilio gardens, containing plants and trees of many years growth, which fully set the charming picture, redolent with natural beauty.

When this place is restored and its original design carried out, with suitable improvements, it will become one of the most lovely retreats in America; worthy of its ancestral name and of a pilgrimage to its shrine.

PORT WASHINGTON.

On our return we stopped to ascend its heights and enjoy one of the most magnificent views of the country; in the graceful bend of the river, where the scenery is perfectly charming on the opposite shores, and around the fort. The fortification is massive, and strong and kept in good repair it pays for the exertion of ascending its height.

CALORAMA.

How the homes of the poets are honored in England! Every foot of earth, shrub or tree, is invested with an interest like a charmed spot. There is something that effects the imagination like the spell of genius, throwing around us its magical world, and tinging each object with rainbow hues. It is the homage of the heart to the intellectual world which kindles up the sweetest sympathies of our natures in all that is dear in domestic and social life.

Every fireside has its altar of poetry, and the most retired and humble cottage is cheered by its inspiration and hallowed by its power; although unacknowledged, the affections are warmed by its influence; for, where the native song is heard, there poetry lives, written upon the heart which responds to the music of love and friendship. The Cotter's Saturday-night has moved more hearts and softened more spirits than the sublime eloquence of the greatest orator of the world.

We have our poets as well as England, and some of their homes are as beautiful. The Caloraina, chosen by one of our poets of early times, (Joel Barlow) situated in the environs of Washington, is worthy of its name and a visit.

He did not reside there many years, being engaged in the services of our country abroad; yet the grounds were laid out by himself with the taste of a poet, and leaves an impress of his genius. He must have delighted to revel in the rich luxuriousness of this lovely retreat. It is almost hidden in front by a dense grove which surrounds it, through which an avenue opens in a winding way up to the mansion, among grassy lawns, undulating hills, beautiful woodlands and little sunny nooks adorned with shrubbery, gardens with flowers and rare plants. The trees of box, now twelve feet high, were planted by himself. The house and improvements are chiefly modern—as it has passed through the hands of many occupants. The present owner is C. Fletcher, Esq., who politely showed us all the grounds and the beautiful vistas opening from his residence, through the woods down the sloping hill-side, presenting views of all the public buildings of Washington, and the Potomac river on its winding way.

Back of the Mansion, an avenue opens through a lovely grove terminating in a grassy knoll, where a few rustic seats are placed—a substitute for a temple built by the poet; and, probably, dedicated to the Muses, for the whole place seemed full of their inspiration—as inviting and picturesque as the Hermitage of J. J. Rosseau, in Montmorency, France. And although the poems of Joel Barlow are something quaint, and his style unlike the modern, yet his Columbiad has some beauties; and the humorous style of his Hasty-Pudding—lately republished, with illustrations, in Harper's Magazine—entitles him to a respectable position among the poets of America. His home is clad with poetical as well as historical interest.

Washington, it is said, first fixed upon the location as a residence for himself; but declined it on account of its proximity to the city.

The poet died in 1812, when on an embassy abroad for our government, for he was a statesman as well as poet. His wife as well as several of her kindred died at this place—a simple enclosure contains all that was mortal of them—no monument is reared to their memory.

CAMP-HILL, THE OBSERVATORY.

Is situated upon one of the most elevated banks and graceful bends of the Potomac river, it commands one of the fine panoramic views of the city, and may be classed among the loveliest green spots in its environs. Here the city is seen with its most prominent public buildings, not in scattering fragments, far apart, but as a whole to the best advantage, relieved by trees and gardens, with the capitol to crown its brow, and the monument when completed will give the finishing touch—towering above it towards the arch of heaven, tinged with the hues of Washington's undying fame. This isolated spot is beautiful, its grounds planted with trees and laid out in fine walks; with its observatory, and Lieut. Maury's residence, well suited for the retirement of a philosophical mind. On the opposite side of the river, upon a commanding elevation, was seen the beautiful residence of the late Custis family, associated with those of Gen. Washington and connected with his interest; that residence is said to afford the finest views of the city, of any point from whence it can be seen. Arlington, Springs, below it, is a celebrated place for festivals, and the music from the "Saenger Bund" burst upon us from a company of Germans collected from the different States who kept their yearly fete at that place, with music and orations. They had a procession by torch-light, and walked pass the President's mansion through the city.

Comp-hill was so named from the landing of Gen. Braddock's army, on its way to Pittsburgh; at Rock-creek the wagons broke down and scattered their gold coin, contained in kegs; and not long ago laborers, while digging, found many of the pieces deeply imbedded in the earth.

THE TREASURY.

This beautiful marble edifice, of Grecian architecture, with its long row of marble columns and Ionic capitals, stands out in relief like a magnificent temple, vieing in elegance, (like the Patent Office,) with any European building, in foreign lands. The Smithsonian Institute is a noble pile, rising in stately grandeur, surrounded by grounds, when planted and improved in the style for which they are designed, will equal in picturesque beauty any favored spot in our country. The Norman style of this stately edifice is perfectly unique, unlike any other in the city or perhaps in the United States in its form and structure, and it is designed to occupy a high position in the future destiny of our country, both in the sciences, fine arts, and literature. Its halls for lectures are convenient, and elegant; its galleries when stored with the efforts of genius will appear to advantage; and Stanley's, which is now filled with the Portraits of the Aborigines of America is worthy of admiration, a masterly production characteristic of the various tribes of the wilderness, with their customs and costumes, most admirably represented—each savage has a marked expression, from the most wild to those with slight touches of civilization, and some who have been educated. It is a history in itself, a study worthy the attention of travelers in this New World of wonders, and well suited to illustrate the early race, and show the traces of civilization. This gallery is large, handsomely arranged and in good taste.

S. B. THOMAS.

DECLINE OF JUDAISM.

The observations I made during this visit were instructive and interesting in several respects. I have had occasion to make myself acquainted with the advantages the Jews in Belgium and France have derived from having been entirely emancipated. In a worldly point of view they are great. The Jew, in these two countries, is no more shut up in a separate quarter; in the eye of the law he is not a Jew, but a Belgian, or a Frenchman; he may devote himself to any career, and may rise to the highest office in the State. In fact, that which is lawful to the Gentile is lawful to the Jew; and I believe they are, with very few exceptions, in easy circumstances. But emancipation has well nigh annihilated Judaism. The Synagogues are empty; the rabbis are without influence and without congregations; and thousands of Jews, denying their origin, have lost all nationality and love for their own country and Jerusalem; they have Gentilized their names and their manners; and, in a few years, when the census is again taken in Belgium, there will not perhaps be one who calls himself a Jew. In France, if possible it is even worse. A Jewish-French periodical says of the majority of the Jews in France, "that they do not visit the synagogues, that they send their children to Gentile schools, do not have their sons circumcised, and are rarely present at any real Jewish ceremonies." They might have added, they have their children baptized soon after they come into the world, like Adolph Cremieux, who had his son and daughter baptized by a Romish priest the morning after their birth; but he himself continues to be a Jew.—*Notes of a recent Tour on the Continent by a Jew.*

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

Fourth of July—Important Movement among the Laymen—A Shaking of Dry Bones at the Book Room—St. Paul's Missionary Movement in the City—Some Signs of a Sabbath in New York—Stevens' History—New Reform Movements—The Wire.

The Fourth of July was the finest day I have ever seen either North or South. The third was cloudy, warm and oppressive; and during the day considerable rain fell, completely cleaning the streets. Towards midnight the clouds dispersed, and the sun rose in all its beauty on the Fourth, accompanied with a fine cool breeze, which continued throughout the day—no heat, no dust. There were fewer accidents and fires than usual. A fine military parade occurred early in the day; the usual ringing of bells, firing of cannons, etc., at sunrise, noon, and 6 P. M. took place; and in the evening a grand display of fire-works, almost everywhere, set the city seemingly in a blaze. Gunpowder was Chief of the day.

A memorial to the General Conference is now in circulation, and extensively signed; stating, in substance, that you, the General Conference, mol yon, the preachers, separated the Church once without our consent or advice; this is therefore to notify you that you are not to do it again, nor to make any *new test of membership*. The document is very ably written, though very short—Rev. G. R. Crooks is its author. It will go from New York and Boston signed by thousands of the most prominent men in the Church. As the Conference approaches, many of these in power at the Book Room begin to tremble as to their fate for the next four years, having, as they find, stirred up a hornets nest, in measurably *abolitionizing* instead of *christianizing* the *Sunday School Advocate*, the *Quarterly Review* and other publications. Dr. McClintock gave place to Dr. Wheedon on the *Quarterly Review*, in order to give him and his family a living; and by a foolish yielding to a *distracted public sentiment*, he has crippled a valuable publication, and cut off his own supplies;—he now sees, or pretends to see his folly, and solicits a prominent and able writer here to write a *Defence of Colonization* for the *Review* and he will publish it. It will be done. The motive is apparent.

The *Sunday School Advocate* has been victimized to the same fell spirit, and recently more so, by solely publishing a violent tirade of Rev. McMattison, an insubordinate madman—once talented and useful, now a "fell destroyer" in all his movements. The Editor, (Mr. Wise) of the *Advocate*, steers for the *main current* like most Yankees in Church or state—he *may* run ashore in his pursuit of *dark colors*.

Forty-six thousand dollars missionary money would have been better spent elsewhere than in Missouri and Arkansas during the last six years.

The steeple of the fourth Avenue Church, (St. Paul's) is now finished, and makes a very handsome and imposing structure. Don't know how the old gentleman himself would like it, could he be here; but his friends like it very much.

The East side of the city have formed a domestic Missionary Society, which promises much good. The two last Sabbaths, some little respect has been shown for the day, by putting up the shutters of 8000 grogshops; but at night the gas of their infernal dens reveals the fact that they are neither dead nor asleep.

Stevens' second volume of Methodist History will be out of press, about the 15th of this month.

A new Reading Room has been opened in the Fourth Ward, for the benefit of unfortunate men, and Orville (Awful) Gardner placed at the head of it; and, by its designs, locality and *his* example, may prove beneficial. The war still rages—and it is feared that all Europe, after the next great battle, now expected daily, takes place, will become involved in its bloody strife. May God avert it.

E.

July 6.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate

TENSAS AND ELIZABETH CHAPEL.

Kirk's Ferry, Tensas, La., July 5th, 1859.

Occasion for joy and thanksgiving is granted us by the watchful providence that holds the waves subject to his bidding. A short time since, the swelling Tensas, flinging its waves far out into woodland swamp, aroused our apprehensions of an overflow. The interested, day after day, carefully and anxiously marked and measured its rise and rapidity. Soon skiffs were substituted for horses; and you might see the people far and near flying upon their wooden wings, as though in their native element.

I reckon you did not know that we are a kind of amphibious animal here. If I were a Baptist, but little trouble would occur: for the water rolled upwards of two feet beneath me while endeavoring to preach, about the fountain opened in the house of David. Still the waters rose, putting on a more threatening aspect. Fears increased, hopes were dying, and all, with failing hearts, saddened looks and dejected mien, were anxiously watching the rising, raging tide—when lo! it paused; and at God's rebuke fled away.

Our immediate vicinity was but little inundated. The people rejoice, while the luxuriant corn and cotton promise the laborer abundant reward for his toil. Despatches from a distance, however, bring the woeful tale of suffering and loss.

From these things may we learn wisdom. Man, too often careless and regardless of his highest interests and holiest aims, would loose sight of the things which make for his peace, were it not for the merciful interposition of an ever-watchful providence. God sometimes gives reins to the wrathful elements and lets them drive, with, seemingly, no law to govern but confusion, no aim but ruin and death, in order to arrest us in our hurry heedless, thoughtless progress; and remind us *who* gives them law and latitude. May we learn to look at things in the pure sunlight of heaven; to regard life in its spiritual aspects and loftier issues.

The water disappearing, prepared the way for our third Quarterly meeting, which we have just finished amid the general out-bursting of thanksgiving for the timely deliverance. Our Presiding Elder was promptly at his post, exhorting the people to "Quench not the Spirit." The Lord graciously revived his work among us: Christians rejoiced, and sinners flocked to the standard of the cross. We can report thirteen accessions: eight white and five colored. May God help them to remain faithful to their high and holy calling in Christ their Redeemer. My soul doth magnify the Lord!

R. R. FRAZEE, P. E.

GREAT REVIVAL IN IRELAND.

The heart-cheering account given below is taken from a Presbyterian report, printed in *the Banner of Ulster*, Ireland, May 21. It is a carefully-prepared official document, from which we extract several paragraphs. The account reminds us of the great revival in the days of the Wesleys and Whitefield.

Shortly after the beginning of the present year, the Lord was pleased to convert a family near Ahoghill, and to bless their conversion in a large degree for promoting the conversion of others. An extraordinary interest began to be awakened; prayer-meetings multiplied—crowds flocked to these refreshing streams—no ordinary houses were able to accommodate the eager multitudes that assembled to hear the burning prayers, and listen to the plain, but heart-stirring addresses of the converted brethren, and those ministers and laymen whose hearts the Lord moved to engage in this important work. The open field or the public wayside, even the cool evenings of spring, were the scenes of deeply interesting meetings, over which angels hovered with joy. The prayer-meeting held in the First and Second Presbyterian Churches were crowded to excess, although held on the same evening, and at the same hour. For several miles around multitudes flocked to these meetings for prayer and exhortation. One by brethren from Connor, at the first gave, and continues from time to time still to give, a powerful impetus to the good work. Never, in these localities, was there such a time of secret and public prayer. In all directions prayer-meetings have sprung up, and that without number. They are conducted in a manner of deepest solemnity, and with a burning earnestness for the outpouring of the Holy Ghost, and for the conversion of souls.

These meetings have been signally honored of the Lord. The Spirit has descended in power. Through the instrumentality of the word and prayer, convictions—often the most powerful even to the convulsing of the whole frame, the trembling of every joint, intense burning of heart, and complete prostration of strength—have been produced. The arrow of conviction pierces the conscience, the heart swells nigh to bursting, a heavy and intolerable burden passes down the spirit, and the burdened, burning heart, unable to contain any longer, bursts forth in the piercing cry of distress, saying, "Lord Jesus have mercy on my sinful soul." This is alike the experience of the old and the young—of the strong man and the delicate woman. Under such convictions the heart finds relief in pouring out its cries and tears before the Lord. These convictions are followed by hours of kneeling before the Lord crying, confessing sin, begging for mercy, and beseeching to the Lord to come to the heart. This is done in tones of deepest sincerity, and in utterance of the most impassioned earnestness. It may be days, or weeks, or even months, with convictions returning more or less powerful in the constant exercise of prayer and the reading of the word, ere a calm and settled peace in believing is enjoyed. There does not appear to be any fanaticism manifested, any heresy broached, any self-righteousness exhibited, or any sectarianism shown.

Convictions have taken place on a large scale, and conversions have followed. Many—even hundreds—are giving the most pleasing evidences of being in Christ. Of drunkards, blasphemers, card-players, Sabbath-breakers, neglectors of ordinances, and the wicked in general, it may truly be said, "They are now in Christ new creatures." With them old things are passed away, and all things are become new. This is not an appearance put on, but, as far as yet known, a deep and abiding reality. Sin—besetting sin—is crucified. Obscene songs have given place to the songs of Zion, scenes of revelry are exchanged for scenes of prayer and praise and the reading of the word. Wild, wicked, and godless characters, whom no human power could remodel, are now to be seen sitting at the feet of Jesus, clothed, and in their right mind. They are walking with Christ, caring for the one thing needful, and living for the noblest objects of life—the glory of God. This is the case, not in solitary instances, but in hundreds—not merely with the young, just initiated into a course of sin, but with the old, confirmed in their sinful habits. Public and prevailing sins have got a powerful check. In those favored districts, where this blessed work has taken deepest root, and its transforming influence has been most widely felt, drunkenness, and Sabbath-breaking, and blasphemy, and profane language, and negligence of the great salvation, have been all but annihilated. The tone of public morals is enlightened, sanctified, and elevated. The things of God are the subjects of daily, habitual converse. Groups may be seen around our Churches, or at the corners of our streets, with their Bibles in their hands, seeking for the meaning of some portion of the Divine Word. Singing of Psalms may be heard in all directions. In many localities, profane songs or idle amusements cannot be endured. While attending the largest prayer-meetings of assembled thousands, and retiring from them at whatever hour, there is no levity, no impropriety, but an all-pervading seriousness, to be witnessed.

The means by which this blessed work is carried on are in no way extraordinary. Prayer and praise, the reading of the Word, and plain, pointed, solemn, and earnest appeals to the conscience and the heart, with the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven, are the only means that are resorted to. These are within the reach of every congregation and every religious community.

As to the human agency by which this revival has been begun, and continues to be extended, it is not through the ministers of the Churches alone, or even chiefly. The earnest and faithful preaching of the word may have been the preparation in some degree; but the chief and honored agents in the work are the converted themselves. Not, indeed, schooled in human learning, but taught of God, very many of them have gifts of utterance in prayer and exhortation, that are powerful instruments for good. Speaking from what they feel, they have great power in awakening slumbering souls. This humble agency can be multiplied to any extent, and in any locality. The honor and success lie in this, that they are fellow-workers with God.

It is truly a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. Never were our hearts so glad, and our hands strengthened in the service of God.

NAIADS OF THE SEINE.

Ouarnier's *Ecole de Natation pour Dames* (Swimming-school for Ladies) opens in the month of May, and it is difficult to imagine a more novel or prettier scene than it presents on a warm afternoon, for even the swimmers eschew the water at an early hour of the day; it must have been well-warmed by the sun to please them.

Neither at concert, race, nor ball in Paris have I beheld so many beautiful faces as at this school; one reason perhaps being, that many girls, from ten to fifteen, are visitors to the bath, who are excluded by their age from sharing in public amusements.

The young ladies of the "Noble Faubourg," the daughters of the wealthy "financiers," the families attached to the emperor, all meet here with the same intention—namely, to swim; and all who are able, gambol, race, and laugh in the water, forgetful of party and social distinctions. The costume is generally of some dark material, gaily trimmed with red or blue worsted binding, which does not lose its color. The upper part of the dress resembles a boy's blouse; the lower, a pair of trousers. It is all in one, and a tunic is sewn to the waist, and falls to the knee. Some of the girls go in without any kind of head-dress beyond their own fine hair, neatly plaited; others, wear nets of gay colors, or a slight netted scarlet or blue scarf, gracefully arranged.

The greater part of the swimmers are, as we have intimated, young; but ladies of all ages and sizes swim in the bath, which it is time we described.

It presents to the eye a basin about 150 to 160 feet long, and about 25 or 30 feet broad, surrounded by a broad platform, enclosed by the dressing-rooms and screened alike from the sun and public observation by an awning stretched over all. The bottom of the boat is an inclined plane, not more than two feet below the surface of the water at one end, but about twelve feet at the other. The bed of the river is artificially deepened, so as to allow the river to rise and fall according to the quantity of water. The machine is so arranged that the powerful current of the Seine rushes through it; it is, in fact, a large cage sunk to the required depth.

That part of the basin which is from four to five feet deep is crossed by a bridge; and the smaller portion thus indicated is used by those who wish to bathe only, or who are not sufficiently good swimmers to exercise in the larger one. A flight of steps leads down to the shallow end of the basin, for the convenience of those who like to walk in; other flights go down on each side of the bridge, for the use of those who know just enough of swimming to give a few strokes.

But the larger basin is the center of attraction. At the end where the water is deepest, flights of steps lead down for those who like to swim smoothly and quietly off; but far the greater number prefer leaping in, either from the platform, or from the little fanciful constructions raised at the end, which gives a descent any height you please—between ten and twenty feet.

Fearless, gay and graceful, they plunge beneath the flood to reappear almost instantly, gliding down the stream without any apparent effort; floating, swimming on the back, etc., vary the amusements, which more than a hundred ladies may be seen sharing together, their evolutions being watched and stimulated by as many lookers-on. But, alas! swimming is like every other acquirement—before the art is mastered, some disagreeable training must be gone through; many a gasp must be given, many a splashing and floundering enacted by the neophyte, in the small basin, before she is qualified to attempt a performance in the large one.

Little did I think, when I inscribed my name on M. Ouarnier's list that I should be hung on a hook at the end of a line, and then thrown into the water with directions to imitate a frog to the best of my ability; but it was even so.

The plan followed I found to be this: the stranger being duly invested with the *costume de bain*, is informed that there are three movements, afterwards condensed into two, that when the arms are stretched forward and outward, the legs must be closed and drawn up, and *vice versa*. The movements of the *maitre nage* cannot fully realize this on dry land; so he puts a broad girdle round your waist, and by means of a book and line, drops you gently on the surface of the water, in order that you may carry the theory into practice.

O dear, how helpless you feel! How you wish you had never thought of learning to swim! But you are ashamed to say so; you know you cannot be drowned; the man adjusts his line so nicely on the level of the water, you feel quite sure of *that*; so he counts "One, two, three," and you perform Froggy awkwardly enough, putting out your hands when you ought to keep them in, stretching your arms forward when they ought to be close to your body, kicking in anything but measured cadence, bobbing under water, and getting a good mouthful, notwithstanding you, silly creature, stiffen your neck, and try to keep your head up by *that* means. Thus ends the first lesson. When you come out of the water, they tell you, if you should feel a little stiff next day, not to mind it, and that the only way to get rid of the inconvenience is to take a lesson the next day, and the next. A little stiff? Your neck and shoulders ache again—nothing for it but to recommence the exercise of yesterday. You feel less tired this time, when you come out of the water, and have comported yourself less clumsily when in it. In fact, after three or four lessons, you are handed down the steps on that side of the bridge where the water is four feet six inches deep; the swimming-master holds a long rope in the water at the distance of three or four feet from you, and requests you to make the movements you have been taught. If they do not enable you to clear the distance between you and the pole, he hastens to advance it to you. You return to the steps, try again; and as soon as you can manage a short distance, the pole is held further from you; till, after two or three lessons more, you swim off from the steps at the end, where the water is deepest, the man on the platform preceding you with a pole as you attempt to make your way down the large basin. When you can go no further, you grasp the pole and are gently drawn through the water back to the steps to renew your efforts.

When the pupil can accomplish the whole length of the great basin under the eye of the master, she is left to perfect herself in the smaller one, where there is no danger. And when she feels she can rely on her powers, she returns to the great bath, where her first essays are made easy by the assistance of a ledge for the feet which surrounds the bath at a depth of about three feet below the surface, and which being surmounted by a rail a little above the water's edge, permits the swimmers to take rest at any point. This large basin is constantly watched either by Ouarnier himself or by the swimming-master; these are the only individuals of the male sex ever present. Madame Ouarnier, is as may be expected, a perfect swimmer, and takes an active interest in all the proceedings. [*Correspondent Chambers' Journal.*

METTERNICH.

Prince Clement Wenceslas Metternich, whose death is announced as having occured on the 11th, ult. was esteemed the most celebrated statesman in Europe, and his councils at one time dominated every European cabinet. He was born at Coblentz on the 15th of May, 1773, and had therefore completed his 86th year before he died. His ancestors had been distinguished in the wars of the Empire against the Turks, his family had produced more than one elector, and had filled the archbishoprics of Mayence and Treves; and his father, the Count Metternich, had obtained some reputation as a diplomatist and as the associate of Kaunitz. At the age of fifteen Metternich entered the University of Strasbourg, from which, two years afterwards, he moved to Mayence in order to complete his studies. In 1790 he made his first public appearance as master of ceremonies at the coronation of the Emperor Leopold II., and in the year 1794, after a short visit to England, he was attached to the Austrian Embassy at the Hague, in the following year marrying the heiress of his father's friend, Kaunitz.

He first came into special notice at the Congress of Rastadt, where he represented the Westphalian nobility; after which he accompanied Count Stadion to St. Petersburg. In 1801 he was appointed Minister at the Court of Dresden, and in 1803 proceeded as Embassador to Berlin. After the peace of Presburg, he was selected as the Austrian Minister at the Court of Napoleon, in which position he manifested so much ability that when the war broke out in 1809, and he had to return to the Austrian Court, which was then seeking refuge in the fortress of Comorn, he was appointed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as the successor of Count Stadion. During his tenure of that office he concocted the idea of a marriage between Napoleon and an Austrian Archduchess, as a means of purchasing a respite for the Empire. He conducted the negotiations; Napoleon was accordingly divorced from Josephine, and Metternich escorted Maria Louisa to Paris.

In 1813 Metternich was raised to the dignity of a Prince of the Empire. In subsequent conferences and treaties the newly created Prince took a prominent part, and signed the famous treaty of Paris on behalf of Austria. He afterwards visited England, and received the honor of the diploma of L. L. D. from the University of Oxford. Although Prince Metternich received decorations from all the Courts on the Continent of Europe, he obtained none from England. At the Congress of Vienna Prince Metternich, then in his 42nd year, was called upon to preside. In 1847, when the third French revolution overturned half the thrones of Europe, he was reluctantly compelled to retire from his position. He went to England and there remained until 1851, when he returned to Vienna, but he was never again asked to undertake the cares of office.—*New York Tribune.*

THE ROMAN CHURCH IN AFRICA.

The *Universe* reports that on Feb. 25th, three embassadors of Negoussie, the King of Tigreth and Semen, had an audience with the Pope, in which they announced that their master had joined the Roman Catholic Church, and had requested them to present to the pope his written profession of faith. This is not the first time that an Abyssinian king has joined the Roman Church. At the beginning of the seventeenth century even a corporate union of the Abyssinian Church with Rome was effected, but as the people were opposed to it, it lasted only a short time. Abyssinia has been for a long time divided into several independent States. The prince who at present rules over the largest part of the country favors the Protestant mission. Négoussie, the king of Tigreh, hopes to dethrone him with the aid of the Catholic powers of Europe, especially France. His embassadors therefore proceeded from Rome to Paris. The Roman Church has at present, according to the *Universe*, in Abyssinia and the adjacent country of the Gallas, three bishoprics, one in Tigreh, one in the country of the Gallas, and one with the Bogos; sixty missionaries, eight churches, and more than fifty thousand Catholics. A history of the Catholic missions in Abyssinia and the Bogos, together with a history of the country in general, has been recently composed by Don Sapeto, one of the Catholic missionaries, and published by the Propaganda in Rome.

ATTEMPT TO POISON LOUIS NAPOLEAN.

The Florence correspondent of the Providence *Journal*, in his letter of June 10, writes:

A French officer here tells the following story. He says it has not been printed in the French journals—and certainly we have seen no such accounts—but the fact is known to the army, and the story is true. On Good Friday, if not no other time of the year, all good Catholics partake of the communion. On that day, the 21st of April last, according to his habit, the Emperor was to receive the consecrated wafer in the chapel of the Tuileries. Before going to the chapel, he was told that he must not eat the holy particle that was to be offered to him, as it had been prepared with a subtle and malignant poison for the purpose of destroying his life. The informant was a party to the diabolical secret, but horror of conscience and reverence for the Emperor led him to betray the conspiracy. The Emperor knelt at the altar during the mass, but did not eat the bread. When the office was finished, the officiating priest was invited into the apartment of the Empress to partake of a collation while the wafer was submitted to chemical examination. It was found to contain, as the informant had said, a concentrated poison. The priest is now in a fortress in Algeira. The soldier says that the priest was an instrument of the Jesuits; but whether in Italy, Austria, France or England, is not understood. So much for the story.

NARROW ESCAPE.

Bishops Morris and Ames of the Methodist Episcopal Church, had a very narrow escape from being killed on a railroad train in Ohio, last week. The train got on a bridge on fire, before the engineer saw it; an iron rail broke and threw the train off into a gully. The first passenger car, with about thirty men, women and children, turned bottom upwards, so that the floor took the place of the ceiling. Nearly every seat in it was shivered, the whole forming a confused mass of fragments. Some of the passengers appeared with bruised heads and bloody faces, and one lady's collar bone was broken; yet no one was killed, and but few crippled. The next and last car, in which the Bishops were riding, went down about eight feet, but fell on its side, and being better braced, was less broken, and none of its passengers were injured.

Two Art Veterans.—Philadelphia painters, Rembrandt Peale and Thomas Sully, the first, in his 82d, and the last in his 76th year, are engaged in painting each the other's portrait. Mr. Harrison, a wealthy and liberal gentleman of that place, has given the commission to these venerable artists. A worthy act.

Kindness makes sunshine wherever it goes; it finds its way into the hidden chamber of the heart and brings forth treasures of gold; harshness, on the contrary, shuts them up forever.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Terms—$2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1859.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The volumes of the *Advocate* will hereafter begin and end with the year; and it is very desirable that subscriptions should conform to the same rule.

Therefore, new subscribers, who do not begin with the year, will please send, not two dollars, but an amount sufficient to pay for the paper till the end of the year, at the rate of Four Cents a Week.

Then, every subscriber will know, without being informed, that at the beginning of the year is the time to remit the subscription money.

Many accounts having been sent out before this arrangement was made, we shall not be able, until next year, to make the accounts of old subscribers conform to this rule.

Our Agents will please notice, and help us in this desirable arrangement. It is an approximation to the cash system, without its objections, and will obviate confusion in accounts.

CHEAP THINGS.

The first wish of all who have any thing to buy is, to get a good article—the best article—at the lowest price.

If such purchasers mean by this, the lowest legitimate price at which a good *article* may be had, perhaps the desire may be well enough; but if they mean that the best article must be cheap in reference to the amount paid for it, without any reference to the advantage to be secured by the purchase—the wish may then be wrong in theory and impossible in practice.

To wish to get a very good thing for a very small sum is very little different from wishing to get it for less than its value. This, desire, however, is generally as impracticable as it is unjust.

A good article, cheap if we can, but a cheap article any how, seems to be the ruling motto with many. Many of these penny-wise and pound-foolish people, wake up to the discovery, when perhaps too late to profit by it, that many cheap-bought things turn out to be dearest after all.

Of course we are intending our remarks for such as are able to purchase at a fair price, the best things. It is one of the miseries of the poor, for which they are to be much commiserated, that they cannot buy the best things; they must buy that which seems cheap, though, practically, it turns out to be dear—and thus, they are kept poor.

But, to proceed with those to whom we mean to apply these reflections. That man buys a cheap article of clothing as he thinks, it looks passably well; but, upon trial, it turns out that the fabric is rotten, the weaving sleezy, and the colors fade; it has not lasted half as long as a good article; it has the meanwhile looked dingy and mean, and the wearer has been uncomfortable and dissatisfied in mind. Better have paid a legitimate price for a good article, it would have proved the cheaper in the long run.

Another wants a home—he buys a tract of land because he can get it for two or three dollars per acre. He spends as much money in clearing, building and stocking such a farm as he would have done in clearing, stocking building on a tract twice as productive. What is the result? He makes five per cent. or no per cent. at all, where he might have made ten per cent. with the same labor. It turns out to be a bad investment, and, consequently, a dear purchase.

Illustrations enough for the mere material respect of the subject.

In governmental affairs the people want first class men to fill the public stations and high civil trusts; but the people only propose to give a small compensation for such services. The result is, that first class men will not accept such positions—they can make twice, or five times a much, in their private calling.

Cheap prices fill important public stations with cheap men—and thus the public interest is poorly served; and the public, in the end, pays dear enough for its false ideas of economy.

The people want superior schools, colleges and universities: but unless the people liberally endow the professorships—unless they compensate first class men as well as they can compensate themselves in other departments of honorable exertion, first class men will not accept the presidency or professorship of such institutions. Have not our judicial and literary corps been sadly weakened, and the public service seriously damaged by this ill-judged economy?

All this holds true with emphasized force in relation to the ministry. Our people, we speak now of the Methodist, have too frequently said to the Presiding Elders and the Bishop—Send us a talented and experienced minister—perhaps, naming one. They are asked—Will you give him a comfortable support? Informing them how much it will require to make a man, with such a family, comfortable—to clothe, house, feed, educate and travel them. "No, no; we can't do that!" What then? "Send us a young man, without a family."

The married man with his family—though an experienced and able minister—must locate, and enter some secular calling, to secure the simple competency the Church refused to give him; and his valuable services are to a large extent, thus lost to the Church forever.

In the meantime, the Bishop sends the young man, having no one else to send, and the Church being unwilling to support any other. He is pious, humble and devoted; but he is inexperienced, has had time to read but little, and, consequently, knows but little. What is the result? Outsiders will not go to hear him. He cannot interest them. They will not help to support him—and give as their excuse, "Methodist preachers are but inexperienced boys, unable to instruct or interest us."

Thus the character of our Church suffers; thus we are cut off from access to thousands of the more cultivated and influential class, whom we ought to reach and evangelize; and thus, the whole burden of the support of the ministry is thrown upon the membership.

Such are the unhappy results of this false and wretched economy.

People may say, perhaps people will say, ministers ought to be self-sacrificing, and care nothing about the materialities of life; but, let people say what they will, ministers will care about the comforts of their families and the education of their children; and in this, we must think they are right, notwithstanding what some of the "former day" people may say and think of us.

Let us look at this subject in a business point of view, and see if we cannot invest more wisely than many of us have hitherto done. W****.

THE DYING NEVER WEEP.

It is a striking fact—*the dying never weep.* The circle of sobbing, agonized hearts around, produces not one tear. Is it that he is insensible and still, already in the chill of dissolution? That cannot be; for he asks for his father's hand, as if to gain strength in the moral struggle, and leans on the breast of mother or sister, with still conscious affection; and just before expiring at ove, after a long day's converse with the "Angel of Resurrection," he says to his eldest brother—the last and his good night of earth—"Kiss me—kiss me!" It must be because the dying have reached a point too deep for earthly crying and weeping. They are face to face with higher and holier beings, with the Father in heaven, and his angel throng, led on by the Son himself; and what are the griefs of a morning, tears of a dying farewell—be it that they are shed by the dearest on earth—in that vision bright of immortal life and everlasting re-union.

"Beautiful! but not always true. The writer has seen a large bright tear gather in the dying eye, and trickle down the pale cheek, like dew from heaven upon polished marble.—*Compositor.*

"EXTEMPORIZING."

We copy the following from the New York *Observer* of the 7th inst.

In jotting down a few thoughts on this subject, I use the term under protest. It is objectionable. There is much in a name, generally, and this is no exception. We need a new coinage to give us a name for the preaching *unwritten sermons.* In old times they talked of preaching from "skeletons:" but this term is too grave. Preaching from a "brief" is better, although forensic. "Off hand" is an epithet which caricatures the whole performance. "Extempore" is inaccurate; and still worn, it carries a stigma in the very term. For no one wishes to listen to off-hand or extemporaneous effusions from the pulpit. A thing worth doing at all is worth preparing for; and I believe the best extemporizers are those who do not extemporize. The highest perfection of speaking is to utter premeditated thought with the ease of impromptu discourse. There is a two-fold infelicity in the term extemporizing. It creates a prejudice with sensible people, who seldom consent to hear unstudied talk. So that even well prepared thoughts are at a discount in some quarters, for the very fact that they are not read. And then shallow people, and especially aspirants after popularity, run away with the idea that the perfection of oratory is that a man should not know what he is going to say.

Good "extemporizing" is often more fully prepared than the speaker himself is aware of. A discriminating hearer said of one preacher to whom he had been listening: "He writes without knowing it." The thoughts and illustrations had been prepared, of course. And beside this, the very language of careful thinking came back to the mind and flowed from the lips in speaking. Some extemporizers study with dictionary at hand, as much as concordance and Bible; so that language is accurately arranged in the process of thinking, and then in delivery the words take care of themselves, each falling into its place as the thought is reproduced. Memory is capable of carrying its load very easily, if not too tightly girthed. It will serve us in proportion as it is trusted. Memoriter preaching would be intolerable, except to a certain class of minds. But when memory works as a volunteer, with no conscious effort, the effect is most happily produced.

It would seem that, other things being equal, extemporizing is analagous to swimming. Faith is indispensable. Nor is this a purely religious exercise. Faith in one's own buoyancy is the secret of those natural and easy movements in the water which make the swimmer. The man who expects to sink will surely do it. Doubts in his mind are like weights in his boots. So it happens that many men, from constitutional modesty and diffidence, seem incapable of extemporizing. While we see others, with the slenderest ideas, in whom we see self-confidence—we will not say conceit—takes the place of logic and preparation. But there is a normal faith in one's tongue and brain, as consecrated gifts of God—a confidence of getting along—which is indispensable to success in extemporizing. He who *expects* to break down will be in great danger of doing it.

The prescription would seem to be, then: first *have ideas;* and then let them come ont. Put the mind in that state of composure which will allow of its natural working. Preparation and *courage* will insure a passage, in most cases, over the shoals of an extemporaneous discourse. Neither can be omitted. It is only one in ten thousand who can safely attempt literally to extemporize But ability and material and all else being assumed, a faint heart will choke down utterance and bring the speaker down.

Hints on this entire subject are valuable. Attention is being directed to it more and more. Aside from the personal advantages of this mode of preaching—such as economy of health and labor—there is a popular demand for more life in the manner of public discourse. So true is this, that the crudest and most absurd specimens of extempore preaching will "draw;" while only an average excellency in this kind of preaching will often seem to double the efficiency of a discourse.

In comparing the manuscript with "extemporizing," it is not easy to say where the difficulty is greatest, when effectiveness of delivery is considered. It is vastly difficult to read well, so as to fall into no ruts of tone, and at length become dull. Nor is it an easier task to deliver ideas, without manuscript, so as to combine method, logic and earnestness. Gorham.

EATING-MEETINGS.

Those who knew that great man, Hezekiah G. Leigh, of the North Carolina Conference, need not be told that he uttered strong sayings. He was a "good liver," as the phrase goes, and he owned it. Once, drawing his friends around a groaning and hospitable board, he began: "Eat with thankfulness and eat enough. David thanked God because he filled his mouth with 'good things,' and so do I. I don't believe the Lord made all the good things just for fools and knaves."

But who, in the day when our venerable friend preached great sermons, ate strawberries and cream thankfully, and felt kindly to all mankind—who dreamed that by the year 1859 eating would be introduced into the social liturgy of respectable and learned sects in this practical America? The English have long had their religious tea-drinkings and their breakfast prayer meetings. Once we asked our foreign correspondent to describe to our readers how they were carried on, but he has never done it—perhaps has not been invited to one of these occasions.

The New York eating meetings were very popular last month, and well attended. Few excused themselves. The best speeches were made, dry toasts abounded, convivial nature was gratified, there were songs, and wit helped digestion. Different denominations met in representative members, and over bread, and cheese, and nuts, and cold meats, and confectionary, drew the bond of human fellowship closer, that the hook and eye of other fellowship might join. Even our Baptist brethren were almost persuaded into open communion. Those who were admitted professed to have their charities warmed and their souls enlarged.

When the Rev. Mr. Scott, an Irish Wesleyan, was in this country, his brethren of the North got up one of these eating-meetings in his honor. The quaint John Hersey, who used to walk to his preaching place because pride rode, who wore no buttons on his coat nor band on his hat because they were needless luxuries, has reproved the feasters, like another Nathan. He has written a letter about it, and wants to know if the poor, lame, and blind, were invited. Dr. Bond, of Baltimore, who was there, thus acquits himself.

"God gave us a social propensity, and a tolerable appetite, and filled the earth and sea with good things, and converted sinners and made them good company, and it would be very ungrateful not to enjoy what our Heavenly Father has so beneficently given. When the brethren of New York shall give a dinner of the kind we hope they will invite us again, and if Bro. Hersey will go and see the truth, instead of imagining evil, we are inclined to think he would not be so much afraid of 'the sword.' What a notion that is, that the good Father would fall with a sword upon his children, assembled in all innocence, around his own table, and rejoicing in him as the giver of all good! Bro. Hersey has never taken a look at God through a kitchen, garden, or a fruit tree, or a poultry-yard, or a flower-bed.

"With regard to the facts, Bro. Hersey is mistaken in an essential particular. No toasts were *drunk.* There was nothing but 'dry toast.' No drink stronger than coffee was furnished. To our knowledge, (though we are not sure,) we did not 'touch any unclean thing,' and as to being 'separate from sinners,' we sat between Dr. Murray (Kirwan) and Dr. Bangs.—*Nash. Ch. Advocate.*

THE CRITICAL POSITION OF GERMANY.

Prussia has at length been so far influenced by the demands of the minor German Courts and the roused passions of the German people as to have determined to make propositions to France, says the London *Times*, June 25th; the rejection of which will be followed by some decided step on the part of the Government at Berlin. We cannot say that we have been unprepared for such an event. Any one possessed of the smallest knowledge of Continental politics must have been aware from the beginning of these disturbances that the invasion of Austrian territory by France would sooner or later bring the Emperor Napoleon into some kind of collision with Northern Germany. The Prussian Regent is not now dragging his subjects into a quarrel in which they feel no concern; on the contrary, he and the other German Princes find it almost necessary for the preservation of their thrones to make some move in sympathy with the agitation which prevails throughout Germany. Whether there be time now to arrest the movement, whether the present English Government will be able to prevent the threatened rupture, we cannot pretend to say.

In this country we who are happily neutral may still look on the question with some degree of coolness. We all feel that Germany has legitimate reason to dread the opening of a new cycle of European warfare, and that Prussia and her allies are justified in demanding explanations as to the Emperor Napoleon's purpose. Neither can there be any harm in Prussia acting similarly to the English Government, and strengthening her national defense, in case the war should by any chance extend to the German frontier, or some event arise which would make it impossible for the Government to remain at peace. Our difference with the Germans in his case is as to the necessity of the demonstration they are about to make. They declare it is unavoidable; the French military ambition now roused, will never rest until the Rhine is attacked; and that it is better to meet the danger boldly and at once. The line of the Mincio, they say, is one of the defenses of Germany; and if the northern coasts of the Adriatic were once in the possession of France, it would be impossible for Germany to be sure of tranquility for a twelvemonth. To this we answer, that the dangers conjured up by the German imagination if not visionary, are at least greatly exaggerated. The French, though good soldiers, are not these irresistable beings which the Germans picture to themselves; nor can we conceive that the lines of the Mincio is really of such importance to Germany. True, the fortresses, of Verona and Mantua guard the Venetian territory, and this latter lies in advance of the German city of Trieste; but surely it is too great a refinement of diplomacy to pretend that, because a position beyond our own borders is a strong one, therefore an attack upon it is a menace to ourselves, who have nothing to do with it and would not be justified by international law in marching to its defense. But the principal matter to be considered by the Germans—and in justice to themselves and to Europe they should approach it seriously and conscientiously—is whether they can, consistently with honesty, liberality, and true policy, go to war to keep the Austrians in Italy.

When nations appeal to war, they must abide by it, and it is quite impossible that Austria, who has done her part in tearing the Treaties of 1815, can now claim, under their sanction, what she has lost by arms. How can Austrian troops again garrison Milan, except after some important victory? How can an army which is besieged in fortresses at the extremity of Lombardy, claim to return to territory out of which it has been driven, except by showing itself superior to the enemy who has for the present worsted it?

If Germany had made these propositions to France when the Austrians were on the Ticino, then there would have been some reason for this warlike attitude; but to expect that Louis Napoleon can, after two great victories, and after driving his enemy some two hundred miles before him, acquiesce in the conditions which were acceptable before the peace, is most vain. He would ask, first, why Germany supports Austria in Italy at all; and, secondly, how it is that such a policy having been adopted, the propositions of Prussia were not made while there was still a chance of their acceptance. It seems to every impartial bystander, that the interference which is now threatened ought rightfully to have taken place the first news that Austria had crossed the Ticino.

The Liverpool Northern *Times*, of June 25th, says: The main question that will now arise respecting the war will be as to its aggressions. A war of aggression will assuredly never be tolerated by the present neutral powers of Europe—least of all can a war aggressive in its objects, upon the frontiers of Germany, be passively submitted to by the Germanic Confederation. A people, a nation, numbering probably some seventy or eighty million souls, are not going to see their "faderland" exposed to the ruthless invasion of a foreign despot, without making a patriotic stand against it. Where, then, is this aggression to be said to begin? Is the Mincio to be considered the limit beyond which the advance of the Allies will be deemed aggressive?

Now this is a question which is becoming one of great anxiety. Just in proportion, indeed, as the Austrians are driven back upon their German territory are German fears excited, and the war-like spirit of the Teutonic race is aroused. It is true, that supposing the Austrians to be driven from Peschiera, Veronn, Mantua, and the heights of Caldiero, they may retire upon the Piave, the Tagliamento, or perhaps the Isonzo, and with the aid of the fortresses of Palma and Gradisca, situated on either side of the latter river, make a final stand for the recovery of Lombardy. But it is also probable that they may be driven from their fastnesses; and the immense siege trains which the French are bringing with them, and which they expect to transport across the Mincio, are intended for that purpose. The very least which Louis Napoleon is resolved to do is to wrest the whole of Lombardy from Austrian dominion. And when he has done this, his hosts must encamp, we suppose on the boundary of Germany. What then, will the Germans say to that? Or rather, which is infinitely more important, what will they do with such an enemy at their very door?

Prussia is evidently preparing for the resistance of further aggression on the part of the Allies, which, it is clear, any advance beyond the Mincio is deemed. The public, the national opinion of Germany, obviously regards that river as a sacred boundary for the Austrians, and considers that, however unceremoniously the Franco-Piedmontese troops might cross the Ticino or the Adda, for the purpose of driving back the Austrians, the Mincio should be treated with respect, and not passed without the permission of the Germanic Confederation. Now, therefore, is evidently at hand the critical moment for German decision. Prussia has hitherto successfully restrained the Confederation from any hostile procedure. But it is more than doubtful that it will be able any longer to do so, when once the Allies have transgressed that line of demarkation, and have set their faces direct for Germany itself.

Prussia, having at length found it expedient to mobilize her army, has thought it necessary to give an explanation of the act, in order, it would seem, to quiet the public mind of Europe. And from this explanation, although what she has done is professed to be a defensive rather than an offensive proceeding, it is yet obvious that it may very soon assume the latter character almost of necessity. "The direction," it is observed, "which Prussia follows in her internal public life, forms a sufficient guarantee for her external tendencies. And if Prussia has written on her flag the principle of the maintenance of the basis of public European law, she will have the opportunity of showing that she does not intend to favor tendencies of oppression or violence The Government is fully aware of the perturbation which the calling out of a part of the landwehr must cause in many circles of private life. But the military organization of Prussia does not give it any choice, from the moment Prussia was obliged to intervene in the regulation of the Italian question with the influence which she is called on to exercise, and which the position of the German nation in Europe requires." Now, language like this, though it may seem somewhat ambiguous, means nothing more or less than that Prussia is making ready to join the German nation in resisting the aggressions of Austria's Franco-Sardinian invaders, whenever they advance far enough to rouse the nation into action. More and more is the German mind becoming exasperated, in proportion as the Allied forces approach nearer to the German frontiers. It is the last feather that breaks the camel's back. And so likewise, will it be with those aggressions of the invaders of the dominions of Austria.

The London *Daily News* of June 24, says: The advance of a Prussian Army to the Rhine after a grave diplomatic disagreement with France, such as the rejection of an offer of mediation, would have a seriousness which would be incontestable. But that is not the present situation. Although the Prussian Government has announced its intentions to interfere diplomatically for the restoration of peace, it has not yet thought the time for proposing bases of pacification to France. Much remains, therefore, to be done before a case for the employment of these troops can arise. Prussia arms in order that when the time for mediation comes she may intervene with effect.

It follows what we have stated that the report of the Belgian papers respecting the terms of Prussian mediation are premature. Should the conflict on the Mincio prove a decisive character, and not degenerate; owing to the successful resistance of the fortresses into a protracted war, the diplomatic intervention of Prussia will probably follow the first great battle. Early in the week we noticed the prevalent rumor that a treaty had been concluded between Austria and Prussia with reference to the war. We are enabled to state that this report is completely erroneous.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

Scarcely two months ago, and the great ship was as desolate as a wreck, and with apparently as little chance of ever going to sea. Now the funnels are up; three masts are in and rigged; the paddle boxes are in; the engines nearly finished; bulwarks and decks complete; and a whole army of workmen are busily engaged getting forward her internal fittings. Such an amount of progress, when judged by other ships, may appear to be no great matter, but when we reflect a moment on the details and find that the deck alone requires eighteen miles of five inch planking to cover it, that the paddle boxes are of rolled iron, that each contains 24,000 cubic feet and is equal in size to a vessel of 600 tons, we begin to see that in point of labor some really astounding progress has already been made.

When tenders for finishing the vessel were first called for, in March last, the directors were dissatisfied with all, and therefore concluded an agreement with Mr. Scott Russell on the 4th of April, leaving it to that gentleman to finish the ship upon his own plans, and to fit her in every respect for sea as a first-class vessel. The contract was for £125,000 to be completed on the 4th of September, with a premium of £1,000 a week for earlier completion, and a penalty of £10,000 a week for each complete seven days beyond the allotted time. This agreement includes the masts, sails rigging, boats, cables, engines, boilers, ironwork and woodwork, with suitable accommodation for five hundred first class and four hundred second class passengers. Of course a contract so extensive is not all performed by Mr. Russell himself, but distributed in various branches among different firms which he has been in the habit of employing for his other ships.

Some of these sub-divisions include work enough to be really considered as extensive contracts. Thus the rigging will require 900 blocks, and no less than seventy nine tons of hemp rope, with thirty tons of mixed wire and hemp for the standing rigging. Her sails will consume nearly 12 000 square yards of canvas; she is to have twenty boats fitted with masts and sails complete, exclusive of the two small screw steamers each of which is to be 100 feet long by sixteen wide, of 130 tons measurement, and forty horse power. She is to carry upward of 1000 fathoms of chain cables, all of the most massive description. Her anchors are sixteen in number, ranging from one ton to seven tons (the largest). Had she been fitted with the Admiralty anchor, and had the old rule been followed of requiring a certain weight of anchor according to the vessel's tonnage, her largest anchors, must have been twenty-five tons each. By using Tratman's anchors, however, the same holding power is obtained with an anchor of seven tons.

On coming into possession of the vessel the new company thought that in case of war the Great Eastern might prove an invaluable auxiliary to the government, if not for carrying guns, yet still more effectively in running down the largest of the enemy's ships, which the immense speed of the vessel would enable her to overtake with perfect ease. For this purpose, therefore, it was decided to strengthen still more her sharp powerful bows by laying down three complete iron decks forward, extending from the bows backwards for 120 feet. These decks are entirely completed. They cover 8000 square feet, and afford stowage for 1,400 tons of cargo space. They will not, however, be used for this purpose, but for accommodating the crew of 300 or 400 men. With this large increase of strength forward the Great Eastern steaming full power, could cut in two the largest wooden line-of-battle ship that ever floated. Of the other parts of the ironwork which were contracted for at least three-quarters are already finished.

The woodwork is getting on with almost equal rapidity. All these fittings are made on shore by means of powerful machinery, and come on board ready to be at once fixed in their places. We say that the deliveries of these prepared materials prior to the 1st of June included 42,000 feet of bedings, 44,000 feet of mouldings, 40,000 feet of prepared plankings, 15,000 feet of matched battens. It requires more than six tons of paint to give one coat to the interior ironwork, and nearly eight tons to give one coat to the outside from the waterline to the bulwarks. When completely rigged she will have six masts—one foresta'sail mast of wood, three mainmasts (square-rigged) of iron, one mizenmast of wood, and one jiggermast (the last,) also of wood. The three wooden masts are already placed, and almost entirely rigged; the iron ones will be so shortly. The last mast is a single tree (Canada pine) about 130 feet high, and proportionately thick.

The foremast is a built mast, as is also the mizzen, but all the topmasts, yards and gaffs are single sticks of immense length and width, straight as arrows, and free from knots or sap. The cabins, as far as they have yet been fitted are amply spacious when compared with the accommodation offered by other vessels. The berths are very ingeniously made to fold flat against the wall during the day, and so give much increase of rooms for any who may chose to use their cabins as sitting-rooms. Both paddle and screw engines are almost completely finished and the former have already been turned by hand, and will be turned by steam by way of trial in the course of a fortnight or so. It is quite impossible by mere description to give any adequate notion of the colossal proportion of both of these sets of engines.

The paddle engines consist of four oscillating cylinders, of seventy-four inches diameter and fourteen feet stroke; each pair of cylinders, with its crank, condenser, and air-pump, forms in itself a complete and separate engine, capable of easy disconnection from the other three, so that the whole is a combination of four engines. A friction clutch connecting the two cranks is the means by which the engines can be connected or disconnected. All the sets of engines, both screw, paddle, and auxiliary, are provided with governors, expansion, and throttle valves. The paddle engines will work up to an indicated power of 3,000 horses of 33,000 pounds, when working eleven strokes per minute with steam in the boiler of fifteen pounds, the expansion valve cutting off at one-third of the stroke. All the parts, however, are so constructed that they will work smoothly either at eight strokes per minute, at twenty-five pounds without expansion (beyond what is unavoidably effected in the slides,) or at sixteen strokes a minute, with the expansion valve cutting off at one-quarter of the stroke. Under the latter circumstances the paddle engines alone would give an indicated power of 5,000 horses.

The boilers are immensely strong, and have been tested to double the pressure they are required to bear. Their weight, including donkey engine, pumps, funnels, etc., is 210 tons, and they are capable of containing 156 tons of water. Each set has about 8,000 square feet of tube surface, exclusive of flue or furnace, and about 400 square feet of fire-bar surface. Each is equal to supply freely with moderate firing steam for an indicator of 1,800 horse power when working with fifteen pounds; but with full firing can supply freely for an indicator of 2,500-horse power. The fire-places and ash-pits are fitted soas to be well adapted for the use of anthracite coal.

The screw engines are constructed on the same improved principles. They have four cylinders of eighty-four inches diameter and four feet stroke. The cylinders are capable of being worked together or separately. When working forty-five strokes a minute, with steam on at fifteen pounds, and cutting off at one third of the stroke, these engines give an indicated power of 4,400 horses, but at fifty strokes a minute, steam on at twenty-pounds, and cutting off at one-quarter of the stroke, the power will reach 6,500 horses. Thus the united efforts of both screw and paddle engines will drive the immense vessel through the water with a power of no less than 12,000 horses. What fleet could stand in the way of such a mass, weighing some 30,000 tons, and driven through the water by 12,000 horse power at the rate of twenty or twenty-three miles an hour.

The screw engine boilers are in three distinct sets. Their weight is 362 tons, and their capacity for water 270 tons. The probable consumption of coal when both engines are at full work will average 250 tons per day. The cellular compartments at the bottom of the ship will be used for pumping water into instead of ballast, and as the webs subdividing these are made perfectly watertight, any one or any number can be filled at pleasure. The trial trip will probably take place about the end of next September. No destination for this run has yet been fixed, but we would advise the directors, if they wish to maintain the great reputation the ship has already achieved with the public, not to let this matter be overlooked. A mere experimental cruise and a trial of her different rates of speed will not give the public such implicit confidence in the unrivaled capacity of the ship as if she ran between two given points—say, from Portland to Gibraltar and back. On such a trip there could be no mistake whatever as to her rate of speed, which we firmly believe will surpass even the most sanguine expectations that have yet been formed.—*London Times.*

AN ATMOSPHERIC TELEGRAPH.

The above, with various modifications for general use has been invented and patented by a Mr. J. Macnab, and evidently seems destined to be of great public utility. We saw a simple modification of this telegraph, for steam or other ships, working a few days ago in Messrs. W. & J. H. Jackson's patent office in this city; and we now beg to direct the serious attention of shipowners, shipbuilders, and others to the merits and applications of this most useful and unusually simple invention. Simplicity is not only a recommendation, but the working expense is literally nothing; and we understand it can be depended upon in all sorts of weather. When we mention that the agent employed is simply atmospheric air, our remarks will be obvious. Other fluids or liquids can also be adopted, we believe. In this instance atmospheric air is preferred, and two simple instruments, which can scarcely get out of order, for conveying instantaneous signals for the safe navigation of steamships or other vessels, are intended to be placed one instrument by the side of the helmsman, and the other on the hurricane deck, by the side of the captain or pilot. The two instruments are connected below the deck, out of the way, by a very small-bore atmospheric tube. A bell of small size is attached to the helmsman's instrument, and on certain given signals from the captain or pilot, or officer, the helmsman is enabled to navigate the ship in safety. In large steamships an instrument is intended to be placed also at the prow, or bow, for the lookout officer; and in the largest steamers not more than two officers are necessary to give instantaneous signals of danger or a "ship-a-head," thus reducing the liability to collision and danger from icebergs, shoals, mists, &c., and navigating the steamships or sailing vessels in perfect safety. For conveying instantaneous signals from captain or pilot to the engineer's room or captain's cabin, it is obviously of importance, from its principles being never-failing in the hour of danger, and may entirely supercede the present crude system for such purposes. In fact it answers the purposes of the wonderful electric telegraph, and has decided advantages over that system, viz: the working expense is next to nothing; it can be depended upon in all variations, of weather, and for years without going out of order. The instruments and fitting-up are almost of nominal expense in comparison to the electric system. For message purposes exhibitions have been made that the tubing and laying, which is very expeditious, would not cost much above £10 per mile, certainly a low figure; and as it is laid a few inches under the surface of the earth, it is free from all danger, and not exposed to such contingencies as the electric wires. It can be applied, we believe, cheaply for the ringing of bells in houses and hotels, and warehouses; and for railway trains it is admirably adapted, and also for relaying purposes, saving the expense of a locomotive pilot; also for communicating signals to fire-engine stations, mines, and various other uses. As it requires no attention to generate signal-agents, like the electric system, the atmospheric vessel being always self-charging instantaneously, it can therefore obviously at all times be depended upon, which is always a desideratum. We beg, therefore, to draw the attention of the scientific public and interested parties to its merits, as we have no hesitation in saying from what we have seen, that it is likely to confer advantages wherever adopted.—*Glasgow Mercantile Advertiser.*

THE RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER.

Can a Church Member, meet his Responsibility without a Religious Newspaper?

The member of the Church who allows himself to live without the intelligence given in a good religious paper must be ignorant of the polity, doctrines, measures and doings of the Church to such a degree, as to have very little appreciation of his responsibility to the Church or of the obligations and privileges of a professor of religion.

It is unquestionably the duty of every member of the Church to make himself acquainted with the progress and condition of things in that branch of the household of faith, of which he is, in fact, a component part. And can it be supposed that any Church member, male or female, having the heart of a Christian, will, or can, feel otherwise than profoundly interested in all that pertains to the interests of the Church and the cause of the Redeemer? We think every one who takes an intelligent or proper view of the subject, will not only say, let there be a religious newspaper in the hand of every Church member, but place it in the hands of the masses. In no way can the pastor or missionary so much enlarge his usefulness as by awakening an interest among the people in religious newspapers.—*St. Louis Observer.*

CITY MISERIES.

The following is given by George William Curtis, as a picture of the life of multitudes in New York. Can it possibly be like? Would not a missionary find employment there?

And in all the streets of the great city, in all the lofty work-shops, and yards, and factories, huge hammers smote and clashed, and men, naked to the waist, reeking in dingy interiors, bent like gnomes at their tasks, while saws creaked, wheels turned planes and mallets and chisels shoved and cut and struck; and down in damp cellars sallow, ghastly men and women, wove rag-carpets and twisted baskets in the midst of litters of puny, pale children; with bleared eyes and sore heads and dirty faces, tumbling, playing, shouting, whimpering—scampering after the pigs that came rooting and nosing in the liquid filth that simmered and stank to heaven in the gutters at the top of the steps; and the houses above the heads of the ghastly men and women were swarming rookeries, hot and close and bare, with window-panes broken, and hats and coats and cloths stuffed in; and men with bloodshot eyes and desperate faces sitting dogged with their hats on, staring at nothing, or leaning their ragged elbows on broken tables, scowling from between their dirty hands at the world and the future; while in higher rooms sat solitary girls in hard wooden chairs, a pile of straw covered with a rug in the corner, and a box to put a change of linen, in driving the needle silently and ceaselessly through shirts or coats or trowsers, stooping over in the foul air during the heat of the day, straining their eyes when the day darkened to save a candle, hearing the roar and the rush and the murmur far away, mingled in the distance, as if they were dead and buried in their graves, and dreaming a horrid dream until the resurrection.

Only sometimes an acute withering pain, as if something or somebody were sewing the sewer, and pierced her with a needle sharp and burning; made the room swim, and the straw in the corner glimmer; and the girl dropped the work—and closed her eyes—the cheeks were black and hollow beneath them—and she gasped and panted, and leaning back, while the roar went on, and the hot sun glared, and the neighboring Church clock striking the hour, seemed to beat on her heart as it smote relentlessly the girl's returning consciousness. Then she took up the work again, and the needle, with whose little point, in pain and sickness and cosseming solitude in darkness, desolation, and flickering, foisting faith, she pricked back death and dishonour.

At the neighbouring corners were the reefs on which human health, hope and happiness lay stranded, broken up and gone to pieces. Bloated faces glowered through the open doors—their humanity sunk away into mere bestiality. Human forms—men no longer—lay on benches, hung over chairs, babbled, maundered, shrieked or wept aloud, while women came in and took black bottles from under tattered shawls, and said nothing, but put down a piece of money; and the man behind the counter said nothing, but took the money and filled the bottle, which were hidden under the tattered shawls again, and the speechless phantoms glided out, guarding that little travesty of modesty even in that wild ruin.

COMMENCEMENT AT MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE—HIND COUNTY, MISS.

Mount Vernon Institute is beautiful for situation—the joy of its patrons and pupils. The Faculty consists of the President, T. M. Rice, M. A.; E. O. Eaton, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music; Madame M. E. Julius, Teacher of French and Ornamental branches; Miss F. A. Johnson, Teacher of English Branches and Mathematics; Mrs. J. A. Rice, Superintendant of boarding house.

We are glad to say that this school is successfully contributing to advance sound learning, refined taste, and Christian living. The President is a refined Christian gentleman, most happily constituted for the position he fills; his assistants are thoroughly competent and entirely satisfactory. In short, the Institution may be most unhesitatingly commended to the patronage of the public. The Commencement exercises (which I had the pleasure of witnessing) were held in the spacious Methodist Church in Clinton, about a mile from the Institute. A large audience was in attendance. The girls were beautiful; the music sweet and correct; and the compositions, sensible, eloquent, and gracefully read.

The writer spoke a speech, which somebody had the kindness to say was entirely appropriate.

After this "feast of reason and flow of soul," a large company had the comfortable duty of eating a most satisfactory dinner. May the shadow of Mount Vernon never grow less. L. B. Walker.

July 14, 1859.

BATTLE OF SALFERINO.

When the details of this battle are received they will certainly prove it to have been the most sanguinary engagement on record. There are two reasons for this conclusion, the first of which is found in the character of the information already received, and the second in the fact that four days after the battle nothing like a connected report of the affair had been furnished from either camp. By a glance at the further despatch from Farther Point, which we publish to day, the reader will at once perceive the force of the first of these reasons. The victor claim to have taken 7000 prisoners, to have placed an immense number of Austrians *hors de combat*, to have seized flags and captured cannon innumerable, and that at a heavy loss to themselves of killed and wounded. The Austrians acknowledge their defeat, with extraordinary heavy losses, and their retreat under pressure of the allied forces. The force of the second reason will appear on a little reflection. There can be no doubt that the Emperor Napoleon would be anxious to send to the Empress and his subjects the earliest and fullest information of so great an achievement as the defeat of the whole Austrian army.—Nothing but an inability to do this can account for the Emperor's brief and unsatisfactory despatches, and that inability most probably arose from the terrible shock which his own army, as well as that of Austria, had received in the conflict, which called into requisition his utmost attention in order to reorganize it and place it in a position to retain what it had acquired as well as prepare it for new victories. While we have no account of French losses, etc., there can be no doubt that in a battle of such magnitude, and where the Austrians had so much at stake, even the victors must have suffered fearfully.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

THE POPE RELENTS FOR THE RICH.

Lord Sligo, a wealthy Irish peer, belonging to the Church of Ireland, lately desired to marry a Romish lady, who wished the ceremony to be performed by a Romish priest. The Synod of Thurles forbids mixed marriages. A papal dispensation was sought in vain, and, tired of waiting, the couple were married by a clergyman of the Church of Ireland. Immediately after, his Lordship and Lady Sligo went abroad, and, after a tour through Switzerland and Germany, they arrived at Rome. It happens that a relative of Lady Sligo is attached to the court of Rome, and, being naturally desirous that no misunderstanding should exist, he brought the case under the consideration of the Pope. His Holiness was at once pleased to order that a decree should be registered, declaring the marriage which had been celebrated in Ireland, according to the rites of the Established Church, to be, to all intents and purposes, a valid marriage, and releasing her ladyship and her family from all ecclesiastical censure.

We call particular attention to the Card of Robb, Read & Co. We can confidently state that he and his house are worthy of the confidence of our friends. There are several elixirs, tinctures, etc. principally made in the North, which, to insure a pure article, our friend Read manufactures at the Establishment, No. 108 Canal street.

See Advertisement in fifth column of two valable Tracts of Land for sale. This is a good investment.

No SEWING MACHINE can equal SINGER'S. See advertisement in fifth column.

MURPHY, SIKES & Co. have a card in another column which we invite attention.

NEWS FROM OUR HOME WORK.

"*To spread Scriptural Holiness over these Lands.*"

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

Jackson Mission, Lo.—REV. J. A. B. JAMES writes: "For the past month this community has enjoyed an unusual time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. Such interest as has been manifested during this time among this people, and the divine power attending every religious service, are seldom witnessed. All were compelled to admit, 'of a truth the Lord is in our midst.' 'The Lord hath done great things for us; whereof we are glad.'

"On the first day of June, we commenced a protracted meeting in our Church here, which continued until the third July. It is impossible to estimate the good accomplished during such a time of the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. Seventy were added to the Church. The exact number of conversions I could not ascertain correctly, over thirty however. The students of Cootenary college shared largely in this gracious revival, many of them were happily converted and added to the Church, and are now "going on their way rejoicing." This abiding great usefulness in "spreading Scriptural holiness over these lands." How cheering to see young men of talent, influence, and influence, consecrating all their abilities to the cause of Christ, and actively engaging in the work of the Lord. A large number of those here to receive a liberal education, are active members of the Church—young men of deep piety, young men filled and filled in prayer and exhortation—destined, if faithful to their duty, to do important service in the elevation of fallen humanity. May the Lord of the harvest whose right alone it is send forth laborers into his harvest, constrain many of those young men to acknowledge, 'The Spirit of the Lord God is upon me; because the Lord hath anointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek; he hath sent me to bind up the broken-hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound."

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

Carrollton Mission, Flo.—REV. JAMES LASSITER writes: "This mission extends over quite a territory—part in Florida and part in Alabama. I commenced my labors here on the 18th of January; I found the mission almost totally disorganized; there was no plan or appointments to guide me, no stewards, and I might almost say no society or class-leaders. This circuit is bracketted on the Geneva circuit, Coffee county, Ala. We have no Quarterly meetings to help us, they are on the Geneva circuit; which, I hope, will not be the case another year, for this work is suffering greatly for want of the labors of an Elder—either local, traveling or presiding. But I am glad, after all that I can say, there is a good prospect at present in some parts of the work. I think Walton mission will make a good circuit in a year or two from this, if properly attended to, as there are parts settling up very fast.

"I have received ten on probation, twenty-three by letter, and in five new appointments; formed three new societies, will one new Church house, and expects to build two more soon. This mission would admit of enlargement; it now has seven appointments."

July 11th, 1859.

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

By the Steamer Hungarian.

Great Battle of Solferino—The Prince of Wales returned to England—Atlantic Telegraph Company—Threatened Dissolution of Austria—Francis Joseph and the Protestants.

The following is the order of the day, published by the Emperor Napoleon after the battle of Salferino:

CASTIGLIANA, June 25th.—Soldiers: The enemy who believed himself able to repulse us from the Chiese, have crossed the Mincio. You have worthily defended the honor of France.

Solferino surpassed the recollections of Lonata and Castiglione. In twelve hours you have repulsed the efforts of one hundred and fifty thousand men. Your enthusiasm did not rest before the numerous artillery of the enemy occupied formidable positions for over three leagues, which you carried. Your country thanks you for your courage and perseverance, and mourns the fallen. We have taken three flags, thirty cannons, and six thousand prisoners.

The Sardinian army fought with the same valor against superior forces, and worthy is that army to march beside you. Blood has not been shed in vain for the glory of France and the happiness of the people."

A message from Cavriana announces that the Emperor Napoleon, on the day of the battle, was constantly in the hottest fire. General Larney, who accompanied him had his horse killed under him.

It was inferred, from the telegraphic accounts received in Paris, that the French suffered so greatly that two days after the battle it was still unable to assume the offensive.

The Austrian Official Accounts.

VERONA, MONDAY, June 25.—The day before yesterday, our right wing occupied Pazzolenza, Salferino, and Cavriana, and the left wing pressed forward as far as Guidezzolo and Casa-floffredo, but were then back by the enemy. A collision took place between the two entire armies at 10 o'clock A. M. yesterday, our left, under General Wonpea, advanced as far as Chiese. In the afternoon there was a concentrated assault on the heroically defended town of Salferino. Our right wing repulsed the Piedmontese, but on the other hand the order of our center could not be restored, and our losses are extraordinarily heavy. The development of powerful masses of the enemy against our left wing and the advance of his main body against Valta caused our retreat, which began late in the evening.

VERONA, June 25.—The Austrian semi-official correspondence contains the following: "The day before yesterday the Austrian army crossed the Mincio at four points, and came up on the superior forces of the enemy in the Chiese. After an obstinate combat of twelve hours, our army withdrew across the Mincio. Our headquarters are now at Villa France."

An official Austrian correspondence of the 27th of June says: The Emperor of Austria will soon return to Vienna, on account of important business. The command of the army, which is preparing for battle, will be given to General Hess.

A dispatch from Berne says that 4000 Piedmontese with 700 volunteers, had arrived at Piraus and advanced towards Bornio, at the foot of the Stelino Pass.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says it was expected that another battle would have to be fought before the siege operations commenced.

A dispatch from Paris states that patriotic demonstrations by the working classes in Paris was universal.

A dispatch from Vienna says that the attack of the French on Venice, and Tagliamenti, about 45 miles northeast of Venice, may be expected to take place on the 20th of June.

Accounts from Vienna state that the Austrian reserves, numbering 175,000 men, were on their way to Italy.

They are considered the flower of the Austrian army, and a few of them having served less than eight years.

The Austrians have sunk five small vessels, a large frigate and three steamers, in the port of Malmmocco, to prevent the passage of the French squadron.

PARIS, June 28.—Generals Anger, Fouey, Dieu and D'Allonville were wounded slightly at Salferino.

There will be a *te deum* in all the Churches of France in celebration of the victory. The Empress and all the great ladies of the court attend at Notre Dame.

PARIS, June 28.—An official bulletin to-day contains some details of the battle of the 24th. The Piedmontese were principally engaged at San Martino, performed prodigies of valor, and took formidable positions, but could not hold them, owing to a fearful tempest. They drove the Austrians from San Martino, retaining five of their cannons. Serious loss is admitted.

An English fleet of twenty sail is said to be cruising off Venice.

The *Gazette de France* says that preparations are made to get together within two months a force of 450,000 men.

The Sardinian Embassador at Paris is reported to have communicated to the English Government against the Secretary of the British Embassay at Paris, for anti-Sardinian manifestations.

Great naval preparations are said to be going on at Cherbourg.

The Very Latest.

The advices from Frankfort-on-the-Main state that on the 16th of June Prussia made a proposal to the Federal Diet to place a corps of observation on the Rhine, to be composed of the 8th and 8th Federal corps d'armee under the superior orders of Bavaria. The proposal was referred to the Military Committee.

The Paris Siecle and Journal des Debats ridicule the idea of German mediation on the basis which rumor has placed in circulation of so expected enterview between Prussia and Austria. It is reported that the Emperor of Austria would soon have an interview with the Prince Regent of Prussia.

LONDON, June 29.—It is stated that in consequence of but few reinforcements having been sent to India for several months, the authorities have determined to send out nearly 5000 cavalry and infantry troops.

The election for members of Parliament, to fill the vacancies of those members gone into the Ministry, were generally resulting in favor of the Government candidates. Mr. Gladstone however, was being closely pressed for Oxford University, by Marquis Chandos.

On the 28th of June the Earls of Derby and Harrowby were invested with the Order of the Garter.

A despatch from Rome announces that Ferrara, Ravenna, Forlie, Ancona, and other towns, have been replaced under the authority of the Pope by intervention of Pontifical Powers.

The news of the victory of the 25th imparted much buoyancy to the Paris Bourse, and the rentes advanced nearly one per cent; on the 27th there was a relapse, three fourths of the advance being lost; on the 28th the market opened with a still further decline, but rallied and closed at 92.30.

Trade in Paris was tolerably brisk. The Cornmarket was dull, on account of favorable harvest prospects.

LONDON, June 28.—The Daily News city article, says that the funds were weaker on Tuesday, owing to the renewed fall in the French rentes, which are prejudiced by rumors in relation to the cost of the late victory, as well as by the creation of stock arising from the new loans. Consols closed ¼ to ⅛ lower than on the preceding day.

The Times' city article says, in the absence of detailed accounts of the battle of Solferino, to enable the public to judge of its effect in predisposing Austria to terms of submission, the funds exhibited heaviness on the 28th.

It is rumored that Mr. Senor is at Vienna trying to negotiate with Austria for the sale of the eight steamers lately belonging to the European and American Steam Company, unsuccessful overtures having been made to France.

LONDON, June 29.—The Prince of Wales has returned to England.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company has issued their prospectus, inviting subscriptions to the new capital of £600,000 on the terms already made public. The Directors pledge themselves to enter into no contract without seeking the advice of the highest scientific and practical authorities of England and America.

The first operations are to endeavor to raise the old cable.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times asserts that for the last ten years matters have been so terribly mismanaged that it will be almost miraculous if the Empire escapes dissolution.

In an autographic letter the Emperor Francis Joseph has caused ordinances relative to Protestants to be issued, without waiting for the revision of the Council of State.

By The Indiana Dates to July 6th.

From the Seat of War.

LIVERPOOL, July 6.—The headquarters of the Emperor Napoleon are now about four leagues from Peschiera.

The Sardinian army are vigorously besieging Peschiera, and the cannonading in that direction is heard at Napoleon's headquarters night and day.

The advance post of the Austrian army is but a short distance from Villafranca, which is occupied by Marshal Neil's corps d'armee.

The Austrian army is so demoralized that it is considered doubtful whether they will accept another battle in the open field.

It is rumored that 10,000 French troops have disembarked at Lossia and Peccolo (?) on the Adriatic.

The Cherso bridge at Valigio has been destroyed.

The French army, including Prince Napoleon's army corps, will operate against Verona.

A portion only of the Sardinian army are to continue the siege against Peschiera.

The Austrians have withdrawn from Bromio, and the Piedmontese troops are advancing towards the Stelvio Pass.

It is rumored at Castiglione that the Austrian army have retreated into the fortress of Verona.

A dispatch from Turin states that 20,000 of the Allied troops, now at Milan, and 10,000 from Turin have been ordered to proceed to Brescia.

There is great scarcity of provisions in the villages occupied by the Allied troops.

Movements in Germany.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times says that the new proposals of the Prussian Government are now in the hands of the representatives of Russia and England, and that within a week the Prussian army will be in full march towards the French and Russian frontiers.

Two corps d'armee, the Time's correspondent says, will be placed so as to guard the eastern frontier against Russia, and 140,000 Prussian troops will be stationed on the lower and middle frontier of the Rhine.

When these preparations are completed, continue the correspondent, the Prussian Government will probably make proposals for peace.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Burning of the Ravenswood on Lake Pontchatrain.

The steamer Ravenswood, Capt. Miller, a low-pressure steamer, running between New Orleans and Madisonville, took fire soon after she left Mandeville this morning, and burned to the water's edge. There were about thirty persons on board, including the officers and crew, all but one of whom were saved, a Mr. Bloom of Mandeville, who was drowned. We also learn that a negro man was lost.

Passengers from the wreck describe Mr. Bloom's conduct as being perfectly frantic. He was placed in a life-boat, in which he was unable to keep, after which he was placed on a floating platform, from which he fell into the water and was drowned.

The fire broke out in the hold. The smoke was first seen issuing from the forward hatch by one of the hands, who, on looking in, discovered that the pine wood which was piled around and under the furnace was in a blaze.

Capt. Hoffman immediately put off to the wreck and towed it to shoal water.

Later from Utah.

The St. Louis *Republican* publishes a letter of the 16th ult., from its Salt Lake City correspondent, from which we extract the following: A large number of apostate Mormon emigrants have left this Territory within the last few weeks. A detachment of troops under the command of Maj. Lynde, passed through this city yesterday, to serve as an escort for a large number of emigrants who were going to California by the northern route. This was deemed necessary, as the Church authorities would strip and rob them on their way, and they have had agents in the canons for weeks, demanding of the poor emigrants their tithing and dues to the "perpetual emigration fund," and when it was not paid, or the parties unable to pay it, their property has been taken from them. I know that you cannot appreciate these enormities in the States, and that it falls upon the ear dead and deaden, but you should be here on the spot, if you would wish to see the full force and effect of such tyranny.

Alabama Gold.

The Selma *Sentinel* says: While in Mozterallo the other day, Mr. Wheatley, jeweler and watchmaker in that village, showed us a finger ring which he had made of gold obtained from a rock gathered on Mahon's creek, just below where the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad crosses the stream. Mr. Wheatley broke up the rock with a hammer, and with his knife picked out enough of gold to make the ring, which he told us was twenty two carets fine. He presented us a piece of the gold thus obtained, which we now have at our office for the inspection of those who may be curious to see Shelby county gold.

New Lead Mine.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 16th inst. says: A gentleman from De Soto informs us of the discovery of a valuable lead mine in that neighborhood. It is only two miles from De Soto, and was first discovered by Mr. Isaac Hunt. Since then with three or four hands, he has been taking out twelve or fifteen hundred pounds mineral ore per day. The vein is a very rich one, and is at present entirely accessible.

The Massacre at Perugia.

BERNE, June 29.—On receipt of the news of the massacre at Perugia the Swiss residents at Milan were ill treated by the populace, but the police interfered. The federal council has addressed circulars to the Swiss consular agents in Italy, in which the Council protests against dominating regiments, and requests that use may be made of the circulars, in order that this object may be put properly before the eyes of the people.

The Tuscan Piedmontese journals contain accounts of the proceedings of the Swiss troops at Perugia. After all resistance had ceased, the troops began to massacre the citizens indiscriminately, sparing neither age nor sex. The municipality tried to stop this carnage, and left the Town Hall with a white flag for the purpose, but they were fired on by the soldiers, and Secretary Porin, who carried the flag, fell mortally wounded.

One of the journals gives a list of the persons murdered by the soldiers after the fighting was over. Among them were three married couples, five elderly ladies, three unmarried females, the daughter of Capt. Pollodin, four years old etc. An infant was taken from its mother's breast and thrown into the Tiber. Official journals of Rome state that the Swiss officer who commanded the attack on Perugia has been promoted to the rank of General of Brigade. All who distinguished themselves are to be mentioned under an order of the day.

To the brief allusion made to the sack at Perugia, by the Papal troops in our last summary must be added the following circumstantial details from the correspondent of the London *Herald*: The Pope has vindicated his authority in Perugia, which, like the rest of the towns in the Legation, had pronounced in favor of Victor Emanuel. Papal dragoons were sent there; the inhabitants defended themselves with the energy of despair; but the Swiss at length entered the town, and sacked it. Perugia is a very small place, and the sack lasted two hours. The houses were gutted; women were dishonored over the corpses of their husbands, and then brutally murdered—simply because, deceived by the hopes held out by the great Imperial perturber of order, they had fancied they might do what Florence, Ancona and Bologna had done before them."

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, July 18, 1859.

The following statement is condensed from the weekly report of the New Orleans *Price-Current*, ending on the 16th instant: No changes of much importance have occurred in the general market since our report of Saturday last. The transactions in nearly all departments of trade are on a limited scale, and must continue so until the opening of another season's operations in the article of Tobacco, however, it will be seen that there has been another week's sales to a good extent, and at improved prices.

On Monday, by the arrival of the steamer City of Baltimore at New York, European advices one day later were received, reporting a steady Cotton market at Liverpool, with sales on Wednesday, 28th ultimo, of 8000 bales. On Wednesday morning advices still two days later were before the public, brought by regular weekly Cunard steamer Canada, from Liverpool for Halifax and Boston, 2d inst. In the Liverpool Cotton market a decline of ⅛d per pound had taken place in the lower grades, while the Middling and better qualities were unchanged. The week's sales were 57,000 bales, and the quotations given are the same as those brought by the previous steamer, viz—8⅛d for Fair Orleans and 6¾d for Middling ditto. The total stock at Liverpool was stated at 747,000 bales, of which 655,000 bales were American. At Havre the Cotton market was buoyant, with 107 francs as the quotation for *tres ordinaire*. Consols had advanced, and were quoted at the close at 92¼.

Occasional light showers have fallen within the week, but generally the weather has been clear and pleasant.

The river has fallen twelve inches within the week and is now five feet two inches below high-water mark.

COTTON—Our last report left the market with a very light and poorly assorted stock, and saturday's sales were confined to about 1000 bales. On Monday European advices one day later were received, reporting no change in the Liverpool Cotton market, and the sales here on that day were about 1100 bales. Tuesday passed with sales of barely 500 bales, and on Wednesday morning the Canada's advices two days later, were before the public, reporting a decline at Liverpool, in the grades below Middling, of ⅛d per pound, with sales for the week of 57,000 bales. The further sales to our own market have been 300 bales on Wednesday, 1200 on Thursday and 1800 Friday; Thus the sales of the entire week, sum up only 5900 bales. Total receipts of the week 1547, and since the 1st September (exclusive of those from Mobile, Florida and Texas) 1,652,600 bales against 1,551,550, bales to same date last year. The total exports of the week amount to 9106 bales; the stock in presses and on shipboard, not cleared on the 15th inst., 33,727 bales.

The market is almost bare of the Middling and better grades, the light stock on sale consisting mostly of the lower descriptions, which are neglected and nominal.

New Orleans Classification:

Inferior	6 @ 7	Good Middling	12 @12¼
Ordinary	8 @ 9	Middling Fair	12¾@—
Good Ordinary	9¾@10¼	Fair	—@—
Low Middling	10⅝@10¾	Good Fair	—@—
Middling	11¼@11⅝	Good and Fine	—@—

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to 1,500 hhds. We quote for Inferior and Reffuing 3¾ to 4¼; Common to Good Common 4¾ to 5¼; Fair to Fully Fair 6¼ to 6¾; Prime to Choice 6¾ to 7¼; Centrifugal and Clarified 6¼ to 8; Refined 8¼ to 10 cents per pound.

MOLASSES.—The sales of the week are about 1,000 hhds. The quotations are: For Inferior and Fermenting 33 to 33½; Prime to Choice and Reboiled 36½ to 37½ in hhds., and in half-hhds. 38 to 39 cents per gallon.

TOBACCO—Is quoted for Leaf—factory, 3 to 3½; planters 3½ to 3¾; Leaf—Inferior to common 5 to 5½; fair 6 to 6½; fine 7¼ to 8½; choice, heavy and light, 8½ to 9½ cents per pound. The sales sum up about 4500 hhds.

FLOUR.—The sales have amounted to about 5000 bbls. The maket continues its heavy and inactive appearance. We quote a range, from $4 25 to $4 50 for unbranded, $5 00 to $5 37½ for superfine, and $5 75 to $6 50, and $7 to $8 00 per bbl. for extra and choice extra brands.

GRAIN.—The sales of Corn during the week amount to about 8,000 sacks—the extreme figures of the sales ranging from 75 to 85c. for ordinary to good mixed, 92½c. to $1 00 for fair to prime mixed, and $1 05 to $1 15 per bushel for good to fine white. Oats sell at 45 to 60 cents per bushel for St. Louis and Northern. Bran is quoted at 95c. to $1 05 per 100 lbs. Wheat—No transactions known.

PORK.—The demand this week has been of a very limited character. Dealers have reduced their rates for retail parcels to $16 50 to $16 75 per barrel for Mess.

BEEF.—We quote Prime Mess at $15 to $17 per bbl. as the range for good to the best brands for Family Mess. No sales—prices nominal.

BACON.—Shoulders 7 to 7¼; Ribbed Sides 9 to 9½; Clear Sides 10½c to 11; Sugar-cured Hams 12 to 12½ cents per pound.

LARD.—A lot of prime in bbls. at 11½c. per pound.

BUTTER.—Western generally selling at 12 to 15 cents per pound, according to quality.

COFFEE.—We quote fair at 10 to 10½, good fair 11 to 11¼, prime 11¾ cents per pound. Stock, 28,900 bags against 10,600 same date last year.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bag ging at 13¾ to 15¼ cents per yard; India Bagging, 13¼ to 13½c. Bale Rope, hand spun, 6¾ to 7¼, and machine made, 7¾ to 8¼ cents per pound.

GUNNY BAGS—Limited parcels sell at 11¼ cents for light and 12¼ to 13c. to heavy and extra heavy bags.

TABLE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

Bank of Louisiane, $100 paid	$107 50@.....
Louisiana State Bank, $100 paid	177 00@178 50
Mechanics and Trader's Bank, $100 paid	105 00@106 37
Canal and Banking Company, $100 paid	130 00@.....
Union Bank, $100 paid	104 00@105 00
Citizen's Bank, $100 paid	@227 50
Bank of New Orleans, $100 paid	105 50@106 00
Southern Bank $100 paid	110 00@110 50
Merchants' Bank, $100 paid	@103 00
Crescent City Bank, $100 paid	@105 50
Bank of America, $100 paid	@125 00
Union Insurance Company, $25 paid	@.....
New Orleans Insurance Company, $100 paid	140 00@145 00
Hope Insurance Company, $20 paid	65 00@.....
Commercial Water-works, $100 paid	50 00@ 51 00
Louisiana State Stock	97 00@.....
City Six per cent. Bonds, consolidated	@ 92 00
City 6 per cent. to Jackson Railroad	81 00@.....
Opelousas Railroad	81 00@.....
Pontchartrain Railroad	@.....
St. Charles Hotel, $25 paid	15 10@.....
Pontchartrain Railroad, $100 paid	74 00@ 75 00
Gas Company, $100 paid	@150 00
Jackson Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 8 per ct	@ 80 00
Opelousas Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 8 per ct	@ 80 00
Carrollton Railroad Shares, $75 paid	@ 50 00
Opelousas Railroad Shares, $25 paid	4 75@.....
Jackson Railroad Shares, $25 paid	5 50@.....
Levee Steam Cotton Press, $100 paid	101 00@.....
Star Insurance Company, $100 paid	100 00@.....
Southern Steamship Company, $100 paid	85 00@ 88 00
Southern Oil Company, per value $100	@100 00

LIVE-STOCK.—Beef Cattle—Western, we quote at — to 9½ cents per lb. net, with a moderate supply offering; Texas—$14 to $35 per head, according to quality.

Hogs, 8 to 9½c. per pound net.

Sheep—Selling at $2 50 to $3 50 per head.

Veal Cattle—Selling at $5 50 to $10 50 per head.

Milch Cows—Dull, at $30 to $75 per head.

NEW ORLEANS WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT.

BAGGING—Kentucky, ₱ yard	13 @.. 15½
East India	13½@.. 13½
BALE ROPE—Kentucky, ₱ lb	06¾@.. 08¼
BRAN, ₱ 100 lb	85 @.. 90
COFFEE—Rio, ₱ lb	10¾@.. 11¼
Havana, good prime green	@.....
Inferior to middling	@.....
Java	18 @.. 20
Laguayra	12¾@.. 13½
St. Domingo	@.....
CANDLES—Sperm, New Bedford, ₱ lb	42 @.. 43
Nantucket	@.....
Adamantine	20 @.. 22
Star	17 @.. 21
CORDAGE—Manilla, ₱ lb	10 @.. 10½
Tarred American	12 @.. 13
FLOUR—Ohio, etc. superfine, ₱ bbl	@ 5 25
Illinois and Missouri	5 25 @ 5 37½
St. Louis City	5 25 @ 5 37½
FISH—Cod, ₱ box	80 @.. 90
Mackrel, No 1, ₱ bbl	17 00 @18 00
2	15 00 @16 00
3	10 00 @12 00
GRAIN—Wheat, ₱ bushel	1 20 @ 1 40
Oats	48 @.. 60
Corn, shelled	95 @ 1 15
in the ear, ₱ bbl	@.....
Beans	@ 1 10
GUNNY BAGS, ₱ bag	12 @.. 13
HAY, ₱ ton	@25 00
HIDES—W. Indian and Mexican dry, ₱ lb	17½@.. 18½
Dry salted Mexican	@.....
Wet-salted, heavy	07½@.. 08½
Dry, country	12 @.. 15
Rip and calf	08 @.. 08½
IRON—Pig, ₱ ton	28 00 @30 00
English	65 00 @77 50
Country bar, ₱ lb	04¾@.. 05
Hoop	04 @.. 07½
Sheet	04 @.. 05½
Boiler	05½@.. 06
Nail rods	06½@.. 08
Castings, American	03½@.. 03¾
LUMBER—Boards, white pine, common, ₱ M feet	@.....
merchantable	@.....
Clear	@50 00
Yellow pine	12 00 @15 00
Cypress	25 00 @40 00
Oak timber, ₱ cubic foot	35 @.. 50
Flooring and ceiling, clear	30 00 @35 00
merchantable	22 50 @30 00
Weather boarding, dressed	22 50 @.....
rough	17 50 @.....
Laths	1 50 @.....
Shingles, ₱ M	3 50 @ 4 50
PROVISIONS—Beef, Mess, Northern, ₱ bbl	@15 00
Prime, ₱ bbl	8 00 @ 8 75
half bbls	@.....
Prime Mess, ₱ fierce	@17 50
Prime, ₱ bbl	8 00 @.....
R Beef	@ 5 50
Pork, Clear, ₱ bbl	@.....
Mess	@16 75
M. C.	@.....
Prime	@.....
Shoulders, ₱ lb	@.....
Bacon Hams, ₱ lb	@.....
canvassed	08½@.. 12
Sides	09 @.. 11
Shoulders	07 @.. 07½
Lard, Prime	@.. 11½
Fair	@.....

MARRIAGES.

"*It is not good for man to be alone.*"

Married on 5th inst. by Rev. Thos. S. Abernethy, Jr. at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. SAMUEL J. BROWN of Enterprize, Miss to Miss ELIZA C. LIPSEY of Pickens county, Ala.

On 5th inst. by Rev. Thos. S. Abernethy, at the residence of D. Walker, Esq. Mr. JNO. H. POSTIN to Miss MARGARET E. VADEN, all of Pickensville, Ala.

On the 14th inst. at the residence of the Bride's father, John W. Wick, Esq. of Vicksburg, by Rev. W. P. Barton, Mr. JAMES R. BOWNS of Warren county to Miss LETITIA H. WICK.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OUR OWN NOTICES.

Pay Postage.—Persons writing on their own business, and requiring answers, will enclose a postage stamp; otherwise, they will receive no attention. This does not apply to our Agents.

What Name?—Contributions and Correspondence of whatever character, must be accompanied by the real name of the writer. Writers may publish over real or assumed names, as they choose; but, if the editor has not in his possession the real name of the writer, no communication will be published.

Free Papers.—All the Itinerant Ministers and Preachers of the patronizing Conferences are expected to act as our Agents, and will receive the paper gratis. Those of other Conferences will receive it gratis upon their proposal to act as our Agents.

Be Merciful to the Editor.—We receive, from all parts of the country, all sorts of requests and commissions, requiring attention to almost every kind of business. We have heretofore been compelled to give most of these things the cold shoulder. Hereafter, however, we are determined to have all these requests, if possible, attended to. Our clerk, Mr. H. Oliver, an excellent business man, will take them in hand, and be responsible.

Job-Work, of the finest kind, and of every variety, and in the promptest manner, will be done, if sent to the *Advocate* Office. Terms cash on delivery.

NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY.

So. Methodist Publishing-house, Nashville, Tenn.
May 30, 1859.

We intend, as heretofore, to keep a full supply of Books of our own publication at the AGENCY of the Southern Methodist Publishing-house, at New Orleans. J. B. MCFERRIN, Agent.

BRO. KEENER:—Please to have the above inserted in the *N. O. C. Advocate* as long as you may judge proper.

Say to Bro. Parker that I desire him to act as Joint Agent with you, in place of Dr. McTyeire, resigned.

J. B. MCFERRIN, *Agent.*

NOTICE.—Persons having business with the NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY, will please direct to KEENER & PARKER.

To all Dealers with Southern Methodist Publishing-house.

To carry out fully the spirit and law of the last General Conference in reference to the sale and circulation of Books, and to accommodate as far as possible all our customers, we have carefully revised our Catalogue, and modified the prices of our publications. Our new Catalogue will be issued at no distant day. In the meantime, we notify all concerned that hereafter we shall sell to wholesale dealers Books embraced in our GENERAL CATALOGUE at 25 per cent. discount on six months' time, a deduction for cash of 10 per cent. of the net amount of the bill.

On Books not of our own publication, we will allow 20 per cent. discount on six months' time, with a deduction of 10 per cent. on the net bills for cash.

This, however, does not include Sunday-school and Tract Books, nor those embraced in Part III. of our present Catalogue.

J. B. MCFERRIN, Agent.

P. S.—Those books which we publish *for* the authors will be placed in the second class of discounts, as above indicated.

J. B. M.

TO PRESIDING ELDERS OF ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

Permit me to call the attention of the Presiding Elders of the Alabama Conference, to the resolution adopted by that body, requiring them to furnish the Secretary of the Board of Finance with a report of their assessment of the Conference Collection among the Circuits and Stations in their respective Districts, for record by him.

Let me make another request of the brethren. That they furnish me reliable information of all the Claimants on the Conference Fund residing in their Districts; the Superannuated, the Widows; the number of children, and their ages.

Nothing but my inability to procure this necessary information otherwise, leads me to make this request.

Any Preacher of the Alabama Conference, whose eye is caught by this notice, will confer a favor if he will furnish me this intelligence. W. E. M. LINFIELD, Sec. B. F.

Auburn, Ala., July 9, 1859.

Camp-Meeting.—Come to the CAMP-MEETING AT COLD SPRINGS—eight miles north of Winnsboro—Claiborne parish, La. to commence (*D. V.*) FRIDAY (29th) before the fourth Sabbath in August. P. M. GOODWYN, P. C.

DAVID HUNT CAMP-MEETING.

Will be held on North Warren Circuit, Mississippi Conference, beginning on the 10th day of August; and continue eight days. A large attendance is expected, and accommodations made to entertain all who may wish to attend.

All Ministers who can make it convenient to be present are earnestly solicited to participate in this effort for the salvation of souls. By Order of the Committee. H. H. SMITH.

New Orleans, June 28, 1859.

A CAMP-MEETING

Will be held at Spring Ridge, Attala Circuit, nine miles from Goodwin Depot; beginning on THURSDAY *before the Third Sabbath in August.*

Preachers, and the people from this and the adjoining Circuits, are requested to attend. L. ERCANBRACK, P. E.

Reed Villa Seminary, Baton Rouge.

The present Session of this Institution will close on the 16th of July; the Annual Examination occupying the preceding week. The next Session will open in October.

jy6-3t MRS. MARY W. REED.

NOTICE.—THE CAMP-MEETING, near PLEASANT-HILL, Louisiana, will commence on the FRIDAY, *preceding the first Sabbath in September next.*

A general invitation is given. S. H. SCRATT.

Notice.—The CAMP MEETING on KISATCHIE, Louisiana, will commence on WEDNESDAY, *preceding* the Fourth Saturday in August next. Brethren, come! Come, *all*, to the Kisatchie Camp Meeting! G. P. WESTMORELAND.

Kisatchie, July 1, 1859.

Camp Meeting.—There will be a Camp Meeting at the DE KALB Camp-ground, eight miles southwest of DeKalb, Kemper county, Mississippi, commencing on FRIDAY NIGHT, *before* the Second Sunday in September. Ministers, and people generally, are cordially invited to attend. W. A. MONTGOMERY.

July 4th, 1859.

MEETING OF THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE.

THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will hold its Fourth Annual Session in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, commencing on WEDNESDAY, 27th July.

Ample provision has been made for the accommodation of all the Members and Delegates.

Upon arriving in the city, please go at once to the "Washington Hall" and report, as Members or Delegates, some one will be present to conduct you to your quarters. A full attendance is expected. W. H. C. PRICE, Secretary.

Advocates, generally, will please copy.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVERTISERS.

In the month of September next, the undersigned will issue THE SOUTHERN METHODIST ALMANAC, for 1860; together with *A Catalogue of the Publications of the Southern Methodist Publishing-house*,—constituting one handsome pamphlet, of which it is proposed to issue 100,000 Copies.

As this Almanac and Catalogue will be distributed throughout the length and breadth of the Southern Connection, finding its way into every valley and upon every hillside, wherever the Methodist Itinerancy penetrates, it will form probably the best *Advertising Medium ever offered.*

The Agent will receive advertisements of a select character, (reserving the right of rejecting any that may be offered,) at the following rates:

Twelve Nonpareil	$30 00
Twenty do	55 00
Thirty three do	(¼ page)... 80 00
Fifty do	(½ page).. 145 00
Sixty do	(1 page) 250 00

Advertisements of Schools and Colleges under Conference patronage, *half price.* Fifteen words (solid) will constitute a line.

In order to insure insertion, Advertisements must be sent previous to 1st of September, and *must in all cases be accompanied by the cash.*

Address J. B. MCFERRIN, AGENT, Nashville, Tenn.

General Educational Agency.

For supplying Teachers for Families, Schools and Colleges, and for the purchase of School Furniture, Books, Apparatus, Plants, etc., of the best quality and at their lowest prices; also Church Furnishing Goods and Communion Plate.

REFERENCES.—Drs. Durbin, McClintock and Stevens, of New York, and Rev. C. C. Gillespie, of New Orleans.

Address Rev. G. G. SAGE, 45 Bible House, New York.

June 29, 1859—3t

Commencement Exercises of Centenary College, Louisiana.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS—commencing on Monday, 18th and ending on Friday, 22d July, 1859.

ANNUAL SERMON—By Rev. C. C. GILLESPIE, 10 o'clock, A. M., Sabbath, 24th July, 1859.

Monday, July 25, 1859—Meeting of the Joint Board of Trustees and Visitors, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Exhibition of the Preparatory Department—at night.

Tuesday, July 26, 1859—Address before the Alumni, by W. H. SCALES, at 11, A. M. Exhibition of the Union Literary Society—at night.

Wednesday, July 27, 1859—Baccalaureate, by President JOHN C. MILLER; and the Address to the Literary Societies, by ——, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Exhibition of the Franklin Institute—at night.

Tuesday, July 28—Addresses of the Graduating Class and Conferring of Degrees—10 o'clock, A. M.

Jackson, Louisiana.

The Southern University.

THE Collegiate Department will be opened on the 1st of October, 1859.

FACULTY.—Rev. W. M. Wightman, D. D., LL. D., President. Rev. Edward Wadsworth, A. M., D. D., Professor of Moral Philosophy. O. F. Casey, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages. J. C. Willis, A. M., Professor of Mathematics. N. T. Lupton, A. M., Professor of Chemistry.

The Faculty will be increased so soon as the patronage shall demand it.

We also give the *Course of Studies.* The course of studies in the Collegiate Department embraces:

FRESHMAN CLASS.—*First Term.*—Livy; Latin Prose Composition; Herodotus; Greek Prose Composition; Greek and Roman Antiquities; Algebra; Ancient History; Greek Testament continued throughout the course.

Second Term.—Horace, (Odes and Epodes); Homer's Iliad, (six books); Latin and Greek Prose Composition; Ancient Geography and Mythology; Geometry; Ancient History.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—*First Term.*—Horace, (Satires and Epistles); Demosthenes or Æschines; Latin and Greek Prose Composition; Plane Trigonometry and its Applications; Ancient History.

Second Term.—Tacitus; Terence or Plautus (one Play); Euripides; Latin and Greek Exercises; Spherical Trigonometry; Surveying; Analytical Geometry; History; Rhetoric.

JUNIOR CLASS.—*First Term.*—Cicero de Oratore; Thucydides, or one of Plato's Dialogues; Greek and Roman Antiquities; Calculus; Chemistry; Logic.

Second Term.—Juvenal and Persius; Æschylus; Chemistry; Political Economy; Natural Philosophy.

SENIOR CLASS.—*First Term.*—Moral Philosophy; Evidences of Christianity; Natural Philosophy; Constitution of the United States; Elements of Criticism; French; Rhistory.

Second Term.—Mental Philosophy; Evidences of Christianity; Astronomy; Geology; History; Elements of Criticism; French.

Compos

Children's Column.

"Suffer the Little Children to come unto Me."

A List of Wonders.

Among the thousands of marvelous inventions which American genius has produced, within the last few years, are the following, compiled in an abstract from the Patent Office Report. Read them over, and then say if you can, there is nothing new under the sun!

The report explains the principle of the celebrated Hobb lock. Its "unpickability" depends upon a secondary or false set of tumblers, which prevent instruments used in picking from reaching the real ones. Moreover, the lock is powder proof, and may be loaded through the key hole and fired off till the burglar is tired of his fruitless work, or fears that the explosions will bring to view his experiments, more witnesses than he desires.

Doors and shutters have been patented that cannot be broken through with either pick or sledge hammer. The burglar's "occupation's gone."

A harpoon is described which makes the whale kill himself. The more he pulls the line the deeper goes the harpoon.

An ice-making machine has been patented which is worked by a steam engine. In an experimental trial, it froze several bottles of sherry and produced blocks of ice the size of a cubic foot when the thermometer was up to eighty degrees. It is calculated that for every ton of coal put into the furnace, it will make a ton of ice.

From Dr. Gale's examiner's report, we gather some idea of the value of patents. A man who had made a slight improvement in straw cutters, took a model of his machine through the Western States, and after a tour of eight months returned with forty thousand dollars. Another had a machine to thresh and clean grain, which, in fifteen months, he sold for sixty thousand dollars. These are ordinary cases—while such inventions as the telegraph, the planting machine, and India-rubber patents, are worth millions each.

Examiner Lane's report describes new electrical inventions. Among these is an electrical whaling apparatus, by which the whale is literally "shocked to death." Another is an electro-magnetic alarm, which rings bells and displays signals in case of fire and burglars. Another is an electric clock, which wakes you up, tells you what time it is, and lights a lamp for you at any hour you please.

There is a "sound gatherer," a sort of huge ear trumpet, to be placed in front of a locomotive, bringing to the engineer's ears all the noise ahead; perfectly distinct, notwithstanding the rattle of the train.

There is an invention that picks up pins from a confused heap, turns them around with their heads up, and sticks them in papers in regular rows.

Another goes through the whole process of cigar making, taking in leaves and turning out finished cigars.

One machine cuts cheese; another scours knives and forks; another rocks the cradle; and seven or eight take in washing and ironing.

There is a parlor chair patented that cannot be tipped back on two legs, and a railway chair that can be tipped back in any position without any legs at all.

Another patent is for a machine that counts passengers in an omnibus and takes their fares. When a very fat gentleman gets in, it counts two and charges double.

There are a variety of guns patented that load themselves; a fishing line that adjusts its own bait, and a rat-trap that throws away the rat, and then baits itself and stands in the corner for another.

There is a machine, also, by which a man prints instead of writes his thoughts. It is played like a pianoforte. And speaking of pianos, it is estimated that nine thousand are made every year in the United States, giving constant employment to one thousand nine hundred persons, and costing over two millions of dollars.

The Grammer School.

"Henry, have you learned your lesson?" inquired Mrs. Lincoln one evening, as she saw her son engaged in reading a story-book.

"No, mother, I don't want to, for it is a grammer lesson, and I hate it."

"O dear!" exclaimed Mary, "I wish mother would let you leave off studying grmmar; I am tired hearing you scold about it."

"I wish she would," rejoined Henry. "Come, mother won't you? I'll study all my other lessons harder, if you will. Besides, what use is there in my studying it?"

"To teach you to speak correctly, my son."

"Is that all? I'm sure I can talk well enough now, without any help from old "Bullion's Analytical."

Mrs. Lincoln was silent a few moments, and then said: "Henry, when your bed-time comes this evening, if you have made less than six grammatical errors, you may discontinue the study of grammer for the rest of the term. Mary may take notice of what you say, and write down your mistakes, and at nine o'clock we will hear the result."

"O, I thank you a thousand times!" cried Henry; "how nicely I shall get rid of it. You may be sure I shall not make six grammatical blunders in two hours."

By and by the clock struck nine, and Mary laid aside her work, and took up a piece of paper. Henry glanced at it, and thought to himself that it looked as if he had lost his chance; but he said pleasantly: "Come, Mary, I want my fate decided."

"Well," said Mary, "in the first place, you said that to-morrow James Murray was going to learn you how to play cricket. That was wrong, you should have said he was going to teach you. Then you told mother, that you done three sums wrong this afternoon."

"Yes, I remember that. I always forget to say did. That's all, isn't it?"

"No, indeed. When father came in, he asked who left the gate open, and you replied 'It was me.' Only yesterday you were learning the rule about active, intransitive, and neuter verbs requiring the same case after as before them; and you ought to have remembered it, and said 'It was I.'

"Why, I never think of saying it was I; I always say me."

"But it is wrong. A little while after, I said I had been writing three letters to-day; and you asked: "Who have you been writing to?" Now you know that to is a preposition, and requires the objective case after it; so you should have said whom."

"How many more mistakes are there on your paper," inquired Henry.

"Three," said Mary.

"Well," rejoined her brother, "you needn't read any more. I see there is need enough of my studying grammar, and promise you I won't complain of it again until I can speak correctly for an hour at least. I'll go to bed now, and get up bright and early in the morning and study. Good-night."

My young reader, how is it with you? Do you ever say you hate grammer? If so, I advise you to watch your words for an hour or two, and I think you will be surprised to see how many errors you make, even in common conversation. [*Youth's Companion.*]

Speak the Truth.

We are always under obligations to do right. It can never be our duty to do wrong, any more than it can be our duty to believe falsehood to be the truth.

If we have done wrong, we should repent, and confess our sins to God, and, if need be, to man.

Robinson—the boy who stands here with such a downcast face—had broken a window of this kind gentleman, Mr. Martin. When charged with the act, he denied it. He was compelled at last to confess his guilt. How much better it would have been if he had confessed it as soon as the inquiry was made! How much better still if he had gone voluntarily to Mr. Martin and made his confession.

An attempt to conceal a crime always involves the person concerned in the guilt of lying. He either speaks a lie or acts a lie; and the guilt is the same in the sight of God.

Robinson said he did not *throw* the marble which broke the window—he only *shot it* off. When he said he did not throw the marble, he was understood to say that he did not break the window; and he intended so to be understood. It was as truly a falsehood as if he had affirmed, in so many words, "I did not break the glass." The intention to deceive renders one guilty of lying. God looks at the heart.

Young persons (as well as old) should always speak the exact truth. By so doing, they will please God and gain the confidence of their fellow-men. E. F.

[*S. S. Banner.*]

How Spider's make Bridges.

Some of the most distinguished naturalists in the world believe that spiders have the art of crossing streams of water on bridges of their own making. Mr. Spencer relates the following curious fact: "Having placed a large full-grown spider on a cane planted upright in the midst of a stream of water, he saw it descend the cane several times, and remount when it had arrived at the surface of the water. Suddenly he lost sight of it wholly, but a few minutes afterward, to his great astonishment, he perceived it quietly pursuing its way on the other side of the stream. Having spun two threads along the cane, it had cut one of them, which, carried by the wind, had become attached to some object on the bank, and so served the spider as a bridge across the water."

The only Son of his Mother.

The correspondent of the Evening *Post*, writing from the battle-field of Magenta, says: Alas, it is a sad thing to see the sacks and other equipments of the dead piled up. Letters and many little tokens of affection are taken in charge of by some of the officers appointed to that duty; but still, when so many are killed, many things must necessarily be overlooked. I picked up one of the letters that were in piles near the sack of the French soldiers that were killed, and found it was a most affectionate letter from a mother to her only son. She concluded by hoping that the Almighty would allow her to see her only child ere she died. I dropped the letter with a heavy heart, and rejoined my companions, who were ready to continue our journey on to Magenta, where the great battle, the event of real importance, had occurred.

The Family Circle.

"Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee."

FAMILY PRAYER.

No man should feel satisfied with simply silent prayer. The habit of expressing your feelings through the medium of words, not only makes them distinct and clear, but it makes them strong. On the other hand, no man should pray so little as he would pray when he only prays by vocalization and utterance. There ought to be in every man's life, every day, appointed periods in which there should be utterance in prayer before God, in which a man should be accustomed to develop his feeling in actual language and words; and over and above that, and after that, there should be prayer and thought ejaculation—the uplifting of unexpressed feelings—both of them should go on together, working and co-working with each other. There are many persons who are deficient in prayer, because they never have cultivated themselves by expressing their prayerful feelings. There seems to be a difficulty in beginning. I suppose that it is always hard to speak in an unknown tongue, and to speak in a tongue we do not understand before people we do not know, brings to every one some feelings of shame. Many Christians shrink from taking up the cross of family prayer, but most unwisely are they dealt with who are dealt with tenderly upon this subject. Any man who has a family round about him, whatever it may cost in the beginning, will do wisely to take up family prayer. As to reading it from a look, every man must have his own library; it is better to rend than not to pray; but it is still better to read from your own religious experience than from any other volume. I am sure that a man who walks with crutchs is better than a man who does not walk at all; but a man who walks without a crutch is better than a man who walks with either a cane or crutch. The expressing of devout and thankful feelings before God in prayer, is one of the most needful things for Christians.

ITALIAN GIRLS.

The idea of a girl in Italy, is indissolubly connected with that of being devoid of all moral sense, infallibly proferring wrong to right, and who can only be kept from harm and evil by the most incessant watchfulness. A mother's whole maternal duties towards her daughter seem considered in Italy to be comprehended in the one act of vigilance. "My daughter has never been twenty minutes at a time out of my sight," said an Italian countess boastfully; and by this declaration she appeared to think that she merited to rank in the world's esteem with the mother of the Gracchi.

A girl belonging to the upper ranks of life in Italy, is practically a prisoner until she marries. Into society she must not enter; neither in the morning *fete* or in the evening dance, is she permitted to display her charms and graces. An occasional walk with father or brother, is permitted; but she must not go out of the house unless accompanied by her nearest kindred. To be seen alone even but a few rods from her father's door, would entail upon her the deepest disgrace and heaviest censure. Kept under a perpetual surveillance, every line she writes and every line she receives, are subjected to rigid scrutiny.

The girl belonging to the humbler classes of society, shares also, in a great degree, in the restrictions on her liberty. A work-girl going to her employer's house, has to provide herself with some companion; and in emergencies, I have sometimes seen a little child do the duty as a *duenna* for the occasion.

In the country the same rule prevails; no peasant girl is ever to be seen alone; and equally in the higher as in the lower classes of society, would any infringement of the social code in this respect be fatal to matrimonial expectations. Under these circumstances, the proceedings of unmarried English ladies excite the wonder and envy of their sex in Italy. Often have I been amused at the way in which the most common-place exploits have been magnified into heroic actions; and not unfrequently did I find myself elevated to the dignity of a heroine, when utterly unconscious that I had in any way merited the name assigned to me.—*Life in Tuscany.*

THE ONE THOUGHT.

A friend once told me that, amongst other symptoms of high nervous excitement, he had been painfully harassed by want of sleep. To such a degree had this proceeded, that if, in the course of the day, any occasion led him to his bed-chamber, the sight of his bed made him shudder at the idea of the restless and wretched hours he had to pass upon it. In this case it was recommended to him to endeavor, when he lay down at night, to fix his thoughts on something at the same time vast and simple—such as the wide expanse of ocean, or the cloudless vault of heaven—that the little hurried and disturbing images that fitted before his mind might be charmed away or hushed to rest, by the calming influence of one absorbing thought. Though not at all a religious man at the time, this advice suggested to his mind if an object, at once vast and simple, was to be selected, none could serve the purpose so well as that of God. He resolved, then, to make the trial, and to think of Him. The result exceeded his most sanguine hopes; in thinking of God he fell asleep. Night after night he resorted to the same expedient. The process became delightful; so much so, that he used to long for the usual hour of retiring, that he might fall asleep, as he termed it, in God. What began as a mere physical operation, grew, by imperceptible degrees, into a gracious influence. The same God who was his repose at night, was in all his thoughts, by day. And at the time this person spoke to me, God, as revealed in the Gospel of His Son, was all his salvation, and all his desire."

[*Woodward's Shumamite.*

A READY WITTED CLERGYMAN.

The Burlington (Vt) *Times* tells the following story: "Dr. Cox of the Methodist denomination in Portland, Maine, is a very apt manager, especially at prayer meetings. It sometimes happens, Suhbath evenings, that his meetings draw together a few fowdies, who do not go there to pray or be prayed for. A few evenings ago, some young fellows, forgetting their good manners, were rather noisy, and not so attentive to the services as they ought to be. Dr. Cox thus addressed them: "Young gentlemen," said he. Then stopping a few moments, he continued, "I don't know as I ought to call you gentlemen, for your conduct here this evening does not merit that title. And yet I may be doing you injustice, as another clergyman did on another occasion. Having reprimanded a young man for disturbing his meetings he met the father of the young man the next day, who told the pastor he did wrong in reprimanding his son. 'Why so?' said the pastor, 'surely your son was noisy and disturbed the meeting.' 'Very likely,' replied the father, 'but he was not accountable for such conduct.' 'How is that?' demanded the pastor.' 'My son has fits,' replied the father. 'And now," said Dr. Cox, "I don't know, young gentlemen, but you may be troubled with fits. If so, I will not reprimand you but ask you to leave." The young men took their hats, and departed with flea in their ears.

THE INSTINCT OF TOADS.

A curious anecdote of the instinct of docility has come to us from a highly-veruculous quarter. In the town of Franklin, in Venango county, once lived a gentleman who was fond of bees. One morning he observed four toads sitting just below the hive. The next day the same toads were there, grave and solemn as Sphinxes before an Egyptian temple. One was black, another bright colored, a third blind, a fourth marked in some other distinguished manner. Thinking they annoyed the bees, and seeing them pertinaciously preserve their position day after day, he put them into a basket, carried them across the Alleghany, and left them at the top of a hill. What was his surprise, three weeks after, to find them at their old post, as grave and solemn as ever! Again he removed them, taking them this time in a different direction, and leaving them at a point much further off. In about six weeks, however, they were back for the second time. A neighbor to whom the incident was told, and who was incredulous, next tried to lose them. But in a few weeks the toads were seen one morning entering the garden, under the leadership of one of their number, who gave a "cheep, cheep," looking back for his suite, and then hopped on followed by the rest, till he reached his old station under the beehive, where he gravely took up his old quarters.

[*Philadelphia Ledger.*

FALSE PRIDE.

"Uncle Jeems," writing from Charleston, South Carolina, to a country paper, notes the arrival in that city of two school teachers from the North, and remarks:

We have much available talent in the South, but I fear there is too much pride in the way. I can see no more discredit in female teaching for a livelihood than for her husband to be working for a living. There are, I fear, many young ladies of education, who, while they might be contributing to the dignity and independence of the South, by engaging in some occupation where they are needed, through they may feel ever so patriotic, allow us to seek the services of those North of us, whose interests must be more or less antagonistic to our institutions, simply because a false pride will allow them to imagine that dignity and a crust are preferable to anything assimilating to servitude. This is a great error. True dignity arises from the ashes of the spot on which we build the fires that illume and cheer, and warm the friends and offspring of those who surround us. "To do good and to communicate, forget not," is an injunction of Holy Writ; and it would be well for us to shake off our lethargy, and rise to a true knowledge and sense of our position and duty.

Obituaries:

"Let me die the death of the Righteous."

MRS. LOUISA A., wife of Rev. Joseph T. Curry of the Alabama Conference, died near Fayetterille, Talladega county, Alabama, on the 15th February, 1859, in her thirty-fifth year. Her maiden name was Branner; was born in the State of Tennessee, from whence she went with her aunt, Mrs. Judge Jones, to Galveston, Texas; where she embraced religion and joined the Church, under the ministry of Rev. Robt. Alexander of the Texas Conference. Her health failing, she returned to Bibb county, Alabama; where in the month of January, 1851, she was united in marriage to her now bereaved husband; with whom she labored for the spread of her Savior's Kingdom, up to the time of her decease. Her afflictions were of a complicated character, and protracted over nine months, during which time she suffered more than human language can describe; yet, in all this, she "did not charge God with folly." At times she expressed a desire to get well, but her most fervent prayer was for a spirit of reconciliation to the will of her Heavenly Father; nor did she ever express the least doubt of her acceptance, nor the slightest degree of fear. Death had lost his sting long before he was permitted to lay his cold hand upon her life-stream. She often spoke of death as an hour of release from suffering, and rejoiced in the bright hope of eternal life. At no time, during her protracted sufferings, did her mind give way in the slightest degree—but retained its strength to the last moment. But now she is gone to her Heavenly Father's, where she will never again complain of those awful pains—and sink, and die; but, in eternal youth, she will sing his praise. She has left a broken-hearted husband, aged father, and little step-son, to mourn the loss of one so tenderly loved. May her pure spirit be their guardian angel, while they are left to struggle through this world's troubles and disappointments.

A DEAR FRIEND.

HANNAH, eldest daughter of A. J. and H. M. Paxton, died on 3d July, 1859, in her eighth year, on Deer Creek, Washington county, Mississippi. Such events are sad lessons, learned from the mysterious book of Providence. Such lessons we see through our tears, and read them with our hearts. But God is too wise to err, and too good to be unkind. Therefore,

"Why should we mourn these fading flowers,
From this low vale removed,
To bloom afresh in angels bowr'a,
By them and Christ beloved.

Thus severed from their parent stem,
Our children go before;
That our fond hearts may follow them,
To that immortal shore."

Look upwards fond parents, and not into the grave. Your daughter lives with God. Seek for yourselves a home not made with hands, in heaven; and it shall be gladdened by the angel smile and heavenly music of your beloved Hannah. Amen!

WM. H. H.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

We are prepared to take COTTON SEED at $12 per ton of 2240 lbs. delivered on the Levee at New Orleans, in Paym ant of

STEAM ENGINES,

SAW MILLS, SHINGLE MILLS, LATH MILLS,
NEWELL SCREWS, COTTON GINS,
CIRCULAR SAWS,
BELTING, HOSE, ETC.

jmy26 D. O. LOWBER & Co., 73 Camp street

☞ A Price List will be sent by mail to any one desiring it.—ed

J. P. WILSON, MAGIC PRESS CHEAP PRINTING Office, 59 Poydras street, New Orleans. a.22.1y

BLOOMFIELD'S PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING Establishment, No. 46 CAMP STREET, corner Gravier: All kinds of BOOK AND FANCY PRINTING AND BINDING executed neatly and correctly, at moderate prices.

WM. BLOOMFIELD r.

dec 26 1y

PROFESSIONAL.

EDWARD J. DELONY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana. Will Practice in the Courts of the parishes of Carroll, Madison and Franklin, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans. La.

DR. E. D BEACH, HAVING RESUMED THE practice of Medicine, offers his Professional services to the citizens of New Orleans.

N B—Special attention paid to diseases of the RECTUM, PILES, FISTULA IN ANO, ETC.—Fistula in ano permanently cured without the use of the knife, caustics, pain, or confinement while under treatment. Office No. 6, Baronne street near Canal. ap21.

J. E. ELAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BATON Rouge.

REFERENCES—Henderson & Gaines and Chinn & Bolton, *New Orleans*; W. S. Pike and A. Malta, *Baton Rouge*.

B. D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana.

ja19

J. O. FUQUA J. O. KILBOURNE

FUQUA & KILBOURNE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, CLINTON, LOUISIANA,

PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans. *References*—Payne & Harrison, Byrne, Vance & Co., Broadwell & Payne, Pritchard & Flower, Edw. Nalle & Co., Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans. may 26-1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

W. A. BROADWELL. A. F. HAYNES.

BROADWELL & HAYNES, (*Formerly* BROADWELL & PAYNE)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 40 UNION STREET, N. O.

HAVING RETIRED FROM BUSINESS, I TAKE PLEASURE IN soliciting for my former partners, BROADWELL & HAYNES, the patronage and confidence of my friends, believing their experience, capacity and means, will merit its continuance, and enable them to give general satisfaction. [jy1 B. U. PAYNE.

WM. R. STUART AND DR. D. A. JAMES, No. 42 Union street, New Orleans, have associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting a Cotton Factorage and General Commission business—are prepared to make the usual advances to planters in the way of supplies, etc.—and respectfully solicit patronage. ap27.

B. M. LOWE & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND General Commission Merchants, No. 97 BIENVILLE STREET, New Orleans. op6

MR. HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PARTner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders, from our large and well-selected Stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants

COOPER & NEIBERT.

New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858. 27 and 29 Common st.

W. COOPER. J. O NEIBERT. H LUCAS.

COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Nos. 27 and 29 Common street, New Orleans.

F. J. VAN BIBBER & CO., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, [d8-1y 44 *Carondelet street, New Orleans.*

JAMES THARP. WM. V. McCRAY.

THARP, McCRAY & CO., GROCERS AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS, No. 10 Tchoupitoulas and New Levee sts., sep22 NEW ORLEANS.

J. BOYD & Co., Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants, No 4 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS. apr 17-1y

LEONARD FASH. F. B. LAURAN

LEONARD FASH & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 45 POYDRAS STREET, Oct 24. *NEW ORLEANS.*

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO., COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No 47 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

JOHN F WYCHE & Co., COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 118 Common street, New Orleans. my2-1y

A. H. May & Co., COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No 94 Gravier street New Orleans. au21y

J. C. PAYNE. J. P. HARRISON.
G. W. HUNTINGTON. WM. D. DAMMON

Payne & Harrison. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 51 Union street, New Orleans. dec7-1y

S. L. WALKER, New Orleans. ROBT. G. HUTCHINSON Caddo Parish, La.

Walker & Hutchinson, COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 57 Carondelet street, New Orleans. je28

LANE, SALTER & CO., (Successors to LANE, MAYFIELD & Co.) COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 79 St. Charles street, New Orleans. 1y5-1y

T. T. TWITTY. COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Agent for the sale of Manufactured Tobacco, Cigars, and Harriage celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes., No. 32 Gravier street New Orleans. mh14m

L. SAWYER, DEALER IN WOODEN-WARE, Paper, Brooms, Matches, Cordage, Twines, Scales; and DEARBORN'S CELEBRATED BALANCES for Weighing Cotton, Sugar and Tobacco. ap20 No. 70 MAGAZINE STREET, New Orleans.

WATKINS & HOMAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, and Curtain Materials, No. 20 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

F. W. OBER—DEALER IN NORTHERN AND WESTern Produce. ☞ Fresh Goshen Butter, in small packages, suitable for families, constantly on hand. New Orleans, January 12, 1859. No. 61 POYDRAS STREET.

BOOTH & CO., ARCADE HAT STORE, No. 45 Magazine Street, New Orleans. Established in 1843. Manufacturers and Jobbers at Wholesale in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc. For the accommodation of our friends and the public, we have opened a retail department on the same premises. au30

Dameron & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, Certain Goods, Upholstery Goods, etc., No. 26 Chartres and 72 Customhouse streets, New Orleans. jan1

R. C. ARMISTEAD, (Successor to MALLARD & Co.) No. 63 Gravier st., cor. Bank Place, New Orleans.

CLOTHING, IN EVERY VARIETY—THE MOST MODERN, AT GREATly Reduced Prices. ☞ BLANKETS, KERSEYS, and SATINETT for Negroes, at Auction Prices. no20

P. H. WILLARD, Coal Merchant, 18 EXCHANGE PLACE. (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

THOSE desirous of purchasing Coal or Wood, can be supplied at short notice at the—CITY COAL OFFICE, where is constantly kept on hand Pittsburgh, English, and Cannel, Anthracite and Lower Ohio Coal. Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses, Steamers, &c., &c., supplied at the lowest market prices. n22-1y

P. VAN BENTHUYSEN, C. P. LEWIS, of Rapides. A. MORRISSEY, REG. C. RENDALL.

BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. 116 Canal st., New Orleans

To Merchants and Planters. MANUFACTURERS' COMMISSION HOUSE: LARGE STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS. *CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK,* AT No. 41 Magazine st., opposite the Arcade, *NEW ORLEANS.* nov 14 R. W. RAYNE

PURIFIES THE BLOOD!

B. F. WILLIAMS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF SARSAparilla, and Iodide of Potassium. This medicine is offered as one of the best preparations of Sarsaparilla extant, and as a curative remedy has won great favor at Nashville, Tenn., and other Southern Cities. The medical faculty authorize its use (having been shown the recipe.) As a BLOOD PURIFIER there is no remedy equal to this compound, and for the cure of a numerous progany that own their origin and parentage to a strumous Diathesis or Scrufulous taint in the Constitution and in the blood, such as White Swelling, Chronic Ulcers of long standing, (Inalinate Tetter, Ring Worms, Sore Eyes, Scald Head, Syphilitic Disorders, and other diseases of the skin and blood that resist the usual treatment. He can substantiate by the very best evidence in our City, its efficacy in Nervous and General Debility Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Inflammation of the kidneys, Rheumatism, etc. etc. It is confidently recommended in diseases peculiar to Females, such as Leucorrhœa or Whites, Suppressed Menstration, Cholorus or Green Sickness. Try it. You will be satisfied with the result Read what Dr. Hudson says. He is a gentleman of high standing.

Charlotte, Tenn., Sept. 15, 1859.

MR. B. F. WILLIAMS: Instances are not rare where the attending physician fails to cure well confirmed Scrofula. The following memorandum is interesting:

SUBJECT—A girl of 15 or 10 years of age, the attending physician had failed to cure. An anxious father had consulted me, and from my knowledge of your preparation, I was constrained to prescribe it. After taking six bottles she was considered well. She was cured of a deep seated ulcer and a constant drain of milky matter from one or more sores under the ear. The entire lymphatic sys-t-m was deeply involved. This case alone is well worth the attention of all—but when added to a long catalogue of cases of great obstinacy, cured by no Panacea, nor Nostrum, nor Patent Medicine, no Secret but an invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla, Iodide of Potassa, etc., well gotten up by the Chemist, and made familiar to the intelligent physician it very justly deserves a trial by all laboring under any of the numerous chronic diseases that afflict us. J. R HUDSON, M. D.

Oakland College, Miss., Nov 20, 1858.

MR. J. F. MCAVOY: With regard to your inquiry about the "Williams Sarsaparilla and Iodide of Potash," which I purchased of you, I have no hesitation in affirming that it acted magically. My father was afflicted with a cutaneous eruption which enveloped the head and a large surface of the body, and which resisted all medical treatment. I think that one bottle affected a permanent cure though I continued the treatment until two bottles had been used. It has been eighteen months since, and as yet there has been no re-appearance of the disease. I have frequently expressed, and reiterate the opinion, that it is the best preparation of Sarsaparilla in use, and the addition of Iodide of Potash enhances its valuable tonfold. Very respectfully yours, C. E. STARKE

Price $1 per bottle, or $10 per dozen. Sold by

sp 6 3m O O WOODMAN, J. WRIGHT, & CO

DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED REJUVENATING Elixir.—Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principles, by one of the ablest chemists of the age.

FOR THE CURE of General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Irritability, Determination or Unrest in the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Trembling of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the System, take

The Rejuvenating Elixir,

And you will soon find yourself a new man—a pride instead of the reverse to your friends, and a healthy, sound, and worthy member of the whole human family. For sale, by the Proprietors,

J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., New Orleans.

And by druggists generally throughout the United States.

Children.

TRUTH COMPLIMENT.—We give to our readers and the public generally the following copy of a letter received by us from A. W. Veasey, Esq., of the *Aberdeen Conservative*, enclosing at the same time a communication to that paper from Colonel Vasser, of South Mississippi, and who was formerly associate editor of the Conservative. The subject of the letter and communication we do not feel it necessary to comment on—they tell the whole story, one that ought to go home to those in whose hands the rising generation of children are placed for nurture and for care. All we ask of our readers is a careful perusal of the documents.

CONSERVATIVE OFFICE, Aberdeen, Miss., August 23d, 1858.

Messrs. Wright & Co.—As any testimonial in reference to your preparations may prove beneficial to you, I enclose the following, published at my request, in the "Conservative" of the 21st inst.

Col. Vasser was formerly associate editor of the "Conservative," and is well known in North Mississippi, as a gentleman of intelligence and strict integrity. Respectfully, J. W. VEASY.

[*For the Conservative.*]

Communicated. ABERDEEN, Aug. 19th, 1858.

DEAR VEASY: Upon the principles of justice and humanity, I am induced to ask your permission to insert this communication in your paper, believing, as I do, that it may be the means of preventing unthinkly sorrow to many a happy household.

On Friday last, having been for several days previous absent from my family, I found, on my return home, that my infant, aged about 15 months, was quite unwell, from some unknown cause—supposed to be teething. Upon examination, however, I was of the opinion that her indisposition proceeded from worms; and having been told by a respectable physician that WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE was a sovereign remedy against this terrible enemy of children, I was induced to give it a trial, reluctantly, by the acquiescence of my family Physician.

On the following morning, (Saturday) I commenced administering it by direction, save in quantity—being afraid to give the amount of prescription I was unable to detect any impression occasioned by it until late in the afternoon of that day; and should not then, but for the discharge of some thirteen worms, varying in length from two and a half to six inches. This I thought a remarkable number for a nursling infant. But to my great amazement, about one o'clock the next morning I was aroused from my slumber to witness the incredible number of one hundred and thirty-six from one evacuation.

Before breakfast of the same morning, (Sunday) but one small dose was administered, which was followed by the discharge of fifty during the day. On the succeeding, (Monday) none was administered, but the occasional discharges occurred during the day, varying in size and quantity as described.

On Tuesday morning following, one more small dose was administered, making in all five doses of a quarter of a teaspoonful instead of a half as prescribed by the label of directions. In all, the little creature has discharged to this date, the rise of three hundred worms, a majority of which will average five or six inches in length; and is running about as usual, with returning evidences of good health and spirits.

Having met with such astonishing effects in the case of my infant, I was induced to use the Vermifuge on six other children under my protection, varying in age from two to ten years old, and in every case save one, (that of the oldest) the like happy results have been produced.

These facts are elicited, 1st; because of my antipathy heretofore to nostrums of every kind; and, 2nd, because my experience has convinced me that, in the experiment I have made with WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, it is due to suffering humanity, as well as the manufacturer of the medicine, to make public the results of my observation. W. H VASSER

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., Sole Proprietors.

Helmbold Extract of Buchu,

Read! Read! Read! "Ye afflicted read" the following Certificate of a cure of over 20 years' standing.

H. T. HELMBOLD—*Dear Sir:* I have been troubled with an affliction of the Bladder and Kidneys for over twenty years. I have tried Physicians in vain, and at last concluded to give your Genuine Preparation a trial, as I had heard highly spoken of. It afforded me immediate relief. I have used three bottles, and I have obtained more relief from its effects and feel much better than I have for twenty years previous. I have the greatest faith in its virtues and curative powers, and shall do all in my power to make it known to the afflicted. Hoping this may prove advantageous to you in assisting you to introduce the medicine, I am truly yours, M. MCCORMICK

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., General Agents.

The Goddess Hygeia!

When Hygeia lent medicinal aid to man,
And taught him all his evils how to scan,
Not in a favored few she showed the way
To stanch the wound and all its pain allay—
Not in the few who new claim physic theirs,
And think but what they give legitimate wares,
No! to all human kind command she gave,
"Employ your skill, and your sick brother save."
So went he forth the Magic Salve to find—
The Magic Salve that now heals all mankind.
Nor Wound nor Bruise, nor Cut, can long remain,
Nor Scar its sad appearance long retain.
We know—you'll find we are not truth's detracter,
For you'll be healed by

Dailey's Pain Extractor,

The only sure, effective and complete remedy for Bruises Scalds, Eruptions, Piles, or any Cutaneous disease whatever.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

We Dont Want Any Other.

Such is the language of all who use "WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE," when they call for that and any other is offered them; they have tried it, and from experience know it to be superior to all others; therefore when they are in want of a medicine of the kind, they purchase that which they know to be good and can be depended on. An Agent who called on us a few days ago, said "I did it difficult to sell any other Vermifuge—we have yours. I have had some in my store for a long time which I occasionally try to 'work off,' but no one will purchase it unless I warrant it as good as yours, this I cannot do." So it is, and as it will be—Winer's Vermifuge owes its unrivaled popularity to its own intrinsic merits, on this alone it has a ways depended, and were it not a fact that it is superior as a remedy for worms, it would ere this have shared the unenviable fate of many other nostrums designed for similar purposes. To all who are in want of a medicine of this kind we say try it and judge for yourselves, we are confident that it will give entire satisfaction.

Beware of Calomel.

The public generally may not be aware that nearly all Worm Lozenges contain Calomel, and that the lives of children are thereby endangered. parents should remember this, for although medicine may be easily administered when in the form of Lozenges or Candies of any description, yet the danger that is incurred outweighs the advantages, besides Calomel very often fails in accomplishing the desired object, it is by no means to be dependent on as a remedy for Worms, and it is not now so generally resorted to by physicians as it was a few years ago, they have become convinced of the danger of its use and of the uncertainty with which it acts, and have prudently and wisely resorted to other means by which these objections are obviate.

Physicians generally now use WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, this medicine is a simple vegetable preparation and can always be administered with perfect safety and confidence as to the result, as it will always destroy Worms and restore the patient to health.

Save the Children.

Of the multitudes of children that die before they reach their twelfth year, three fourths are believed to be the victims of internal worms, or ill diseases arising from that cause. A medicine like WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, which will infallibly and rapidly cure the disease, is therefore of immense importance to every family. It is extolled in the highest terms by the faculty, and at this time when the mortality among children is greater than was ever before known, it is not safe or prudent for any household to be without it. Believing that the frightful increase of deaths among children is mainly attributable to worms and the disorders they produce, we recommend this specific to all who have charge of young families.

Winer's Canadian Vermifuge.

Of all the pernicious humbugs that ignorance ever preached, the doctrine that internal worms are not injurious, is the most cruel. They are the prolific source of the stomach and bowels, and are the truthful causes of Chronic Diarrhœa and Chronic Dysentery, Inflammation of the Mesentery, Epileptic Fits, Insanity, Imbecility, Consumption and Apoplexy. In fact the disease saps the very foundations of vitality, and leads with absolute certainty, unless arrested in time, to an early death. Let Parents reflect on these undeniable facts, and remove the danger in time with that infallible preparation, which the faculty have pronounced a specific, WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE.

Facts for Parents.

What, in the opinion of physicians; is the most common and fatal disease of children? *Ans.* Worms.

What are the ordinary symptoms? *Ans.* A pale cadaverous complexion, dullness of the eyes, swelling of the upper lip, unpleasant breath, itching of the nose, disturbed sleep, a dry cough, fits of voracity, nausea, and general restlessness, listlessness and emaciation.

What is the safest and most certain means of relief? *Ans.* WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, a medicine without any mineral ingredient, mild in its operation, and guaranteed in all cases, to effect a rapid and complete cure.

Great Mortality among Children.

The papers here with speculations upon the amazing mortality among children; but they fail to indicate the true cause, the presence of worms in the stomach and intestines. At least half the fatal diseases to which childhood is subject are attributable to worms. This was the opinion of Abernethy and Sir Astley Cooper. What mother, then, would risk the consequences of this terrible disorder, when a few doses of *Winer's Canadian

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.—C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 30. WHOLE NUMBER 441.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1859.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. OFFICE—119 CAMP ST.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

COAST AND ISLANDS OF AFRICA.

MR. EDITOR.—I wish to call attention through the *Advocate*, to the series of letters written by the Rev. W. Thomas, descriptive of the Coast and Islands of Africa, and published in the *Southern Christian Advocate*. I have read many of these communications with the liveliest interest. They are written in an easy graceful style, and abound in beautiful descriptions and devoted sentiments. They are generally free from the extravagance and affectation which too often mar the epistolary correspondence of our tourists. And in nearly every paragraph they breathe a simplicity, freshness and substance of truth that are refreshing.

Besides their value as a means of agreeable entertainment to the reader, and as approximating closely a true model of descriptive writing, they contain much useful information concerning a part of the world of which we are comparatively ignorant. These letters afford ample evidence of the energy and industry of the writer. His communications are not a reprint of the facts collected by other travelers. His long journey under the heat of a tropical sun, and the minute and exact description of what he saw, shows that the author still retains the itinerant's power of locomotion; and that he carried with him across the Atlantic, along the Coast of Africa and on its Islands, those noble precepts which Methodism ever gives to her sons, "Never be idle, never be triflingly employed."

The research and investigation displayed by Brother Thomas, and the graceful manner in which he has presented his acquisition to the public, give promise of success and distinction in the department of literature which he has chosen. If he continues the same habits of industry and scrutiny that mark his excursions over the Coast of Africa and its Islands, and accustom himself to use his pen, as he has done since he left those classical shores, he may, at no distant day, rank deservedly high among the tourists and descriptive writers of the age.

For the benefit of those who do not read the *Southern Advocate*, I quote a few paragraphs. In his first chapter, on the West Coast of Africa, in speaking of his boyish dreams, in reference to that country, he says:

"My first impression of the moors were gathered from the 'Arabian Nights,' and stories of ship-wreck and adventures among them by Adams; sobered somewhat, by later boyhood, by 'Jackson's account of the Empire of Morocco. My boyish imagination loved to revel in the midst of Moorish history, and the wilds of Moorish scenery and character.

"It was to me a land of exhaustless legend and boundless romance; in whose people—cruelty and hospitality, treachery and platonic friendship—strongly harmonized. I was early fired with the desire of seeing with my own eyes, her majestic mountains and magnificent palaces; and many a delightful day-dream have I had over an uninteresting Latin grammar—full of wild adventure, ranging from castle to tent under the shadow of a friendly Alfarben, before whose 'sesame' curtains and doors flew open."

And again, in the same letter, after hearing his guide, Mohammed, place the claims of Christ below those of Mohammed, he says:

"That night, as I read the evening lesson from the New Testament, its pages were uncommonly bright; and that dear name, which, for the first time in my life had heard assigned an inferior position among men, seemed unusually dear; may the Master himself was at hand to strengthen the faith and heal the wounded feelings of His feeble but jealous servant. In a corresponding frame of mind I once read, consecutively, one of the last passages of the Koran, and a page from the New Testament. As a philosopher in morals, I saw much to admire in the former; but in the latter, which I read as a philosopher, and also as a sinner and a mortal immortal—each verse was a burnished gem, bearing spiritual as well as moral truths. The page which contains St. John's gospel, chapter xvii., is a casket of gems, of which one single beam contains more spiritual light than may be gathered from all the philosophy of uninspired man; and which, in its harmonious beamings, reflects on the intellect and heart the shining of the Eternal Light. In turning from the one to the other, I passed from the moonlit earth and the mud-built habitations of men, to the crystal walls and pearly gates and uncreated lights of the New Jerusalem."

After this, when he stands upon the side of Teneriffe, 12,000 feet above the level of the sea, his soul full of emotion, he exclaims:

"I venerate the high mountains, for they are marked by the footsteps of Jehovah and have heard the voice of the Almighty. I love them because they have witnessed the exultation of my Savior. I delight to scale their cloud-crested heights, and stand on their silent summits, in their unveiled sunshine. I like to lose myself in that sense of immensity this unbounded prospect inspires; but, like the beholders in the transfiguration, I am bewildered by the view sublime—and, God setting limits to my utterance, sayeth, tell the vision to no man."

These passages have occurred to me, as examples of his style. They are replete with noble sentiment; and show that the author of them can not only depict a scene or describe a landscape, he can feel and interpret the subtle emotions of the heart.

I have frequently heard the wish expressed, that Bro. Thomas may republish these letters in book-form. Such a volume as he could make of them would be hailed as a boon in this place and vicinity. I am pleased to see that men of distinction are expressing the gratification afforded them by the perusal of these letters. Men in the ministry, and especially, men in the U. S. navy have also witnessed the scenes described, and have realized the feelings they inspire. I hope the author will yield to the wish so generally expressed.

In case he does so, he will of course re-write them, and make them in style and finish, as he can easily do, what the reader will expect to find under the poetic title, "Afrien and its Islands."

A. S. ANDREWS.

MOBILE, July 14, 1859.

WHAT A BLIND MAN CAN DO.

THE Springfield *Republican* gives the annexed interesting account of the remarkable achievements of a blind genius now living in Ludlow:

"He is a young man, twenty-four years of age, who has been blind since he was two years old, and who does not remember that he ever saw. The circumstances which attended the loss of his vision are almost too horrible for belief, yet we have no reason to doubt them as they have been related to us. His widowed mother married a drunkard, and his step-father, conceiving a dislike against the child, undertook, when intoxicated, to put his eyes out. Going further in his diabolical purpose, he was about to thrust a red poker down his throat, when the frightened but desperate mother interfered and prevented it. The child was then thrown down a cellar, where he lay all night, taking cold, which so far aggravated the succeeding inflammation of the eyes, that the sclerotic coat of each was burnt. Of all this, he has no memory, and a blessed thing it is for him. At nine years of age he lost his mother, and in that loss became perfectly friendless. From that day to this, he has mainly taken care of himself, and now, although cheated by rascally agents, and laboring under every possible disadvantage, has money at interest!

Now let us see what this man has done. He is a mechanic, and knows every part of a steam engine as well as if he could see. He is an engineer, and has not only had charge of stationary engines, but has run as an engineer on the Mad River Railroad, in Ohio! Of course he ran with a look-out, and between this look-out and himself he had arranged a series of abbreviations of language, so that he could learn from him the position of any object on the track instantaneously. He was engineer, let it be remembered, of a passenger train! What is more remarkable than all is, that he has made a beautiful little steam engine with his own hands, so small that he can carry the whole of it in his pocket, and get up steam at pleasure. This might well be considered accomplishment enough for one blind man, but this is but a beginning.

He has a great genius for music, and possesses a voice which, in many characteristics, is without doubt the most wonderful voice in the world. On Tuesday evening of the present week he was invited to a private house in this city to give an exhibition of his musical abilities, and a few musical men and women were invited in to hear him, all of whom will bear testimony to their astonishment and delight. We suppose that all musical people will shrug their shoulders with incredulity, when we tell them that his voice has the compass of five octaves, yet such is the fact that he demonstrated to this company. Of course, the lowest notes are guttural, and the highest, falsetto; but the falsetto notes are pleasant and good and the gutturals true tones, and as pleasant as such tones can be. We are not sufficiently versed in musical terms to tell what his lowest note is, but it is the lowest note in the piano, arranged upon the musical scale—or triple C, as he calls it. His chest tones are excellent, and although Carl Formes may have more power, his quality is no better, while in lower notes he goes down "out of sight" of Carl Formes altogether. We can give no idea of his voice by any comparison, for we have never heard a voice with which to compare it.

Of course, with such a voice as this, the owner is tempted to try tricks. The most interesting of these was the application of it to several purposes. He began by singing in a delicate soprano, the first lines of "Oft in the stilly night;" then, as he proceeded, he slid into alto, then into tenor, then into base, and then into the "double base;" an octave below. This finished the tune, when he arose, and turning his back to the audience, executed some excellent feats of ventriloquism, and wound off by imitating an old-fashioned spinning wheel so perfectly that the assembly was thrown into roars of laughter. He usually accompanies himself with a melodeon, to which he has added a swell of his own invention that produces all the effects of the swell in the organ. One of the most delightful of his performances was a solo on the cornet: he playing it with one hand, and accompanying himself on the piano with the other. Upon this instrument, and in this way, he played a few airs with great sweetness and taste, and executed some very difficult variations. The instrument itself has been the subject of his improving hand, but in what respect we do not know. Added to all this, he plays the guitar and other instruments, and is a leader and teacher of bands! He seemed to take a great deal of interest in explaining his steam engine to the company, and to be thoroughly versed in mechanical matters.

This man's name is W. A. Carns. He was born, we think in one of the Western States, and has lived where he could get a chance. He is of medium height, thick set, modest in demeanor, interesting in conversation, and has received an education in some asylum for the blind, for which he now appears unboundedly grateful. He is now engaged in the invention of some means by which the blind may be enabled to have their regular newspapers, and if anybody can accomplish so benevolent a result he will do it.

THE FALL OF JERUSALEM.

THE following description of the fall of Jerusalem is taken from the celebrated work of Rev. Geo. Croly, in which the Jew "Salathiel" is represented as giving the description. There is a grandeur, solemnity and beauty prevading the whole, that produces in all who read it a mingled feeling of awe and admiration:

The fall of our illustrious and happy city was supernatural. The destruction of the conquered was against the first principles of the Roman policy; and to the last hour of our national existence Rome held out offers of peace, and lamented our frantic dispositions to be undone. But the decree has gone forth from a mightier throne. During the later days of the siege, a hostility, to which that of man was a grain of sand to the tempest that drives it on, overpowered our strength and senses. Fearful shapes and voices in the air, visions startling as from our short and troubled sleep; lunacy in its hideous forms; sudden death in the midst of vigor; the fury of the elements let loose upon unsheltered heads—we had every terror and evil that could beset human nature; pestilence, the most intolerable of all, in a city crowded with the furnishings the diseased, the wounded the dead. Yet, though the streets were covered with unburied bodies, though every well and trench was teeming with them, six hundred thousand corpses lay flung over the rampart, naked to the sun; pestilence came not, for if it had come the enemy would have been scared away. But the 'abomination of desolation,' the pagan standard, was fixed where it was to remain until the plow had passed over the ruins of Jerusalem. On this fatal night no man laid his head on his pillow. Heaven and earth were in conflict. Meteors burned above us; the ground shook under our feet; the volcano blazed; the wind shot forth in irrisistable blasts, and swept the living and the dead in whirlwinds far in the desert. We heard the bellowing of the distant Mediterranean, as if its waters were at our side, swelled by the deluge. The lake and rivers roared, and inundated the land. The fiery sword shot out tenfold fire. Lightning in immense sheets of intensity and duration, that turned the darkness into more than day, withering eye and soul, burned from the zenith to the ground, and shattered the summits of the hills.

Defence was not thought of, for the mortal enemy had passed from our minds. Our hearts quaked for fear; but it was to see the power of heaven shaken. All cast away the shield and the spear, and crouched before the descending judgement. We were conscience smitten. Our cries of remorse, anguish and horror, were heard through the uproar of the storm. We howled to the caverns to hide us; we plunged into the sepulchers to escape the wrath that consumed the living; we would have buried ourselves beneath the mountains.

I knew the cause, the unspeakable cause, and the last hour of crime was at hand. A few fugitives, astonished to see one man among them not sunk into the lowest feebleness of fear, came around me, and besought me to lead them to some place, if such were now to be found on earth. I openly counselled them to die in the hallowed ground of the temple. They followed and I led through the streets encumbered with every shape of human suffering to the foot of Mount Moriah. But beyond that we found advance impossible. Piles of clouds whose darkness was palpable, even in the midnight in which we stood obscured the holy hill. Impatient, and not to be daunted by anything that man could overcome, I cheered my disheartened band, and attempted to lead the way up the ascent. But I had scarcely entered the cloud when I was swept down by a gust that tore the rocks in a flinty shower around me. And now came the last and most wonderful sign that marked the fate of a rejected Israel.

While I lay helpless, I heard the whirlwind roar through the cloudy hill, and the vapors began to revolve. A pale light, like that of the rising moon, quivered on the edges, and clouds rose rapidly, shaping themselves into the forms of battlements and towers. The sound of voices was heard within, low and distinct, yet strangely sweet. Still the lustre brightened, and as the airy building rose, tower on tower, and battlement on battlement; we knelt and gazed on this more than mortal architecture, that continued rising and spreading, and glowing with a serener light, still, soft and silvery, yet to which the moonbeam was dim. At last it stood forth from earth to heaven, the colossal image of the first temple; of the building raised by the wisest of men, the consecrated to the visable glory.

All Jerusalem saw the image, and the shout that in the midst of their despair, ascended from its thousands, told what proud remembrances that night have hushed the world beside. Never fell on my ear, never on human sense, a sound so majestic, yet so subduing; so full of melancholy, yet of grandeur and command.

This vast portal opened, and from it marched a host such as man had never seen before, such as man shall never see but once again; the guardian angels of the City of David! They came forth gloriously, but with woe in all their steps; the stars upon their helmets dim; their robes stained; tears flowing down their cheeks of celestial beauty. "Let us go hence," swelled upon the night, to the uttermost limits of the land. The procession lingered long upon the hill. The thunders pealed; and they rose at the command, diffusing waves of light over the expanse of heaven. The chorus was still heard, magnificent and melancholy, until their splendor was diminished to the brightness of a star. Then the thunder roared again. The cloudy temple was scattered on the wind, and darkness, the omen of the grave, settled upon Jerusalem.

FARMER'S DAUGHTERS.

MISS L. VIRGINIA SMITH that was, says the *N. C. Advocate*, Mrs. French that is, the crinoline editress of the Southern *Homestead*, gives the following excellent advice to farmer's daughters. Although intended for rural districts, it is applicable to young ladies whose fathers are not farmers.

A young girl who happens to be the daughter of a real genuine farmer, should consider herself particularly fortunate. Her position is one which contains all the elements which go to make a lofty character, it is calculated to bring out all the energies, to develop all the natural gifts, and in time, with proper guides, to make her one of the greatest women in the world. If there be in life one situation above all others where the daughter may grow up healthful, beautiful, useful, graceful, intelligent, and pure, that situation I believe to be as one of the household band in the home of the honest and independent farmer or planter. I would say to young girls whose lives have fallen in such "pleasant places," do not undervalue your peculiar advantages. You are the "highly favored among women." The circumstances in which you are placed are such as are best calculated to develop your powers in a threefold form, physically, mentally, and morally. I would have you value your advantages, improve every one of them to the utmost, and place a proper estimate upon yourselves. You have every opportunity to make yourselves noble, beautiful, intellectual, and useful women; do this then, and each in her own person, assert the dignity of labor. Consult your parents, and form for yourself a purpose in life. They place before your brother some aim, some standard, some goal which his exertions are to reach; why not then give you something to live for also? Why should you be the only cypher in the family? When you have finished school, don't for one moment believe that you are educated. Don't dress up in your six flounces, etc., and sit down on the parlor sofa, waiting for that young clerk at Ketchum & Cheatum's to call round. No, let him show off his laces, embroideries, etc., etc., and wear them too for all you care about it.

Remember, that let others do as they will, as for you, you have something else to do than to sit down, fold your white hands, and wait to be married. You have an influence in society to wield, duty as a daughter, and perhaps as a sister, to perform, and then you must not forget yourself, for you have a mind to be cultivated, health to be guarded, a heart to be educated, and an immortal soul to be saved. Is not this a great deal of work? Yes, trust me, if you only go about it with a will, you will find every moment employed, and every day too short for the accomplishment of all your duties. You know how much you can assist mamma in all her varied departments of domestic economy, the dairy, the poultry-yard, the store room, the sewing basket, the garden, the shrubbery, and twenty other things over which her watchful eye presides—but, while doing all you can for her, please don't neglect papa. Now I see you smile incredulously, saying to your nice little self. Why, what in the world could I do for papa? O! a great deal, if you will assume the responsibility. Besides preparing some refreshing delicacy when he comes in, as he expresses it, "hungry as a hawk," or singing him a sweet song when his mind is over-tasked, you can talk with him, and learn of him about his fields, his stock, or his buildings; you can read to him his agricultural books and papers, for there is a good deal of head work in farming, and thus improve your own mind while adding also to his knowledge. Suppose, then, that some day, he is called off on important business, though it is in the hurry of harvesting, he quietly takes his seat in the cars, and goes on his way rejoicing. Ah! squire, glad to see you, but how in the world did you get up to town? this is your business season is it not? The old man smiles, a deep light flashes in his blue-gray eyes—is it pride, or love?—as he quietly replies: Yes, sir, it is, but my Mary will attend to that. O! wouldn't you glory in that? I would.

I can see no necessity in the world for your troubling yourself about marriage, but if Harry Thornton, that intelligent, handsome, and successful young man will keep on coming to consult your papa about this or that, always contriving, by the way, to terminate his consultation with a ride, or a *tete-a-tete* with papa's "Mary, why then you needn't be surprised, on some fine evening, to hear yourself "respectfully solicited" to become Mrs. Harry Thornton. Then I wish you to remember that marriage is only a question of will with you, not a necessity; your good parents are not at all anxious to get rid of such a sweet, sensible, brave, and beautiful child; and you, if you don't think you have a call to become a wife, have been too well educated to fear the name of "old maid." But if you love Harry, and your will is won, (which for his sake, poor fellow, I trust is the case,) then like an honest, dear little girl as you are, having far too much love for your lover, and too much respect for yourself to "flirt," say "Yes, immediately; and heaven bless you both.

AN ARCHITECT proposes to build a "Bachelor's Hall," which will differ from most houses, in having no *Eves*.

THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

THE New York *Times*, of the 12th, publishes a letter from the battle field of Solferino, giving the first details.

The battle commenced a little before five o'clock, in the morning. Just back of Castiglione rises a high range of hills, which projects a ridge or thereabouts into the plain, and then breaks off towards the left into a wide expanse of smaller hills, and so into the rolling surface which makes that portion of the plain.

The Austrians had taken position upon these hills, planting cannon upon those nearest to Castiglione, which they could approach, (as the French army was in full force and around that little village,) and had stationed their immense army all over the surrounding plain. As nearly as we can now learn, the Emperor Francis Joseph had collected here not less than 225,000 troops and commanded them in person. His evident purpose was to make a stand here, and risk the fortunes of the war upon the hazards of the day.

Napoleon promptly accepted the challenge, and commenced the attack as soon as it was light this morning, by placing cannon upon the hill still nearer to Castiglione than those held by the Austrians, and opening fire upon them on the heights beyond. He took his own stand upon the highest of these, a steep, sharp-backed ridge, which commands a magnificent view of the entire circuit of the plain, and from that point directed the entire movements of his army during the early portion of the day. The French very soon drove the enemy out of the posts they held nearest the town, and followed them into the small villages in the plain below. The first of these was Solferino, where they had a sharp and protracted engagement.

The Austrians dispute every inch of the ground, and fought here as they did throughout the day with the utmost desperation. They were three times driven out of the town before they would stay out. The people of the village, moreover, took part against the French, upon whom they fired from their windows, and the French were compelled, in self-defence, to burn the town. When the Austrians found it impossible to hold their ground any longer, they fell back slowly and steadily until they reached the village of Volta, directly southeast from Castiglione, and is only about a mile from the river Mincio, from which, however, it is separated by a range of hills.

Upon these hills, in the rear of the town, and overlooking it completely on the South and Southwest sides, the Austrians had planted very formidable batteries, and when I arrived upon the field and went at once to the height where the Emperor had stood at the opening of the engagement, but which he had left an hour before to follow his victorious troops, these batteries were blazing away upon the French, who were stationed on the plain below.

The general result was soon made evident by the slackening of the Austrian fire, by the falling back of the smoke, and by the corresponding advance on the part of that which rose from the French artillery. The cannonading at that point lasted over an hour, but in precisely what direction the Austrians retreated it was not possible, from the position I occupied, to see. Part of the Austrian force probably crossed the Mincio river, which flows Southward to the Po, but the battle continued to rage all over the region Northwest of a line connecting the towns of Castiglione, Solferino and Volta.

At one point after another a sharp cannonading would arise and continue for a half or three-quarters of an hour, and after each successive engagement of this kind, the result became apparent in the retreat of the Austrians and advance of the French forces.

During all the early part of the day the sky had been clear and the weather hot, but clouds began to gather about noon, and at five o'clock, while the cannonade was at its height, a tremendous thunder storm rolled up from the Northwest. The storm lasted for about an hour, and the cannonading, so far as we could distinguish, was suspended. Then the rain ceased, the clouds blew away, and the sun shone out again, and the air was cool and perfectly delightful. Though the cannonading may have ceased for a time to take part in it, the fight had meantime gone on, and when I again resumed my post of observation from which the storm had expelled me, the cannonading commenced quite on the extreme left of the entire field, northeast from Castiglione, and west of Peschiera. The Piedmontese troops under the King, who commanded them in person, had been posted there and received the Austrians as they came around.

From about seven o'clock until after nightfall an incessant and most terrible combat was here kept up. The batteries of the two armies were apparently about half a mile apart, and at the outset they were both served with nearly equal vigor, but the Austrians gradually slackened their fire, and several times took up new positions while the Sardinians poured a rapid and uninterrupted shower of balls upon them, suspending only for a few minutes at a time, and then renewing it with redoubled fury. The sun had now gone down, the air was still and the sound of musketry, as well as cannon, was distinctly heard; sometimes only a single flash would be seen, then two or three at once and sometimes half a dozen would break forth in instant succession.

It was beginning to be dark when I turned to descend the hill, and all the way down still heard the roar of cannon, and the clattering of the guns of the infantry. The Austrians have sustained an overwhelming defeat, and it seems to me not unlikely that the Emperor may now be induced, by the representations of the neutral powers, to accept the peace which Napoleon will be very likely to tender him.

I am afraid to venture upon any conjecture as to the number killed and wounded in this battle; but, from the nature of the case, it must be enormous. I am confident that not less than 10,000 wounded have been brought into this village alone during the day, to say nothing of those that were left on the field or taken to other places.

THE FRENCH FIELD TELEGRAPH.

A WAR correspondent, dating from Brescia on the 4th of June, reports a fact which has not hitherto transpired, concerning the scientific appliances of electricity to war purposes. It would appear that the remarkable precision and unity of the French evolutions were accomplished by quite a novel sort of aides-de-camp. From each corps, once in a position, a horseman rode off to the next division, unrolling on his rapid course a light wire, which no time was lost in adapting to a field apparatus; and the process was repeated all along the French line of twelve miles. Hence the movement of the whole army was known and regulated like clock-work, "from dawn to dewy eve," on that decisive day. This arrangement had been planned in Paris, and a supply of gutta percha-covered metal thread forwarded with secrecy and dispatch. It has done its work and the patent may now be disclosed. Portable galvanism beats portable gas. It was already known to both armies that a special telegraphic corps operated in the rear of the allies, and laid wires as fast as an advance was made. M. Lair is the chief engineer, and the first Frenchman who entered Novara, while the Austrians were scarce yet out of it, was M. Ganthier of that staff, who set up his box and telegraphed the details of the retreating corps at the moment they were outside the gates. Lonato, Montechiaro and Castiglione were in instant communication with Brescia and Milan when evacuated by the foe on the 23d.

THE TURCOS.

WE CONDENSE from the gossip of our Eastern exchanges the following description of this body of troops:

By the side of the soldiers of the Imperial Guard is to be seen the Turcos, whose ferocious aspect almost alarms the Nocrese. They are a race entirely *apart*—Africans by birth, French by adoption; they accept with the best grace in the world the exigencies of discipline. I yesterday visited their encampments; there is nothing at the same time more serious and more grotesque than their manners. The Arabians and negroes have their tents; but they sleep outside them, discipline not exacting from them any abnegation of the open air. When the hour calls them to dinner, they fell an ox and distribute the meat reeking hot; the Kabyle does not even wait till his ration has been thrown into the soup pot, but eats it raw—it saves time. When the enemy is mentioned in their presence, they grin, show their white teeth and flash fire from their eyes. "I perceive," said I to an officer, "you have good confidence in them." "Yes," was his reply, "I fear only one thing for them—i. e. cavalry; as for infantry or artillery, they will walk straight to the cannon's mouth; but a man on horseback scares them out of their senses." On their arrival at Novara they made a regular onset on the barber's shops, and the tonsors of Piedmont could not execute their calling half fast enough for them.

An account, written after the battle of Magenta, of these Numidians, who for the first time since the expedition of Hannibal have found themselves on the other side of the Alps, says: "It is declared that the conduct of the Turcos at Magenta was a pendant to the Zouave's attack at Montebello and Palestro. An eye-witness assures me that their attack presented a spectacle at once curious and terrible. They did not run, but some crawled, like the savages described by Cooper, and seized their enemy ere they had time to stir; others bounded into the plain, uttering yells, and fell upon the astonished Austrians, hitting about on all sides with their bayonets without pity or quarter. A horrible *melee* was seen. The thunder of cannon was overwhelmed by the cries of a wild harmony which was neither the song of victory nor the lament of the wounded or dying. All that the language of Mokammed contains in the way of curses and imprecations issued from their throats by volleys at a time, and one Turco did not hesitate to attack three or four Austrians. To the cries of the officers responded the trumpet and drum, and every instant clouds of the enemy were seen despoiling themselves of their guns and throwing themselves into ditches or ravines to escape pursuit.

When the struggle was over the spectacle was hardly less strange. The frantic conquerors rolled themselves on the earth, as though some African music sweeping across the Mediterranean had suddenly met their ears; they executed frenzied dances and broke out into bursts of laughter which really terrified their companions in arms. Some had compelled their prisoners to sit near them, and, like the lion which fascinates his prey, they contemplated with an eye full of fire the unhappy defenceless soldiers at their feet. All savage as the Turco is, he fights loyally, nobly; seldom does he strike his adversary behind, he flies rather in his face, at his head; he bounds, he cries, he galls, he confounds his enemy, but never cowardly attacks him by surprise. He makes a prisoner of his disarmed foe—but he never attempts to injure him.

NAPOLEON AT HEAD-QUARTERS.

THE *Journal de Rouen* publishes the following extract from a letter from the camp at Montechiaro, dated the 24d of June the day before the late battle:

If I had been able to write to you the other day I should have sent a letter, which would have been a true picture of a day with Napoleon III, at the army of Italy. It was the 17th, at Travagliato, the day we entered Brescia. The Emperor had taken up his quarters at a large farm house inhabited by the mayor. Just imagine a spacious yard; on the left the dwelling-house, on the right a large garden, separated from the yard by a railing. The yard is crowded with traveling carriages and wagons. The Emperor's attendants and the people of this farm are passing and re-passing. It is six in the evening; the Emperor comes down from his room attended by Marshal Vaillant. The whole military household comes out and stands apart. The Emperor sits down and a map is brought to him. Marshal Vaillant presents several papers to his Majesty. The Emperor remains alone for a moment, and rests his elbow on another chair beside him. A spy arrives and is introduced. His Majesty listens to him, but apart. A colonel is called; he gives ten napoleons to the spy, who seems well satisfied with his pay. Marshal Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely arrives; the Emperor converses with him. Other generals come in. The map is called for several times. The King arrives in a carriage, and the two monarchs shake hands. Soften down a little the hectoring air which some portraits give to King Victor Emanuel, give him a very plain cavalry uniform, and you will have the portrait of Victor Emanuel. You must also darken his complexion a little, give greater distinctness to his features, so as to have the true physiognomy of a frank soldier, used to the life of camps. The Emperor and he go a little apart and converse, both making cigarettes in rapid succession. The Emperor, tired of standing, leans against the shafts of a wagon close by; the conversation is lively and long; other generals come in. The light, though now declining, is still sufficient to allow of seeing the man who is again brought forward. At last, the King left at ten o'clock, and the Emperor dismissed his household; a quarter of an hour afterwards he returned to his apartment. The Emperor eats little. He sleeps more by day than by night. He works till one in the morning, and is called up again at three or four.

FISH NESTS.

IT WAS not known until lately that any of the fish build nests. But the Frenchmen are always prying into such matters, and one of them lately discovered a fish called the Shotslebuck at work. He brings all the materials in his mouth, of course in very small quantities at a time, and frequently from very considerable distances. It is very instructive to observe his contrivances for preventing the foundation of his structure from being carried away by the stream, which he effects by bringing sand, also in his mouth and placing it upon the successive layers forming the foundation of his edifice. His next process is to cement these layers well together, by a gluten which he obtains from his own skin, by rubbing himself against them; and thus is formed the floor upon which the rest of the structure is to be raised. It is occasionally further secured at its anchorage by a root or twig at the bottom of the stream, or by some other neckbutial assistance. His next process is to stick small, or occasionally stronger materials as uprights, all around the foundation; frequently taking them out with his mouth, and putting them in situations more to his fancy, till he is at length satisfied that they are all in the right places. Sometimes he finds a portion of his materials altogether unsuitable, in which case he takes it away to a distance from the intended nursery of his offspring, and regardless of labor and fatigue, gets another lot of materials. He cements the walls as they arise, by rubbing against them as he had done to the floor, and then sets about the roof, which he completes in a similar manner. His hardest work appears to be this cementing process; the vibrating of the body, by means of which he exudes the necessary mucus from the surface of the skin, seeming to exhaust him very much. He makes two openings to his dwelling, a front and a back door as it were, which he retains in suitable form by passing continually through them in such a manner as to keep them neat and open.

THE CORK OAK. (*QUERCUS SUBER.*)

THE Cork Tree bears a general resemblance to the broad-leaved kinds of *Quercus Ilex*, but when full grown it forms a much more handsome tree. It is cultivated extensively in Spain Portugal and the South of France. The outer bark, the great thickness and elasticity of which is owing to an extraordinary development of the cellular tissue, forms the cork, and is taken from the tree every eight or ten years; there is also an interior bark, which is left on to protect the tree, so that stripping off the extra bark is so far from injuring the trees, that it is necessary to their continuation; for trees that are never barked are said to die at the age of fifty or sixty years. The bark is taken off for the first time when the tree is about fifteen years old; it soon grows again, and may be re-barked three times, the bark improving every time, till the tree attains the age of thirty years. After being detached, the sheets or tables are flattened by presenting the convex side, or by pressure. In either case it is charred on both surfaces to close the transverse pores previous to its being sold. The carbonized surface produced by this charring may be seen in bungs and taps; but not in corks, which, being cut in the lengthway of the wood, the charring is taken off in the rounding. It was used as sandals by the Greeks, whence our cork soles. The poor people in Spain lay broad planks of it by their bedside to tread on, as we use carpets and rugs.

They sometimes line the walls and insides of their stone houses with the bark, which renders them warm, and corrects the moisture of the air. Both in Spain and Barbary beehives are made of cork, for which it is excellent, being a non-conductor of heat. For this purpose they roll the bark into a cylinder five or six feet long.

The acorns are sweeter than common acorns, and have been eaten as human food in cases of scarcity. Hogs eat them greedily, and get rapidly fat on them, while they produce a firm and savory lard. The Spaniards eat the acorn roasted. It grows readily wherever the live-oak (*Quercus virens*) will grow, and much more rapidly. It forms a very handsome evergreen tree, twenty to thirty feet high, and is quite ornamental. It is excellently adapted to the climate of the Southern States.—*American Cotton Planter.*

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND HINDOO TEMPLES.

AS AN instance of the evil arising from the Indian government taking into its own hands the management of lands, the proceeds of which are devoted to the endowment of mosques and temples, I will narrate what came under my observation not long ago. At a Hindoo temple on a hill, not far from Mehabuleshwar, there is a mango tree, which, according to native belief, miraculously bursts into leaf within the space of about a quarter of an hour. To witness this, a vast number of people assemble yearly, when offerings are made to the temple connected with the said tree, greatly to the profit of the resident Brahmins. Happening to be near this spot, my servants asked me to attend on the grand occasion. I went with them, and found crowds of people surrounding the tree, which was completely bare of foliage. After a great deal of noisy music in the temple, the priest gave out the eventful hour had arrived, when two or three Brahmins ascended the tree, and pretended to search for the wonderful blossom. At last one descried it; it is plucked by him. He then descends, and is borne slowly on men's shoulders to the temple, showing a very small sprig to the credulous as he is carried along. "Now, sir," says one of my Hindoo servants, "are you not satisfied of the truth of what you yourself have witnessed?" "No," I replied, "not at all; the priest must have brought the blossom from some other tree." "Well, sir," said he, "every one knew this to be no deception; besides, your own government acknowledges the same, or why is it that a yearly sum is allowed for the maintainance of the temple?" Of course, I explained that the grant must have been originally made in perpetuity by some native prince, and consequently our government continued it; but the man's remark must speak for itself. [*London Times.*

LONELINESS OF GREAT CITIES.

THE vaster the crowd the more solitary the individual, the more lonely the heart. "No one," says a recent writer, "is known in London; it is the realm of the incognito and the anonymous. It is not a place, but a region or a State. There is no such thing as local opinion in the metropolis; mutual personal knowledge there is none; neighborhood, good repute, bad fame, there is none. No house knows the next door. How is a man to show what he is, when he is but a grain of sand out of a mass, without relations to others, without a place, without history, without distinctiveness? Crowds pour along the streets; and although each has his own character written on high, they are one and all the same to men below."

This is true, though, of course, in a less degree, with every great city, especially to the young and unfriended stranger. All at once he passes from the midst of a friendly neighborhood—where every one knows one another, where the eye of every one is on his brother, and where the slightest incident of weal or woe affecting any of its members is the theme of interested converse around each cottage hearth—to almost an absolute solitude. In fact, in those vast wildernesses of streets, and lanes, and noisesome courts and alleys, of which the lower parts of our great cities consist, while the worst vices of social life are generated to the utmost, society in the true sense of the word can scarcely be said to exist. There are few or no ties of mutual knowledge, common interest, and friendly neighborhood, such as bind the inhabitants of a country side or of a small town together, and which make a parish not a district merely, but a living organized society.—*North British Review.*

ARTIFICIAL RELIGION.

WHEN Archdeacon Hare first visited Rome, some of his Protestant friends, it is said, who knew his love of art and the personal sympathy which he had with the Eternal City, trembled for the effect it might produce upon his mind. These fears were groundless. Rome was all and more than all he had imagined. But the splendid vision left him. "I saw the Pope," he used to say, "apparently kneeling in prayer for mankind; but the legs that kneeled were artificial; he was in his chair." Was not that sight enough to counteract all the aesthetical impressions of the worship, if they had been a hundred times stronger than they were?

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Terms—$2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1859.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The volumes of the *Advocate* will hereafter begin and end with the year; and it is very desirable that subscriptions should conform to the same rule.

Therefore, new subscribers, who do not begin with the year, will please send, not two dollars, but an amount sufficient to pay for the paper till the end of the year, at the rate of Four Cents a Week.

Then, every subscriber will know, without being informed, that at the beginning of the year is the time to remit the subscription money.

Many accounts having been sent out before this arrangement was made, we shall not be able, until next year, to make the accounts of old subscribers conform to this rule.

Our Agents will please notice, and help us in this desirable arrangement. It is an approximation to the cash system, without its objections, and will obviate confusion in accounts.

Not a Case of Yellow Fever has occurred in this city during the present season.

The Editor returned from his trip to Georgia on Friday morning last—dashed off a few paragraphs for the paper—and left at five o'clock in the afternoon to attend the Commencement at Centenary College, at Jackson, La. He will be at his post in a short time.

MR. HILLIARD'S UNIVERSITY ORATION.

It is known to our readers, probably, that this distinguished preacher and statesman was invited to deliver the annual address, we believe, at the recent Commencement of the University of Virginia. A correspondent of the *South Carolinian* gives the following account of the effort:

I could not resist the temptation to pause one day, en route to see the gala day of the Virginia University, especially as I understand that the chief circumstance of the day was to be a speech from Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama; and most amply have I been compensated for the detention. It was indeed a great day. I saw the University in its highest moral and physical paraphernalia, in the midst of its glorious landscape of green fields, blue mountains and sentinel villas, from that which dominates high up on Monticello, to billows which are half hid, half revealed to view amid the folds of hills and valleys that nestle along under the Blue Ridge. I have rarely seen in the wide world so glorious a prospect as that which enraptures the eye from the top of the rotunda of the University. I don't know that I should class it among the minor merits of Mr. Jefferson, his selection of so lovely a site for his great institution. The buildings have an imposing extent and grandeur. The noble hall in which the beauty and the chivalry of the State were assembled to hear Mr. Hilliard's oration, was crowded to its utmost capacity, decorated, I must say, with a somewhat too elaborate ornamentation; but the magnificent copy of "Raphael's School of Athens," filling the entire space of each end of the hall, unperceived and dimmed the glitter of festoons and tinsel somewhat profusely disposed about. Right in front of this great picture was the elliptical platform, the place of dignity, on which sat the visitors (trustees) of the University, the professors and the officials of the occasion, and those entitled to places of distinction.

Mr. Hilliard is a tall, handsome, intellectual looking man. His presence was greeted with tumultuous demonstrations. I had seen him before, but he looked better and younger than some years since. His presentation to the audience was graceful, and the very first sentence enchained attention, which, for the hour that he spoke, did not relax an instant, except amidst thunders of applause. It was a superb oration, classical as became the scene, graceful as became an accomplished artist; fervent, as I take it in his temperament. There were traces of Herculean thought, acute and profound, results of much reading and reflection, brilliant illustrations from a prolific imagination. The audience was seized and wrapt and entranced, led in delightful subjection, going on with a perfect tribute to his high, noble and conservative sentiments, until, by a natural but unexpected stroke of art and power, he denounced the re-opening of the slave trade, a burst of applause broke from the multitude like thunders from a cloud near by, and resounded, not only through the hall, but far in the distance.

The success of the orator was perfect. In all the highest qualities of eloquence, Mr. Hillard surpasses Mr. Everett. In the elaborate, artistic qualities of rhetoric, one might suppose that Everett would be superior; but if so, art cannot equal the inspiration of nature, especially in that portion which is the soul of oratory. As I came out of the hall, I was curious to catch the judgment of the crowd. I heard gentlemen, whom I had seen on the stage, say this surpasses Everett, and this was my judgment. It was a grand oration superbly pronounced. I felt that the sceptre had been wrenched from the hands of the North, and all the more gracefully done, that the speaker accorded to the North a full measure of the high merits which belong to it.

REV. JOSEPH CROSS, D.D., AND MRS. CROSS.

Rev. Joseph Cross D.D., passed through this city last week, *en route* for Texas, whither he goes for the purpose of assisting, as a member of the itinerant host, in spreading Scriptural holiness over that broad, and beauteous land. He will find there men inured to the toils of the itinerant ministry, strong in the faith of the world's conversion, and especially zealous for the westward progress of the "Church in the wilderness." They will give him a Texan welcome, as they have done the gifted Boring. Much land there is to possess in that direction—more than is conceivable by those who have not traveled west of the Mississippi—and we rejoice at every accession to that ecclesiastical "army of observation" now moving on to the Rio Grande and to the Pacific.

The Doctor is too well known, as an accomplished Christian gentleman and eloquent preacher, to need any commendatory introduction to our brethren in Texas. It is enough to say, that his brethren of the South Carolina Conference give him up with great reluctance, as their resolutions in Quarterly Conference at Spartanburgh, show. His last position there was the Presidency of the Spartanburgh Female College.

Mrs. Cross, whose charming letters from Europe enriched the columns of some of our *Advocates*, year before last, will follow him to Texas in a short time. We imagine that the society of the Lone Star State never rejoiced in a more valuable acquisition. The blessing and good wishes of thousands follow her wherever she goes. She goes to Texas to engage in the excellent work of female education. Highly accomplished, and largely experienced, she has but few equals in qualification and aptitude, for the sphere.

We are happy to inform our readers that we have made a permanent engagement with Dr. Cross, and through him, with his "better half" ("better" in the literary sense, too—we beg the Doctor's pardon—no we do not—he is pleased with the superiority of the wife, as every good husband ought to be) to write regularly for the *Advocate*.

REV. WILLIAM M. WIGHTMAN, D.D.

We learn that Dr. Wightman was on his way from Spartanburgh, South Carolina, his present residence, as President of Wofford College, to Greensborough, Alabama, to make arrangement to remove his family to their new home in September next, preparatory to taking charge of the "Southern University." This new and important Institution is to be opened on the first of October.

The Trustees of the University, according to our humble judgement, have been exceedingly fortunate in the selection of its President. Dr. Wightman is not only a finished scholar, and possessed of those excellencies derived from enlarged literary culture, but he is, in person, manners, and spirit, a most accomplished gentleman—an elegant illustration in himself, of that style of manhood which is the glory of the South, and the attainment of which should be promoted by all our Southern Male Institutions. But, better than all, he is a devoted and spiritual-minded Christian. Although his reputation as a preacher has for a long time been a most enviable one, his friends say he has never preached with such unction and power as within the last two years.

His brethren in South Carolina, where he has labored from his youth and where his life has been a blessing, regret to part with him, and follow him with their prayers and blessings.

NEW BOOKS.

The French Revolution of 1789. As viewed in the light of Republican Institutions. By John J. C. Abbott. With 100 Engravings. New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers: 1859: 8vo.

In the words of the author, "It is expecting too much of human nature to imagine that the struggles of an oppressed people to emancipate themselves from feudal despotism can be impartially narrated in the castles of nobles or in the Courts of Kings." The republican stand-point from which he views the scenes of that great struggle, the glowing rhetoric which characterizes his style, and his unequaled power as a writer of evolving order from an apparent chaos of historic material, are a guarantee for the readable interest of this work. Nearly every page presents an engraving of the places and events of the History, and the work is gotten up in the best style of the Harpers.

The Wars of the Roses; or, Stories of the Struggles of York and Lancaster. By J. G. Edgar. With Illustrations. New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers: 1859: 12mo.

Whatever can be done is being done to relieve the old records of the 15th century of their dust and dryness. It is not now necessary to seek for thrilling narratives in the terrible pages of Rinaldo Rinaldini, and the Romance of the Forest; but to learn by the clear statements of history, that truth is stranger than fiction. By the labors of such writers as Mr. Edgar, the youths of our day are beguiled into a knowledge of History. Their fathers, when boys read it, and took calomel and jalap with pretty much the same relish.

Cicero De Officiis. Libri tres: With Marginal Analysis and an English Commentary. By the Rev. Hubert Ashton Holden, M. A., late Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. First American Edition. Edited by Charles Anthon. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1859.

The Notes and Comments are so exhaustive as to be no small part of a translation. A work finely suited to those who are disposed to keep up their knowledge of Latin, by daily readings of the great Orator. 12mo.

Elementary Grammar. Designed for General use in Common Schools. By Wm. C. Fowler, late Professor of Rhetoric in Amherst College. New York: Harper & Brothers: 1859: 16mo.

The continual announcement of new Grammars is an evidence of the difficulty of learning how to speak the English language correctly; we therefore hail every book which proposes to aid in this great work with good wishes for its success, and promise ourselves the pleasure of benefit from its teachings.

The Queens of Scotland. By Agnes Strickland 8th volume: Harper & Brothers: 1859: 12mo.

John Halifax, Gentleman. By Miss Muloch. Harper & Brothers: 1859: 12mo.

Walter Thornley. By the Author of "Ailen Prescott." Harper & Brothers: 1859: 12mo.

The above noticed books are laid on our table by H. D. McGinnis, 36 Camp street, New Orleans.

BISHOP PIERCE ON THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The following letter we take from the *Pacific Methodist* of 24th ult.

Mr. Editor: Having but a few days since reached your State by the *Overland Mail* route, I have thought it might be interesting to your readers, and perhaps to the citizens generally, to say a few words in relation to the trip. In this view I have been confirmed, by finding on my arrival that the people are no little excited on account of a reduction in time proposed by the Post Office Department. My own judgment is, decidedly, that the commercial relations and social interests of the East and the West imperatively demand that the line should be increased to a daily one. It seems to me to be a necessity on the Pacific coast. The present line has pioneered the route—demonstrated not only that it is practicable to transmit the mail and passengers, but has done it under all the disadvantages of an incipient enterprise, with a regularity unsurpassed in the history of staging. No line in the old States is more punctual or reliable. A daily stage would not only greatly multiply the facilities of travel (a desideratum in this case), but would increase the security of the route, stimulate intercourse between States, induce settlements along the line, and in time fill up the mighty void between the East and the West.

I will not annoy you with the details of my journey, as my only object is to commend the overland route to the traveling public. The general impression seems to be, that none but the most robust can endure the dust and heat and toil of such a trip. I confess I encountered it with some apprehension, especially in behalf of Mrs. P. and the daughter who accompanied me. The experiment, however, has satisfied me that it is safe, and tolerable for any but the sick or the very infirm. The distance is great, but the road generally fine—never bad; the fare poor, scanty, and irregular; but the traveler may relieve this evil by filling his own satchel with "good things;" water is scarce oftentimes—rarely good when obtained—but there is enough to prevent suffering. The crossing of the Gila and Colorado deserts is the most unpleasant; this, however, consumes but a day or two, and may be effected without serious discomfort.

On the other hand, the scenery is varied, picturesque—now beautiful, now grand; never monotonous. Those who dream of vast solitary plains, over which they are to roll without change of scene, will be greatly surprised to learn that from the Colorado, in Texas, to San Francisco Bay, they are never out of sight of mountains—most commonly in the very midst of them. Walled in by those towering hills on every side, as you rush down a cannon or roll through a valley, the question will often occur—how am I to get out of this prison? Wait a little; double yonder point, and instead of being compelled to climb up to the rugged summit around you, you will find a pass of smooth surface and easy grade, and opening out upon a level vale.

One great relief to what otherwise would be the weariness of the journey, is the speed with which you travel: the ordinary rate is from seven to ten miles the hour. The consciousness that you are getting along—going ahead—forestalls tedium. On the whole, I think it a very pleasant *jaunt*; expect to return this Fall by the same route, and would recommend it to all who are fond of novelty and adventure, or who have a fancy for the wild, the solitary, the lovely and the sublime. No American can have an adequate conception of the vastness of his country till he traverses the mighty West, even to the Pacific coast.

It may be proper to say that I did not come from St. Louis or Memphis, but took the San Antonio and San Diego stage at San Antonio, Texas, and connected with the Overland line at El Paso. The whole passage consumed twenty-four days. If the speed of the San Antonio line were equal to the Overland, the distance might be passed in seventeen days with great ease. The mail may be carried from San Francisco, to New Orleans, with great regularity, in twenty days, and such a line ought to be established. To reduce the present facilities of inter-communication, would be not merely a local injury but a national calamity. I hope the remonstrances which have gone up from all the military posts along the way, and from the people of Texas, and which I see your own State (the most deeply interested party) is preparing to make, will arrest the proposed change, and at least continue the present order of things.

This much in favor of the great Overland Mail Route I feel to be due to the East and the West, and to the contractors who have inaugurated a great enterprise—itself the pioneer of a greater.

G. F. Pierce.

ITEMS FROM THE BATTLE FIELD—ITALY.

A correspondent of a London paper, writing from Cavriana on the 28th June, says: The plain of Guidezzolo, is realy horrible to look upon. Even so late as yesterday the dead were not all buried. They were to be seen in groups of twenty or thirty in one spot, where a shell had exploded or the Zouaves had passed. The dead remained in the attitude in which the death stroke had left them.

People of different races, and those even inimical to each other, were found closely commingled. The headless body of a Croat resting against and hemmed by the blood of an Hungarian. Two lads of not more than sixteen were lying in each others arms, as if in dying, they had clung together in a last embrace. A dog was seen standing by the side of a Bohemian officer, as if guarding him in his sleep, little aware that that sleep would know no waking.

On every side was death—ghastly, and in every terrible aspect which it could wear.

It was a dear bought victory, imagination can picture nothing more revolting than the scene presented the morning after the battle, and yet there were the victors pitching their tents among the piles of dead, part of which, buoyant with life, had been their comrades but the preceding morning.

It is impossible to tell accurately the loss experienced by the contending armies. It is stated that the Austrians lost 20,000 killed, wounded and prisoners. Of the Piedmontese 200 officers are *hors de combat*, and from 5,000 to 6,000 men. The French compute their loss at 12,000. The loss of the contending armies is computed at 40,000 men.

Though the Emperor of Austria was on the field of battle, yet General Hess directed the operations and was the real Commander-in-chief.

General's Benedict and Urban, directed the operations against the Piedmontese. The Emperor Napoleon keeps the French as much as he can in ignorance of the losses his army has sustained, still the truth will leek out through private letters. One states that a regiment which entered the field 2,000 strong—lost 500, another regiment in the same brigade was so cut up that it cannot take the field again, till completely reorganized.

In the attack against Solferino, the fire of the Austrians was most destructive, but the answering fire of the French was so effective that the batteries had to renew their gunners several times.

In the first ambulances of Solferino and Castiglione, there are from 6,000 to 8,000 wounded Austrians. The medical staff of the army gave proof of the greatest courage and devoteness. Numerous dressings were made by the surgeon's of the regiments under the fire of the enemy, and the removal of the wounded was made with the most perfect order.

The Austrian Retreat.—The Emperor went not far to the rear, leaving his staff at a farm-yard on the road to Volta, he turned back with a chosen few, and looked on whilst a last effort was made to fight for the possession of Cavriana. The last effort was made, but to no purpose; nearer and nearer fell the French shells, till one actually cracked over the head of the Emperor and another burst in the middle of his staff. The order for a retreat had in the mean time been carried out, the Emperor and the Archduke retired by a cross road to Valeggio, the first army began to withdraw towards Mantua; his was done with little difficulty, as an Austrian corps still held Guidezzolo, which stopped the progress of the enemy. The second army however, experienced heavy losses; the centre of the Austrian positions having been forced by the occupation of Cavriana.

The material of the Austrian army, was however saved by the speedy construction of flying bridges on the river below Volta. As night fell, the Austrians remained in possession of Monzambano, Vallegio, and Guidezzolo.

The son of Lieut. General Baron Eynatten, the Chief of the War Department, was deprived of his sight during the battle, by a bullet which passed close by his eyes; the poor young man is recovered, but in total darkness.

Although the French have had heavy losses to sustain, the Sardinians in proportion to the number of troops engaged have been still greater sufferers, their loss is estimated at 9,000 killed and wounded. Of one regiment only seven remained unwounded; and of one whole battalion only seventeen escaped unhurt.

Kossuth arrived on the 22nd of June, at Genoa; and the following day proceeded to Turin. He was received by great demonstrations of delight at Alessandria, and addressed the crowd in Italian. After two interviews with Count Cavour at Turin, he set out for the headquarters of Prince Napoleon. When he arrived at Parma, the people were making preparations for the reception of Prince Napoleon, so he came in for a share of the ovation.

Russian Military Movements.—Several detachments of the first army of Russia under Prince Gortschakoff have been placed on a war footing; as has also the fifth corps of the second army at present in Bessarabia; officers on half pay who had not served in the Crimean War, are permitted to resume active service.

An armistice has been agreed upon by the belligerent powers; and it is possible that a congress may be called to decide the fate of Italy. But it is not likely that Sardinia after sacrificing so much to gain possession of Sunny Lombardy will relinquish her design; nor is it probable that the Emperor, who is still in possession of the strategic part of Lombardy, and who has an army of more than 200,000 men, will yield those rich provinces without a further struggle, which have been held by the German Emperors with little intermission for nearly six hundred years. Should Kossuth renew the war in Hungary, supported as he probably will be by France and Sardinia and secretly abetted by Russian emissaries, Austria will find it difficult to maintain her high position.

We observe that the French Emperor has sent back the wounded Austrian officers and the Emperor of Austria has announced that he will return wounded prisoners of the allies.

BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

The London *Times*, says, it is singular that we are indebted to the vanquished for all our reliable information as to the circumstances of this great battle. Not only is the Austrian bulletin the most candid acknowledgement of a defeat ever given to the world, but it is also the most satisfactory history of a battle ever put into the same number of words. By the light of these seventeen lines of print and a tolerable map, one can almost see the situation of the combatants and the great features of the engagement. The grounds upon which this battle was fought differs much from the spongy plain through which the Austrians had been so long retreating, and the French had been so long advancing. The southern end of the Lago di Garda consists of hills and broken uplands, which have always been considered as favourable to defensive operations. When the Austrian Emperor changed his tactics so suddenly that the command to recross the Mincio appeared rather the result of a caprice than a deliberate judgment it was into these uplands that he led his army. The village of Pozzolengo, which he describes as having been occupied by his right wing, is about six miles to the south-west of Peschiera. Solferino, which played so important a part in the battle, is a little village about six miles to the south-west of Pozzolengo, and is situated at the foot of the uplands, and just at the point where they descend into the plain. Away to the left across the plain, another six miles distant, is that Castel Goffredo which we are told was occupied by the Austrian left wing. Here we have the line of battle. The three places are nearly equidistant, and from a straight front, in a south-westerly direction, from the Garda Lake. Moreover, the line is as nearly as possible of the length which the French Emperor mentioned in his message to the Empress. Its right extends over the highlands from Pozzolengo to Solferino. Its left passes along the plain from Solferino to Castel Goffredo. Solferino is the centre and the key of the position. Behind these three points lies a second line of posts marked in the despatch, and important in the events of the day. Guidezzolo and Cavriana are the villages that afford this second line of stations; and Volta, also mentioned in the telegram, is a town about four miles in the rear of that second line of posts, and within a very short distance of the western bank of the Mincio. We have thus the Austrian order of battle and distribution of force perfectly indicated. What the French positions may have been we can only conjecture. They probably formed a line which would have Castiglione for its centre. As the Austrians say that their left wing advanced beyond Castel Goffredo and nearly reached the banks of the Chiese, it is probable that the allied force was principally concentrated in the higher district which approaches the shores of the Garda Lake. The Austrian line seems to have advanced in a crescent form, pushing forward its wings from Pozzolengo and Castel Goffredo with great energy and some success, and attempting to force forward their centre along the slopes of the uplands towards Castiglione. Here, however, they were met and defeated, Solferino, "heroically defended," was at last carried by the French troops. The Austrians had extended their line too far even for their immense force. Having thus lost the key to their whole position, the Austrian centre must have been forced back to the village of Cavriana, four miles in the rear. They must again have been dislodged by the pursuing French and Sardinians, and again must have retreated upon Volta, six miles still further to the rear. Volta is, we believe, an open town, and the Austrian centre, which now occupied it, was ten miles in rear of the position it had held in the morning. The French were following up their success, and were preparing for an attack upon Volta with their main body. If this should succeed, the Austrian army must be cut in two and entirely routed. The Austrian Emperor therefore called in his wings, now so greatly in advance of his centre, and drew off his entire army; not, however, retreating very far, but, as it would appear, retiring only to the bank of the Mincio, which, after Volta had become his central position, was close in his rear. Next day he crossed the river, and we have now the significant announcement that General Hess takes the command, and that important business requires the presence of the Emperor of Austria in Vienna.

The most wonderful part of this battle—and indeed the most wonderful characteristic of the whole campaign—is, that the Austrians when beaten were allowed to evacuate the field of battle without pursuit. Whether this is moderation or policy or necessity on the part of the French Emperor we cannot yet tell. Nor can we tell whether he looks upon this Austrian army as a sportsman looks upon the game in his preserves, and manages them with a design of getting as many *battues* out of them as possible, or whether it has always been a chance—happily decided in his favour, whether he should drive back those obstinate Austrians, or fall himself in the effort. Napoleon III. keeps his own counsel too closely to let Europe know this interesting truth. It appears certain, however, that when the Austrians were content to retreat, the contemplated attack upon Volta was suspended, and the advance of the French ceased. Was it the bridge of gold to the flying enemy, or was it the accord of peace to the beaten and yet abiding foe? We cannot quite comprehend the restraint of the French upon this and other occasions, except upon the supposition that they had good reason for avoiding any further conflict at that particular moment. But, whatever may be the determining cause of these tactics, it certainly is not the want of any personal enterprise on the part of the French Emperor which has allowed the Austrian army to remain unbroken after this defeat. He has shown himself to be as personally brave as any one of his own Grenadiers, and we must not cavil at the steps of progress which are so leisurely but apparently surely mounted. We should rather look forward with interest for tokens of that moderation in vicinity which, after all, must test the ultimate prosperity of even this most prosperous of men.

FRENCH MOVEMENTS IN COLONIAL WATERS.

We are in receipt of St. John (N. B.) papers of the 11th, and Halifax papers of the 6th inst. The Halifax *Sun*, in the course of an article on the management of affairs in the Colonies, under the direction of the British Government, remarks:

"French men-of-war, in usual numbers, are making their appearance in the Straits of Belle Isle and on the coasts of New Foundland, and it is quite apparent that what the Emperor regards as essential to the extension of his naval power is to be obtained by a demonstration. The Americans got all they wanted by sending Com. Shubrick and a single old steamer on our coast, and the French will not be backward in coming forward to demand all that they require, in the most courtly style, but with a significant number of guns and New Foundland fishermen turned into men-of-war's men. That the Emperor will demand all that he considers essential, and that he will get it, whatever it be, is our firm belief. Great Britain, when she surrendered our Fisheries, declared to all the world that she would not go to war with the United States for anything British-American. She will, or we are much mistaken, make the same declaration in favor of France before negotiation is over. We set but little value on the proceedings of the commissioners who are now engaged, it is said, in attempting to adjust the point in dispute. If they yield all the Emperor desires, which they probably will, there will be an end of the matter. If they do not, a few frowns and demonstrations will carry the point in dispute, as surely as similar points were carried by Shubrick's war steamer.

"There is no concealing the fact, that the prevailing sentiment in England, and all over the British Empire, at this moment, is apprehension of the audacious counsels and over-weening power of Louis Napoleon. In diplomatic language he is our ally. Nobody feels that he is our friend, but he stands in a position of vantage, to command any concessions in the far off Provinces of the Empire he may see fit to claim. Of course a demand to occupy one of the Channel Islands on the coast of Cornwall would be resisted at all hazards. But Belle Isle, and the coast of New Foundland, what Englishman would fight for them any more than he would for the inshore fisheries on the coast of Nova Scotia?

We think that we are safe in predicting therefore, that sooner or later, the French will have their own way, and that all the gas which we may expend in the meantime, will produce about as much effect as was produced in the settlement of the North Eastern Boundary line by Henry Bliss' pamphlets, or on the Fishery question by James Unlucke's orations. In every negotiation, conducted by Great Britain since the Revolutionary War, British America has been victimized, either by the presence of foreign powers, or by the ignorance and incapacity of those in whose diplomacy our interests were entrusted. So it will ever be until North America, united, strong and vigilent, enters upon the diplomatic field, with the will and determination to guard her own interest."

HOW GEN. ESPINASSE DIED.

The circumstances accompanying the death of Gen. Espinasse being diversely reported, we believe, it our duty, says the Paris *Presse*, to Publish the following narrative, borrowed from a letter of a general officer who was present at the action:

On the third June, about four o'clock, P. M. General Espinasse crossed with his division the Ticino over the bridge of Turbigo. The fourth, at ten in the morning, he received orders to proceed quickly to Magenta, passing by the village of Buffalora. There, at about three o'clock, he found the enemy in considerable force, and began a first conflict, which was very severe. The second brigade of his division took the main part in the fight and captured from the Austrians two flags, one of the ninth line which Col. Schmidt had carried to her Majesty the Empress, and the other so badly torn that it was impossible to distinguish of what number it was. It was four o'clock when General Espinasse rallied his troops and resumed his march on Magenta, a large village of 6000 population, where the enemy rested his right, and where he had massed a number of battalions. All the houses were riddled with holes, all the streets barricaded, all the approaches swept by the cannon; the four Churches, their towers, the railroad depots, presented a formidable defence. To the eyes of those accustomed to war, the success of the day was insured.

Gen. Espinasse caused the charge to be sounded, and threw himself foremost in a large street which led to the railroad depot. Welcomed by a shower of shot our troops got possession of the pieces in an instant, covering the interval with their bodies, necessary to arrive there. The horses threatened every moment a charge over the soil bathed in blood. "Let us dismount," said Gen. Espinasse to Gen. Castagny, who followed, and both placed themselves at the head. A house occupied by more than 500 Austrians did our men considerable injury, all their efforts being employed to secure the great door, which was strongly barricaded. Gen. Espinasse motioned with his sword to his Zouaves towards the first story windows, and called to them to break them in, when a ball coming from those very windows, struck him just below the right hip, passing through the body from side to side, and passing out, bruising his left arm. He uttered a loud cry, throwing his sabre high in the air, and fell dead in the arms of Gen. Castagny.

PANDEMONIUM LIKELY TO CONTINUE.

The *Bulletin* says: War, as a general rule, is one of the most awful evils that can come upon a country. The amount of crime and vice, and desolation, the number of blighted hopes and broken hearts that it causes, the rankling hatreds that it engenders between nations that otherwise would never entertain them, the paralysis that seizes upon the very vitals of industry, the increase of taxation, the despotism and grinding hardships to which multitudes for the time being are subjected, the poverty and starvation which generally follow in its train, all go to make it a monstrous thing, never justifiable except by considerations overwhelming and vital to the substance of the happiness and independence of a people.

A great majority of the wars that have been waged in the world, and that have deluged it in blood, have been undertaken and carried on from motives and considerations worthy of fiends rather than of men. In reference to what we may say, therefore, as to the effects of this cessation of hostilities, we trust we shall not be suspected of a secret desire for their continuance. Our view of the war is simply as to its actual probabilities. These we think are that no peace will be made during the armistice, but that the belligerents will come in conflict again, and try the fortunes of more battles.

This conviction arises from what we think the allies had in view when they undertook to give battle to Austria, and the settled determination of the latter power not to yield up her Lombardo-Venetian territories so long as she can possibly retain them. Will she now consent to yield up her authority over them at the suggestion even of Prussia and England combined? We think not. Her obstinacy is proverbial, and she knows that her advantages of position will increase as she slowly retreats to the mountains, while the disadvantages of the allies will be correspondingly increased.

NEW FRENCH SWORD BAYONET.

The London *Times* publishes the following communication regarding this instrument.

An eye-witness has assured me that one of the causes which demoralized the Austrian soldier is the new weapon—the sword bayonet—with which he is attacked by the French soldier, and against which neither his own old bayonet nor his superior physical strength are of any avail.

Not only can the sword bayonet give thrust for thrust with the older weapon, but while it thrusts, or withdraws after delivering it, it severs the tendons of the arm or leg of the opponent, thus completely disabling him prior to the last death blow. Moreover, the French soldier is taught to wield his weapon by poising it like a quarter staff horizontally as high as the head of his adversary, and by a slight movement in the segment of a circle the sharp blade is swept across the neck, chest, or face of three men opposed to him in line.

This novel mode of attack cannot be met by the old musket and bayonet; hence the Austrian soldier has in despair resorted to the butt of his musket in endeavoring to crush his enemy, who, agile, skilful of fence, and rendered confident by the superiority of his new arm, can deliver three wounds with his sword bayonet while his antagonist is swinging his club.

If we do not look to the new modes of attack develop ing by the French, the opener line borrowed from our own Highlanders, and the sword musket, we shall be as much and as shamefully surprised by the French as we were by the Americans.

M. P.

A CHANGE OF RELIGIOUS VIEWS.

It is understood that Rev. J. P. Tustin, late a Baptist clergyman, but now traveling in Europe, has applied to Right Rev. Bishop Clark, of this diocese, for orders in the Episcopal Church.—*Providence (R. I.) Press.*

It is even so. We write it in sadness, shame, and indignation. It was bad enough for Mr. Tustin to allow himself to be worried out of the Baptist ranks by one who has been expelled from them; it is bad enough that he should have gone over to Episcopacy under circumstances that shatter the confidence of his old friends, and will render him an object of suspicion to his new; it is bad enough that he should have deserted sacred principles, which he has defended and preached through so many years, from other than conscientious convictions; but, if possible, it is worst of all that he should have wronged his personal friends, who have suffered and sacrificed in sustaining him, by not breathing to them an intimation of his purpose.—*Southern Baptist.*

REMARKS ON THE ABOVE.

Dr. Tustin is a very able man, and has stood high among his brethren. Until recently, he was the Corresponding Secretary of the Southern Baptist Board of Publication, Charleston, S. C. But he has lately seen Baptist Church government tested. He has seen that it gives the true man against the false, the man in the right against the man in the wrong, only such advantage as may be got in a general scramble. Is this the beginning of an Exodus?

Nashville Advocate.

THE CHURCH IN CALIFORNIA.

We clip the following items from the *Pacific Methodist*.

Bishop Pierce.—The ministrations of Bishop Pierce in this city last Sabbath, 19th ult., says the Pacific Methodist were attended by crowded audiences. Many went away unable to obtain seats at the morning service, and in the evening Dr. Scott's spacious Church was filled to its utmost capacity. The sermons were of a character to do good; while characterized by the felicity of diction and logical strength for which the Bishop is so well known, they were eminently practical and pointed. The expectation of the Church that his visit to California will result in great good to the cause of Christianity, will not be disappointed. He will visit as many points as possible. The Church will be notified of his movements through the *Methodist*.

The Bishop's engagements will continue him to the city for two or three weeks, after which he expects to visit all the principal points of the State, and as many of the minor ones as possible.

The Church in Earnest.—Wanted immediately—Fifty class-leaders to assist in training the Church for the conquest of California. To persons properly qualified, immediate and regular employment will be given, and the best wages paid. None but steady and reliable men need apply. For further particulars, inquire within.

Dedication.—The new Methodist Church, South, in Sacramento, will be dedicated by Bishop Pierce on Sunday, 10th of July. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock.

POPULATION OF SAN FRANCISCO.

We mentioned a day or two ago that the population of San Francisco, by a census just taken, was 78,082. This is a city which eleven years ago was a little Spanish settlement, no larger than it had been a century or more before. The United States Government obtained possession of California in 1847; the gold mines were discovered in 1848; American emigration began then, and now there is a handsome city, with many elegant buildings, and a population of nearly eighty thousand. The history of the world scarcely affords a parallel to this rapid growth, and it is the more remarkable from the fact that the city is at a distance of many thousand miles from the centres of American and European population, and for a long time was only approachable by a long and tedious voyage around Cape Horn. Of the whole population 73,328 are whites, 3,150 are Chinese, and 1,600 are colored. There are only about twent-five thousand females in the city, so that the males are to the females in the proportion of two to one.

STATISTICS OF M. E. CHURCHES.

Total members, traveling and local preachers in the M. E. Church, (North.)	979,891
Total do. M. E. Church, South	660,166
	1,640,057

The *Advocate and Journal* in giving the statistics of the Wesleyan family throughout the world says: "The existence and vigorous growth of the different branches of the Methodist family afford ample material for reflection and speculation. According to the foregoing table there are in the European bodies an aggregate of membership, including the ministry, of not less than 740,266; and in the bodies that belong to this country, including the M. E. Church in Canada, 1,831,705. Uniting the two, and we have the round number of 2,581,961. This is a result of momentous significance; and shows what may be done by the simple enforcement of the truth upon the heart and life, marked features in the general history of Methodism, as a religious agency."

A DANGEROUS USE OF PHOTOGRAPH.

A curious circumstance has just happened to M. Aguado, whose talent in Photography has given him a European celebrity. He laid a wager that he would exactly imitate a French bank note that the difference should not be perceptible. By the time appointed the note was ready, and laid side by side with the original upon his desk. Judge, jury, all were there ready to seize the smallest indication which should lead them into a right guess. The gentleman who laid the wager took both the notes in his hands to examine them in the strong light from the window. By some accident he changed or shuffled them from one hand to the other; and when he returned to the desk neither Mr. Aguado himself nor any one of the company could tell which was the false note and which was the true! There they lie still—two thousand frank notes—and all connoisseurs are invited to give an opinion. Needless to say that the Banque de France has sent its most expert judges, but without effect.—*European Times.*

ANOTHER NEW STYLE OF VESSEL.—THE VELOCINAVE.

An English paper says that M. J. Brunet has invented a new kind of vessel which he calls the "Velocinave," and which he asserts will travel through the water at the rate of from twenty to twenty-five miles an hour, which is more than is performed in the same time by the fastest boats now known, such as the paddle steamers of the English companies, the sailing clippers of the Americans, the our canoes of the Muiays, and the last of the screw-steamers of France. The invention is based upon the principle that the ship ought to proceed through the water cleaving the liquid mass by means of turning points, thus transforming the friction of gliding into the friction of rolling. It works, in short; like a cooper's hoop in the water. M. Brunet gives to his vessel the form of a circular cylinder, terminated by two cones revolving on the same axis. These cones form the prow and the poop of the ship. The Velocinave can, it is said, be worked with safety under water, in which case it is furnished with a deck-funnel for ventilation and light. M. Brunet declares that the essential principle of his invention can be applied to any existing vessel without interfering with its build.

MACAULEY'S HISTORY.

Blackwood, for June, says: "Macaulay, in his department, we still regard as unrivalled. He is beyond comparison the greatest master of *brilliant* and *seductive* fiction that ever adorned the language or disgraced the literature of *England*. It is impossible for an Englishman—it is impossible for any honest man, to rise from a perusal of this attack upon Marlborough, and an examination of the evidence on which it rests, without feelings of the deepest indignation."

WEST TROY FOUNDERY.

It is gratifying to know that notwithstanding the general dullness of the times, Church building is still going on extensively throughout the country; at least we infer this from the business aspect at the Bell Foundry in this place. From morning until night the bells are "lifting their voices," and filling our ears with every variety of tone, from majestic bass to soaring treble. Orders for no less than forty bells—most of them for Church bells—were received at this establishment during the past year. Upon application to A. Meneely's Sons, West Troy, N. Y., their descriptive circulars are sent *gratis*.

Stark, Stauffer & Co., are agents in New Orleans.

Wesleyan University, at Florence, Alabama, will commence its next Session on 14th September, with largely increased Faculty and every facility to ensure pupils, desirous of learning, to progress. See advertisement in fifth column, third page.

Schamyl, the famous Caucassian Chief, has ordered the decapitation of his own son; who, it will be remembered, after a detention of several years in Russia, where he became an officer in the army, was not long since sent back to his father. His offence, suspected complicity with the Russians.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE DEPOSITORY.—Our old friend, Rev. John F. Early, son of the venerable Bishop, has been appointed Agent of this Depository, and has re-cently taken charge. He is well qualified for the business having been connected with the Publishing House for some years. He is also a pleasant gentleman in all respects. See his advertisement under the head of special notices. We visited the Depository on our way to Georgia recently, and found their book-store one of the pleasantest and best arranged we had seen.

COL. T. W. TRACY of Grenada, Mississippi, appends his name to the advertisement of a lady, whose acquirements should challenge immediate attention. See advertisement.

NEWS FROM OUR HOME WORK.

"To spread Scriptural Holiness over these Lands."

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

HILLSBOROUGH.—REV. J. GREEN writes: "Perhaps it would not be amiss for me, as a laborer in the vineyard, to communicate to the many friends of the Bible cause in the district assigned me, viz: the counties of Leake, Neshoba, Kemper, Lauderdale, Newton, Scott, Smith, Jasper, Clark and Wayne—what I have been doing in my labors. That the friends of the Bible cause literally may be encouraged in the cause, permit me to speak to them through your paper.

"When I received the appointment to this district, I was told by friends in the western part of the State, where I came, that the Board had given me a missionary work, and that it would not support itself, but would be an expense to the parent society. I did not, however, think so; and assured them that we would succeed in the work; and, that the Lord being our support, we would go. In every family within the ten counties ere the setting in of cold weather supplied with the Holy word of God. They bid me sincerely God speed; and I went to Leake county, where, immediately on my arrival, I found willing hearts ready to go into the work and do their might.

"This county, it was thought by the Board could be canvassed by volunteers; and, at their suggestion, I went through the greater part of it, and saw the committee appointed, and solicited their voluntary labors in canvassing their own neighborhoods. Those whom I saw, readily consented to do this work, provided we would wait until their crops were safely in. We have since had a meeting of the friends of the cause, and it was unanimously agreed to do the work by volunteers, and carry it on from year to year. It is not yet begun; it will, about the third Monday in this month be entered upon by all hands, and completed in a few days; saving the expense of a hired agent. Too much cannot be said in praise of our friends in Leake county. Pray that they may succeed.

"In Neshoba we have ordered books and employed an agent to canvass the county. Indomitable spirits have the management of affairs in this county. I passed through the western part of the county, soliciting donations to the Society, and every where met with a hearty response. I will narrate a school-room adventure. Passing by Mr. Adams', in company with Mr. Russell, I asked him to introduce me to the teacher. Here marked that he so do, that I need not calculate to make any thing there. I told him that I was an old school-teacher; and I would like to prove to him what I could do with children. We found several young men there. After a short conversation with Mr. Adams, he gave me one dollar, and the liberty to address the school. I availed myself of this permission: their little hearts seemed to burn with Christian philanthropy; and they responded—the larger ones giving fifty cents each, while the smaller ones gave a dime. I took great pleasure in talking with these children on the privileges they enjoyed; and it could be seen upon their countenances what were the inmost workings of their souls. Such are the hopes of our country and our religion. May the Lord bless them, and continue the same spirit within them through life.

"Kemper has been for some time doing well. Their agent, Bro. Bartlett, is succeeding in supplying the destitute. During the first three weeks of his labor, did not solicit any donations; but is now doing the whole work as he goes. There are persons about De Kalb, who have not set their hearts on things of this world, but look for the salvation of their fellow-men. The Lord will bless them.

"This far, the prospect seems to be good. I anticipate a hearty reception throughout, and would be glad, if counties, yet to be visited, would consider on the volunteer plan—and act upon it. The destitution is very great, and it must be supplied. It is our duty to do it, or we are not clear in the great commission—'Go ye into all the world and preach my gospel to every creature.'

MIDDLETON CIRCUIT.—REV. W. P. DICKINSON writes: "We have just closed a meeting at Salem, which resulted in twenty-three conversions and thirty-two accessions. To God be all the praise."

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

MACON MISSION.—REV. T. A. HOPKINS writes: "A portion of our work is to preach the gospel to the benighted round our own firesides. May God carry on the good work until the offer of salvation shall be made to every member of every household—until every slave within our geographical limits, as a Church, shall have heard the gospel preached to them.

"God has prospered our work. We have received upwards of two hundred into the Church; most of who have been converted. We preach to several hundred slaves at plantations; but are now agitating the chapel system. We have been convinced all the year that it is the only system whereby the growing wants of our negro missions can be supplied. Our large cotton farmers are alive to the subject.

"The fruits have been good. There is a practical demonstration of the negro capacity to become religious in our midst; or rather, that God is able and willing to change the Ethiopian as well as the white man, and make him a new being in Christ Jesus. They are God's poor, and we are sent in Christ's stead to preach to them. I want to see the chapel system adopted all over this country; making the cost nominal; systematizing the work so that it would be accomplished with the least labor and greatest success. It is the most frugal plan for master and ministry. It will take away less of our ministerial talent, and less money out of the people's pocket. Besides it gives the small farmer an equal chance with the larger—three, four or half a dozen, may unite. In a word, it is the only plan that takes in every household and places, the gospel in reach of every negro in our beloved South."

WEST WOOD STATION.—REV. J. W. WILLIAMS writes: "It may do the friends of Zion good to know that the Lord has visited West Wood Methodist Episcopal Church, with a refreshing shower. At our second Quarterly Conference, the brethren resolved to unite their efforts to build up the Sabbath-school which had dwindled to a very few—and but little interest manifested by parents or children; they went to work in good earnest; their labors were abundantly blessed, and now I do not know that I ever saw greater interest manifested by teachers, parents and children. You would be pleased to see the sparkling eyes and happy faces of the children on Sunday morning at the Sabbath-school.

"On the night of the 19th inst., the Lord was present with us, and several came to the altar for prayers; we continued the meeting every night during the week, with increased interest; and last Sunday night the Holy Spirit came down in great power. Sinners were converted and the Church revived. There has been seven conversions, and ten united with us on probation.

"The working is still going on. We expect to follow the intimations of God, yet longer. Pray for us, that we may be made abundantly blessed. The most important feature of this revival is that most of the converts are Sabbath-school scholars.

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

FRANKFORT, July 4.—At an extraordinary sitting of the Diet to-day, Prussia presented new and further proposals respecting the command in chief of the corps of observation on the Rhine, immediately after the sitting, M. de Usedon left for Berlin.

Two corps will be stationed on the Silesian frontier, to guard against Russia on the lower and middle Vistula. One hundred and forty thousand Prussians will be thus stationed, and when all her preparations are completed, Prussia will probably make her proposals to France.

Suspension of hostilities—Armistice until 15th August—Strong Hopes of Peace—Excitement on the Paris Bourse—Loss of the Ship Sarah Minot—The Armistice—Navigation of the Adriatic—King Oscar of Sweden Dead—Russia Preparing for War—General Intelligence.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The British and North American royal mail steamer *Africa*, Capt. Shannon, has arrived at this port, bringing dates of the 9th instant from Liverpool, consequently two days later than the intelligence brought by the *City of Washington*.

Political and General Intelligence.

LONDON, July 9.—Intelligence has reached here to the effect that a suspension of hostilities between the contending powers has been agreed upon until the 15th of August.

In consequence of the armistice, strong hopes are entertained of peace.

LONDON, June 9.—A despatch from Paris states that there was great excitement on the Paris Bourse, the effect of the late news.

LIVERPOOL, July 9.—The ship *Sarah Minot*, from New Orleans to this port, has been destroyed by fire at sea.

The officers and crew were all saved and have arrived at this port. [The *Sarah Minot* was an American ship of 1095 tons, cleared by Messrs. Creevy & Furwell, from this port on the 23d of May last for Liverpool, loaded with 3124 bales of cotton and 4800 staves. *Rep. Associated Press.*]

LONDON, July 9.—The armistice which was signed on the 7th, at Villa Franee, by Generals Hesse and Vallant; stipulates that all commercial vessels shall navigate the Adriatic unmolested.

The Austrian Federal Diet has proposed to mobilize the whole of the Federal Contingent, and have requested the Prince Regent of Prussia to take command.

VIENNA, July 8.—The French Frigate *Imperense* bombarded Sara yesterday, but upon the fire being returned the frigate withdrew, and appeared to have suffered considerable injury.

A large French fleet was seen near Venice, and another fleet of ten sail was seen from Trieste, bearing towards that place.

LONDON, July 6.—Letters from Persia state that she is making great preparations, in anticipation of a war with Turkey.

LONDON, July 9.—Letters from Rome and Florence state that the excitement in the Papal states still continues, in consequence of the massacres at Perugio, Ancona, and other cities. Investigations have been ordered as to the origin of the popular movements. It appears that terrible cruelties are inflicted upon the Mazzinians in the revolted districts, under prefext of an order from His Holiness, Pius IX.

VIENNA, July 8.—The official reports from the headquarters of the army in Italy, give the following account of the loss at the battle of Solferino. The number of killed is put down at 2500; wounded and missing, 8621.

The French and Sardinian loss in killed and wounded is set down at 15,250.

LONDON, July 9.—The admiralty has issued orders for the raising of 10,000 additional seamen for the British navy, at a liberal bounty.

Intelligence from Stockholm confirms the death of King Oscar at that place.

Arrival of the North Briton.—Dates to the 13th inst.

LONDON, July 13th.—The following is a copy of the peace dispatch sent by Napoleon to Eugenia, dated Villegio, July 11th,

A treaty of peace has been signed between the Emperor of Austria and myself, on the following basis: The Italian Confederacy to be under the honorary Presidency of the Pope. The Emperor of Austria concedes his rights in Lombardy to the Emperor of the French, who transfers them to the King of Sardinia.

The Emperor of Austria preserves Venice, but she will form an integral part of the Italian confederacy.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

The Paris Monitear says that the great neutral Powers exchanged communications with the belligerants, offering mediation, but were unsuccessful until the French fleet were about commencing operations against Venice and a conflict before Verona was imminent, when Napoleon, finding the Emperor of Austria willing, concluded the armistice.

The Emperors had an interview at Villafranca on the 11th inst.

A dispatch from Turin says, that Napoleon issued a bulletin from Valleggio, announcing the armistice, congratulating the troops upon their exploits, and announcing his immediate departure for Paris, leaving the provisional command of the army in the hands of Marshal Valliant.

The Austrian Account.

LONDON, July 13.—A dispatch from Verona says that the Armistice was concluded, only after repeated requests from the French, and after Austria had obtained all she asked.

Kossauth and Hungary.

LONDON, July 13.—It is reported that Kossuth would propose for a Maunrchial Government for Hungary.

Opinions of the English Press.

LONDON, July 13.—The London *News* says that the hopes and expectations of Italy have been deceived, and that history will call Napoleon to account, for making a war upon false pretences, and then signing a mock and selfish peace, that leaves Austria impregnably fortified in the ports of Northern Italy, and commits Central Italy to the patronage of the Pope.

The London *Post* contends that the Pope is deprived of substance, but keeps the shadow of supremacy.

The London *Times* says that France has spent fifty million pounds and lost 50,000 men only to give Milan a Piedmontese master, and establish the Pope in temporary dignity even beyond his imagination.

PARIS, June 13.—Napoleon's peace dispatch caused an immediate rise in the funds of 2½ per cent.

LONDON, July 13.—The news of the peace transpired after the closing hours of Consols, which afterwards sold at 90¾—all other securities buoyant.

The News of Peace in Parliament.

LONDON, June 13.—The news of Peace was received with prolonged cheers in the House of Lords and Commons.

DOMESTIC.

War Vessels for the Gulf—The Brazil Squadron—Suspected Slaver.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—I. A. Cushman, of Mississippi, has been appointed Minister to the Argentine Confederation, vice Yancy, resigned.

The President has tendered the Central American mission to D. M. Barringer, of North Carolina, but it is thought that he will decline.

An important despatch from Minister McLane, has caused the Government to order the sloop-of-war *Savannah* again to the Gulf of Mexico.

Our war vessels on the Brazil station have been ordered to the river La Plata, to remain there during the unsettled condition of affairs.

NEW BEDFORD, July 20.—The ship *Atlantic*, which cleared from this port for the Indian Ocean, has been seized on suspicion of being a slaver.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—Intelligence has been received here to the effect that the Indians along the Santa Fe route have disappeared, and their present locality unknown.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The dispatches received here from our Minister, Mr. McLane, show that there has yet been no treaty made with Mexico.

Senor Mata, the Mexican Minister, goes to-morrow to New York to meet Senor Lordo de Pejado.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, July 25, 1859.

The following statement is condensed from the weekly report of the New Orleans *Price-Current*, ending on the 23d instant: The past week has been a period of very little animation in the market generally, and with low stocks of our leading products, and most of the usual operators absent on their summer tours, we must look for an interval of great dullness, until the fair opening of a new business season.

On Saturday, Sunday and Monday, European advices were received by the Weser, the Borussia and the Indian, the last with Liverpool dates to the 6th inst., being four days later than those previously at hand by the Canada. They report the Liverpool Cotton market dull, though unchanged in prices, with sales for the three days of 19,000 bales. On Tuesday advices still one day later were received, by the steamer City of Washington at New York, reporting an improved demand for Cotton at Liverpool, the sales for one day (Wednesday the 6th) being 15,000 bales, with slightly improved prices.

P. S.—Last evening we understood that dispatches had been received announcing the arrival of the Africa at New York, with favorable advices for Cotton, the week's sales being stated at 70,000 bales and the advance in prices at ⅛ to ¼ per pound.

The weather throughout the past week has been generally clear and very warm, with a prevalence of good health.

The river has fallen 2 feet 10 inches within the week, and is now 8 feet below high-water mark.

COTTON.—A very quiet week has passed in the Cotton market, and we shall have little of interest to notice in this important staple until our stock is replenished with supplies of the new crop. At present the inquiry is only limited, but the stock is not of the extent and character adapted even to the limited demand which prevails, as it consists mostly of low-running mixed lists, while nearly all the orders in hand call for qualities ranging from Low Middling to Good Middling. The sales of the week amount to about 5100 bales—viz: 1200 on Saturday, 1000 on Monday, 900 on Tuesday, 900 on Wednesday, 1000 on Thursday, and 200 on Friday. Total receipts of the week 12566, and since the 1st September (exclusive of those from Mobile, Florida and Texas) 1,653,523 bales against 1,554,538, bales to same date last year. The total exports of the week amount to 6275 bales; the stock in presses and on shipboard, not cleared on the 22d inst., 28,716 bales. Although prices have shown considerable irregularity, yet the transaction in general have been at rates within the range of previous quotations, which are continued.

In the early part of the week European advices to the 7th inst. were received, which were rather favorable respecting the markets abroad, but they exercised little or no influence here.

New Orleans Classification.

Inferior	—@—	Good Middling	12 @12¼
Ordinary	8 @ 9	Middling Fair	12½@—
Good Ordinary	9¾@10⅛	Fair	—@—
Low Middling	10⅛@10⅜	Good Fair	—@—
Middling	11⅛@11⅝	Good and Fine	—@—

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to 1,200 hhds. We quote for Inferior and Reilning 4 to 4½; Common to Good Common, 5 to 6; Fair to Fully Fair 6¼ to 6¾; Prime to Choice 6¾ to 7¼; Centrifugal and Clarified 6¼ to 8; Refined 8¾ to 10 cents per pound.

MOLASSES.—The sales of the week are about 600 bbls. The quotations are: For Inferior and Fermenting 35 to 37; Prime to Choice and Reboiled 38 to 40 in hhds., and in half-bbls. 40 to 41 cents per gallon.

TOBACCO.—Is quoted for Lugs—factory, — to —; planters 3½ to 4¾; Leaf—Inferior to common 5 to 5¾; fair 6 to 6¾; fine 7¼ to 8¼; choice, heavy and light, 8¾ to 9¾ cents per pound. The sales sum up about 1500 hhds.

FLOUR.—The sales have amounted to about 3500 bbls. The market continues its heavy and inactive appearance. We quote a range, from $4 25 to $4 50 for unbranded, $4 75 to $5 00 for superfine, and $5 12½ to $5 37½, and $7 to $8 75 per bbl. for extra and choice extra brands.

GRAIN.—The sales of Corn during the week amount to about 10,000 sacks—the extreme figures of the sales ranging from 75 to 85c. for ordinary to good mixed, 92½c. to $1 00 for fair to prime mixed, and $1 10 to $1 20 per bushel for good to fine white. Oats sell at 47 to 50 cents per bushel for St. Louis and Northern. Bran is quoted at $1 65 to $1 75 per 100 lbs. Wheat, a small parcel of Red sold at $1 30.

PORK.—The demand this week has been of a very limited character. Round lots have been offered at reduced rates. Quotations are merely nominal, at $15 50 to $15 75 per barrel for Mess.

BACON.—Shoulders 7 to 7¼; Ribbed Sides 9¼ to 9¾; Clear Sides 10½c to 11; Sugar-cured Hams 12 to 12½ cents per pound.

BEEF.—We quote Prime Mess at $15 to $17 per bbl. as the range for good to the best brands for Family Mess. No sales—prices nominal.

LARD.—The market continues very dull. A few small lots were disposed of at 11¼ to 11½c. per pound, for prime in tes.

BUTTER.—Western generally selling at 12 to 15 cents per pound, according to quality.

COFFEE.—We quote fair at 10 to 10½, good fair 10¾ to 11¼, prime 11¾ cents per pound. Stock, 23,800 bags against 21,800 same date last year.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at 13½ to 15½ cents per yard; India Bagging, 13½ to 14c. Bale Rope, hand spun, 6¾ to 7¼, and machine made, 7¾ to 8¼ cents per pound.

GUNNY BAGS.—Limited parcels sell at 11¼ cents for light and 12¼ to 13c. to heavy and extra heavy bags.

TABLE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

Bank of Louisiana, $100 paid	$167 50@—
Louisiana State Bank, $100 paid	177 00@178 50
Mechanics and Trader's Bank, $100 paid	101 00@106 37
Canal and Banking Company, $10 paid	130 00@—
Union Bank, $100 paid	104 00@105 00
Citizen's Bank, $100 paid	—@227 50
Bank of New Orleans $100 paid	100 50@—
Southern Bank $100 paid	110 00@110 50
Merchants' Bank, $100 paid	—@—
Crescent City Bank, $100 paid	—@105 50
Bank of America, $100 paid	—@125 00
Union Insurance Company, $20 paid	—@—
New Orleans Insurance Company, $100 paid	140 00@145 00
Hope Insurance Company, $30 paid	65 00@—
Commercial Water-works, $100 paid	50 00@ 51 00
Louisiana State Sixes	—@—
City Six per cent. Bonds, consolidated	—@ 92 00
City 6 per cent. to Jackson Railroad	84 00@—
Opelousas Railroad	84 00@—
Pontchartrain Railroad	19 10@—
St. Charles Hotel, $25 paid	74 00@ 75 10
Pontchartrain Railroad, $100 paid	—@147 50
Gas Company, $100 paid	—@ 80 00
Jackson Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 8 per ct	—@ 80 00
Opelousas Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 8 per ct	—@ 80 00
Carrollton Railroad Shares, $75 paid	4 75@—
Opelousas Railroad Shares, $25 paid	7 75@—
Jackson Railroad Shares, $25 paid	101 0 @—
Levee Steam Cotton Press, $10 paid	106 00@—
Star Insurance Company, $100 paid	86 00@ 88 00
Southern Steamship Company, $100 paid	—@100 00
Southern Oil Company, par value $100	
Spanish Doubloons	16 00@16 25
Patriot do	15 0 @15 75
U. S. Treasury Notes, 3 to 6 per cent	1 pm. @1 pm.
Northern Banks	par @1 2 pm dis.
Southern—Mobile	per @1 2 do.
Alabama State	2 @3 do.
Montgomery, A's	1 2m@1 do
South Carolina	1 2m@1 do
North Carolina	1 2m@1 do
Georgia	1 2m@1 do
Virginia	1 @1 1 2 do
Western—Missouri	1 2m@1 do
Tennessee	1 2m@1 do
Kentucky	1 2m@1 1-4 do.
Indiana	1 @1 1 2m do.
Ohio	1 @1 1-2 do
Illinois	3 @1 do
First Banks of Western States	2 @3 do
Land Warrants	85@90c. per acre

MARRIAGES.

"It is not good for man to be alone."

Married on 13th inst. in Londesboro at the house of Mr. N Reese, by Rev T M Lynch, Mr. W D McCURDY of Oak Bowery to Miss CORNELIA H. REESE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OUR OWN NOTICES.

Pay Postage.—Persons writing on their own business, and requiring answers, will enclose in postage stamps; otherwise, they will receive no attention. This does not apply to our Agents.

What Name I—Contributions and Correspondence of whatever character, must be accompanied by the real name of the writer. Writers may publish over real or assumed names, as they choose; but, if the editor has not in his possession the real name of the writer, no communication will be published.

Free Papers.—All the Itinerant Ministers and Preachers of the patronizing Conferences are expected to act as our Agents, and will receive the paper gratis. Those of other Conferences will receive it gratis upon their proposal to act as our Agents.

Be Merciful to the Editor.—We receive, from all parts of the country, all sorts of requests and commissions, requiring attention to almost every kind of business. We have heretofore been compelled to give most of these things the cold shoulder. Hereafter, however, we are determined to have all these requests, if possible, attended to. Our clerk, Mr. R. Oliver, an excellent business man, will take them in hand, and be responsible.

Job-Work, of the finest kind, and of every variety, and in the promptest manner, will be done, if sent to the *Advocate* Office. Terms cash on delivery.

NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY.

So. Methodist Publishing-house, Nashville,
May 30, 1859.

We intend, as heretofore, to keep a full supply of Books of our own publication at the AGENCY of the Southern Methodist Publishing-house, at New Orleans. J. B. MCFERRIN, Agent.

REV. KEENER: Please to have the above inserted in the *N. O. Advocate* as long as you may judge proper.

Say to Bro. Parker that I desire him to act as Joint Agent with you, in place of Dr. McTyeire, resigned.

J. B. MCFERRIN, *Agent.*

NOTICE.—Persons having business with the NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY, will please direct to KEENER & PARKER.

To all Dealers with Southern Methodist Publishing-house.

To carry out fully the spirit and law of the last General Conference in reference to the sale and circulation of Books, and to accommodate as far as possible all our customers, we have carefully revised our Catalogue, and modified the prices of our publications. Our new Catalogue will be issued at no distant day. In the meantime, we notify all concerned that hereafter we shall sell to wholesale dealers Books embraced in our GENERAL CATALOGUE at 25 per cent. discount on six months' time, a deduction for cash of 10 per cent. of the net amount of the bill.

On Books not of our own publication, we will allow 20 per cent. discount on six months' time, with a deduction of 10 per cent. on the net bills for cash.

This, however, does not include Sunday-school and Tract Books, nor those embraced in Part III. of our present Catalogue.

J. B. MCFERRIN, Agent.

P. S.—Those books which we publish *for* the authors will be placed in the second class of discounts, as above indicated.

J. B. M.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE DEPOSITORY.

No. 11 Water street, Mobile, Alabama.

We have on hand a Supply of BOOKS, etc. at the Depository, and are prepared to Fill Orders with promptness. Our Stock embraces all the Publications of the SOUTHERN METHODIST PUBLISHING-HOUSE; the Standard Works of the *Northern Methodist Church*, which are in demand in the South; and such other Religious and Literary Works as have received the stamp of public approval.

We have also on hand a supply of Stationery of various descriptions—as Paper, of different sizes and qualities; Wrapping Paper, small-sized Blank-books, Ink and Ink-stands, Steel and Gold Pens, Pencils, etc., etc.

We solicit the attention of Country Merchants to our Stock: believing that we can make it to their interest to send us their Orders.

OUR TERMS—to Ministers and Wholesale Dealers, are thirty per cent. discount from retail prices, *for Cash*; and twenty-five per cent. on six months' time.

All letters, relating to any business connected with the Depository, should hereafter be directed to

JOHN F. EARLY, Agent.

NEW BOOKS.

The following New Books have just been received, and will be sold to Wholesale Purchasers at our usual discounts.

Elements of Moral Philosophy: By Dr. B. H. Rivers	$1
Life of Dr. Adam Clarke: By Etheridge	1 25
Discussions on Literature and Religion: By Rev. W. J. Sasnett	1 50
Also, a supply of—	
The Golden Censer, plain, 40c.; do. Muslin, gilt	60
Duties of Christian Masters	50
The Methodist: 2 vols.	2
History of Methodism: Stevens. 1st vol.	1
The Life of Bishop Asbury	1
The Life of Bishop Capers	1 25
The Mother's Mission: Sketches from Real Life. Illustrated	75
The Poet-Preacher's A Brief Memoir of Charles Wesley. Illustrated	65

[Will send any of the above by Mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the money; at prices annexed, and at risk of purchasers.]

The Southern Pulpit: Muslin, plain	$2
[If to be sent by Mail, add 30c. for postage.	
FOR CASH, ONLY.	J. F. E., Agent.

TO PRESIDING ELDERS OF ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

Permit me to call the attention of the Presiding Elders of the Alabama Conference, to the Resolution adopted by that body, requiring them to furnish the Secretary of the Board of Finance with a report of their assessment of the Conference Collection among the Circuits and Stations in their respective Districts, for record by him.

Let me make another request of the brethren. That they furnish me reliable information of all the Claimants on the Conference Fund residing in their Districts; the Superannuated, the Widows; the number of children, and their ages.

Nothing but my inability to procure this necessary information otherwise, leads me to make this request.

Any Preacher of the Alabama Conference, whose eye is caught by this notice, will confer a favor if he will furnish me this intelligence. W. E. M. LINFIELD, Sec. B. F.

ATHENS, ALA., July 9, 1859.

Camp-Meeting.—COME to the CAMP-MEETING AT COLD SPRINGS—eight miles north of Windsor—Claiborne parish, La. to commence (*D. V.*) FRIDAY (26th) before the fourth Sabbath in August. P. M. GRODWYN, P. C.

DAVID HUNT CAMP-MEETING.

Will be held on North Warren Circuit, Mississippi Conference, beginning on the 10th day of August, and continue eight days. A large attendance is expected, and accommodations made to entertain all who may wish to attend.

All Ministers who can make it convenient to be present are earnestly solicited to participate in this effort for the salvation of souls. By Order of the Committee. H. H. SMITH.

New Orleans, June 28, 1859.

A CAMP-MEETING

Will be held at Spring Ridge, Attala Circuit, nine miles from Goodwin Depot; beginning on THURSDAY *before the Third Sabbath in August.*

Preachers, and the people from this and the adjoining Circuits, are requested to attend. L. ERCANBRACK, P. E.

Reed Villa Seminary, Baton Rouge.

The present Session of this Institution will close on the 16th of July; the Annual Examination occupying the preceding week. The next Session will open in October.

MRS. MARY W. REED.

jy5-3t

NOTICE.—THE CAMP-MEETING, near PLEASANT HILL, Louisiana, will commence on the FRIDAY, *preceding the first Sabbath in September next.*

A general invitation is given. S. B. SCRATT.

Notice.—The CAMP MEETING on KISATCHIE, Louisiana, will commence on WEDNESDAY, *preceding* the Fourth Saturday in August next. Brethren, come! Come, *all*, to the Kisatchie Camp Meeting! O. P. WESTMORELAND.

Kisatchie, July 1, 1859.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVERTISERS.

In the month of September next, the undersigned will issue THE SOUTHERN METHODIST ALMANAC, for 1860; together with a *Catalogue of the Publications of the Southern Methodist Publishing-house*, constituting one handsome pamphlet, of which it is proposed to issue 100,000 copies.

As this Almanac and Catalogue will be distributed throughout the length and breadth of the Southern Connection, finding its way into every valley and upon every hillside, wherever the Methodist Itinerancy penetrates, it will form probably the best *Advertising Medium ever offered.*

The Agent will receive advertisements of a select character, (reserving the right of rejecting any that may be offered,) at the following rates:

Ten lines Nonpareil	$30 00
Twenty do	55 00
Thirty-three do (¼ page)	80 00
Fifty do (½ page)	115 00
Sixty six do (1 page)	150 00

Advertisements of Schools and Colleges under Conference patronage, *half price.* Fifteen words (solid) will constitute a line.

In order to insure insertion, Advertisements must be sent previous to 1st of September, and *must in all cases be accompanied by the cash.*

Address J. B. MCFERRIN, AGENT, Nashville, Tenn.

General Educational Agency.

For supplying Teachers for Families, Schools and Colleges, and for the purchase of School Furniture, Books, Apparatus, Pianos, etc., of the best quality and at their lowest prices; also Church Furnishing Goods and Communion Plate.

REFERENCES—Drs. Durbin, McClintock and Stevens, of New York, and Rev. C. C. Gillespie, of New Orleans.

Address Rev. G. G. SAXE, 45 Bible House, New York.

June 29, 1859—51

The Southern University.

THE Collegiate Department will be opened on the 1st of October, 1859.

FACULTY.—Rev. W. M. Wightman, D. D., LL. D., President. Rev. Edward Wadsworth, A. M., D. D., Professor of Moral Philosophy. O. F. Casey, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages. J. C. Willis, A. M., Professor of Mathematics. N. T. Lupton, A. M., Professor of Chemistry.

The Faculty will be increased as soon as the patronage shall demand it.

We also give the *Course* of *Studies*. The course of studies in the Collegiate Department embraces:

FRESHMAN CLASS.—*First Term.*—Livy; Latin Prose Composition; Herodotus; Greek Prose Composition; Greek and Roman Antiquities; Algebra; Ancient History; Greek Testament continued throughout the course.

Second Term.—Horace, (Odes and Epodes); Homer's Iliad, (six books); Latin and Greek Prose Composition; Ancient Geography and Mythology; Geometry; Ancient History.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—*First Term.*—Horace, (Satires and Epistles); Demosthenes or Æschines; Latin and Greek Prose Composition; Plane Trigonometry and its Applications; Ancient History.

Second Term.—Tacitus; Terence or Plautus (one Play); Euripides; Latin and Greek Exercises; Spherical Trigonometry; Surveying; Analytical Geometry; History; Rhetoric.

JUNIOR CLASS.—*First Term.*—Cicero de Oratore; Thucydides, or one of Plato's Dialogues; Greek and Roman Antiquities; Calculus; Chemistry; Logic.

Second Term.—Juvenal and Persius; Æschylus; Chemistry; Political Economy; Natural Philosophy.

SENIOR CLASS.—*First Term.*—Moral Philosophy; Evidences of Christianity; Natural Philosophy; Constitution of the United States; Elements of Criticism; French; Ilistory.

Second Term.—Mental Philosophy; Evidences of Christianity; Astronomy; Geology; History; Elements of Criticism; French.

Composition and Declamation are required throughout the course. Original speeches are delivered by the Senior Class. Instruction will be given in the department of Biblical Literature, by the President.

FOR ADMISSION INTO THE FRESHMAN CLASS Candidates will be examined in Arithmetic and Algebra through Simple Equations; Cæsar's Commentaries, four books; Virgil's Æneid, six books; Cicero's Orations; Sallust; Jacob's Greek Reader; Xenophon's Anabasis, four books.

Tuition per Term, payable in advance, $25 00; Contingent fee $2 00; Boarding in Greensboro can be had at $150 per session, including room and furniture, or fuel.

A daily stage connects with the Selma and Marion Railroad also with Columbus and Aberdeen, Miss. There are tri-weekly lines running to Tuscaloosa, and to Scooba on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, thus connecting with Jackson Miss.

Camp Meeting.—There will be a Camp Meeting at the DE KALB Camp-ground, eight miles southwest of DeKalb, Kemper county, Mississippi, commencing on FRIDAY NIGHT, *before* the Second Sunday in September. Ministers, and people generally, are cordially invited to attend. W. A. MONTGOMERY.

July 4th, 1850.

MEETING OF THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE.

THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will hold its Fourth Annual Session in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, commencing on WEDNESDAY, 27th July.

Ample provision has been made for the accommodation of all the Members and Delegates.

Upon arriving in the city, please go at once to the "Washington Hall" and report, as Members or Delegates, some one will be present to conduct you to your quarters. A full attendance is expected. W. H. C. PRICE, Secretary.

Advocates, generally, will please copy.

MATERIALS SUITABLE FOR A COUNTRY PAPER.

The *New Orleans Christian Advocate* office has for sale all the type and other materials necessary for the establishment of such a paper, at a low price. Apply soon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY; FLORENCE, Alabama.—The next Session will begin on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th.

Professors SEMPLE and RATCLIFF are added to the Faculty. A Professorship of Modern Languages has been established, and a Professor elected. Professors RICE, DeVOTO and REESE, retain their former offices. The Preparatory School is one mile from the University, under the efficient supervision of Prof. RICE, assisted by Mr. W. E. FORBES.

The expenses for Board and Tuition vary, from One Hundred and fifty to Two Hundred Dollars for ten months.

The institution is in good condition—the location healthy, patronage increasing, permanence undoubted. For further particulars, apply to any member of the Faculty or the undersigned, for catalogues, etc.

R. H. RIVERS, President.

Prof. RICE will take into his family as many as ten pupils, for the Preparatory School, at $100 per session, for Board and Tuition. Payment in advance. [jy27 2t

SITUATION WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, Graduate of one of the first Institutions of the South, and prepared to give thorough instruction in the English Branches, French Language, Music (on Piano Guitar and Violin), Drawing, Painting, and other Ornamental Branches, desires a situation as Teacher. A private family preferred; but would take charge of a large School if desired. Good references will be given. Address, COL. T. W. TRACY, jy27 Grenada, Miss.

C. V. MCKEHY, *Durant, Mi.* W. EVANS, *New Orleans, La.* M. HALL, *Middleton, Mi.*

MURPHY, SIKES & CO., COTTON FACTORS and General Commission Merchants, No. 42 Union street, New Orleans. jy26-6m

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between READ, HEDGES & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. J. H. H. HEDGES retiring from the firm. The liquidation will be conducted by ROBT. H. READ & CO.

ROBT. H. READ,
J. H. H. HEDGES.

New Orleans, July 1, 1859.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A CO-PARTnership for conducting the Plantation Drug Business, under the name and style of ROBT. H. READ & CO.

ROBT. H. READ,
F. BEAUMONT, JR.

New Orleans, July 1, 1859.—jy26-1m

FOR SALE.—TWO VALUABLE TRACTS OF Land, suitable for Sugar or Cotton Plantations, fronting on each side of Vermillion river: one, about three-quarters, and the other a mile below Perry's Bridge, where there is a flourishing Methodist Church. Apply to E. EWING, Perry's Bridge, La. or, jy20-4t R. OLIVER, Christian Advocate Office, New Orleans.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

The reputation of these Machines for durability and excellence is now known throughout the civilized world, and over 10,000 of them have been sold in the last twelve months.

With recent improvements, SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are as much superior to all others for Fine Sewing, as they have hitherto been for manufacturing, and for this reason.

SINGER'S PLANTATION MACHINE

Is superior to any other for

FAMILY SEWING,

and is the only Machine in the world well adapted to all kinds of Sewing.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are Warranted from two to three years not to get out of repair, and will last a lifetime.

A large portion of SINGER'S MACHINES are sold to persons who have bought Inferior Sewing Machines, and laid them aside. For this reason

TAILORS, DRESS-MAKERS, AND SHOEMAKERS,

universally buy Singer's Machines.

WALTER BENNETT, Agent,
jy20 4t 33 Camp Street, New Orleans.

MURPHY, SIKES & CO., COTTON FACTORS and General Commission Merchants, No. 42 Union street, New Orleans. jy26-6m

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between READ, HEDGES & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. J. H. H. HEDGES retiring from the firm. The liquidation will be conducted by ROBT. H. READ & CO.

ROBT. H. READ,
J. H. H. HEDGES.

New Orleans, July 1, 1859.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A CO-PARTnership for conducting the Plantation Drug Business, under the name and style of ROBT. H. READ & CO.

ROBT. H. READ,
F. BEAUMONT, JR.

New Orleans, July 1, 1859.—jy20-1m

FOR SALE.—TWO VALUABLE TRACTS OF Land, suitable for

Children's Column.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Distressing Scene in a Log Cabin.

In one of the Southern counties of a Southwestern State, there was a little log-cabin, twelve by fourteen feet, with a door-way cut in the logs, to which a board door was hung upon squeaking wooden hinges; a dirt and stick chimney was at one end, at the other stood a large oak which in the summer time shaded the entire roof, and in the fall rattled down bushels of acorns. The partially closed cracks between the logs served for windows. Within, on the puncheon floor, was a rude bedstead, but neatly furnished; a few board shelves served as cupboard and dairy, under which were neatly arranged a few cooking utensils. Three or four chairs and stools completed the furniture of the room. A woman—near thirty years of age, and three children, the eldest six years old, called the cabin—home.

The husband and father had been absent, as a day laborer, for a week. The poor woman looked languid and sick as she busied herself preparing the homely meal for her little ones. "Oh!" she mutters, "why don't John come home? I am so sick, so lonely. What will become of my four children, when I am dead? I feel that I have not long to live; the Spirit whispers, 'Come home: in thy father's house are many mansions.' And, O, how I long to go and be at rest. But my dear babes, how can I leave you in this cold, weary world?"

The afflicted mother looked above, and a ray of Divine comfort was shed over her heart; and she was enabled to cast her care on Jesus. After a vain struggle to perform her household duties, the sick woman laid down on a miserable pallet, hugging closely to her bosom her infant of six months.

Little Jerry and Emma were quietly playing in the warm sunshine at the door; with a speechless look of love towards them, and a firmer clasp around her babe, the life-weary mother fell asleep in Jesus.

"Mamma, dear mamma," said little Jerry, pulling at his mother's hand. "Wake up, it is getting dark; and Sissy is hungry and crying."

Alas, alas, poor Jerry! never more shall that good mother attend to your pleading cries!

As the night grew darker, the motherless ones crept under the cover near their dead parent, and wept themselves to sleep.

The bright sunbeams, shining through the crevices between the logs, awoke the hungry children.

With piteous cries they again tried to awake their mother, but finding that she still lay cold and motionless, a great fear, that calmed their childish grief, came over their young spirits; and Jerry, taking his baby sister in his arms, with little Emma clinging to him, crept away in the warm light, out of doors.

In a short time poor little Emma and the baby cried incessantly for food. Jerry too was very hungry, but he did not say so; his manly little heart felt the responsibility resting on him; and after vain attempts to pacify his sisters, he left them in the shade of the oak, and went into the house to look for something to eat. He found some bread and a few small scraps of meat on the shelves, these he carried out and divided with his sisters.

As the day advanced the children were cheered by seeing a man on horseback riding along the unfrequented path, not far distant from the house. They ran to the fence and called to him, "Please stop sir! please stop and see poor mamma."

The cries of the forlorn little ones did not reach the traveler; so he rode on, leaving them still more lonely and afraid. The warm June day passed slowly away, and Jerry and the little girls went into the house and lying down on a quilt, again wept themselves to sleep.

Ah! it is a sight to melt a miscreant's heart. Husband and father, where are you that you tarry so long from those you have sworn to nourish and protect? Alas, he cares not for the faded woman now lying in her last, cold sleep! or, surely he would leave his place of labor a few miles distant, at least once during the week, to look after the sick wife he had left in the deep, dark swamp. But we will judge the husband charitably; for if his was intentional neglect, he carries ever with him an accuser that will never let him rest, unless he comes with deep penitence and many tears to Him, who is ever ready to receive the weary and heavy laden.

But to return to the log-cabin and its desolate inmates. The morning was dark and gloomy, and gusts of wind ever and anon swept hurriedly over and through the leafy forest. A deep sleep had hushed the moans of the babe, Jerry and Emma sat close to each other on the door-sill; their tear-stained faces looking so sadly resigned, that one would think they had grown old in misery. The cloudy, misty morning, the quietude of the place, the unconscious mother so cold and stiff on her pallet of moss, caused Jerry and Emma to look fearfully around; and they started, their hands closely clasped, as they heard a limb crash to the ground, and scrambling over the fence that inclosed the yard, they hastened along the path the traveler went.

"O Buddy I'm so hungry and tired, let's stop here; O Mamma, mamma!" and poor little Emma cried very bitterly as she sat by the road-side.

Jerry sat down beside her, and putting his arm around her neck he said, "don't cry Sissy; let's ask God to take care of us and give us something to eat. You know, dear mamma said, He would do it if we asked Him." And the two little ones knelt down on the green grass, and the prayer was heard by Him, who said, "Unless ye become like one of these little one's, ye cannot enter into the Kingdom of God. They were not forgotten, their heavenly Father was leading them in a way they knew not.

Blessed sleep soon closed their eyes, and they slept on till the sun rose high; and, as the clouds parted, cast his warm beams in the children's faces. Jerry suddenly awoke, and calling his sister they got up and ran along the road.

"There are some blackberries," exclaimed Jerry, "we will get some."

They set eagerly to gathering the berries, and after satisfying their hunger waited hastily along. In a half hour they came to a rail-fence that enclosed a pretty yard, around a double log-house. Peering timidly through the fence, they moved silently on.

A dark-haired, pleasant looking woman, with mild, dark blue eyes, was seated with her sewing, in the shade, in front of her house; casually raising her eyes from her work she saw the children beyond the fence, and told them to come in.

Opening the gate, they came gently along until they stood before the lady. With a quick glance at the lady's face they saw she would sympathize with them; and bursting into tears, Jerry told his tale of sorrow. The lady listened with tearful eyes; then calling them kindly to her, she washed them; and soon they were eating with a relish, the nice food she placed before them. "Ah! when have we here, wife?" said a find athletic noble looking farmer, as he came in from the field.

The lady repeated what she had just heard, exclaiming, "This will never do; we must see to the poor woman." The farmer blew his horn for his "hands" to come in.

After dispatching a man for the father of the children, and to notify the neighbors; he, accompanid by a servant, proceeded to the cabin in the wilderness. In a few hours, the neighbors had collected; wonder was strongly marked on their sun-browned faces. It was a sad sight indeed that met those pioneer men and women, for some had brought their wives behind them to give necessary attention to the poor orphans and her helpless babe.

The infant was lying on the floor, with its face skinned in several places from contact with the rough puncheons—inconsolable—starving to death!

One of the kind-hearted comers took the baby in her arms, and hastening out of the door, she procured water and tenderly washed its face and hands; then sitting down at the root of the oak, she carefully milked into the mouth of the little sufferer some of her own darling's nourishment. The babe with difficulty swallowed a few mouthfuls; it began to revive, and, ere the close of half an hour opened its eyes, and drew falntly the motherly breast offered it. From that hour the motherless one has found a home on that kindly bosom. God bless that mother, may she live long to be nursed in her old age, by her loving children!

The bereaved man was late getting to his desolate home, and with lond grief he bemoaned his sad fate. The next morning, as the sun arose, the corpse was decently interred in a neighboring graveyard; the pitying neighbors returned to their respective homes.

The children were cared for, and their father locked his now deserted home, and went back to his labor, a sadder, and we hope a better man. M. A. C.

The Family Circle.

"Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee."

"THE PANTRY."

The following is taken from the North Carolina *Christian Advocate*.

Who has not pleasant recollections connected with this word? In childhood, it was the wonderful cave," where were concealed untold treasures of sugar and preserves, sweet spices, and forbidden fruits. In girlhood, what rare times we have had in the pantry with some very confidential friend, munching pickies, dipping into the meat-pie, and cackling with mirth. And in later days, when planning and executing, what surprises and disappointments, triumphs and failures, have been witnessed there.

It was a proud, and exciting day, when for the first time the writer had a pantry of her own to arrange, and the new outfit of dishes and pans, pots and kettles, knives and forks, and all the etceteras—never forgetting those precious jars and cans that mother had sent—were to be duly arranged. At home the preserves were always kept on the topmost shelf—why, we *perhaps* can not tell—so they must go there now, though we had to climb upon a chair, and lift until our arms ached to get them up. The glass-ware and china, for extra occasions, occupy the next highest place, followed by the common dishes, and so on, down to the kettle in the corner, and the coffee-mill behind the door. It took a world of contriving and arranging before the final approving look was given, and then with an importance that none but a young house-keeper can know, the door was locked, and the key safely put, we thought—we were sure—in our pocket; but alas! it never was found again, and that was the first, but not the last vexation over the pantry. It were useless to speak of the lutrusive ants that came in, no one knows how, to pepper the cake and spice the sugar; of the roaches that shot like little imps over the shelves and into their hiding places; and the pruvoking mice that played such tricks with our pastry, and with our nerves—these, alas! have not all passed away.

I have learned one or two things in pantry experience valuable to me, perhaps to others. It should be large and airy. Time enough is wasted and dishes enough broken in a "cluttered" up little closet, to pay for the room needed, even if comfort and good temper are not counted. Anybody's nasal organs, if at all sharp, will prove the necessity of free ventilation. The shelves should be movable, so that they may be taken down and scrubbed, and the wall behind them properly whitewashed. It is well to have them numbered by notches or otherwise, so that they can be readily replaced. Ants may be kept out by making the shelves of black walnut. For mice we have found nothing equal to toasted cheese. They are very fond of it. The proper way to give it is in a small wire trap. A few doses, occasionally, will suffice. The roaches dislike hot water exceedingly, and it is said that elderberry bark, powdered finely and distributed about their haunts, will drive them away; I have not tried it. Cleanliness is a good preventive. Instead of placing the preserves on the top shelf, and risking broken limbs and jars whenever they were wanted, I have found it better to have a locker or tight box made in one corner of the pantry, which can be scarcely closed. A few drawers, in which knives and forks, spoons, spices, etc., can be kept safely, are convenient. But more hereafter. BETSY.

PLANTS IN ROOMS.

In the crowded city, amid its dusts, smoke, turmoil, and troubles, it is pleasant to find a memento of the country in the opening rose and the modest daisy. When we see a pot of flowers adorning the window of a room, however humble in appearance the domicile may be, the feeling arises spontaneously in the mind that they are fostered by the gentle hand of some one whose tastes are true and tender. A few words on the culture of plants in rooms may be beneficial to many persons at this particular season of the year. They should be placed in a situation where they can receive an abundance of light and air; otherwise they will become sickly. Exposure to the dews (where this can be safely done in cities), then taking them in next morning, greatly promotes their health.

Plants are frequently injured by injudicious watering. Some persons seem to suppose that deluges of water afford a sure remedy for all the evils to which plants are subject. This is a mistake. True, they required considerable amount of moisture, but not one half the quantity which is oftentimes applied. Evening is the best time to water them, and in every case cold water from a cistern or a pump should be avoided. The water should be warmed by exposure to the sun, or in some other manner, up to the temperature of the atmosphere before it is used. Many plants are greatly retarded in their growth by cold water being poured upon them. The quantity to be applied varies with the size and nature of the flower; the ground should be thoroughly moistened, but not soaked. If the leaves should be infested with insects, some tobacco juice, mixed with water and sprinkled over them, will soon destroy these. The great feature in cultivating plants, to promote their health, is that which is equally efficacious with human beings—cleanliness.

PROPORTION OF CLERGYMEN TO POPULATION.

According to the census of 1850, there were in the United States 23,190,876 people. At the same time there were 26,842 clergymen, or one clergyman to 863 persons. But New Hampshire takes the lead in supporting clergymes, as she has one clergyman to every 490 persons. Connecticut stands next, with one clergyman to every 526 persons. All the New England States support one clergyman to less than 600 persons. New York has one clergyman to every 722 persons. Virgiaia one to 1,317; South Carolina one to 1,410; Louisiana one to 3,000.

ITALY'S GLORIES.

The first modern epic poet, says a French writer, is an Italian, Daute; the first lyric poet, Petarch; the first poet of chivalry, Tasso; the first romanticist poet, Ariosto; the first modern tale writer, Boccassio; the first sculptor, Michael Angelo; the first vigorous political writer, and the first historian of Modern Italy, Machiavelli; the first philosophical historian, Vico; the discoverer of the New World, Christopher Columbus; the first demonstrator of the laws of the celestial sphere, Galileo;—were all Italians.

SUBLIME.

From a Wisconsin paper we take the following, in which, after describing a farm which the advertiser wants to sell, he adds:

The surrounding country is the most beautiful the God of nature ever made. The scenery is celestial—divine; also two wagons to sell, and a yoke of steers.

PRAYER FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

In the Synagogues of the Israelites all through the United States, a Prayer is offered every Saturday, for the President and Vice-President of the United States, Governor and Legislature of the State, and local authorities. The Prayer for the city has been most beautifully written out in Hebrew and English, by Rev. Dr. I. Meyers, and both copies most neatly framed by Ginzier. It is a well written prayer, and is pronounced every Sabbath here in English. [*Hartford Times.*

A PROPOSAL.

Husband—"I must have some change to day."

"Well, stay at home and take care of the children; that will be change enough, anyhow."

Obituaries:

"Let me die the death of the Righteous."

MRS. SARAH EVELINA BARNETT, wife of Nicholas D. Barnett, and daughter of George and Ann Powell, died near Mount Meigs, Alabama, June 13, 1859, in the 29th year of her age. In the death of this amiable and lovely Christian lady the Church has lost a valued member, society an ornament, and her husband and family a cherished friend, whose place will never be supplied. Sister Barnett was a subject of the extensive work of grace enjoyed by this community in the Summer and Autumn of 1845. Though but fifteen years of age, she sought and found the Saviour of sinners, and from that time on—amid all the temptations that beset the path of the young, and tend to draw them awey from their fidelity to Christ—she maintained her integrity; and so exemplified the attractive virtue of Christianity in her life and spirit, that those associated with her, though they had hitherto had but feeble faith in it, were constrained to admit its reality. Through her ngency, religion and the ministry found their way where hitherto they had been strangers. For her husband's spiritual welfare, she prayed fervently and labored earnestly; and we trust those prayers will yet be answered in his salvation; and though now separated, will be re-united in the world of joy. Enshrined in the heart of friendship and affection—surrounded by all the comforts of life, and having at her command all the sources of earthly enjoyment—it was hard to go down to the grave while yet in early womanly bloom. Her heart lingered a little with its cherished objects in life; but feeling that her Saviour called, she turned away from all to him, and was mercifully delivered from all anxiety, and wonderfully raised above all fear of death. A new and brighter light dawned upon her, and a new song of praise was given her. Frequently during the two or three days preceding her death, she gave utterence to her feelings of trust and confidence, and of resignation to the will of God. No word of murmuring was heard. Though most tenderly attached to her children, she was enabled calmly to commit them to the keeping of her Heavenly Father, and feel that they were safe. One by one—she then called her husband, father, mother, brother and sister—and gave them her dying charge: giving to some, words of admonition; to all, those of comfort. She requested them to be calm—to restrain their grief, that they might not disquiet her by their anguish, as she waded into the waters of death. It was a death-scene that honored religion, and magnified the grace of God; bringing to mind the triumphant saying of older years, "our people die well," "Let me die the death of the righteous, let our last end be like his."

June 25, 1859 J. HAMILTON,

MARY S. FOX, died of erysipelas, in Mooticello, Miss., on the 25th of June, 1859, in the sixty-third year of her age. Mrs. Fox was the daughter of Mary and John Thomas, of Franklin county, N. C., was married to Mr. Richard Fox, on the 12th of February, 1812. They settled and lived in Franklin until the spring of 1843, when they removed to the State of Mississippi, and settled on Pearl River, near Monticello. In the fall of 1853, Mr. Fox died, leaving her and nine children behind him. Mrs. Fox had experienced and passed through a considerable amount of the changes and vicissitudes of human life. She was born and reared to affluence; settled, to life, after her marriage, with highly flattering prospects. "But riches taketh to themselves wings and fly away;" so it was to her case. But under the influence of the faith of the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, she had learned to be content in whatever condition the Providance of God placed her; always being cheerful and happy—neither elevated by prosperity nor depressed by adversity—and making all about her, partake of her spirit. Upwards of twenty years previous to her death, she was powerfully and happily converted to God; and, ever after, her delight was with the people of God. Though her afflictions were protracted and her sufferings very great, yet she bore them with Christian fortitude and resignation; and calm, with firm, steady, and unfaltering steps, down into the valley of the shadow of death—leaning upon the rod and staff of the Almighty, fearing no evil. In her death, her children have lost a Godly and pious mother; her relations and friends, one, whose ear was never deaf to the calls of want, of sickness, or distress; and the people of God, one, whose delight was to participate in the holy exercises of religion; but "she rests from her labours and her works do follow her." "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his." J. W. WELLBORN.

MRS. RACHAEL COCKRON ELLIS, died at the residence of her son, Michael Ellis, Esq., near the town of Washington, on the 25th April, 1849. She was born in the State of Virginia, May 13th, 1770, consequently, at her death she lacked less than a month of accomplishing her eighty-ninth year. Her parents came to Mississippi, and settled near Washington in 1774; where she has resided ever since. She was the mother of a numerous family, and led an active life. In 1833, she connected herself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she remained a worthy member till her demise. Her piety was unobtrusive and sincere. In her last, long and painful sickness she gave proofs of the sustaining and comfortiog influence of Divine grace. Her intellect was unimpaired to the last. Patiently did she wait for her change; long as the messenger delayed, he came suddenly and unexpectedly. On Saturday she ate at the table with her children; on Monday, she winged her flight to "fairer worlds on high." She was the youngest of three members of the little Church at Washington, who have died within the last four years. Mrs. Ford was ninety and Mrs. Connerly one hundred! They had resided near this place most of their lives. "So, sweet be thy rest till he bid thee arise."

R. M. DRAKE.

DR. ISAAC H. HILL, died of Consumption, in Louisiana, on Wednesday the 22nd June, 1859. The deceased was born in the State of Tennessee, August 10, 1829. Sometime in January, on his return home from Georgia, he was taken sick with what he supposed to be pneumonia. We saw that he was wasting away, and soon became convinced that his days were few. He started to his native State to recruit his health, but too late—he died on the way. Thus ended the days of an honest man. The Doctor was a kind affectionate husband, a doting father, a cheerful, sociable neighbor, and a skillful physician. He leaves a wife and two little children to mourn his death. In his death we have lost a faithful friend and kind relative, the community a useful man, the Methodist Church a long-tried and zealous member. He died as he had lived, a Christian. No fears of death—fully submissive to the will of God. He desired to live "a little longer with his wife and children," but knowing the will of his Maker, he resigned them to His care. Farewell dear friend, peace be to thy dust. A. C. HILL.

La Orange Reporter copy.

CARRIE BYRD, infant daughter of Dr. H. V. and Caroline E. Smith, aged 1 year, 5 months and 27 days, died at Lowndesboro, on 11th inst. at 12 o'clock, M. This deceased is a real heart-touching bereavement—a withering stroke of affliction. Let all Christian friends render a Christian sympathy to the relief of the bereaved. Another little cherub is added to the white-clothed throng. Let us rejoice then in the midst of our weeping. Let the stricken hearts of the bereaved, especially, take comfort, that Little Carrie Byrd, so lovely and endeared, is only beckoned away to the presence of Him, who said "Suffer little children to come unto me." "Amen: If God so will; I know that God is love!" "But love hath promised life, and therefore she shall live;" "So long as he is God, she shall be his creature!" T. M. L.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

We are prepared to take COTTON SEED at $12 per ton of 2246 lbs delivered on the Levee at New Orleans, le Payment of

STEAM ENGINES,

SAW MILLS, SHINGLE MILLS, LATH MILLS, NEWELL SCREWS COTTON GINS, GELTING, CIRCULAR SAWS, HOSE, ETC.

[my25] D. C. LOWBER & Co., 73 Camp street

☞ A Price List will be sent by mail to any one desiring it. ☜

RHEUMATISM CURED!!—ALL THE VARIOUS forms of this Paluful and Paralyzing Disease—either Inflammatory, Acute or Chronic—no matter how severe the case or of how long standing. Call for DR MORTIMORE'S REMEDY FOR RHUMATISM which is purely a Vegetable Internal Remedy, and has already cured about Twenty Thousand Cases—many of TEN, TWENTY, and even THIRTY YEARS standing, which had long since been given up as hopeless, incurable cases.

Look back to Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, volume IX. of this paper and read in each the overwhelming evidence.

This Remedy can be had of J. WRIGHT & CO. Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street, N. Orleans; or, can be ordered, through any Druggist or Merchant in New Orleans.

☞ Price $5 per Bottle; Six bottles for $20, or $36 per dozen. ap13-1y DR. D. MORTIMORE Proprietor, Louisville, Ky.

E. COLEMAN'S METALIC FARM MILL IS THE most Simple, most Durable—of greater capacity, requires less power, costs LESS THAN HALF the price of any other Mill capable of doing the same amount of work. Send and get Descriptive Circular. HUBBS BROS. Agents Southern Industrial Store, my28 97 COMMON ST. New Orleans.

PROFESSIONAL.

EDWARD J. DELONY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana. Will Practice in the Courts of the Parishes of Carroll, Madison and Tensas, and in the Supreme Court at Natchitoches. [apr9

DR. E. D. BEACH, HAVING RESUMED THE practice of Medicine, offers his Professional services to the citizens of New Orleans.

N. B.—Special attention paid to diseases of the RECTUM. PILES, FISTULA IN ANO, ETC.—Fistula in ano permanently cured without the use of the knife, cautery, pain, or confinement whatever. Office No. 6, Saronne street near Canal. apr7

J. E. ELAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BATON Rouge.

REFERENCES—Henderson & Gaines and Chinn & Bolton, *New Orleans*; W. S. Pike and A. Matta, *Baton Rouge*.

B. D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana. ja19

J. O. FUQUA J. H. KILBOURNE

FUQUA & KILBOURNE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, *CLINTON, LOUISIANA.*

PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans. *References*—Payne & Harrison, Byrne, Vance & Co., Broadwell & Payne, Pritchard & Flowur, Edw. Nalle & Co., Rev. R. N. McTyeire, New Orleans. mar 20-1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

W. A. BROADWELL. A. P. HAYNES.

BROADWELL & HAYNES, (*Formerly* BROADWELL & PAYNE) COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 40 UNION STREET, N. O.

HAVING RETIRED FROM BUSINESS, I TAKE PLEASURE, IN soliciting for my former Partners, BROADWELL & HAYNES, the patronage and confidence of my friends, believing their experience, capacity and means, will merit its continuance, and enable them to give general satisfaction. [jy1 M. U. PAYNE.

WM. R. STUART AND DR. D. A. JAMES, No. 42 Union street, New Orleans, have associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting a Cotton Factorage and General Commission business—are prepared to make the usual advances to planters in the way of supplies, etc.—and respectfully solicit patronage. sept7

B. M. LOWE & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND General Commission Merchants, No. 97 GRAVIER STREET, New Orleans. ap16

MR. HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PARTner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders, from our large and well-selected Stock of GROCERIES, PRODUCE, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants

COOPER & NEIBERT, *New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858.* 27 and 29 Common st.

W. COOPER. J. O. NEIBERT. H. LUCAS.

COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Nos. 27 and 29 Commca etreet, New Orleans.

F. J. VAN BIBBER & CO., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, [d8-1y] 44 *Carondelet street, New Orleans.*

JAMES THARP. WM. V. M'CRAY.

THARP, McCRAY & CO., GROCERS AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS, No. 10 Tchenpitoulas and New Levee sts., sep22 NEW ORLEANS.

J. BOYD & Co., Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants, No 4 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS. apr 17-1y

LEONARD FASH. F. B. LAURANS.

LEONARD FASH & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 45 POYDRAS STREET, Oct 24, *NEW ORLEANS.*

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO., COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No. 47 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

JOHN P WYCHE & Co., COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 119 Common street, New Orleans. my2-1y

A. H. May & Co., COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No 94 Gravier street New Orleans. au21y

J. O. PAYNE. J. P. HARRISON. G. W. HUNTINGTON. WM H. DAMERON

Payne & Harrison, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 51 Union street, New Orleans. dec7-1y

S. L. WALKER, New Orleans. ROBT. C. HUTCHINSON Caddo Parish, La.

Walker & Hutchinson, COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 87 Carondelet street, New Orleans. jn28

LANE, SALTER & CO., [*Successors to LANE, MAYFIELD & Co.*] COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 78 St. Charles street, New Orleans. ly8-1y

T. T. TWITTY. COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Agent for the sale of Manufactured Tobacco, Cigars, and Herrings celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes., No. 32 Gravier street New Orleans. mh14m

L. SAWYER, DEALER IN WOODEN-WARE, Paper, Brooms, Matches, Cordage, Twines, Scales; and DEARBORN'S CELEBRATED BALANCES for Weighing Cotton, Sugar and Tobacco. No. 70 MAGAZINE STREET, New Orleans. ap20

WATKINS & HOMAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, and Curtain Materials, No. 86 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

FW. OBER—DEALER IN NORTHERN AND WESTern Produce. ☞ Fresh Goshen Butter, in small packages, suitable for families, constantly on hand. New Orleans, January 12, 1859. No. 61 POYDRAS STREET.

BOOTH & CO., ARCADE HAT STORE, No. 45 Magazine Street, New Orleans. Established in 1843. Manufacturers and Jobbers at Wholesale in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.

For the accommodation of our friends and the public, we have opened a retail department on the same premises. aug30

Dameron & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtain Goods, Upholstery Goods, etc., No. 26 Chartres and 72 Customhouse streets, New Orleans. jan1

R. C. ARMISTEAD, (Successor to MALLARD & Co.) No. 63 Gravier st., cor. Bank Place, New Orleans.

CLOTHING, IN EVERY VARIETY—THE MOST MODERN, AT GREATly Reduced Prices. ☞ BLANKETS, KERSEYS, and SATINETT Suits for Negroes, at Auction Prices. to2d

P. H. WILLARD, Coal Merchant, 18 EXCHANGE PLACE. (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

THOSE desirous of purchasing Coal or Wood, can be supplied at short notice at the—CITY COAL OFFICE, where is constantly kept on hand Pittsburgh, English, and Cannel, Anthranite and Lower Ohio Coal. Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses, Steamers, &c., &c., supplied at the lowest market prices. n22-1y

F. VAN BENTHUYSEN, D. P. LEWIS, of Rapides. A. MONDEMER, GEO. O. KENDALL.

BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. a19-1y 116 Canal st., New Orleans

To Merchants and Planters. MANUFACTURERS' COMMISSION HOUSE: LARGE STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS. *CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK,* AT No. 41 Magazine st., opposite the Arcade, *NEW ORLEANS.* nov 14 R. W. RAYNE.

PURIFIES THE BLOOD!

B. F. WILLIAMS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF SARSAparille, and Iodide of Potassium. This medicine is offered as one of the best preparations of Sarsaparilla extant, and as a curative remedy has won great favor at Nashville, Tenn., and other Southern Cities. The medical faculty authorize its use (having been above the recipe.) As a BLOOD PURIFIER there is no remedy equal to this compound, and for the cure of a numerous progeny that owe their origin and parentage to a strumous Diathesis or Scrofulous taint in the Constitution and in the blood, such as White Swelling, Chronic Ulcers of long standing, Obstinate Tetter, Ring Worms, Sore Eyes, Scald Head, Syphilitic Disorders, and other diseases of the skin and blood that resist the usual treatment. He can substantiate by the very best evidence in our City, its efficacy in Nervous and General Debility Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Inflammation of the kidneys, Rheumatism, etc, etc. It is confidently recommended in diseases peculiar to Females, such as Leucorrhœa or Whites, Suppressed Menstruation, Chloris or Green Sickness. Try it. You will be satisfied with the result Read what Dr. Hudson says. He is a gentleman of high standing,

Charlotte, Tenn., Sept. 15, 1859.

MR. B. F. WILLIAMS: Instances are not rare where the attending physician fails to cure well confirmed Scrutula. The following memorandum is interesting:

SUBJECT—A girl of 15 or 16 years of age, the attending physician had failed to cure. An anxious father had consulted me, and from my knowledge of your preparation, I was constrained to prescribe it. After taking six bottles she was considered well. she was cured of a deep seated ulcer and a constant drain of milky matter from one or more sores under the ear. The entire lymphatics of it was deeply involved. This case alone is well worth the attention of all—but when added to a long catalogue of cases of great obstinacy, cured by no Pana ea, nor Nostrum, nor Patent Medicine, no secret but an invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla, Iodide of Potassa, etc., well gotten up by the Chemist, and made familiar to the intelligent physician, it very justly deserves a trial by all laboring under any of the numerous chronic diseases that afflict us.

J. R. HUDSON, M. D.

Oakland College, Miss., Nov 20, 1858.

MR. J. F. MCAVOY: With regard to your inquiry about the "Williams Sarsaparilla and Iodide of Potash," which I purchased of you, I have no hesitance in affirming that it acted magically. My sister was afflicted with a cutaneous eruption, which enveloped the head and a large surface of the body, and which resisted all medical treatment. I think that one bottle affected a permanent cure though I continued the treatment until two bottles had been used. It has been eighteen months since, and as yet there has been no re-appearance of the disease. I have frequently expressed, and reiterate the opinion, that it is the best preparation of Sarsaparilla in use, and the addition of Iodide of Potash enhances its value tenfold. Very respectfully yours, O. E. STAYTON.

Price $1 per bottle, or $10 per dozen. Sold by ap 6-3m O. O. WOODMAN, J. WRIGHT, & CO.

DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED REJUVENATING Elixir.—Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principles, by one of the ablest chemists of the age.

FOR THE CURE of General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysterics, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Prostration of the Organs of Generation, Pollution of the Heart, and in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the System, take

The Rejuvenating Elixir,

And you will soon find yourself a new man—a pride instead of the reverse to your friends, and a healthy, sound, and worthy member of the whole human family. For sale, by the Proprietors,

J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., New Orleans.

And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Children.

TRUTH OMNIPOTENT.—We give to our readers and the public generally the following copy of a letter received by us from ... W. Vesey, Esq., of the *Aberdeen Conservative*, enclosing at the same time a communication to that paper from Colonel Vasser, of North Mississippi, and who was formerly associate editor of the Conservative. The subject of the letter and communication we do not feel it necessary to comment on—they tell the whole story, one that ought to go home to those in whose hands the rising generation of children are placed for nurture and for care. All we ask of our readers is a careful perusal of the documents.

CONSERVATIVE OFFICE, Aberdeen, Miss., August 23d, 1858.

Messrs. Wright & Co.—As any testimonial in reference to your preparations may prove beneficial to you, I enclose the following, published at my request, in the "Conservative" of the 21st inst.

Col. Vasser was formerly associate editor of the "Conservative," and is well known in North Mississippi, as a gentleman of intelligence and strict integrity. Respectfully, J. W. VESEY.

[*For the Conservative.*]

Communicated. ABERDEEN, Aug. 19th, 1858.

DEAR VESEY: Upon the principles of justice and humanity, I am induced to ask your permission to insert this communication in your paper, believing, as I do, that it may be the means of preventing untimely sorrow in many a happy household.

On Friday last, having been for several days previous absent from my family, I found, on my return home, that my infant, aged about 15 months, was quite unwell, from some unknown cause—supposed to be teething. Upon an examination, however, I was of the opinion that her indisposition proceeded from worms; and having been told by a respectable physician that WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE was a sovereign remedy against the terrible scourge of children I was induced to give it a trial, reluctantly, by the acquiescence of my family Physician.

On the following morning, (Saturday) I commenced administering it by directions, save in quantity, being afraid to give the amount of prescription. I was unable to detect any impression occasioned by it until late in the afternoon of that day; and should not then, but for the discharge of some thirteen worms, varying in length from two and a half to six inches. This I thought a remarkable number for a nursing infant, but by my great amazement, about one o'clock the next morning I was aroused from my slumber to witness the incredible number of one hundred and thirty-six from one evacuation.

Before breakfast of the same morning, (Sunday) but one small dose was administered, which was followed by the discharge of fifty during the day. The next day, (Monday) none was administered; but still occasional discharges occurred during the day, varying in size and quantity as described.

On Tuesday morning following, one more small dose was administered, making in all five doses or a quarter of a teaspoonful instead of a half as prescribed by the label of directions. In all, the little creature has discharged to this date, the rise of three hundred worms, a majority of which will average five or six inches in length; and is running about as usual, with returning evidences of good health and spirits.

Having met with such astonishing effects in the case of my infant, I was induced to use the Vermifuge on six other children under my protection, varying in age from two to ten years old, and in every case save one, (that of the eldest) the like happy results have been produced.

These facts are elicited, 1st, because of my antipathy heretofore to nostrums of every kind; and, 2nd, because my experience has convinced me that, in the experiment I have made with WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, it is due to suffering humanity, as well as the manufacturer of the medicine, to make public the results of my observation. W. H. VASSER

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., Sole Proprietors.

Helmbold's Extract of Buchu,

Read! Read! Read! "Ye afflicted read" the following Certificate of a cure of over 20 years' standing.

H. T. HELMBOLD.—*Dear Sir:* I have been troubled with an affliction of the Bladder and Kidneys for over twenty years. I have tried Physicians to no avail, and at last concluded to give your Genuine Preparation a trial, as I had heard it highly spoken of. It afforded me immediate relief. I have used three bottles, and I have obtained more relief from its effects and feel much better than I have for twenty years previous. I have the greatest faith in its virtues and curative powers, and shall do all in my power to make it known to the afflicted. Hoping this may prove advantageous to you in assisting you to introduce the medicine, I am truly yours. M. MCCORMICK.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., General Agents.

The Goddess Hygeia!

When Hygeia lent medicinal aid to man,
And bright him all his cycle how to scan,
Not to a favored few she show'd the way
To stanch the wound and all its pain allay—
Not to the few who now claim physic theirs,
And think but what they give legitimate wares,
No! to all human kind command she gave,
"Employ your mind, and your sick bruiser save."
So went he forth the Magic Salve to find—
The Magic Salve that now heals all mankind.
Nor Wound nor Orache, nor Cut, can long remain,
Nor Scar its rude appearance long retain.
Use it—you'll find we are not truth's detractor,
For you'll be healed by

Dalley's Pain Extractor,

The only sure, effective and complete remedy for Bruises Scalds, Eruptions, Piles, or any Cutaneous disease whatever.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

We Dont Want Any Other.

Such is the language of all who use "WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE," when they call for that and say other is offered them; they have tried it, and from experience know it to be superior to all others; therefore when they are in want of a medicine of the kind, they purchase that which they know to be good and can be depended on. An Agent who called on us a few days ago, said "I find it difficult to sell any other Vermifuge when I have yours. I have had some in my store for a long time which I occasionally try to 'work off,' but no one will purchase it unless I warrant it as good as yours, this I cannot do." So it is, and so it will be, Winer's Vermifuge owes its unrivalled popularity to its own intrinsic merits, on this alone it has a ways depended, and were it not a fact that it is superior as a remedy for worms, it would certainly have shared the unenviable fate of many other articles designed for similar purposes. To all who are in want of a medicine of this kind we say try it and judge for yourselves, we are confident that it will give entire satisfaction.

Beware of Calomel.

The public generally may not be aware that nearly all Worm Lozenges contain Calomel, and that the lives of children are thereby endangered; parents should remember this, for although medicine may be easily administered when in the form of Lozenges or Candies of any description, yet the danger that is incurred outweighs the advantages, besides Calomel very often fails in accompl

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 27. WHOLE NUMBER 443.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1859.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE OFFICE—113 CAMP ST.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

AGENCY OF THE EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE AUBURN.

Mr. Editor: Please publish the following reflections and facts concerning the East Alabama Male College, at Auburn, just now on the eve of opening its halls for the reception of students. We commence by invoking prayer in its behalf. Prayer is all-important for the success of our Colleges. "Except the Lord buildeth the house, they labor in vain that build it." This fact, is equally true of East Alabama Male College and of every other enterprize. What then follows? plainly this; the friends of this Institution must invoke the Divine blessing upon it: otherwise, abounding liberality and the best laid plans of men will come to naught. Does the Church fully realize this necessity for the Divine blessing, in order to make our institutions of any account at all. If God refuse to bless them, we were better without them than with them.

We ask a contribution then, for our Colleges, from every one: from the poorest as well as the richest; it is the earnest, importunate, prevailing prayer of the child of God. Will you give it brethren—one and all? O, this would turn heaven's riches into our Endowment funds. If we are beside ourselves in this matter, it is unto the Lord.

Brethren, we speak the words of truth and soberness, when we say, "the effectual, fervent prayer of the righteous man availeth much." How much? Why everything! for it is written, "If ye shall ask any thing in my name, I will do it." Prayer availed much in obtaining for Solomon "wisdom, as the sands of the sea-shore for multitude." It availed much in "enlarging the coasts of Jubez, and making him more honorable than all his brethren." It avails much in controlling the hearts of the mighty: for the king's heart is in the hands of the Lord, as rivers of water He turneth it whithersoever he wills:" and prayer digs the channel into which it turns those hearts.

Liberality of the Small and of the Great.

A touching incident of my College Agency occurred this year in Columbus, Mississippi. A widow, in extreme poverty, sent me by Bro. S—— one dime for the College; I took it, on condition he would engage that bro's earnest prayers in our behalf. The dime was accepted, and laid up in the treasury as a token for good for the prayers of faith follow it.

I enjoyed another pleasant incident in the same place. A lovely little girl, some three years old, asked "what does he want money for?" When I told her it was to build a College to raise up good men in, she said, "I will give you all my money; and, applying to her grandpapa, who was her banker, she gave me three dollars. Sweet little Willie Sykes! may God's blessing follow thee, and may the ways of pleasantness be thine.

These are blessed tokens for good, strengthening the hands of the Agent. Nor has God failed to touch the heart of the great in our behalf—great in the richest and best sense of the term—great in doing good.

There is our noble brother, Joel Hamilton, of Barbour county, who gave $12,500 in the name of his angel-daughter, Julia Ann.

And, more recently, Sister Eliza D. Battle of Mobile, has made her name a blessing upon earth, by the magnificent donation of $26,000 to the College.

A Bright Feature in our Methodism.

With such marked instances of a self-sacrificing liberality as the above, occurring frequently in our times, I am more hopeful of Methodism and of Christianity than ever before. I think we have fallen upon better times.

I honor the spirituality, the faith, the power of early methodism: I would have them perpetuated. But I do not admire the neglect to obey that positive command—"to honor the Lord with all thy substance;" which neglect, it seems to me, characterized to a great extent the early history of our Church. I believe, if we imitated them in this respect, grown as we now are to be a rich and a great people, we would soon be drowned in the love of the world, which is so fatal to the love of God. Remember, "If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him." I know of no possible way of overcoming the love of the world but by being "rich in good works"—ready to distribute, willing to communicate. My apology for the Methodism of the past is, in this respect, that the times of "this ignorance God winked at."

General Reflections on the Agency.

I have been, by order of the Alabama Conference, two and a-half years in the Agency. I entered the work reluctantly and tearfully, but with a deep sense of its importance and an earnest prayer to God to be with me. He has been with me, as I traveled from West Florida to East Mississippi—from the Gulf to the mountains. In all these bounds, wherever I have gone, I have seen beautiful instances of liberality—deeply affecting manifestations of a desire to glorify God with their substance. Such, and so many exhibitions to try to do good; and so many rich, spiritual seasons have I enjoyed with the brethren, that I must say with Balaam, "God is with him, and the shout of a King is among them. How goodly are thy tents, O, Jacob, and thy tabernacles, O, Israel."

It is true, I have found cases of a Demas-like love of the world; but I would rather look upon the good side of humanity than upon the evil—I turn away from them with sorrow, and pray for mercy upon them.

One solemn fact has struck me with much force, I have, in several instances, found men who promised aid in future, and who, even in my brief Agency, have passed away into eternity with that purpose unfulfilled—"Work while it is day, for the night cometh when no man can work."

I have found a kind spirit of co-operation on the part of the preachers; to many of whom I am much indebted. The people in and out of the Church, have been almost universally kind to me.

The spirit of improvement in Church buildings is abroad, everywhere creating large local demands upon their liberality, and yet they have not failed to come up to the help of our college.

The day I entered Columbus, Mississippi, they were assembled to take steps for the building of a costly Church, nevertheless they responded kindly to my call.

In Bibb, Baldwin, Shelby, Lowndes, etc., I found, during the present year, the same excellent spirit of liberality which had done so nobly for us elsewhere. At several quarterly meetings, the last of which was for the circuit in Baldwin county, resolutions were passed kindly commending the Agent to the favor of the people.

Grand Result.

In two and a half years I have added above $90,000 to the old subscription, making in all between $110,000 and $150,000; for which I thank God, take courage, and address myself anew to the task, until the subscription shall reach $200,000; where it may then be left for further enlargement by the legacies of the pious.

The East Alabama Male College promises to open well. On the first Wednesday in October, the College exercises will open in one of the most magnificent College buildings into which students were ever invited.

Our College is easily accessible, being directly on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. The Faculty we have chosen gives universal satisfaction. The President, Rev. Dr. Sasnet, is well known as a great leader in the cause of Denominational Education.

He and his colleagues will make the Auburn College a joy of the Church. We have the promise of pupils for all the College classes at the very opening.

Our course of study will be as full and complete, and our rules and regulations as perfect as any College in the United States.

Board, without washing, can be obtained from ten to twelve dollars a month. On these things I need not dwell, as our Circulars, giving full information, will shortly be distributed.

Resolution of the Board of Trustees.

The Board of Trustees at its recent session, on the eve of launching this great enterprise into active service, solemnly resolved to conform the charter, with regard to the election of Trustees, exactly to the charter of the Southern University at Greensboro; thereby giving to the Alabama Conference precisely the same control over the East Alabama Male College, it has over any Institution in its bounds. A Committee of three, consisting of Rev. O. R. Blue, David Clopton, Esq. and myself, was appointed to carry out this purpose.

This measure will not only fully meet the expectations of the Conference, and satisfy the wishes of the friends of this enterprise, but it will also remove from every Methodist heart the slightest pretext for opposition.

In conclusion, I again ask the brethren to pray that God may make the East Alabama Male College at Auburn a perpetual blessing to the Church and to the world.

E. J. Hamill Agent.

RAILROAD SYSTEM OF INDIA.

We clip the following interesting article from the London *Engineer*:

The railway system of India includes nearly 5000 miles of lines, a large portion of which is now in construction. Of these, the East India Railway is probably the most important, extending from Calcutta, via Allahabad to Delhi, with a branch from Mirzapore to meet the Great Indian Peninsula line at Jubbalpore—a distance in all of 1400 miles. This line will doubtless be extended also to Lahore, a distance of nearly 1100 miles from Calcutta. Including the portion opened to Cawnpore, 270 miles are now in operation, and 400 miles of the remainder are in active construction. Among the large works in progress on this line is the bridge over the Jumna at Allahabad. The length of this structure, between the faces of abutments, 3,224 feet, divided in fifteen spans of 205 feet each. The iron superstructure is being made by Messrs. Armstrong & Co., of Newcastle. 15,000 tons of rails, sufficient for 150 miles, are now being made for the East Indian Company; and it is probable that a large additional portion of the line will be opened during the present year.

The Great Indian Peninsula line, embracing 1,235 miles, is making equally rapid progress to completion. 130 miles were opened and in use on the first of July last, and of the remainder, 732 miles were under contract, exclusive of the Nagpore branch of 262 miles, which, we believe, has been just let. The northeastern line to Jubbalpore—of which the 556 miles not opened are under contract and in rapid progress—is to be finished by March, 1862. The tremendous works of the Bhore Ghaut will not be completed in much less than two years, or until February, 1861. Including the 21½ miles already in working to the east of Khandulla, this incline is 15¾ miles long, and rises 1831 feet, the average gradient being 1 in 18—1½ miles, however, being as steep as 1 in 37.

Upon the whole length there are twelve tunnels through trap rock, the longest being 437 yards in length and that of the whole being 2535 yards. There are eight viaducts of from 52 to 163 yards in length, and in one instance of 139 feet in height. there are 1,623,102 cubic yards of cuttings, and 1,849,934 yards of embankment; the maximum depth of the former being 80 feet, and the greatest height of the latter 74 feet. The estimated cost of this incline is nearly £600,000, or £11,188 per mile, and its execution will have taken five years. Beyond Khandalla, 42 miles of the line are open to Poonah, and 163 miles more are in construction up to Sholapore. On this portion, and on the Bhore Ghaut, no less than 43,000 laborers, mostly natives, have been employed at the same time.

The Madras line, of a united length of 710 miles—to be increased probably by the construction of additional branches—are also making fair progress; 86 miles between Madras and Goriattum have been for some time in working, and it is expected that from 70 to 80 miles will be opened during the present year from the Malabar coast at Beypoor to Paul Ghaut. On the completion of the bridge at Goriattum, (the present western terminus,) 104 miles of the line will be opened to Salem, a distance of 200 miles from Madras. From Arconam on the trunk line, 42 miles from Madras, the northwestern line will extend for from 320 to 340 miles to meet the Great Indian Peninsula near Bellary, and that portion of the line between Arconam and Caddapa, will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. An important branch of 80 miles will extend from Vuniembady on the main line to Bangalore. Forty engineers are already engaged upon the surveys of the various lines of the Madras system. The whole of the main line from its present terminus to Beypoor, on the opposite side of the Peninsula, will be finished as fast as the permanent way can be carried up and laid.

The Bombay, Baroda and Central India line of 330 miles, between Bombay and Ahmedabad—is in construction, and 80 miles between Surat and Baroda are ready, with the exception of two bridges, for immediate opening. Rolling stock is being contracted for, to be sent out in the Spring. The surveys for the second concession of 117 miles, from Surat to Vetarnee river, have been completed, and the works will be soon commenced.

The Scinde Railway, of 110 miles, from Kurachee to Kotree, is in rapid construction, and its completion, the Punjaub railway, of 230 miles, from Mooltan to Lahore, with an extension to Umritsir, was commenced in October last. A portion of the Scinde railway was to have been opened by the end of last year, and the Company are now sending out light draught steamers to ply on the Indus to complete the communication between Kotree and Mooltan, a distance of 570 miles. In connection with the Scinde railway, a line has been surveyed also, extending to Peshawar and terminating at the Bolan Pass, with the ultimate object of connecting with a line through Central Asia, and with which a connection with the Euphrates valley railway, from Constantinople will eventually be made. With this connection and completion of the East India line, Calcutta would be but about 5000 miles from London, and the time of transit, by continuous and rapid traveling, would be reduced to seven days.

The Eastern Bengal is an important line, extending eastwardly from Calcutta and of which 108 miles, up to Kooshtee have been let to contract. The line will ultimately be extended to Dacca, and a branch be made to Jessore, whereby the total length will be 300 miles.

The Great Southern or India Railway from Salem, on the Madras Railway, to Negapatam, and southward to Madura and Tinnevelly, is about to be commenced. The cost of the first portion between Negapatam and Trichinopoly has been fixed under the Government guarantee at £500,000 pounds!

The Calcutta and Southeastern Railway, extending to the port at the mouth of the Mutlah river, a distance of thirty miles, is about to be undertaken, also under a Government guarantee. The port of the Mutlah is considered to be very much superior to that of Calcutta, the advantage in shipping cargoes being equal to a reduction of 10s. or 11s. a ton.

It has been announced that the Bengal Government has sanctioned a portion of the Northern Bengal line between Rajmahal and Darjeeling, and that its construction is only a question of time.

A project has been started also for a railway from the mouth of the Godavery river to Nagpore, a distance of 400 miles. The line is to be called the Berar and East Coast of India Railway, and is to have a branch from Nagpore to Hyderabad, and ultimately a connection with the Madras and Bombay trunk lines. The mouth of the Godavery lies midway between Calcutta and Madras, constituting the only harbor on that portion of the coast; and a railway to that point, it is claimed, would give a sea outlet to the cotton of the Nagpore districts, and thus be likely to stimulate the growth of that staple.

In Ceylon, a line of railway is in active construction between Colombo and Kandy.

SKETCH OF GARIBALDI.

Joseph Garibaldi was born at Nice, a city in Piedmont, the fourth of July, 1807. His ancestors from generation to generation had followed the seas, and were always reputable, though not of eminent rank in society. Young Joseph, brought up among sailors and fishermen, early displayed great physical and moral energy, and the qualities he showed in manhood were visible in the child. He was ardent in play as in toil, and ever ready to take the part of the weak against the strong. He studied mathematics at Nice; and his aged teacher, still living, loves to speak of his uncommon progress.

When grown to manhood, he entered the royal navy of Piedmont. He distinguished himself by his coolness and intrepidity. No danger could intimidate him; and when a difficult commission was to be fulfilled, the choice always fell on him.

An insurrection occurring at Genoa in 1834, Garibaldi espoused the patriot cause. His life being threatened, he disguised himself as a peasant, and crossed the Alps on foot into France. He remained two years in Marseilles prosecuting his classical studies. But this quiet occupation did not suit him. He was tired of books, and embarked one morning on board of an Egyptian corvette, to offer his services to the Bey of Tunis. He was received as an officer in the fleet of this Mussulman chief; but he did not remain there long. The brutal despotism of the Turks offended him, and in a few months he left the Bey of Tunis; and not being able then to return to his own country, he went to South America, hoping the New World would open a career to his activity.

His hope was well founded. He was employed by the military government of Uruguay, and appointed commander of the squadron sent against Buenos Ayres. Garibaldi was now in his element, and performed such prodigies of valor that the superstitious inhabitants of the country said of him: "He is not a man, but a *devil*." They pretend that this stranger escaped miraculously the blows of his enemies, and that he was invulnerable. The people believed that with a handful of soldiers, he could subjugate whole provinces. So, in South America, his name spread terror among his enemies. He formed at Montevideo an Italian legion, which fought against the Dictator Rosas. One day Garibaldi and his band of 300 men was surrounded by 3000 enemies. His position seemed desperate. But Garibaldi let his enemies come within fifty steps of his band, when he rushed upon them and put them to flight. The government of Montevideo decreed that the Italian legion deserved well of the country, and gave them the place of honor in all expeditions.

When the Italians took arms in 1848, Garibaldi hastened back to Nice with a portion of his men. He took part in the war of independence against the Austrians whom he attacked in the Tyrolese mountains. You remember that the unhappy King Charles Albert succumbed under the superior forces of Radetzky.

One city of the Peninsula,—Rome,—still belonged to the friends of independence. Garibaldi went there with his best soldiers, and sustained a long siege against the French troops, who had been sent to succor Pius IX., then shut up in the fort of Gaeta. Marshal Vaillant did justice in his reports to the skill and intrepidity of his adversary. Though Rome was badly fortified, Garibaldi prevented for several weeks the entry of the French. At last, yielding to numbers, and not finding among the Romans the proper energy, he left the city and disbanding his troops, came to Genoa with two hundred men, who would not quit him.

After reposing awhile, seeing nothing to be done in Italy, he returned to America and obtained a command in Peru. It seemed as if he could not breathe but on the battle-field. But dissatisfied with the condition of military affairs in Peru, he returned to Italy, and went with his sons to the small island of Caprera, near the coast of Sardinia. There unable to engage in any military expedition, he turned his attention to agriculture, and drained some wild lands. But he waited impatiently the moment when he might renew the war with Austria.

The time arrived. As soon as symptoms of hostility appeared, Garibaldi went and offered his services to King Victor Emmanuel. He was eagerly received, and placed at the head of volunteers, who flocked from all parts of Italy. He was careful in the choice of his soldiers, and is now engaged actively in driving the Austrians from his native land.

SUN-STROKE—SYMPTOMS AND REMEDY.

The symptoms of sun-stroke generally indicate a constitution previously impaired. Sometimes there is active congestion and apoplectic effusion within the cranium, and in such cases death generally ensues. But more often the signs are those of physical, and, particularly, cerebral prostration; the pulse is feeble, the cheeks, and, in fact, the whole surface of the body, are pale and ghastly. The blood is defective in quality, thus impeding the vital processes. The heart is evidently the organ at fault, having suddenly succumbed under fatigue and exhaustion, though the head gives the first intimations of danger.

This premonitory symptom of sun-stroke mentioned in the first instance is recorded in history, which may be found in the Bible: "And when the child was grown, it fell on a day that he went out to his father, to the reapers. And he said to his father, '*My head! My head!*' And he said to a lad, 'Carry him to his mother.' And when he had taken him and brought him to his mother, he sat on her knees till noon, and died."—2 Kings, iv., 18, 20. Manasses, also the husband of Judith, the heroine, (chap. vii., 2, 3,) died in a similar manner: "Manasses was her husband, of her tribe and kindred, who died in the barley harvest. For as he stood overseeing them that bound sheaves, in the field, the heat came upon his *head* and he fell upon his bed, and died in the city of Bethulia."

Convulsions sometimes occur, and in the intervals there are tremblings of the muscles and limbs, not greatly unlike those of *delirium-tremens*. These are very common in diseases of debility, where the nervous system is largely involved, but generally do not require specific attention. Even during the progress of recovery, there is sometimes considerable mental aberration. The premonitions of an attack are readily recognized. There is a feeling of pressure upon the head, the blood tingles in the vessels, the air seems too hot and tenuous for breathing. A person who was once thus affected tells us that he was cured by immediately bathing the head, arms and shoulders in water. While undergoing this process he experienced a sensation as if burning coals were spread over the whole scalp, but in less than an hour every oppressive symptom had passed away. A brother of the gentleman, similarly attacked, was not so cautious. He fell to the ground insensible, while at labor in the harvest field, and after lingering two or three days, much of the time *comatose*, and with what a physician mistakenly termed and treated as typhoid fever, was suffered to die. The remedies "laid down in the book" are alcoholic and ammoniacal stimulants; these being "diffusive," and causing an equable circulation of blood throughout the body, and particularly to the surface. The patient is advised to swallow the medicine, but if he is "out of his head," it can be given by *enema*. Washing the head with cold water, and rubbing liniments upon the surface with the hands, keeping up the friction as long as may be necessary, will generally answer the purpose. When much dullness or stupor remains, coffee and tea are efficacious.

The means of prevention are simple. Persons in sound health are seldom attacked; previous debility, general depression of the vital forces, unusual and excessive physical exertion, violent gusts of passion, excessive drinking of cold water, or of alcoholic beverages, superadded to exposure to the summer sun or a hot fire, create the danger. Careful moderation in these particulars will secure exemption. The Arab, wandering in an arid desert, usually enjoys immunity; his blood is not vitiated by stimulating food or unwholesome drinking. Sir J. Banks spent twenty minutes in an oven where beef was cooking without harm. Fishermen, for the sake of protection, sometimes fill their hats with moist sea-weed; though any large leaves, or even a wet cloth upon the head, will answer as well. This is a valuable preventive, and should be more generally observed by laboring men.

[*N. Y. Evening Post.*]

THE GORILLA.

In Dickens's *All the Year Round*, we find the following description of this animal, which is said to be the most closely allied, in structure, to the human form of any of the brute creation:

The Gorilla is of the average height of man, five feet six inches; his brain case is low and narrow, and, as the forepart of the skull is high and there is a very prominent ridge above the eyes, the top of the head is perfectly flat, and the brow, with its thick integument, forms a scowling pent-house over the eyes. Couple with this a deep, lead-colored skin, much wrinkled, a prominent jaw with the canine teeth—in the males—of huge size, a receding chin, and we have an exaggeration of the lowest and most forbidding type of human physiognomy. The neck is short, the head pokes forward. The relative proportions of the body and limbs are nearer those of man, yet they are of more ungainly aspect than in any other of the brute kind. Long, shapeless arms, thick and muscular, with scarce any diminution of size, deserving the name of wrist—for at the smallest they are fourteen inches round, while a strong man's wrist is not above eight—a wide, thick hand, the palm long and the fingers short, swollen and gouty looking; capacious chest; broad shoulders; legs also thick and shapeless, destitute of calf and very muscular, yet short; a hand-like foot with a thumb to it, "of huge dimensions and portentous power of grasp." No wonder the lion skulks before this monster, and even the elephant is baffled by his malicious cunning, activity and strength. The teeth indicate a vegetable diet, but the repast is sometimes varied with eggs or a brood of young birds. The chief reason of his enmity to the elephant appears to be, not that it ever intentionally injures him, but, merely, that it shares his taste for certain favorite fruits. And when, from his watch-tower in the upper branches of a tree, he perceives the elephant helping himself to these delicacies, he steals along the bough, and, striking its sensitive proboscis a violent blow with the club with which he is almost always armed, drives off the startled giant, trumpeting shrilly with rage and pain.

Toward the negroes the Gorilla seems to cherish an implacable hatred; he attacks them quite unprovoked. If a party of blacks approach unconsciously within range of a tree haunted by one of these wood-demons—swinging rapidly down to the lower branches, he clutches with his thumbed foot, at the nearest of them; his hair stands on end, and the skin above the eyes, drawn rapidly up and down, gives him a fiendish scowl. Sometimes, during their excursions in quest of ivory in those gloomy forests, the natives will first discover the proximity of a Gorilla by the sudden, mysterious disappearance of one of their companions. The brute, angling for him with this horrible foot, dropped from a tree while his strong arms grasp it firmly, stretches down his huge hind-hand seizes the hapless wretch by the throat, draws him up into the boughs, and, as soon as his struggles have ceased drops him down, a strangled corpse.

A tree is the Gorilla's sleeping-place by night, his pleasant abode by day, and his castle of defense. From that colgne of vantage he awaits his foe, should the latter be hardy, or fool-hardy, enough to pursue. No full-grown Gorilla has ever been taken alive. A bold negro, the leader of an elephant-hunting expedition, was offered a hundred dollars for a live Gorilla. "If you gave me the weight of yonder hill in gold, I could not do it," he said.

Nevertheless, he has his good qualities—in a domestic point of view; he is an amiable and exemplary husband and father, watching over his young family with affectionate solicitude, and exerting in their defense his utmost strength and ferocity. The mothers show that devotion to their young in times of danger, which is the most universal of instincts.

The Gorilla constructs himself a sung hammock out of the long, tough, slender stems of parasitic plants, and lines it with the broad, dried fronds of palms, or with long grass—a sort of bed, surely not to be despised—swung in the leafy branches of a tree. By day he sits on a bough leaning his back against the trunk, owing to which habit elderly Gorillas become rather bald in those regions.

DANDIES.

Dandies are not good for much, but they are good for something. They invent and keep in circulation those conventional blank checks or counters just spoken of, intellectual capitalists may sometimes find it worth their while to borrow of them. They are useful, too, in keeping up the standard of dress, which, but for them, would deteriorate and become, what some old fools would have it, a matter of convenience and not as taste and art. Yes, I like dandies well enough on one condition—that they have pluck. I find that lies at the bottom of all true dandyism. A little boy dressed up very fine, who put his finger in his mouth and takes to crying if other boys make fun of him, looks very silly; but if he turns very red in the face, and knotty in the fists, and makes an example of the biggest of assailants, throwing off his fine Leghorn and his thickly buttoned jacket if necessary, to consummate the act of justice, his small doggery takes on the splendors of the crested helmet that frightened Asiyana. You remember that the Daku and his dandy officers were ick's best officers. The "Sandey Blood," the super-superb, sartorial equestrian of our unami Fast-day, is not imposing or dangerous. But such fellows as Brummel, and D'Orsay, and Byron are not to be snubbed quite so easily. Look out for "*la main de fer cous la gent de velours.*" A good many powerful and dangerous people have had a decided dash of dandyism about them.

There was Alcibiades, the "curled son of Clinias," an accomplished young man, but what would be called "a swell" in these days. There was Aristotle, a very distinguished writer, of whom we have heard—a philosopher, in short, whom it took centuries to unlearn, and is now going to take a generation or more to learn over again. Regular dandy he was. So was Marcus Antonius; and though he lost his game, he played for big stakes, and it was not his dandyism that spoilt his chance. Petrarch was not to be despised as a scholar or a poet, but he was one of the same sort. So was Sir Humphrey Davy; so was Lord Palmerston, formerly, if I am not forgetful. Yes, a dandy is good for something as such, and dandies such as I was just speaking of, have rocked this planet like a cradle—aye, and left it swinging to this day. Still if I were you, I wouldn't go to the tailor's on the strength of these remarks, and run up a long bill which will render pockets a superfluity in next suit. *Elegans's "nascitur non fet."* A man is born a dandy as he is born a poet. There are heads that can't wear hats; there are necks that can't fit cravats; there are jaws that can't fill out collars; (Wills touched this last point, on one of his earlier ambrotypes, if I remember rightly) there are *tournures* nothing can humanize, and movements nothing can subdue to the gracious suavity or elegant languor or stately serenity which belongs to different styles of dandyism.

[*The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.*

THE MODERN ROMAN.

A correspondent of the Democratic Press of this city, writing from Rome, in Italy, says:

A word about the people of Rome. The population numbers 180,000 souls. In the time of Augustus there was nearly one million inhabitants. Society seems to be divided into two classes; nobis and princely families forming the upper, and that numerous body of men whom necessity forces to labor for their daily bread, forming the lower class. In the former class may be included the dignitaries of the Church and State, and many families that boast of being the descendants of princes that flourished during the middle ages. The latter comprise shop-keepers and all others who live at the expense of six thousand strangers. The lines separating one class from another, seems to be less distinctly drawn than any other European capital, and you look in vain for that immeasureable gulf which in England separates the aristocracy from the plebeian. The purse rules here as everywhere. By means of it you may buy a noble title and appear in the first circles of society. Roman Princes are as numerous as millionaires on Fifth avenue, or swindlers in Wall street. Each one has one or more splendid palaces in the city, magnificently furnished, adorned with paintings and statues; and a villa near the city, or in the neighborhood of the Alban Mountains. They remain in town during the winter, and spend the summer in their luxurious country residences, refreshed by the cool shade of groves and arbors, arranged with consummate skill, and listening to the music of fountains and brooks, dream of comfort and contentment. The general routine of life is rarely interrupted. They have no business affairs to attend to, no stimulous to awaken their ambition, and excepting a few literary gentlemen, the only resources they have after their appetites are gratified, is the opera or theatre.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT ERZEROUM.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from Erzeroum, under date of the 3rd of June, announcing an earthquake there at 10:30 A. M. on the day preceding, which in the brief space of from ten to twelve seconds, threw down the better half of this fine and densely populated city, and so seriously injured the rest that the whole will have to be rebuilt, and we regret to add that upwards of 1500 men, women and children are buried in the ruins. In one of the barracks alone, out of an entire battalion, 600 strong, busily employed in cleaning their arms and accoutrements, not more than 350 contrived to save their lives by a precipitate retreat before the walls and roof fell in. Had it not been a feast day (Ascension,) when few people, and particularly Europeans, were in and about the bazaars, we should have had to deplore a considerable greater number of casualities. Not one single European appears to have suffered in life or limb. The line-walls, the barracks, the quarters of the military governor, and a part of the palace of the Pasha or Civil Governor, including his harem, the prison, the public schools, the principal bazaar, many minarets, the Austrian Consulate, Mr. Brandt, are among the buildings which are now reduced to a heap of ruins. The present British, French and Russian Consulates are rendered unsafe for habitation. The entire population has taken to tents and canvas in the plains, fearing further disasters, since, even up to the following night, slight shocks continued to be felt. The shock was from southwest to northeast, of an undulatory motion, and lasted about twelve seconds.—*London Times, July 6th.*

ELOQUENT EXTRACT.

The best thing yet written by Edward Everett in his "Mount Vernon Papers," is an article on the late comet. After describing its approach to the earth and the beautiful picture it presented, he says:

"Return, then, mysterious traveler, to the depths of the Heavens, never again to be seen by the eyes of men now living! Thou hast run thy race with glory! Millions of eyes have gazed upon thee with wonder—but they shall never look upon thee again. Since thy last appearance in these skies, empires, languages and races of men have died away—the Macedonian, the Alexandrian, the Augustan, the Parthian, the Byzantine, the Saracenic, the Ottoman dynasties have sunk or are sinking into the gulf of ages. Since thy last appearance, old continents have relapsed into ignorance, and new worlds have come out from behind the evil of waters. The Magian fires are quenched on the hill-tops of Asia, the Chaldean is blind; the Egyptian hierogramist has lost his candour; the Oracles are dumb. Wisdom now dwells in the farthest Thules, or in newly discovered worlds beyond the sea. Haply, when wheeling up again from the celestial abysses, thou art at once more seen by the dwellers of earth, the language we speak shall be forgotten, and science shall have fled to the utmost corners of the earth. But even there His hand, that now marks out thy wondrous circuit, shall still guide thy course; and then, as now, Hesper will smile at thy approach, and Arcturus with his sons rejoice at thy coming."

THE LAST OF EARTH.

The Paris correspondent of the *Traveler* has the following:

Never envy any man! All have their burdens; and He "that tempereth the wind to the shorn lamb," hath endowed habit with the power of alleviating the heaviest loads. The other day there was a splendid funeral in this street, a few doors below the house in which I live. All the hideous pageantry which increases the horrors of death was assembled. The crowd was numerous. The luxurious mansion of the great banker was one great funeral chamber. The banker is worth a million of dollars. His average income is a hundred and twenty thousand dollars. He is the head of a joint-stock banking company, which enables him to dispose of ten millions of dollars at his pleasure. He is one of the lions of "Change." Don't you envy him? O no; don't envy him; he has his sorrows as well as anybody; for it was only six months ago the undertaker laid his third son, then nineteen, in the grave; the other day his second son was carried away by the same sombre tradesman to the graveyard, though the boy was one and twenty. His oldest daughter is a hunch-back, and is in declining health. His second daughter is bed-ridden with consumption, and will surprise the doctors if she outlives the year. The banker himself is blind from over-labor; he has been known to pass twenty days without once undressing and sleeping in a bed; all his repose being a few hours of feverish slumber snatched from corroding cares—a respite passed on a sofa! O I don't envy the rich banker, though his coffers overflow with gold; for it avails little to him; and though, as I grant you, the resonant chime of coin, tossed about as so much trash in his cash office, sounds musically to the ear, and the oft heard passing bell and doctor's tread, common in that house as the resonance of gold, destroy effects, except the painful contrast between the emptiness of human vanity and ambition! So, envy no man!

SUDDEN WHITENING OF THE HAIR.

A correspondent of the Medical Times, having asked for authentic instances of hair becoming gray within the space of one night, Dr. D. Parry, staff-surgeon at Aldershott, writes the following very remarkable account of a case of which he made a memorandum shortly after the occurrence:

On February 19, 1858, the column under General Franks, in the south of Oude, was engaged with a rebel force at the village of Cendia, and several prisoners were taken. One of them, a Sepoy of the Bengal army, was brought before the authorities for examination, and I, being present, had an opportunity of watching from the commencement the fact I am about to record. Divested of his uniform, and stripped completely naked, he was surrounded by the soldiers, and then apparently first became alive to the dangers of his position. He trembled violently; intense horror and despair were depicted on his countenance, and, although he answered the questions addressed to him, he seemed almost stupified with fear. While under observation, within the space of half an hour, his hair became gray on every portion of his head, it having been, when first seen by us, the glossy jet black of the Bengalee; his age about twenty-four. The attention of the bystanders was first attracted by the sergeant, whose prisoner he was, exclaiming, "He is turning gray;" and I, with several other persons, watched its progress. Gradually, but decidedly, the change went on, and a uniform grayish color was completed within the period above named.

REMARKABLE MEANS OF CONVERSION.

When Oliver Cromwell entered upon the command of the Parliament's army against Charles I., he ordered that every soldier should carry a Bible in his pocket. Among the rest there was a wild, wicked young fellow, who ran away from his apprenticeship in London for the sake of plunder and dissipation. Being one day ordered out on a skirmishing expedition, or to attack some fortress, he returned to his quarters in the evening without hurt. When he was going to bed, pulling his Bible out of his pocket, he observed a bullet hole in it, the depth of which he traced till he found the bullet had stopped at Eccl. xi. 9: "Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth, and let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth, and walk thou in the ways of thy heart and in the sight of thine eyes; but know thou, that for all these things, God will bring thee into judgment." The words were sent home to his heart by the Divine Spirit, so that he became a sincere believer in the Lord Jesus Christ. He lived in London many years after the civil wars were ended.

MODERN BATTLE.

A battle now, with a hundred thousand determined soldiers on each side, would be the most frightful butchery within a short space of time, ever beheld. The morale of the best troops will not support the sight of more than a certain proportion of their number put *hors de combat*. Those are good armies that continue an engagement until a quarter of their men are killed and wounded before either side gives way. They may be called famous armies indeed, when they stand more than that. At Inkermann, if I remember well, nearly, or quite one-half of the English troops engaged, were slain or disabled, and still the fight was maintained. But it is a case to which few parallels are to be found, and the English soldier is distinguished above all others for that particular kind of courage, for the extraordinary tenacity and nerve which prevents his knowing when he is beaten, and renders him so dangerous a foe. Probably modern improvements in weapons and ammunition will not cause much greater loss of life in battle than formerly, but the work will be done in a quarter of the time, and the beaten party will suffer more in retreat.

MAKING AUSTRIAN PRISONERS USEFUL.

The *Constitutionnel* has reason to know that it is the intention of the French Government to employ the Austrian prisoners in making railways in Algeria. It is also said, that the prisoners will be let out to hire to agriculturists and manufacturers who may be willing to pay for them.

If civilized nations allow this, and thus recognise the principle that being seized in war authorizes laborious enslavement, all that will be necessary to solve the "labor problem" will be the declaration of war *against* Africa. A sufficient number of prisoner-slaves could soon be caught, and the demand supplied. This is not magnanimous in France, thus to put brave white men, taken in lawful warfare, on the same footing with galley and penitentiary convicts guilty of crime.

[*Bulletin.*

THE WAR IN ITALY.

The New Orleans *Bulletin* says, with regard to the war in Italy and the conclusion of it:

What indeed has been accomplished? For what has been this terrible waste of human gore? It is the most extraordinary conclusion of a war, under the circumstances on record, and we apprehend will rather redound to the injury of the man of the Tuileries than to his good.

It appears to us that he has made a great blunder. He should either not have commenced the war, or not have brought it to a termination under the present circumstances. The smoke of Solferino, and the terrible storm that overcast the combatants near the close of the sulphurous day, appear still to rest upon Italy.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Terms—$2 in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1859.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The volumes of the Advocate will hereafter begin and end with the year; and it is very desirable that subscriptions should conform to the same rule.

Therefore, new subscribers, who do not begin with the year, will please send, not two dollars, but an amount sufficient to pay for the paper till the end of the year, at the rate of Four Cents a Week.

Then, every subscriber will know, without being informed, that at the beginning of the year is the time to remit the subscription money.

Many accounts having been sent out before this arrangement was made, we shall not be able, until next year, to make the accounts of old subscribers conform to this rule.

Our Agents will please notice, and help us in this desirable accomplishment. It is an approximation to the cash system, without its objections, and will obviate confusion in accounts.

WHERE WILL MACHINERY END?

It is less than a century since inventive genius began to create the era of machinery. In 1767, Arkwright invented a spinning machine. Three years afterwards, Hargreaves took out a patent for his spinning-jenny. In 1785 Crompton completed the mule. Watt gave the steam-engine to the world in 1764 and in 1807 Fulton applied it to navigation. In 1792, Whitney produced the cotton-gin. The first locomotive was built in 1804, and in 1844 the Morse telegraph commenced operations. One hundred years tell the story of these wonders. One hundred years, wakening, quickening, inspiring—flashing their splendors into dark recesses, throwing a radiance more and more luminous over fields broad and rich, and best of all, revealing man to themselves and assuring genius of its competence to conquer material nature. One hundred years have wrought this vast revolution in human industry, and put the mind in an attitude before the physical universe that nearly six thousand years were unable to effect.

Let us be thankful. Let us be joyful. Each age has its work—each generation its own task. Our province is to introduce man into a neglected world and establish his footsteps where no path-way was ever before opened. The past gave us many great ideas and the great fine arts. But it gave us few grand things. It left the curse—all dark and shadowy, with the collected gloom of centuries—on the fair landscape. It was a stranger to the power of a drop of water. It cultivated magic, but not the magic of machinery. It was an alien in the world, and its children were not naturalized in the citizenship of the universe.

And yet, it did a vast work, and did it well. In Luther, Dante, Shakspeare, Milton—in Alfred, Charlemagne, and Cromwell—in Raphael and Michael Angelo, it expressed its depth of sentiment, its fiery will, its soaring thought, its mighty eloquence. But had the world gone on in their footprints! Had the ages followed the opening, they cleft through the darkness! That would have been sad. All the developments would have been of one—all the brightness would have been of one—all the magnificence would have been the intellect, imagination.

[illegible] had to be adjusted—the claims of [illegible] to other earthly wants, had to be [illegible] had to be befriended—the drudgery of labor had to be brightened—and the race [illegible] enjoy the unused bounty, the immeasureable [illegible] of physical nature. Hence came Inventions [illegible] wonders that grasp the practical brain to the [illegible]

And they go on. How they go—one after another! How they thicken and multiply! Invention is abroad—more so than the ubiquitous schoolmaster. Invention is Peter——— with the seven leagued boots, stepping grandly over the world to see what's wanted. Invention is minute—microscopic. It has the attributo of genius, dignity in little things as well as vast. The other day it announced a crusade against flies. How the pests disappear as if an epidemic had broken out among them! And invention is gigantic, forming instruments to sound the sea, to tunnel the mountains, and threatening the Atlantic with a six-days steamship. The circles sweep wider—these circles of creative thought—and unlike the ripples on the water, each one farther on is stronger and mightier. And how they break on the shore, and tell the old rocks strange tidings of coming power!

Here are the sewing-machines. What intelligent creatures they are! With what despach they give you an outfit! "From top to toe" in a few hours—dressed to-night in a suit that just before dinner lay unsuspectingly on the shelves of Jones' Dry Good Store. But what will the poor women do? The needle is taken from their fingers; is the bread taken from their mouths? At first they will suffer. Yet, a good Providence is on their side. Better labor awaits them. Where, we know not. The future will soon show. The age is moving in behalf of womanhood. Thoughful minds are anxious over the problem. It will be worked out. Nothing can hinder it. Toiling, poverty-pinched, suffering, sinking woman will see brighter days. It is time for the needle to cease being the symbol of womanly degradation. Let it go into machinery. The abject class among women will now begin to rise, for it will make its escape from the sordid, heartless tyranny that has so long ground it to the earth. More lucrative employments will yield them remunerance and profit; and the "Song of the Shirt" will wail itself away in the forgotten tones of the past.

And now for the question—where will invention end? Just where the destiny of man, in regard to material nature, ends. Not an iota short of that. It is the conquering spirit of the age, ordained to bring the world in subjection to humankind.

THE EMPIRE OF GOD.

Prof. Mitchell, in closing his series of lectures on Astronomy, said: I must close this long course of lectures. We have passed from planet to planet, from sun to sun, from system to system. We have found other island universes sweeping through space. The great unsolved problem yet remains. Whence came this universe? Have all these stars which glitter in the heavens been shining through eternity? Has our globe been rolling all round the sun for ceaseless ages? Whence, whence this magnificent architecture, whose architraves rise to splendor before us in every direction? Is all the work of chance? I answer no; it is not the work of chance. Who shall reveal to us the true cosmography of the universe by which we are surrounded? Is it the work of the Omnipotent Architect? If so, where is this August Being? Go with me to-night, in imagination, and stand with old Paul, the great Apostle, upon Mars' hill, and there look around you as he did. Here rises that magnificent building, the Parthenon, sacred to Minerva, the Godess of Wisdom. There towers her colossal statue, rising in its majesty above the city, of which she was the guardian, the first object to catch the rays of the rising and the last to be kissed by the rays of the setting sun. And yet, I tell you these gods and these divinities, though created under the inspiring fire of poetic fancy and Greek imagination, never reared this magnificent structure by which we are surrounded. The Olympic Jove never built the heavens. The wisdom of Minerva never organized these magnificent structures. I say with St. Paul: Oh, Athenians, in all things I find you too superstitious; for, passing along your streets I find an altar inscribed, To the unknown God—him whom ye ignorantly worship; and this is the God I declare unto you, the God who made heaven and earth, who dwells not in temples made with hands.'

"No, here is the temple of our divinity. Around us and above us rise Sun and system, Cluster and Universe. And I doubt not that in every region of this Empire of God, hymns of praise and anthems of glory are rising and reverberating from sun to sun, and from system to system—heard by Omnipotence alone, across immensity and through eternity."

THE WORK OF LIFE.

Most truly did Theodore Seilgwick say that it is the man of robust and enduring constitution, of elastic nerve, of comprehensive digestion, who does the great work of life. It is Scott with his manly forth. It is Bronghnm with his superhuman powers of physical endnrance. It is Franklin at the age of seventy, camping ont on his way to arouse the Canadas, as our hardiest boys of twenty now camp out in the Adirondack or on the Miramichi. It is Napoleon, sleeping four hours, and on horseback twenty. It is Washington, with his splendid frame and physical strength.

Why not say it is Paul, "in bodily presence weak." It is Timothy, with his "often infirmities." It is Baxter, never a robust, never a well man. It is the blind Milton. It is Johnson, bravely carrying through life the weight of a diseased and suffering body. It is Channing, with his frail clayey tenement. It is the pale Amos Lawrence, scrupulously weighing from day to day the light morsels of coarse bread which alone his debilitated system allowed him to eat. It is Adolphe Monod, uttering on his death-bed and under the pressnre of torturing disease, words that shall be a power among men in distant lands and in other generations.

A sound body is a good thing, a blessing to be thankful for and to be preserved: but his history is full of the triumphs of the soul over all physical obstacles, including those of weak and shattered frames. If robust health has its advantages, so has the want of it; if there is disability to a certain extent and in a certain form with the latter, the former is the beset with its peculiar temptations, and strong men rush to destruction with no sense of their responsibilities. Of what use is a good body, except as the dwelling place of a better soul? What soul, purified, cultivated, filled with the love of Christ, ever failed to shine like a star, and to be a blessing among men whatever might be the condition of the clod of earth enveloping it? And who does not see that this excellence belongs to a better and higher sphere than Scott's, or Brougham's, or Napoleon's, or Franklin's?

OUR CROPS.

Great crops again! Such are the tidings from most sections of the Union. Farmers and planters are rejoicing—storehouses and barns are full; and, doubtless, if no ill betide us, we shall soon have full purses. But shall we have full hearts?

Full hearts—aye, that is the one true thought. The moral of all this crowned industry is not in the abundance of fields and flocks but in the abundant thankfulness, praise and devoted love, that ought to spring up towards God, and so springing, overflow the soul and gush forth in glad streams to water and refresh all God's earth.

The real harvest of which religion takes knowledge, is the harvest in your souls—farmers and planters; and the measure of its value is not in the yield of acres but in the faith and self-denial with which you receive God's munificent gifts. It would be unworthy of Providence to prosper us merely to put gold in our pockets.

If the sun shone, if the rains fell, if the dews distilled from the encircling air, if the clods changed themselves into food and raiment, only to minister to our earthly gratification—only that we might eat, drink and be merry—then, verily, the whole machinery of nature would encourage an animal sensualism, and degrade us to the level of the beasts that perish. Our corn and wheat, our sugar, rice and cotton are from God, and, moreover, they are for God—not earth's gifts but God's gifts—and they are sent to us as means with which to glorify Him.

No matter what you have made, farmers and planters; you have made a bad crop, a very bad crop, if that crop has not made you better men. Do not look then at your storehouses—the divine storehouse is the heart—how much is within that vast receptacle? How many humble thoughts, gracious feeling, holy vows, earnest and Godly aims, self-sacrificing sentiments, are cherished and garnered there? Every season, heaven utters in the hearing of men, a new proclamation of stewardship. The annual festival of nature brings us near to God's throne, and His voice addresses our souls warning us against covetousness as Idolatry, and beseeching us to remember the day of final account.

Give back your treasures to God. They are never your own so much as when you dedicate them to your Lord. They are never real treasures until so consecrated to Him.

How then shall we know when the country has made a good crop? Not by newspaper estimates—not by cargoes shipped—not by treasury reports. Not by men growing rich and living in stately pomp and debasing luxury. But read the reports of Benevolent Institutions—see what the returns of Church Agencies are—see what amounts are given to Missionary and other good objects. Study these statistics. In them, you can lay your hand on the pulse of the Church, and tell how its heart is beating for Christ.

UNITED STATES AND THE EUROPEAN WAR.

Our insulated position as a great commonwealth—its advantages and opportunities, and all its bearings on national peace and prosperity—were never more clearly seen than at the present time. Amid the violent agitations of Europe—amid its carnage and bloodshed, its interruptions of trade, its suspensions of industry, its financial embarrassments, its international perplexities and confusion—here we are on our broad Continent as calm as our own mountains, as serene as our own beautiful sky, undisturbed by the terrible warfare which is raging in Southern Europe. There is not a plough less in our fields—not a factory closed—because of this desolating strife. We are not indeed callous spectators of this mighty struggle. So far from this, we watch its progress with intense interest; hoping and trusting that it will bring about a better day for the cause of freedom in Europe, and contribute something towards the elevation of its crushed intellect. But—thanks to our position—we are not at all entangled in its bloody strife. Our political freedom is a vast blessing, but let us not forget how much we owe to the freedom of our circumstances—to the freedom of our commercial attitude—and what invaluable aid these things render us in the enjoyment of our institutions. When God determined to develop a peculiar polity among the Israelites, he secluded them from the nations. A wall of fire was thrown around them. The hills and vales of the Land of Promise were as a sheltered sanctuary; and under the shadow of the olive and the vine, the elect tribes, called to a chosen companionship, dwelt in peace and plenty. There is something in our isolated position analogous to theirs. We live apart from the old world. We occupy a world of our own. From East to West, from North to South, over the amplest space of territory, we are undisputed proprietors of a soil that is sufficient in variety, fertility and extent, to support the inhabitants of the globe. If then, on the one hand we prize our political freedom, let us not fall on the other hand to prize it as freedom located on our own continent—in a home of its own—in a home to itself; and let us never forget that the geographical lesson of material nature, no less eloquently taught than the moral lesson of our history, is to be—ourselves—and to work out our own destiny under God's most gracious guidance.

FOOT-PRINTS ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

No. III.

Glory of the Prairies in Spring-time—An Emigrant Camp—A Mule-Rabbit Chase—Ears and Horns—Beautiful Rivers; Germans—San Antonio—Dr. Boring—San Antonio River—Cathedral—Alamo.

My recent travel through Texas gratified a wish, long entertained, of seeing a prairie in all the greenness and glory of its vernal beauty. Every former visit had been made in "the sad and melancholy days" of Autumn, or in the dreariness of Winter. This time, the grass was green, the flowers bloomed in beauty, and I remembered with a smile a description once given me by a man who, all aglow with admiration, wound up his account by telling me that the prairie spread out before him, "like a *vast sheet of calico.*"

The floral charms of these plains, I presume, diminish with every passing year. The increasing herds of cattle and horses are destroying both grass and flowers by grazing and trampling; and ill-looking weeds now usurp the ground once covered with more attractive vegetation. In some instances, the Spring blossoms have all disappeared, and only an inferior and very perishable grass remains to cover the nakedness of the earth. In the neighborhood of streams, however, and wherever the topography of the country allows moisture to remain, nature seems to luxuriate in her own loveliness. Such gardens of beauty—such a variety of hues, are no where else to be found. A botanist would explode with enthusiasm; an amateur, albeit ignorant of name, genus or species—who had never heard of stamen, calyx, or petal, would go frantic with delight; and even the rustic soul, though wrapped in the stolidity of a nature which never kindled into emotion, would open his eyes in wonder, and exclaim—"beautiful! beautiful!" I shall not undertake a description—word-painting is not my gift, and my pen is too dull to day for experiment or rash adventure.

An observant traveler sees some strange things In passing from Waco to Austin one day, while the sun was yet high and bright in the heavens, we found the encampment of an emigrant on the road-side. If one family, it was a numerous one. On the ground were seated a man of fifty, and three or four younger men—one or more not out of their teens, all *playing cards.* The mother and daughter (as I supposed) were mounted upon horses, each with a *barrel* of good size in her lap, and starting to a creek a mile and a half distant for water. (Whence they came I know not, and would not tell if I did. Nor will I congratulate Texas on such an addition to her population.) Younger children were there—some looking on the game, others rolling in the grass—and I pitied them.

With what ideas of duty, propriety and domestic tenderness must they grow up? The lazy father and loungling brothers regaling themselves with a silly game, while the mother and sister are doomed to drudge and toil for their comfort! The scene was revolting, and my reflections sad. If the gospel does not teach them, what can *civilization* do for such people?

The whole country from Austin to San Antonio is rich, beautiful and healthy. The crops, where they had not been destroyed by frost, were luxuriant in promise. The dry season had commenced, and the harvest was not yet. The farmers however were cheerful and full of hope. We stopped a few days with my old friend, Gen. Pitts; held a three days meeting at San Marcos, and recruited for the long journey over the plains.

While here, I was induced to go out one afternoon with a company of friends on a rabbit hunt. A fine lot of greyhounds were assembled—besides "Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart, and ours of lower degree." Mule rabbits abound in this region, and are very destructive in gardens and fields. They are about three times as large as the common hare, and it is said exceed in speed, especially when they can find a path or road, any other animal. A greyhound can sometimes catch them on the prairie. Their long ears are very conspicuous, being commonly erect, but when hard pressed in a race they are laid flat upon the back, and then their speed is more like the flight of a bird than the movement of an animal on the ground. In hunter's phrase, we "*jumped*" a great many; and in every instance when the chances were equal, they escaped. Some two or three, surrounded by dogs and horsemen and frightened into confusion, were captured. The desperate speed with which these Texans follow in the chase was as entertaining to me as the contest between grey-hound and rabbit. One gentleman told me that he measured a pair of ears, *eighteen inches* from tip to tip.

To those who are fond of curious inquiries, it may be an interesting question: *Do food and climate effect the length and size of ears and horns?* Mule rabbits are peculiar to open plains, deserts and dry places. They are to be found from the Trinity river to the Pacific coast.

Here, too, especially in Western Texas, the horns of the cattle are extraordinary in length and circumference. I have seen them *seven* feet from point to point; and was told that occasionally they measured *nine.* I have seen a pair of elk-horns which I will not venture to describe, for fear some one might suspect me of "spinning a yarn" and breaking the thread.

Along the road to San Antonio, from Austin, there are many beautiful farms, and a thrifty intelligent population. The streams are rapid, bright and sparkling. The San Marcos, Guadalupe, Comal and San Antonio rivers are equal, in what constitutes a watercourse—"a thing of beauty"—to the streams of any other land; verdant banks, overshadowing trees, falls, cascades, deep clear pools, pebbly bottoms, water, now flashing in the sunlight, anon stealing quietly into shadow—here, narrowed to a rushing current—there spread out like a mirror. Verily, they are refreshing to the dust-covered and hent-oppressed traveler.

The Germans are thick in this region; and, it is due to them to say, that they have done more to improve the country than their American neighbors. They have improved the roads, built fine rock fences, reared more substantial houses, surrounded them with more tasteful adornments, and hang out more signs of permanent settlement and domestic content than strikes the eye almost anywhere in the great state of Texas.

New Braunfels, almost exclusively a German town, is a very neat, thrifty, pleasant place. Twilight was fading into darkness as we entered; and, when supper was over and we resumed our journey, the night veiled the people and their habitations, and so my description must end.

We reached San Antonio about two o'clock in the morning, and sought lodging at one of the chief hotels. The establishment is new, and as yet not well ordered, but is destined to be a first class house. Unfortunately for us it was crowded, and the only chance for myself and family was to occupy a bed laid out on the floor of a billiard saloon. This was bad enough; but retiring late, needing rest, it was a great addition to our inconvenience that we were constrained to rise very early. The little sleep we got only mocked our weariness. After breakfast, Dr. Boring, the mentioned preacher, called and informed us that Maj. Neighbors expected and desired us to remove to his house. We availed ourselves of this kindness, and were soon transferred to more comfortable quarters.

It is very agreeable to me to write, and will be very pleasant for his old Georgia friends to hear, that Dr. Boring is well received in his newfield of labor. He has attracted a large and deeply interested audience to the Church he occupies, and has cheering prospects of extensive usefulness. This old city needs him; and, if I may judge from the general testimony in favor of his ministrations, appreciates him.

Protestant Christianity has long been rather a name than an aggressive power here, and it will be well for our Church in this new Conference and for the people, if the talent, experience, and piety of the Doctor may be sanctified for the inauguration of a new era—a long, long season of revival, expansion and progress.

San Antonio is unique in location, form, style of building, population, and, in fact, in every thing. An old Mexican town, it still bears the impress of what is peculiar in the tastes and habits of that singular people. The river which runs through it, is doubtless responsible for the general arrangement of the streets, and while it has given rise to many crooks and turns, ought to be forgiven on the ground that it is the most accommodating river in the world. It runs by every man's door, makes music in his ear, spreads beauty before his eye, invites him daily to the choicest bathing, meets him at every turn in his perambulations through the city, is always welcome—a joy and a blessing. It is a public convenience and a private refreshment, a city ornament and a domestic comfort. The boys angle in its bosom, and the girls gather flowers from its banks—the women admire, and the men boast of it, and the very beasts of the field seem glad of its presence.

We tarried here but a day, and much of my time was taken up in securing an outfit for the wilderness—its wants and perils. Many objects of interest in the town and neighborhood I had to leave without having seen. I intended to enter the old Cathedral, but did not; partly, because my time was short, but mainly, because the ridiculous exterior revolted my taste and my conscience. It is more like a heathen pagoda than a Christian temple, with its towers striped with green and yellow and blue—the most fantastic combinations of color, laid on with clumsy unartistic hands. The charm of antiquity was lost in the miserable, Mexican mimicry of modern improvement. The old tabernacle would be venerable and attractive if they had left it stained with the dust of centuries, and hoary with time and service.

The Alamo is historic, and I stood with some emotion amid its ruins, and thought of the brave Fannin and heroic Crockett, and their fellow soldiers, and of their last desperate, unequal, fatal fight. It was once a fortification, with its barracks and magazines—a Church and a few habitations within the walls. It is now a comparative desolation; the enclosure gone, the Church a warehouse, I believe, and all that gave it fame and fame superceded by that spirit of progress which sacrifices the romantic to the useful; and, if a convenience or economy called for it, would not hesitate to build a horse-stable or cow-stall over the tomb of a prophet.

G. F. PIERCE.

ENGLISH APPREHENSIONS.

The discussion in the English House of Lords, on the night of the 5th inst., relating to the national defenses, has many points of interest at the present time. It was opened by the venerable Lord Lyndhurst, now in his 87th year, in a speech surprising for its fullness and accuracy of information, and for the vigor of its tone. He contended that the defensive condition of England, with regard to France, had been undergoing a great change for the worse. Formerly England's unquestioned naval superiority was an abiding source of confidence, confirmed by the then great difficulty of undertaking aggressive operations on the other side of the Channel without affording ample time for resistance. But now France excelled England in the number of "those important vessels, steam frigates," and in men trained for their service, while the change wrought in navies by steam would enable a fleet to be thrown across the Channel with scarcely a moment's warning. Besides, Lord Lyndhurst maintained, the naval power of France is aggressive in its character, and is constantly augmenting, as it for some ulterior purpose. He had been personally informed "that the French are at the present moment building steamers for the purpose of transporting troops, each of which is being constructed to carry 2500 men, with all the necessary stores." He believed that a French force could be landed on any part of the English coast, in a single night. He thought, therefore, that besides continuing the most vigorous naval preparations, a force of not less than 100,000 regular troops should be kept up for the safety of the country.

"What have we seen within the last few weeks? France, with a peace establishment, with no preparation for war, (a laugh,) no desire for war, a nation that could not reduce it establishment because it had never advanced it (a laugh)—so the Emperor told us, and I am bound to put faith in that statement—was yet able in the short period of five or six weeks to transport an army of 170,000 men to the banks of the Mincio, with 200 pieces of cannon and a siege train, gaining two great battles in its progress, besides other lesser fights, while she has a fleet of fifty war steamers in the Adriatic at this moment, with I believe, an army of 40,000. (Hear, hear.) Cross the opposite coast, then, and you find the power of action, of motion, of hostility, of injury. Are we to sit supine on our own shores, and not to prepare the means necessary in case of war to resist the power? I don't wish to say that we should do this for any aggressive purpose. What I insist upon is that we are bound to make every effort necessary for our own shelter and protection. (Hear, hear.) Beside this, the question of expense and of money sinks into insignificance. (Hear, hear.) It is the price we must pay for our insurance, and it is but a moderate price for so important an insurance.

Those who followed Lord Lyndhurst, with scarcely an exception, supported his defensive recommendations, though all did not share his anxieties. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe said "the speech afforded a strong proof of the feeling prevailing throughout the country," and that it did not exaggerate the naval and military means of France. He did not, however, think there was any immediate danger of invasion. The Earl of Granville doubted the policy of such discussions, as they influenced whatever hostile feelings might exist abroad, and lead to capricious measures at home. Speaking in behalf of the Government, he said England was steadily arming, and must continue to do so, in order to acquire the requisite influence in the counsels of Europe when the proper opportunity comes for restoring peace. The Earl of Hardwicke declared that the sooner the ministry came to the conclusion that "the low water mark of the French shore was the natural line of defense of this country, the better for all parties." He was for the most energetic preparations. The Duke of Somerset deprecated such language, but thought the armaments ought to be steadily increased. Lord Brougham came to the same conclusion, while warmly acquitting the French people of any hostile disposition. Lord Ellenborough repeated his belief that the pretended object of the present war is not its real one; he was, therefore, apprehensive of the safety of England, and feared that the Government was not up to the demands of the crisis. The Duke of Argyle warmly dissented from the assertion that the present war was "an iniquitous war on the part of France and Sardinia." The debate was closed by the Duke of Rutland, who, in connecting the present outbreak with previous European disturbances said: "Who, with those facts before his eyes, could be so bold as to say that there was no possibility of England being invaded by France?"

THE FIELD AFTER THE BATTLE.

Mr. Raymond, of the New York *Times*, visited the Solferino battle field two days after the conflict was over, and speaking of the scene it presented, says: Not one of the killed whom I observed had his hat on—all were bareheaded, and many were without their coats. Muskets, some broken, but most of them quite unharmed, lay scattered all over the field. Cartridges amassed in immense quantities were strown about—balls of all kinds could be picked up everywhere, though many had sunk into the earth; ramrods, bayonets, priming tubes, and all the little utensils of war lay around; bits of torn clothing, gloves, belts, pocket combs such as soldiers carry, and great quantities of letters were strewn about in every direction. A surface of level ground, embracing, according to the best estimate I could make, not less than six square miles, was densely covered with these ghastly relics of the fight. I could not spend much time in traversing the field, for the bodies, owing to the intense heat, were in an advanced stage of decomposition, and the stench was overpowering. But as I went along I picked up a cannon ball and a bayonet, which I hope, in due time, may reach the *Times* office, and serve as memorials of the day. It would have been easy to collect cart loads of both.

Of the mulberry trees in the orchards which form a considerable portion of the field, probably more than half escaped without being touched at all. Some were cut down entirely by large cannon balls, and others showed scars of shot upon their torn bark. I saw one tree, about six inches in diameter, in which a twelve pound shot had completely imbedded itself, the wood of the tree having closed over the ball, leaving only a small part of its surface visible, and leading one to wonder how so large a ball could possibly have found admission through so small a hole.

At one point, by the side of the road, ten or fifteen peasants were burying the dead. They gathered them from the field upon hand-barrows, from which they were rolled into the hollow places on the road-side from which gravel had been taken to repair the track; and after five or six, or as many as the space would hold, had been tumbled in, a foot or two of dirt was shoveled over them. No attempt was made to remove any of their clothing, or to lay them side by side, or in any particular position. They were tumbled in just as it happened, and were covered up just as they chanced to fall. In many cases they were laid longitwise, in single file, and then covered over, a second row being then put in, then a third, a fourth, etc. In this way over 200 had been buried in a single place. It will take a long time to dispose of all the dead, and the carcasses of the horses also; and if this excessively hot weather continues, the health of the vicinity cannot fail to suffer.

THE NEW KING OF SWEDEN.

The late King Oscar, of Sweden, leaves four children. Prince Charles Louis Eugene, Duke of Scania, who was born in 1826, and is now King of Sweden; Prince Oscar Frederick, Duke of Ostrogotha, born in 1829, and for several years Commander of the Swedish Marine Forces: Princess Charlotte Eugenie Augusta Amelia Alherting, born in 1830; and the Princes Nicholas Augustus, born in 1831.

The Crown Prince, who will now probably assume the title of Charles XV., was married in 1850 to the Princess Wilhelmina Frederica Alexandria Anna Louisa, a daughter of the royal house of Holland, and several children, grandchildren of the late King, are the issue of this marriage. The new King's education is purely Swedish, and his intellectual acquirements are said to be considerable. He enters upon the rule of a prosperous and peaceful kingdom, and only has cause to fear for his Norwegian provinces.

Norway has for ages belonged to Denmark, and the Norwegians are closely related to the Danes, by race and traditions, and above all, by that great bond of sympathy—a common language. Until 1814 Norway was part of the Danish kingdom, but the European changes caused by Napoleon I. resulted in the forced cession to Sweden, by Denmark, of all her Norwegian provinces. It is true that from its geographical position it would appear more natural for Norway to belong to Sweden; but notwithstanding this, as far as legitimate right and popular desire go, it really belongs to the Danish crown.

Bernadotte had a great difficulty to retain his Norway possessions. The Norwegians themselves were averse to his rule, and attempted to establish an independent kingdom, but the effort failed. Of late years both Danes and Norwegians seemed resigned to the change, and the Bernadotte dynasty, which, till recent events, appeared to be the only one of the Napoleonic dynasties in which vitality remained, promises yet to rule, for a long time, the wild romantic provinces of Scandinavia.

A DAY OF HEAVEN UPON EARTH.

O Sabbath!—needed for a world of innocence—without thee what would be a world of sin? There would be no pause for consideration, no check to passion, no remission of toil, no balm for care! He who had withheld thee, would have forsaken the earth! Without thee, he had never given to us the Bible, the Gospel, the Spirit! We salute thee as thou comest to us in the name of the Lord—radiant in the sunshine of that dawn which broke over a nation's achieved work—marching downward in the track of time, a pillar of refreshing cloud and guiding flame, interweaving with all thy light new beams of discovery and promise, until thou standest forth more fair than when reflected in the dews and imbibed by the flowers of Eden—more awful than when the trumpet rang of thee in Sinai! The Christian Sabbath! Like its Lord, it but rises in Christianity, and henceforth records the rising day. And ever since the tomb of Jesus was burst open by him who revived and rose, has this day awakened but as the light of seven days, and with healing in its wings! Never has it unfolded without some witness and welcome, some song and salutation! It has been the coronation day of martyrs, the feast of saints! It has been from the first until now the sublime custom of the Church of God! Still the outgoings of its morning and its evening rejoice! It is a day of heaven upon earth! Life's sweetest calm, poverty's birthright, labor's only rest! Nothing has such a hoard of antiquity on it! Nothing contains in it such a history! Nothing draws along with it such a glory. Nurse of virtue, seal of truth! The household's richest patrimony, the nation's noblest safeguard! The pledge of peace, the fountain of intelligence, the strength of law! The oracle of instruction, the ark of mercy! The patent of our manhood's spiritual greatness! The harbinger of our soul's sanctified perfection! The glory of religion, the watch-tower of immorality! The ladder set upon the earth, and the top of it reacheth to heaven, with the angels of God ascending and descending upon it! [*Hamilton.*]

CRUELTY AT SEA.

The *New York Commercial* thinks it about time there was some sort of arrangement with foreign nations, looking to the punishment of cruelty on the high seas. As things stand now, we are told:

It is a principle of international law that the authorities of a port at which a vessel may arrive, are powerless to punish for crimes that may have been committed during the voyage. This amounts to immunity on the part of an officer, who may visit his helpless crew with abuse and outrage, when beyond the three miles which are supposed to limit the reach of shore law. If the case occurs in our port, the offender may be punished. Our consular regulations, and doubtless they do not differ from other nations, provide that in case an American citizen is charged with a crime committed at sea on an American vessel, the individual accused may be sent home by the consular officer for trial.

But, practically, this regulation is limited to murder, piracy, robbery, and the like, under the extradition treaty of 1842. The result is that ordinary assaults, and, indeed, assaults of an aggrevated nature, pass unnoticed. In 1856, a case of manslaughter was decided by the British Home Office, not to fall within the letter of the treaty. But even in cases where a shipmaster or officer can be sent home, punishment is often frustrated by the absence of witnesses, who may be sailing upon distant seas when their presence is needed at the trial. The witness cannot be forced to accompany the prisoner.

THE NORTHERN MAIL.

According to official notice, bids will be received up to the 17th of August by the Post Office Department at Washington for the transportation of the great through mail between Portland, Maine, and New Orleans, and it is understood that a proposal has been, or will be made to transport the mail by what is known as the "Fernandina Route," viz: by railroad between Portland and Charleston, thence by steamer to Fernandina, thence across Florida by railroad to Cedar Keys, thence to New Orleans by steamer. We have seen a memorial to the Postmaster General, says the *Bulletin*, numerously signed by the citizens of New Orleans, setting forth some forcible objections to this new route. This circular proves conclusively that if the Fernandina route is intended as a substitute for the one over which the mail is now carried, it will result in great inconvenience, delay, and loss to the commercial interests of the country. The gap in the Mississippi Central Railroad will, we are informed, upon reliable authority, be filled by the first of January next, when the distance between New Orleans and New York will be accomplished in three days and a half. The "Fernandina route" includes upward of seven hundred miles of sea navigation which cannot be performed, even in good weather, in less than three days, and the carriage by railroad also over this route, will require two and a half or three days more, making the time between New Orleans and New York not less than five and a half or six days. From this statement, an idea of the comparative merits of the two routes can be obtained. We hope that the circular referred to above will have the desired influence with the Post Office Department at Washington.

INTEREST IN EDUCATION.

One of the most gratifying facts that we have recently observed, is the increasing degree of attention which the newspaper press is devoting to educational reports and statistics. Within a few weeks past, nearly all newspapers, both secular and religious, have given a large portion of their columns to the details of Commencements, Examinations, and other interests of education.

It strikes us, that we have never seen so many proofs of a general solicitude on this subject. Thinking men have always felt the vast importance of education. But society, as a body, never improves much until the thoughts of the few become the thoughts of the many; and this is the point we have attained in connection with the cause of learning. No man can doubt that there is now a popular sentiment, strong and deep, in behalf of education; and the most encouraging feature of this sentiment is its religious aspect. The great truth, that man ought to be educated in view of his immortal manhood and not simply as a creature of business and civil relations, is making its way into the depths of many hearts. It is a truth that God will bless. If the Church of Christ will open her soul to its influence, she will go forth with new power on her career of usefulness.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

The Emperor's miraculous escape with the loss of his epaulette has been explained. The shot which shattered General Auger's arm, carried off his epaulette. The General, being brought to the rear, encountered the Emperor, who had a kind and cheering word for everybody during the fight. Seeing the General's forlorn plight, he unbuttoned one of his own epaulettes and placed it on General Auger's shoulder, thereby creating him a General of Division on the spot. Such is the version given of this extraordinary incident. The Emperor, on being seen riding about with one of his "wings," was supposed to have been deprived of the other by a cannon ball; but had such been the case, the windage alone would have seriously injured him.

VISIT THE FATHERLESS AND WIDOW IN THEIR AFFLICTIONS.

This is a part of pure religion, says the *Nash. C. Advocate.* But O, how many professed Christians and ministers of the Gospel neglect this important duty! There are widows and fatherless children deeply afflicted, to whom no word of comfort is ministered by the pastor having their spiritual oversight.

There is Sister———, whose house has long been the home of the preacher, and who has not been able to attend the house of God this year. She has gone through the fiery furnace recently, but her pastor has not been near her habitation to console her in her hours of trial. What a pity that the flock should be neglected, and the under shepherd lose his reward! We give such a text:

"That pity I to others show,
That pity show to me."

ENCOURAGING.

The Nash. *Christian Advocate*, says: In no one particular has there been greater improvement in this country than in the building of houses of worship. It is truly refreshing to witness the erection of so many neat and comfortable Churches. The country, if possible, is taking the lead in this matter. Twenty-five years ago you seldom saw a spacious, well-finished, well-arranged house of worship; but now you see them rising up in almost every direction. This argues well for the moral tone and sentiment of the people; and while good houses will attract large congregations, where God can be worshipped without distraction, they indicate a permanency in the congregations of the people.

The Church and the school-house are unmistakable indices to the state of civilization and intelligence of the community.

Two Cases of Yellow Fever are reported, but the authority is doubtful, as there is none in the Charity Hospital, where it always first appears. These cases will be faithfully examined, and reported.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The New Orleans School of Medicine has an advertisement in the fifth column of the third page of this paper which is worthy of the attention of all who intend to study the science of medicine and the art of healing. New Orleans offers unusual facilities for the attainment of medical knowledge, and the New Orleans School of Medicine has a fine faculty, and all appropriate advantages.

East Alabama Male College, Auburn, Ala., as will be seen by advertisement, fifth column of third page, opens with October next, with an imposing faculty, a splendid building, and the prospect of a large number of students. The endowment is a certainty, and it will be a success from the beginning.

Sharon Female College, Sharon, Mississippi, belongs to the Mississippi Conference, and is one of the oldest and most trustworthy institutions of the South-west. President Gard has an advertisement on third page, fifth column. It deserves well of the Mississippi Conference.

Trinity College, North Carolina, under President Craven, presents quite an attraction to the people of the low country, in health, cheapness, mental, moral, and social anvantages, as will be seen by the advertisement on third page, fifth column.

Robert H. Rean & Co., dealers in Drugs and Medicines, 108 Canal St, have their card under new advertisements, fifth column of third page, and are worthy of patronage and confidence.

The Auburn Publishing Company advertise, in fifth column of third page, for agents, and promise profitable pay.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

AUGUST 3, 1859.

NEWS FROM OUR HOME WORK.

"To spread Scriptural Holiness over these Lands."

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

Grand Gulf Station.—Rev. R. W. Lambuth writes: "On the Sabbath in May I took up a collection in the white congregation for the especial benefit of my Brother in China. Received $131; in promise, $25; and it has been forwarded to him by mail. Through solicitation, I took, for the same purpose, a collection in the colored Church, and received $21. May God bless the kindness of this people, for their liberality. The Presbyterians aided in this—thanks to them also. Brother Wiggins was with me the first Saturday and Sunday in the month, and continued with us until the Friday following, during which time, he delivered many heart-searching sermons. Brothers House and Briggs were also laboring with us with zeal and earnestness.

After the departure of our beloved Presiding Elder, we closed the meeting. At the expiration of the second week, the members, but two accessions to the Church—Brother S. T. Gray, one of our principal citizens, and daughter. Attendance during the day varying from six to twenty-five, at night, from fifteen to one hundred—during the week. Attendance good on Sabbath. Thanks to Brother Montgomery, the Presbyterian minister, for his services. At the beginning of the second week, Brother Briggs, bid adieu. Tuesday night—our last sermon. Wednesday night, the same mourner, who, in connection with her mother, united with us. Thursday morning, God gave us peace to her soul. Three clear conversions among the children, and several accessions to the Church. We were called upon to bid adieu to Brother B. this morning. Thanks to our heavenly Father—he was not permitted to leave without hearing the shouts of happy souls, and the welcome news of conversion to God; taking with him a cup *full* of joy. I am left alone—I will not give up yet.

Come to my help! for the Lord is with us reviving his work, and daily increasing the interest of our meetings. Come, brethren, to the aid of your Christian brother."

Vicksburg Circuit.—Rev. J. R. Bowen writes: "We have had a meeting in Magnolia, embracing the first Sabbath in June, which continued five days, we had the help of Brother Lewis, of your city, and Brothers Nicholson and Sandle. All, in the absence of the great commission, labored for the good of the cause, who were much interested and edified by their preaching. Our congregations were large, and seemed to be easily moved by the preaching of the word—there were six accessions to the Church.

The last night of the meeting, a large number of mourners around the altar, deeply pealteut and seeking for mercy. We trust to have a time of greater refreshing from the presence of the Lord.

We also held a meeting of some interest at Shiloh. The Church was refreshed, and three were added to the Church.

We ask the prayers and sympathy of the Church. We are called upon to part with our loved and only daughter, Ida. Who has any sympathy for a poor itinerant and wife, know they must bury their only child. Brother Editor, have I ever lost a lovely daughter."

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

Vicksburg Circuit.—Rev. T. H. McClendon writes: "Perhaps the friends of Methodism will be greatly rejoiced to hear that we have at last got a good, neat, church-edifice on Delty Island. Last Saturday and Sunday, we held our third quarterly meeting in it; and it was dedicated to God, by Rev. Lee, our Presiding Elder. And God accepted the gift. There was conversion, one accession, and many felt their need of Christ. May the 'seed sown,' germinate, and in a future world bring forth a plentiful 'harvest.'

We have also about $1600, in good subscription, to build a church in Bceuff Prairie, and hope soon to see a Temple erected in that will give credit to the country. And a third, some value, is being erected in a hitherto less cultivated portion of the country, and will be the first 'Temple,' Dedicated to God, in that part. May the Spirit continue to spread.

Delty Island Mission (connected with this circuit) is served this year by Brother Green, and has ever been in a healthy condition. Up to this date, he has taken in thirty-one on probation—had thirty Conversions, and, at every appointment two, there is a revival now going on."

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

Moscow.—Rev. W. L. Thompson writes: "We have closed our third Quarterly meeting for this circuit, which lasted thirteen days, held at Moscow. Took up a missionary collection on Sunday. Eighty-three dollars paid and subscribed. We have caught the missionary spirit up here. I have paid and subscribed, about $140. Forty professed religion. Thirty-nine joined the Church. Membership greatly blessed. We are praying for and expecting a great revival, generally. I have fifteen appointments, and sixteen Sunday-schools—and most of them are doing well."

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

London, July 13.—The Emperors had an interview at Villafranca on the 11th inst.

A despatch from Turin says Napoleon issued a bulletin from Bergio, announcing the armistice, congratulating the troops on their exploits, and announcing his immediate departure for Paris, leaving the provisional command of the army with General Vaillant.

A despatch from Verona says that the armistice was concluded only after requests from the French, and after Austria had obtained all she asked.

The London News says that the hopes and expectations of many have been deceived, and that history will call Napoleon to account for making a war upon false pretense, and then signing a mock and selfish peace that leaves Austria impregnably fortified in the heart of Northern Italy, and connects Central Italy with the patronage of the Pope.

The London Times says that France has spent fifty million pounds and lost fifty thousand men, only to give Milan a Piedmontese master and establish the Pope in temporary dignity; far beyond his imagination.

London, July 16.—Letters from Paris note great discontent concerning the terms of peace. The Siecle objects to suffering Austrian influence still to remain in Italy, and demands the expulsion of the petty Italian Princes, confederates of Austria.

The populace of Paris are indignant at the Emperor for failing to fulfill his promises.

It is rumored that the Emperor and Eugenie will soon make a visit to Vienna.

Paris, July 16.—Intelligence has been received that troubles had arisen at Milan, and great agitation prevailed. Venetia and Florence were disturbed.

London, July 21.—A telegram from Paris announces that a peace conference is to meet at Zurich, in Switzerland, in the course of about ten days, for the purpose of settling the details of the peace recently concluded between the Emperor Napoleon and the Emperor of Austria. The French Government is to be represented by Monsieur De Bourgueney. The Austrian Government is to be represented by Count Colowredo.

The correspondents of the London journals state that the greatest activity prevails along the whole French coast of the Channel, between Cherbourg and Dunkirk, a distance of 200 or 300 miles.

Orders have been issued from the war office for the construction of batteries at not more than 3000 yards distant from each other along the entire distance, and the work is already in rapid progress.

The intelligence from some parts of Italy indicates great discontent with the manner in which peace has been concluded between Francs and Austria, and the settlement proposed for Italy.

There was great agitation at Florence in consequence of the announcement that the Grand Duke was authorized to return and again resume the reins of Government.

The Provisional Government of Tuscany has unanimously declared that they will not be replaced under the rule of an Austrian Arch-Duke.

The Russian organ at Brussels, *Le Nord*, says that a French corps of 40,000 is to remain in Italy until the re-organization of the country is completed; according to the treaty of Villafranca.

The disaffection in the Papal States owing to the massacre of Perugia has increased to such an extent that the Sardinian troops have been sent into Romagna to counteract the effect of the conduct of the Swiss guards.

The King of Sardinia has taken this step with the full consent of the Emperor Napoleon.

The most important towns in the Roman States have sent deputations to confer with Garibaldi as to what policy they shall pursue in the present condition of affairs in Italy.

The Duchies of Modena and Parma are in a state of revolt.

The Austrian troops still remain in their position within the fortifications of Verona.

The Provisional Government of Tuscany and Modena are organizing a force to oppose the return of their former petty sovereigns.

The announcement of the terms of peace produced the greatest exasperation and defection at Turin.

The Emperor Napoleon is openly accused of being a traitor to the cause of Italian Independence, and to have crushed the hopes of those who put faith in his sincerity of purpose.

The Prince Regent of Prussia expresses entire satisfaction with the terms of the treaty of peace and the conclusion of the war at the present crisis.

The Russian General, Wrangle, has been removed from the command of the army of the Rhine.

Great military activity prevails in Naples, and large bodies of troops are being concentrated.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Yellow-Fever at Havana.—On the 18th inst., the yellow fever was prevailing to a considerable extent, but was of a very mild type.

Messrs. Wason & Co., car builders of Springfield, Mass., have received an order from the Pasha of Egypt for $50,000 worth of passenger cars, two of which are to be furnished in Oriental style, for the Pacha himself.

American Officers in Italy.—"Malakoff," writes from Milan to New York *Times*:

We met several American officers a few days ago at Brescia, on their way to the Sardinian camp, bearing letters from Count Cavour. Their names were Major Crittenden, Capt. Todd, and Lieut. Pegram. A son of Gov. Wright, of New Jersey, was also of the party. Capt. Towers and Lieut. Carr have been some days in the Piedmontese camp. Major Kearney, until now in the staff of Gen. Morris, in the French camp, left the hotel at which I write, this morning, for Paris.

Large Incomes in England.—There are forty-six persons in England who have incomes of £450,000 a year, equal to two millions and a quarter dollars, while four hundred and forty-four persons have incomes ranging from fifty to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year, and eight hundred and eleven from twenty-five thousand. In Ireland there is but one person who has an income of upwards of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; twenty-one have incomes ranging from fifty thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand, and thirty from twenty-five to fifty thousand dollars.

The Chinese Mission.—The Navy Department is in receipt of official despatches from Commodore Tattnel, of the frigate Powhatan. She was then, the third of May, at Singapore, on her way to Hong-Kong, with Hon. John E. Ward, United States Minister to China, on board.

DOMESTIC.

Fine Crops.

Mr. Wm. Goode in a letter of the 18th instant, dated Wheeling Winn parish says: "We have the best promise of crops in this neighborhood that we have had for years. The country is healthy.

Alabama.

On the 17th inst., a severe storm passed over Decatur, which entirely demolished eight spans of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad bridge. The loss is estimated at fifteen thousand dollars.

A man who had taken shelter in the bridge was instantly killed by falling timbers. He was a machinist from Nashville, Tennessee; by the name of Thomas Cary. The storm lasted about one hour, uprooting trees, carrying roofs from the houses—etc.

The vicinity of Eutow was visited on the 15th inst., by heavy rain, and hail, and very high winds, seriously damaging the young crops—accompanied by considerable lightning and thunder, from which cause Col. Dew lost a valuable negro man. On Sunday the rain poured down between two and three hours, washing and tearing the lands very much.

Robert H. Baker, Postmaster at Summerfield, Alabama, was struck by lightning while standing near the window in his store on Wednesday, the 20th.

The Columbus Times of Friday last says: We learn that during a thunder storm on Saturday afternoon last, about a dozen negroes, belonging to Mr. F. M. Higgers; living seven miles north of this city, took refuge in a house in his field, and that the house was struck by lightning, killed two of the negroes instantly and severely injured two others. There was a very heavy fall of rain in that neighborhood.

A friend from Harris county writes us that four negroes were killed and others wounded.

The Camden Republican says: Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last, were beyond a doubt the warmest three consecutive days we have had in a long time. The thermometer raised from ninety to one hundred degrees during the day. Crops generally, we learn, are doing finely. In some sections of the county we hear that the planters have suffered from dry weather, and in others they complain of too much rain. The corn crops are pretty good so far, and the cotton prospect is gladdening to the planter.

The Claiborne Champion says: For the last few days we have been blessed with most abundant rains and distressingly hot weather, in the morning baked by the sun and in the afternoon stewed by the rain. Our farmers complain of an superabundance of grass, with poor prospects of reducing the quantity, as their lands are generally too wet to plough. The crops are still fine.

LOCAL.

An Admirable Thing was done, says the *Crescent*, by the engineer of the locomotive at the Pontchartrain Railroad depot. The locomotive was coming out of the depot at its usual rate of speed, when a blundering draryman drove on the track in front of it. A terrible smash and a loss of life were apparently inevitable, and the hearts of a hundred people jumped to their throats. The engineer, as soon as he saw the danger, sprang to his post and reversed the engine, so suddenly and with such force, that whilst the momentum of the locomotive kept it ahead, the wheels slipped on the track and spun the other way. The ponderous machine stopped just as it reached the tail of the retreating dray. It was the incident of only a few seconds, but it was exciting, and the activity and success of the engineer were much admired.

COMMERCIAL.

Monday Evening, August 1, 1859.

The following statement is condensed from the weekly report of the New Orleans *Price-Current*, ending on the 30th instant: The market generally, during the past week, has remained under the usual stagnation of summer dullness, but it will be seen that our leading staple, Cotton, has been an exception to the general inactivity, quite an animated impulse having been given to the demand by advices of an armistice between the belligerent powers, and the subsequent news of the signing of a treaty of peace. Under this revived demand, improved prices have been realized, and encouragement and confidence have been imparted to commercial and financial affairs generally.

On Saturday morning European advices to 9th instant, report an armistice between the belligerent powers, and a suspension of hostilities until the 15th August, with strong hopes of peace. Cotton has been favorably influenced and, an advance of 1-16d had been realized at Liverpool, the week's sales amounting up 70,000 bales, the market closing with an advancing tendency. The quotations were 8½d for Fair Orleans and 7d for Middling Uplds, and the total stock on hand, at Liverpool was stated at 725,000 bales, of which 333,000 bales were American. The advices from Manchester were favorable, and all qualities of goods had considerable advanced. At Havre the Cotton market was firm, and *tres ordinaire* was quoted at 108 francs. The public funds generally had improved, and Consols had advanced to 95 to 95¼. On Monday advices received by the steamer Northumbrian from Liverpool to 13th inst., report an active Cotton market at Liverpool, the sales for three days being 32,000 bales, at a farther advance of 1-16d. Just on the eve of the steamer's leaving, and before the effect could be developed, the very important intelligence was received that a treaty of peace had been concluded between Austria, France and Sardinia, and the immediate effect on the public funds was an advance of 2½ per cent at Paris, and 4 per cent at London, Consols having been sold at 99¼. On Wednesday the Europa's advices were received confirming the news of peace, and reporting an advance of ¼ to ¼ in the Liverpool Cotton market, with sales for the week of 107,000 bales, and giving 7¾d as the quotation for Middling Orleans. In the Havre Cotton market, also, there had been an advance of 2 to 3 francs, *tres ordinaire* being quoted at 112 francs, with sales for the week of 12,000 bales. The Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount to 2½ per cent and Consols had fallen back to 95½ to 95¾.

COTTON.—Our last report left the Cotton market almost without movement, but on Saturday morning the Africa's advices reported an improvement in the Liverpool market, and an animated demand between the belligerent powers gave quite an impulse to the demand in our own market, and the sales reached some 3500 bales. On Monday a still more active impulse was given to the demand, by the North Briton's advices, reporting peace concluded, and the sales summed up fully 5500 bales. On Tuesday there was again a fair enquiry, but with a very meagre stock, and more full prices generally obtained, only a few small lots were disposed of, barely amounting to 1000 bales. On Wednesday some buyers came forward, and had taken about 2300 bales, when the Europa's advices were announced, reporting an advance of ¼ to ½d in the Liverpool market. This advance came upon so meagre a supply in our market that the few buyers could find the qualities solicted to their orders to but a limited extent, and thus the sales of Thursday were confined to barely 1000 bales, and those of Friday to about 500 bales; making a total for the week of 13,800 bales, and since last September, (exclusive of those from Mobile, Florida and Texas) 1,654,194, bales against 1,557,241 bales to same date last year. The total exports of the week amount to 7013 bales; the stock in presses and on shipboard, not cleared on the 29th last., 22,918. With respect to prices, we have to state that a full ½d advance was realized at the first impulse given to the demand in the early part of the week, but since then there has been no further marked improvement, though if lists of even-running Middling were obtainable they would command something above our outside figures. Of such lists, however, the market is bare, and the whole stock unsold in factor's hands is estimated not to exceed 10,000 bales, the bulk of it being low-ruuing mixed lists, for which there are few or no buyers.

On Thursday, 28th inst., three bales of the *new crop*, the first of the season, were received from Texas. One bale classed Good Ordinary to Low Middling, stained, and the other two near Middling, with good color, staple, &c., and one of these was sold yesterday at the fancy price of 13½ cent per pound. The first receipt last year was on the 25th of July, and also from Texas.

New Orleans Cotton Quotations.

Inferior	8¼@ 7¾	Good Middling	12¼@12¾
Ordinary	8¾@ 9¼	Middling Fair	13¼@—
Good Ordinary	10 @10¼	Fair	—@—
Low Middling	10¾@11	Good Fair	—@—
Middling	11¼@11¾	Good and Fine	—@—

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to 1,200 hhds. We quote for Inferior and Refining 4 to 5; Common to Good Common 5¼ to 6¼; Fair to Fully Fair 6¼ to 7; Prime to Choice 7¼ to 7¾; Centrifugal and Clarified — to —; Refined — to — cents per pound.

MOLASSES.—The sales of the week are about 900 hhds. The quotations are: For Inferior and Fermenting 35 to 38; Prime to Choice and Rebolled 39 to 40 in hhds., and in half-hhds. 40 to 41 cents per gallon.

TOBACCO.—Is quoted for Lugs—factory, — to —; planters 3¾ to 4¼. Leaf—Inferior to common 5 to 5¾; fair 6 to 6¾; fine 7¼ to 8¼; choice, heavy and light, 8¾ to 9¼ cents per pound. The sales sum up about 500 hhds. One hhd. new crop was received, grown by J. W. Clarke, Henry co. Tenn., evidently cut in an immature state and hastily cured.

FLOUR.—The sales have amounted to about 2500 bbls. The maket continues its heavy and inactive appearance. We quote a range, from $4 00 to $4 10 for unbranded, $4 50 to $4 75 for superfine, and $6 75 to $7 00, and $8 00 to $9 00 per bbl. for extra and choice extra brands.

GRAIN.—The sales of Corn during the week amount to about 7,000 sacks—the extreme figures of the sales ranging from 75 to 85c. for ordinary to good mixed, 90c. to $1 00 for fair to prime mixed, and $1 10 to $1 20 per bushel for good to fine white. Oats sell at 47 to 55 cents per bushel for St. Louis and Northern. Bran is quoted at $1 10 to $1 15 per 100 lbs. Wheat, we quote red, at $1 30.

PORK.—The demand this week has been of a very limited character. Quotations, nominal, at $15 25 to $15 50 per barrel, for Mess.

BACON.—Shoulders 7 to 7¼; Ribbed Sides 9¼ to 9¾; Clear Sides 9¾ to 9¾; Sugar-cured Hams 12 to 12½ cents per pound.

BEEF.—We quote Prime Mess at $15 to $17 per bbl. as the range for good to the best brands for Family Mess. No sales—prices nominal.

LARD.—The market continues very dull. We quote 11¼c. per pound.

BUTTER.—Western generally selling at 11 to 13 cents per pound, according to quality.

COFFEE.—We quote ordinary at 10¼, low fair 10¾, fair to good fair 11 to 11¼, and prime 11¾ to 11¾ cents per pound. Stock, 18,200 bags against 18,000 at same period last season.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at 13½ to 15½ cents per yard; India Bagging, 14½ to 14¾c. Bale Rope, hand spun, 9¾ to 9¾, and machine made, 7¾ to 8¾ cents per pound.

GUNNY BAGS.—Limited parcels sell at 11¼ cents for light and 12¼ to 13c. to heavy and extra heavy bags.

TABLE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

Bank of Louisiana, $100 paid	$175 0	@	
Louisiana State Bank, $100 paid	180 00	@	
Mechanics and Trader's Bank, $100 paid		@	102 00
Canal and Banking Company, $10 paid	126 00	@	127 00
Union Bank, $100 paid	104 00	@	105 00
Citizen's Bank, $100 paid		@	227 50
Bank of New Orleans, $100 paid	100 50	@	
Southern Bank $100 paid	110 00	@	110 50
Merchants' Bank, $100 paid		@	103 00
Crescent City Bank, $100 paid	101 50	@	102 50
Bank of America, $100 paid	126 00	@	
Union Insurance Company, $2k paid		@	
New Orleans Insurance Company, $100 paid	140 00	@	145 00
Hope Insurance Company, $30 paid	65 00	@	
Commercial Wharf-works, $100 paid	50 00	@	51 00
Louisiana State Stock	97 00	@	
City 8s per cent. Bonds, consolidated		@	92 00
City 6 per cent. to Jackson Railroad	84 00	@	
Opelousas Railroad	84 00	@	
Pontchartrain Railroad		@	
St. Charles Hotel, $25 paid	15 10	@	
Pontchartrain Railroad, $100 paid	74 00	@	75 00
Gas Company, $100 paid		@	147 50
Jackson Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 8 per ct		@	80 00
Opelousas Railroad Mortgage Bonds 8 per ct		@	80 00
Carrollton Railroad Shares, $75 paid		@	50 00
Opelousas Railroad Shares, $25 paid	5 10	@	
Jackson Railroad Shares, $25 paid	17 50	@	
Levee Steam Cotton Press, $100 paid	101 00	@	
Star Insurance Company, $100 paid	100 00	@	
Southern Steamship Company, $100 paid	85 00	@	88 00
Southern Oil Company, par value $100		@	100 00

LIVE-STOCK.—Beef Cattle—Western, we quote at — to 9¼ cents per lb. net, with a moderate supply offering; Texas—$14 to $35 per head, according to quality.

Hogs, 9 to 10c. per pound not.

Sheep—Selling at $2 50 to $4 50 per head.

Veal Cattle—Selling at $4 50 to $10 50 per head.

Milch Cows—Dull, at $30 to $75 per head.

NEW ORLEANS WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT.

BAGGING—Kentucky, ₩ yard	13	@	15½
East India		@	14½
BALE ROPE—Kentucky, ₩ lb	06¾	@	08¾
BRAN, ₩ 100 ₩	1 10	@	1 15
COFFEE—Rio, ₩ lb	10¼	@	11¾
Havana, good prime green		@	
Inferior to middling		@	
Java	18	@	20
Laguayra	12¾	@	13¾
St. Domingo		@	
CANDLES—Sperm, New Bedford, ₩ lb	42	@	43
Nantucket		@	
Adamantine	20	@	22
Star	17	@	20
CORDAGE—Manilla, ₩ lb	12	@	13½
Tarred American	12	@	13
FLOUR—Ohio, etc. superfine, ₩ bbl	4 75	@	
Illinois and Missouri		@	4 50
St. Louis City	4 50	@	
FISH—Cod, ₩ box	80	@	90
Mackrel, No. 1, ₩ bbl	17 00	@	18 00
2	15 10	@	16 00
3	10 01	@	10 50
GRAIN—Wheat, ₩ bushel	1 30	@	1 40
Oats	47	@	55
Corn, shelled	1 20	@	1 20
in the ear, ₩ bbl		@	
Beans		@	4 00
GUNNY BAGS, ₩ bag	12	@	13
HAY, ₩ ton		@	25 00
HIDES—W. Indian and Mexican dlet, ₩ lb	17½	@	18½
Dry salted Mexican		@	
Wet-salted, heavy	07¾	@	08¾
Dry, country	12	@	15
Kip and calf	08	@	08½
IRON—Pig, ₩ ton	28 00	@	30 00
English	65 00	@	77 50
Country bar, ₩ lb	04½	@	08
Hoop	04	@	07½
Sheet	04	@	08½
Boiler	06½	@	06
Nail rods	06¾	@	08
Castings, American	03½	@	03¾
LUMBER—Boards, white pine, common, ₩ M feet			
merchantable		@	50 00
Clear		@	
Yellow pine	12 00	@	15 00
Cypress	25 00	@	40 00
Oak timber, ₩ cubic foot	35	@	50
Flooring and ceiling, clear	30 00	@	35 00
merchantable	22 50	@	30 00
Weather-boarding, dressed	22 50	@	
rough	17 00	@	
Joists	15 00	@	
Shingles, ₩ M	3 50	@	4 50
PROVISIONS—Beef, Mess, Northern, ₩ bbl		@	16 00
Western		@	15 00
half bbls	8 00	@	8 75
Prime Mess, ₩ tierce		@	17 50
Prime, ₩ bbl	8 00	@	
B Beef		@	5 50
Pork, Clear, ₩ bbl		@	
Mess	15 25	@	16 50
M. C		@	
Prime		@	
Hoground, ₩ lb		@	
Bacon Hams, ₩ lb		@	
canvassed	08¾	@	12
Sides	09¾	@	10
Shoulders	07	@	07¾
Lard, Prime		@	11¾
Fair		@	
Inferior to Common		@	
Butter, Northern	23	@	26
Western	12½	@	15
Cheese, American	00	@	08
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	3 00	@	4 00
SALT—Liverpool, fine, cargo, ₩ sack		@	
from store	1 10	@	1 20
coarse, cargo		@	90
from store	95	@	1 00
SUGAR—Louisiana, on plantation, ₩ lb		@	
in the city	08¾	@	09¾
Havana, yellow	07¾	@	08¾
white	09	@	10¾
brown		@	
Cucuruchu		@	
Muscovado		@	
Loaf, Northern	11¼	@	11¾
Crushed, do	10¾	@	11
TOBACCO—Choice and Segar Leaf, ₩ lb		@	
Fine		@	
Fair		@	
Common		@	
Inferior		@	
TALLOW, ₩ lb		@	10¾
TWINE—Baling, ₩ lb	17	@	18
Seine	28	@	30

MARRIAGES.

"It is not good for man to be alone."

Married on 7th ult. in Prattville, at the residence of the bride's brother, W. M Northington, Esq. by Rev. John D. Fisher, Mr. PHILIP G GOLSON of Autauga county to Miss ARGYRA NORTHINGTON of Virginia.

On 19th ult. in Prattville at the residence of the bride's brother, by Rev. J D. Fisher, Mr. JACOB B GOLSON, to Miss MARTHA E. NORTHINGTON of Virginia.

On 26th ult. at the Method st Episcopal Church, in Greensboro, Alabama, by Rev. J. W. Harmon, Mrs. LUCIE H. WEBB to Mr. GEORGE W. BROOKS of Raleigh, N. C.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

RECEIPTS, BY THE POST-OFFICE, From 1st July to 1st August, 1859.

S F Alston, $2; W Alexander, $2; G W Allen, $5; H T Arring. ton, $2; W F Alford, $2; J C Ardis, $2 50; J S Arlinthnot, $20.

H Burdwell, $2; T L Brothers, $5; J Benton, $5; J S Brown, $10; M Brown, $2; J J Boman, $1 10; G W Beatty, $5; J J Burch, 50c; P C Barksdale, $5; R S Boothe, $5 50; J M Burns, $2; W P Barton, $2; W K Blanchard, $1.

J C Chandler, $1; R H Cross, $2; W Cook, $2; R Cosby, $2; W H Carter, $10; D P Cullen, $25; W M Curtis, $20; W Cates, $5; A J Coleman, $1; H S Clark, $2; J F Cole, $5; W Chamberlin, $2; H Copeland, $2; J Cleveland, $5.

R J Duke, $2; J M Duncan, $2; R W Dillehay, $20; W Borman, $2; H D Daniels, $4; W H Dickenson, $10; R B Bowden, 90c; A J Dyke, $12; J T Dew, $20 50.

M J Evans, $8; J English, $5; J Erwin, $2.

H H Frazee, $10; J Frost, $2; A Fletcher, $2 50; T C Finney, $2; J R Fielder, $6; N C Boulwin, $2.

C A Hart, $5; D C Hardee, $1; D Haynes, $2; J W Hardgrove, $1; H C Hutchison, $7 50; H E Hollingsworth, $2; A H Hines, $7; C M Harliman, $2; C W Henderson, $4; W Harper, $3; J M Haynie, $2 50; J S Hancock, $5; H W Hays, $5; C J Halberg, $10; G Hawkins, $6; S E Hunter, $2 50.

H Jones, $3; J T Judkins, $5; S Jones, $2; W M Jayne, $3; J Wolohuson, $10; H Jackson, $20; J A H Jones, $20.

G Kornegay, $2; J Kerr, $2.

Dr Luckett, $11; W Lott, $5; H Lewis, $5; R W Lambuth, $12 45; J M Lewis, $7 50.

W A Montgomery, $11 50; F G Morrisett, $5; T H McClendon, $15; J A Miller, $30 50; W G McCaughey, $10; T V Mims, $10; H M'Laughlin, $2; J S Mason, $2; J Martin, $2; J Matthews, $10; E T Martin, $2 33; C Mallert, $5.

W B Neal, $4; J P Nall, $2; A B Nicholson, $3; J Nicholson, $5. W Oneal, $5.

L Pearce, $10; E M Pugh, $10; R T Parrish, $30 10; Z Preston, $10; J Parker, $2; A M Palmer, $2; W Price, $10; G W Powell, $2 50; J Pyburn, $2 50; J A Peele, $1.

J P Roy, $2; J A Regan, $8; T S Ritteidge, $4; J M Robertson, $10; W W Richardson, $5; F T Rawson, $10; C Robb, $5; W Robinson, $10; J H Randle, $3.

W H Smith, $15; A Smith, $2; A H Sandifer, $20; J H Saunders, $6 85; C W Saunders, $10 50; N Swayze, $2; J M Standard, $5; H A Stollenwerck, $2; D Saville, $1; W Sandle, $5; J Sprowl, $2; L Sledge, $2; M A D Scalfe, $2; A Smith, $2 50; J Smith, $2 50; A H Stone, $10; Judge Shelton, $2; O E Shelby, $1; T M Smith, $5; M Sims, 10; J H S Stone, $1.

J M Towles, $4; R Tucker, $2; E G Taylor, $5.

W Vaughan, $10; J. Vaughan, $2.

J M Waddell, $2; D S Watkins, $23; W F Willis, $2; J F Wynn, $2; T H White, $23 50; L Williams, $2; J Whitehurst, $2; W P. Winans, $2 50; A Williams, $5; H P Willie, $2; J O Woodward, $10; D West, $5.

G Young, $2. J. H. Zeigler, $5.

OUR OWN NOTICES.

Pay Postage.—Persons writing on their own business, and requiring answers, will enclose a postage stamp; otherwise, they will receive no attention. This does not apply to our Agents.

What Name I—Contributions and Correspondence of whatever character, must be accompanied by the real name of the writer. Writers may publish over real or assumed names, as they choose; but, if the editor has not in his possession the real name of the writer, no communication will be published.

Free Papers.—All the Itinerant Ministers and Preachers of the patronizing Conferences are expected to act as our Agents, and will receive the paper gratis. Those of other Conferences will receive it gratis upon their proposal to act as our Agents.

In Mercifut to the Editor.—We receive, from all parts of the country, all sorts of requests and commissions, requiring attention to almost every kind of business. We have heretofore been compelled to give most of these things the cold shoulder. Hereafter, however, we are determined to have all these requests, if possible, attended to. Our clerk, Mr. R. Oliver, an excellent business man, will take them in hand, and be responsible.

Job-Work, of the finest kind, and of every variety, and in the promptest manner, will be done, if sent to the *Advocate* Office. Terms cash on delivery.

NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY.

So. Methodist Publishing-house, Nashville,
May 30, 1859.

We intend, as heretofore, to keep a full supply of Books of our own publication at the Agency of the Southern Methodist Publishing-house, at New Orleans. J. B. McFerrin, Agent.

Bro. Keener: Please to have the above inserted in the *N. O. C. Advocate* as long as you may judge proper.

Say to Bro. Parker that I desire him to act as Joint Agent with you, in place of Dr. McTyeire, resigned.

J. B. McFERRIN, *Agent.*

NOTICE.—Persons having business with the New Orleans Depository, will please direct to KEENER & PARKER.

To all Dealers with Southern Methodist Publishing-house.

To carry out fully the spirit and law of the last General Conference in reference to the sale and circulation of Books, and to accommodate as far as possible all our customers, we have carefully revised our Catalogue, and modified the prices of our publications. Our new Catalogue will be issued at no distant day. In the meantime, we notify all concerned that hereafter we shall sell to wholesale dealers Books embraced in our GENERAL CATALOGUE at 25 per cent. discount on six months' time, a deduction for cash of 10 per cent. of the not amount of the bill.

On Books not of our own publication, we will allow 20 per cent. discount on six months' time, with a deducation of 10 per cent. on the net bills for cash.

This, however, does not include Sunday-school and Tract Books, nor those embraced in Part III. of our present Catalogue.

J. B. McFerrin, Agent.

P. S.—Those books which we publish *for* the authors will be placed in the second class of discounts, as above indicated.

J. B. M.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE DEPOSITORY.

No. 11 Water street, Mobile, Alabama.

We have on hand a Supply of BOOKS, etc. at the Depository, and are prepared to Fill Orders with promptness. Our Stock embraces all the Publications of the Southern Methodist Publishing-house; the Standard Works of the *Northern Methodist Church*, which are in demand in the South; and such other Religious and Literary Works as have received the stamp of public approval.

We have also on hand a supply of Stationery of various descriptions—as Paper, of different sizes and qualities; Wrapping Paper, small-sized Blank-books, Ink and Ink-stands, Steel and Gold Pens, Pencils, etc., etc.

We solicit the attention of Country Merchants to our Stock: believing that we can make it to their interest to send us their Orders.

Our terms—to Ministers and Wholesale Dealers, are thirty per cent. discount from retail prices, *for Cash*; and twenty-five per cent. on six months' time.

All letters, relating to any business connected with the Depository, should hereafter be directed to

JOHN F EARLY, Agent.

NEW BOOKS.

The following New Books have just been received, and will be sold to Wholesale Purchasers at our usual discounts.

Elements of Moral Philosophy: By Dr. R. H. Rivers	$1 ..
Life of Dr. Adam Clarke: By Etheridge	1 25
Discussions on Literature and Religion: By Rev. W. J. Sasnett	1 50
Also, a supply of	
The Golden Censer, plain, 40c.; do. Muslin, gilt	.60
Duties of Christian Masters	.50
The Methodist: 2 vols	2 ..
History of Methodism: Stevens. 1st vol	1 ..
The Life of Bishop Asbury	1 ..
The Life of Bishop Capers	1 25
The Mother's Mission: Sketches from Real Life. Illustrated	.75
The Poet-Preacher: A Brief Memoir of Charles Wesley. Illustrated	.05

(Will send any of the above by Mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the money; at prices annexed, and at risk of purchasers.)

The Southern Pulpit: Muslin, plain ..... $2 ..

Will be sent by Mail, add 30c. for postage.

For Cash, only. J. F. E., Agent.

Camp-Meeting.—Come to the Camp-Meeting at Cold Springs—eight miles north of Windsor—Claiborne parish, La. to commence (*D. V.*) Friday (20th) before the fourth Sabbath in August. P. M. Goodwyn, P.C.

DAVID HUNT CAMP-MEETING.

Will be held on North Warren Circuit, Mississippi Conference, beginning on the 19th day of August, and continue eight days. A large attendance is expected, and accommodations made to entertain all who may wish to attend.

All Ministers who can make it convenient to be present are earnestly solicited to participate in this effort for the salvation of souls. By Order of the Committee. R. H. Smith.

New Orleans, June 28, 1859.

A CAMP-MEETING

Will be held at Spring Ridge, Attala Circuit, nine miles from Goodwin Depot; beginning on Thursday *before the Third Sabbath in August.*

Preachers, and the people from this and the adjoining Circuits, are requested to attend. L. Ercanbrack, P. E.

NOTICE.—THE CAMP-MEETING, near Pleasant-Hill, Louisiana, will commence on the Friday, *preceding the first Sabbath in September next.*

A general invitation is given. S. B. Stuart.

Notice.—The Camp Meeting on Kisatchie, Louisiana, will commence on Wednesday, *preceding* the Fourth Saturday in August next. Brethren, come! Come, *all*, to the Kisatchie Camp Meeting! O. P. Westmoreland.

Kisatchie, July 1, 1859.

Annaceco Campmeeting.—The Camp-Meeting for the Annaceco Circuit will be held one mile from the Waddleston Postoffice, commencing on Friday, before the third Sabbath in October. Preachers and people invited. C. C. McCrary.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE—Vicksburg District—Fourth Round of Quarterly Meetings.

September—2d Sabbath, Jackson; 3d

Children's Column.

"Suffer the Little Children to come unto Me."

Work for Little Girls to do.

Mr. Editor: I know of a town in which a Christian lady has lately formed a number of little girls into a "Sewing Circle," to earn some money with their needles. They propose to put this money into my hands to buy books for the poor children in Sunday-schools, where they are not able to buy them for themselves.

A beautiful example! We commend it as worthy of imitation by all the little girls in every city, town, village, and neighborhood, in the land.

It has three admirable features. *First*—It trains the little girls themselves to habits of industry. Let the grown-up ladies encourage them in their work, by giving them sewing to do, and paying them the money for the Sunday-school cause.

Second—It trains them to the exercise of benevolence—of doing good—a most lovely trait in female character, and one that should, by all means, be cultivated, early in life, in order to anticipate and prevent the growth of selfishness.

Third—It confers great benefit upon those who receive the favors thus procured. Almost any such society of little girls can make, at the very least, ten dollars a year; and that sum will purchase quite a respectable library for a poor Sunday-school. But some can make a *hundred dollars a year* very easily. That would be *only two dollars per week*. Now suppose twenty little girls should meet together, one afternoon in each week, with some kind grown lady to superintend their work, could they not, by what they might do there, and then at intervals during the week, at home besides, make ten cents each every week? That would be *one hundred dollars a year!*

What say you, my little friends. Will you have a *Sunday-school Sewing Circle* where you live? Write to me about it here at Columbia, S. C. Your friend,

CHARLES TAYLOR,
Cor. Sec. S. S. Society, M. E. Church, South.

"In thee do I put my trust."

"Mother, what did the Psalmist mean when he said, 'Preserve me, O God! for in thee do I put my trust?'"

"Do you remember the little girl we saw walking with her father in the woods last week?"

"O yes, mother; wasn't she beautiful?"

"She was a gentle, loving little thing, and her father was very kind to her. Do you remember what she said when they came to the narrow bridge over the brook?"

"I do not like to talk about the bridge, mother, it makes me giddy. Do you believe it safe—just those two planks laid across, and no railing? If she had stepped a little to one side she would have fallen into the water."

"Do you remember what she said?"

"Yes. She stopped a minute, as if she did not like to go over, and then looked up in her father's face, and asked him to take hold of her hand, and said: 'You will take care of me, father dear; I don't feel afraid when you take hold of my hand.' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took tight hold of her hand, as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read."

"Was David going over a bridge, mother?"

"Not such a bridge as the one in the woods; but he had come to some place of difficulty in his life, and whenever he was in any way troubled he looked up to God, just as the little girl did to her father, and said, 'Preserve me, O God!' It is the same as if he said: 'Please take care of me, my kind heavenly Father; I do not feel afraid if you take hold of my hand.'"

"O mother, how beautiful! But God did not really take hold of David's hand, and lead him through the trouble?"

"No; but God loves his children who trust in him—who feel safe in his care—just as the father did his little daughter; and though He does not take hold of their hands, He knows how to make them feel as peaceful and easy as if he did."

"Mother, can I be one of God's children?"

"Yes, my dear. If you love Him, and trust Him, and try to please Him, He will call you His own, and lead you all your life, and make you happy."

"Will there be any bridges in my life? I mean, shall I have trouble? Now I have not any, have I? I have not to look up to God, and ask Him to take care of me."

"You must not think great troubles are the only ones we have to meet with. You will have many small troubles, and will need to look to your heavenly Father to take care of you through them."

"What troubles do you think I have, mother?"

"You had one this morning. Sarah was unkind to you, and you were sadly grieved."

"Could I go to God with such troubles?"

"Yes, my dear; you can tell Him, just as you would me, all your unhappiness, and ask Him to comfort you."

"Mother, I am very glad we read that psalm this morning; I think I love God better already, and I hope I shall always trust Him."

"I hope you will; and if you begin when you are a little girl, you will learn better and better about Him, and be far happier than those who have no such friend to go to in trouble."

"Why, cannot everybody go to God with their wants?"

"Certainly, if they will; but a great many people never tell Him their troubles, never ask Him to forgive them. They did not begin in their childhood, and it is difficult to learn these trusts when we are old."

"O I hope I shall learn it now, while you can help me, mother."

"God alone can help you, my child; ask Him to teach you to trust Him." [*Young Reader.*]

Dressing for the Party.

Miss Ada, as the reader of the volume entitled "The Beauty of the Heart" will recollect, had stained a dress which she had intended to wear at a party, and it required a great deal of coaxing to induce her to go in another dress. I do not think it was worth while to coax her to go. She probably would have lost nothing by staying at home.

Young persons should do what they ought to do without coaxing. It is an unpleasant employment for the coaxer, and very unpleasant to the speciator. We can never respect one who requires coaxing in order to be induced to do that which is proper and right. Some persons seem to think it increases their consequence to require coaxing.

The boys in the village were to have a grand excursion for hickory-nuts. A meeting of a few of the leading boys was held, to determine who should constitute the party. One boy was not to be invited, because he was profane; another, because he was apt to be noisy and vulgar.

"Stanly should be asked," said one.

"I don't know about it," said another.

"Why not? He will be glad to go; and he is a very gentlemanly fellow."

"That is true; but he will want coaxing in order to go: he will pretend he don't want to go. I don't like such pretendings. I like to have one show his colors, and do what he means to, without any fuss about it. You may ask Stanly, if you have a mind to, and coax him too: I won't." E. F.

[*Sunday School Banner.*]

Boldness

Is blind; wherefore it is still in counsel, but good in execution. For in counsel, it is good to see dangers; in execution, not to see them, except they be very great.—[*Bacon.*

Absence

Diminishes the lesser passions and augments the greater ones, as the wind puts out the candle and fans the fire.

A short Sermon.

"We know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to his purpose."—ROM. 8 28:

"All things?" Yes, cares, perplexities, as well as other things.

They will help on your progress.

Do not say, "If I were an eminent saint, I might fancy this to be so." It belongs to all who "love God," i. e. who acquiesce in his will, who love the work and person of his Son, in whom the Father is revealed.

"We know" all this: we know it: it is most sure.

Sunday School Banner.

The Family Circle.

"Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee."

USE OF DIAMONDS IN THE ARTS.

Diamonds are not used exclusively as articles of ornament or luxury. They are frequently employed with great advantage in the arts. Bad, discoloured diamonds, are sold to break into powder, and are said to have more extensive sale than brilliants, with all their captivating beauty. In many operations of art they are indispensable; the fine cameo and intaglio owe their perfection to the diamond, with which alone they can be engraved. The beauty of the onyx would yet remain dormant, had not the unrivalled power of the diamond been called forth to the artist's assistance. The cornelian, the agate or cairngorm, cannot be engraved by any other substance. Every great or letter cut upon hard stone is indebted to the diamond. This is not all; for without it blocks of crystal could not be cut into slices for spectacles, agate for snuff-boxes, etc. To ascertain whether any specimen is a true diamond or not, a fine file may be used; and if the surface of the stone be the least abraded or scratched by its action, it is not a diamond. The difference will also appear upon close examination without this instrument; the rays of light easily pass through other gems, but in the diamond they are refracted to the surface, which occasions its superior brilliancy. If the specimen under examination be very minute, it may be placed between two flat metalic surfaces, and pressed with the thumb and finger; if a diamond it will not be injured, but if otherwise it will break and fall to powder.

A well known application of the diamond is in cutting glass; the pencil diamond, a small fractured piece, is employed for this purpose; it is of a trapezoidal shape, weighing about the sixteenth part of a carat, and is set in a wooden handle. Diamonds are also employed for the nibs of pens made of gold; and are found to bear constant use for many years without any appreciable wearing. From the high refractive power of the diamond, it is sometimes employed to form minute and exquisitely accurate lenses for the best kind of microscope. In respect to the general operations of the lapidary or jewel-cutter, they could hardly be conducted without the aid of diamond-dust; for the general mode of cutting and shaping precious stones is to hold them against a very small metallic disc or wheel, which is rotating with great velocity, and to moisten the edge of this disc with oil and diamond dust. The exceedingly hard particles of diamond dust enable the disc to cut the stone or jewel.

EXERCISE OUT OF DOORS.

Hon. Erastus Brooks, who has traveled extensively in Europe, and is a close observer of society, in a recent article in the New York *Express*, makes the following remarks upon out-door exercise:

We might look over the world in vain for another people like ours for in-door confinement, not only in our large towns and cities but in the country. As a consequence the health is impaired, and cheerfulness is a stranger to the family hearth, around which the matrons sit and sew. Not only are they self-condemned in this imprisonment, but their innocent children too are debarred from their birth-right of air and sunshine. The Germans in the old country, the French peasantry may be gay and happy, with their toil and their crust; they have frequent holidays, and between the hours of work find their way in crowds to the public gardens, where they gain health and vigor by recreation. The women spend several hours every day out of doors. But American dames, rich and poor, make their walks few and far between, and shiver over fires with a novel, or work in the house with doors and windows shut.

The robust health of the English ladies is often spoken of, and their pedestrian achievements; but what American lady would not shrink at the idea of being expected to walk six or eight miles on a stretch! They could not do it! No—they could not; because they have never been used to exercise, and half a mile exhausts their strength. So, between this habitual indolence and late hours, they lose the fresh beauty of childhood before they are out of their teens; and at forty they are victims of chronic disease.

SINGULAR TRAITS OF SONG BIRDS.

A gentleman of my acquaintance had an American mocking-bird in such health and vigor that it was constantly singing or else imitating the various sounds it heard. In order to try the powers of this bird, the owner purchased a fine sky-lark. When placed in the same room with the mocking-bird the song of the former was heard to echo through the house, as if it were chanting "on fluttering wing" its well known welcome to the rising sun. The mocking-bird was silent for some time, but at last broke forth in the strains of the "aerial songster," but louder and clearer, as if mounting and stretching its wings towards heaven. The lark was silent that moment, nor was a joyous note ever heard afterward. Willing to test the power of the mocking-bird still further, an unusual large price was given for a black-bird, celebrated for its vocal powers. It was placed in the same room with the mocking-bird. Early on the second morning its song was resumed and its charming notes were warbled forth with all the sweetness and modulation which may be heard in its native "thorny brakes." The mocking-bird listened and was silent for a time, when all at once its notes were heard to issue forth, but louder and sweeter than those of the woodland songster. The poor blackbird heard them, felt that it was conquered, remained silent, drooped, pined and died. From the above facts, emulation would seem to be one of the exciting causes of the songs of the birds. When their powers are excelled they appear to feel disgrace at being conquered and to loose all inclination to renew their former efforts.—*Jesse's Country life.*

HOW TO IMPROVE THE MEMORY.

What we wish to remember we should attend to, so as to understand it perfectly, fixing our attention specially on its most important and distinctive features. We should disengage our minds for the moment from other things, that we may attend effectually to that which is before us. No man will read with much advantage who cannot empty his mind at pleasure of other subjects, and does not bring to the author he reads an intellect neither troubled with care nor agitated with pleasure. If the mind be filled with other matters, how can it receive new ideas? It is a good practice to improve the memory, and far better than making notes for transcribing passages at the time, to read carefully, and after the lapse of some days to write an abstract of what has been read. This will give us the habit of storing up for future use our immediate acquisitions in knowledge. Again, memory is assisted by an orderly arrangement of the thoughts. It is obvious that in recollecting a speech or discourse, that is most easily recalled in which the argument proceeds from one step to another by regular induction. So we ought to conduct our studies; otherwise, our knowledge being in confusion, our memory will be defective. [*Letter of Baron Alderson.*

THE DOOM OF THE WORLD.

The North British Review, discoursing on the doom of the world, has the following remarks:

"What this change is we dare not even conjecture but we see in the heavens themselves some traces of destructive elements and some indications of their power. The fragments of broken planets, the descent of meteoric stones upon our globe, the whirling comets wielding their loose material at the solar surface, the volcanic eruptions in our own satellite, the appearance of new stars and the disappearance of others, are all foreshadows of that impending convulsion to which the world is doomed. Thus placed on a planet which is to be burned up, and under heavens which are to pass away, thus residing, as it were on the cemeteries, and dwelling upon the mausoleums of former worlds, let us learn the lesson of humility and wisdom, if we have not already been taught in the school of revelation."

Obituaries:

"Let me die the death of the Righteous."

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO WM. J. BLOCKER.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted by the third Quarterly Conference for Harrison circuit, East Texas. Conference held at Liberty Church, July 10th, 1858.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in his wisdom—which to us is inscrutable—to remove from our midst our highly esteemed and beloved brother and member of this Conference, WM. J. BLOCKER, on the 13th June, 1859.

Resolved first, That in the death of Brother B. the Church has lost one of its most circumspect and exemplary members, this Conference one of her most efficient and faithful stewards, and society a useful member.

Resolved second, That we bow in meek submission to this afflicting dispensation, which teaches us the uncertainty of life; and that, while we treasure up his memory, we will follow his example, that we may be ultimately associated in heaven.

Resolved third, That the members of the Quarterly Conference deeply sympathize with his afflicted widow and children, whom we will remember at a throne of grace.

Resolved fourth, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished his bereaved family, spread upon our minutes and forwarded to the *Christian Advocates*, at Nashville, New Orleans and Galveston, and request their publication.

J. W. JOHNSON, *Secretary.*
JAMES T. P. IRVINE, P. E.

MRS. CATHERINE JOYNER, in Pickens County, Alabama, died June 10th, 1859. She professed religion several years ago, under, I believe, the ministry of Rev. S. H. Cox, on Columbus circuit—joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and remained a consistent member of the same till her death. Her meek, quiet, unobtrusive Christian spirit attached her in strong affection to the whole circle of her acquaintances. I was with her much during her illness. A few days before she died the Lord abundantly blessed her soul. She was enabled to praise God in the immediate prospect of death. Thinking she was going to die soon, she bade her friends farewell, exhorting all to meet her in heaven. Taking one of her little brothers by the hand, she requested him to be good, and to learn to love the Lord while he was young. Calling for her little babe, she took it in her trembling arms, kissed it, and gave it up to God—saying, "The Lord knows better how to take care of it than I do." She lingered on a few days, suffering intensely, and then fell asleep in Jesus. She was in the bloom and prime of life, having been married about eighteen months. Her little son, Willy, about six months old, whom she gave up to God: about three days after, it followed its mother to the heavenly world. They were not separated long, but I suppose theirs was a happy reunion in the land of rest. May this affliction of Providence be sanctified to the spiritual profit of the relations and friends left behind. G. HAWKINS.

MISS EMMA J. IVY, daughter of T. J. and M. C. Ivy, died the 11th of July, 1859, at her father's residence, Macon county, Ala., aged 14 years and 5 months. Emma was born the 30th of January, 1845, in Columbia county, Ga.; and, with her parents, moved to this State in the year 1851. During a revival of religion at Magnolia Church last year, in the month of July, Emma was happily converted to God and joined the M. E. Church, South, of which she remained a faithful and upright member until God called her to her heaven in heaven; for which she was fully prepared when the dark messenger, death, approached her. She was sorely afflicted for the long space of sixty-days, and yet, she was not heard to utter a complaint. Nothing but her unshaken confidence in God could have kept her in such perfect quietude. A few days before she was taken ill, she was in class-meeting, and when asked by her leader concerning her prospect for glory, she told him that she was on her way to heaven. This integrity she preserved through all her sufferings, and finally sank calmly in death, and her spirit flew to mansions on high. She has left a weeping father and mother, and brother and sisters. But they sorrow not as those who have no hope. A. DOWLING.

MRS. MARTHA ELIZABETH McAMIS, the daughter of E. and V. Cooper, was born in Athens, Tennessee, January 31st, 1831, and died of Dropsy near Montevallo, Shelby county, Alabama, May 31, 1859. She was converted and joined the M. E. Church at Rome, Georgia, in 1847. This is the second year she has been a pious, worthy member of my charge; during which time she has been afflicted, and more than once brought near the gate of death. Amid her sufferings her faith in God was unmoved, her confidence in his word implicit. I think afflictions did the work in her; for which God often sends them, "working" for her "a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." She left a father, brothers and sisters, and many kind friends to mourn over her departure; but we weep in hope. In gone-by years her mother, sister and other dear relatives passed over to the bright land of Spirits, and only two or three months before her, her affectionate husband took his exit, and now she too has gone to join them in heaven.

FRANK BRANDON.

WILLIAM F. BYONS, son of H. and Eliza Byons, died the 4th of July, 1859, at the residence of his father-in-law, in Pike county, Ala., after a protracted illness of six months and ten days—during which time he must have suffered several deaths. He had been a member of the M. E. Church, South, a few years prior to his death. His life, at all times, was not such as strict Church members desire to see, nevertheless he became consistent. While he was suffering, his faith seemed strong and unshaken; his hope of heaven strong and clear. He conversed about death very calmly a few days before he departed. At last, the time for his release rolled up, and without a struggle, sigh or groan, he breathed his soul into the hands of God. He left a wife and one child to mourn their loss. May God be a husband to the widow and a father to the fatherless.

A. DOWLING.

"NINA MOUNT ELLIS," youngest daughter of Richard M. and Mary J. Ellis, aged three years and five months, died on Monday, the 9th inst., at Oak Hill, St. Helena parish, Louisiana.

The parent writes: "With a heart almost bursting with grief—I pen the above for publication." There is one who will console the afflicted.

MISS LILY KOGER, youngest child of Lucy A. and Rev. Wm. C. Hearn, of Alabama Conference, aged one year, three months and nineteen days, died on 24th inst., at Brookaville, Mississippi.

PROFESSIONAL.

EDWARD J. DELONY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana.
Will Practice in the Courts of the Parishes of Carroll, Madison and Franklin, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans. ly26

DR. E. D. BEACH, HAVING RESUMED THE practice of Medicine, offers his Professional services to the citizens of New Orleans.
N. B.—Special attention paid to diseases of the RECTUM, PILES, FISTULA IN ANO, ETC.—Fistula in ano permanently cured without the use of the knife, cautery, pain, or confinement whatever. Office No. 6, Baronne street near Canal. my27

J. E. ELAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BATON Rouge.
REFERENCES—Henderson & Baines and Chinn & Bolton, *New Orleans*; W. R. Pike and Pike and Malta, *Baton Rouge*.

B. D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana. ja10

J. O. FUQUA. J. B. KILBOURNE.
FUQUA & KILBOURNE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, *CLINTON, LOUISIANA.*
PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans. *References*—Payne & Harrison, Byrne, Vance & Co., Broadwell & Payne, Pritchard & Flower, Edw. Nalle & Co., Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans. mar 26-1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

C. T. MURPHY, *Durant Mi*. W. SIKES, *New Orleans, La.* M. CONLY, *Mobladen, Mi.*
MURPHY, SIKES & CO., COTTON FACTORS and General Commission Merchants, No. 42 Union street, New Orleans. jy26-6m

W. A. BROADWELL. A. F. HAYNES.
BROADWELL & HAYNES, (*Formerly* BROADWELL & PAYNE)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 40 UNION STREET, N. O.
HAVING RETIRED FROM BUSINESS, I TAKE PLEASURE IN soliciting for my former Partners, BROADWELL & HAYNES, the patronage and confidence of my friends, believing their experience, capacity and means, will merit its continuance, and enable them to give general satisfaction. [jy1] M. C. PAYNE.

WM. R. STUART AND DR. D. A. JAMES, No. 42 Union street, New Orleans, have associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting a Cotton Factorage and General Commission business—are prepared to make the usual advances to planters in the way of supplies, etc.—and respectfully solicit patronage. ap27.

B. M. LOWE, & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND General Commission Merchants, No. 97 GRAVIER STREET, New Orleans. ap6

MR. HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PARTner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders, from our large and well-selected Stock of GROCERIES, PRODUCE, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants
COOPER & NEIBERT.
New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858. 27 and 29 Common st.

W. COOPER. J. O. NEIBERT. H. LUCAS.
COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Nos. 27 and 29 Common street, New Orleans.

F. J. VAN BIBBER & CO., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, [d8-1y] 44 *Carondelet street, New Orleans.*
JAMES THARP. WM. T. MORAY.
THARP, McCRAY & CO., GROCERS AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS, No. 10 Tchoupitoulas and New Levee sts., sep22 NEW ORLEANS.

J. BOYD & CO., Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants, No 4 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS. apr. 17-1y

LEONARD FASH. P. S. LAURANS
LEONARD FASH & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 45 POYDRAS STREET, Oct 24. *NEW ORLEANS.*

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO., COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No. 47 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

JOHN F WYCHE & Co., COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 119 Common street, New Orleans. my2-1y

A. H. May & Co., COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No 64 Gravier street New Orleans. au2 1y

J. C. PAYNE. J. F. HARRISON.
C. W. HUNTINGTON. WM H. DAMARON
Payne & Harrison, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 51 Union street, New Orleans. dec7-1y

A. L. WALKER, New Orleans. ROBT. C. HUTCHINSON Caddo Parish, La.
Walker & Hutchinson, COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 87 Carondelet street, New Orleans. je28

LANE, SALTER & CO., [*Successors to LANE, MAYFIELD & Co.*] COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 79 St. Charles street, New Orleans. ly5-1y

T. T. TWITTY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Agent for the sale of Manufactured Tobacco, Cigars, and Herrings celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes., No. 32 Gravier street New Orleans. mh14m

L. SAWYER, DEALER IN WOODEN-WARE, Paper, Brooms, Matches, Cordage, Twines, Seales; and DEARBORN'S CELEBRATED BALANCES for Weighing Cotton, Sugar and Tobacco ap20 No. 70 MAGAZINE STREET, New Orleans.

WATKINS & HOMAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, and Curtain Materials, No. 30 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

BOOTH & CO., ARCADE HAT STORE, No. 45 Magazine Street, New Orleans Established in 1843. Manufacturers and Jobbers at Wholesale in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.
For the accommodation of our friends and the public, we have opened a retail department on the same premises. aug30

Dameron & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtain Goods, Upholstery Goods, etc., No. 26 Chartres and 72 Customhouse streets, New Orleans. jan1

R. C. ARMISTEAD, (Successor to MALLARD & CO.) No. 63 Gravier st., cor. Bank Place, New Orleans.
CLOTHING, IN EVERY VARIETY—THE MOST MODERN, AT GREATly Reduced Prices. BLANKETS, KERSEYS, and SATINETT Suits for Negroes, at Ancient Prices. [o20]

P. H. WILLARD, Coal Merchant, 18 EXCHANGE PLACE. (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)
THOSE desirous of purchasing Coal or Wood, can be supplied at short notice at the—CITY COAL OFFICE, where is constantly kept on hand, Pittsburgh, English, and Cannel, Anthracite and Lower Ohio Coal. Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses, Steamers, &c., &c., supplied at the lowest market prices. n22-1y

F. VAN BENTHUYSEN, O. P. LEWIS, of Rapides. A. MONROMER. CHAS. C. TENDALL
BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, ap19-1y 116 Canal st., New Orleans.

To Merchants and Planters. MANUFACTURERS' COMMISSION HOUSE: LARGE STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS. *CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK,* ....AT.... No. 41 Magazine st., opposite the Arcade, *NEW ORLEANS.* nov 14 R. W. PAYNE.

PURIFIES THE BLOOD!
B. F. WILLIAMS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF SARSAparilla, and Iodide of Potassium. This medicine is offered as one of the best preparations of Sarsaparilla extant, and as a curative remedy has won great favor at Nashville, Tenn., and other Southern Cities. The medical faculty authorize its use (having been shown the recipe.) As a BLOOD PURIFIER there is no remedy equal to this compound, and for the cure of a numerous progeny that owe their origin and parentage to a strumous Diathesis or Scrofulous taint in the Constitution and in the blood, such as White Swelling, Chronic Ulcers of long standing, Obstinate Tetter, Ring Worms, Sore Eyes, Scald Head, Syphilitic Disorders, and other diseases of the skin and blood that resist the usual treatment. He can substantiate by the very best evidence in our City, its efficacy in Nervous and General Debility Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Inflammation of the kidneys, Rheumatism, etc, etc. It is confidently recommended in diseases peculiar to Females, such as Leucorrhœa or Whites, Suppressed Menstration, Chlorosis or Green Sickness. Try it. You will be satisfied with the result. Read what Dr. Hudson says. He is a gentleman of high standing.

Charlotte, Tenn., Sept. 15, 1859.
MR. B. F. WILLIAMS: Instances are not rare where the attending physician fails to cure well confirmed Scrofula. The following memorandum is interesting:
SUSSEX—A girl of 16 or 18 years of age, the attending physician had failed to cure. An anxious father had consulted me, and from my knowledge of your preparation, I was constrained to prescribe it. After taking six bottles she was considered well. She was cured of a deep-seated ulcer and a constant drain of milky matter from one or more sores under the ear. The retarded sympathetic system was deeply involved. This case alone is well worth the attention of all—but when added to a long catalogue of cases of great obstinacy, cured by no Panacea, nor Nostrum, nor Patent Medicine, no Secret but an invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla, Iodide of Potassa, etc., well gotten up by the Chemist, and made familiar to the Intelligent physician, it very justly deserves a trial by all laboring under any of the numerous chronic diseases that afflict us. J. R. HUDSON, M. D.

Oakland College, Miss., Nov 20, 1858.
MR. J. F. MCAVOY: With regard to your inquiry about the "Williams Sarsaparilla and Iodide of Potash," which I purchased of you, I have no hesitation in affirming that it acted magically. My sister was affected with a cutaneous eruption, which enveloped the head and a large surface of the body, and which resisted all medical treatment. I think that one bottle affected a permanent cure, though I continued the treatment until two bottles had been used. It has been eighteen months since, and as yet there has been no re-appearance of the disease. I have frequently expressed, and reiterate the opinion, that it is the best preparation of Sarsaparilla in use, and the addition of Iodide of Potash enhances its value tenfold.
Very respectfully yours, C. K. STAVENS
Price $1 per bottle, or $10 per dozen. Sold by
ap 6 3m D. D. WOODMAN, J. WRIGHT, & CO

DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED REJUVENATING Elixir.—Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principles, by one of the oldest chemists of the age.
FOR THE CURE of General Debility; Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the System, take

The Rejuvenating Elixir,
And you will soon find yourself a new man—a pride instead of the reverse in your friends, and a healthy, sound, and worthy member of the whole human family. For sale, by the Proprietors,
J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., New Orleans.
And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Children.
TRUTH UNDISPUTED.—We give to our readers and the public generally the following copy of a letter received by us from A. W. Vesey, Esq., of the *Aberdeen Conservative*, enclosing at the same time a communication to that paper from Colonel Vasser, of North Mississippi, and who was formerly associate editor of the Conservative. The subject of the letter and communication we do not feel it necessary to comment on—they tell the whole story, one that ought to go home to those in whose hands the rising generation of children are placed for nurture and for care. All we ask of our readers is a careful perusal of the documents.

CONSERVATIVE OFFICE,
Aberdeen, Miss., August 23d, 1858.
Messrs. Wright & Co.—As any testimonial in reference to your preparations may prove beneficial to you, I enclose the following, published at my request, in the "Conservative" of the 21st inst.
Col. Vasser was formerly associate editor of the "Conservative," and is well known in North Mississippi, as a gentleman of intelligence and strict integrity. Respectfully, A. W. VESEY.

[*For the Conservative.*]
Communicated. ABERDEEN, Aug. 19th, 1858.
DEAR VESEY! Upon the principles of justice and humanity, I am induced to ask your permission to insert this communication in your paper, believing, as I do, that it may be the means of preventing untimely sorrow in many a happy household.
On Friday last, having been for several days previous absent from my family, I found, on my return home, that my infant, aged about 15 months, was quite unwell, from some unknown cause—supposed to be teething. Upon an examination, however, I was of the opinion that her indisposition proceeded from worms; and having been told by a respectable physician that WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE was a sovereign remedy against this terrible enemy of children, I was induced to give it a trial, reluctantly, by the acquiescence of my family Physician.
On the following morning, (Saturday) I commenced administering it by directions, save in quantity, being afraid to give the amount of prescription. I was unable to detect my impression occasioned by a small dose was manifested, which was followed by the discharge of fifty during the day. The next day, precisely, more was administered, but still occasional discharges occurred during the day, varying in size and quantity as described.
On Tuesday morning following, one more small dose was administered, making in all five doses or a quarter of a teaspoonful instead of a half as prescribed by the label of directions. In all, the little creature has discharged to this date, the frightful number of three hundred worms, a majority of which will average five or six inches in length; and is running about as usual, with returning evidences of good health and spirits.
Having met with such astonishing effects in the case of my infant, I was induced to use the Vermifuge on six other children under my protection, vary ing in age from two to ten years old, and in every case save one, (that of the eldest,) the like happy results have been produced.
These facts are exhibited, 1st, because of my antipathy heretofore to nostrums of every kind; and, 2nd, because my experience has convinced me that, in the experiment I have made with WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, it is due to suffering humanity, as well as the manufacturer of the medicine, to make public the results of my observation.
W. H. VASSER.
For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT, & Co.; 21 and 151 Chartres st., Sole Proprietors.

Helmbold Extract of Buchu,
Read! Read! Read!—"No afflicted read" the following Certificate of a cure of over 20 years' standing.
H. T. HELMBOLD.—*Dear Sir*: I have been troubled with an affliction of the bladder and Kidneys for over twenty years. I have tried Physicians in vain, and at last concluded to give your Genuine Preparation a trial, as I had heard it highly spoken of. It afforded me immediate relief. I have used three bottles, and I have obtained more relief from its effects and feel much better than I have for twenty years previous. I have the greatest faith in its virtues and curative powers, and shall do all in my power to make it known to the afflicted. Hoping this may prove advantageous to you in assisting you to introduce the medicine, I am truly yours. M. MCCORMICK.
For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., General Agents.

The Goddess Hygeia!
When Hygeia lent medicinal aid to man,
And taught him all his evils how to scan,
Not to a favored few she showed the way
To stanch the wound and all its pain allay—
Not to the few who now claim physic theirs,
And think but what they give legitimate wares,
No! to all human kind command she gave,
"Employ your skill, and your sick brother save."
So went he forth the Magic Salve to Ond—
The Magic Salve that now heals all mankind.
Nor Wound nor Bruise, nor Cut, can long remain,
Nor Scar its pride appearance long retain.
Use it—you'll find we are not truth's detracter,
For you'll be healed by

Dalley's Pain Extractor,
The only sure, effective and complete remedy for Bruises Scalds, Eruptions, Piles, or any Cutaneous disease whatever.
For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

We Dont Want Any Other.
Such is the language of all who use "WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE," when they call for that and any other is offered them; they have tried it, and from experience know it to be superior to all others; therefore when they are in want of a medicine of the kind, they purchase that which they know to be good and can be depended on. An Agent who called on us a few days ago, said "I find it difficult to sell any other Vermifuge when I have yours. I have had some in my store for a long time which I occasionally try to work off, but no one will purchase it unless I warrant it as good as yours, this I cannot do." So it is, and so it will be. WINER'S VERMIFUGE owes its unrivalled popularity to its own intrinsic merits, on this alone it has a ways depended, and were it not a fact that it is superior as a remedy for worms, it would ere this have shared the unenviable fate of many other articles designed for similar purposes. To all who are in want of a medicine of the kind we say try it and judge for yourselves, we are confident that it will give entire satisfaction.

Beware of Calomel.
The public generally may not be aware that nearly all Worm Lozenges contain calomel, and that the lives of children are thereby endangered; parents should remember this, for although medicine may be easily administered when in the form of Lozenges or Candies of any description, yet the danger that is incurred through the advantages, besides Calomel very often fails in accomplishing the desired object, it is by no means to be depended on as a remedy for Worms, and it is not now so generally resorted to by physicians as it was a few years ago, they have become convinced of the danger of its use and of the uncertainty with which it acts, and have prudently and wisely resorted to other means by which these objections are obviated.
Physicians generally now use WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, this medicine is a simple vegetable preparation and can always be administered with perfect safety and confidence as to the result, as it will always destroy Worms and restore the patient to health.

Save the Children.
Of the multitudes of children that die before they reach their twelfth year, three fourths are believed to be the victims of internal worms, or of diseases arising from that cause. A medicine like WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, which will infallibly and rapidly cure the disease, is therefore of immense importance to every family. It is extolled in the highest terms by the faculty, and at this time when the mortality among children is greater than was ever before known, it is not safe or prudent for any household to be without it. Believing that the frightful increase of deaths among children is mainly attributable to worms and the disorders they produce, we recommend this specific to all who have charge of young families.

Winer's Canadian Vermifuge.
Of all the pernicious bumbugs that ignorance ever preached, the deceiving that internal worms are not injurious, is the most cruel. They engender incurable diseases of the stomach and bowels, and are the truthful causes of Chronic Diarrhœa and Chronic Dysentery, Inflammation of the Mesentery, Epileptic Fits, Insanity, Imbecility, Consumption and Apoplexy. In fact the disease says the very fountains of vitality, and leads with absolute certainty, unless arrested in time, to an early death. Let Parents reflect on these undeniable facts, and remove the danger in time with that infallible preparation, which the faculty have pronounced a specific, WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE.

Facts for Parents.
What, in the opinion of physicians, is the most common and fatal disease of children? *Ans.* Worms.
What are the ordinary symptoms? *Ans.* A pale cadaverous complexion, dullness of the eyes, swelling of the upper lip, unpleasant breath, itching of the nose, disturbed sleep, a dry cough, fits of voracity, nausea, and general restlessness, listlessness and emaciation.
What is the surest and most certain means of relief? *Ans.* WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, a medicine without any mineral ingredient, mild in its operation, and guaranteed in all cases, to effect a rapid and complete cure.

Great Mortality among Children.
The papers teem with speculations upon the amazing mortality among children; but they fail to indicate the true cause, the presence of worms in the stomach and intestines. At least half the fatal diseases to which childhood is subject are attributable to worms. This was the opinion of Abernethy and Sir Astley Cooper. What mother, then, would risk the consequences of this terrible disorder, when a few doses of WINER'S *Canadian Vermifuge* will always sweep away the vermin and the mucus in which they are imbedded, leaving the system in a healthy condition and secure against a return of the complaint?

Negro Children in the South.
The "army worm" is not more destructive to Southern crops than intestinal worms are to Southern negro children. Thousands are swept off annually by the complaint, which is not only directly fatal in many cases, but even in its milder forms is the parent of a variety of deadly diseases. Every planter, therefore, if only from motives of self-interest should keep on hand a supply of WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, which inevitably destroys these disgusting creatures and the mucus in which they are generated. In fact, no family, North or South, should be without this safe, certain and speedy remedy.

Ask the Physicians.
All medical men admit that intestinal worms cause the death of thousands of children annually, and entail many terrible diseases on those whom they do not summarily destroy. No apology, therefore, is needed for introducing a preparation like WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, which

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 28
WHOLE NUMBER 443

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1859.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE
OFFICE—112 CAMP ST.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE.

The Committee appointed by the Alabama Conference to attend the Examination and Commencement of Centenary Institute, publish the following Report:

All the members of the Committee were present, and every examination and exercise was witnessed by one or all of us; and what we now publish forms the substance of our concurrent judgment. Many classes came before us, and all the privileges and opportunities requisite for the faithful discharge of our duty were offered us. The Teachers invited, and earnestly desired us, to look rigidly into their method of teaching and examining, in order that their claims to the patronage and confidence of the public might be established.

The Centenary Institute embraces three Departments, viz: a Primary School, consisting of children of both sexes. A Male High School, consisting of boys and young men—many of whom are preparing for College, And, a Female College, in which young ladies complete their Academic Course. These are conducted in separate buildings located in different parts of the town of Summerfield.

The Primary School has been under the tuition of Mrs. Mims, and Mrs. Richardson.

The Male High School under Messrs. Connerly, Moore, Hopkins and Fitts.

The Female College under Messrs. Montgomery, Richardson, Gieffer; Misses Edwards, Heard, Garrett, Bailey, and Mrs. Gieffer.

In the first, the number of students was sixty-seven; in the second, 148; in the third, 180; making in all 395 students—showing that the Institute has more prosperity and a firmer hold on the confidence of the public than it has ever had.

The Primary School furnishes the best facilities for elementary education; and the examination of the classes, conducted in the presence of one member of the committee, showed that diligence and skill and success had characterized and crowned the efforts of the teachers and children.

The Examination of the Male School and the Female College commenced June 21st, and continued five days. This was as rigid and thorough as the time and circumstances of the Faculty and Committee allowed. The numerous classes came before us, and were examined on many subjects, embraced in the departments of Natural, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Mathematics, Chemistry, Latin, Greek, French, English Languages, Evidences of Christianity and Music.

Where so many students had to be examined, and on so many studies, but little time could be appropriated to each one. Our experience and observation teach us that this is not a fair test of scholarship, and that it is prudently employed as a stimulus to excite the students to hard application, and as an exhibition of the methods used by the teachers. A large majority sustained themselves very well, and the Committee were favorably impressed with the faithfulness, diligence, and skill of the Faculty, and the application and attainments of the Students. We heard many orations from young men, and compositions from young ladies, which evinced genius, scholarship, taste and eloquence.

The interest and profit of the occasion was much augmented by Music from the young ladies and teachers, and by orations delivered by gentlemen invited there. The commencement sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Huston, of Nashville, on Sunday morning to a large congregation, whose hearts were moved by the truths earnestly enforced by the preacher. The oration before the Literary Societies of the Male High School, was delivered by Prof. P. A. Fitts, on Monday. On Tuesday we had two orations by Rev. Messrs. Baldwin and Henderson of the Alabama Conference, on the occasion of opening two new and elegant Halls, for the Literary Society of the Female College. And on Wednesday, the annual oration before these societies was delivered by S. R. Bluke, Esq., of Selma. Beside these, we had many extemporaneous addresses on various subjects and occasions.

The moral and religious state of the schools was the subject of our attention and anxious inquiry. While we cannot report every thing as being in all respects what we desire, yet we are fully persuaded that, in religious attainment and moral influence, Centenary Institute will compare favorably with any other literary institution in our country. A refreshing and powerful revival of religion prevailed in the Church in Summerfield, last April.

This was a blessing of immense value to all the schools. Nearly one hundred persons, the large majority being students, were the subjects of this gracious work. All of these, a few only being excepted, have continued to give encouraging evidence of firmness in their religious profession. The means and encouragements for religious culture are abundant here. Reading the Scriptures and prayers are daily exercises in all the Schools. Public preaching every Sabbath; Sunday-school, Class and Prayer-meetings, are in reach of all, and are highly valued by many. And we are sanguine in our hope that results such as have heretofore crowned the labors of the pious, will continue to cheer our hearts; and that men and women who have been and shall be trained in these Halls, will continue in increasing numbers to go forth, whose talents and influence will help the Church and bless the world.

The buildings and grounds of the Institute have been much improved. A new wing has been added to the College, extending its front many feet. Two elegant edifices have been erected on the right and left of the campus, which furnish tasteful and spacious Halls for the Castalian and L. M. I. Societies. The exercises in these Societies have been very improving to the young ladies, especially in exciting them to diligence in reading, arguing, and writing. Additions have been made to the Apparatus in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy. New Musical Instruments will be added.

The Boarding department will be much improved; healthful food and clean rooms will be furnished to the Boarders.

The Libraries are increasing. The community in all this region are very hopeful with respect to the steady improvement and increasing prosperity of this cherished Institution.

The Committee full sincere gratification in the conviction that Centenary Institute merits the confidence of all who are interested in Christian education, and the patronage of all who have children to be educated.

EDWARD WADSWORTH,
WILLIAM M'CRAE, } *Committee.*
THOS. F. GREEN.

July 26th, 1859.

THE GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE.

The venerated scene of our Lord's passion is about a third of an acre in extent, and is surrounded by a low wall. When Mr. Catherwood was there in 1834, taking the drawings for his beautiful panorama of Jerusalem, the garden was planted with olive, almond, and fig trees. Eight of the olive trees are so large that they are said to have been in existence ever since the time of Jesus Christ, although we learn from Josephus that Titus cut down all the trees within 100 furlongs of the city. These trees are highly venerated by the members of the Roman communion there, who consider any attempt to cut or injure them an act of profanation. Should any one of them be known to pinch any of the leaves, he would incur a sentence of ex-communication.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

CENTENARY COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA.

REPORT OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE.

The Visiting Committees of the Louisiana and Mississippi Conferences having visited the Centenary College of Louisiana, beg leave to report: That they have, with much pleasure and gratification, witnessed the exercises in connection with the Commencement of the College.

As Visiting Committees, we have no special instructions as to our duties in the premises, but we suppose that we have been sent by our respective Conferences to note how the interests of the College are connected by the proper authorities, to whose guardian charge the interests are committed. We are pleased to report that the examinations were thorough—there had been no special preparation on special parts, merely to make a show; but, whatever the student knew of his respective studies, was seen in the examination. The examination in general was highly creditable both to the Faculty and the Students.

We can but admire the firmness of the Faculty in administering discipline. The past session gave them full trial of their powers; and we rejoice to know that their prudence and firmness have given general satisfaction.

The College buildings stand in their magnificent proportions in a delightful grove near the village of Jackson—honorable both to the State and more especially to the two patronizing Conferences. If there is anything in the general appearance of the College buildings and their surroundings, having a faculty of the highest grade in learning and of acknowledged success in educating, with the intelligence and refinement of the citizens of Jackson, certainly this is the most inviting College in the whole of the South-west where a young man may obtain a polite education; and the character of the faculty is a sure guarantee to any parent or guardian that the education of his son or ward will be thorough as well as polite.

We are glad to see that henceforth greater attention will be paid to the Natural Sciences. The Board of Trustees having elected to that Chair a gentleman of high qualifications, whose whole time will be devoted to its duties. The former incumbent of this chair resigned, because his duties as a practicing physician would not permit him to devote the necessary time to the duties of the Chair. This resignation produced general regret among the Faculty and Board of Trustees, and a resolution was passed expressing their appreciation of him as a Professor of Natural Science, and a regret that he felt it his duty to vacate the Chair.

We are sorry to say that the College is yet but very partially endowed and that there is yet a considerable debt hanging over it. Could not its friends, could not the two patronizing Conferences devise some plan by which the debt can be paid and the College endowed. Could this be done, the College would be established on such permanent basis that our children and children's children to the latest generation would reap the fruits of our labors.

It is needless for us to say that we were edified by the different able addresses delivered to the Alumni by Prof. Scales to the Litterary Societies by the Rev. Mr. Andrews of Mobile, Ala., to the Graduating Class, by Pres. Miller. All were rich in thought and beautiful in expression.

We were highly pleased, too, with the exhibitions of the different departments, from the Preparatory to the Graduate. These, of course, were not all equal, but all were interesting—all were beautiful. The bud and the bloom are alike lovely in their different perfections.

To those who send their children here, we will say, that it is as safe a place as they can find outside of the sacred enclosures of home. They may be assured that everything which is within the reach of the Professors will be done, not only to improve and refine the intellect, but also to improve and build up the moral man—to make their sons fully adequate to the high performance of life's duties in any of its various departments.

We close by recommending the College to the community at large as a very excellent and proper place, where the youth of our Country may receive a good education, in the proper acceptation of that term.

STEPHEN J. DAVIES,
J. A. IVY,
H. J. HARRIS,
G. H. CLINTON, } *Com. of La. Con*
J. A. B. JONES, } *Com. of the Miss. Con.*

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

BROOKHAVEN COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mr. Editor.—I avail myself of your kindness to say to the friends of female education, that we are rapidly pushing forward our new and extensive College building at Brookhaven, Lawrence county, Mississippi. And we hope, with the divine blessing, to have everything ready early this Fall to accommodate a large number of pupils.

It is already known that the erection of the College building, the superintendence of all the financial and general business operations of this enterprise, are with Rev. M. J. Whitworth. His energy, ability, and former success, warrant the public expectation that nothing will be left undone on his part to make our College in all respects worthy of public patronage.

We have secured the best talent to head each Department, and are making arrangements to secure apparatus etc., so that every advantage may be enjoyed by those who may desire an education at home.

We will send you soon, an advertisement, with names of the Faculty, terms, etc. That the people may know something of the "antecedents" as well as present character of our President, I beg leave to subjoin one of many testimonials that are at command. You are personally acquainted with the writer, who is a prominent member of the Alabama Conference, and was in circumstances to know well the things whereof he affirms: Writing from Tuskegee, Alabama, he says:

"A graduate of one of the noblest Universities of our land, while under the supervision of that model President of literary institutions, the great Stephen Olin, by an almost unremitted devotion to literary pursuits, he has added to his early attainments, a depth of erudition, which is the result of patient intellectual toil. The fact, that he has been called to positions of high official dignity in some of the first grade Institutions of the State, is *prima facia* evidence of his scholarship and the purity of his character. Along with his superior education and universal aptitude to impart instruction, may be mentioned his skill as a disciplinarian. The power to control, manage, direct, to cause the separate parts of the whole machinery of school organism to work together in unison and harmony is a cardinal excellence in its presiding officer.

His ability in this regard, Prof. Lee evidenced to the public satisfaction, while President of the Masonic Female College, Auburn, Alabama. And, though years have intervened since that period, yet the wisdom of his discipline and the success of his labors are still fresh in the minds of his former patrons.

His accomplished lady likewise combines all the essential qualifications which the position she is to fill requires that she should possess. Herself a pattern of female excellence, the daughters of Mississippi should esteem themselves highly favored in the enjoyment of her example and instruction."

S. ARMSTRONG,
Agent of Tuskegee Female College, Alabama.

A personal acquaintance with each member of the Faculty we have employed, and an opportunity to know their several ability—and the fact that their epistle is gone forth with those who have had the benefit of their instructions, warrants me in saying to the friends of religion and learning, that we have a corps of teachers every way worthy and well qualified. H. J. HARRIS.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate

LETTER FROM CHINA.

Shanghai, China, April 25, 1859.

Mr. Editor:—The last mail, which came in some ten days since, brought us very encouraging news from the Church. I was absent from home, in the country, preaching, when the mail came.

Thanks be unto God, we do hope and trust a better day is in store for China; and to see the church at home coming up to the help of the Lord is encouraging to us all in this benighted land. There is work enough in this vast empire of darkness, for thousands of missionaries. Let them come, all who can and will. Come with the love of God burning in their hearts, and with an earnest desire to win souls unto Christ. If such be the ambassadors of Christ to this people, there is no doubt of their success. If they continue faithful in their allegiance to God, their work shall be crowned with success. But the patience and forbearance one needs in teaching this people the words of eternal life! Our work is one of prayer; one of faith, and one of patience. Let them come quickly, my dear brethren; and may the prayers of all God's people be with them on the great deep and after they arrive on their field of labor.

I am happy to hear that the Mississippi Conference, with other Conferences, intend sending another Missionary to this field. Thanks be unto God for such a prospect of an increase of laborers in China. Other Missionaries are receiving more help for the extension of the work; and soon I hope to see one or more Missionaries stationed in every important city in China. Shall we be behind the Roman Catholics? They are going everywhere, and establishing themselves in large cities. God forbid that we should refuse to undergo any privations, toil and labor for the salvation of this heathen nation. Only a few days since, a Chinaman from the North came in and wanted a book. He is the Captain of a boat and says that many Catholic Missionaries went up to Caria and to the Northern provinces of China last year, on his and other boats. O, that God would stir us up to a sense of our duty. I know that we have truth on our side, and we have Missionaries who are willing to undergo any hardship that God may be glorified, and that the way may be prepared for the Kingdom of Christ. Let us have funds that the work may be extended, and let not the Missionaries be cramped for funds.

I hope, from time to time, our number of laborers on the field will be re-inforced. And, if it is possible, let us have a superintendent; and every year let us have a visit from the Bishop by way of Californ.

Our Bro. Liew has never been ordained, and we have other young men now in the Church whom we hope ere long will be taken with us in the vineyard of the Lord. I trust the different Conferences will send out the aid promised forthwith. Send men under thirty if it is possible, for it is under that age they are better able to acquire a knowledge of this difficult language. The younger the better.

I have a little Chinese boy whom I called C. K. Marshall. I intend sending him to Centenary College, Louisiana, by the first opportunity; I have the promise of another, and I wish to call his name John R. Lambuth, unless the Conference wish to change their names. I send these boys on my own responsibility, and have paid out my own money for them, that is for their support while here; so that I hope no one will complain of what I have done. I am also making a collection of various specimens of nature and art for the College cabinet, at President Miller's request. I am also preparing a box of the same kind, for Madison College, in the Mississippi Conference. I hope to send them some time during this year, if I am successful in making a good selection.

Let the Church do all they can for us, and we shall be encouraged. But if there be indifference in regard to the work, it casts a damper upon our feelings and we are unfitted for our duty. Let all remember us in prayer, daily prayer at a throne of grace, and may God grant his blessing. J. W. LAMBUTH.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, FLORENCE, ALA.

Uniform prosperity has attended this Institution since its location in Florence.

At the recent Examination and Commencement, its merited fame for thorough instruction was not only sustained but greatly augmented. The large audience seemed entertained and highly delighted. The pupils of the Preparatory Department, together with the four Collegiate Classes, gave to the Examining Committee unmistakable evidence of their thorough knowledge of the studies pursued.

During the past year the patronage has been larger than at any former period of its history. The health of the students has been uniformly good, and their moral deportment worthy of the highest commendation. For intelligence, morality and religion, Florence has but few equals among our Southern towns.

The Trustees and Faculty are much indebted to the citizens of this pleasant place for the refined, moral and religious influences, exerted over the young gentlemen of the University. It is no longer a reproach to be a College student—the best society is accessible to them all during their leisure hours, where admission is merited by a dignified and moral department. Young men are thus induced to seek recreation in the refined social circle rather than in haunts of vice and dissipation.

Through the efforts of the learned and indefatigable President, assisted by an able Faculty and an efficient Board of Trustees, this Institution has been placed upon a permanent basis; and, with a little further aid, its future prosperity will be secured almost beyond contingency.

With but little assistance from abroad, splendid buildings have been erected—suitable libraries and apparatus provided; and forty thousand dollars endowment has been secured. Two chairs have been endowed with ten thousand dollars each, one by Mr. G. W. Foster of Florence, the other by Wm. Dixon, Esq., of Franklin county, Alabama. Sixty thousand dollars more is asked and is greatly needed. May we not expect a cheerful response to this reasonable call, from the patronizing Conferences? Here is a fruitful field for usefulness, where your means deposited will continue to bless our country, the Church, and the world, when you shall have gone to your reward. Give this small amount and you will then have a permanent and noble University, located in a genial clime, in the midst of a refined and moral community, for the education of the Sons of the South.

The successful and worthy President, Rev. R. H. Rivers, D.D., together with the honored members of the former Faculty—Professors Rice, De Soto, and Briggs—will continue their relation to the University. Professors Temple and Ratcliff have been added to the Faculty. The Preparatory Department is under the supervision of Professor Rice, assisted by Mr. William H. Forbes.

With a Faculty so eminently qualified, a location so desirable, and a patronage so flattering, we confidently predict for this Institution a long and brilliant career of usefulness.

The next session will open Wednesday, 14th of September next.—One of the examining committee.

F. A. KIMBALL.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

"AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND ASSOCIATION."

Mr. Editor: Under the above title, I am informed that an organization has been gotten up somewhere in the North, which purports to be a union of several evangelical denominations in the formation of a mission to sailors.

A Southern branch of which, extant somewhere in Alabama, has employed Rev. Mr. Law, a Baptist minister, as missionary to the sailors in Mobile Bay.

Mr. Law is to preach seven months of the year—the time during which sailors are there—and the remaining five to be employed as an Agent to travel through the State and solicit pecuniary aid for the Society or "Association," from all denominations, both by private and public contributions. He informs me that he has been cordially received and patronised by Methodist pastors and congregations, both at Montgomery and Selma; and that Rev. J. Barker was a warm friend of the enterprise, and farther, that the writer was the only Methodist preacher, with whom he had met, unfriendly to his Agency.

In vindication of my course, I may be allowed to give my reasons; which, although they may not be satisfactory to Mr. Law or the friends of the "Association," I have no doubt of exculpating myself in the judgment of the Alabama Conference.

I have not favored the Agent of this association; first, because of its inutility. There can be no necessity for a *union society* to do the legitimate work of the Church. This, in its different forms of organization, has, within itself, every element necessary to the entire civilization of the world.

If this is really Missionary ground, and a Missionary or more can be employed with any prospect of success, the Methodists have the right sort of men, and means from our Missionary treasury to send them. The same may be said of the Baptists and Presbyterians in Alabama.

But to talk of a union of the different denominations as necessary to send a single Missionary to a few sailors in Mobile Bay, is to my mind supremely ridiculous.

Besides, it is totally impracticable. The idea of a union Missionary enterprise, of Baptists and Methodists, is the wildest chimera, and equally absurd with Horace's figure of yoking doves and tigers.

After having endorsed the "Iron Wheel," that foul slander upon Methodism—and many of their ministers industriously circulated it—and, especially, since the action of their late Convention at Richmond, Virginia, in which they refuse all fraternization with others, and their "old land-mark" which closes the doors of their pulpits against us—it seems to me that consistency on their part, and self-respect on ours, would forever preclude the possibility of a union enterprise of this sort.

And, moreover, it appears that Mr. Law is the only Missionary to sailors in Alabama, employed by this association. He is therefore nearly half his time lecturing and lifting collections from the wealthy congregations of all denominations, to support himself the other half. If he has the usual success of other Agents in Alabama engaged in laudable undertakings, I should think him handsomely supported; and he certainly does not collect funds to send elsewhere.

But to conclude, I am unwilling to tax my congregation to send a Baptist preacher as Missionary anywhere. We support our own missions and no other. If the Baptist Church in Alabama approves of this mission they are abundantly able to support Mr. Law, and I have no doubt will do it independently of foreign aid.

THOMAS P. CRYMES.

Talladega, Ala., July 27th, 1859.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

WHAT WILL YOU DO WITH IT?

To the Brethren of the Mississippi Conference:

Dear Brethren: At your last session, you adopted a resolution with great animation and emphasis, agreeing to raise at least $5 each for the relief of the Washington city enterprise. The money was to be sent to the Depository at Vicksburg. Up to this date, not more than thirty dollars have been received. Probably some has been handed over to the Presiding Elders or others, and will soon be heard from.

Let me beg you not to allow that resolution to fall into a fatal sleep.

If there is an enterprize on the Continent needing and deserving the assistance of noble and generous Christians, it is Smithson's church-building enterprise.

Washington City is, in one respect, like Cooper's Well. It has its season of gathering and swollen crowds, and its season of abandonment, vacancy, and almost solitude.

If ten thousand persons visited Cooper's Well for three or four months every year, it would be worth while for the Church of the State to aid in erecting a Methodist Church on the grounds.

It would not be reasonable to suppose that the few members residing there or contiguous could afford to build one large enough for the occasional gathering. And it is obvious that everybody in the Church, throughout the State, would be interested in having such a church at such a place; always, provided there was no suitable accommodation for them otherwise.

Now, this is the case at Washington City. The local and fixed population of the city is feeble, with little means, and, like a watering place, annually relying on visitors from abroad to keep things alive around them.

Other denominations have built churches there, by the aid of their friends abroad. They are before us. Will we consent that our people, in visiting the Federal City on business or otherwise, shall be driven for want of room or an acceptable church, to swell the congregations of others—and thus discourage our own people? Answer this. C. K. MARSHALL.

Vicksburg, July, 1859.

GEORGE III. AND METHODISM.

Charles Wesley left three children—two of whom were members of the Methodist Church, and died at an advanced age in 1834 and '37. One of them, Charles, seems to have been a favorite with King George III., whose fine musical ear was entertained by the young man. After the old King had lost his sight, young Charles was one day with his Majesty alone, when the monarch said: "Mr. Wesley, is there anybody in the room but you and me?" "No, your Majesty," was the reply. The King then said: "It is my judgment, Mr. Wesley, that your uncle and your father, and George Whitefield, and Lady Huntington, have done more to promote true religion in the country than all the dignified clergy put together, who are so apt to despise their labors."

PROTESTANTISM IN SARDINIA.

However much the influence of the Roman Catholic Church in Piedmont may be on the decline—and it has of late years undoubtedly lost much of its hold on the affections of a large portion of the community—still Protestantism has as yet made no corresponding advance. Efforts have been made and are making by the Waldenses and others, to preach the gospel, and many Churches, such as the one at Turin, have been raised in the large towns; but the expected success has not been met with. Indeed, it has been calculated that beyond the limits of the Vaudois valley, there are not a thousand Protestants in the rest of Piedmont. Proselytism from the State Church is nominally, indeed, a legal offence, but there is no disposition on the part of the Government to throw any obstacle in the way of religious liberty. The feeling against the Church is rather against it as a polity than a religion; a struggle, in fact, for religious and civil liberty, in opposition to the enthralments of the Papacy, and a priesthood, who, by their tyranny over body as well as soul, had drawn on them the intense hatred of all classes, which had its results in the revolution of 1848. The reforms which followed on that crisis, the abolition of the ecclesiastical courts, in which the priests had the power of inflicting summary punishment, even to death itself, on those who came under their censure—a power as grievous in itself as it was unscrupulously exercised—the expulsion of the Jesuits—the more recent laws for the suppression of all convents, not having educational or charitable functions, and the regulation of the vast revenues of the Church—together with the promotion of national education, though they have as yet far from satisfied the liberal party, still cannot but be regarded as sure and certain steps toward a better and more enlightened state of things.

The Waldenses are allowed to circulate the Scriptures and religious publications in their native language, provided they confine them to those of their own sect; but this also is a merely nominal restriction, of the infraction of which the Government takes no notice; and we were rejoiced to see the Bible—a few years ago, a prohibited book, as it still is in the rest of Italy—exposed for sale in every little town. But, though it is extensively circulated and eagerly read, I am obliged to admit that, as far as my own observations go among the classes with whom I had opportunities of conversing, it is used more as a text-book against the priests, to convict them of misrepresentation from their own avowed source of truth, than from any earnest regard for the great doctrines of the gospel.

I met many instances where the Scriptures were very cleverly and logically quoted, in triumphant refutation of the dogmas of the priests, without the slightest belief in them beyond their use for the occasion. A remarkable instance of this was the conductor of the diligence to Turin, who would have gone much further in his arguments than mere skepticism, had I given him any encouragement. It is sad to feel the conviction that truth has so long been mixed with error, that when implicit faith is once fairly shaken, both must share the same fate of discredit for a time. When or how the light of truth shall be clearly enough seen, through the mists of superstition on the one hand, and materialism, utter want of faith, and distrust of all doctrine on the other—so as to be the guiding star of a newly enlightened nation, as Sardinia is proving herself to be—is a question of deep interest.—*S. W. Kirk's Pennine Alps.*

JAMES WATT IN HIS LAST YEAR.

Towards the close of his life Watt was distressed by the apprehension that his mental faculties were deserting him, and remarked to Dr. Darwin: "Of all the evils of age, the loss of the few mental faculties one possessed in youth is the most grievous." To test his memory, he again commenced the study of German, which he had allowed himself to forget; and speedily acquired such proficiency as to enable him to read the language with comparative ease. But he gave a stronger evidence of the integrity of his powers. When in his seventy-fifth year, he was consulted by a company at Glasgow as to the mode of conveying water from a peninsula across the Clyde to the company's engines at Dalmarnock—a difficulty which appeared to them almost insurmountable—the plan suggested by Watt proved that his remarkable ingenuity remained unimpaired by age. It was necessary to fit the pipes through which the water passed to the uneven and shifting bed of the river, and Watt, taking the tail of the lobster for his model, forwarded a plan of a tube of iron similarly articulated, which was executed and laid down with complete success.

A few years later, when close upon his eightieth year, the aged mechanician formed one of a party assembled in Edinburgh, at which Sir Walter Scott was present. He delighted the northern literati with his kindly cheerfulness, not less than he astonished them by the extent and profundity of his information—"The alert, kind, benevolent old man," says Scott, "had his attention alive to every one's question—his information at every one's command. His talents and fancy overflowed on every subject. One gentleman was a deep philologist, he talked with him on the origin of the alphabet, as if he had been coeval with Cadmus; another, a celebrated critic—you would have said the old man had studied political economy and belles lettres all his life; of science it is unnecessary to speak—it was his own distinguished walk." The vast extent of his knowledge was remarked by all who came in contact with him. "It seemed," said Jeffry, "as if every subject that was casually started, had been that which he had been occupied in studying." Yet, though no man was more ready to communicate knowledge, none could be less ambitious of displaying it.

"He was," says Mrs. Shimmel Pennick, "in the vivid portrait she has drawn of him in her autobiography, "one of the most complete specimens of the melancholic temperament. His head was generally bent forward or leaning on his hand in meditation, his shoulders stooping and his chest falling in, his limbs lank and unmuscular, and his complexion sallow. His utterance was slow and unimpassioned, deep and low in tone, with a broad Scottish accent; his manner gentle, modest and unassuming. In a company where he was not known, unless spoken to, he might have tranquilly passed the whole time in pursuing his own meditations. When he entered a room, men of letters, men of science, nay, military men, artists, ladies, even little children thronged around him. I remember a celebrated Swedish artist having been instructed by him that rats' whiskers make the most pliant paint-brushes; ladies would appeal to him on the best means of devising grates, curing smoking chimneys, warming their houses, and obtaining fast colors. I can speak from experience of his teaching me how to make a dulcimer and improve a Jew's harp." What Jeffrey said of the steam-engine may be applied to the conversation of his parent—that like the trunk of an elephant it could pick up a pin or rend an oak. [*Quarterly Review.*

STATISTICS OF SUICIDE.

A work on suicide, recently published by a Frenchman, M. Lisle, states that in France, from 1836 to 1852, inclusive, there were fifty-two thousand one hundred and twenty-six suicides, or a mean of three thousand and sixty-six a year. Before 1836 the proportion was one suicide to every seventeen thousand six hundred and ninety-three inhabitants. In 1836 it was one for fourteen thousand two hundred and seven; and in 1852 it had risen to one for nine thousand three hundred and forty. In 1838 and 1839 England had one suicide for every fifteen thousand nine hundred inhabitants; France one for every twelve thousand four hundred and eighty-nine. Between London and Paris, for the same years, the difference is yet more remarkable, the figures being for London one in eight thousand two hundred and fifty, and for Paris one in two thousand two hundred and twenty one. The North of France is the most prolific in suicides; nearly half of the whole number belongs to the north, which has increased its own ratio by one-third. The North has one in six thousand four hundred and eighty-three; the East one in thirteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-five; the South one in twenty thousand four hundred and fifty-seven. The department of the Seine, which includes Paris, has risen with frightful rapidity; but Paris and Marseilles, and all large centres, are the foci of suicides to a very striking extent.

Russia stands the lowest of European States in the scale—her suicides being only one in forty-nine thousand one hundred and eighty-two; while Prussia has one in fourteen thousand four hundred and four; Austria one in twenty thousand nine hundred; New York one in seven thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven; Boston one in twelve thousand five hundred; Baltimore one in thirteen thousand six hundred and fifty; and Philadelphia one in eleven thousand eight hundred and seventy-three. The author maintains that suicide is not always a sign of mental alienation, but, like every other human movement, obeys fixed laws, and that hence, year by year, it can be confidently predicted how many out of a certain population will commit suicide. The opinion is expressed that climate has little to do with the matter, and the author says that in latitude from forty-two degrees to fifty-four degrees the proportion is one in thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-two; from fifty-four degrees to sixty-four degrees, one in fifty-six thousand five hundred and seventy-seven. Yet the last figures include Moscow and St. Petersburg, and represent a much more rigorous, damp, uncertain, and joyless climate than the first. [*Balt. American.*

SCOTLAND'S MAIDEN MARTYR.

In no words that so beautifully and tenderly set forth the tender sympathy which Christ, as their Head, cherishes for his beloved people, I could venture to add any that ever fell from mortal lips, I would select those of Margaret Wilson, Scotland's Maiden Martyr.

Some two hundred years ago, there was a dark period of suffering in this land, when deeds of bloody cruelty were committed on God's people, not outdone by Indian butcheries. One day the tide is flowing in the Solway Frith, rushing like a race horse, with snowy mane, to the shore. It is occupied by groups of weeping spectators. They keep their eyes fixed on two objects out upon the wet sands. There, two women, each tied fast by their arms and limbs to a stake, stood within the sea mark; and many an earnest prayer is going up to heaven, that Christ, who bends from the throne to the sight, would help them now in their hour of need. The elder of the two is staked farthest out. Margaret, the young martyr, stands bound, a fair sacrifice, near by the shore. Well, on the big billows come, hissing to their naked feet; on, and further on they come, death riding on the top of the waves, and eyed by those tender women with unflinching courage. The waters rise and rise, till, amid a scream and cry of horror from the shore, the lessening form of her that had death first to face, is lost in the foam of the surging wave. It recedes, but only to return; and now, the sufferer gasping for breath, the death struggle is begun; and now, for Margaret's trial and her noble answer. "What see you yonder?" said their murderers, as, while the water rose cold on her own limbs, they pointed her attention to her fellow confessor, in the suffocating agonies of a protracted death. Response, full of the boldest faith and brightest hope, and all the divine unfathomed consolation of any text to you, she firmly answered, "I see Christ suffering in one of his own members." Brave and glorious words I borrowed in that hour from the precious language of my text, and leading us to the apostle's most comforting and sublime conclusion, "We have not an high priest that cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmities, but was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin. Let us therefore come boldly to the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy and find grace to help in time of need." Dr. GUTHRIE.

A MEMENTO OF JOHN WESLEY.

An interesting memento of John Wesley, says the *No. Ca. Advocate*, was presented to the Trustees of Trinity College two weeks ago. It consists of a telescope and an electrical machine which were once the property of Wesley. Their history is briefly this. A Mr. Draper, in England, was a personal friend and relative of John Wesley, and procured these instruments from him not long before his death. He gave them to his son, who came to America, and is known to the whole country as Professor Draper, a gentleman of unquestionable veracity, and great scientific attainment. When Prof. Draper resigned his chair in Hampden Sidney College several years ago, for the purpose of accepting a professorship in the University of New York, which he continues to hold with honor, he disposed of a set of aparatus to Samuel L. Venable, Esq., who has for years been principal of the Oxford Female Academy. The statements of Prof. Draper to Mr. Venable, and to others, place it beyond question that these instruments were once the property of Wesley. Aided by several friends, we purchased these mementoes of the great and good Wesley, and they have been presented to Trinity College, to be preserved as interesting relics of the founder of Methodism. The telescope is not large, but is in good order, and is an excellent instrument for its size; the electric machine derives its only interest from its associations, and both will be admitted to have a value in the estimation of Methodists of North Carolina, far beyond their commercial or scientific worth.

GREAT BATTLES.

The battle of Solferino is truly called "the great battle," even of the century. The forces engaged on both sides could not have been less than 250,000—and were probably nearer 300,000. Compared with such a mass of combatants some of the most important battles of the century appear like skirmishes, in point of numbers. Thus, at the famous battle of Marengo, the French force was 32,000, and the Austrian 40,000. At Austerlitz, the French numbered 70,000, while the Russians and Austrians had 90,000—all, together, being but ten thousand more than the Austrian strength alone at Solferino. Wagram comes nearer in the magnitude of forces engaged, having reckoned 130,000 French and somewhat over 100,000 Austrians. At Waterloo there were 75,000 French, and 110,000 allied opponents. Not more than 15,000, on both sides, were in the battle of New Orleans. At Buena Vista, Gen. Taylor, with 4000 Americans, routed Santa Anna's 19,000 Mexicans. At Inkerman, in the Crimea, the allied French and English numbered 13,000, and [illegible] 46,000.

Where there is the most love to God, there will be the truest and most enlarged philanthropy.—*Southey.*

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1859.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The volumes of the Advocate will hereafter begin and end with the year; and it is very desirable that subscriptions should commence at the same time.

Therefore, new subscribers, who do not begin with the year, will please send, not two dollars, but an amount sufficient to pay for the paper till the end of the year, at the rate of Four Cents a Week.

Many persons, having been sent out before this arrangement was known, we shall not be able, until next year, to make the dates of all subscriptions conform to this rule.

We hope our friends will take notice, and help us in this desirable object. It is an accommodation to the publishers, without the slightest inconvenience to subscribers, and will obviate confusion in accounts.

VISIT TO LAGRANGE, GEORGIA.

Having accepted the courteous invitation to preach the Sermon before the Commencement of the La-Grange Female College, on Sunday, July 3d. I left [illegible] June 27th. With the exception that [illegible] pocket picked at the Pontchartrain Railroad Depot, of all the "loose change," amounting to about twenty dollars, nothing, worthy of remark varied the routine of the usually always pleasant lake-travel between this city and Mobile. Visited the brethren [illegible] Perdue, and found the latter handsomely [illegible]

Since my visit, John F. Early, Esq., has taken charge, and [illegible] continues, we are informed, to prosper. [illegible] and Neely, the Conference Agents, have been [illegible] in getting subscribed about $60,000 [illegible] Department, and for the endowment of the Publishing [illegible] as we predicted in our letter from the last session of the Alabama Conference, the $100,000 will be raised. Success to them, say we, though some of our friends over there think us "cold to the enterprise," and "neither would they be persuaded (otherwise) though one rose from the dead." We have written more in its favor than in favor of any other enterprise in which [illegible] columns conclusively show. Those [illegible] nothing but friendship in this quarter. [illegible] to contract, and sin against themselves no [illegible]

The Alabama river steamer on which we took passage [illegible], the *La Grange*, Capt. Cloudis, being a very popular boat, and the beginning of July being the height of the season for summer-travel Northward, was crowded beyond measure. We had from seventy-five to one hundred ladies all the way, with gentlemen, children and servants in proportion. I frequently counted [illegible] seated at the table at once. [illegible] the knavery, rampant throughout [illegible] will not allow Southern ladies with safety, [illegible] servants with them on their Northern [illegible] servants are poor substitutes. God [illegible] They are the finest servants in the [illegible] their normal condition. They are happ[illegible] than any where else. It is their [illegible] They feel honored in waiting [illegible] you feel no awkwardness in receiving [illegible] They live in the best society, have no [illegible] to give them a half dollar as a reward, [illegible] With white servants, it is not [illegible] and no Southern gentleman or [illegible] in the relation of master or mistress to [illegible] ought to be banished from American [illegible], as blots upon our civilization—free negroes and white servants. You degrade the white when you enslave him, you degrade the black when you free him. I would just about as soon disinherit a child as to free a servant. And I would nearly as soon do either as to have a white servant.

We reached LaGrange in due time. The congregation on Sunday morning was very large, filling the spacious and beautiful College chapel to overflowing. Such a [illegible] of distinguished men—ministers of different [illegible] denominations, Doctors of Divinity, Congressmen, and Judges and Lawyers and Professors—as were seated upon the platform, is hard to get together outside of Georgia. Georgia abounds in distinguished men of all classes, and in convenient railroads to bring them together. Though a native Georgian, it was the first time I have had the pleasure of preaching to a Georgia audience of any particular note. A Georgian could not help feeling at home before that vast sea of Georgia faces. That face is known wherever seen by one accustomed to it. The theme of the discourse was "An Inspired Life," from the text, "But there is a spirit in man, and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth them understanding." [illegible]

The Commencement, upon the whole, was one of the most interesting I have ever witnessed. They do these things on a grand scale at LaGrange. The musical [illegible], under Bro. Briggs, were magnificent. He is a master of his art. All instruments, from an organ to an anvil, were employed. The Annual Address, by Rev. [illegible] J. Bassett, D.D. on "Marriage," was as fine an [illegible] of the combination of power of thought and [illegible] eloquence as I have witnessed. It was pronounced by many, the ablest paper the Doctor has ever [illegible]. Col. Lochrane, of Macon, delivered the address to the Societies, which abounded in beauty, taste, [illegible]. And Dr. Means was there! What a [illegible]-hero he is! He delivered an address at the Sunday-School Celebration on Sunday, and a sort of [illegible] of July and College Address on Monday—both [illegible] happy vein. The Baccalaureate of President Harris was touchingly beautiful and eloquent. A large class of [illegible] young ladies graduated, who [illegible] themselves well. They have there also a [illegible] Graduate class, in which graduates of this, or [illegible], pursue an enlarged course of study for an additional year—a most admirable arrangement. The [illegible], upon the whole, is an honor to Georgia and the South, aye, and to the Church. The religion of the [illegible] Jesus reigns supreme in that College. The Presidency [illegible] for eternity as well as for time—and keeps in view the highest ends and interests of both.

I cannot close without mentioning the hearty hospitality of the citizens. The present writer and his better half were never entertained in more princely style, than in the palatial and elegant family of C. D. Pullen, Esq. [illegible] is a delightful place—the abode of wealth, [illegible] and Georgia is most honorably represented by able statesmen on the Alabama frontiers. The guest of the writer was the son of Hon. B. H. Hill, brother of our [illegible] Wm. Finney Hill, of Texas, of whom Georgia, Alabama, and the public at large, say a great many kind and flattering things. He delivered an eloquent address to the Resident Graduate class. We left [illegible] to go back again.

C. C. G.

MINISTERIAL EXPLOIT.

Would the ministerial reader prepare a sermon, or some [illegible] for print, to be decidedly beyond [illegible] has yet accomplished—something to tell with [illegible] instrumental power: something that in glorious [illegible] other time from a two mile course of one of Na[illegible] [illegible] balls, shall, under the blessing and [illegible], run along down the days, [illegible] time. There is a way to do this!

It is to combine all the available help from God, with [illegible] the practical training of your instrumental powers.

And, in order to this, your good sense will acknowledge the secret of sufficiently early retirement at night to secure early morning-time—while time is yet a blank; while the stomach is empty, and yet not exhaustingly so; while the brain is yet a blank; while the hum of the household and of the street is either uncommenced, or, easily evaded by abstraction—then fasten the knees to the floor, then fasten the pen in the hand, then fasten the eye of the soul on God and on the Bible and on human nature, and on heaven and hell and eternity; pray—study—pray some in an agony; study some with fiery intenseness—and you will get a sight through and through some topic of thought—some pulpit or public print subject, which will overmatch the machinations of devils—and startle men, women and children into salvation. If we do not try this course, may we not be condemned, under the passage, "To him that knoweth to do good and doeth it not, to him it is sin?"

* * *

THE STUDY OF POETRY IN FEMALE COLLEGES.

No thoughtful man needs any argument to convince him, that God has given beauty a great work to perform in the improvement of the human mind. There is nothing in the arrangements of the Universe more striking than the provision for beauty, and the ordination of those laws by which its influence is adapted to impress our sensibilities. Beauty is just as much a fact as science or religion. It has its own select sphere, its particular and exclusive range in the economy of nature; and, within its scope, it may be the medium of spiritual agencies and may execute its office in representing God and ennobling our manhood. The innumerable forms in which beauty reveals itself in creation—the wonderful variety, constancy, and impressiveness of its manifestations—the serene dignity with which it asserts its superiority to mere utility, and its close affinity with those sentiments that constitute morality and religion, are all so many proofs, clear and incontestable, that God designed it to act powerfully on the heart and to make man a better and happier being—than he could be in its absence.

If the frame-work of the universe left us in any doubt as to the ministry that God had assigned to beauty, such a doubt would soon be dissipated by turning to His written word. In the Scriptures, we see God's estimate of natural beauty. Here, the highest truths of revealed religion are associated with the forms and aspects of outward nature. Here, the landscape lends its loveliness and the firmament its splendors to adorn the wisdom of the gospel. Here, the magnificent ritual of Judaism vindicates its connection with the glory of the earth and the heavens through the poetic images of Moses, David, Solomn and Isaiah; and here, Christianity, perfecting the display of the Divine character, identifies itself by the lips of Jesus with the grass, the flowers, the vines and fruits, the birds of the air and the beasts of the field. And one may conceive that Christianity might have occupied its own ground as a revelation of simple truth. But such a Christianity it has not pleased God to give to the world. No! It is a religion that speaks in parables, in most expressive images drawn from the familiar scenes of nature, in those tones that are heard amid the sublime works of the creative hand. And, in this respect, Christ was our example—an intellectual and moral example. No one ever loved the communion of nature as he loved it; no one ever used its facts and appearances as he did; and hence, it is our duty to go with him to the flowers and fields, to walk beside him as he imparts the long-hidden meaning of those mysterious symbols, to love nature not only as his original work but in that nobler office, which he had assigned to it, viz: the representative of his mediatorial love.

On this foundation, we take our stand. Beauty is not a mere pageant. It is not an idle show. It does not exist to charm the senses and to cultivate the imagination. Deeper than all this lies the truth—God's own truth—that beauty adorns the Universe to open our hearts to the communion of the Infinite Blessedness, to make known to us certain aspects of the Divine character not else communicable, and affect our feelings as they never could have been affected, had its attractions been denied an enthronement amid the wonders of the universe. If we suppose the element of beauty banished from the works of God, there might remain without doubt the exhibition of wisdom, power, majesty—but of what avail would they be to act on the senses and the mind? Whatever offices might be fulfilled by such a system, certain it is, that it could never cultivate a being like man. It would be no appeal to his senses. It would leave his heart to wither and die. And hence, the final and perfected impression of God's attributes, whatever may be their distinct modes of display, reached us in the aspects of the beauty of nature. Viewed in this light, beauty occupies in the economy of the universe a position somewhat like love in the gospel. It is the glory of God consummated; and therefore, the influence of beauty on the intellect, if rightly exorted, corresponds in a degree to the moral effect of Divine love on the affections. Agreeably to this fact, no selfish use of beauty answers its end. It is not enough that it should delight the eye and the sensuous nature. It is not enough that it transfer images of exquisite loveliness from the outer world to the inner. All this may only be self-culture and certainly self-culture is not necessarily Divine culture. One step further must be taken ere the genuine ministry of beauty is felt, which consists in the experience of its offices as interpreting God's mind by means of visible symbols, in realizing His presence in all natural forms, and in yielding the heart to those impressions, that material objects are calculated to produce.

Poetry seeks as its chief end, the representation of the beautiful, and thereby elevates and ennobles us. It stands as an intellectual mediator between the outward universe and the mind, presenting its facts and aspects, its relations and ends in such striking and engaging attractions as to excite the imagination and the feelings. It has a specific view of truth to offer—a view no more within the compass of the scientific intellect than the physical senses—a view reserved for its own discovery and exhibition. In consequence of this, poetry is essential to all deep and thorough knowledge. Apart from that fact, poetry is equally necessary to develop our faculties. A mind destitute of this taste has no claims to the merits of a noble and cultivated intellect, for one of its main organs of communion with nature is wanting, one of its spiritual senses is dead, and, to the extent of its value, the inward life is marred and deformed.

We think that poetry is admirably adapted to the culture of womanly intellect. Taught in a proper manner, at the proper time, it renders an invaluable service to the growth of the faculties, disciplining and refining them in a way and to an extent, that entitle it to the special consideration of such as are engaged in the offices of female education. But to effect this end, poetry must be a study, a profound and earnest study. The idea of deriving any important advantage from it as a mere reading exercise is ridiculous, for we might as well expect profit from reading mathematics. Nor should we look for much benefit in the use of poetry as a simple parsing exercise. Parsing contemplates chiefly the relations words sustain to each other, and as generally taught, it is little else than a play of mechanical ingenuity. No one would undertake to form an architect by instructing him in the connections of one piece of timber with another in a building; and just so, a knowledge of the artificial arrangement of words in the construction of sentences falls far short of a comprehensive study of language. The value of poetry as a branch of learning, consists in its peculiar excellence as an expressional form of mind and in these habits and tastes which are exercised, with perception and assimilation of its truths and beauties. Poetry, if worthy of attention, is no pastime, no luxurious entertainment. It speakes the highest and purest wisdom. It transcends the limits of the common, the palpable, the familiar and lifting us out of the range of every-day scenes, opens to view those sublime realities, which are permanent and eternal. Poetry penetrates our consciousness and gives utterance to sentiments and feelings that had else been voiceless. How much is dumb without, how much is dumb within, until poetry expresses the hidden import! In the production of great poems, the greatest minds have been taxed to the utmost, and the world is agreed, that the human intellect has never surpassed, in any department of thought, the magnificent works of Homer, Shakespeare and Milton. The power of appreciation is certainly very different from the power of creation. But nevertheless to appreciate the best things is one step towards improvement, and the mind is never surer of a foundation for progress than when it learns to see vast objects in the light through which they have appeared to others. Poetry takes us to those fountains that have refreshed and invigorated the deepest and most spiritual thinkers of past ages and thus it strengthens and exalts our sentiments. Then, too, poetry is much more than an embodiment of intellect. The whole mind is revealed. We do not have reason as reason, nor imagination as imagination. We do not have argument, logic, passion as such, but the entire nature is fused together and the spiritual force of one's being is brought forth in the intensest form of activity. Now, we all know that one nature will sympathize with another nature much more quickly and thoroughly than one intellect will respond to another intellect. Reason acting on reason is one thing; soul communicating to soul is quite another thing. Poetry, therefore, has this advantage over all other modes of mental action, viz: it is the whole sentient, emotional, spiritual nature operating on another nature, and hence, its peculiar excellence in education.

Take an illustration. Every teacher knows the importance of enlisting the feelings of a pupil in behalf of a study. If it is a mere intellectual business, he expects small results; but stir the heart, let it send up a living warmth and energy into the cold brain, and forthwith the pupil finds a sudden enhancement of the powers of reflection and comprehension. The auxiliary service, the sensibilities render to the intellect, is really beyond computation. Instances of dullness, of absolute incompetency to succeed in certain studies are often nothing more than cases of unawakened sensibility. Power of mind is not wanting. Power of action is only wanting. Arouse the feelings and the dormant faculties are instantly quickened into new, and frequently into wondrous life. Now, the tendency of poetry, if profoundly studied, is to stimulate the emotional nature and to enlist it in aid of the intellect. It is better adapted than any thing else to do this work. And this is emphatically true in Female education. A woman owes much of her intellectual force to sensibility. Her intellect is intimately connected with her emotional constitution—much more so than man's intellect—and hence, her talents are more nearly allied with her character than we find in the other sex. Every skilful teacher of woman will avail himself of this law, for it is a natural and beautiful provision to furnish him assistance in his great and arduous office. And there is no way, in which he can use it to wiser purpose than in poetry.

But let us not forget, that this must be made a study. It is intellectual trifling to take such a book as Paradise Lost and use it as it is often used in Female Seminaries and Colleges. Pupils must be set to it as a most laborious and energetic task, and be given to understand that it is to be a severe discipline to their faculties. Assuming that young ladies have been properly taught a fundamental knowledge of language, and that they are conversant with the general principals of Rhetoric and criticism, the poetry of Cowper, Thompson and Milton may be most advantageously employed at an advanced stage of their culture. But, as far as practicable, the methods adopted in the study of the ancient classical poetry in our best Universities for young men ought to be used. Not only should the laws of English versification be thoroughly investigated, not only should the perceptive and critical faculties be called into most vigorous exercise, but the processes of poetic thought, its associations, images and illustrations, and the relation of these processes to intellectual, moral and æsthetic philosophy ought to be rigidly analyzed. The identity of all art might likewise come under review, and those great principles by which art performs its office in the presentation of truth and the cultivation of ideality, might be satisfactorily studied. We feel confident, that any teacher of talent and elegant scholarship, if he has the enthusiasm for the grand masters of English poetry that he ought to have, will find the works above named invaluable in the office education. The results, if he has never devoted himself to this branch of instruction will surprise him, and he will see his pupils, not growing merely in refined taste and acquiring quick sensibility to the beauties of poetic sentiment, but advancing in power of original thought, in ease and fullness of expressional faculty, in breadth of sympathy, in accuracy and extent of perception and observation, in every form of talent, that strengthens and expands the mind. Let us not be understood in claiming these benefits as results from the study of poetry in female schools as intimating, in the least degree, any undervaluation of mathematics and the physical sciences. We know that these are leading agencies in the development of mind. But holding them to their own ground and believing them of vast importance in every scheme of education, we feel all the freer to urge on teachers that they make fair trial of the great poems of English literature. And especially should Paradise Lost receive a large share of critical and scholarly attention. Milton gathered the grandest thoughts of all ages, the loftiest images of the material world, and the profoundest facts of consciousness into the vast receptacle of his genius, and reproduced them, stamped with a wondrous individuality and glowing with an abounding life, in the noblest poem ever written.—No one can study Milton and not feel his or her mind expanded into infinite reaches of thought. Such a great heart, full of mightiest impulses, throbs sublimely into our souls—and Milton's world becomes our dwelling-place.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The ease with which new subscribers are obtained for the *New Orleans Christian Advocate* will astonish some who have never tried to obtain them—that is, if they shall *ever* try.

The difference among our preachers in interest for the success of the *Advocate*, and in successful efforts in behalf of its circulation—is really matter worthy of note.

Many of our preachers are doing noble work for the *Advocate*. If all did as they do, we should double our circulation this year. This is no exaggeration, but a careful estimate. It is enough to make the heart *burn*, to see what *could* be done. So it is with life—a year might accomplish what is done in half a life-time.

Brethren of the ministry and laity, friends in and out of the Church—get new subscribers for the *Advocate*. Give us the "material aid" necessary to the production of a great, and powerful, and spiritual, and beautiful paper.

Send the money with the name, or pay it to a preacher.

Col. Claiborne writes us that, having laid his hands upon a copy of the Life of Bishop Capers, he is delighted with it. He says: "It is one of the most charming pieces of autobiography I have ever met with. Its simplicity and sincerity are really captivating."

We learn that Col. Claiborne's Life of Gen Samuel Dale will be brought out in the Harpers during the coming Autumn. He has already completed his "Life of Gen. Quitman," and will soon begin the other one.

A LETTER FROM TUSCALOOSA.

Tuscaloosa Methodist Female College—Good Compositions—Brilliant Concert—Affecting Scene—Dr. Linn—Future Prospects—Commencement of the State University—Judge Campbell's Address—Speeches of the Graduates—Future Prospects—D. D's. Poem—Dr. Lord—A Lecture.

As chairman of the Committee appointed at the last session of the Alabama Conference to visit the Female College under its patronage, at Tuscaloosa, it becomes the writer's duty to give information through the *Advocate* of the merits and advantages, as also the demerits and disadvantages which the Examination, together with a daily familiarity with the Schools has discovered. Without indulging in the hackneyed phrases of commendation in reference to each and all concerned, a simple statement that those vitally interested were delighted with the proficiency of their daughters, will suffice. Passing over the examinations upon the various branches pursued, mentioning only the perfect recitation of a most interesting class in Rhetoric. The compositions of the more advanced young ladies of the Institution, read on the last day, were an index to the character of the instruction received. These compositions were *the best in every respect* the writer ever heard at a Commencement or Examination, male or female. The Concert the night before, at the Washington Hall, was a most flattering attestation of Professor Grober's talents as an instructor in that department.

On the last day of the Examination at the close of the exercises, just before President Bonnell proceeded to bid farewell to the School, Miss Ellen Guild on behalf of her school associates, stepped forward with a silver service—choice and costly and in the chastest manner, gave expression to sentiments of affection and esteem, not confined to the School. Brother Bonnell has a right to go back to Georgia, and take charge of Macon Female College at the bidding of old friends; but what right has he to plumage our hearts in this way? One has to live here to realize how fully he possesses the confidence and esteem of the people, universally, and the devotion of students and parents. We render back to Georgia her jewel very reluctantly, and bless God we have had a man of such a head, heart and life amongst us. His address to the School, accepting the beautiful offering of affection, was a simple overflow of soul, concluded with a request that struck the fountain-head of sympathy and tears, "that each one there who had given evidence of such respect and confidence towards him, would become an humble follower of the Lord Jesus Christ!"

Rev. J. H. Linn, D. D., of the Kentucky Conference, will take Brother Bonnell's place at the head of the Institution. Dr. Linn has an envinble reputation, and his connection with our College will no doubt prove most fortunate. Rev. F. M. Grace, A. M., known as one of our most judicious and competent men, will continue as professor; and Professor Engler, in charge of the Ornamental Departments and assistant in the higher branches, is a scholar, and a gentleman of superior attainments. The future of this College, under such men can be easily imagined. Parents may send their children to the Methodist College here with entire freedom from doubt.

This duty discharged, a word about the State University, its Commencement, Exercises, etc. Dr. Garland, the President, whose scholarship and excellency otherwise, are so universally known, looked feeble and worn. Perhaps his intense solicitude for the welfare of the Institution has had somewhat to do with infeebling his health. Judge Campbell, one of the judges of the Federal court, supreme, delivered the address before the Literary Societies. A masterly address it was—fraught with sentiments and thoughts worthy of such men as Hammond, Starkie, C. C. Clay, and indicative of such careful reading and study as would please many of our public men, far above the plans upon which they fritter away their mind, life and country. The speeches of the graduates were as usual, unequal. Grave objection to one or two, particularly to one on Byron; evincing more genius than any of the rest, it was such in sentiments (a few saving clauses, too feeble to turn the tide) as was painful to hear, especially from the son of a Methodist preacher. How different the speech of a young man whom I have met teaching a Sabbath-school class at the room near the factory, under the hill! It is to be hoped our young friend will learn the beauties of such characters as Paul and John, of Fletcher and Flavel, John Banyan and Fenelon, for these approximate to that of Him who alone is worthy; and that the hot fumes of the sad and despicable wretch will lose their undue influence over him. Another speech, was not to our taste. It would have been a few years back. The one on South Carolina and her Statesmen. A part of it smelt *gutta perchaish!* The young man who spoke it looks every inch a man, and will do well no doubt; just missed the figure, that's all. The class numbered twenty-six. The Graduating Class for next year is smaller. A son of our Presiding Elder, Rev. J. J. Hutchinson, leads this class, and will doubtless carry off the honor. A son of Brother Smith of Summerfield takes high rank, and will come through in a manner worthy of his parentage. The crowd in attendance was immense from beginning to end, and a growing interest in the affairs of the College is manifest. The Trustees have adopted the open system, which will bring more students doubtless; but it is to be feared that the standard of scholarship will go down. Numbers, numbers, numbers! is the cry—very well. Let men be influenced by outside clammor, and change successful methods of instruction at haphazard. Let juvenility soften down our Universities and Colleges to the popular point; the farewell to eminent scholarship and to manliness. Wiser heads, however, have pondered this matter, and wiser men have done the deed; time will determine. Rev. G. W. Carter, of the University of Mississippi, had the title of D. D., conferred upon him, but some other college has been ahead of this, as far as he is concerned. Rev.——Lord, of Vicksburg, had one conferred upon him; also Rev.——Petre of Montgomery. This latter minister preached the Commencement sermon of which I cannot speak, as I did not hear it. In compliance with a custom heretofore observed, I closed my Church on the occasion, and went thirteen miles in the country to preach to those who have the gospel but seldom.

I failed to mention that Dr. Lord, of Mississippi, read or delivered, an original poem on "What needs the South?" immediately after Judge Campbell's address. I'll send you a copy. Last night, this gentleman pronounced one of the most excellent lectures on "John Bunyun, as a poet," that we ever listened to, before the Young Men's Christian Association. No more at present.

Tuscaloosa, July 17, 1859. JOSEPH B. COTTRELL.

A CARD.

The undersigned has noticed with regret the publication in the New Orleans *Christian Advocate* of a letter from Rev. W. Lambuth of the China Mission.

This was a private letter, and very different in character from any ever addressed the author of this article by that brother.

As an act of justice to the Missionary Board, the Treasurer and myself, I make in kindest spirit to all concerned this statement:

As to the funds of the Missionary Society, all know, who are acquainted with the organization of such associations—that, over the funds the Secretary exercises no control, does not retain nor pay out the same.

This is the office and duty of the Treasurer. True, in the routine of correspondence in regard to the transmission of the funds, as to the best time or mode of remitting same, the Secretary has been called upon in regard to this mission to have more or less to do.

The funds have always been remitted at great loss to the Society—sometimes at not less than thirty-six per cent. From a desire to lessen this expense, and from the fact that the funds were not on hand at the time, some delay was experienced on the part of our treasurer in making his last remittance to China. This will not likely again occur; indeed, never will, provided our friends and brethren will keep our treasurer supplied with means.

As to the imputation of want of interest upon the part of the Secretary for this mission, I will leave the heart of the writer of the letter to make his apology. My history in connection with the China Mission is written, and published to the world. In all my letters, reports and addresses, those who have read or heard the same will not charge me with want of interest in behalf of the China mission. Never have I labored so hard for any other—and just now, in labors abundant and severe, for this very mission. This letter is published, but I complain not, so good be accomplished.

I had written Bro. Lambuth, senior, fully on the subjects mentioned in the letter of his son; and suppose my communication was received by him just about the time of the publication of his son's letter.

From Brother Litton I also learn, that the funds were remitted in time to have reached China before or about the time the letter was written.

In regard to special appropriations to the China Mission, misapprehension seems to exist with some of our friends. These sums go into the General Treasury, and form with the other donations, the general amount from which our whole Missionary work is supplied, except when a special collection is designed for the personal benefit of any one of the Missionaries—then, in that count, when properly notified, the source is held sacred for the purpose given.

A legal allowance is made for salary, etc., for each of our Missionaries. The amounts so allowed, and appropriated have always been far beyond the special appropriations which have been made.

In conclusion I would say, many, many discouragements and perplexities have been met by me in advocating and sustaining the claims of the China Mission.

I have, however, published no private letters of complaint, have given no toesin of alarm, have said nothing of the objections urged against the Mission from the return, however necessary of its active and efficient missionaries, and from other causes which have been named. I am now making an earnest effort to raise the Missionary means to strengthen the Mission, and to increase the number of our Missionaries. At two special meetings for this purpose, one at Trinity College, North Carolina, and the other at Oxford, Georgia—some $2400 have been raised for that purpose.

I hope that all our appointed Missionaries for China and Japan will be ready to sail by the first of November next.

Come, Brethren and friends, let us all unite, and with one heart rally anew to the warm support of the great Missionary Enterprise. It is a great and noble work! the greatest, noblest of earth. It has for its object the conversion of the entire world to God. And upon all rests the divine command to engage in the work.

E. W. SEHON, Miss. Secy.

LETTER FROM CHARLESTON.

I left the quiet city of Marion, Alabama, and started towards the North pole. Next morning left Montgomery for Savannah. Stopped in Macon Georgia, and reconnoitered this picturesque city. I pronounce it the most attractive town for its dimension in the South. The Asylum for the blind is located here, and a beautiful mansion have the sons and daughter of a ceaseless night for their residence. When we recollect that Greece in the age of Alcibiades and Pericles, and Rome in her Augustan era, afforded no single asylum for the unfortunate. And then behold in every town in Christendom, of any considerable pretention, alecmosynary institutions. What a tribute of worth is paid to the benevolence of Christianity! At Macon, is the seat of the Wesleyan Female College, the first institution of the kind ever established *in the world*—and hence, at this time, the oldest of any country.

Macon has many magnificent private residences, broad streets and beautiful parks.

Leaving there, we arrived in Savannah on Wednesday night—after a most fatiguing ride through a very monotonous country.

Savannah is an old city, and preserves the marks of her superannuation in every street. It is just such a place as my fancy has been taught to regard as the home of weird spirits, ghouls, and the revellings of the pestilence. We managed to spend the day pleasantly. The only objects of interest observed were the Pulaski statue and monument, erected to the honor of that distinguished patriot-foreigner who fell in the Revolutionary struggles for liberty. Savannah has a Methodistic interest in the fact that it is integral in the biography of John Wesley.

At five P. M. on Thursday, July 28th, we left the pier on board the U. S. Mail Steamship "Huntsville," bound for New York city. She had on board 120 passengers, and a large cargo of cotton, rice and flour.

On Friday morning I arose early, and feeling symtoms of sea-sickness, laid down upon a sofa. I had scarcely composed myself when Mr. Hawley, of Summerfield, Alabama, my traveling companion, came down from the deck, and informed me that the ship was on fire.

I knew from his serious countenance that he was not hoaxing me, and a feeling or terror shot like a stroke of lightning through my heart; for of all deaths, deliver me from one on a burning ship, many miles from home and friends, out upon the fathomless deep.

I immediately went on deck and saw the crew unshipping the life-boats; the smoke was coming out of the hold through the crevices abaft the pilot house. The broad ocean heaving heavily, neither land nor sail anywhere in sight. The Captain said that we were 60 miles from any port, and that he was then trying to run her into the port of Charleston.

In about half an hour I went on deck, most of the male passengers came up, and just then we espied a sail far off to the leeward. The Captain ordered the Union Jack down—and in 30 minutes more the vessel saw this signal of distress and ran down towards us. She reach us at 8 o'clock, A. M., and proved to be the good pilot boat "Savannah, No. 7."

Our hearts bounded with joy, for the wind was blowing fresh from the North-east, the sea was rough, and it would have been extremely hazardous to trust to the boats. By a quarter to nine we had the ladies on board the pilot boat. The male passengers remained on the ship, determined if she perished, they would be the last to leave the noble bark to her fate.

One lady, with Spartan prowess refused to leave the ship without her husband. She received three hearty huzzas from the passengers.

After having secured the ladies, our steamer started again for Charleston, 30 miles off. By the aid of her powerful engins and heavy sails, we were enabled to run her aground on the bar in Bench Channel by 11 A. M. The passengers were speedily landed by the boats upon Sullivan's Island, and reached the city about two o'clock, by the steam ferry-boat "Osiris," which came to our assistance.

The U. S. revenue cutter "Wm. Aiken," rendered valuable aid in removing the baggage—much of which however was lost.

The fire, being in the cotton in the hold and the hatches being kept down, burned very slowly; and at high tide, at three o'clock, the "Huntsville" was towed up to the city where the fire Department of Charleston was in waiting to flood her. About six o'clock this (Saturday) morning, they succeeded in filling her with water, and hence extinguished the fire.

I escaped, with life and baggage; and will, this 6 P. M., *deo volente*, take passage on the steamship "James Adger," from Charleston for New York, trusting in that great being who

"Plants his footsteps on the sea
And rides upon the storm."

Once I have looked death fairly in the face. To me I was not uneasy, would he untrue; yet I felt that if I had to die, I would, with a prayer to God and a light trust in his gracious promises, leap from the fire-robed ship into eternity.

Grateful for his preservation, I feel disposed to dedicate anew to God's service that life which has been almost miraculously spared. The passengers and crew on the "Huntsville" acted heroically; There was no screaming, but all remained quietly abiding the fearful end that awaited us.

Charleston is a busy-looking city. Has several streets of fine business-houses, and is altogether an attractive place.

A handsome monument has been erected by the [illegible] fleece of South Carolinians in honor of the Palmetto regiment, of Mexican renown.

While in Charleston, I called on Dr. Meyers, Editor of the *Southern Christian Advocate*, and found him a sedate, affable gentleman—busy at work preparing copy for next week's paper. The *Southern Christian Advocate* is printed upon a steam press. The book depository room looked in order, though I should imagine the day on which I saw it was one of unusual leisure. There is great danger of multiplying these depots for books beyond a paying point. But my letter is already long. Possibly I may give you a hurrygraph now and then.

H. A. M. HENDERSON.

EUROPEAN CONFEDERATIONS.

1805—1859.

An Italian Confederation is one of the prominent results of the victorious of the Emperor Napoleon III. over the Austrian armies in Italy in 1859.

The Confederation of the Rhine was one of the fruits of the great victory of Austerlitz, by which Napoleon I. overthrew the Austrian Empire in 1805.

The battle of Austerlitz and the Confederation of the Rhine, which followed it, were the extinguishment of the old Germanic Empire. The new Italian Confederation is conceived in a spirit of antagonism to the German Confederation, which is the successor of the old empire, a counterpoise of Southern Europe under the protectorship of France, which is to be held as a counter weight in the distribution of power to the Tentonic races of the North.

A brief account of that Confederation, and the circumstances under which it was formed, is opportune to the understanding of the new arrangement, by which the nephew may propose to follow in the footsteps of the uncle.

Anciently, the union of the German States and Imperial houses under one central head, made the Empire of Germany. The Emperor was originally elective; but forms had fallen into disuse, or rather, for many years the elections had become mere formalities, and the Empire became hereditary, in fact, in the house of [illegible] for several centuries, until it was extinguished by the events of 1805, when Francis II., grandson of the famous Empress Maria Louisa, was the last German Emperor.

The battle of Austerlitz was fought December 2, 1805. The winter and spring succeeding were devoted to negotiations and family arrangements, in which Napoleon treed from the influence of Austria.

In consequence of the creation of this Confederation the Emperor Francis renounced his title of Emperor of Germany, and assumed that of Emperor of Austria, his hereditary throne.

The Empire of Germany was never reconstructed. The Confederation of the Rhine lasted under the protectorship of Napoleon so long as his fortunes enabled him to keep his control in Germany. When he was defeated at Leipsic in 1813, and withdrew within the boundaries of the Rhine, the Confederation was dissolved. The Great Powers at Vienna constructed, upon the basis of the States of which the Empire consisted into a confederation under French protectorship—the consequent dissolution of the Empire, which never recovered.

Napoleon's prodigious successes—his great victories and the enthusiasm which the French support created among the lesser powers of Germany, enabled him to make a treaty with three of them—the sovereigns of Bavaria, Wurtemburg and Baden—by which they agreed to form a Confederation of the States in the valley of the Rhine, adjacent to France, to be under the protectorship of the French Emperor. These three only were consulted in the formation of the Confederation; other German Houses had the privilege of becoming members by signing. Sixteen German Princes signed. The boundaries of the proposed union were prescribed; but Princes whose domains were included could not join as sovereign Princes, unless so named in the act. They became what was called mediatized; that is, they severed their direct connection with the head of the Empire or Confederation and fell under the authority of the sovereign of that territory, described in the consecutive act, which included their own. By this process, which was subsequently confirmed by the congress of Vienna, a large number of the small sovereignties of Germany were extinguished. There were originally nearly a hundred sovereign houses and cities of Germany. They are now thirty-nine.

The Confederation was composed of States, each sovereign, but in a perpetual state of alliance offensive and defensive with France. Any war, in which either should be engaged, was to be common now to both. France agreed to furnish a contingent army of 200,000 men, and the Confederation 63,000, in various proportions. The affairs of the Confederation to be managed by two colleges chosen by the several States, with the Archbishop of Ratisbon, as Prince Arch-Chancellor, as President, and the Emperor Napoleon as Protector. On the death of the Arch-Chancellor, the President was to be named by the Emperor of France. They made a declaration of perpetual separation from the German Empires. The Archbishop of Mentz was the first Arch-Chancellor to preside in the Diet of the Confederation which was established at Frankfort.

The Confederation increased its numbers as the power of Napoleon increased. Saxony abandoned the North Germanic League, which was afterward attempted to be formed by Prussia, as a counterpoise to this, and joined the Confederation. So did Westphalia, when it was made a kingdom for the benefit of Jerome Bonaparte, and five or six other and smaller principalities followed until the numbers reached to twenty-three, and the contingent to the armies of the Confederation to about 127,000 men.

The original treaty, which formed this Confederation was published on the morning of the 12th July, 1806. The treaty of Villafranca, which announced the formation of an Italian Confederation, was published on the 12th of July, 1859.

The Confederation announced their decision at once to the old Germanic Diet, which then met at Ratisbon, to the Emperor of Austria, as the Emperor of Germany, and to the King of Prussia, as the leading powers in the Empire. To the Diet it was a simple announcement that the Confederation no longer acknowledged its members of the Germanic Empire. The Germanic Emperor was told that the Empire was effete—without power to protect its members or defend itself; and Prussia was simply advised of the fact, with the intimation that the new Confederation would not object to see a similar Confederation of the northern Germanic States freed from the influence of Austria.

In consequence of the creation of this Confederation the Emperor Francis renounced his title of Emperor of Germany, and assumed that of Emperor of Austria, his hereditary throne.

The Empire of Germany was never reconstructed. The Confederation of the Rhine lasted under the protectorship of Napoleon so long as his fortunes enabled him to keep his control in Germany. When he was defeated at Leipsic in 1813, and withdrew within the boundaries of the Rhine, the Confederation was dissolved.

of this Confederation, the General Confederation of all the States of Germany, which now exists.

The general impression in regard to the articles of the new compact just made by Austria and France, for Italy, is that the new Italian Confederation is to be based on this model; that the Pope is to be the Chancellor or President of the Diet, and that the French Emperor is to be substantially the protector of this, as his predecessor was of the old Germanic union.

RELIGIOUS HUMBUG.

Humbug is one of the necessaries evils of free institutions, free speech, and a progressive civilization. It is one of the many abuses of civil and religious liberty—a parasite—in Georgia farmers' phrase, a "sucker," growing up from the root of the rich young corn. "This is a free country," and humbug is free to flourish, the farmer "suckers" his corn, but Humbug disputes with Truth the credit of being the true "stalk," and often wins. Multitudes of the most patriotic citizens and earnest Christians of this country are, this day, in many respects, the dupes of political demagogues and religious humbugs. So it is, to a lamentable extent, in education and literature. It is a sad admission, but it is undeniable that religious humbug is increasingly rampant in "this great and glorious country." And of all humbugs in the world, religious humbug is the most—we were about to say diabolical, but it has not dignity enough to be associated with his Satanic majesty—it is simply below contempt. We have heretofore had a few tilts with various forms of this fungus civilization and Christianity, and therefore feel no slight degree of pleasure at seeing our brother of the *Texas Christian Advocate* wielding his "Damascus blade" with such effect upon one of the offensive of them all. See the wounds he has inflicted upon that contemptible system of religious charlatantry called the "Southern Aid Society." He says: A few of those, Northern all-strained-on-the-same-last ministers want to come South—for their health, and have instituted a "Southern Aid Society," for the purpose of raising funds to build them Churches where they can preach once or twice a week to a dozen of hearers, eating fresh oysters between times, in the winter, and spiced and iced dnatics in the summer, at the expense of Northern missionary societies—writing home occasionally to sock-darning female relatives and wonder-hunting editors that they do sincerely "hope and trust" that the Lord is owning their feeble ministry; the occasion of this hopefulness being that two out of their dozen hearers, disturbed by the snoring of the others, kept partially awake on last Sabbath, while the preacher was reading a discourse from the barrel of his grand-father upon the seven lean kine of Egypt—penned in with three or four psalms of fourteen verses each, and an equal number of hereditary prayers, as long as drawling enunciation, latitude of thought, and every imaginable thing that was neither wanted or expected, could make them; and this is what the "Southern Aid Society" means by" the evangelization of the South."

EDUCATIONAL.

Andrew College, Trenton, Tenn., belongs to the Memphis Conference. The Commencement exercises for the present year occurred early in July. Prof. Randle addressed the Alumni. Mr. T. W. Byars addressed the literary societies. The honorary degree of D. D., was conferred upon the Rev. Pres. Cruven, of Trinity College, N. C. President Jones resigned his office, preferring the more active duties of the itinerancy. The Visiting Committee speak of the College in terms of high praise.

Cokesbury School—"Old Cokesbury"—recently had an important meeting of its Board of Trustees. Dr. Wightman, one of the two remaining members of the original Board, resigned. Rev. S. B. Jones, Rector, resigned, and Mr. Robt. W. Boyd was elected in his place. More than forty ministers have been sent out from this hallowed place, and Cokesbury still devises more liberal things for the education of indigent young men for the ministry. The Institution is reported as in a prosperous condition.

Spartanburgh Female College, S. C., which President has just left, had an encouraging Examination and Commencement. Much credit is given to the President and to his gifted and accomplished lady.

Wofford College Spartanburgh, S. C., lately presided over by Dr. Wightman, has elected in his stead, Rev. A. M. Shipp, D. D., late of the University of North Carolina—a most suitable selection. Rev. Dr. Whitefoord Smith resigns the Chair of English Literature, and Rev. Dr. D. S. Doggett has been elected in his stead. The examination is highly spoken of. Fourteen young men graduated. Wofford College is one of the great educational institutions of the South, and, in coming years, with Greensboro, Auburn, Florence, Randolph, Macon, Centenary, and others, will rival Yale and Harvard, and Princeton.

Clarksville Female Academy, Clarksville, Tenn., under the Presidency of Rev. A. L. Hamilton, D. D., recently closed its Commencement. The School is but one year old, but is represented as highly successful. Nineteen young ladies graduated. The address was delivered by John F. House Esq. The Institution belongs to the Tennessee Conference.

Wesleyan Female College, Macon, Ga., is the first Female College ever established in this country, perhaps in the world. It is said to have been the result of an eloquent speech of Hon. Daniel Chandler, of Mobile, Ala., at Franklin College, Athens, Ga., in which he earnestly advocated the right of woman to collegiate culture. At the recent Commencement, the sermon was by Rev. Jas. S. Key. The address was delivered by Rev. P. P. Neely, D. D., of the Alabama Conference, in his most eloquent style. The Examination was equal to the reputation of the College.

Tulip Female College, belonging to the Ouachita Conference, had its Commencement late in June. Rev. W. P. Ratcliffe preached the Sermon, an able one. Rev. J. A. Stanly delivered the annual address. The Visiting Committee report very favorably of the examination, and congratulate the Conference in view of the prosperity of their Female College.

Fletcher Institute is a male and Female Institution belonging to the Florida Conference. It has struggled hard for existence during a long season of adversity, but is now reported hopefully prosperous. The recent examination, or review, at the close of the summer term, gave much satisfaction and encouragement to all concerned. Florida is deeply interested in the success of this institution, and of her other schools also.

SUDDEN CLOSE OF THE WAR IN ITALY.

A very general surprise has been created by the news from Europe. Its most startling feature is that a treaty of peace has been signed between the belligerent powers, in a personal interview between the Emperors of France and Austria, inasmuch as the armistice was only signed on the 8th of July, and that on the 10th, Napoleon in announcing the armistice to his soldiers, declared his purpose of returning to Paris, while the dispatch announcing the conclusion of the basis of peace is dated July 11, the amicable proposition must have been suddenly made, and as suddenly accepted.

As briefly stated in the Emperor's dispatch to the Empress, that basis embraces the following particulars: the Italian States are to be formed into a confederacy, under the "honorary Presidency" of the Pope; Austria is to cede Lombardy to France, with the understanding that it is to be trasferred to the King of Sardinia, and Become part of his Kingdom; while Venice is to be retained by Austria, but only with a qualified possession, it having a place in the Italian Confederation. Napoleon III. redeems his pledge given to the European powers that France would acquire no territory by the war. As a compliment to the real victor, and as the course least humiliating to the vanquished, Lombardy is assigned to France, and Sardinia receives it from her and not from Austria. So that Napoleon's promise is fulfilled, and as far as possible the feelings of Francis Joseph are spared. Those who have repeatedly and persistantly doubted Napoleon's good faith in this respect are rebuked and silenced by the first provisions of the treaty.

But when we come to the other provisions of this treaty of peace, the satisfactory character is less general. The letter of Louis Napoleon's promises in relation to the liberation of Italy is apparently violated. We use the word "apparently," because, in our judgment, very much depends in this relation upon the exact meaning to be given to the expression, "honorary Presidency" of the Pope. Leaving that expression for the present out of consideration, we repeat that the Emperor of France does not seem to have achieved all he promised when he entered upon the war. Venice is as much a part of Italy as Lombardy; and it is further the stronghold of Austria in Italy, for there are her fortified places. These she retains, and by means of these can maintain a firm hold and exercise her despotic will over Venice.

But this cession of Venice to Francis Joseph is not unqualified. It does not become a part of his Empire. He is to be not Emperor, but King, of Venice, and that not absolutely but with limitation. Venice is to be a member of the Confederacy of Italy, and Francis Joseph, as its owner and ruler, is but to have a voice in the confederated councils with other Italian rulers, Princes or Kings.

And now as to the nature and value of the promised boon to the Italian States. They are to be formed into a Confederacy "under the Pope, as *honorary* President," what are known as the "States of the Church" included. The anomalous position thus assigned to the Pope is probably a compromise, the Emperor of France being desirous to dwindle him of temporal power and the Emperor of Austria pleading for the abandonment of such a purpose, and the meaning of the language (the word "honorary" being tautological) is that the Pope shall stand at the head of the confederacy, but that the actual government—the power of making and enforcing laws—shall rest with the representatives of the States in congress or council assembled.

Supposing this view of the matter to be correct, Louis Napoleon probably redeemed his promise on behalf of Italy, so far as it was in his power, and perhaps further knowledge of events may show that he has done this wisely and well. Austria's co-operation was needed to establish this new order of things. Probably she only could influence the Pope to be a party to it, and without his assent even such a step toward the melioration of Italy's condition would probably never have been taken. Nor is it improbable that this will ultimately prove the surest and most permanent regeneration of Italy. The measure strikes at and destroys the absolutism of the most absolute of temporal sovereignties—that of the Pope. It gives the Italians an opportunity of trying, upon a limited scale, the experiment of solidarity and nationalization, for although we apprehend that the rulers or princess of the Italian states, and not popular representatives, will for the present form the Congress or legislative and administrative Council, yet a great point is gained by the confederation, as many of those rulers will be a check upon those exercises of despotism by which some of the Italian States have been oppressed.

One great boon, at least, will be conferred upon the world if the provisions of the treaty accord with its declared basis and are faithfully carried out—a boon the granting of which we all but prophesied on Saturday last—viz: that the *supremacy of the temporal power of the Pope is practically brought to an end*. It requires no great faith to regard this as the entering wedge—the sure forerunner of civil freedom—the aghast Italy.

[*Com. Adv.*

NAPOLEON, THE INCOMPREHENSIBLE.

This ought to be the title of Napoleon III. He puzzles every one. The London *Times* for instance has long known that he designs an invasion of England, and even assumed to fix the year and month, if not even the day, when the English people would be called upon to defend "their altars and their fires," and "the green graves of their sires" from the assaults of this incomprehensible man of the time and his terrible legions. That journal knew that the defences at Cherbourg, the increased fleet at Toulon, and the camp at Chalons were but preparations for this grand enterprise. Napoleon kept his counsel and the *Times* was puzzled. He threw his armies upon Austria, instead of upon England, and the astonished "thunderer" exclaims "How incomprehensible!"

But it must go on to predict, thinking that now at least it comprehended Napoleon. He longed after conquest and had almost the American filibuster's passion for acquisition. He would chent Sardinia and make all Italy a dependency of France. And not a few shared in this belief. The war is ended; Austria, humbled, yields up Lombardy to France and Napoleon immediately transfers it to Sardinia, and again there is a universal exclamation that the man is incomprehensible. In the zenith of his successes he proposes an armistice to his vanquished enemy, and promptly accepts a peace on terms that, as yet at least, are comprehended by none and are wondered at by all. All his acts are enigmas at the time they are performed, but when the mystery comes to be unravelled it is plain that the man has carefully considered every step, calculated all the contingencies and wrought just the effect he designed. However puzzling or startling his policy may be it always tends to the augmentation of his own moral power among nations.

It must be acknowledged that taking the Emperor's despatch to the Empress—as the exposition of the basis of the treaty of peace, it does not seem as though Napoleon had accomplished all that he had promised. It must not be forgotten, however, that this incomprehensible man is notoriously taciturn and secretive. He says no more than is necessary for his present purpose. It may, therefore, be that the bases of the treaty are more comprehensive than they at the first glance appear to be, and that radical changes in the government of the Italian states are comprised, as was yesterday suggested, in the *honorary* Presidency of the Pope.

It is suggested that this sudden sinking of peace with Austria looks to a future mutual understanding between the two Emperors in the conduct of European affairs. As the Emperor of France won the friendship and good will of Russia by proposing a peace just as farther humiliation threatened the Czar, so he seeks to secure the good will of Austria by his moderation in the hour of victory, designing to use Austria for the punishment of Prussia for the inimical attitude she has assumed in the present war.

The *Courrier des Etas Unis*, has the following on the treaty of peace: "The boundary which separates Lombardy and Venice is not the Mincio but the Adige, and consequently unless special stipulations to the contrary are made, the cession of Lombardy involves essentially that of Peschiera and Mantua, which have never been part of Venice. The famous quadrilateral is then literally annihilated, since it finds itself now divided between two powers opposing Peschiera to Verona and Mantua to Ligneno, thus assuming on the part of each an equally imposing protection to the frontier."

COMMERCIAL.

Monday Evening, August 8, 1859.

The following statement is condensed from the weekly report of the New Orleans *Price-Current*, ending on the 6th instant: The past week has been decidedly the dullest of the season, in all departments of the market, and nothing has transpired calling for extended remark. The stocks of our leading staples are low and poorly assorted, and we shall have little activity to notice until a new season fairly opens upon new supplies.

On Saturday morning European advices were before the public, brought by the steamar Queen of the Ocean. The Liverpool Cotton market was reported very dull, and a decline of ⅛ to ¼d. was noticed, with sales for three days of 17,000 bales. On Sunday the Kangaroo's advices, reported a rather firmer market with sales of 7000 bales, the quotation for Middling being 7 3-16d. Manchester advices were rather unfavorable, and Consols had further declined, being quoted at 95 to 95¼. On Wednesday the advices by the regular weekly Cunard steamer Persia came to hand. They report the week's sales of Cotton at Liverpool to have been 50,000 bales, and prices had recovered somewhat at the close, the decline for the week being ⅛d. and the quotations 8¼d. for Fair Orleans and 7¼d. for Middling ditto. The stock in port was stated at 995,000 bales, of which 620,000 bales were American. The advices from Manchester were favorable, as there was an improved demand for goods, with no advancing tendency in prices. At Havre the Cotton market was steady, and 112 francs was still the quotation given for *tres ordinaire*. Consols had further declined ⅛ per cent, being quoted at 94⅛ to 94⅜.

The weather has been generally clear and very warm throughout the past week, and the city remains remarkably healthy, an official notice of the Board of Health stating that there has not yet been a single case of yellow fever. The river has fallen 10 inches within the week and is now nearly 11 feet below high water mark.

COTTON.—The past week has been decidedly the dullest of the season in the Cotton market, the first three days of the week having passed with sales of less than 100 bales, and the entire business of the week summing up barley 2600 bales, and since 1st September, (exclusive of those from Mobile, Florida and Texas) 1,661,545, bales against 1,659,48, bales to same date last year. The total exports of the week amount to 3869 bales; the stock in presses and on shipboard, not cleared on the 5th inst., 35,035. In prices a good deal of irregularity has prevailed, and the advantage, especially within the past few days, has been generally on the side of purchasers but there seems to no marked change calling for a reduction of our figures, and we continue previous quotations. On Monday, the 1st instant, the first bale of the new crop from the Mississippi Valley was received from the parish of Tensas. It was well matured, of good color and staple, but somewhat gin-cut. It classed Strict Middling and was promptly sold at the fancy price of 13½ cents per pound. This bale came to hand four days earlier than the first bale from the Mississippi Valley last year, but its receipt is no true indication of the position of the general crop, which is understood to be some days later than last year, as the crop from which this bale was taken was planted very early, and escaping frost reached an early maturity. The receipts of new crop up to this date are six bales, against three bales last year.

New Orleans Classification.

Inferior	6¾@ 7¾	Good Middling	12⅝@12¾
Ordinary	8¾@ 9¾	Middling Fair	13⅛@—
Good Ordinary	10 @10½	Fair	—@—
Low Middling	10⅝@11	Good Fair	—@—
Middling	11⅛@11⅝	Good and Fine	—@—

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to 800 hhds. We quote for Inferior and Relining 4 to 5; Common to Good Common 5¼ to 6¼; Fair to Fully Fair 6¾ to 7; Prime to Choice 7¼ to 7¾; Centrifugal and Clarified —a—; Refined —to— cents per pound.

MOLASSES.—The sales of the week are about 500 hhds. The quotations are: For Inferior and Fermenting 34 to 35; Prime to Choice and Reboiled 36 to 37 in hhds., City refinery rebolled 38 to 40 cents per gallon.

TOBACCO.—Is quoted for Leigs—factory, —to —; planters 3¾ to 4¾; Leaf—Inferior to common 5 to 5¾; fair 6 to 6¾; fine 7¼ to 8¼; choice, heavy and light, 8¾ to 9¾ and 10 cents per pound. The sales barely reached 350 hhds.; the sales last week reached 1060 hhds. Instead of the amount reported in our last number.

FLOUR.—The sales have amounted to about 6000 bbls. The market continues its heavy and inactive appearance. We quote a range, from $4 00 to $4 25 for ordinary to superfine, $4 37½ to $4 50 for good superfine, $4 25 to $4 50 for ordinary to good extra, and $4 75 to $5 00 and $5 00 per bbl. for choice extra brands.

GRAIN.—The sales of Corn during the week amount to about 8,000 sacks—the extreme figures of the sales ranging from 47½ to $1 05 for ordinary yellow mixed and yellow, $1 10 to $1 15 for good yellow mixed and white mixed, and $1 15 to $1 25 for ordinary to good and prime white. Oats sell at 47 to 52½ for ordinary to prime St. Louis, and 51 to 55 cents per bushel for Northern. Bran is quoted at $1 00 to $1 25 per 100 lbs. Wheat, we quote $1 00 to $1 20 per bushel for ordinary red to good red and white.

PORK.—The demand this week has been of a very limited character. Quotations, nominal at $14 75 to $15 00 per barrel, for Mess.

BACON.—Shoulders 7 to 7¼; Ribbed Sides 9 to 9¼; Clear Sides 10¼ to 11; Sugar-cured Hams 12½ to 13 cents per pound.

BEEF.—We quote Prime Mess at $15 per bbl. as the range for good to the best brands for Family Mess. No sales—prices nominal.

LARD.—We quote 11 to 11¼c. for tes and bbls prime, and 12 to 12½c for kegs.

BUTTER.—Western generally selling at 12 to 15 cents per pound, according to quality; and Cheese 8 to 9c.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at 13½ to 15½ cents per yard; India Bagging, 14 to 15c. Bale Rope, hand spun, 6¾ to 7¾, and machine made, 7½ to 8½ cents per pound.

GUNNY BAGS—Limited parcels sell at 11½ cents for light and 12½ to 13c. to heavy and extra heavy bags.

COFFEE.—We quote ordinary at 10½, low fair 10¾, fair to good fair 11 to 11¼, and prime 11½ to 11¾ cents per pound. Stock, 16,800 bags against 17,100 at same period last season.

TABLE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

Bank of Louisiana, $100 paid	$175 00@—
Louisiana State Bank, $100 paid	180 00@—
Mechanics and Trader's Bank, $100 paid	—@102 00
Canal and Banking Company, $10 paid	126 00@127 00
Union Bank, $100 paid	101 00@—
Citizen's Bank, $100 paid	—@227 50
Bank of New Orleans, $100 paid	109 50@109 00
Southern Bank, $100 paid	110 00@110 50
Merchants' Bank, $100 paid	103 00@—
Crescent City Bank, $100 paid	101 00@102 00
Bank of America, $100 paid	126 00@—
Union Insurance Company, $50 paid	—@—
New Orleans Insurance Company, $100 paid	146 00@145 00
Hope Insurance Company, $30 paid	05 00@—
Commercial Water-works, $100 paid	50 00@ 51 00
Louisana State Sixes	07 00@—
City Six per cent. Bonds, consolidated	—@92 00
City 6 per cent. to Jackson Railroad	84 00@—
Opelousas Railroad	84 00@—
Pontchartrain Railroad	—@—
St. Charles Hotel, $25 paid	15 00@—
Pontchartrain Railroad, $100 paid	74 00@ 75 00
Gas Company, $100 paid	—@147 50
Jackson Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 8 per ct	—@ 80 00
Opelousas Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 8 per ct	—@ 80 00
Carrollton Railroad Shares, $75 paid	—@ 50 00
Opelousas Railroad Shares, $25 paid	5 00@—
Jackson Railroad Shares, $25 paid	7 75@—
Levee Steam Cotton Press, $100 paid	101 00@—
Star Insurance Company, $100 paid	100 00@—
Southern Steamship Company, $100 paid	85 00@ 88 00
Southern Oil Company, par value $100	—@100 00

LIVE-STOCK.—Beef Cattle—Western, we quote at — to 9¾ cents per lb. net, with a moderate supply offering; Texas—$14 to $35 per head, according to quality.

Hogs, 9 to 10c. per pound net.

Sheep—Selling at $2 50 to $4 50 per head.

Veal Cattle—Selling at $4 50 to $10 50 per head.

Milch Cows—Dull, at $30 to $75 per head.

NEW ORLEANS WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT.

BAGGING—Kentucky, ₱ yard	13	@	15½
East India		@	15
BALE ROPE—Kentucky, ₱ lb	08¾	@	08½
BRAN, ₱ 100 ₱	1 40	@	1 50
COFFEE—Rio, ₱ lb	10½	@	11¾
Havana, good prime green			
Inferior to middling			
Java	18	@	20
Laguayra	12½	@	13½
St. Domingo			
CANDLES—Sperm, New Bedford, ₱ lb	42	@	43
Nantucket			
Adamanthe	20	@	22
Star	17	@	20
CORDAGE—Manilla, ₱ lb	10	@	10¾
Tarred American	12	@	13
FLOUR—Ohio, ord. superfine, ₱ bbl		@	4 25
Illinois and Missouri	4 25	@	4 37
St. Louis City	4 25	@	4 50
FISH—Cod, ₱ box	80	@	00
Mackrel, No 1, ₱ bbl	17 00	@	18 00
2	15 00	@	16 00
3	10 00	@	10 50
GRAIN—Wheat, ₱ bushel	1 00	@	1 20
Oats	47	@	55
Corn—shelled	1 00	@	1 25
in the ear, ₱ bus			
Beans		@	4 00
GUNNY BAGS, ₱ bag	12	@	13
HAY, ₱ ton	33 00	@	—
HIDES—W. Indian and Mexican dint, ₱ lb	18	@	19
Dry-salted Mexican			
Wet-salted, heavy	07¾	@	08¾
Dry, country	12	@	15
Tipped calf	08	@	08½
IRON—Pig, ₱ ton	28 00	@	30 00
English	05 00	@	77 50
Country bar, ₱ lb	04½	@	05
Hoop	04	@	07½
Sheet	04	@	05½
Nail rods	06¾	@	08
Castings, American	03½	@	03¾
LUMBER—Boards, white pine, common, ₱ M feet			
merchantable			
Clear		@	60 00
Yellow pine	12 00	@	15 00
Cypress	25 00	@	40 00
Oak lumber, ₱ cubic foot	35	@	50
Flooring and ceiling, clear	30 00	@	35 00
merchantable	22 50	@	30 00
Weather-boarding, dressed	22 50	@	—
rough	17 00	@	—
Joists	35 00	@	—
Shingles, ₱ M	3 50	@	4 50
PROVISIONS—Beef, Mess, Northern, ₱ bbl			
Western		@	15 00
half bbls	8 00	@	8 75
Prime Mess, ₱ tierce		@	17 50
Prime, ₱ bbl	8 00	@	—
B Beef		@	6 50
Pork, Clear, ₱ bbl		@	—
Mess		@	16 00
M. O		@	—
Rump		@	—
Hoground, ₱ lb		@	—
Bacon Hams, ₱ lb		@	—
canvassed	08¾	@	12
Sides	09¾	@	11
Shoulders	07	@	07¾
Lard, Prime	11	@	11¼
Fair		@	—
Inferior to Common		@	—
Butter, Northern	23	@	20
Western	12½	@	15
Cheese, American	09	@	09
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	4 50
SALT—Liverpool, blue, cargo, ₱ sack		@	—
from store	1 25	@	1 30
coarse, cargo		@	—
from store	1 10	@	1 15
SUGAR—Louisiana, on plantation, ₱ lb		@	—
in the city	06	@	09½
Havana, yellow	07¾	@	08½
white	09	@	10½
brown		@	—
Cacuricho		@	—
Manowado		@	—
Loaf, Northern	11½	@	12
Crushed, do	11¾	@	11½
TOBACCO—Choice and Segar Leaf, ₱ lb		@	—
Fine		@	—
Fair		@	—
Common		@	—
Inferior		@	—
TALLOW, ₱ lb		@	10½
TWINE—Baling, ₱ lb	17	@	18
Seine	28	@	30

NEW ORLEANS MONEY MARKET.

American Gold	par	@	par. pm.
California Gold	$17 00	@	17 50 ₱ oz.
American Silver, old issue	1¼	@	¾ ct. pm.
new issue	½	@	¼ ct. dis.
Mexican Dollars	0¾	@	¼ ct. pm.
Five Franc pieces		@	96@97c.
Twenty Franc do	$3 80	@	3 85
Sovereigns	4 82	@	4 87
Ten Thaler pieces	7 70	@	7 80
Spanish Doubloons	15 00	@	15 25
Patriot do	15 00	@	15 75
U. S. Treasury Notes, 3 to 6 ₱ ct	1	@	2 ct. dis.
Northern Banks	par	@	1-4 ct. dis.
Southern—Mobile	par	@	1-2 do.
Alabama State	1	@	2 do.
Montgomery, Ala	1	@	2 do.
South Carolina	1	@	do.
North Carolina	3-4	@	1-2 do.
Georgia	1	@	2 do.
Virginia	1	@	1-2 do.
Western—Missouri	1	@	2 do.
Tennessee	1	@	2 do.
Kentucky	1	@	1-2 do.
Indiana	1	@	1-2 do.
Ohio	1	@	1-4 do.
Illinois	8	@	5 do.
Free Banks of Western States	2	@	6 do.
Land Warrants	85	@	90c. ₱ acre.

MARRIAGES.

"It is not good for man to be alone."

Married June 22d, by Rev. James W. Shores, Mr. BARNETT DIBOSK of Sumter county to Miss VERMELLE CARTER, daughter of Dr. S. D. Carter of Marengo county, Alabama.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY.

Received on the 6th inst.:

The Hidden Corner	price 40 cents.
The Better Land	75
Scripture Help	50
Wesleyan Catechisms, No. 1, per doz	20
Wesleyan Catechisms, No. 2	45
Capers' Catechisms, No. 1	30
Capers' Catechisms, No. 2	45

THE HOME CIRCLE FOR 1860.

Important Announcement.

Determined to place the Home Circle in such a position that it shall stand without a rival in its line, and command the suffrages of every member of the M. E. Church, South, the Publisher takes this method of announcing that it will be issued January 1st, 1860, with several entirely new and attractive features.

The magazine will contain, as heretofore, 64 pp., royal octavo, and will be printed in the very first style, upon fine paper, with a new and elegant engraved cover; but it is intended, by liberal expenditure and judicious arrangements, to make it far more worthy of patronage than ever before.

Foremost among the attractions to be presented will be an original series of Portraits of Distinguished Members of the M. E. Church, South, both male and female, embracing representatives from every Conference in the Connection, engraved expressly for the purpose. In addition to this, each number will be embellished with a steel-plate engraving, constituting a series which it is intended shall embrace eventually all the *principal points of beauty or interest in the Southern States*, and comprising Mountains and Valleys, Hills and Dales, Lakes, Rivers and Cataracts, Town and Country Public Buildings, Schools and Colleges, Churches and Private Villas; the whole constituting an entirely unique feature in works of this class, and presenting a claim upon the patronage of the members of the M. E. Church, South, and upon all lovers of the beautiful, such as has never before been offered.

It is needless to say that the execution of this design involves a very heavy outlay of money, amounting to thousands of dollars; but, believing that a vastly enlarged subscription-list will amply reward the enterprise, and resolved to merit that increase, the Publisher has determined upon adding still another and important feature to those already named; consequently, besides the above, every number will contain two *magnificent Woodcut Illustrations* of incidents in the life of the great Reformer, Martin Luther, engraved in the very highest style of the art. Those engravings (fifty in number) will be accompanied by four pages of descriptive letter-press, printed in beautiful style; the whole constituting a series which will run through twenty-six consecutive numbers. These pages will be printed so as to fold by themselves, and may be separated from the rest of the number and bound together; and thus, at the expiration of the series, each subscriber will be possessed, without cost, of one of the most elegant volumes, ever published, "The Life of Martin Luther, in fifty pictures."

But the Publisher, well aware that pictorial illustration constitutes only a portion of the claims of any magazine to favor and support, has made ample arrangements to enhance the interest and value of the Literary Department. The Editor, the Rev. L. D. Huston, D. D., will continue to spread his monthly "feast of fat things" for the delectation of his readers; and his energies will kindle, and his pen sparkle, in proportion to the number of kindly faces he finds around his editorial table. The assistance, also, of a numerous Corps of Gifted Contributors has been secured.

Great as are the improvements thus announced, and the additional expense involved, the Publisher wishes it distinctly understood that he does not intend to relax in his efforts, still further to improve and embellish the magazine, and to make it what it ought to be—and must be—the best magazine of its class *in the United States*.

It is in contemplation to add, at no distant day, a Musical Department, under the supervision of an eminent Professor of Music; and as an enlarged subscription-list shall justify, still other important additions, useful and ornamental, will be made to the present list of claims upon patronage.

TERMS.—The subscription price will remain as heretofore, $2,00 per annum, strictly in advance, in all funds.

All orders for the *Home Circle*, and all letters on business, must be addressed to J. B. M'Ferrin, Agent, Nashville, Tenn.

Communications having reference to the Literary Department will be addressed to the Rev. L. D. Huston, D. D., Nashville, Tennessee.

INDUCEMENTS TO AGENTS.

Every traveling preacher or other agent is entitled to retain 20 per cent. (10 cents) on each subscription forwarded in our funds to the Publisher. In addition to this liberal discount, every agent forwarding the money for Twenty Subscribers, or upwards, shall receive, at the end of the year, free per mail, a copy of the *Home Circle*, handsomely bound.

☞ Agents should be early in the field, and subscriptions should be sent in as soon as possible, that all demands may be promptly met.

NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY.

So. Methodist Publishing-house, Nashville, } May 30, 1859.

We intend, as heretofore, to keep a full supply of Books of our own publication at the Agency of the Southern Methodist Publishing-house, at New Orleans. J. B. McFerrin, Agent.

Bro. Keener: Please to have the above inserted in the *N. O. C. Advocate* as long as you may judge proper.

Say to Bro. Parker that I desire him to act as joint Agent with you, in place of Dr. McTyeire, resigned.

J. B. McFERRIN, *Agent.*

NOTICE.—Persons having business with the New Orleans Depository, will please direct to KEENER & PARKER.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE DEPOSITORY.

No. 11 Water street, Mobile, Alabama.

We have on hand a Supply of BOOKS, etc. at the Depository, and are prepared to Fill Orders with promptness. Our Stock embraces all the Publications of the Southern Methodist Publishing-house; the Standard Works of the *Northern Methodist Church*, which are in demand in the South; and such other Religious and Literary Works as have received the stamp of public approval.

We have also on hand a supply of Stationery of various descriptions—as Paper, of different sizes and qualities; Wrapping Paper, small-sized Blank-books, Ink and Ink-stands, Steel and Gold Pens, Pencils, etc., etc.

We solicit the attention of Country Merchants to our Stock: believing that we can make it to their interest to send us their Orders.

Our terms—to Ministers and Wholesale Dealers, are thirty per cent. discount from retail prices, *for Cash*; and twenty-five per cent. on six months' time.

All letters, relating to any business connected with the Depository, should hereafter be directed to,

JOHN F. EARLY, Agent.

☞ NEW BOOKS. ☜

The following New Books have just been received, and will be sold to Wholesale Purchasers at our usual discounts.

Elements of Moral Philosophy: By Dr. R. H. Rivers	$1
Life of Dr. Adam Clarke: By Etheridge	1 25
Discussions on Literature and Religion: By Rev. W. J. Sasnett	1 50
Also, a supply of	
The Golden Censor, plain, 40c.; do. Muslin, gilt	50
Duties of Christian Masters	50
The Methodist: 2 vols	2
History of Methodism: Stevens. 1st vol	1
The Life of Bishop Asbury	1
The Life of Bishop Capers	1 25
The Mother's Mission: Sketches from Real Life. Illustrated	75
The Poet-Preacher: A Brief Memoir of Charles Wesley. Illustrated	05

[Will send any of the above by Mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the money; at prices annexed, and at risk of purchasers.]

The Southern Pulpit: Muslin, plain	$2

[If to be sent by Mail, add 30c. for postage.

Pen Cash, Only. J. F. E., Agent.

Camp-Meeting.—Come to the Camp-Meeting at Cold Springs—eight miles north of Minden—Claiborne parish, La. to commence (*D. V.*) Friday (26th) before the fourth Sabbath in August. P. M. Goodwyn, P. C.

Shiloh Camp-Meeting.—Will commence on *Monday night*, before the first Sabbath in October. Preachers and people are respectfully invited to attend. Wm. Price.

Brandon, Mississippi, August 3, 1859.

A Camp-Meeting will be held at Bethel, Attala circuit, Mississippi Conference, on *Thursday*, before the third Sabbath in September.

We will begin another at Liberty Chapel, same circuit, on *Friday*, before the first Sabbath in October. Preachers and people generally, are invited to attend both of them.

Kosciusko, Mississippi, August 5, 1859. L. Ercanbrack, P. E.

Olive Branch Camp-Meeting.—A Camp-meeting at Olive Branch, East Feliciana Circuit, Mississippi Conference, will be held, embracing 2d Sabbath in October, 1859.

Tenters are requested to move in by Friday, (October the 7th,) and be ready for the first Service at early candle-light, same day.

Preachers, people, and the public generally, are invited.

Any one desirous of tenting, is requested to come forward at once and select his location.

A Camp-Meeting will be held at Bethel, Bankston Circuit, Mississippi Conference, embracing the *first Sabbath in September*, commencing *Friday night* previous. Come Brother Preachers! Hear the young ravens when they cry.

A. H. Hines.

Camp-Meetings.—1. The Camp-meeting at Warmon-Stand, in Macon county, Alabama, will commence the Friday night before the first Sabbath in September next.

2. The Camp-meeting at Texas, Macon county Alabama, will commence the Friday night before the second Sabbath in September next. F. G. Ferguson, *Preacher in Charge.*

July 20th, 1859.

Aunsecon Campmeeting.—The Camp-Meeting for the Aunsecon Circuit will be held one mile from the Wadilsston Postoffice, commencing on Friday before the third Sabbath in October. Preachers and people invited. C. C. McCrary.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE—Vicksburg District—Fourth Round of Quarterly Meetings.

September—2d Sabbath, Jackson; 3d do, Clinton Circuit; 4th do. Warren Circuit.

October—1st Sabbath, Brandon Circuit; 3d do. Union Circuit; 4th do. Raymond and Spring Ridge; 5th do. North Warren.

November—1st Sabbath, Vicksburg; 2d do. Jackson.

L. Pearce.

MATERIALS SUITABLE FOR A COUNTRY PAPAR.

The *New Orleans Christian Advocate* office has for sale all the type and other materials necessary for the establishment of such a paper, at a low price. Apply soon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION.—A Gentleman of twelve years' experience in Teaching—both North and South—desires the Superintendency of some high School, either Male or Female, or the two combined. Would be willing to establish and build up a School of high grade in any good locality, where sufficient inducement might be offered.

TWO YOUNG LADIES, of superior qualifications as Teachers of Music and the Solid Branches, also desire employment.

The best of testimonials and references will be given. Address au17 W. C. HUNTINGTON, A.M., Moorefield, Va."

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY, MARION, Alabama.

FACULTY:

REV. JAMES K. ARMSTRONG.....Principal.
R. BUNTS.....Professor of Music

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Children's Column.

"Suffer the Little Children to come unto Me."

"'Twas for His Mother's Sake."

BY MRS. L. E. HOOGURNEY.

"Let me kiss him for his mother." These were the original words. The history of them has been published again and again in this paper, where the incident was first made known. A strange young man, from Maine, died of yellow fever, and, as the coffin was about to be removed, an old lady remarked, "Let me kiss him for his mother," and so she did. The account has been published in almost every paper in the United States. Sometimes the *New Orleans Christian Advocate* has been credited, and sometimes not. After inspiring many other and unknown poets, Mrs. Sigourney, one of the most beautiful-spirited women in the United States, and a sweet poet as well as popular writer, has made it the theme of the verses below, with the above head.

He died amid a stranger band,
Though in his native clime.
The fever smote him, and he fell
In his fresh morning prime.
A strong and stalwart youth was he,
Bear'd 'mid the hills of Maine,
And in his wild, delicious dream
He saw those hills again.

No voice of kindred soothed his pain,
Nor watch'd his sleepless nights,
Or cool'd the burning lip that verg'd
Into the deathly white;
But unknown hands in haste prepared
The narrow coffin bed,
And a small funeral group drew near
While hasty prayers were said.

But ere the coffin-lid they clos'd,
An ancient woman prest
Forth that group, and laid her hands
Upon that pulseless breast,
And with a solemn fervor kiss'd
"'Tis for his mother's sake," she said,
And mournful turned away.

And so that mother's friendship-seal
Down to his grave he bore,
Who never to their cottage-home
Shall greet her darling more;
While many an eye unused to weep
Felt lingering moisture break,
To hear that aged woman's words—
"'Twas for his mother's sake."

Shreveport, January 19th, 1859.

The author took ship during the fever in New Orleans, in the autumn of 1853.

Terrible Conflict With a Catamount.

The dwelling of Mr. Thos. S. Bisland, of this parish, was lately the scene of a most strange and desperate encounter with a catamount in which several negroes were severely bitten, and much alarm created amongst the occupants of the house.

The plantation is one of the oldest on the bayou, and the dwelling, a noble one, is located amidst a cluster of live oak and water oaks, with a few pecan and other trees of the forest. Except a few evergreens that skirt the bayou there is nothing in the shape of a lurking place for such animals save those the swamp on either side in the rear of the cultivated fields. Some two weeks since a negro man heard a noise in the cabin lot above the [illegible] where a servant or two lived, and upon repairing to the spot was met by a strange animal, whereupon the negro retreated leisurely by the monster. Some of the negroes came out, attracted by her cries, and seeing the woman retreating for his master's gun and discharged it, inflicting a slight wound. The second shot did not take effect, and frightened at the approach of so formidable an antagonist, he threw down his gun to fly, hastily turned ere it fastened upon his back with its fangs, and seized him by the neck, in which situation he rushed into the house, calling loudly for assistance.

His master who had not yet dressed, peeped out, and alarmed for his family, closed the door again, doubtless deeming discretion the better part of valor.

Satisfied with having prostrated his first antagonist, who lay helpless on the floor of the hall, his catamountship inspected the princely apartments on the first floor when the negroes arrived from the sugar house he seated himself on the front piazza and calmly surveyed some dozen or more of them. Satisfied with the scrutiny he entered the parlor or sitting room and took formal possession, and when the door was opened by a negro man he flew at him and seized him by the throat. The negro was a powerful man and after being severely lacerated got him under his feet when four balls were fired into his head from a revolver in the hand of a bystander. The overseer who had now reached the spot, deeming him dead ordered the negro to remove his feet, when, to the amazement of all present, he sprang upon a third negro, but was knocked off by a blow from a club and finally killed with a load of buckshot from a gun, opportunely brought by the overseer.

This is certainly one of the most singular conflicts of the kind we ever heard of, occurring, as it did, in a dwelling removed apparently from all danger from the visits of such animals. We hear that the proprietor intends preserving the skin stuffed in a glass case as a trophy to be shown to his visitors; and really the circumstances under which it was obtained will surround it with no little interest. It was fortunate that no children were about, as they must have fallen an easy prey to so resolute and ferocious an enemy. He seems to have been a very large animal of his species, equalling in size and weight a medium sized dog. [*St. Mary's (La.) Banner.*

What a Dying Little Boy Said.

BY CHARLES TAYLOR.

When I was traveling on the Washington Circuit, in the South Carolina Conference, fourteen years ago, there was a little boy, nine years old, named James Littleton Dukes, who lived near one of my appointments. He had been sick about four weeks, when, one day, he became suddenly animated, and exclaimed, "Glory hallelujah! I'll soon be over Jordan; I'll soon be with my little sister in heaven! Father and mother, I want you to meet me in heaven!" The next day, when he had been talking with his mother about that little sister, who had died before he was born, she asked him, "Littleton, how will you know your little sister, when you have never seen her?" "O, mother," said he, "I shall know her, and all my other kin that are there, too." He then held out his little pale, thin hand, and shook hands with all who were about his bed saying, "Good-bye to you all; in a few hours I shall leave you. Father, and Mother, and sisters, I want you all to meet me in heaven. But I don't want any of you to see that bad place, where the devil will be, I want you all to go to heaven where there will be peace and joy forever." To a friend who had just come in, he repeated the same wish, adding, "You know you have got a little sister in heaven, too; and tell all your brother and sisters to meet me there." He then threw his little thin, white arms around his father's neck, and, drawing him lovingly unto himself, said, "Father I want you to make preparation to meet me in heaven." To one of his uncles, who was a worthy local preacher he repeated the same request, as often expressed to others, that he would meet him in heaven, and tell everybody else to meet him there, too. This good uncle then asked him if he was not afraid to die. "O no, I want to die; I have got but one death to die, and I want to die."

His parents stood weeping by his bedside, and he said to them, "Father and mother, you are shedding your tears for me; but don't cry—I'll come and see you every day!" At one time during the morning, while his mother was alone with him, he had been lying with his eyes closed, when suddenly he opened them, clapped his hands, and a heavenly smile spread all over his face. Presently soon his sight began to grow so dim, that he could not see those around him, and he asked, "Where are father and mother, and brother and sisters?" and, without waiting for an answer, replied, "Away in the cold, lonesome woods." For this gloomy and cheerless did this world doubtless then seem to him, in contrast with the one that was opening so gloriously before him! Just before his death, he repeated the first verse of one of the hymns his father used to sing at morning worship, beginning,

"See how the morning sun!"

and sang it in a clear, sweet, mournful voice. Yes, little child saint, that "morning sun" that was then rising upon thee, will never more go down!

He then faintly uttered a short prayer, and, soon after it, said, "Lord, don't stay. The Lord's a-coming, and I'm going with him." And so he went to be for ever with the Lord.

The Family Circle.

"Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee."

A GEM OF SOUTHERN VERSE.

We are indebted, says the *Picayune*, to Mr. Walter Morton, of this city, for the following beautiful tribute to a Southern home, which he tells us has never before been published:

To the "VIOLET HOME," the Residence of the Misses Morton, at Columbus, Ga. By Caroline Lee Hentz.

Sweet violet home, the fragrant air
That round thee breathes, proclaims
The flowers that own thy guardian care,
And the white cottage names.

Rich is the violet's breath of balm,
And fair its purple bloom;
But there's another dearer charm,
In this sweet "Violet Home."

I love thy graceful winding chain
Of mingled flowers and shells,
But more I love the gentle twain
That in thy bosom dwells.

Dear sisters! in thy *hearts* there lives
A sweeter, fairer bloom,
Than decks the violet's velvet leaves,
Or gives its deep perfume.

What though the willow's* bough no more
Weeps o'er the violet's bed,
May this loved bosom ne'er deplore
Its lowly honors shed.

Ne'er may the blighting wind and storm
The violet home impair,
But may the richest sunbeams warm
And beam in blessings there.

* A beautiful weeping willow waved in front of the cottage, but was destroyed by a gale of wind.

TEETH.

Dr. Hayes, an eminent surgeon dentist residing in London, gives the following useful hints about the care of teeth. They are simple, timely, and deserve attention. In the first place, the teeth should be fairly used. By this I mean, not made to perform the duties of crackers for nuts, experimented on to ascertain their strength, or by ladies to rival scissors in cutting thread; for rest assured, in every case—more particularly the last—the party having recourse to such practices will surely come day rue them; the teeth so unwittingly injured being always the first to part company with their fellows. Those who indulge in such or similar habits may be truly called the dentist's friend. Cleanliness is absolutely essential for the preservation of the teeth, and they should be well brushed at least morning and evening, that any feculence which may be attached to them, either during sleep from the stomach, or day by day from meals, may not be allowed permanently to adhere, causing firstly discoloration, then tartar, and subsequently, if I may so express myself, undermining the constitution of one or more, as from their position they may be more or less liable to corrosion.

In order that the teeth should look natural—that is, retain their natural color—a dentifrice free from the smallest particle of acid should be used at the matin hour, and the mouth rinsed with tepid water, for extremes of heat and cold are most highly prejudical not only to their color but also to their durability; and I know no method so simple of converting a really useful and ornamental set into one of pain and subsequently extinction, than the use of washing in one or the other. The person who habituates himself or herself to any extent, to hot soap, tea or other drink, assuredly rivals the friend to the dentist just named. Brushes for the teeth should be of medium substance, of bristle, and those made on what is called the penetrating principle are best. I would also observe that children, at any early age, should be instructed in the use of tooth-brush, and taught the value and importance of the teeth, in order to inculcate habits of cleanliness and a due appreciation of the ornaments of the mouth. A brush properly selected—not too hard—may be used by children of five years of age, every morning, and by being part and parcel of the general ablution, and thus directing habitual attention to the teeth, a useful and cleanly habit will be engendered which will probably ensure for them proper care through life.

ST. GEORGE OF ENGLAND A HUMBUG.

George of Cappadocia, born at Epiphania in Cilicia, was a low parasite, who got a lucrative contract to supply the army with bacon. A rogue and an informer, he got rich and had to run from justice. He saved his money, embraced Arianism, collected a library, and got promoted by a faction to the Episcopal throne of Alexandria. When Julian came, A.D. 361, George was thrown into prison; the prison was burst open by the mob, and George was lynched as he deserved. And this precious knave became, in good time, St. George of England, patron of chivalry, emblem of victory and the pride of the best blood of the modern world. Strange that the solid truth-speaking Briton should derive from an impostor! Strange that the New World should have no better luck—that broad America must wear the name of a thief. Amerigo Vespucci, the pickle-dealer at Seville, who went out in 1499, a subaltern with Hojeda, and whose highest naval rank was boatswain's mate in an expedition that never sailed, managed in this lying world to supplant Columbus, and baptize half the world with his own dishonest name. Thus nobody can throw stones. We are equally badly off in our founders; and the false pickle-dealer is an offset to the false bacon-seller.—*R. W. Emerson.*

REV. GEORGE LANE.

An interesting biography of Rev. G. Lane, whose death was announced in our paper sometime since, has recently appeared in the *Advocate and Journal*, in which we find the following relative to his early ministry: "In 1808 Mr. Lane was appointed to the Holland Purchase as a missionary. His field lay in the western portion of the State of New York, and up Lake Erie into Pennsylvania. The settlements were scarse, the people poor, in some instances almost reduced to starvation, and the roads almost impassible; indeed, there were often no roads at all, the traveler being obliged to follow Indian paths or marked trees. There being no bridges of any sort across the streams, no causeways over the swamps, it was exceedingly toilsome and hazardous traveling through the country at any season. Mr. Lane, while traveling in this country, was often hungry, without being able to find bread, meat, or even milk. On one occasion, having fasted nearly the whole day, he called at a log cabin and asked the poor distressed-looking woman if she had any bread. The answer was no. Have you any milk? No, was the reply. Seeing a piece of dry, burned johnny cake crust as large as his two fingers on the window-sill, he begged that, and it was granted him. This he ate with a relish, and it sufficed him until the next day. His coat gave out, and he procured some coarse cloth and contrived to cut out and make a coat with his own hands, although no tailor. This he wore to Philadelphia to Conference, where a benevolent lady presented him with a new suit, which relieved him of much mortification, and fitted him for respectable society."

Obituaries:

"Let me die the death of the Righteous."

MARY FRANCIS PENN died of consumption, at her father's residence in Fayette county, Texas, July 18th, 1859. She was born in Henry county, Va., May 29th, 1834. She embraced religion in early life, and joined the M. E. Church, from which time to that of her release from earth, she gave evidence of her spiritual birth. She endured great sufferings during her last illness; and, for, acerly sixteen months, was one of the most perfect examples of Christian fortitude, patience, and resignation I ever saw. She remarked, just previous to her death, that the past year had been the happiest one of her life. She read, and studied her Bible, marked many striking passages and gave it to a beloved sister, with the injunction to read it often; and, when she saw the pencil marks, to think of her happy sister. She was an affectionate and obedient daughter, a devoted sister, ardent in her attachments to her friends, and amiable in disposition; endowed with more than ordinary talents, and eminently qualified for usefulness in life. Her removal from earth ere her sun of life had reached its meridian is a most mysterious providence. A short time before her departure, she exclaimed "Farewell earth," "Hail heaven!" At another time, looking at her mother, she said, "Almost home!"

A. R. F.

☞ The Richmond Christian Advocate please copy.

CAPT. JOHN McTYEIRE, in his sixty-seventh year, died near Uchee, Russell county, Alabama, 13th July. Long a citizen of Barnwell District, South Carolina. In the times of 1832-33 he commanded a company of nullifiers: hence the simple title which he bore. He was an intense State-rights man, and a Methodist. These two principles explain him: they were the simple pillars—the Jachin and Boaz—of his character. John Calhoun in State, and William Capers in Church, were his models, and he left a son named for each of them. He was the head of his wife, and commanded his children and his servants; and in turn was loved and reverenced by them. As Providence increased his substance, he increased his contributions to the Church. His pulse failing, one of his sons repeated in his ear suitable scripture; among others this—"Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff, they comfort me." And added—"Father, you are passing through it now: do you fear any evil?" The answer, firm and deliberate, was—"No uneasiness about the future—none—none at all." "Do you trust your soul to the mercy of God, depending alone upon what Jesus has done for you?" "I do, I do." And so a life of thousands of mercies was crowned with a peaceful end. During a long sickness he realized the truth of the text from which Rev. John Carter preached his funeral sermon—"Unless thy law had been my delights, I should then have perished in mine affliction."

HELLAND.

MISS LIZZIE McDANIEL, daughter of Mr. Henry and Mrs. Delilah McDaniel, of Summerville Alabama, died on the 10th ultime, after a sudden and short illness, at Calhoun Institute Macon, Mississippi, aged 17 years. Physically, mentally and morally Lizzie was the pride of her parents, teachers and friends. Her personal advantages were decided. Mentally, Miss McDaniel was highly endowed. Her natural capacities were pre-eminently good. The tone and sentiment of her mind were truly elevated. She had been for some years, a critical student of English literature, and hence, in conversation, was rich, and elegant, varied and accurate. Morally, her principles and practice were unexceptionable; her views correct, feelings kind and benevolent. For some months prior to her demise she had been earnestly and intelligently interested in spiritual matters. If the dying words of any can be taken as evidence of future happiness, then ought hers to be so taken; for they abounded in humility, faith and trust in the Savior. Lizzie had grace given her by a merciful God, to believe—she did believe. Of this her own sweet, truthful tongue gave ample proof. "By grace are ye saved through faith." Lizzie took her Maker at his word. By his aid she believed, and is now, thanks be unto the great and good God, reaping the fruit of this faith, in the company and coaverse of the blest.

JAMES HOWARD LYONS:

At a meeting of the Phaquemino Brulee Sabbath-school held July 24th, the following Preamble and Resolutions were offered by J. D. Cara, and adopted:

WHEREAS, God in his providence has removed from our midst, JAMES HOWARD LYONS, a member of our school:

Resolved, 1. That in him we have lost one of our most punctual and attentive members.

Resolved, 2. That we deeply lament his early death, but rejoice in the hope that he is now enjoying. "The rest that remains for the people of God."

Resolved, 3. That we acknowledge the hand of God in keeping us from a like premature death; and will, His grace assisting us, so improve the privileges and blessings which we now enjoy, that when death shall summon us away from this state of probation, we may be fully prepared to join "little Jimmy" in the oilmes of eternal felicity.

Resolved, 4. That we deeply sympathise with the bereaved father and his remaining little ones in their afflictions.

RAPHAEL LYONS, superintendent.

MRS. VIRGINIA A. OLIVER, wife of J. Berrien Oliver, and youngest daughter of the late Hon. Eli S. Shorter, died in Wynnton, near Columbus, Georgia, July 12, 1859. Her birth, marriage, death—the three great events of life—were all crowded into the short space of twenty-six brief years. She came into the world and stopped a little while—just long enough to show us how beautiful the existence of an angel is; and then, her lovely mission ended, she quietly folded her hands in death, and went meekly back again to her Father's home. The frail and tender little flower—too sweet, too pure, too delicate for earth—transplanted, blooms in heaven. And in that better world, my darling, we'll live and love again for evermore. Thither from all else we turn us now. From this dark and dreary world, from the present, with its cheerless blank, from the past, even with its precious, fragrant memories—from all we turn away—and looking only upward to the great future, with its hopes and sure rewards, we trustfully stretch out our arms to thee, dear Glunie, and melt our blest remains there.

HON. T. L. THOMPSON was born in Abbeville District, S. C. May 25th, 1825. He embraced religion and joined the M. E. Church, in 1847. He was admitted to the bar, in Kosciusko, Mississippi, in 1849. Though not a man of brilliant talents he stood very fair as a lawyer, and was highly respected in this relation by his fellow citizens. He was elected last fall to the State Senate unanimously, from the counties of Leak and Atalla. He gave entire satisfaction to his constituents. He had been class-leader and Superintendent of Sabbath-schools for many years. In these relations he was highly esteemed, and the Church and Sabbath-school in Kosciusko, Mississippi, have sustained serious loss by his death. No man was more highly appreciated in this community than he; and his death is universally regretted. He died, July 13th, leaving a wife, seven children, numerous relations and friends to mourn his loss.

L. ERCANBRACK.

JOHN ASBURY MITCHEL was born in Chattooga county, Ga., June 14th, 1840. When 8 years old, his parents came to Mississippi, and settled in Attala county. He was in many respects a model youth. He honored his father and mother. He was ever let in his love and adherence to truth. Kind and affectionate to his brothers and sisters. He professed religion and joined the M. E. Church, South, at Bethel camp-ground, in 1857. He was faithful after this in using the means of grace. His mother thinks he never went to bed without first going out into the grove to pray. He died at home, Attala county, Mississippi, of typhoid fever, June 30th. May his parents, brothers and sisters meet him in heaven.

L. ERCANBRACK.

Kosciusko, Miss., July 27th, 1859.

JAMES B. RICHARDSON was born in Sumter District, South Carolina, in the year of 1789, and emigrated to Wilkinson county, Mississippi, where he resided until July 25th, 1859, the time of his death, aged about 70. Save one brother, the deceased is the last, of father, mother, and many brothers and sisters, who have preceded him to the Spirit land. He leaves a widowed wife and many sons and daughters. For a series of years previous to his death, many were the sorrows of his numerous relatives caused by his mental infirmities; amidst which, having arrived at three-score and ten years, after a brief illness. He bid adieu to earth and its sorrows.

R. R. R.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

We are prepared to take COTTON SEED at $12 per ton of 2240 lbs. delivered on the Levee at New Orleans, in Paym ent of

STEAM ENGINES,

SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS, LATH MILLS,
NEWELL SCREWS COTTON GINS,
CIRCULAR SAWS,
BELTING, HOSE, ETC.

jm 25] B. O. LOWBER & Co., 78 Camp street

☞ A Price List will be sent by mail to any one desiring it.

RHEUMATISM CURED!!—ALL THE VARIOUS forms of this Painful and Paralyzing Disease—either Inflammatory, Acute or Chronic—no matter how severe the case or of how long standing. Call for DR MORTIMER'S REMEDY FOR RHUMATISM, which is purely a Vegetable Internal Remedy, and has already cured a root Twenty Thousand Cases—many of TEN, TWENTY, and even THIRTY YEARS standing, which had long since been given up as hopeless, incurable cases

Look back to Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, volume IX of this paper and read in each the overwhelming evidence.

This Remedy can be had of J WRIGHT & CO. Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street, N. Orleans; or, can be ordered through any Drug gist or Merchant in New Orleans.

☞ Price, $5 per Bottle; Six bottles for $20. or $36 per dozen.

au13-1y DR R MORTIMORE Proprietor. Louisville, Ky.

J. P. WILSON, MAGIC PRESS CHEAP PRINTING Office, 59 Poydras street, New Orleans. a22.1y

PROFESSIONAL.

EDWARD J. DELONY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana.
Will Practice in the Courts of the Parishes of Carroll, Madison and Franklin; and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans, La.

DR. E. D BEACH, HAVING RESUMED THE practice of Medicine, offers his Professional services to the citizens of New Orleans.
N. B.—Special attention paid to diseases of the RECTUM, PILES, FISTULA IN ANO, ETC.—*Fistula in ano* permanently cured without the use of the knife, cautery, pain, or confinement whatever. Office No. 6, Carondelet street near Canal. ap27

J. E. ELAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BATON Rouge.
REFERENCES—Robertson & Gaines and Clapp & Bolton, *New Orleans*; W. S. Pike and A. Mills, ... *Baton Rouge*

B. D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana.

J. D. FUQUA J. G. KILBOURNE

FUQUA & KILBOURNE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLINTON, LOUISIANA,

PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans.
References—Payne & Harrison, Byrne, Vance & Co., Broadwell & Payne; Pritchard & Flower, Edw. Nalle & Co., Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans. mor 26-1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

C. T. MURPHY, *Durant, Mi.* W. SYKES, *New Orleans, La.* M. CONLY, *Middleton, Mi.*

MURPHY, SIKES & CO., COTTON FACTORS and General Commission Merchants,
jy20-6m No. 42 Union street, New Orleans.

W. A. BROADWELL. A. F. HAYNES.

BROADWELL & HAYNES,
(*Formerly* BROADWELL & PAYNE)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 40 UNION STREET, N. O.

HAVING RETIRED FROM BUSINESS, I TAKE PLEASURE IN soliciting for my former Partners, BROADWELL & HAYNES, the patronage and confidence of my friends, believing their experience, capacity and means, will merit its continuance, and enable them to give general satisfaction. [jy1] M. U. PAYNE.

WM. R. STUART & DR. J. A. JAMES,
No. 42 Union street, New Orleans,

HAVE ASSOCIATED THEMSELVES TOGETHER for the purpose of conducting a COTTON FACTORAGE and GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS; are prepared to make the usual Advances in planters, in the way of supplies, etc., and respectfully solicit patronage.

B. M. LOWE & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND General Commission Merchants,
ap9. No. 97 GRAVIER STREET, New Orleans.

MR. HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PART. ner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders, from our large and well-selected Stock of GROCERIES, PRODUCE, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants.
COOPER & NEIBERT,
New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858. 27 oud 29 Commao st.

W. COOPER. J. O. NEIBERT. H. LUBAS.

COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Nos. 27 and 29 Common street, New Orleans.

F. J. VAN BIBBER & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
[d8-1y] 44 *Carondelet street, New Orleans.*

J. BOYD & Co.,
Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,
No 4 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
apr 17-1y

LEONARD FASH. F. B. LAURANS

LEONARD FASH & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
45 POYDRAS STREET,
Oct 24. *NEW ORLEANS.*

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No. 47 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

JOHN F. WYCHE & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 119 Common street, New Orleans. my2-1y

A. H. May & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS and GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No 94 Gravier street New Orleans. ao21y

J. U. PAYNE. J. F. HARRISON.
D. W. BUNTINGTON. WM R. CAMERON

Payne & Harrison.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 51 Union street, New Orleans. dec7-1y

M. L. WALKER, New Orleans. DONT. G. HUTCHINSON Caddo Parish, La.

Walker & Hutchinson,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 87 Carondelet street, New Orleans. je28

LANE, SALTER & CO.,
[*Successors to LANE, MAYFIELD & CO.*]
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 79 St. Charles street, New Orleans. 1y6-1y

T. T. TWITTY.
COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Agent for the sale of Manufactured Tobacco, Cigars, and Herrings celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes., No. 32 Gravier street New Orleans. mh14m

ROB'T H. READ. F. BEAUMONT, Jr.

ROB'T H. READ & CO., DEALERS IN DRUGS and Medicines; Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Instruments, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, Letter-paper, Ink, Pens, etc., etc. No 108 CANAL STREET, near Royal, New Orleans.
☞ Especial attention given to Commission Merchants' and Planters' Orders. All Articles Warranted to be of the BEST QUALITY, and carefully put up au3

L. SAWYER,
DEALER IN WOODEN-WARE,
Paper, Brooms, Matches, Cordage, Twines, Scales; and
BEARDSLEY'S CELEBRATED BALANCES for Weighing Cotton, Sugar and Tobacco.
ap20 No. 70 MAGAZINE STREET, New Orleans.

WATKINS & HOMAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, and Curtain Materials, No. 86 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

BOOTH & CO.,
ARCADE HAT STORE, No. 45 Magazine Street, New Orleans. Established in 1843. Manufacturers and Jobbers at Wholesale in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.
For the accommodation of our friends and the public, we have opened a retail department on the same premises. augl0

Dameron & Co.,
IMPORTERS and Dealers in Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtain Goods, Upholstery Goods, etc., No. 26 Chartres and 74 Customhouse streets, New Orleans. jan1

R. C. ARMISTEAD,
(Successor to MALLARD & Co.)
No. 63 Gravier st., cor. Bank Place, New Orleans.

CLOTHING, IN EVERY VARIETY—THE MOST MODERN, AT GREATly Reduced Prices. ☞ BLANKETS, KERSEYS, and SATINETT Suits for Negroes, at Auction Prices.

P. H. WILLARD,
Coal Merchant,
18 EXCHANGE PLACE. (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)
THOSE desirous of purchasing Coal or Wood, can be supplied at short notice at the—CITY COAL OFFICE,
where is constantly kept on hand Pittsburgh, English, and Connel, Anthracite and Lower Ohio Coal. Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses, Steamers, &c., &c., supplied at the lowest market prices. n22-1y

F. VAN DENTHUYSEN, O. F. LEWIS, of Rapides. } A. MONKHIMER, DEO. O. KENDALL

DENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS.
s19-1y 116 Camp st., New Orleans.

E. COLEMAN'S METALIC FARM MILL IS THE most Simple, most Durable—of greater capacity, requires less power, costs LESS THAN HALF the price of any other Mill capable of doing the same amount of work—Send and get Descriptive Circular. HUBBS BROS. Agents Southern Industrial Store, my25 97 COMMON ST. New Orleans.

PURIFIES THE BLOOD!

B. F. WILLIAMS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF SARSAparilla, and Iodide of Potassium. This medicine is offered as one of the best preparations of Sarsaparilla extant, and as a curative remedy has won great favor at Nashville, Tenn., and other Southern Cities. The medical faculty authorize its use (having been shown the recipe.) As a BLOOD PURIFIER there is no remedy equal to this compound, and for the cure of a numerous progeny that owe their origin and parentage to a strumous Diathesis or Scrofulous taint in the Constitution and in the blood, such as White Swelling, Chronic Ulcers of long standing, Obstinate Tetter, Ring Worms, Sore Eyes, Scald Head, Syphilitic Disorders, and other diseases of the skin and blood that resist the usual treatment. He can substantiate by the very best evidence in our City, its efficacy in Nervous and General Debility Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Inflammation of the kidneys, Rheumatism, etc., etc. It is confidently recommended in diseases peculiar to Females, such as Leucorrhœa or Whites, Suppressed Menstruation, Cholera or Green Sickness. Try it. You will be satisfied with the result. Read what Dr. Hudson says. He is a gentleman of high standing.

Charlotte, Tenn., Sept. 15, 1855.

MR. B. F. WILLIAMS: Instances are not rare where the attending physician fails to cure well confirmed Scrofula. The following memorandum is interesting:

SUBJECT.—A girl of 15 or 16 years of age, the attending physician had failed to cure. An anxious father had consulted me, and from my knowledge of your preparation, I was constrained to prescribe it. After taking six bottles she was considered well. She was cured of a deep-seated ulcer and a constant drain of milky matter from one or more sores near the ear. The entire lymphatic system was deeply involved. This case alone is well worth the attention of all—but when added to a long catalogue of cases of great obstinacy, cured by no pana-cea, nor Nostrum nor Patent Medicine, no Secret but no invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla, Iodide of Potassa, etc., well gotten up by the Chemist, and made familiar to the intelligent physician. It very justly deserves a trial by all laboring under any of the numerous chronic diseases that afflict us. J. R HUDSON, M. D.

Oakland College, Miss., Nov 26, 1856.

MR. J. F. MCAVOY: With regard to your inquiry about the "Williams' Sarsaparilla and Iodide of Potash," which I purchased of you, I have no hesitation in affirming that it acted magically. My sister was affected with a cutaneous eruption which covered the head and a large surface of the body, and which resisted all medical treatment. I think that one bottle affected a permanent cure though I continued the treatment until two bottles had been used. It has been eighteen months since, and as yet there has been no re-appearance of the disease. I have frequently expressed, and reiterate the opinion, that it is the best preparation of Sarsaparilla in use, and the addition of Iodide of Potash enhances its value tenfold. Very respectfully yours.

C. E STEVENS.

Price $1 per bottle, or $10 per dozen. Sold by
ap.6.3m O. O. WOODMAN, J. WRIGHT, & CO

DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED REJUVENATING Elixir.—Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principles, by one of the ablest chemists of the age.
FOR THE CURE of General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteric Diseases, Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the System, take

The Rejuvenating Elixir,

and you will soon find yourself a new man—a pride instead of the reverse to your friends, and a healthy, sound, and worthy member of the whole human family. For sale by the Proprietors,

J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., New Orleans.

And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Children.

TRUTH OMNIPOTENT.—We give to our readers and the public generally the following copy of a letter received by us from A. W. Vesey, Esq. of the *Aberdeen Conservative*, enclosing at the same time a communication to that paper from Colonel Wasser, of North Mississippi, and who was formerly associate editor of the Conservative. The subject of the letter and communication we do not feel it necessary to comment on—they tell the whole story, one that ought to go home to them in whose hands the rising generation of children are placed for nurture and for care. All we ask of our readers is a careful perusal of the documents.

CONSERVATIVE OFFICE,
Aberdeen, Miss., August 23d, 1858.

Messrs. Wright & Co.—As any testimonial in reference to your preparations may prove beneficial to you, I enclose the following; published in my request, in the "Conservative" of the 21st inst.

Col. Wasser was formerly associate editor of the "Conservative," and is well known in North Mississippi, as a gentleman of intelligence and strict integrity.

Respectully, J. W. VESEY.

[*For the Conservative.*]

Communicated. ABERDEEN, Aug. 19th, 1858.

DEAR VESEY: Upon the principles of justice and humanity, I am induced to ask your permission to insert this communication in your paper, believing, as I do, that it may be the means of preventing untimely sorrow in many a happy household.

On Friday last, having been for several days previous absent from my family, I found, on my return home, that my infant, aged about 15 months, was quite unwell, from some unknown cause—supposed to be teething. Upon an examination, however, I was of the opinion that her indisposition proceeded from worms; and having been told by a respectable physician that WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE was a sovereign remedy against this terrible enemy of children, I was induced to give it a trial, reluctantly, by the acquiescence of my family Physician.

On the following morning, (Saturday) I commenced administering it by directions, save in quantity, being afraid to give the amount of prescription—I was unable to detect any impression occasion'd by it until late in the afternoon of that day; and should not then, but for the discharge of some thirteen worms, varying in length from two and a half to six inches. This I thought a remarkable number for a nursing infant. But, to my great amazement, about one o'clock the next morning I was aroused from my slumber to witness the horrible number of one hundred and thirty-six from one evacuation.

Before breakfast, of the same morning, (Sunday) but one small dose was administered, which was followed by the discharge of fifty during the day. The next day, (Monday) none was administered; but still occasional discharges occurred during the day, varying in size and quantity as described.

On Tuesday morning following, one more small dose was administered, making in all five doses of a quarter of a teaspoonful instead of a half as prescribed by the label of directions. In all, the little creature has discharged to this date, the rise of three hundred worms, a majority of which will average five or six inches in length; and in running about as usual, with returning evidences of good health and spirits.

Having met with such astonishing effects in the case of my infant, I was induced to use the Vermifuge on six other children under my protection, varying in age from two to four years old, and in every case save one, (that of the oldest) the like happy results have been produced.

These facts are elicited, 1st, because of my antipathy heretofore in nostrums of every kind; and, 2nd, because my experience has convinced me that, in the experiment I have made with WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, it is due to suffering humanity, as well as the manufacturer of the medicine, to make public the results of my observation.

W. H. VASSER.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., Sole Proprietors.

Helmbold Extract of Buchu,

Read! Read! Read! "Ye afflicted read" the following Certificate of a cure of over 20 years' standing.

H. T. HELMBOLD.—*Dear Sir*: I have been troubled with an affection of the Bladder and Kidneys for over twenty years. I have tried Physicians in vain, and at last concluded to give your Genuine Preparation a trial, as I had heard it highly spoken of. It afforded me immediate relief. I have used three bottles, and I have obtained more relief from its effects and feel much better than I have for twenty years previous. I have the greatest faith in its virtues and curative powers, and shall do all in my power to make it known to the afflicted. Having this may prove advantageous to you in assisting you to introduce the medicine. I am truly yours, M. MCCORMICK.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., General Agents.

The Goddess Hygeia!

Whee Hygeia lent medicinal aid to man,
And taught him all his evils how to cease,
Not to a favored few she showed the way
To stanch the wound and oil its pale allay—
Not to the few who now claim physic theirs,
And think but what they give legitimate wares,
No! to all human kind commend she gave,
"Employ your skill, and your sick brother save."
So went he forth this Magic Salva to find—
The Magic Salve that now heals all mankind.
Nor Wound nor Bruise, nor Cut, can long remain,
Nor Scar its rude appearance long retain.
Use it—you'll find we are not truth's detractor,
For you'll be healed by

Dalley's Pain Extractor,

The only sure, effective and complete remedy for Bruises, Scalds, Eruptions, Piles, or any Cutaneous disease whatever.
For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

We Dont Want Any Other.

Such is the language of all who use "WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE," when they call for that one any other is offered them; they have tried it, and from experience know it is no superior to all others; therefore when they are to want of a medicine of the kind, they purchase that which they know to be good and can be depended on. An Agent who called on us a few days ago, said "I find it difficult to sell any other Vermifuge when I have yours. I have had sales in my store for a long time which I occasionally try to 'work off,' but no one will purchase it unless I warrant it as good as yours, this I cannot do." So it is, and so it will be, Winer's Vermifuge owes its unrivalled popularity to its own intrinsic merits, on this alone it has a ways depended, nor were it not a fact that it is superior as a remedy for worms, it would ere this have shared the unenviable fate of many other artic

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.—C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 29.
WHOLE NUMBER 444.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1859.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE
OFFICE—118 CAMP ST.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

FOOT-PRINTS ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

No. IV.

Strange contrasts of Population and Manners in San Antonio—Improvement—Trade—Chihuahua, New Mexico; Sonora—Mexican Mission School—Selling out for California—Castroville—Valley of the Medina—A Cross—Rio Frio—Uvalde—Preaching on the Outskirts of Civilization—A Frontier Methodist—Nueces River—Turkey Creek—A Charming Wilderness Home—Fort Clarke.

RESUMING in this letter the thread of my narrative, let us linger yet a little about San Antonio. The past and the present have met here, and abide in fellowship—the old and the new live side by side—different races, unlike in origin, government, education, religion, domestic habits and national destiny, constitute the population—neither materially affecting the other; each perpetuating the customs peculiar to them while separate. The Mexican, with his old ideas, plans and ways, all ancestral and superannuated, riding his donkey without a bridle, and peddling sticks and scraps for his daily bread; the inventive, headlong American, full of energy, his hopes always a-head of his business and his gains. The one, stagnant from the dullness of his nature and the misrule of his country—content to live without aspiration or change; the other, strained in every muscle and stretched to his full height—looking out for "the good time coming," and resolved to go and meet it if it does not come soon. In fine, this conjunction of "*peoples*" is odd, motley—curious to see and fruitful of reflection.

The same contrast is to be seen in the habitations. Here is the "*jacal*," pronounced "*harkal*," the lowest style of a house—poles set in the ground, tied with raw hide, and the spaces rudely daubed with mud, and the roof thatched with reeds or straw; next, the *adobe*, a sort of sun-dried brick—the most common material for building in all Mexico, that I have seen—these houses have small doors, narrow windows (often none at all), dirt-floors, and generally look to be anything but comfortable. Such buildings are fit only for a very dry country—a long wet spell would dissolve them. They are cheap, easy to build, and may be made agreeable residences.

Now, look again—there is a neat American cottage of modern fashion; yonder is a brick mansion that would look well at home, in any city, North or South; turn a corner, and see a stone structure three or four stories high, not far from the magnificent; here are shops and stores, shanties and palaces—mud, brick, and wood houses—high, low, great and small, oddly associated, strangely contrasted.

San Antonio is improving rapidly, trade increases, population comes in, and the Anglo-American rules. The inhabitants of Chihuahua, New Mexico and Sonora, trade here; the streets are full of teamsters, oxen and waggons; and, to the eastern ear, there is a Babel of dialects on the side-walks, at the counter, on the Plaza, and everywhere. The dust is terrible, the sun shines with tremendous power, but a delightful breeze comes every day, to fan, revive and cheer, both stranger and citizen.

An appointment was announced, and I preached at night to a fine congregation. My hopes are strong that, under Dr. Boring's ministrations, Methodism will attain to a controlling, saving influence in this growing city, and that their new Conference, the Rio Grande, will fulfil the expectations of the Church in its organization. In passing, I would suggest to the Board of Managers at Nashville, the propriety of establishing a mission for the Mexicans at San Antonio, and, especially, of founding a school for the children of that much and long neglected people. The basement of our church was intended for a school-room, and with very little expense may be fitted up conveniently. This is a salient point, and proper efforts will not only do local good, but will help us to extend the gospel into the several States of Mexico. Our true missionery field lies near us—we ought to occupy it—and San Antonio is the place to begin. I call the attention of the Church to this subject, and hope when I reach Goliad next November, to hold the first session of the New Mission Conference, to be furnished with men and means to begin a Mexican Mission at San Antonio, and to send a preacher to El Paso. So much at present, to all concerned—more hereafter in another form.

The time has come to leave. Mr. Giddings, the contractor, proposed to send myself and family and one of the preachers in an extra as far as Fort Clarke, one day in advance of the regular line, inasmuch as the stage would be crowded to that post. Moreover, it gave us the advantage of a night's rest upon the road, and would prepare us for the fatigue to come.

On the 20th May we set out, accompanied by the good wishes and openly expressed fears of numerous friends. With a fine team of horses, a careful driver, and a prairie road, we soon were miles away from the dust of the city—rejoicing in the open country and the playful winds of heaven.

The rolling plain is covered with mezquit bushes, rather than trees, yet furnishing fuel for the camp fires of the emigrant and the trader. Far away on the horizon we see mountain ranges, and presently we descend a long slope and then ascend; now the hills draw nigh, and yet the road allows undiminished speed, and so we proceed for twenty miles, to the village of Castroville, on the Medina river.

The pretty town is named after Mr. Castro, a Portuguese gentleman who founded a colony here, long years ago. The population is French, German and American—not many of either.

The hotel, where we stopped to dine, is kept by a Frenchman, who fairly maintains the reputation of his countrymen for politeness, and, withal, spreads a fair table for his patrons.

The valley of the Medina is fertile; but the farms give feeble promise of bread to the eater, in consequence of drought. If a man may judge from appearance, work was as scarce as rain. The mountain scenery is beautiful. On one of the summits there stands, very conspicuously, a cross. On inquiry, I learned that two Mexicans had been killed at that spot some years ago, and that the cross marked the place of their burial. This symbol of the Catholic religion is to be seen occasionally along the whole route. Thus seen, it is very significant. As far as I could learn, it in every case tells of violence, blood and murder—death, by Indian revenge or love of plunder—of Catholic superstition, here void of its offensiveness by its tender respect for the unfortunate. The grave and the cross—I cannot look upon them without thoughts of death—perhaps sudden, violent, and burial by strange hands on the lone wilds—a grave, without name or date, or one memorial of affection. Humanity, love, memory, hope, all shudder at such a prospect. But the cross—instrument of death, yet lever of power to lift the fallen, as it stands erect, pointing to heaven, tells of resurrection and life.

My thoughts ascend, and I glory in a faith which reveals an omnipresent God, and a Saviour who remembers the dust of his saints. The desert is as safe a depository for Christ's jewels, as the private garden, the country churchyard, or the city cemetery.

In the afternoon we crossed the channel where, in wet weather, the Rio Frio river runs, but now dry as the summer threshing-floor. Mountains—mountains on either side, naked mountains! But still we roll along on ridges and plains almost without a jolt, amid dead grass, drooping-bushes, and all the signs of a fearful drought. With showers in season, this might be a habitable and prosperous country; as it is, the settlements are few and far apart.

About 9 o'clock at night we drew up at a Dutch tavern, and found supper, beds and rest. In the morning one of our horses was foundered, and we were delayed a while in trying to relieve him. Compelled to drive the same team, we expected to make slow progress; nevertheless we reached Uvalde in time for a late dinner.

As the day was excessively warm, we determined to lie by till mid-night, and brave in darkness the perils of the way. The little town was rife with stories of Indians and their depredations. Some stragglers from a scouting party came in and told of "*signs*," and one man reported that his cow came up with an arrow sticking in her side, and prophets of evil and danger were thick and fluent. But I had already heard so much and seen so little, that I ceased from all apprehension, and travelled with a feeling of security as strong as I feel in the East.

At this place I met Bro. Horton, a young man whom I transferred from Georgia last Conference, and appointed to this *outside* circuit. I found him in fine health; pleased with his work; he is loved by the people, and likely to report a well-organized circuit at his Conference this Fall. I preached for him at night in the Court-house, and on coming out he told me, that in all my wanderings I had preached at last on the *outskirts* of civilization. From this point to Fort Clarke, it is fifty miles; and I think there are only two settlements—one at Turkeyville, twenty miles distant, and the other at Alum Spring, still twenty miles further. The last settler I found to be a Methodist, holding on to his religion and waiting for the gospel. I promised to embrace him and his family in the circuit next year. But I anticipate.

At midnight the regular stage overtook us, and we traveled together to the breakfast-house at Turkey creek. In the meantime, we crossed the Nueces, a large river on the maps, famous in the disputes of Texas and the United States as to the Western boundary of Texas; but, to my astonishment, not a drop of water in its rocky bed. During the long dry seasons common to this region the water sinks, and it is only here and there that man or beast can find "a hole" that still contains the precious element. The channel where we crossed is wide, the banks high, and there is room for a noble stream. The timber is thick, and forms the hiding-place of what the people call "varmints," such as bear, a species of leopard, and wild cats.

Turkey creek is a beautiful little stream, abounding in fish—with a clear gushing spring on its bank for the use of the only family which as yet has retreated from the haunts of men to find a home in this lonely solitude. With society, here is a pleasant place to live. The range of mountain and prairie for stock, plenty of live oak timber, never failing water—game in abundance—deer, turkey, bear, fish of various kinds, pure air and good health. I never saw so many wild turkeys in all my life as I saw in this place. The corral, (*a cow-pen,*) was full of cattle, an improved stock, and near the house—if erect poles, without a roof, may so be called—and the flies attracted by a plate of honey on the breakfast table, swarmed like bees and took possession of everything. I did not dispute *title* with them, but paid my fare and retreated, fasting.

After a hot ride of three hours over a poor, barren, rocky country, we reached Fort Clarke, and stopped to arrange for the onward trip. Of this, in my next letter.

G. F. PIERCE.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

DR. LEE ON THE "PULPIT."

His Critic—"A certain Mr. Ferguson of Tuskegee."—"On Grinding Axes" Again.—Query!

MR. EDITOR: A few days since a copy of the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*, date June 15th, fell into my hands; in which I see that a "certain Mr. Ferguson" of Alabama is "pouring forth" not very large shot into Dr. Lee's pulpit article of the April *Quarterly*, with the view, it seems, of not only demolishing the article *per se*, root and branch but of literally crucifying the Doctor himself on the lofty stilts of his self-conceit, by challenging his redoubtable champion (who, says he, "is on remarkably fine terms with his own ways, thoughts and deductions") to desist his cruel carnage among "the ashes of the venerable dead," and his terrible "invectives against Wesley and the buried generations of Methodist preachers," lest he, Mr. Ferguson, be compelled to thrust himself in "his way," and explode his vain imaginings "about preacher-making machines." (Will he tell us what sort of machine that is?)

He charges the Doctor with "long, loud, unfaltering fault-finding with Wesley and all his sons down to the present generation;" and, in fine, with setting himself up in opposition to the "God of Abraham, Paul and Wesley." The Doctor is further represented as "going cap begging of theological training-schools—from Romanists, Lutherans, Churchmen," etc., in *opposition* to the revealed will, I suppose, of Abraham and Paul's God—for what? "In order to make an idol for a few complaining, fastidious Methodists." Such things, and more of the like, he "pours forth" upon the unlucky head of Dr. Lee. And this, he is pleased to denominate, a "review of the good brother's production;" intended, he affirms, "to take the spell from off his mental vision, that he may see once more with the clear-sightedness of a Methodist preacher."

Behold! Doctor, what sublime visions await the restoration of your feeble and obscure sight when Mr. F. has succeeded in removing the scales of Roman superstition and idolatry that now confound your views on this topic, and in convincing you (alas! for thee,) that "*ninety-five hundredths* of the Methodist clergy, living or dead," including Paul and Wesley, differ entirely with you and a "few fastidious Methodists," touching either the importance and necessity of ministerial education, or the propriety and wisdom of providing suitable and adequate facilities for ministerial training! In short, Doctor, Mr. F. thinks that, Aaron-like, you have obtained your "jewels" of thought and logic from Romanists, Lutherans, etc., and having put them into the crucible heated by the fires of your burning "invectives against Wesley and all the venerable dead," you have, somehow or other, brought forth a "golden calf," with frightful theological horns which he proposes to demolish by his awful thunderbolts, nay, even Moses-like, to grind to very powder.

I would ask Mr. F. candidly and seriously, if he regards such sheer rodomontade as this, appropriate to what he calls a "fair fight," "a fair debate" on a question of such grave magnitude? Do you offer this as a "fair review" of Dr. Lee's article on the "pulpit?" Is it a "review" at all? Is it not, in truth, whatever you intended, an anachristianlike abuse and perversion of both the article itself and of the Doctor's relations to the whole question?

The Doctor neither scandalizes nor inveighs against Mr. Wesley nor his true sons in the ministry, as you affect to believe, unless you esteem yourself the imaginary target of his terrible thunders. Have you not scared yourself in this matter? Nor can any candid reader of the Doctor's article, I think, discover so much of the sinner in him, and iniquity in it, as you claim to have found. But you and Solomon agree in saying that "all the ways of a man are clean in his own eyes;" and, i may be added in your own language towards Dr. Lee, "whoever reads Mr. F.'s article cannot fail to see" (if he have Mr. F.'s discernment) "that he is on remarkably fine terms with his own ways, thoughts and deductions." That, perhaps, unriddles the riddle. Be it so. I regret it for all concerned, as otherwise the world might have been favored with the extraordinary discovery that, from the beginning, God had positively interdicted any such things as theological or biblical schools in the M. E. Church, South.

Unfortunately for Mr. F. the other two great branches of Methodism have had such schools in successful operation for many years. Did not Mr. Wesley advocate such schools from the beginning? Have not the Wesleyan Methodists had two such colleges for many years past? Have these all backslidden or apostatized from the faith of St. Paul? Will Mr. F. say this? Dare he say it? Who then slanders and inveighs against Mr. Wesley? Dr. Lee or Mr. F.? Those who represent Wesley and his compeers as advocates and patrons of ministerial schools, or Mr. F. who seeks to make the impression—either through want of information or of design—that Wesley and everybody else, save Dr. Lee and a few others, were opposed to such schools? Have they not similar schools in the M. E. Church, North? Were Wesley, Drs. Clarke, Benson, Bunting, Fletcher, Watson, Olin, Fiske, Coke and Asbury, in the same predicament with Dr. Lee? Verily, Mr. F., the Doctor has some excellent company, even among the "venerable dead." What shall I say of the living? According to Mr. F.'s arithmetic, "ninety-five hundredths of the living Methodist clergy" are against Dr. Lee. Really one can but suspect that Mr. F.'s vision was exceedingly obscure when he made that figuration, and through a slight mistake he estimated himself at fifty or seventy-five per cent. of the whole. Otherwise who can account for the wide discrepancy between Mr. F.'s figures and the facts in the case! You must try that problem again, Mr. F.

Moreover, Mr. F. discovers that "a certain Mr. Kennedy of East Tenn. has been pouring forth in the *Nash. Advocate*, numbers, to the amount of a half dozen or more, in which he proved to his own satisfaction that the Christian Church did begin in the third century to establish theological schools, and, that henceforth this was the order of things until the Reformation. And then the Protestants of every sect had them until the reformation. And his labored conclusion is, that the Methodists must have them two." Mr. Kennedy then succeeded, Mr. F., in proving something to your satisfaction, that is to say, that he is not as wise as you are, by at least "ninety-five hundreths;" and, hence, his satisfaction with the clearness, logical force and historical truthfulness of his arguments for biblical schools is "ninety-five" per cent. less than your satisfaction with your logical demolition of Dr. Lee's "pulpit" article.

You will allow me to say further, that until you shall have illuminated my darkness, and "taken off the spell from my mental vision," I can never believe otherwise on this subject. I am, Sir, sincere in my confessions. If I am in error, thou, who art a "master in Israel," can't teach me the right and true way. For, without egotism, I may claim for Dr. Lee and myself, perhaps, as loyal and true a devotion to Methodism and her interests as you or any other of the "ninety-five hundreths" can possibly do. And, we too, so love Methodism as sincerely to desire her improvement in every possible direction.

Finally, Mr. Ferguson, if you really desire to enlighten the world on this grave subject, and are ready for "an open field and fair fight," let us have your arguments, not fancies—your logic, not conjecture—your facts, not idle dreams—your true philosophy, not vain speculation—the true issues, not false and foreign ones—your love, not your hatred—your good-will, not your dark suspicions—and your mercy, not your vengeance. On these terms we are ready for the "fight," otherwise, we "will get out of your way."

And now, reader, get Dr. Lee's article, read, ponder it; and you will not only have his defense, but be richly repaid. Also, read Dr. M'Tyeire's essay on "Grinding Axes" again, and it will sharpen your discernment not a little. His text was, "If the iron be blunt, and he *do not whet the edge, then must he put to more strength*," Eccl. x. 10.

And if Mr. F. is not in the condition of a certain Dr's Paddy, who, having left the rail-car to go into a drinking-shop near at hand for refreshments, and running out catching sight of the rushing train he has just left, to "get a taste of the crather," cried out: "Hould on there, ye murtherin stame-wagin! Ye've got a passenger aboard that ye've left behind;" he will do us the favor of reading Solomon's proverb, and furnishing an exposition of the same in connection with this question, with no reference to theological schools; "*Ought our Church to educate young men who give satisfactory proof of the call to preach the gospel, but whose insufficient education disqualifies them for the work of the ministry?*

Strawberry Plains, Tenn. JAS. S. KENNEDY.

P. S.—I can assure Mr. F. that I entertain no ill-will towards him, but feel and believe that he has written in an unkind, unfair and unjust manner, concerning both Dr. Lee and myself, as is evidenced abundantly by the quotations from his article. I can assure him further that, if he wishes to discuss this question on its real merits (and it ought to be,) fairly and in a christian-like manner, I will never yield the palm to him or any other disputant in Christian courtesy and gentlemanly candor. J. S. K.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

REMINISCENCE.

Some interesting Items of Negro-life and Religion—Death of Uncle Tom in Church.

IN 18——it was my lot to be placed on the T—— circuit, where I made many acquaintances and had many warm Christian friends; and among the multitudes that I love to remember in that delightful field of labour, are several members of my colored charge—indeed, I have had few happier hours in this world than I enjoyed amongst the deeply pious, simple-hearted colored people of T——. I can see many of them now, in memory's eye, as they were many years gone by; there was John, with his large manly form, a sort of "Commander-in-chief," who seemed to command universal respect by virtue of his ample form and dignified bearing; but amongst the number of the deeply pious, was Uncle Plenty, a bountiful name, and he abounded in goodness; he was by common consent chorister, and O, how sweetly he could sing—I fancy I can almost hear him now, as the mellow tones of his soft sweet voice fell upon my delighted ear as he slowly rose and extended his hard hand, and commenced singing his favorite spiritual melody, "little children love one another, like the child of Bethlehem."

O, what scenes of rapture have I felt and seen there; but I took my pen for the purpose of telling you something about Uncle Tom. He was a sort of oracle amongst them all. When Uncle Tom spoke they all kept silence, and if need be, yielded opinions, and gave in to his superior judgment; and seemed perfectly at ease while they could say, "Uncle Tom says so, and he knows best."

Uncle Tom's influence however was not confined to the colored people, he was respected by everybody in the community who respected religion; and his influence was always extended in the proper time and in the right direction. In time of revival, when penitents were called for, Uncle Sam was always on hand, and always busy; and not unfrequently he would second the efforts of the officiating minister by a well-timed and forcible exhortation, generally directed to the young men, and if his penetrating eye detected the teary eye or trembling frame among his respectful auditors, which he often did, he then became personal; and many young men life has actually led to the altar, and when they knelt he would give vent to a hearty "*thank God!*" and implore the pardoning mercy of God upon them; and go in quest of others. Indeed, such was the confidence in and respect for Uncle Tom, that his presence and aid seemed to have become a sort of necessity in a revival in that community.

A gracious work broke out finally, however, when very few seemed to be looking for it. And Uncle Tom, living a few miles in the country, and being a little unwell, did not hear of the meeting until it had been in progress a week; as soon as he heard however, he was not long in being "on hand," and when he came, he seemed to take hold as if determined to make up for lost time. Saturday night and Sunday morning he was there, and made himself both heard and felt; indeed, he seemed quite carried away from earth. At the hour for preaching, the body of the Church being well filled, Uncle Tom was found in front of the gallery, which was built across the end of the house from the pulpit, and a wing on either side reaching within a few feet of where the preacher stood—the whole Church was in a mellow state, and preaching was a sweet, pleasant work that day. The preacher wound up his discourse, as usual, in the better land; and, as he spoke of the last moments on earth, and of the first glimpse of the heavenly messengers sent to escort the free spirit to the paradise of God, and as they took their upward flight, and the spirit first caught a view of the pearly gates of the new Jerusalem, about that time Uncle Tom seemed so completely filled that he could contain no longer, and raising each arm and embracing a brother on either side, he gave vent to one long pent up halleluyah. His head slowly reclined, and he was dead; 'twas long before any one would believe him dead. He had been so often seen before under similar appearances, all thought for a length of time "he will come to presently, and then we shall hear some of Uncle Tom's best shouting." But his spirit had left the clay, and he shouted in a louder, sweeter strain above.

I had not left the altar, full of penitents, when Bro. F. came to me, and asked with interest, "have you seen Uncle Tom?" "I said no." He said, "I believe he is dead." I said surely not; but went to see Dr. G., who was just preparing to make examination with a mirror, and pronounced him dead. He was carried to the residence of his young mistress, who lived hard by—shrouded, and laid upon his cooling-board.

After dinner I called in to see the corpse. I met his master at the door, and he said, with a sad face: "Well, Tom is dead, but he's gone to heaven. O, said he, if there ever was a good man, surely Tom was one." My attention was directed to a remarkable warmth about the region of the heart, which continued until he was buried next day. Of course I would rather risk my chance for heaven than that of any one else, but if I must change with any one, give me Uncle Tom as soon as any one else.

Talladega District, July 28, 1859. W. D. MATTHEWS.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

"YE HAVE NEED OF PATIENCE."

An Old Sermon on a New Subject, from One who Speaks from long Experience—The last Agony.

MR. EDITOR: I have lately had special use for the above text; and I have a great mind to preach you or rather your readers a short sermon from it.

We are in the habit of calling this a fast age—we say, generally, that men learn fast—that they live fast, that they die fast—and in a word, that everything in these days is done in a hurry. I own that we eat fast, and travel fast, and sin fast, and do most things in a hurry; but there are some departments into which steam and electricity have not entered. In the business of speech-making, for instance, men still drag their slow length along; hence, the force and importance of the text, "Ye have need of patience!"

Mr. Editor, did you ever attend one of our modern Commencements, where the order of the day is speaking, speaking, speaking—"line upon line, line upon line—here a little, and there a little?" If not, before you encounter that scene, I advise you to read carefully my text, and with it, that other parallel passage, found in James, which says "let patience have her perfect work." Why, sir, if I were not preaching upon *patience*, I should be tempted to get out of patience, just thinking upon what these eyes have seen, and these ears have heard, within the last few weeks.

Somewhere between the centre and circumference of this great State of Alabama, I happened to be present on one of these Commencement occasions, and, if you will believe me, sir, we went into service—yes, sir, regular service, at eight o'clock; and, after listening to about twenty essays from the young ladies—inaugural, salutatory, valedictory, etc.—many of them well-written, well-read, and none of them tedious and drawling—interspersed beautifully with music, instrumental and vocal; then came the last agony, in the form of a speech, essay or sermon—believe it was not decided which, but it was read, and the delivery took up two hours.

Now, Mr. Editor, if you will depict to your mind a crowded audience, the last of June—having already sat four or five hours—hungry, thirsty—having already had a perfect surfeit of literary dainties—the scene that followed can be better imagined than described.

But I will instance a few particulars as they impressed themselves upon my mind. As the speaker arose and laid down his manuscript before him, a kind of shudder seemed to pervade the whole audience—a sort of horror—such as came upon the spirit of Hamlet when he exclaimed, "Angels and ministers of grace, defend us." But the speaker proceeded, nothing daunted, and I confess I could but commend his courage, while I had so much fault to find with his discretion. The sight of the manuscript, and the thought of a two hour's seige, seemed to justify the audience in paying no attention to what was said, but rather to court their jeers and taunts for their own amusement while the infliction lasted.

"Just look there"—said an indignant miss, "if the man hasn't got a whole quire of paper to read." "Humph," replied her companion, "its a *book*, I'll have you to know; and you have got to sit there and hear it, every word."

A little way off a grave matron in suppressed tones commenced, "Well, I'll bet that man got his dinner before he came here to read that book." Another inquired of those around, "Can you tell me what that man is talking about?" "Really, I should call it a sermon but I did'nt hear the text."

And still another added, "Well I move, when these Trustees want another sermon preached, they send for a licensed preacher."

At this juncture I looked up, just in time to observe the effect upon a distinguished Doctor of Divinity, who, scratching his bald head, began in suppressed tones, "Well, if this isn't too bad. I'll tell you what I was thinking about," said he. "Really I must try hereafter to shorten my sermons."

"Good," said I; "truly it is a bad wind that blows nobody any good."

But I forbear, lest somebody may find the same fault in me, that I blame in others, and say, "Physician heal thyself." And now for the application, "Ye have need of patience." We must endure and suffer on, unless, Mr. Editor, you can do something for us. And I would suggest the difficulty could be reached in two ways.

First, Try to prevail on the proper authorities to arrange their programmes a little differently, and not attempt to crowd everything into one day.

Second, Suggest, to those having to make speeches, that it might be well to reserve something for a second chance; and, at any rate, if they must tell all they know at once, not to tell it over more than two or three times in the same speech.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

JOE SMITH AND THE BIBLE.

I do not know how it may be with others, but with me, it is my greatest pleasure to take a retrospect of my past life, particularly my school-boy days. It was in one of those agreeable reminiscences that Joe Smith popped into my mind. I must beg leave to introduce Joe to your readers. Joe was an excellent good fellow. Every body loved Joe. We were class-mates. Joe was not remarkable for talents. He never could learn the dead languages.

One fine Monday morning, in the month of May, Horace's Ode, "*De excidio Troiæ*," was our lesson for recitation. Joe blazed away in great snuff, "*malo avi ducos domum*: you drew the house with the jaw-bone of your grandfather."

Birch folded his arms slowly, and with up-turned eyes, turned his back on Joe. After a pause of a minute, "Try again Mr. Smith," said he.

JOE.—"Ducis, you carried; mala, the apples; avi, of your grandfather; domum, home; you carried the apples of your grandfather home."

"Try again Mr. Smith."

JOE.—"You carried the apples to the house of your grandfather." The class roared.

Joe had to submit to the discipline of the School, which was to stand in the middle of the floor, for an hour, with a fool's cap on his head; and to be kept in at play-time, in order to get his lesson. Well, Joe got his Dictionary and Grammar. He would conjugate the verb, fix the mood, tense, and person; and declined, as he thought, the substantives according to their proper gender and declension, etc., but always with the above results. I hinted to Joe that perhaps he misunderstood the author. No, not he, he had made it out clear, by the Dictionary and Grammer. I told him Horace stood very high as a poet and wit; but that he made him write nonsense; couldn't help it, said he. The truth must come. I don't believe, said Joe, there ever was such a man as Horace; and if there was, he was no poet. And besides the Latin language has been a dead language for nearly two thousand years, and so nobody can understand it, nowadays.

In process of time we both quit school, and came South. Joe turned his attention to "Science," pale-faced science as he fondly called her; and to the Bible. Of course, the Bible shared in his hands, the same fate with Horace. By entirely misunderstanding every chapter, book and verse in the Bible, Joe lost no time in coming to the conclusion, that all nations, people, kindred and tongues, from the creation of the world down to his day—except himself and three and four others of his ilk—had been deceived, by what he was pleased to term, a "misguided philanthropy," and a "misguided theology." Joe becomes all at once, nobody knows how, a profound linguist, deeply skilled in Greek and Hebrew. The Septuagint version of the Bible, he pronounces, "*was in itself very far from being accurate.*" And as for King James's Bible, he says, it was made a little less than two centuries ago, when there was little Hebrew learning in England. According to Mr. Smith, the fifty-four learned Divines of Westminister and the two Universities, (one of whom, Bishop Andrews, was said to be acquainted with fifteen languages, and was moreover a most excellent divine,) were incompetent to translate Hebrew. Mr. Smith pronounces the Jewish writers of the several books composing the Old Testament, as ignorant of Geography, Astronomy, Geology, Natural History and the Geographical distribution of animals and plants, and were therefore incompetent to give "*an ethnographic chart of the whole world.*" Mr. Smith, entirely mistaken and misunderstanding the design of the Bible, if he ever read it, looks for things which should not be there, and overlooks things which are plainly taught therein.

For instance, Mr. Smith says: "There is nothing said in the Pentateuch about a future existence, or future rewards and punishments, and therefore, there could be little need for allusion to a common origin of man." Well, Mr. Smith has passed judgment on the Jewish writers of the books of the Old Testament, and on the fifty-four divines that translated King James's Bible, and has made the important discovery that the patriarches, from Adam to the deluge, "represent nations and not individuals;" that is, that Cain, Abel, Enoch, Irad, Mehujael, Methusael, Lamech, Jabal, Tubalcain, Seth, Enos, Cainan, Mahalalel, Jarad, Enoch, Methuselah, Lamech and Noah, were not individuals, but were so many separate, distinct, and independent nations, which did not have a common origin from Adam and Eve. This is Mr. Smith's "*Plurality of Races.*" There is no difference between Mr. Smith and myself as to the genuineness and authenticity of the Pentateuch. It is only a matter of "construction," upon which we differ. If Mr. Smith's construction be right, then God did not create the heavens and the earth and all things therein in six days; but all the patriarchs, from Adam to the deluge, were created subsequently to the six days.

But Mr. Smith waxes more learned and interesting as we proceed. Says he, "but the point to which we wish to call more especial attention, is a false translation of the New Testament, which strikes at the very root of the controversy. Strange, however, as the assertion may seem, but a single verse in the whole New Testament bearing on the unity of the human family; and this verse in our version contains an interpolation which is intended to force an assumed construction upon it. I allude to the one so often quoted from Acts, xvii. 26: "And hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth; etc."

What does Mr. Smith say of our Savior? In the 19th Chapter of St. Mathew, third and fourth verses, we have his words for the unity of the human race. "The Pharisees also came unto him, tempting him, and saying unto him: "Is it lawful for a man to put away his wife for every cause? and he answered and said unto them: Have ye not read, that he which made them at the beginning made them male and female, and said etc." These are the words, as they are rendered in King James's Bible, which Mr. Smith says is very faulty. Therefore he will not object, I hope, to my giving Dr McKnight's correction in this place. He says, it should read thus: He which made at the beginning made "*male and female.*" The Pharisees had Moses and the Prophets. Have ye not read? Where? Why in 2d. Genesis and Malachi ii. 15, that he which made at the beginning made a male and female. So we see that Mr. Smith is much at fault. I might refer Mr. Smith to Rom. v. 12. and I Cor. xv. 22, as further allusions to the unity of the human race. *Vide Mobile Weekly Register*, September 22d, 1855, for Mr. Smith's Bible, Ethnology, etc. SCRUTATOR.

Mt. Pleasant, Ala., August, 15th, 1859.

FORTY THOUSAND PEOPLE AT A PRAYER-MEETING.

THE *Edinburgh Witness* gives the subjoined account of a very remarkable prayer-meeting, probably the largest ever held since the dawn of the Christian era. We presume that the numbers are somewhat exaggerated, as other papers do not place them higher than from twenty to thirty thousand.

"A great union prayer-meeting, in connection with the present remarkable movement, was held in the open air in Belfast, Ireland, on Wednesday forenoon at half-past eleven o'clock. In order to accommodate all parties, the use of the spacious grounds of the Royal Botanic Gardens was obtained for holding the meeting; and as it was well known that many persons from the surrounding country were desirous to be present, special trains of uncommon length were run by the different railway companies. Some idea of the interest felt may be imagined when we state that it is computed that no fewer than fifteen thousand individuals arrived in Belfast, and that from thirty-five to forty thousand persons in all were present at the services. The leading streets of the town presented, during midday, a most remarkable aspect, particularly after the arrival of trains. The footways were literally thronged with well-dressed and respectable looking people from the country—neat passing along with the negligent and easy-going air of pleasure-seeking excursionists, but staid and solemn in demeanor—the younger as well as the elder; and the majority with Bibles or hymn-books in their hands, as if proceeding to Sabbath services. On they passed towards the place of meeting, passed the glittering rows of gorgeous shops, and through the fashionable thoroughfares. Thus the living stream—such a stream as was never before witnessed in Belfast—poured onwards for at least two hours, along both sides of the streets.

"The scene in the garden grounds is said by the *Banner of Ulster* to have been one of the most striking, as well as impressive and animating, ever witnessed in the province. The whole space within view from any point was as closely packed as it was well possible for it to be. Even the branches of the trees were taken advantage of by numbers of the junior members of the audience, as the most suitable situations for seeing and hearing; and there, while the sounds of praise were rising from the multitude below, these young worshippers were heard joining in the song of thanksgiving. Nothing of holiday levity—nothing of the thoughtless mirth of youth—was manifest among these; their attention was as marked, and their conduct as well ordered, as that of any person in the vast assemblage. Both as regarded its magnitude, and the deep solemnity and earnest spirit that pervaded it, the meeting is said to have recalled vividly the historic days and scenes of the signing of the 'Solemn League and Covenent.'

"The Rev. John Johnson of Tullilish, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church, presided, and he was supported by the ministers of the different Protestant denominations in and around Belfast. After prayer, the Chairman read a chapter from the Holy Scriptures, and then gave out the 100th Psalm; and never before in Belfast did so many voices unite in such hearty accord in singing this favorite song of Zion. Scarcely had the first note been raised on the platform, when it was caught up by the immense assemblage, the majority of the voices combining in surprising and unexpected harmony; and, as each stanza closed, the dying away of the cadence in the far distance of the throng, had an effect at once solemn and thrilling. Short addresses were delivered by ministers and converts; and, also by Mr. William Dickinson of Edinburgh, and Mr. Peter Drummond of Sterling. Prayers were also offered up, and verses from hymns sung. As it was impossible for the speakers on the central platform to make themselves heard by the whole of the vast multitude, clergymen and others scattered themselves among them, each forming the centre of a large congregation which immediately gathered around, joining in devotional exercises.

"At one time there were no less than twenty of these subordinate meetings, numbering from five hundred to one thousand each. Every here and there throughout the immense multitude, while the hymn or the prayer was rising on high, persons were being struck down under a sense of deep and overpowering conviction of sin. Inside of some of these circles there could not have been fewer than twenty persons—chiefly females—apparently under the influence of spiritual visitation, at the same moment; some of them prostrate upon the sward, and others reclining upon the laps of friends. These were affected in various ways—one weeping bitterly, but silently, under a deep conviction of sin; some crying piteously for mercy; and others unable to utter a word, so thoroughly were their physical faculties in abeyance. In many parts of the garden groups of boys and girls, who had retired from the body of the congregation, formed in the shrubbery little meetings for prayer and exhortation among themselves. Some of these were ragged little boys, who evidently belonged to the outcast classes. One of these cases was that of a little boy, about eleven years old, who, in a very retired part of the garden, engaged in prayer, surrounded by about twenty lads of the same age and class. This lad was, it appears, neglected by his parents, and formerly obtained a scanty livelihood by hawking ballads through the streets; and the tattered garments in which he as well as his companions were arrayed on Wednesday showed that, in that respect, their prospects in life had not much improved."

"At the close of the general meeting, one of the ministers of the town, who has moved a great deal among the juvenile population, was surrounded by a large assemblage of boys, who ultimately formed themselves into a procession, and marched into town, singing:

'O! that will be joyful.'

Many of these children evidently belonged to the lowest classes of society. A portion of the procession, which divided from the rest, on arriving at the Pound district, ceased to sing till they had passed its dangerous precincts, and resumed their song when they passed into Townsend street. The immense concourse of people left the gardens in the most orderly manner—the majority of them evidently impressed with the conviction that it was 'good for them to have been there.' A few manufactories and other places of business were closed for the day, in order to allow the workers to join in the above services."

IMPORTANT FIGURES.

THE whole North American continent has only 36,000,000 of inhabitants, hardly as much as France or Austria. The whole of Central America has only 23,000,000, which is less than Italy. European Russia, with its 60,000,000, has as many inhabitants as America, Austria, and Polynesia together. More people live in London than in all Australia and Polynesia. China proper has more inhabitants than America, Australia and Africa put together; and India has nearly three times as many inhabitants as the whole of the New World. The result is, that our planet bears 1,288,000,000 of human beings, of which sum total 522,000,000 belong to the Mongolian, 269,000,000 to the Caucasian, 200,000,000 to the Malayan, 196,000,000 to the Ethiopian, and 1,000,000 to the American race. Divided according to their confessions, there are 335,000,000 of Christians, 5,000,000 of Jews, 600,000,000 belonging to Asiatic religions, 160,000,000 to Mahommedanism 200,000,000 of heathen.

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Terms—$2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

[illegible]DAY.. AUGUST 27, 1859.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

With the volume of the *Advocate* will hereafter begin and end with the year; and it is very desirable that subscriptions should [illegible] to the same rule.

Therefore, new subscribers, who do not begin with the year, will please send, not two dollars, but an amount sufficient to pay for the paper to the end of the year, at the rate of Four Cents a Week.

Then, every subscriber will know, without being informed, that at the beginning of the year is the time to remit the subscription money.

Many accounts having been sent out before this arrangement was made, we shall not be able, until next year, to make the accounts of old subscribers conform to this rule.

Our Agents will please notice, and help us in this desirable arrangement. It is an approximation to the cash system, without its objections, and will obviate confusion in accounts.

METHODISM OUTSIDE OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.

"Forty Thousand People at a Prayer-Meeting"—is the caption of a thrilling account, on our outside, of one incident of the great revival now prevailing in Ireland. Methodism—for all these modern revivals are offshoots from the revival under Wesley and Whitefield—is beginning to prevail throughout Christendom—in all the Churches—and is inspiring the whole religious literature of the time. "He preaches just like a Methodist," is the highest commendation given by many people of the sister Churches to many of their evangelical and useful pastors. The present movement for free seats, congregational singing, and extemporaneous preaching, now pervading the different Churches, had the same origin. The evangelists sent out by different denominations were suggested by our Itinerancy. By the way, we should have used the word "evangelist," instead of "itinerant," because it is both scriptural and appropriate. Lay-preaching had its origin in the exhortations and labors of our class-leaders, and other layman at love feasts, revival and camp-meetings. And street-preaching, and preaching in large places for the masses, had their origin in camp-meetings, protracted-meetings, and other practices always common to the Methodists.

But the greatest blessing Methodism has conferred, outside of her own pale, is the diffusion of that earnest zeal for the conversion of the people which gives power to the preaching of the gospel, and leads to what are called revivals, awakening and inspiring whole sections of country at a time. Let us thank God that these things are so.

Methodism has a much more comprehensive mission than the mere maintenance and advancement of her own ecclesiastical organization. To spread scriptural holiness over the world, is her mission, and ecclesiastical organization is only instrumental to the accomplishment of this end. According to the philosophy of Methodism, that ecclesiastical economy which is most effective, is the best. Many people who speak against our economy would modify their sentiments and their language if they looked at it from the point of view from which we look at it. It is not stereotyped. It is not an ecclesiastical system, so much as an organized spirit—the spirit of [illegible]. Whatever may be its changes, it will always be, if it remain true to itself, the best organization, in the judgment of its wisest and best men, for the spread of scriptural holiness among all classes of people, all over the world. It is not a manufactured piece of furniture, but "a tree planted by the rivers of water."

True Methodists are no partisans—no mere sectarians. The preaching of the gospel with the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven, the awakening of the hearts and consciences of the people, the edification, sanctification, and inspiration of the Churches, and the conversion of the world—these constitute the grand aims of Methodism. For the accomplishment of these aims, she labors for the perfection of beauty and power in her own organization. But her heart sympathizes fully with every manifestation of a similar zeal for the glory of Christ and the salvation of the world, in whatsoever Church it may be found. She sympathizes, because the inspiration is identical with her own, and because she has been largely instrumental in the kindling of this inspiration in all the Churches. She does not boast of this, for she has nothing but what she received from God and the other Churches, also, have been instruments of large benefit and profit to her. Many zealous and useful men, in all the Churches, who have but little sympathy with Methodism, and have never a kind word for her, have derived that spiritual philosophy and momentum which gives them their greatest success, from Methodistic associations, influences and teachings.

Methodists, could they always live in the light and be inspired with the spirit of their evangelical mission, should never retain railing for railing to their brethren of other denominations. For that mission comprehends the revival of the Churches and the sanctification of all Christians as well as the conversion of the world. Even Roman Catholic Bishops and priests, in this country, under the influence which Methodism has set in motion, are beginning to strive to break down among their members the immoralities of the drinking-saloon, the race-course, the gaming-table, the ball-room, and the theatre. Brother Methodist, live for the Holy Catholic Church of Christ, and for a redeemed world, as well as for the Methodist Church. But live for the former two, through the latter.

DR. M'TYEIRE'S SPEECH IN NEW YORK.

At the late Anniversary of the American Bible Society held in the city of New York, our brother of the *Nashville Advocate*, offered the following Resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the increasing demand for the Holy Bible makes it necessary, that the funds of the American Bible Society should be increased to enable the Society to meet this demand."

This Resolution was supported by an admirable speech from Dr. M'Tyeire. The main object of the speech was to show, that the Bible is essential in a course of education—essential, intellectually as well as morally—essential, as a classic no less than as a supreme moral and religious standard. Man cannot be cultivated properly in Science, Art and Literature, without having a knowledge of God's word; and the Doctor very strikingly presents the fact, that Antiquarians, Artists and all Scholars, must familiarize themselves with its teachings before they can be fit for their pursuits. Furthermore, he elaborates the idea, that a man must be utterly perplexed in his own literary if he is ignorant of the Bible. Every great work contains allusions and references to the inspired volume with which he must be acquainted if he can read on any topic to advantage. Religion is intellectually blended with all knowledge; and, if its wisdom be ignored, the mind must not only sink down into [illegible] spiritual darkness, but, by necessity, the faculties of understanding, imagination and taste, must suffer.

These views are very forcibly put. The style of the address is speech-like throughout—full of vigorous Anglo-Saxon—earnest and pungent—conscious of an aim, and resolute to reach it.

We are glad to see [illegible] sentiments. And [illegible] us, our pleasure that one of our own men, whose character, talents and position fitted him for the task, should have urged them on the attention of such an intelligent and influential body of Christians, as the Anniversary of the Bible Society never fails to gather together. The sentiments are true and just; moreover, they are precisely the sentiments now needed to be infused into the "curriculum of education." God's world cannot be understood without God's word—this ought to be our maxim; and whether physical science investigate its forms, arrangements and laws—or political science consider its economic relations—or moral science study its principle and duties, the Bible is absolutely essential, both to truth itself and to the applications of truth to its highest ends.

We cannot admit, for our part, that this great question is a matter of theory. We cannot admit, that it ought to be discussed primarily as we would discuss the propriety of introducing Geology or Physiology into an educational course. Altogether proper is it to treat it in this point of view, as an incidental and expedient interest; but the real question at issue lies below all such considerations. It is folly to build on a dust-pile when we can build on granite, and assuredly, where man's moral and eternal being is as much involved as it is in education, we ought to plant ourselves at once on the doctrine of man's spiritual relations, and insist that they be recognized.

Now, to recognize the Bible as a general authority and not teach it in due form, is simply an absurdity. Practically, it is no authority at all if it is set aside in a course of study to make room for the earthliness of science and literature. Practically, it is no power if it is not the first and supreme power. Practically, it is nothing if it is not everything.

We ought then at once and bravely to take the position, *that the Bible is no authority where it is not regularly, thoroughly, effectively taught.* A polite homage to it, as a book to be read at morning-prayer in an institution of learning, is not enough. A formal and conventional respect may do as between man and man, but where the heart is concerned, where the soul's life is at issue, where God is to be pleased or offended, it is almost semi-mockery to treat the Bible as if we were only amenable to the proprieties of good manners. Much of teaching is directly moral, because it involves moral subjects—all of it is more or less moral; and hence, on all topics and particularly on moral topics, if our teaching is not distinctly and emphatically Christian, it is not merely unchristian, it is worse—it is practically anti-christian; because it leaves the mind and heart open to those influences in literature and science that inevitably tend to estrange them from God and harden them in sin. If we have Christianity taught, we must have the Bible taught—taught systematically and zealously. We must give it the first and paramount place in Text-books. It must stand for God—sovereignty over intellect—over books—over everything—and in this majestic attitude be honored, reverenced and loved.

COMMENCEMENT AT CENTENARY COLLEGE.

By a "forced march," from Monday morning, Aug. 18, until the next Sunday morning, Aug. 24, we reached Centenary College of Louisiana within an hour of the time appointed for the Commencement Sermon, which we were engaged to preach. In the commodious and magnificent College Chapel—the finest we have ever seen—a large congregation was assembled, to whom we discoursed on the same subject as at La Grange, Ga; and, when done, felt relieved to think that labors of that kind were over for the season.

The audiences at the Commencement, throughout the five days' exercises, were composed of as intelligent and refined looking people as we recollect to have met. We have never seen a finer representation of the society of the negro, and cotton, and sugar region—a society unsurpassed in the United States wherever the country is old enough for its social culture to be developed. We never witnessed more uniform beauty among ladies. The great advantage of Centenary is, that she is centrally located in the very heart of the wealth and refinement of the fertile and prosperous region of which New Orleans is the centre. This crown no one may take from her. We were gratified to find that the College buildings corresponded, in architectural elegance, beauty, and spaciousness, with the wealth of the country and the taste of the people.

Nothing is needed to make Centenary equal, now and prospectively, to any similar institution in the country, but an ample endowment. Why it is that there is not more zeal on this subject, it is difficult to imagine. With the advantages in this fine institution, possessed by Mississippi and Louisiana, that they should do but little in this way, while Alabama endows two colleges, is surprising, and somewhat humiliating. Something is being done, however, and much is expected.

Centenary has an excellent Joint Board of Trustees and Visitors, most of them of long experience in her service, and all deeply interested in her welfare. They seemed determined, at the last session, to see to the endowment. She has, too, an able Faculty. President Miller, long in her service, as Professor and President, is a most excellent manager, and faithful instructor—skilled in finances—sagacious in policy—and having the esteem of Trustees, patrons, and pupils. His "Baccalaureate" was mature and elegant. Professor Holcombe, formerly Professor of Greek, now of Natural Science, is known throughout the South-west as an able teacher and excellent man. Professor Scales, in Mathematics, deservedly enjoys a high reputation. His Address before the Alumni Association was able, discriminating, and tasteful, and gave great satisfaction. Rev. J. J. Wheat, of the Mississippi Conference, was unanimously elected Professor of Greek—a selection which meets general approbation. Rev. Mr. Sundstrom was elected to the Chair of Modern Languages. He has a fine reputation as a man and as a teacher. Professor Wiley, brother of Rev. Dr. Wiley, President of Emory and Henry College, in Latin Language and Literature, is every way qualified for his post, and gives high satisfaction. Rev. A. G. Miller has been very successful in the conduct of the Preparatory Department. And so of Messrs. Nosworthy, tutor, and Crerar, Professor of vocal and instrumental Music.

The Address before the Societies was delivered by Rev. A. S. Andrews, of Mobile. It was full of noble thought and genuine eloquence. Mr. Andrews has high qualities as a thinker and speaker. All the exhibitions, including those of the Preparatory Department, the Societies, and the Graduating Class, were full of encouragement and satisfaction.

The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Rev. William H. Watkins, of Mississippi, and Rev. William Murrah, of Alabama. That of A. M. was conferred upon Rev. A. S. Andrews, and several others.

It is believed that the next session will open with an unusually large number of students—over two hundred and fifty.

LETTER FROM TUSKEGEE.

Mr. Editor.—Your paper comes to us regularly, and is full of interesting matter—edifying and comforting the Church. We desire very much to extend its circulation, and hope as the Camp-Meeting season comes on and passes away, that the preachers will avail themselves of so favorable an opportunity to secure new subscribers and collect old dues.

Every old and every new member of our Church should read at least one of our Church papers, and where can they do better than by subscribing for the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*?

If we examine it on its own merits, it is equal to any of our denominational publications, as a weekly paper; and, then it is the Official Organ of the Alabama Conference. At our last session it was adopted as such without a dissenting vote.

As a centre of religious information and influence in the Southwest, we ought to join together in its support and wide circulation—never ceasing our efforts until it finds its way into every family.

The rain in this section is almost daily, and if it continues the cotton crop will be greatly damaged by overgrowth. Corn will be plentiful—the hungry will have bread and the sower seed to sow.

Our people enjoy health, as well as prosperity in other things. Our Colleges are closed, and on that account our town is rather dull at present.

I hope you and family will escape the epidemic should your city be visited by it the ensuing Fall.

S. ARMSTRONG.

SOUTHERN METHODISM IN CALIFORNIA.

It is probably recollected that, from the first proposition to merge our interest in California into a Western Methodist Church, we have opposed it, and steadily contended for the maintenance of our own organization there. We have felt grieved that some good brethren continue to argue against maintaining our organization on the Pacific, or anywhere else, outside of slave territory. There is not, this day, a more fallacious, unjust, and dangerous philosophy in the bosom of the Southern Methodist Church than that which seeks, contrary to the whole spirit of her history, to circumscribe her operations within the limits of slave territory. Let that philosophy prevail, and we hesitate not to say that the integrity and unity of the Church is gone forever. We warn brethren of this rock in time. The Church, as such, has no reference—and can have none—to geographical and political questions.

Below we copy from the Nashville *Advocate* part of a letter from Rev. M. Evans, which we endorse to the letter. We advanced the same views to Bishop Pierce, in opposition to those implied in the quotation from his letter. The maintenance of our Pacific organization is not an open question—it never has been. It must go on, or die. We cannot and will not vitiate the Scriptural position of our Church, for any supposed advantages in a Western organization. Mr. Evans says:

I copy the following from the New Orleans *Advocate* of May 18, being an extract from Bishop Pierce's first letter, entitled, "Footprints Across the Continent," and dated April 30: "The collections have been liberal, all things considered; and in relation both to men and means, I think the Eastern Conferences inclined to sympathy and action, and that they will co-operate cheerfully, if assured that our organization in California ought to be maintained. In due time I shall give the Church my impressions on this subject." Now, Mr. Editor, I assure you that paragraph will be read with astonishment and mortification by all of our preachers and friends, and probably quoted with jubilant zest by the California *Advocate*. That the propriety of our stay in this country should now, by our Bishop, be proposed as a mooted question, is to us a caustic suggestion indeed. What have we done to merit this? Twice Bishop Soule has been with us and traversed our Conference bounds. Bishops Andrew and Kavanaugh, by protracted stay and familiar intercourse with all classes of our population, have posted themselves and reported to the home Churches. Our yearly record of success has regularly been sent up, and after eight years of severe toil and demonstrated success, the General Conference, with that large-hearted generosity which ought always to be found in the Christian character, has furnished us with the means of operating to advantage, when we are suddenly waked up to the consideration that the whole thing is an undetermined experiment.

As to the effect of Bishop Pierce's "impressions," I am disposed to suggest, in the language of Abraham, "If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead." If the "Eastern Conferences" do not yet believe, I fear they are beyond the hope of ordinary conviction.

HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS.

There is not, and there has not been, any yellow fever in the city this season. It is unusually healthy. We have never known a healthier place than New Orleans, except when visited by epidemic yellow fever, and we have lived in nearly all latitudes and longitudes South of Tennessee, and West of Georgia. Once acclimated by having a *bona fide* attack of genuine yellow fever, and the chances are as good for health and long life in New Orleans as in any other place in the Union. A second attack need not be feared, though any number of persons may be found who will declare that they have had it more than once. And yellow fever acclimation is a *quasi* acclimation against other fevers, especially, and against ollmatic diseases, generally.

The terror attaching to yellow fever grows principally out of its epidemic character. Thousands attacked with it at once, a panic is necessarily created. But congestive and typhoid fevers would be equally fatal were they epidemic in large cities. It must be admitted, however, that yellow fever is nearly always fatal, except treated by physicians and nurses thoroughly acquainted with it. It allows of neither delay nor mistake. That is the great danger. Many a victim has passed the golden moment for medical treatment before he is aware of the nature of his sickness.

And then to fall into the hands of any but a thoroughly experienced yellow fever physician is almost certain death. The same strong common sense and keen observation that give success to the simple medications of motherly old women in the back-woods country, are necessary for a physician, and especially in yellow fever. It is cured by guerrilla attacks upon the symptoms as they appear, and not by a general system of scientific strategy. In choosing a physician, in view of probable yellow fever, take the one who cures. Take pains to determine this.

We have said there had been no yellow fever in the city this season. Two cases were reported, but, upon examination by the Board of Health, the report is not confirmed. The truth is, no physician, of proper dignity and standing in his profession, will take it upon himself, without anvilling himself of the judgment of his professional brethren, to make so important an announcement as that there is yellow fever in the city. Whenever a physician does so, it is *prima facie* evidence that he is unreliable.

Whenever it is clearly ascertained that there is yellow fever in the city, it ought to be made known at once, and the *New Orleans Christian Advocate* never fails to make the announcement. But for some unnoted person, because he is called a "doctor," to alarm thousands of citizens and their families, and their friends scattered through the country, and imperil so many and so important interests as are involved, is not to be tolerated. In fact, no such announcement should ever go forth except through the Board of Health.

We rejoice to say that the city is unusually healthy, and physicians have little or nothing to do. Whether or not it will remain so cannot be decided. In New Orleans in the Summer, the presence of yellow fever is the rule, and its absence the exception. And there is yet ample time for an epidemic before the season closes. Let us hope, however, that we shall be spared this time.

Meanwhile, the city is no more sickly than usual, and yet there is neither yellow fever, nor fever of any kind, worth naming. Theories on the subject are worth nothing. The cause of yellow fever is still shrouded in mystery. The doctrine so common in the interior, that it is a high grade of bilious fever, has neither proof nor analogy. It is common for yellow fever to prevail when the season is delightful and the South winds as pleasant as breezes from Araby. Again, in the midst of a torrid season, and filthy streets, and after heavy inundations in the country, yellow fever does not make its appearance.

Greensboro' High School, Greensboro', Ala., advertised in the fifth column, third page, of this paper, is conducted by Rev. Dr. J. W. N. Means, a teacher of large and long experience, and first rate acquirements. The society is refined, the community moral, the school is furnished in the best style, and in a flourishing condition, as we learn. The Principal has the boys under his immediate control.

DISPUTED ADVOCATE ACCOUNTS.

The *New Orleans Christian Advocate* has not been conducted on the cash system. Hence, a great many of the accounts having grown large, we have, within the last few weeks, been sending them out to the subscribers, with directions to remit, or pay to the preacher. We had sent them to the preachers, early in the year, whenever they had sent us lists of the postoffices in their charges. The result has been a very prompt and satisfactory paying up on the part of many. In other cases, there have been disputes, and sometimes wrath and hard words—some of the latter two from quarters whence they were not expected.

These disputes and vexations grow out of long credit in general, and several other things in particular. The long credit is the root of all, however, and we are now digging it up, and do not intend to leave a fibre of that "root of bitterness," lest, "springing up, it trouble" us "and thereby many be defiled"—as they always are when they say bad words.

Let our dear friends remember that these things had to be settled, soon or later, and that it is better for the editor to have the complaints all in one large allopathic dose, than to be taking it homeopathically all the time. Then, brethren, help us to set this matter straight, instead of scolding us. Any amount of explanation we can bear, even if it put us in the wrong (unintentionally, on our part, always); but *bitter words*—well, if Methodist preachers can afford to write them, we cannot help it.

In addition, many other things are to be considered. First of all, we sometimes fall into an error, through oversight, miscalculation, misunderstanding, or something else. We are not infallible.

But we never wrong any body intentionally, and we correct every error as soon as we find it out.

Again, many persons honestly think they have paid us when they have not. Again, subscribers pay preachers, and they forget to either remit or pay at Conference. Again, a subscriber pays two dollars to a preacher towards the close of his subscription year, which is out by the time it reaches us. Thus, he ought to have sent five dollars—three for the past year, and two for the current year; and thus, when he sees his account long afterwards, it is much larger than he had supposed.

There is no remedy for these things but in having old accounts all settled up. Then we shall take pains to let every subscriber know when his year is nearly out, and prevent all this confusion. Brethren, friends, help us through this trouble, and that will be the end of it. We shall then follow the system explained in a standing notice under the editorial head.

Whenever you find an account wrong, or think it wrong, write to us, in good temper, explain fully, and you will always find us in good temper, and ready to do right.

Remember that, after all, we are more wronged than any body else. We lose thousands upon thousands of dollars, and never say one bitter word about it.

We keep our books in the best manner possible in such a detail business, with so many causes of mistake over which we have no control. Do not scold us for what may be the fault of other people, scattered all over the country.

Let every subscriber, when he receives his account, get a new subscriber, and if he is fretted, let him get two.

After all, the money comes in, and new subscribers too. Thanks for these things. Send them along. All will be right yet.

Remember: if the Agents keep a correct statement of the business they do for the Advocate, our books and theirs will not differ much.

THE COMING CONFERENCES.

Next month, says the *Nashville Advocate*, the annual round begins. The Bishops are packing up their valises for the journey, and the good people, where each Conference is to be held, are fixing up their Churches—painting them, etc., for the reception.

The Presiding Elders are on their last rounds: may they bring up many able-bodied, able-minded, and well-spirited young men, to be admitted on trial in the traveling ministry.

Pastors will soon be taking leave of their flocks. Let us ask, "Do you leave them better or worse? Has the Church merely held its own, or improved in spirituality and in numbers, under your care.

Make a clear way for your successor. Leave no ugly jobs on hand to meet him at his coming. You may enter into other men's labors; see that those who enter into yours shall have no cause to complain.

Are the class-books in order, and the statistics made up? Have the stewards squared accounts? Is the preacher's claim met? Surely, brethren, you don't intend to charge him from fifty to two hundred dollars for the privilege of serving you this year.

A true pastor—and indeed every other true worker—is more concerned about the character of his successor than of his predecessor. He does not mind hard ploughing and planting, but O how he feels for that he has planted, that it should be daily watered and cared for! Therefore, prepare for your successor, that he may take hold where you left off, and no time lost nor tempers soured in getting the clue of a tangled work.

One of our Bishops, in giving a charge to the young clergy, is in the habit of saying, "When you leave a circuit or station, leave it. Don't exact a promise from all the young people, that when they get married *you* are to be sent for; let your successor do that, and have all the perquisites as well as the burdens that fall to him." Now, a homespun sense and philosophy is there. That Bishop has been in the rank and file—he knows the practical working of itinerancy. It requires unselfish generosity. It goes upon a system of broad reciprocity. Let not the preachers, by pre-engagements before leaving their circuits, get in the way of each other, nor the people and pastors get in the way of the appointing power—the Bishop.

Finally, about those young preachers to be brought up: The Presiding Elders are the recruiting officers of the ministry. We suggest that they preach on a call to it, talk on it, and seek personal interviews with those who are resisting the Spirit. Even one called of the Lord has been found, and may be again, "hid among the stuff." Bishop Ashury used to say of Philip Bruce, that prince of Presiding Elders, that he could always tell him at a distance—from the number of young preachers he brought along with him.

TWO MEN OF MARK.

It has been our good fortune recently to make the acquaintance of two public men who have impressed us with he ldea, that, after all, the age of great men has not altogether gone by. Of course they are not politicians; and yet politicians may be, if they would, both good and great; only, it seems, they will not, as a general rule.

The new acquaintances to whom we refer, are the Rev. E. C. Slater and the Rev. George W. Carter—we mention them in the order in which we made their acquaintance—the former, Presiding Elder of this District; the other, Professor of Moral Science and Belles Lettres in the University of Mississippi, both Methodists. Mr. Slater delivered two addresses in this country last week—one at New Castle Female Institute, the other at a Masonic Celebration at Middleburg. The first we had the pleasure of hearing; and all who heard it had the same estimate we did—namely, that it was one of the best productions of the kind ever delivered in this country.

On Sunday last, we listened to a sermon from Professor Carter, at Carmel Church, Marshall county, Miss. Such a sermon has not been heard in these parts for this many a day. It was plain and unpretending, and yet full of the very highest results of thought. It was simple, yet grand; profound, yet clear as the sun to the commonest understanding. It was hardly oratorical, according to the popular notion; and yet it was wonderfully eloquent.

We mean no levity or irreverence when we say we rather like the Methodist Church. We think its system of evangelization better devised than almost any other for converting the world. Its itinerancy is a miracle in design, in adaptation, and in practical results. But we should like it a great deal better if it had more of such ministers as Messrs. Carter and Slater; men of learning as well as piety—men qualified to teach as well as preach; who can be zealous without rant, and who, as a weapon for cutting down sinners, rely more upon the love of God, than upon that 'hangman's whip,' 'the fear o' hell.' Mr. Slater is a man of rare versatility. He is at once eloquent, humorous, witty, brilliant and profound. Mr. Carter is a thinker, and all his eloquence proceeds from the depth of insight into his subject which he discloses to his hearers; the perfect lucidity he displays, and the amazing tenacity with which he sticks to and develops and irradiates his text. Mr. Slater is more episodical; Mr. Carter talks right on. The one, sometimes turns aside from the pursuit of his subject to gather beautiful flowers by the wayside and bind them up in rare boquets for his hearers; the other keeps his mind ever fixed on the main subject, and carries the minds of his hearers on, by a sort of giant but gentle power, to its complete mastery. Mr. Slater's mind is very much like Everett's; Mr. Carter's wonderfully like that of Calhoun.

Grand Junction, Tenn., July, 1859. Quid-Nunc.

DEDICATION AT ARCOLA.

Last Sabbath was a week ago, we went, by invitation, up the Jackson Railroad seventy-two miles to preach the Sermon at the dedication of a new Church recently built there. We have not had a more delightful visit in many a day. Arcola is on the first undulating land after we leave New Orleans, one hundred and thirty feet higher than the city. It is in the pine woods, mixed with oak and hickory, with good land for gardens, good clay subsoil, good water, cool, breezy, and healthy—a most delightful place for a summer residence. We saw ladies and children, who left the city in feeble health, now robust and rosy.

The Church is capable of seating about two hundred and fifty persons, and its architecture is not surpassed by that of any country Church we have ever seen. They are going to add a gallery for the accommodation of the servants. The house was full—the sermon was preached—the preacher, at the close, said five hundred dollars were needed to pay the debt—it was subscribed at once.

The Church was built by Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, and men who are members of no Church. It was proposed to have a "Union" Church. They said "no—a union Church is no Church at all." What shall it be? Though the Methodist representation in the council held to determine the question, was smallest, they resolved to make it a Methodist Church—and have so deeded it—because they thought, all things considered, it would more nearly suit the population concerned. More good sense and catholicity we have not witnessed. It was pleasant, during the dedication services, to witness men of other Churches, and men of the world, voluntarily acting as Church officers—seating the congregation, etc. They have a fine Sunday-school, presided over by Dr. Parham, father of our friend, the Superintendent of Public Schools in the Fourth District of this city.

And with such gentlemen as Messrs. Seymour, Converse, Randolph, Pasteur, Col. Wood, Ellis, Mann, Manning, Stanley, Duncan, and others whose names we cannot recollect on so short an acquaintance, the Society of the place—part from city and part from country—need not be doubted. Arcola is a place, and will be more so. Mark that. We have not found a more liberal, whole-souled company of gentlemen and ladies anywhere. Their little village just settled, they must have a Church at once—and they have it. We are going back—often—if not oftener.

SONGS OF THE WESLEY'S.

The reader of Wesley's Journal will find an item on this wise. He was riding through a village street, not knowing where to stop—heard a servant-maid singing at her work "one of our songs," and knew by that "that some of our people lived there." The editor of the *Christian Advocate* and *Journal* gives an article on Wesleyan hymns and poetry that explains this:

"The Wesleys published their first hymn book as early as 1738, the year in which they date their regenerated life, and the next year, the epoch of Methodism, was signalized by the appearance of their 'Hymns and Sacred Poems,' two editions of which appeared before its close. And now rapidly followed, year after year, and sometimes twice a year, not only new editions of these volumes, but new poetic works, which were scattered more extensively than any other of their publications through England, Wales, Ireland, the British West Indies, the North American provinces, and the United States, till not less than forty-nine poetical publications were enumerated among their literary works; and before Wesley's death a common psalmody, sung mostly to a common music, resounded through all the Methodist chapels of the English and American world. The achievement accomplished by Methodism in this one respect is alone one of the most extraordinary historical facts of the last century. Its influence on the popular taste, intellectual as well as moral, could not fail to be incalculably great. So thorough has been the subsequent revolution in the popular appreciation of sacred poetry, that much of the psalmody sung in the Churches of England at the advent of Methodism would not now be tolerated in public assemblies. Its effect, in many instances, would even be ludicrous."

LETTER FROM BROOKHAVEN.

Mr. Editor: We closed last night a very interesting and profitable meeting at this place. Our commodious church was filled frequently—the attendance was uniformly good. Several ministers came to our aid, and God was present to own and bless their labors. The result is, an addition of twelve white members on probation, and three by letter—two of the latter were from the Baptist Church; eight or ten were converted; eight professed sanctification; backsliders were reclaimed, and the Church greatly revived. Altogether we had a refreshing season. Impressions were made that we hope will ere long develope in still more glorious results.

Brookhaven is becoming an important point. Improvement and enterprize are manifest in more respects than one. Our Church, under God, bid fair to do well, and be an instrument of great good to this people. We have a flourishing Sunday-school, and our enterprising Bro. Whitworth, whose heart and hand are ready for any good work, in connection with Bro. Harris, is pushing forward the work of erecting a splendid building, to be used as a College for young ladies.

With a fine large church, an extensive college-building, good schools, and a steadily improving society, we have reason to anticipate a bright and glorious future for Brookhaven. God be praised for all that has been accomplished; and may He continue to water with dews of grace the vine He has planted here.

R. T. HENNINGTON.

The Male Department of Centenary Institute, Rev. D. C. B. Conuerly Principal, is advertised on third page, fourth column. As we have so frequently and fully noticed Centenary Institute, and as the Report of the examination appeared in last week's paper, it is only necessary to say that it is as flourishing as ever.

LITERARY.

Milton's Autograph.—The London *Star* says that a late sale of ancient manuscripts, autographs, etc., Milton's receipt to the publisher for the purchase money of "Paradise Lost," was knocked down at the price of £45 to a gentleman who bought it on commission for the United States. This receipt, in Milton's own writing, is now on its way to Philadelphia.

A newspaper is about to be established in New York, by the "Spanish-American Printing Company," entitled *El Noticioso de Nueva York*. It is "dedicated to the defense of the interest of the Spanish-American Republics, and in which they should find at the same time a sympathetic exponent and advocate of their opinions." It will be published six times a month—on the days when the steamers leave for Spanish America and the Antilles.

The site of the house in which Dr. Johnson lived and died, in Bolt court, Fleet street, has been bought by the Stationers' Company of London; and the Stationers are about to erect a school for booksellers on the site of Johnson's house.

The Ten Tribes of Israel.—Mr. I. L. Benjamin, a Moldavian by birth, has explored a great part of Asia and Africa, and is about exploring the other parts of the world, with a view of writing a complete history of the remains of the ten tribes of Israel scattered over the globe. His ultimate purpose is a comprehensive history of the Jews. He has now a work in press entitled *Acht Jahr in Asien und Afrika*, (eight years in Asia and Africa,) which embraces his investigations in those parts of the world.

Mount Lebanon University.—This institution, under the auspices of the Louisiana Baptist State Convention, reports for 1858-59, 114 students. Its Faculty is composed as follows: J. Hartwell, D.D., President, Professor of Theology, and Instructor in Modern Languages: J. A. Simmons, A.M., Professor of Mathematics and Philosophy: B. A. Mathews, M.D., Professor of Ancient Languages and Chemistry. The Professorship of Belles Letters and Mental Science is vacant at present. C. S. Yearwood is Tutor in the Preparatory and Messrs. Simmons and Mathews in the Preparatory Department.

CHURCHES IN WASHINGTON.

Rev. James Peelen, a local preacher of Florida, has patented two useful agricultural implements—one of them a plough, which is spoken of—and has given to the Southern Methodist Church, at Washington (D. C.) the exclusive right to both patents for the District of Columbia and State of Virginia, and also an interest in them for all the States North of Washington, except Maryland and Delaware.

The Metropolitan Church of the Northern Methodists, magnificent in plan, has been lingering for some time past, and the trustees have been anxious to sell the lot. Another effort to build is to be made, however.

The New School Presbyterians are strong in Washington. The Old School denomination is small. It has a parsonage house, and $ 80,000 for building a Church—a gentleman of the South has given $ 25,000 to endow the pastorate, and a Southern lady $5000 to furnish the parsonage.

These facts, says the Southern Methodist pastor in Washington, all plead for our own Church in that city. We take the opportunity of again reminding our readers that the book of Sermons, with portraits of distinguished preachers, published in aid of a Southern Methodist Church building at Washington, is for sale at publisher's prices, at the Publishing House and the Conference Depositories.

THE HOME CIRCLE.

In the fourth column of the third page of this paper our readers will find an "Announcement," setting forth in full the improvements and attractions of the "Home Circle for 1860." The friends of this, our only periodical for ladies, throughout the South, will read it with interest. When the arrangements are all completed it will be the leading Monthly in the Southern States, equal to any in the whole country. The subscription list ought to be doubled forthwith. No one, we imagine, will fail to subscribe, if he have not already done so after reading the announcement, and no preacher should fail to direct attention to it, and "enlarge" thereby. The success of our periodical literature is in the hands of our preachers, for weal or woe. They should remember this. Every editor is faithfully fulfilling his trust, and every periodical is growing in value and power. The Agency—the Agency! There is where we should "strengthen the things that remain."

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BATON ROUGE.

This Institution is under the supervision of Professors Magruder and Parsons, assisted by an efficient corps of teachers.

I had the pleasure of witnessing the Exhibition exercises of the Institution recently, and am gratified to say that they were most satisfactory.

All the usual branches of English are taught, with Mathematics, Latin, Greek and French. As far as it pretends to go, the mental and scholastic training is most thorough. It is the design to prepare young men to enter into any College.

I send my own son to this Institution, and from what I know of its scholarly training and moral discipline, I can most confidently commend it to the patronage of the public.

J. B. Walker.

Camp Ground Burnt.—We are sorry to learn, by letter from Rev. F. M. Featherston, that the Camp ground on Mt. Olivet circuit, Mississippi Conference, was burnt August 3d., supposed by an incendiary.

"Foot Prints Across the Continent, No. iv," is an exceedingly interesting letter from Bishop Pierce, and we expect another shortly.

"Joe Smith and the Bible," on the first page, is strikingly suggestive to a thoughtful reader. Let us hear from the author again.

"Ye Have Need of Patience" is a new sermon on an old text, instead of an old sermon on a new subject as to "contents" say. Let us have more such sermons. They ought to be delivered in the spring of the year, however, or at least from now until then.

New Subscribers are coming in. Send them along. As soon as you read this, whoever you are, see how many new subscribers you can obtain.

Auburn Male College has a comprehensive and luminous advertisement on the third page, sixth column. Read it. We shall notice this institution again soon, also the Southern University.

Prof. Magruder's Collegiate Institute at Baton Rouge, is advertised in fifth column of third page. Walker's notice of it we heartily endorse.

Feliciana Female Institute, Jackson, La., has an advertisement on third page, fifth column. It is a pleasant and promising institution under the charge of Rev. T. Brown. Read his advertisement and "wants."

Brook's Boarding House is as popular as ever. His "peach-cobblers" for dinner were never better. When you come to the city go to Brooks'.

Wesleyan Female College, Macon, Ga., has an advertisement on the fourth page of this paper, fifth column. It is, as we said a week or two since, the best female college in the world. President Bonnell has a fine reputation as an instructor, in Georgia, Kentucky and Alabama. The College is in a highly prosperous condition.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

AUGUST 17, 1859.

NEWS FROM OUR HOME WORK.

"To spread Scriptural Holiness over these Lands."

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

Cedar Creek Circuit.—REV. T. MOONY writes: "Our meeting at Pine Flat Chapel, continued some nine days and was attended with success. The congregation, attentive and serious—many at the altar. Some nine or ten whites united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, also some nineteen colored.

"The week following, we commenced another at Snow Hill. This continued near two weeks—many at the altar night and day—much seriousness in the congregation all the time. Some fourteen whites professed faith in Christ, and united with our Church; and some nineteen colored. There were some of the brightest conversions at that meeting I have witnessed this year.

"The week following, which was last week, we commenced another at Warrenton. The congregation large and serious—night and day the interest increased from its commencement. But we were compelled to break up in view of another appointment, with a number at the altar. Some six whites joined the Church, and professed to be converted.

"And now, Brother Editor, you have the state of the work on this circuit. And still they come—and still the work goes on! What we lack here is the right sort of laborers in the vineyard of the Lord. Our system and plans seem to suit the people. What we want, le now to put them properly in motion."

"May God give the increase."

Revival at West Ward Mobile.—REV. J. W. WILLIAMS writes: "We have just closed a very interesting meeting of three weeks. We have closed only to rest. The Lord wonderfully blessed the Church—converted sinners, seventeen were added to the Church on probation, and still there are numbers inquiring the way of life everlasting. Praise God for his goodness to the people of the West Ward Church.

"Permit me to add a few words concerning our Sabbath-school. Our second exhibition came off last night. We have monthly meetings, at which we hear speeches and dialogues from the children and take up a collection for the school. Last night the children were early at their places; it would have delighted you, Mr. Editor, to have seen them, every countenance was beaming with joy and gladness—their eyes sparkling like so many stars.

"The services were opened with singing, and prayer to Almighty God for his blessing, by Brother W. B. Phillips. Singing conducted by the Superintendent, Brother A. G. Moore, a champion in the Sunday-school cause. Then the speaking commenced—the children acquitted themselves nobly.

"I thank God that I have had the happiness of being the Pastor of the West Ward Methodist Episcopal Church, and I pray the blessing of our God upon the Church and School."

Talladega District.—REV. W. D. MATHEWS writes: "I wrote you about the last of May, giving you some account of an interesting meeting or two, in which we had gathered some twenty probationers into the Church; which letter I suppose must have miscarried, it was dated about the last of May. Since which time there has been a general improvement in the District; and the good work has gone on at the points designated in my former letter, viz: Hillabee and Arbacoochee; and thirty or forty others have been converted and gnthered into the Church. We now have an encouraging state, throughout the bounds of the District, and as soon as party strife and political excitement pass away, which it will do after next Monday, we are confidently looking for a general, sweeping revival. O, that it may exceed our very largest expectations."

Spring Hill Circuit.—REV. L. M. WILSON writes: "We are having a good meeting at this place, Jefferson. About twenty have been converted—and earnest penitents still at the altar. Bros. Shores, McClosky and J. B. Cottrell, have rendered efficient service. This is the third week of the meeting, and it is still going on. I called on the congregation on the last Sunday, and got over two hundred dollars missionary money. If the Orrville circuit does not stir up, her banner will trail in the dust this year."

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

Brandon Circuit.—THE PASTOR writes: "We commenced a protracted meeting at Pleasant Ridge, on Saturday before the 4th Sabbath in July. On Tuesday night, one penitent young lady found the Lord. Thursday night we were compelled to close the meeting, in order to reach another appointment. The result, as far as we can judge, is as follows: Thirteen were happily converted. Fourteen whites joined the Church on probation, and eleven colored.

"We went to Bethel, and found the local preachers and exhorters laboring hard for a revivel. They commenced the meeting on Thursday before the 5th Sabbath. We reached the meeting in time for the eleven o'clock service, (Saturday morning.) We did not have to labor long, before we heard the shouts of new-born souls. On Sabbath we administered the Sacrament of the Lord's supper; we do not recollect of having seen a better time around the Lord's table for many years. We succeeded in getting some of our Baptist friends to believe that the sacrament of the Lord's supper is not ours, nor theirs—but the Lord's. They demonstrated their faith by their works. Some of them met us around the tabe of our common Lord, and received the elements at our hands.

"We left the meeting on Wednesday after the eleven o'clock services, up to which time twenty-two persons professed to received pardoning love, and fifteen whites joined the Church on probation. O, Lord revive thy work more abundantly."

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

New Iberia Circuit.—REV. T. B. WHITE writes: "We are still enjoying refreshing seasons from the presence of the Lord. We had a meeting at Prairie Gregg of three days, embracing the 5th Sabbath in July; at which, the word preached was attended with power. Five joined the Church. The Church considerably revived. A subscription was raised to build a house of worship, there being none in the neighborhood; and a sufficiency subscribed to proceed at once with the house. Truly we are having a glorious revivnl in Church building on our circuit.

"It is due to Brother J. W. Chevis, to say that he has faithfully labored in most of the meetings we have had on the circuit. He is an industrious local preacher."

Farmerville Circuit.—REV. D. P. CULLEN writes: "We are having good times. Within the last three weeks some twenty persons have professed religion. Thirty whites and six colored persons have joined the Church. The members wonderfully blessed. We have efficient local preachers on this circuit. They are doing valuable service.

PERSONAL.

THE POPE.—The Paris *Univers*, the ultra Catholic organ makes it clear that the Pope has not yet come to any decision respecting the honorary presidency of the proposed Italian Confederacy.

A Paris correspondent of the *Nord*, writing on the 19th ult., says a letter from Rome states that the Pope accepts, on certain conditions, the title of Honorary President of the Italian Confederation. The Italian diet would assemble at Rome.

DICKENS.—On the authority of a private letter which arrived by the Persia, from an intimate personal friend of the novelist, says the New York Evening Post, we are glad to announce that Charles Dickens will visit this country during the ensuing autumn, and give the readings from his own works that have been successful in England.

MRS. MARGARET FULLER, (mother of Margaret Fuller, Countess d'Ossoli, Rev. A. B. Fuller, Esq., of Boston,) died on the 31st ult., at the residence of the latter gentleman, at Wayland, Mass., aged seventy years.

THE REV. DR. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth street, New York, died on the 21st ult., at the Virginia Springs.

TWO SONS OF KOSSUTH recently received prizes as students in the University College, London. They were given from the hand of the British Premier, Lord Palmerston.

ALTHOUGH THE FRENCH LANGUAGE is usually that of diplomacy, a letter-writer learns that out of courtesy to the Emperor of Austria, Napoleon III spoke in German during their interviews.

THE BOSTON LEDGER says the stirrup-cup of the poet Burns is in the possession of a gentleman of Boston. It was made from the leg of a table brought from the Holy Land by King Robert the Bruce, and is undoubtedly genuine. It was sold among the effects of the poet's wife.

LABORS OF EDWARD EVERETT.—The August number of the *Eclectic Magazine*, in speaking of Hon. Edward Everett, gives an account of his labors in connection with the Mount Vernon Fund. His Washington Oration was first delivered February 22, 1856, and has been given since then one hundred and twenty-nine times, yielding $55,783 62. For the "Mount Vernon Papers" in the New York *Ledger*, he received $10,000, and in other ways smaller sums making a contribution to the Mount Vernon Fund of $68,103 56. In addition to his other labors for this object, he has delivered lectures for other benevolent associations, making a total of more than ninety thousand dollars in little more than three years. It is to be understood, too, that Mr. Everett has traveled many thousand miles, and defrayed all his expenses from his private purse. He has done this, too, when much occupied by private and public affairs, and frequently delicate health. No man we are confident, ever before did so much for noble objects in so short a time. All honor to this statesman, orator, scholar and noble man.

THE LATE HORACE MANN.—Mr. Mann was born in Franklin, Mass., on the 4th of May, 1796, and was consequently in his sixty-fourth year at the time of his death, recently mentioned by telegraph. He was educated at Brown University, and practiced law with great success in his native State until he accepted the post of Secretary of the Board of Education for Massachusetts, in which position he devoted himself with singular zeal to his duties. In 1836 he was elected to the Senate of Massachusetts from Boston, and on the death of John Quincy Adams he was elected as his successor in Congress in 1848. In 1853 he accepted the post of President of Antioch College. The New York *Times* says:

THE FRENCH ON ENGLISH ARMAMENTS.

The recent article in the Paris *Journal des Debats*, directed against England, which had attracted so much attention in European political circles, referred in a disquieting manner to the additions which England is making to her navy, and it concludes as follows:

If by one of those veerings about, which are possible any day in parliamentary governments, a decision by a majority of few votes more or less, should bring back to power tomorrow the party even-threwn yesterday, would its programme be traced out in the speeches delivered by the opposition in the House of Lords? That would be serious. Distrust, menace, almost insult with regard to France, this is what we find in these manifestoes of the Tory party; distrust, although the government of the Emperor does not cease by its words and acts to reassure Europe respecting its intentions; menace, although France abstains scrupulously from all provocation, although she has made no armed preparations beyond the requirements of the Italian war; lastly, almost insult, ill-dissembled beneath this strange appeal to unparalleled passions. These are bad proceedings towards any one, dangerous towards us. England may have believed it to be her duty to remain neutral, and forgetting her liberal policy, she may not have wished to attempt with France to free Italy. We are not going to examine after the peace whether she was wrong or right before the war; but that her neutrality should be ostensibly armed against us, that is what we do not understand, because nothing explains or justifies it.

France does not put forth the pretension to dominate anywhere. On the scene as on the continent she only desires her legitimate share of liberty and action. Is it to be said that she ought to acknowledge and submit to this domination on the part of another power? Like England, France has rich and populous coasts, colonies near and far, a great maritime commerce, religious, political, industrial interests, in fine, a moral influence to protect over the entire surface of the globe; she has for that an army and a navy, proportioned to her population, wealth and greatness. When she sees herself constrained to do so by her honor or interests, France employs, such being her purpose, against her enemies the forces at her disposal; but she does not threaten her friends or allies, she does not doubt their loyalty, she does not provoke them by suspicions unworthy of a great nation.

We no longer believe in hereditary hatreds; we do not wish to believe any longer in traditional resentments between the two peoples. A long peace, a long interchange of relations of every kind, upon a footing of equal mutual esteem, have laid to rest, or so we fancied, those anachronisms left for dead, with our glorious soldiers, upon the battle-fields of the Alma and Inkermann. Can we be mistaken?

To the suspicious and hostile neutrality of England and Germany, France has opposed only calmness and moderation. The victorious Emperor restored peace to astonish Europe; can Europe be less moderate and pacific than the Emperor? England, who inquires about a vessel, more or less, armed at Brest, and who votes three hundred millions for her navy, England who counsels so loudly the Continent to disarm, is she going to set the example and withdraw from her order of the day this programme of menace or of fear, the fatal effect of which we have been obliged to notice, keeping in view the alliance that we should wish to preserve? When a cloud highly charged with electricity passes over our heads, why risk the eliciting of the flash from it? Who knows were it might fall?

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

The Italian Confederation—Reduction of the French Army—British Ministry and the Peace Congress—Constitutional Movement in Austria—The Popular Vote in Tuscany—Insurrection in Venetia—The Ashes of Napoleon II. Restored to France—Parliamentary Proceedings.

General and Political Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—The proposition submitted by Count Walewski, the French Foreign Minister, for the settlement of the Italian Confederation, makes provision for the return of the Grand Duke of Tuscany and Modena, on condition of their granting a general amnesty for political offences and instituting salutary reforms in the administration of their Governments.

The Venetian kingdom is to form part of the Confederation, but to remain under the crown of Austria.

LIVERPOOL, July 30.—Advices from Turin represent that the excitement which was at first created by the announcement of the terms of peace, has considerably subsided, and that comparative tranquility has been restored in most of the Italian Provinces.

The Debates in the British Parliament indicate that vigorous measures will be adopted in the prosecution of the plans proposed for the national defenses.

The Sardinian Plenipotentiary to the Peace Conference at Zurich has arrived at Paris.

The *Independence Belge* newspaper says that the Austrian Provisional Councils will all soon be convoked, and be requested to make known to the Emperor of Austria openly and sincerely the wishes of their respective populations, with a view of granting them liberal constitutional reforms.

The *Belge* also states that the first Austrian corps d'armee will, for the present, be maintained in Italy on a war footing.

The remaining corps of the Austrian army in Italy are to go to their former cantonments in Gallicia and Hungary.

The various Governors appointed by King Victor Emanuel in Modena have withdrawn, and the Governments turned over to the Municipalities.

The result of the vote upon the subject of the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont, as made known at 141 places, including Leghorn and Florence, show 809 votes in the affirmative and only 15 in the negative.

An article in *Le Nord* newspaper denies that French troops are to remain in the Duchies to preserve order.

A letter from Milan states that the extreme party are commencing a dangerous agitation there, and that an insurrection in the Venetian Kingdom is anticipated.

The *Invalide Russe* says that Austria and France may make whatever treaties they please, but that in fixing the lot of Italy they are bound to ask the concurrence of the rest of Europe.

It appears that one of the results of the meeting of the two Emperors at Villa Franca was a stipulation providing for the removal of the remains of Napoleon II. from Vienna to Paris.

A deputation, headed by Prince Napoleon, will soon proceed to Vienna to take the remains of the Duc de Reichstadt (Napoleon II.,) which are deposited in the Augustine Monastery at Vienna, and convey them to France, where they will be placed by the side of those of his father, Napoleon I.

In the House of Commons Lord John Russell, in making a statement in relation to foreign affairs, said that England could never be a party to any compact for forcing the Grand Dukes of Tuscany and Modena upon their people without their consent. He stated that he believed the Emperor of Austria was desirous that the people of Italy shall have a self-government. After a spirited discussion by various members the subject was dropped.

The Peace Conference.

Nothing of any moment had transpired in regard to the conference at Zurich, nor is it known whether Sardinia would take part.

The London Daily News believes that, although the scheme of an Italian Confederation may not have been formally struck off the programme, it is not now insisted on by its author, and that little more will be heard of it.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times is informed that the English Government had offered to send a representative to the Congress, provided France disarmed; that the French Emperor agreed to do so, on condition that England did the same; that England consented, on condition of a general disarmament by land and sea; that France will begin the movement, and that the English Government is very well satisfied with the conduct of the French Emperor.

It is asserted that a military Convention between France and Austria, relative to Italy, has been concluded, and that Lombardy is to take a fair share of the national debt.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says it was reported that Count Walewski had drawn out a plan for the Confederation of Italy, and submitted it confidentially to the Cabinet. It consists of seven States, and the Presidency is given nominally to the Pope, but really to the Kings of Sardinia and Naples alternately. The strong places to be garrisoned by Federal troops are Gaeta, Mantua and Piacenza. The votes in the Federal Diet are to be distributed as follows: Parma and Modena, one each; the Pope, two; Tuscany, two; Sardinia and Naples, each three.

France.

The Duke of Malakoff has been appointed Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor.

The Emperor had granted a pension of three thousand francs from his private purse to the mother of General Auger, killed in Italy.

It was reported that 200,000 men are to be discharged from the army on renewable furlough, the advantage being that the Government will have them still on hand, while their cost can be diverted to other purposes.

The Paris Moniteur, of the 26th, contains the following: "It is endeavored in England to attribute to France the causes of the English national burdens, but the English people are deceived merely to further the national defenses; the exaggeration of our armaments is to justify a considerable increase of the budget for the army and navy. A comparison of the budgets of England and France will show that these considerations have been erroneous. Since 1815 the army expenses of England have increased by two hundred millions francs, making for 1860 a total of more than six hundred and fifty millions francs, while the French army budget of 1860 does not exceed four hundred and sixty-three million. One therefore asks, whether it is to France and her extraordinary armaments that the heavy burdens which weigh on the English people, are to be attributed, or whether these enormous expenses and taxes, which are the consequences of those burdens, must not be attributed to other reasons."

The Paris, Patrie, referring to the above article from the Moniteur, says that France has done everything to free England from the nightmare of invasion, in order to restore her to her calmness and repose. If unsuccessful, England can only blame herself for her fears which agitated her, and which, if prolonged, would be an affront to the sincerity, friendly feelings and actions of France.

The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Herald says that there is something like two hundred million francs unexpended out of the late loan, and it is understood that the surplus is to be applied to the navy.

The Post's Paris correspondent says there is the same disposition as ever in official quarters to assure England that the Emperor and his advisers consider the Anglo-French alliance now as ever necessary for the tranquility and prosperity of Europe.

The Moniteur de la Flotte, Government organ, says that Denmark has ceded the Island of St. Thomas to the United States.

Italy.

Le Nord says one of the first acts of the new Sardinian Ministry will be to put an end to the present Dictatorship, to convoke the Chambers, and present an electoral bill applicable to Lombardy. A dissolution will afterwards take place. In order to effect in the new Chambers the complete fusion of Piedmont and Lombardy, the King will preside, and the Parliament will sit alternate years at Turin and Milan.

Turin journals say that the Sardinian army, reinforced by recruitments in Lombardy, is to be raised to 100,000 men.

In regard to Garibaldi's position, it is said that he was on the 15th summoned to Brescia by General Della Marmora, with whom he had a long confidential interview; that he had a force of 12,000 men, which continued to increase; and that he expressed confidence in the King of Surdinia's not forsaking the national cause.

A letter from Milan says that Garibaldi was contemplating a move from the Alps to the Apennines—from Northern to Central Italy. Then there will be a gathering of about 50,000 volunteers in the Romagna, and Garibaldi's corps joined to that of Mezzocapo will form an army capable of securing the independence of Central Italy.

It was rumored that the Duke of Modena proposed to arm 4000 Austrian troops to enable him to enter his States; also that a division of the French army will enter Parma and Tuscany, and another corps the Roman Legation, for the purpose simply of preserving order and allowing a free expression of public opinion.

The Municipality of Florence had formerly expressed a desire for annexation to an Italian Kingdom under Victor Emanuel or that Tuscany should be governed by a Prince of the House of Savoy, in case annexation should be impossible.

The Pontifical Government has issued a circular to its representatives abroad complaining that the refusal of the dictatorship of the Roman Legations by the King of Sardinia was completely illusory; the nomination of the Marquis D'Azeglio is complained of as a flagrant violation of its neutrality; other acts of usurpation against the legitimate authority of the Pope are quoted, and a circular says they provoked in the Holy Father much indignation at seeing that such enormities proceeded from the Government of a Catholic King, who had accepted the advice of his ungustally to refuse the dictatorship offered him. His Holiness decrees this protest to be communicated to all the European powers, and trusts they will co-operate in vindicating his rights, for which purpose he invoked their assistance and protection.

Great numbers of addresses were being signed in the Romagna against the return of the Clerical Government, and in favor of Union with Sardinia. The country had resolved upon keeping up public order, and of repulsing every attack of the Swiss troops in the service of the Pope; also that regular voting should take place in expressing the wishes of the country.

Letters from Rome assert that the principle of an Italian Confederation had been accepted by the Pope; a majority of the Cardinals in conference voted in favor of the Pope's accepting the Presidency.

A Paris telegram, of 26th, to the London Morning Post, says, Sardinia has named as her Plenipotentiary at Zurich, M. des Ambrois. Austria, however, refuses to meet any Sardinian representative, but will leave it open to Sardinia to accede to the treaty after it shall have been concluded between Austria and France.

The same authority says, the Grand Duke of Tuscany has expressed a willingness to abdicate in favor of his son, who promises a constitution, but the Tuscans object altogether to the dynasty.

Great Britain.

The Times says that another French loan will be wanted before long. The same journal replies to the Moniteur's article on the armament of the two countries, and says it is in many respects deceptive. The Times strongly urges immediate arming of the navy with Armstrong guns, and increased expedition in the manufacture of guns by private contract.

August 4.—Orders have been issued from the war-office, or are about to be issued, for the immediate dissolution of the Rhine.

The latest advices from the Continent are of a pacific and more assuring character.

The French Government, it is stated without qualification is preparing for a general disarmament, and giving every evidence of its present pacific intentions.

The American Minister at Rome has obtained from the Papal Government £400 for damages sustained during the recent sacking of Perugia.

DOMESTIC.

Laws upon the Slave Trade.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—The conflicting nature of the laws of 1818 and those enacted by Congress in 1820 upon the subject of the slave trade will probably cause the question to be brought before the Supreme Court of the United States.

The former prescribe a fine and imprisonment, the latter make the penalty death for aiding or abetting in the importation of Africans within the United States.

The Wise Presidential Letter Verified.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—In reply to numerous inquiries on the subject of the authorship of the letter published in the New York *Herald*, stating that President Buchanan was a candidate for re-nomination, and that the patronage and power of the Government would be used to defeat the nomination of Douglas, or any other aspirant, Governor Wise admits that it was authentic and acknowledges himself to be the author of it, but denounces the publication of it as a breach of confidence, it being a private letter addressed only to Mr. Bernard Donnelly.

Increase of Georgia Wealth.

The Atlanta Intelligencer learns from the Controller General that the digests of 112 counties, returned to his office, show an increase of the taxable property of the State for the past year of fifty millions of dollars, in the county for which returns have been received.

LOCAL.

The History of Cuba by a Cuban.

A work of very great interest to the historical student, to the philanthropist, and above all to the Cuban Patriot, says the *Delta*, has just been published in this city. It is a work on the history of Cuba, being the compilation of a series of lectures, by Senor Pedro Santacilia, a distinguished Cuban and patriot, now a resident of New Orleans. The production of a cultivated scholar and an accomplished orator, it is not less characterized by close argument and research, and elegant diction, than by fervid eloquence and manly sentiment. We would be glad to see the translation of a work which has so much to recommend it to every friend of Cuban liberty, and to all who feel a solicitude in regard to the destiny of the beautiful island to which it relates.

A Duel at Algiers.

A Duel was fought last week, near the Opelousas Railroad Depot, in Algiers, by two military gentlemen of the Second District. The weapons were sharpened foils. At the word, the combatants made, simultaneous lunges, each pinking the other, and ending the combat before it had well begun. Neither was severely wounded.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, August 15, 1859.

The following statement is condensed from the weekly report of the New Orleans *Price-Current*, ending on the 13th instant. Another week of dullness and inactivity has passed, and we are without any important changes to notice in the general market. Occasional limited parcels of the new crop of Cotton have begun to arrive, but several weeks must elapse before the receipts will be adequate to any movement of much consequence.

On Monday morning European advices four days later were before the public, reporting an active demand in the Liverpool Cotton market, the sales for three days having summed up 44,000 bales, generally at firm prices, some authorities reporting an advance of ⅛d. On Wednesday advices were received by the regular weekly Cunard steamer Arabia, reporting the week's sales of Cotton at Liverpool to have been 62,000 bales, and the quotations given were ⅛d for Fair Orleans and 7 3-16d for Middling ditto; showing an improvement within the week of 1-16d in the latter quality. The total stock of Cotton at Liverpool was 679,000, of which 607,500 bales were American. The Havana Cotton market remained steady and 112 francs was still the quotation for *Tres ordinaire*. There was rather more confidence in political matters, and Consols had advanced 1¼ per cent within the week, being quoted at 95¼ to 95¾.

Telegraphic advices by Ery of Baltimore, with Liverpool dates to 4th inst. which report the sales of Cotton for three days to have been 19,000 bales, and the quotation given is still 7 3-16d for Middling Orleans, though at the close some forced sales were said to have been made at ⅛d decline. Manchester advices were favorable and Consols were quoted at 94¾ to 95, which would indicate a decline of ¼ per cent.

The weather has been generally clear and warm throughout the past week, though showers more or less copious have fallen nearly every day.

The health of the City continues good, not a case of yellow fever having occurred, so far as we are advised.

The river has fallen one inch within the week, and is now ten feet nine inches below high-water mark.

COTTON.—Another week has passed, and has established its claim to be designated the dullest of the season thus far. There is but a very limited number of buyers, and the few orders which those parties have in hand are not available in our present meagre, and poorly assorted stock. The enquiry, when buyers come forward at all, is mostly for Low Middling, Middling and Strict Middling, and of these descriptions the market is about bare, nearly the whole of the remaining stock being low-running, mixed and dusty lists, which are unsaleable. Under these circumstances the entire business of the week sums up barely 1650 bales, and since 1st September, (exclusive of those from Mobile, Florida and Texas) 1,662,085 bales against 1,503,975 bales to same date last year. The total exports of the week amount to 5413, bales; the stock in presses and on shipboard, not cleared on the 12th inst., 11,411. We may remark that a good class of Middling, if at all even-running, would, if obtainable, command a fraction above our outside figures.

The receipts of new crop thus far are 88 bales, against 83 bales to same date last year, and the sales of which we are advised within the week are 22 bales Strict Middling at 12,5 bales at 12 1-10 and ⅛ at 12½ cents per pound. The receipts thus far are generally of good color, and fair staple, but much napped in ginning, the picking having been evidently rather premature.

New Orleans Classification:

Inferior	6¾@ 7¼	Good Middling.....	12⅝@12¾
Ordinary	8¼@ 9¼	Middling Fair.....	12¾@—
Good Ordinary.....	10 @10½	Fair.....	—@—
Low Middling.....	10¾@11	Good Fair.....	—@—
Middling	11⅛@11¾	Good and Fine.....	—@—

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to 800 hhds. We quote for Inferior and Refining 4 to 5; Common to Good Common 5¼ to 6¼; Fair to Fully Fair 6⅞ to 7; Prime to Choice 7¼ to 7⅝; Centrifugal and Clerified —to —; Refined —to — cents per pound.

MOLASSES.—The sales of the week are about 500 bbls. The quotations are: For Inferior and Fermenting 34 to 35; Prime to Choice and Refoiled 36 to 37 in hhds., City-refinery refoiled 38 to 40 cents per gallon.

TOBACCO—Is quoted for Lugs—factory, —to —; planters 3¾ to 4¾; Leaf—Inferior to common 5 to 5¾; fair 6 to 6¾; fine 7¼ to 8¾; choice, heavy and light, 8¾ to 9¾ and 10 cents per pound. The sales reached fully 2000 hhds.

FLOUR.—The sales have amounted to about 2500 bbls. The maket continues its heavy and inactive appearance. We quote a range, from $4 00 to $4 25 for ordinary to superfine, $4 37½ to $4 50 for good superfine, $5 75 to $6 50 for ordinary to good extra, and $7 00 to $7 25 and $8 00 per bbl. for choice extra brands. The receipts of new flour thus far have been of a very superior quality.

GRAIN.—The sales of Corn during the week amount to about 11,000 sacks—the extreme figures of the sales ranging from 90 to $1 00 for ordinary yellow mixed and yellow, $1 00 to $1 05 for good yellow mixed and white mixed, and $1 07 to $1 10 for ordinary to good and prime white. Oats sell at 44 to 52c. for ordinary to prime St. Louis, and 50 to 54 cents per bushel for Northern. Bran is quoted at $1 00 to $1 25 per 100 lbs. Wheat, we quote 90c. to $1 00 per bushel for ordinary red to good red.

PORK.—The demand this week has been of a very limited character. We quote Mess at $14 50 to $14 75 per barrel—dealers have reduced their rates to $15 25 to $15 50.

BACON.—Shoulders 7 to 7¼; Ribbed Sides 6 to 6¾; Clear Sides 10¾ to 11; Sugar-cured Hams 12½ to 13 cents per pound

BEEF.—We quote Prime Mess at $15 per bbl. an the range for good to the best brands for Family Mess. No sales—prices nominal.

LARD.—We quote 11 to 11¼c for tcs and bbls prime, and 12 to 12½c for kegs.

BUTTER.—Western generally selling at 12 to 15 cents per pound, according to quality; and Cheese 6 to 9c.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at 13 to 15 cents per yard; India Bagging, 14 to 15½c. Balo Rope, hand spun, 6¾ to 7¾, and machine made, 7¾ to 8¾ cents per pound.

GUNNY BAGS—Limited parcels sell at 11¾ cents for light and 12¾ to 13c. to heavy and extra heavy bags.

COFFEE.—We quote ordinary at 10¾, low fair 10¾, fair to good fair 11 to 11¾, and prime 11¾ to 11¾ cents per pound. Stock, 16,800 bags against 17,100 at same period last season.

MARRIAGES.

"It is not good for man to be alone."

Married on the 20th ult. by Rev. J. B. Baldwin, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. HENRY RICHARDS to Miss MARTHA C. MALONE—all of Mobile county, Alabama.

On 28th ult. by Rev. Samuel Briggs, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. VINCENT WILLIAMS of Mississippi, to Miss EMELINE GEORGE of Mobile county, Alabama.

On 4th inst. by L. H. Norton, Esq., at Mr. Norton's residence, Mr. JOSEPH GILBERT to Miss MARIANNA WHITMON of Mobile, Alabama.

On 7th last. by Rev. A. B. Nicholson, Rev JAMES H. LENAY of the Mississippi Conference to Miss CAROLINE A. ELLERY of Pike county, Mississippi.

DIED:

Near Greenville, Washington county, Mississippi, on the 24th June, 1859, JAMES ARMSTRONG, infant son of W. P. and E. C. Montgomery, aged ten months and four days.

"Pillowed on the Savior's breast,
Sweetly sleep and softly rest,
Soon the morning shall restore
The buried babe we now deplore." W. R. H.

At Port Gibson, Mississippi, August 8th, 1859, AARON BURNET, infant son of W. H. N. and Mary Magruder of Baton Rouge, aged eleven months.

On Thursday evening at three o'clock, at the family residence in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Mr. JAMES C. GAYLE, aged 34 years. Mr. Geyle's affliction was long and sore—but was sanctified to his spiritual and eternal good. During his long illness, he professed faith in Christ, joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South; and partook of the Holy Communion. He leaves a father, mother and sister to cherish his memory and mourn his loss—though they sorrow not as those who have no hope. W. * * * * *.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY.

Received on the 6th inst.:

The Golden Censer.....	price 40 cents.
The Better Land.....	75.....
Scripture Help.....	50.....
Wesleyan Catechisms, No. 1, per doz.....	20.....
Wesleyan Catechisms, No. 2.....	45.....
Capers' Catechisms, No. 1.....	30.....
Capers' Catechisms, No. 2.....	45.....

NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY.
So. Methodist Publishing-house, Nashville,
May 30, 1859.

We intend, as heretofore, to keep a full supply of books of our own publication at the AGENCY of the Southern Methodist Publishing-house, at New Orleans. J. B. MCFERRIN, Agent.

NOTICE.—Persons having business with the NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY, will please direct to KEENER & PARKER.

The Male Department of Centenary Institute—Summerfield, Dallas county, Alabama—will REOPEN, MONDAY, OCTOBER 3d, 1859, under the management of REV. D. C. H. CONNELLY, M.A., PRINCIPAL; assisted by Rev. JNO. S. MOORE, M.A., of the University of Virginia; and by Major F. M. HOPKINS, A.B.

Those gentlemen are all experienced in Teaching. Their undivided attention will be given to their pupils, in preparing them for College, or for the active duties of life.

Summerfield is celebrated for its refinement, and its Christian privileges.

BOARD is CHEAP.

For further particulars, apply for Catalogues to the undersigned. D. C. B. CONNELLY, Summerfield, Ala.

The Camp-Meeting, near Macon Mississippi, will commence on FRIDAY before the First Sabbath in September.
Brookville, Miss. Aug. 6, 1859. WM. C. HEARN.

The Okatoma Camp-Meeting, eight miles from Summit, on the Jackson Railroad, in Pike county, Mississippi, will commence on Saturday before the second Sabbath in October. Preachers from New Orleans and elsewhere, invited.

A. H. NICHOLSON.

Shiloh Camp-Meeting—Will commence on *Monday night*, before the first Sabbath in October. Preachers and people are respectfully invited to attend. WM. PRICE.
Brandon, Mississippi, August 3, 1859.

A Camp-Meeting will be held at BETHEL, Attala circuit, Mississippi Conference, on *Thursday*, before the third Sabbath in September.

We will begin another at LIBERTY CHAPEL, same circuit, on *Friday*, before the first Sabbath in October. Preachers and people generally, are invited to attend both of them.
Kosciusko, Mississippi, August 5, 1859. L. ERCANBRACK, P.E.

Olive Branch Camp-Meeting.—A Camp-meeting at Olive Branch, East Feliciana Circuit, Mississippi Conference, will be held, embracing 2d Sabbath in October, 1859.

Tenters are requested to move in by Friday, October the 7th, and be ready for the first Service at early candle-light, same day.

Preachers, people, and the public generally, are invited.

Any one desirous of tenting, is requested to come forward at once and select his location.

A Camp-Meeting will be held at BETHEL, Hankatoa Circuit, Mississippi Conference, embracing the *first Sabbath in September*, commencing *Friday night* previous. Come Brother Preachers! Hear the young ravens when they cry.

A. R. HINES.

Camp-Meetings.—1. The Camp-meeting at WARRIOR-STAND, in Macon county, Alabama, will commence the Friday night before the first Sabbath in September next.

2. The Camp-meeting at TEXAS, Macon county Alabama, will commence the Friday night before the Fourth Sabbath in September next. F. G. FERGUSON, *Preacher in Charge.*
July 20th, 1859.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE — Clinton District — Fourth Round of Quarterly Meetings.

September—3 and 4, Darlington Circuit, at Darlington; 10 and 11, Clinton Station, Clinton; 17 and 18, Livingston Circuit, Gray's Creek; 24 and 25, East Baton Rouge, Black Water.

October—1 and 2, Greensburgh Circuit, at Mathew's Campground; 8 and 9, East Feliciana, Olivn Branch Camp-ground; 15 and 16, Jackson Station, Vaughan's Church; 22 and 23, Hayon Sara, Harrow's Chapel; 29 and 30, Franklinton Circuit, Franklinton.

November—5 and 6, Covington Station, Covington, West Pearl.

B. PIPKIN, Presiding Elder.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREENBORO HIGH SCHOOL—REV. J. W. N. MEARS, A.M. M.D.

Two exercises of the third session of this school will commence on the first day of September next.

The session comprises nine months—including the usual holidays—and is divided into *three terms* of three months each.

French will be taught for a small extra fee.

The Principal will take a very few boys under his immediate supervision in rooms adjoining his own. The amusement and labors of such boys out of school will be under the direction of the Principal.

Those parents who have sons to board out, will, it is thought, at once recognize the advantage of such an arrangement.

The play-grounds are ample and pleasant, and the house commodious and furnished most usually and comfortably.

Young men can prepare to enter the Junior class in any of our Colleges.

Miss E. D. Mears takes a limited number of young ladies on whose education she bestows particular care. All the branches essential to a polished education are taught.

The attention of parents is especially invited to this Department.

REFERENCES.

Liberty has been taken to refer to the following gentlemen.

The Faculty and the resident Trustees of the "Southern University;" Rev. J. M. Bannister, Rector of St. Paul's Church; Col. Isaac Croom, Rev. L. H. Hirth, Col. R. Walker, Col. A. Beuners, D. Williams, Esq., Col. J. G. Harvey, Hon. Syd. Moore, Dr. T. C. Osborn, Dr. F. M. Paterson, Greensboro, Alabama.

Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Rector of the Episcopal Church; Dr. N. B. Cloud, Editor American Cotton Planter [illegible]. H. W. Hilliard, and Rev. J. Hamilton, D.D., Montgomery, Alabama.

Rev. E. Baldwin, Pastor Methodist Church, Rev. B. F. Larrabee President of Female College, Columbus Mississippi.

Rev. C. C. Gillespie, Editor New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Rev. E. H. Myers, D.D., Editor Southern Christian Advocate.

Rev. P. P. Neely, D.D., and Rev. T. W. Dornan, M.D., Marion Alabama.

Rev. J. O. Andrews, D.D., Rev. R. Payne, D.D., Rev. G. F. Pierce, D.D. Bishops of the Methodist Church.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BATON ROUGE. The Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 12th of October next.

The Principal intends to spare neither labor nor expense to make the school in its Educational Facilities and its moral influences, equal to the very best Schools in the country.

As the number of pupils is limited, it is desirable that applications be made as early as possible.

Parents are earnestly advised of the importance of having their children at School as promptly as possible. The loss of a few days at the beginning, often proves a serious disadvantage to the pupils, and greatly increases the labor of the teachers for the whole session.

For information and Circulars, apply to Rev. J. S WALKER, New Orleans; Rev. C. G. YOUNG, Monroe; T. P. CLINTON, Esq., St Joseph; Rev. A. IVY, Alexandria; Rev. S. S. BEARD, Mansfield; or to

aul7 W. H. N. MAGRUDER, Principal.

FELICIANA FEMALE INSTITUTE, JACKSON, Louisiana.

The next Session of this Institution will begin on the First Monday in next October.

Its design is to furnish facilities for a thorough Education, both useful and ornamental.

Extensive grounds and houses have been added to the premises, and nothing will be spared to make the institution a safe, pleasant and profitable resort for pupils. TERMS, moderate.

For further particulars, reference may be made to the catalogue, or to [aul7-1y] Rev. T. W. BRO

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

DECEMBER, 1859.

Children's Column.

"Suffer Little Children to come unto Me."

Dow.

"It sparkled, was exhaled, and went to Heaven."

Georgie Elgin, son of Judge G. W. and Mary Shelton was born in Brandon, July 31st, 1849. He died July 4th, [illegible] bathing in a pond with a number of [illegible] he was drowned.

On Monday fever racked his little limbs, no trouble or danger nor frightful pictures in wild delirium clouded his sensitive brain. God in his love and mercy [illegible] from them. So brief was his transit from [illegible] heaven, that it could scarcely be realized as [illegible], after a brief moment of struggling his noble spirit [illegible] from his loving companions to that home [illegible] prepared by a Savior's love. To write the [illegible] of such a boy, our darling little Georgie, is a [illegible] task. It is difficult to do justice to one so [illegible] as he was at his age, without having the semblance of flattery.

All the rich treasures of his young mind and the almost infantile purity of his spirit were known to but comparatively few, from the fact that his parents loved him too tenderly to make an exhibition of his attainments, as some do for the gratification of their own vanity to the injury of their children. He was, however, even to a stranger, strikingly interesting and engaging: he combined true dignity and courtesy with that suavity and gentleness characteristic of the other sex. Although joyous and mirthful in the innocent pastimes of his playmates, he had great fondness for meditation and the perusal of such books as led the mind above the vanities of the world. The sweetness of his disposition shone particularly in the home circle, his uniform gentleness to his little brothers, forbearance and kindness to the domestics, and last though not least, his almost idolizing devotion to his parents. George's parents had labored assiduously to instill principles of truth, honor and justice in his tender mind, and to direct his enthusiastic spirit to the worship of God; and well did he repay them: his devotion to them was touchingly beautiful. A short time before his decease, he obtained permission to go on the square to spend some of his little change, he soon returned bringing to his dear mother a few nice peaches and apples, which were rare at that [illegible] he had deprived himself of the little notions, prized by boys, that he might get a treat for his mother: and when his mother gave him a peach he sought his little brothers and a servant child and divided between them his share. This self-denying generosity was one of his characteristics. A few days before his unexpected departure he requested his mother to give him half-a-dollar. She desired to know how he would spend it. "O, mamma, just let me go in town, and I will tell you after I have made the purchase." The little creature returned disappointed because he could not find the object, it was a present for his mamma, he put his little money up hoping at a future time to spend it. That half-dollar is doubtlessly prized as a souvenir by his bereaved mother, for it was found in his purse after his death. The amount of knowledge that this child had acquired was truly astonishing, and his selections of reading matter chaste and quite above his years. His library consisted of eighty-five volumes, he had read them all, and twice through some of them. After he had died his father found a collection of beautiful pieces of poetry (in a little box,) which he had clipped and preserved as for a scrap-book. Their themes were mostly religious, several on Death, "Invocation of Death," "The time to die," Heavens, etc. One of these pieces runs thus:

"There's many an empty cradle,
There's many a vacant bed,
There's many a lonesome bosom,
Whose joy and light is fled;
For thick in every graveyard
The little hillocks lie—
And every hillock represents
An angel in the sky."

Most surely does the hillock cover his precious dust, represent an angel in the sky. I have noticed his solemn and reverential manner when at a burial, and he had carefully preserved all the tickets to funerals, for three or four years past. He prized the teachings of the Bible: his memory of scripture passages was so retentive that he would sometimes puzzle older persons by his remarks. At school he was distinguished for his manliness, his obedience to his teachers and diligence in his studies. Although of feeble health, he had been for some time head of one of his classes. He was fond of poetry and enthusiastically so of music. I expect his sweet spirit often visited, in song, his present beautiful home. I can now see him, as I have, with his dark, bright eyes turned up in almost ecstacy of emotion while singing his favorite song, "The Child's wish." O, Georgie, my heart swells up in the bitterness of its grief, when at school, each day I see your vacant seat, and in our songs I miss your sweet carrolling. But we must do "Thy will be done." At Sabbath School he is missed, he was very punctual and attentive, and treasured the instructions of his kind teacher. The ways of God are unscrutable and past finding out; when we see such buds of promise early gathered, we mourn and wonder, but our Father doeth all things well. It seems as though the river that divides this from the Better land, had almost laved to his little feet, or the veil been partially lifted. He remarked to a friend a short time before he died, that he did not expect to live long: and to his mother he said, on the day before he died, "Mamma, I have been praying to Jesus for a new heart." His little prayer was doubtlessly answered, for he evinced the spirit of our Saviour in his forgiveness of injuries and of personal insult. He was truly a rare gem. His bereaved parents have the consoling assurance that he is to them a ministering angel, a child in bliss. Its true, their hope of seeing him useful and distinguished here has been blighted, but his mind is much more perfectly unfolding there, without telescope or instruments he knows more of the heavenly bodies than all the systems of astronomy could teach him in a life time of years. There are many hidden mysteries revealed to him, to say nothing of the beauties and wonders of science the glorious plan of man's redemption is now laid before his admiring view.

"I yearn for realms where fancy shall be filled, and the ecstacies of freedom shall be felt,
And the soul spin gloriously, risen to its royal destinies;
I look to recognize again, through the beautiful mask of their perfection,
Dear, familiar faces I have somewhile loved on earth;
I long to talk with gentle tongue of eternity and perfect past,
And praise the mighty Pilot that hath steered us through the world;
He shall be the focus of it all, the very heart of gladness.

Bellevue, July, 1859. J. F. J.

True Courage.

A company of boys in ——— street, Boston, one day after school, were engaged in snowballing. William had made a good hard snowball. In throwing it, he "put in too much powder," as the boys say—he threw it too hard—and it went farther than he intended, right [illegible] a parlor window!

All the boys shouted,

"Run, you'll catch it now. Run, Bill, run!"

Most then took to their heels.

But the brave William straightened up and looked sober, as he said,

"I shall not run."

He then started directly for the house where the window had been broken. He rang at the door, acknowledged what he had done, and expressed his regret. He then gave his name, and the name of his father, and his father's place of business, and said the injury should be repaired.

Was not that noble? That was true courage. It is sometimes that would lead a boy, when he has done an injury like that, to sneak away and run to conceal it. How noble and brave it is to see a boy confess a fault, and not be afraid to face the consequences.

Give me William, whenever any real bravery is called for, rather than all those boys together, who cried out, "Run, Bill, run."

He'll face the danger, while they will sneak.

[*Well-spring.*

Obituaries:

"Let me die the death of the Righteous."

ARCHER E. JACKSON, a native of Tennessee, aged 25 years, died of consumption, on the 16th July, in this city. He was converted in his 18th year at Johnson's Camp-ground, Robinson county. He died in peace. He was a very patient sufferer. "If," said he, "it were not for the hope I have, I am sure I do not know how I could bear my sufferings." He rejoiced that he had sought the Lord first of all, in the start of life. He delighted in prayer, and talked freely and surely of the prospect of a Heavenly rest. He died as one might desire to, in his senses, surrounded by relatives, ministers and members of the Church, and in the midst of songs. His memory is very pleasant—an ingenuous, cordial, quiet, generous spirit. Such shed an influence which softens the axle of daily life; they make up the charm of our social pleasures; and in their death, there is oftentimes a greater loss to the world than in the far-known event of the exit of the great ones of earth. The Lord ordered up Aaron and Moses to the tops of the mountains to die; and, thank God! our people all die upon the Hills of Hope. J. C. KEENER.

MISS MARY E. NEEL, daughter of Charles Neel and Emeline M. Neel, (formerly Emeline M. Terry,) died June 8th, 1859, from rupture of a blood-vessel from a bronchial affection. She was born in Madison county, Miss., Oct. 31st, 1844. Blessed with pious parents and religious instruction from her childhood was accustomed to pray. She was also a regular attendant at Sabbath-school when her health would permit. Early in the present year she became serious, and anxiously engaged in reading her Bible. Directing his conversation, instructions and prayers, to her conversion, about a week previous to her death, the writer had the satisfaction of seeing her happy in a Savior's love. She exclaimed "I am so happy! I am so happy." She continued in a happy frame of mind, and was much engaged in singing or repeating those hymns and passages with which she was familiar. "On Jordan's stormy banks I stand," "Happy day," "O! that I had wings like a dove," etc. And as she breathed her last, leaning on the arm of an affectionate mother, she expressed her willingness to depart. J. M. P.

Sharon, July, 1859.

☞ Memphis Christian Advocate please copy.

MRS. SARAH SOPHRONIA, wife of B. F. Swayze, and daughter of Daniel and Eliza K. Farrar, died in Wilkinson Co., Mississippi, on the 29th of May, 1859. The death of this estimable woman has thrown a shadow beyond the home she adorned. In childhood she was distinguished for her modest and gentle spirit. Her mind was quick, her memory retentive, and her acquaintance with books, large and accurate. From very infancy she was familiar with pious deeds; and, while yet upon the lap of a mother, she learned sad song, with a sweetness almost superhuman, some of the beautiful hymns which Tobias Gibson and others who came after him, had mingled with the devotions of the family altar, or the worship of the great congregation, while yet the forest was the temple. Refreshing memories of the charm which made radiant the face of "the child who sang so sweetly," are cherished yet. In the early part of 1858 she attached herself to the Church. In September of that year she professed to have found experimental assurance of her acceptance with God. The earnestness and fidelity of her Christian character thenceforth were apparant, as well to her household as to the Church; and she lived a thoughtful, prayerful, hopeful life. Her death was not to her an unlooked for event. Her apprehensions had fixed the period, and hastening to pronounce the name of the babe that slept upon her bosom, she prepared to depart. Calmly disposing of her children; calmly committing her dying wishes to her husband and friends. In answer to the question, "Does your faith still repose in Christ?" she replied, "Just as strong as ever." And, turning to her husband she said distinctly, "I am going to die." With that joyful resignation which had marked the days of her suffering she waved adieu to the sorrowing friends who wept around her, and departed to be with Christ.

Sunnyside, Mississippi. W. H. WATKINS.

MISS ANN DAVIS, daughter of Mr. Johnson Davis, died at her father's in Wilcox county, Alabama, July 21, in the twenty-third year of her age. She anticipated death with Christian resignation. Hers was a quiet and gentle spirit. Her life was an earnest one, yet cheerful and happy. Her unobtrusive piety commanded the respect and confidence of all around her, throwing a charm over all the relations of life. She was born on the 26th day of September, 1836. She was deprived of a mother's care in early life. She was converted and joined the M. E. Church, South, under the ministry of Rev. J. B. Rabb, August, 1857. She died leaving abundant testimony of her own acceptance, and of her unwavering confidence in the power and efficacy of God's grace to save a world of sinners. Only a few moments before death she spoke of the preciousness of the Saviour's love, and rejoiced in prospect of a home beyond this vale of tears. R. Y. R.

SISTER ELIZABETH ANN LYON, died at the residence of her husband Mr. Jerome Lyon, in Wilcox county, Alabama, June 5, 1859, in the twenty-seventh year of her age. She was born September 20, 1832, was converted and joined the M. E. Church, South, in 1850. The circumstances of her death were truly afflicting, being snatched away suddenly and in the bloom of health. Such had been her Christian course after her conversion, that we have every reason to trust that she has been taken from the evil to come. She leaves a fond husband, four children, one of whom a sweet little babe, an affectionate mother, sister, and brothers to mourn their loss. R. Y. R.

LITTLE RICHARD, infant son of David and Elizabeth Purtis died on Wednesday, July 27, aged thirteen months and a few days, leaving his parents to mourn the loss of their lovely and only child. R. Y. R.

MRS. ELIZABETH HOGD, wife of Rev. J. M. Hood of the Alabama Conference, died June 19th, 1859, in her 24th year. Having the advantage of pious parents—Presbyterians—in the autumn of 1852 found peace in believing in Jesus; and attached herself to the Presbyterian Church; was married to J. M. Hood, January, 1854. He being a Methodist, she cast in her lot with him. Sister Hood, in her life and conversation, evinced to the world, that she regarded consistency as a jewel. A more agreeable, pleasant, and amiable lady we have never seen, as brethren of the Alabama Conference will bear testimony. She had a sweet and generous spirit. She desired to see the will of the Lord in everything. At Selma, in 1857, her husband joined the Alabama Conference, and she in the fullness of her lovely spirit, entered the itinerant field without a murmur. And though a child of affliction, she would not suffer her husband to locate without taking the responsibility upon himself. She bore her affliction with Christian resignation. On Saturday morning, previous to her death, looking her husband, sister, and step-mother in the face, she said: "Do you all know that I am going to die?" "Her husband told her, he hoped not." She continued, "yes I am going to die, going to see sweet little Silas," (her babe then in heaven.) And then commenced and shouted aloud, and requested them to meet her in heaven. Her frequent exhortation was, "live close to God." From that time onward her soul was bathing in an ocean of love. On Sunday morning as she neared Jordan's shore, she was heard to say. "Glory, glory," and about the last was, "Oh! blessed Jesus." She leaves a husband, infant babe, and others to mourn her loss. J. D. STONE.

JOSEPH AGEE was born in Richmond county, North Carolina, May 9th, 1797, and died at his residence, near Shiloah, Marengo county, Alabama, July 3d, 1859. He is enshrined in the hearts of his family, most highly esteemed by his neighbors and friends, and an especial favorite among youth and children; he was most largely possessed of integrity, amiability and hospitality; but, above all, he was a Christian—and a member of the Methodist Church more than thirty years. He was sincere and ardent in devotion, unimpeachable in Christian walk, and energetic as a member of the Church; at his death—he was steward, class-leader and Sunday-school Superintendent. His zeal in the last-mentioned office was especially praiseworthy. He endured his last sickness, which lasted four weeks, with Christian fortitude—not murmuring nor complaining in the least. One day, during his last sickness hearing his little daughter humming a favorite tune, he sang, in an audible voice and with much feeling, "O, the transporting rapturous scene," etc. He gave satisfactory testimony of his readiness to die. His funeral was preached by the writer from Rev. xiv. 13, to a large and weeping audience. The Quarterly Conference of Rembert Hills Circuit, passed resolutions highly complimentary to their deceased brother.

JAMES W. SHORES.

☞ The S. C. and N. C. *Advocate* please copy.

ABRAHAM McGEHEE, died at Pass Christian, July 25th, in the 69th year of his age, and was buried in the family grave-yard of his brother, Judge Edward McGehee, of this county. In all the relations of life he was a man of very marked characteristics. What he did, was done with energy; what he thought, was plainly spoken; what he believed was the law of his living. For many years he was a martyr to a complication of ailments, that filled his days with labor and sorrow. The last months of his life restored him to partial health; and with it came the gentleness, patience and faith of the true Christian. And so he died, having a desire to depart and be with Christ, which he knew was far better than anything that this world had given nr could give. B.

FANNY E., only child of Rev. John B. and Rebecca R. Bowen, aged about eleven months, died on Friday morning, July 22d, 1859. How comforting is the thought that God orders all things for the best. Human nature is prone to rebel against such dispensations as that which has fallen upon our beloved Pastor; and yet we trust he can cheerfully say, "Thy Will, Oh Lord, be done!" Short was the earthly existence that was allotted to his endeared child; but yet it was none the less dear, nor was the stroke the less severe upon the bereaved parents. It had arrived at sufficient age to be felt as a sweet blessing to the household, and its bereavement has left a void that can never be filled until they join the heaveely throng, and meet it again in the abode of the saints in glory. [*Homesville Independent.*

LOUIS OSCAR TRAYWICK, in his 20th year, died in Monterey Alabama, July 26th, 1859. Louis was a young man of steady habits; regular in his attention to his father's business; affectionate in disposition, and regular in his attendance at Church. The night before he died he called the family, told them he was about to leave them. On being asked if he was ready, he answered promptly, he was. That he would soon be with his sainted mother. Admonished all his relations and friends to meet him in heaven. T. MOODY.

Allenton, Ala., August 4th, 1859.

ANDREW JACKSON, the son and only child of Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes, died in Minden, Louisiana, July 28th, 1859, suddenly from strangulation, aged nine years and a few months.

"Hope looks beyond the bounds of time,
When what we now deplore,
Shall rise in full immortal prime,
And bloom to fade no more." P. M. G.

TO THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION.—A Gentleman of TWELVE years' experience in Teaching—both North and South—desires the Superintendency of some High School, either Male or Female, or the two combined. Would be willing to establish and build up a School of high grade in any good locality, where sufficient inducement might be offered.

TWO YOUNG LADIES, of superior qualifications as Teachers of Music and the Solid Branches, also desire employment.

The best of testimonials and raferences will be given. Address
W. C. HUNTINGTON, A.M., Mansfield, La.
sep17

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY, MARION, Alabama.

FACULTY:

REV. JAMES K. ARMSTRONG.....Principal.
R. F. HUNT.....Professor of Music.
MISS CAROLINE KEMBELL.....Music.
MISS M. AUGUSTA WATSON.....Ornamental Department.
MISS FANNIE R. NELMS.....English.
MISS M. AUGUSTA WATSON.....Governess.
MRS. ROWENA BONDURANT.....Matron.
J. F. BONDURANT, Esq. and Lady.....Steward's Department.

☞ This Institution will Commence its Exercises for the Ninth Year, under the Direction of the same Principal on Monday, October 4th, 1859.

For Catalogues or further information, address
Marion, Aug. 1, 1859. J. K. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE Twenty-second annual session will commence on Monday the 3d of October, under the direction of the following Faculty.

REV. J. M. BONNELL, A.M.....President,
Professor of Moral Science and Belles Lettres.
REV. CROSBY W. SMITH, A.M.....Professor of Mathematics.
REV. FRANCIS A. FORSTER, A.M.....Professor of Latin Literature.
REV. WILLIAM O. BASS, A.M.....Professor of Natural Science.
MONS. C. SCHWARTZ.....Professor of Modern Languages and Painting.
PHILIP H. GUTTENBERGER.....Professor of Music.
MRS. SUSAN S. HANCOCK.....Assistant in Music.
MISS LOUISA GUTTENBERGER.....
MISS MARY E. CARLTON.....Assistant in English Literature.
MME. S. SCHWARTZ.....Instructress in Ornamental Department.
H. P. REDDING and lady.....Steward's Department.

About two hundred dollars per annum will meet the expenses of a boarding pupil in the regular College Course

No extra charge for vocal music, or for Latin or French.

One half of the Tuition and Boarding fee required in advance.

☞ For further particulars apply to any member of the Faculty.
W. C. BASS, Secretary of Faculty.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE, LOUISIANA.—The next Collegiate Year COMMENCES ON WEDNESDAY, October 5th, 1859. Pupils may enter the PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT at any age.

FACULTY.

REV. H. C. TREWEEK, B.D., *President*; Professor of Mental and Moral Science.
GEO. E. THATCHER, A.M.....Professor of Mathematics
JOEL W. STUART, A.M., Professor of Ancient Languages and Physical Science.
W. S. DONALDSON, M.D., Professor of Instrumental and Vocal Music, Thorough Bass and Composition.
MRS. AURELIA G. THATCHER, M.E.L.....Instructress in Belles Lettres.
MRS. F. A. BATCHELOR.....Instructress in English Literature.
MLLE.....(a native of France) Teacher in French and Music.
MISS HATTIE M. CRESHAM.....Instructress in Vocal and Instrumental Music.
MISS ANNETTE C. RICE.....Instructress in the Ornamental Department.
A. H. THOMAS.....Steward and Bursar.
MRS. EMMA E. A. THOMAS.....Stewardess.

☞ A CATALOGUE will be sent to any one desiring further information, upon application to the President.

J. L. SCALES, Secretary. J. D. WEMPLE, President Board Trustees. [jan17

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

The reputation of these Machines for durability and excellence is now known throughout the civilized world, and over 10,000 of them have been sold in the last twelve months.

With recent improvements, SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are as much superior to all others for Fine Sewing, as they have hitherto been for manufacturing, and for this reason.

SINGER'S PLANTATION MACHINE

Is superior to any other for

FAMILY SEWING,

and is the only Machine in the world well adapted to all kinds of Sewing.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are Warranted from two to three years not to get out of repair, and will last a lifetime.

A large portion of SINGER'S MACHINES are sold to persons who have bought inferior Sewing Machines, and laid them aside. For this reason

TAILORS,
DRESS-MAKERS,
AND SHOEMAKERS,

universally buy Singer's Machines.

WALTER BENNETT, Agent,
33 Camp Street, New Orleans.
jy29. 41.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, near Summerfield, Alabama.

For terms of Sale, address PHILIP A. FITTS, Summerfield,
my28-3m Dallas county, Alabama.

J. H. KELLER, SOAP MANUFACTORY, CORNER of Howard and St. Andrew streets, New Orleans ☞ A good supply constantly on hand, and all orders promptly filled.

F. W. OBER—DEALER IN NORTHERN AND WESTern Produce. ☞ Fresh Goshen Butter, in small packages, suitable for families, constantly on hand.
New Orleans, January 12, 1859. No. 61 POYDRAS STREET.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between READ, HEDGES & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. J. H. H. HEDGES retiring from the firm. The liquidation will be conducted by ROBT. H. READ & CO.

ROBT. H. READ,
J. H. H. HEDGES,
New Orleans, July 1, 1859. F. BEAUMONT, JR.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A CO-PARTnership for conducting the Plantation Drug Business, under the name and style of ROBT. H. READ & CO.

ROBT. H. READ,
New Orleans, July 1, 1859.-jy20-1m F. BEAUMONT, JR.

OCEAN SPRINGS HOTEL—E. W. GEER & CO. Proprietors.—This Hotel is now being thoroughly Renovated and Newly furnished, and will be Opened for the Reception of Visitors on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT. Every effort will be made to render Visitors comfortable, and to make their stay pleasant. Than the beautiful bay at Ocean Springs, there is no better place for yachting, fishing or bathing.

The Mineral Springs so celebrated for their curative powers, are in excellent condition. An Omnibus will run regularly several times a day to and from the Hotel to the Springs. For testimony respecting the medicinal virtues of these Springs, reference may be made to Dr. Austin or Dr. Thorpe, New Orleans, to Rev. Dr. McTyeira, Nashville, Tennessee.

Ocean Springs never having been visited by epidemics, is decidedly the healthiest as well as the most beautiful location on the Gulf short. *Ocean Springs, May 25 1859.* J. WILKINSON, Agent.

THE GREAT AMERICAN BRICK MACHINE, WITH Nine Men and One Horse, can make from THREE to FIVE THOUSAND more Brick per day, and better Brick, than Twenty Men and Four Horses, without it. Costs but $250—will last a lifetime—is so simple that it can be worked by Negros. Send for Descriptive Circular.

S. A. HOUSE,
(Sole Manufacturer under the Patent)
my25 97 COMMON ST., N. O.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

We are prepared to take COTTON SEED at $12 per ton of 2240 lbs. delivered on the Levee at New Orleans, in Payment of

STEAM ENGINES,

SAW MILLS,
SHINGLE MILLS, LATH MILLS,
NEWELL SCREWS COTTON GINS,
CIRCULAR SAWS,
GELTING, HOSE, ETC.
(my25) D. O. LOWBER & Co., 71 Camp street.

☞ A Price List will be sent by mail to any one desiring it.

RHEUMATISM CURED!!—ALL THE VARIOUS forms of this Paluful and Paralyzing Disease—either Inflammatory, Acute or Chronic—no matter how severe the case or of how long standing. Call for DR. MORTIMORE'S REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM which is purely a Vegetable Internal Remedy, and has already cured about Twenty Thousand Cases—many of TEN, TWENTY, and even THIRTY YEARS standing, which had long since been given up as hopeless, incurable cases.

Look back to Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, volume IX. of this paper and read in each the overwhelming evidence.

This Remedy can be had of J. WRIGHT & CO. Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street, N. Orleans; or, can be ordered, through any Druggist or Merchant in New Orleans.

Price, $5 per Bottle; Six bottles for $20, or $36 per dozen.
ap13-tf DR. D. MORTIMORE, Proprietor, Louisville, Ky.

J. P. WILSON, MAGIC PRESS CHEAP PRINTING Office, 59 Poydras street, New Orleans. s.22.1y

BLOOMFIELD'S PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING Establishment, No. 46 CAMP STREET, corner Gravier: All kinds of BOOK AND FERCANTILE PRINTING AND BINDING executed neatly and correctly, at moderate prices.
dec 26 1y WM. BLOOMFIELD, Jr.

PROFESSIONAL.

EDWARD J. DELONY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana.
Will Practice in the Courts of the Parishes of Carroll, Madison and Franklin; and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans, La.

DR. E. D. BEACH, HAVING RESUMED THE practice of Medicine, offers his Professional services to the citizens of New Orleans.

N. B.—Special attention paid to diseases of the RECTUM, PILES, FISTULA IN ANO, ETC.—*Fistula in ano* permanently cured without the use of the knife, cautery, pain, or confinement whatever. Office No. 0, Baronne street near Canal. ap27.

J. E. ELAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BATON Rouge.
REFERENCES—Henderson & Gaines and Chinn & Bolton, *New Orleans*; W. S. Pike and A. Motta.....*Baton Rouge.*

B. D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish,
ja19 Louisiana.

J. O. FUQUA. J. G. KILBOURNE.
FUQUA & KILBOURNE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, *CLINTON, LOUISIANA,*
PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans.
References—Payne & Harrison, Byrne, Vance & Co., Broadwell & Payne, Pritchard & Flower, Edw. Nalle & Co., Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans. mar 20-1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

C. T. MURPHY, *Durant, Mi.* W. SIKES, *New Orleans, La.* M. CONLY, *Middleton, Mi.*

MURPHY, SIKES & CO., COTTON FACTORS and General Commission Merchants,
jy20-6m No. 42 Union street, New Orleans.

W. A. BROADWELL. A. P. HAYNES.
BROADWELL & HAYNES, (*Formerly* BROADWELL & PAYNE)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 40 UNION STREET, N. O.

HAVING RETIRED FROM BUSINESS, I TAKE PLEASURE IN soliciting for my former Partners, BROADWELL & HAYNES, the patronage and confidence of my friends, believing their experience, capacity and means, will merit its continuance, and enable them to give general satisfaction. [jel] M. U. PAYNE.

WM. R. STUART & DR. J. A. JAMES,
No. 42 Union street, New Orleans,
HAVE ASSOCIATED THEMSELVES TOGETHER for the purpose of conducting a COTTON FACTORAGE and GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS; are prepared to make the usual Advances to planters, in the way of supplies, etc., and respectfully solicit patronage.

B. M. LOWE & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND General Commission Merchants,
ap6 No. 97 GRAVIER STREET, New Orleans.

MR. HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PARTner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders, from our large and well selected Stock of GROCERIES, PRODUCE, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants.

COOPER & NEIBERT,
New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858. 27 and 29 Common st.

W. COOPER. J. H. NEIBERT. G. LUCAS.

COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Nos. 27 and 29 Commen street, New Orleans.

F. J. VAN BIBBER & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
[d8-1y] 44 *Carondelet street, New Orleans.*

J. BOYD & CO.,
Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,
No 4 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
apr 17-1y

LEONARD FASH. P. S. LAURENS.
LEONARD FASH & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
46 POYDRAS STREET,
Oct 24. *NEW ORLEANS.*

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No. 67 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

JOHN F WYCHE & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 119 Common street, New Orleans. my2-1y

A. H. May & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS and GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No 94 Gravier street New Orleans. au21y

J. C. PAYNE. J. P. HARRISON.
O. W. HUNTINGTON. WM. B. DAMASON
Payne & Harrison.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 61 Union street, New Orleans. dec7-1y

A. L. WALKER, New Orleans. ROBT. C. HUTCHINSON Caddo Parish, La.
Walker & Hutchinson,
COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 87 Carondolet street, New Orleans. jy28

LANE, SALTER & CO.,
[*Successors to LANE, MAYFIELD & Co.*]
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 79 St. Charles street, New Orleans. jy5-1y

T. T. TWITTY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Agent for the sale of Manufactured Tobacco, Cigars, and Herrings celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes., No. 32 Gravier street New Orleans. mh14m

ROB'T B. READ. F. BEAUMONT, jr.
ROBT H. READ & CO., DEALERS IN DRUGS and Medicines; Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Instruments, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, Letter-paper, Ink, Pens, etc., etc. No. 108 CANAL STREET, near Royal, New Orleans.
☞ Especial attention given to Commission Merchants' and Planters' Orders. All Articles Warranted to be of the BEST QUALITY, and carefully put up an3

L. SAWYER,
DEALER IN WOODEN-WARE,
Paper, Brooms, Matches, Cordage, Twines, Scales; and DEARBORN'S CELEBRATED BALANCES for Weighing Cotton, Sugar and Tobacco.
ap20 No. 70 MAGAZINE STREET, New Orleans.

WATKINS & HOMAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CORnices, and Curtain Materials, No. 30 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

BOOTH & CO.,
ARCADE HAT STORE, No. 45 Magazine Street, New Orleans. Established in 1843. Manufacturers and Jobbers at Wholesale in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.
For the accommodation of our friends and the public, we have opened a retail department on the same premises. aug30

Dameron & Co.,
IMPORTERS and Dealers in Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtain Goods, Upholstery Goods, etc., No. 26 Chartres and 72 Customhouse streets, New Orleans. jan1

R. C. ARMISTEAD,
(Successor to MALLARD & Co.)
No. 63 Gravier st., cor. Bank Place, New Orleans.
CLOTHING, IN EVERY VARIETY—THE MOST MODERN, AT GREATly Reduced Prices. ☞ BLANKETS, KERSEYS, and SATINETT Suits for Negroes, at Auction Prices.
1o20

P. H. WILLARD,
Coal Merchant,
18 EXCHANGE PLACE. (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)
THOSE desirous of purchasing Coal or Wood, can be supplied at short notice at the—CITY COAL OFFICE,
where is constantly kept on hand Pittsburgh, English, and Cannel, Anthracite and Lower Ohio Coal. Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses, Steamers, &c., &c., supplied at the lowest marke prices. n22-1y

F. VAN BENTHUYSEN, O. P. LEWIS, of Rapides. A. MONNEMAR, OSCO. O. SENDALL.
BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
a19-1y 116 Canal st., New Orleans.

E. COLEMAN'S METALIC FARM MILL IS THE most Simple, most Durable—of greater capacity, requires less power, costs LESS THAN HALF the price of any other Mill capable of doing the same amount of work. Send and get Descriptive Circular. HUDES DROS. Agents Southern Industrial Store, my25 97 COMMON ST. New Orleans.

PURIFIES THE BLOOD!

B. F. WILLIAMS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF SARSAparilla, and Iodide of Potassium. This medicine is offered as one of the best preparations of Sarsaparilla extant, and as a curative remedy has won great favor at Nashville, Tenn., and other Southern Cities. The medical faculty authorize its use (having been shown the recipe.) As a BLOOD PURIFIER there is no remedy equal to this compound, and for the cure of a numerous progeny that owe their origin and parentage to a strumous Diathesis or Scrofulous taint in the Constitution and in the blood, such as White Swelling, Chronic Ulcers of long standing, Obstinate Tetter, Ring Worms, Sore Eyes, Scald Head, Syphilitic Disorders, and other diseases of the skin and blood that resist the usual treatment. He can substantiate by the very best evidence in our City, its efficacy in Nervous and General Debility, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Inflammation of the kidneys, Rheumatism, etc, etc. It is confidently recommended in diseases peculiar to Females, such as Leucorrhœa or Whites, Suppressed Menstralion, Cholera or Green Sickness. Try it. You will be satisfied with the result. Read what Dr. Hudson says. He is a gentleman of high standing.

Charlotte, Tenn., Sept. 15, 1859.

MR. B. F. WILLIAMS: Instances are not rare where the attending physician fails to cure well confirmed Scrofula. The following memorandum is interesting:

SUBJECT.—A girl of 15 or 16 years of age, the attending physician had failed to cure. An anxious father had consulted me, and from my knowledge of your preparation, I was constrained to prescribe it. After taking six bottles she was considered well. She was cured of a deep-seated ulcer and a constant drain of milky matter from one or more sores near the ear. The entire lymphatic system was deeply involved. This case alone is well worth the attention of all—but when added to a long catalogue of cases of great obstinacy, cured by no Panacea, nor Nostrum, nor Patent Medicine, no Secret, but an invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla, Iodide of Potassa, etc., well gotten up by the Chemist, and made familiar to the intelligent physician, it very justly deserves a trial by all laboring under any of the numerous chronic diseases that afflict us. J. R. HUDSON, M. D.

Oakland College, Miss., Nov. 20, 1858.

MR. J. F. MCAVOY: With regard to your inquiry about the "Williams Sarsaparilla and Iodide of Potash," which I purchased of you, I have no hesitation in affirming that it acted magically. My sister was afflicted with a cutaneous eruption, which enveloped the head and a large surface of the body, and which resisted all medical treatment. I think that one bottle affected a permanent cure, though I continued the treatment until two bottles had been used. It has been eighteen months since, and as yet there has been no re-appearance of the disease. I have frequently expressed, and reiterate the opinion, that it is the best preparation of Sarsaparilla in use, and the addition of Iodide of Potash enhances its value tenfold. Very respectfully yours,
C. M. STEVENS

Price $1 per bottle, or $10 per dozen. Sold by
sp.6.6m O. O. WOODMAN, J. WRIGHT, & CO

DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED REJUVENATING Elixir.—Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principles, by one of the ablest chemists of the age.

FOR THE CURE of General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the System, take

The Rejuvenating Elixir,

And you will soon find yourself a new man—a pride instead of the reverse to your friends, and a healthy, sound, and worthy member of the whole human family. For sale, by the Proprietors,

J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., New Orleans.

And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Children!

TRUTH OMNIPOTENT.—We give to our readers and the public generally the following copy of a letter received by us from J. W. Vesey, Esq., of the *Aberdeen Conservative*, enclosing at the same time a communication to that paper from Colonel Vasser, of North Mississippi, and who was formerly associate editor of the Conservative. The subject of the letter and communication we do not feel it necessary to comment on—they tell the whole story, one that ought to go home to those in whose hands the rising generation of children are placed for nurture and for care. All we ask of our readers is a careful perusal of the documents.

CONSERVATIVE OFFICE,
Aberdeen, Miss., August 23d, 1858.

Messrs. Wright & Co.—As any testimonial in reference to your preparations may prove beneficial to you, I enclose the following, published at my request, in the "Conservative" of the 21st inst.

Col. Vasser was formerly associate editor of the "Conservative," and is well known in North Mississippi, as a gentleman of intelligence and strict integrity. Respectfully, J. W. VESEY.

[*For the Conservative.*]

Communicated. ABERDEEN, Aug. 19th, 1858.

DEAR VESEY: Upon the principles of justice and humanity, I am induced to ask your permission to insert this communication in your paper, believing, as I do, that it may be the means of preventing untimely sorrow in many a happy household.

On Friday last, having been for several days previous absent from my family, I found, on my return home, that my infant, aged about 15 months, was quite unwell, from some unknown cause—supposed to be teething. Upon an examination, however, I was of the opinion that her indisposition proceeded from wor

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 33.
WHOLE NUMBER, 445.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1859.

$3 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE
OFFICE—119 CAMP ST.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THEODOSIA ERNEST.

Many of the numerous readers of the *Advocate*, especially those who have Baptist friends and neighbors, have probably read or heard of the above work. To those who have not, it is sufficient to say that it is a book written for the purpose of sustaining the peculiar views of our Baptist brethren on the subject of baptism and Church government; and emanated from the press of Graves, Marks & Co., Nashville, a year or two since.

Having heard it highly spoken of by many friends of that "faith and order," and having seen it "unconditionally recommended" by their press as a "masterly production," which "has produced a wide-spread enthusiasm," my curiosity was very naturally excited to read the work and judge "if those things were so." The unusual activity of our Baptist friends having placed it within easy reach, I have lately employed some leisure moments in perusing it; a beautifully well-written, but, so far as facts are concerned, totally unreliable, work. And, as many discrepancies exist in it, I would like to suggest, through the columns of the *Advocate*, the propriety of having it "fixed up" before the lovely heroine is any longer "hailed as the morning star of that brighter day" (*Tex. Bap.*) or aided with their influence in her sweet and holy labor of converting sinners. No, I am against proselyting the Christian world.

I will adduce a few instances of unreliability, and, as the book itself is the only witness I wish to call upon, the testimony is such that there can be no doubt about it.

It gives, as the reason why the word baptize is not translated immerse, on page 27, "King James would not permit the translators to translate all the words for fear of disturbing the *faith* and *practice* of the Church of England."

The same charge is made on page 90: "They were forbidden by King James to change the ecclesiastical words. They must not teach immersion." And the same charge is made on page 85.

Here are direct charges that the version of the Bible, known as King James's, was not fairly translated. They must not teach immersion for fear of disturbing the faith and practice of the Church of England."

Now the reverse of all this is true, and the author could not have been ignorant of the fact; for, on page 78, he gives the year 1643 as the date when sprinkling was substituted for immersion (the Bible was translated in 1611); and, on page 177, he says: "As for sprinkling, properly so called, it was nt 1645 just then beginning, and used by very few."

In the second volume, page 279, he says: "The English Church herself practiced immersion, and immersion only, until comparatively a recent day." And, on the next page he says, "Immersion was not merely the ordinance established by Christ and practiced by the first Churches, but it was noticed and practiced by the Church of England as her ordinary baptism, even towards the close of the last century."

And yet our author does not hesitate to ask such questions as the following, on page 175: "*Can it be possible that doctors of divinity will impose such falsehoods on their people in order to sustain the practice of the Church?*"

The book also claims the early Christians as Baptists, and yet proves them to have practiced "fooleries" which no Baptist of the present day would tolerate. On page 166 it says: "It was near three hundred years before there were any professed Christians who were not Baptists." The same assertion is repeated on the next page. It says: "I say the Christian Fathers for the first three centuries were Baptists, because these Fathers say so themselves." In support of this position is an extract from Tertullian, who lived about the commencement of the third century, in the following language, page 168: "We renounce the devil and all his pomps and vanities—afterwards we are in the water."

There is a very important omission in this quotation, which rather upsets the claims of our Baptist friends to him. The last sentence properly reads thus, "Afterwards we are *three times* plunged in the water." And on page 269, second volume, occurs the following quotation from Hippolytus, who lived and wrote in the third century: "The confession was three times repeated, being uttered before each of the three immersions." On page 266, second volume, the same writer is quoted: "After fasting, bathing, exorcism, etc., they were divested of their clothing and immersed in water. Then, after baptism, they go up out of the water—are anointed with oil, signed with the sign of the cross, and clothed in white garments." And on page 335, first volume, is the following language: "You do not believe that there is any Divine authority for signing the baptized with the sign of the cross; yet Tertullian distinctly recognizes this as an existing custom in his day. So he does the giving the newly baptized a mixture of milk and honey, and anointing them with holy oil. The doctrine of baptismal regeneration and of purgatory both date back to or *before* this early day, as do the observance of some of the feast days, and a vast amount of the most silly mummery of the Romish Church." On the same page we read that, in these early Churches "the candidates for baptism were *divested* of their clothing, had salt put in their hands, were daubed with the priest's spittle, were clothed in white on coming out of the water, anointed with chrism, walked from the water with a lighted taper in their hands, etc." And, it is expressly added that, "the first we read of these fooleries, they were *already in the churches; they had*, so far as we know, *never been opposed*."

And yet, in the face of all this, our author has the—what shall it be called—to use the following language on page 471, second volume: "The first churches, for two hundred and fifty years, did not baptize infants, and were in *other things* like Baptist Churches. We will dismiss this with the remark of the lovely *heroine of faith*, on page 331.—"The cause must ho n *very* weak one which requires such support!"

I will give one more instance of the case with which Theodosia can contradict herself; and, I think it is so remarkable, that I think it must ho apparent to all; even to the sanguine critic, who thinks that "no denomination work of equal ability and value has ever been written in America!"

I place them side by side for easy reference.

"For the first two or three hundred years, the Church remained what Christ intended. It was a body of professed believers. All history accords to its members a character of singular uprightness and purity. *But when infants began to be introduced its whole character was changed.*—p. 307.	"The first we know of these fooleries, they were already in the Churches; they had, so far as we know, never been opposed, *they were there long before we find any trace of infant baptism there.*—p. 335.

And on page 266, second volume, we read, "All these fooleries of exorcism, unction and chrism, together with the sign of the cross, which have no scriptural authority, had come into use *long before* infant baptism." And yet, over the first quotation our friend gets almost frantic, and exclaims on page 309, "The baptism of an infant is a sin—an act of high-handed rebellion against God. I will say more than this—Infant baptism is impure—it is an act of sacrilege!"

Many more such instances might be given, but these are enough to show that the work is written in a partizan spirit, for the sole purpose of advancing the interests of a sect. Its many misrepresentations—by wilful suppression of portions of its quotations, by perversions of history, and by wrong translations—I have neither time nor inclination to notice. They have been freely commented on in a late work.

One instance may be given: on page 88 we find: "*Eis* means *into* in Greek as much as into does in English—that is absolute." Yet on page 385, second volume, we have an instance of its use by Christ in the case of "for." Such errors are common and frequent. Perhaps the notice of them may disabuse the author of the error expressed on page 87: "The Baptists do not have to bear up and twist about under a load of error," as do the "Presbyterian or Pedo-baptist theologians."

The divisions of the Christian world are deplored by all who feel an interest in the advance of the gospel; and, while differences of sentiment exist on the subject of religion, as well as on almost every other topic of thought, it becomes all Christians to exercise to the utmost that spirit of charity and love, by which "we know that we have passed from death unto life." Least of all ought we to judge those "who follow not us," since our Lord reproved his disciples for so doing; and, when we see professed followers of Jesus striving to widen the breach which all regret, we should deplore the result as a retrograde step in the advance of Christianity.

The book which we have noticed, as well as its predecessor, "The Iron Wheel," come justly under such a charge. They have been remarkably successful in fomenting strife and engendering ill-will among

"Those that should be
Distinct as the waves, yet one as the sea."

A few who have allowed their denominational pride to get the mastery may glory in such productions, but the true Christian will rather rejoice when such occasions of offence have ceased to exist. O.

Evergreen, Louisiana.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

SCIENCE HILL FEMALE ACADEMY, SHELBYVILLE, KENTUCKY.

This Institution is one of the oldest Protestantnt schools in the valley of the Mississippi, having been founded in March, 1825, and has been continued under the uninterrupted principalship of Rev. and Mrs. J. Tevis, during that entire period. A parallel case is probably not to be found in the history of institutions of learning.

The buildings have not been erected with reference to architectural display, but are peculiarly adapted to the purpose for which they are intended, combining comfort, convenience, and safety. These buildings have been multiplied as the demand increased, until they present now the appearance of a quiet, retired little village, an inviting, comfortable home.

The location is as healthy as can be found in Kentucky; but to the natural advantages it possesses in this regard, is added the most assiduous and watchful supervision over the health of the pupils. It is worthy of notice that during a period of nearly thirty-five years there have occured but seven deaths. Some of these did not transpire in the Institution, and are not to be traced to it. And to many, particularly from the remote South, it has proved the means of improvement and restoration to health.

Library and Apparatus.—The library is judiciously selected, and handsome additions are being made to it every year. The chemical and philosophical apparatus has been increased constantly, as new discoveries and improvements suggested and required. Mr. Robert C. Tevis, a son of the Principal, has just started on a tour to Europe, and within the next few months will have an opportunity of making important additions to this department.

The musical department is now under the control of Professor Knppes, one of the most accomplished teachers in this country. He has at least three assistants, a critical knowledge of the theory of music, and a finished style in performing the objects sought to be secured. Particular attention is paid to the cultivation of voice, not only in solo and choral singing, but in weekly preparation for Church congregational singing, under the immediate direction of Professor Knppes.

Dr. Tevis has charge of the mathematical department, than whom a more competent and successful teacher, a more courteous gentleman, a more consistent Christian, a more devoted Methodist, is not to be found.

The literary department is under the special tuition of Mrs. Tevis, Mrs. Kappes, Miss Bunker, Miss Moses, Miss Baldwin, whose reputation as elegant ladies and accomplished teachers is well established.

The commencement exercises were, if possible, the most interesting ever had at Science Hill, and were attended by a vast concourse of visitors from almost every portion of the South and South-west.

The annual address was delivered by Bishop Kavanaugh, and was characteristic. The Bishop gave a fine address, but assured us he had a much better one in his pocket.

The graduating class of 1859, acquitted themselves with distinction, and have left the Institution with as much credit as any that preceded them.

The entire examination was perfectly satisfactory to all concerned, and Science Hill continues to be, what its friends have always found it, a public blessing; an ornament to the Church; the repository of accurate and extensive learning; the nursery of virtue, morality, and religion. H. Linn.

Shelbyville, Kentucky, July 29, 1859.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

DR. D. N. LORD ON THE CONVERSION OF THE WORLD.

ANOTHER DEVELOPMENT OF CALVINISM.

Mr. Editor: I have just read an article in the *Theological and Literary Journal*, owned and edited by Dr. D. N. Lord, on "The Conversion of the World.

It purports to be a review of Harris' Great Commission. Its spirit is as bitter as Calvinism dares to be at this day. The provocation to this is, ostensibly, the fact that Harris has made some unpleasant allusions to Millenarians in his book. The whole theory of the Great Commission is repudiated and denounced, with a bitterness and variety of objurgation that is amazing. Yet the head and front of its offending is the fact, that it teaches that God's design is to convert the world by the gospel, through the instrumentality of the Church.

This, Dr. Lord flatly denies! His theory is, that the Savior *intended* the conversion of *comparatively a small number*—"an election"—under the present dispensation; that the world is to go on increasing in wickedness—the Church being involved in it—until Christ's second coming. He is then to destroy his enemies with a dreadful overthrow, and *convert irresistibly the elect!* Who, and how many they will be, is not stated.

As I went on with the article, I was wondering what had given rise to such a theory, for I knew the Bible had not; when lo! it leaks out that Calvinism is at the bottom of it! The exigencies of that needy system demanded this blow at the gospel of Christ and the hopes of the world. "O, Wheel!" The reader may wonder whether the author attempted to keep his theory in countenance by any allusions to the Bible. Yes, he does; he quotes the seventh chapter of Daniel, the twelfth and thirteenth chapters of Revelations, and alludes to the twenty-fourth of Matthew, etc.

Dr. Lord claims that this is the theory of the "Millenarians."

Mr. Editor pray tell us why it is that nearly all those who attemp the interpretation of prophesy are destitute of common sense. Is this an *effect* or the *cause* of such labors. M. Moore.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

DR. CLARKE'S LIFE.

Mr. Editor: Allow me to say through your columns that I have just read with real pleasure, and, I trust, also with profit, the new life of Dr. Adam Clarke, by Dr. Ethridge. The biographer is a gentleman of large attainments and broad views, eminently qualified for the task, to which he has done ample justice.

I commend this work most heartily to all ministers and intelligent laymen. Dr. Clarke's life and labors are a standing rebuke to all our ease-loving and indolence; and ought to be studied frequently and carefully. O, when will the earth see another such class of men as the early Methodist preachers!

There is one circumstance in the history of this great and good man, which needs apology or explanation:—one of his sons became a minister in the Church of England, and, so far as we are advised, without any protest from him. How he could reconcile this with his sense of responsibility to God we cannot understand.

Of Methodism, he says, "From a long and thorough knowledge of the subject, I am led most conscientiously to conclude that Christianity, as existing among those called Wesleyan Methodists, is the *purest, safest*, and that which is most to the glory of God and the benefit of man, and that, both as to the creed there professed, the form of discipline there established, and the consequent moral practice there vindicated."

And yet, for the sake of *position* and *profit*—so it seems to us, with the lights we have—his son is permitted to seek a position in that *mongrel* Establishment!

But Dr. Clarke was not the only Wesleyan in this condemnation. Dr. Thos. Jackson, if we are not mistaken, has a son in the same compromised situation. Thus, while churchmen find it necessary to come out from the Establishment and seek the aid of Methodism in order to save their souls, the children of Methodism are allowed to think that it is compatible with their eternal safety, to hide their light and curtail their usefulness by seeking a share of its loaves and fishes!

Into what glaring inconsistencies will parental fondness betray good men! In spite of this, error, Dr. C. was a great and good man—whose one great business was to serve his Master and do good. J. Hamilton.

KIRWAN AMONG THE PROPHETS.

"Kirwan" writes a great deal, and sometimes, like other prolific writers, gets beyond his sphere of knowledge. In a recent letter to the *Observer*, he suggests that if we Methodists will abandon our itinerancy and settle our preachers, the change will do more good than all our camp meetings." Moreover, the Reverend Doctor predicts that sooner or later we will do according to this advice, inasmuch as our preachers are now becoming sufficiently educated to find matter for sermons for any desirable duration of their pastorate—previous inability to do this seeming, to Dr. Murray's comprehension, to be the only true foundation of the itinerant system. He thinks that our preachers, heretofore, have traveled only because being shallow they soon ran dry.

However much, in other respects, Methodist preachers may resemble bees, it is evident that their swarm cannot be "settled" by the beating of tin-pans and culinary brass, or they would have been hived long ago, and Kirwan would have been saved the trouble of adding his tintinnabulation to the unprofitable discord. The Methodists left the old English apiary because the hives were so full of drones and bee-bread that there was no room for workers and honey. They were a little swarm, but they were pursued by a crowd of zealous domestics, beating Establishment, from the font and chalice to the crosier with all their might upon every sounding utensil of the end candlestick. Yet they would not "settle." It is reported even that a ringed hand, tattooing on a miter, tried to inveigle the Queen bee into an episcopal cell, and it is certain that the Prince of the power of the air, thundering in the upper spheres, shook down a shower of cold water to damp the wings and cool the ardor of the excited emigrants. For it is a fact in religious meteorology that there lungs over national churchdom a cold, thin stratum of rarified ecclesiasticism where ascending piety condenses into fog, and chilled devotion, amid on its way to heaven, rests like a cloud over the face of God. A region whence arrested prayer brings back to the pained conscience a lethal baptism from the high places of the Church, instead of living water from the throne of heaven. A region whence distill as from the roof of a cavern the petrifying drops that can turn the heart to stone and case the warm man in a smooth and glittering shell—and fill God's house with stalactites—that grow only as they gather stone, and shine only as they accomplish hardness. But neither confused, nor allured, nor chilled, the swarm swarmed on, and found hives in the fields and forests where God gave them their place to work. And now, while busy at it, ever and anon some lover of "order," or custodian of empty hives, will seize a bread-pan or ten-kettle and drum to them an invitation to "settle." Such drummers are mistaken, Dr. Murray. *Our preachers are not seeking homes, they are seeking honey.*

Now, it seems never to have entered into Kirwan's imagination, while writing this article, that outside of cities are rural souls to be saved, and that inside of cities, beyond the well-clad and sober-minded congregations who fill the pews of commodious Churches, there are multitudes of men and women who must be sought out and preached to if ever they are to be reached by the Gospel. Kirwan has the notion that the army of Jesus is to do only garrison duty in well-affected places. People, under his system, are first to be converted, and form a congregation, and build a Church, and then send for a pastor.

The bean ideal of a minister with Kirwan and many others of his school, is a good man, well versed in theology, shepherding an orderly, wool-bearing, and prolific flock. He does not remember that the world is peopled by goats, not sheep, and that the goats have neither will nor power to transform themselves into the better nature. Men must be enlightened and converted. Churches must be won out of the kingdom of Satan. The clergy are sent to invade an enemy's country, not to occupy and govern their own. Under the settled pastorate little increase can be expected beyond the natural increase of the sheep. The children of pious people may grow up in piety, but in the mean time the kids outside are growing into goats.—*Baltimore Christian Advocate.*

HORACE MANN.

Years agone, when he was assiduously and successfully engaged in efforts to forward the educational interests of the country, and have the benefits of education scattered broadcast over the whole land, we know Horace Mann well, and have now tea or a dozen volumes of excellent reading matter, which we prize the more, because they were presented us by him. Then, he was almost universally respected, popular and beloved. A few years later, in an evil hour (as we think,) he suffered his friends to lead him into the arena of political partisan strife, and soon, to a very great extent, "the glory had departed." He was never fitted for that sort of work and ought never to have engaged in it. After a time, he again turned his attention to educational operations, but evidently without riddling his brain of some of the political agrarianism he had imbibed, and, for several years, was active in carrying on a school under the recognition of a principle, which, if generally adopted, and fully carried out, would prove highly detrimental to, if not entirely subversive of, all the true interests of healthful mental and moral culture. The *teacher* was, to a considerable extent, lost in the politician. He was of that caste of mind that does what it does with all its might, and, having once become deeply imbued with political principles as deceptive as they are dangerous, he was never after rid of them; and, although the school was numerously attended, and very popular, the *full fruits* thereof are yet to be seen. Here, and in this work, Mr. Mann continued, laboring industriously until the second day of the present month, when he at once "ceased to work and live."—*St. Louis Advocate.*

SKETCH OF JONATHAN EDWARDS.

Edwards, as may be gathered from the sketch of him thus far, had the main requisites for a powerful preacher. He took great pains in the composing of his sermons, devoting more time to them than other preachers. He wrote them out in full, though he was not wholly confined to what he had written in the delivery. His great acquaintance with the Bible, and with theology, and his great clearness of thought, enabled him skillfully to handle every subject that he treated. When he dwelt on those truths which were most controverted—which he often did, he would set them in an easy and clear light: every sentiment, as he passed from step to step, would drop from his lips with a clear evidence of Scripture and reason, so as to force the assent of the hearer.

But his power as a preacher came much from his great acquaintance with his own heart, and his consequent insight into human nature. His appearance in the pulpit was simple and graceful; his delivery easy, natural and solemn. His voice was not strong, but he spoke with such clearness and precision, his ideas were so plain and striking, that few speakers could so well command attention. Without much noise or gesture, there was such an inward fervor in his words that they came to the mind with great force. The greatest defect of his sermons was the carelessness of his style, by which he allowed a redundancy of words, and oftentimes a looseness of expression. In many instances, one half the number of words would have conveyed the idea as clearly, and produced double the effect.

Less than almost any other minister was he entangled with the affairs of this life; he left them so much to his wife that he knew less of them than his neighbors did. He seldom knew how many cows he had, and whence their forage came, nor how his own table was supplied. It was not the custom to visit his people, except when sent for to visit the sick, or when some were in special affliction. But this was not because he did not think visiting to be an important part of the minister's work. But he thought that ministers should consult their own aptitudes, and employ them in the way which promised most good. He observed that some had a talent for entertaining and profiting discourse in visits, but was conscious that he had not. He was not able in a moment to enter into easy and free conversation, and turn it to what topic he pleased, without the help and even in spite of others. He therefore concluded that his visits must be in a great degree, unprofitable; and that he could benefit his people more by another employment of his time. But his study was always open, and often resorted to for conversation with those under serious impressions. In times of revival, it was thronged with such visitors. And he was a skillful guide to inquirers—not only of his own people, but others coming scores of miles to inquire of him.

His great experience and success in revivals led ministers and people from all parts of New England to look to him for aid. He was called to preach in many places, and had many more such calls than he could comply with. Living in the time of what was called the great awakening, a cotemporary with Whitefield, he saw many ministers and people ready to run wild, either in opposing the work of God, or corrupting it by extravagance. In this view, his preaching and writings were of immense value. This exigency called out his work, entitled, "Thoughts Concerning the Present Revival of Religion in New England," and his "Treatise on Religious Affections"—probably the best work ever written on that subject—setting the distinction between true and false religion in a most clear light. *Recorder.*

THE PAPAL DOMIMIONS.

One of the conditions of the new concord between the Emperors of Austria and of France is that the temporal authority of the Pope is to be maintained. It is not clear what reforms they may not require of him, in the administration of his States, or what degree of accession in temporal authority, he is to have by being the head of an Italian Confederation, but it is obvious that a cardinal part of their policy is that the Pope shall continue to be the sovereign, in fact, of an Italian State, as well as the spiritual Head of the Church. Considered in the light of the national law, as understood among the States of Europe, the Pope is as legitimately monarch of his States, as any King or Emperor. It is more than eleven hundred years since the foundation was laid of the title of the Popes to their temporal possessions. Before Charlemagne was, and before there was a Germnn Empire, the King of the Franks—Pepin the Little—won the provinces and cities, which now compose in part the Papal territory, of Ravenna, Forli, Fronsinone, Velletrie, and Rieti, from the warlike Lombards, and bestowed them on the Holy See. Charlemagne, the grand-son of Pepin, enlarged this domain, by the addition of Spoleto and Perugia, the scene of the late shocking excesses by the Swiss troops in the service of the papacy. Benevento was given to the Popedom by the Emperor Henry III. in 1053.

The territories on the Mediterancan side, which constitute what is called the Patrimony of St. Peter, were given to the Popedom in the 12th century, by the Margravine Matilda, of Tuscany. The city of Rome, with the adjoining territary, was acquired by the gift of the Emperor Rudolph, in 1278. Bolognu, Ferrurra, and other provinces on the Adriatic side, were obtained afterwards; but no part of the Papal territory thus acquired was ever alienated, except the city of Avignoa, and a part of Provence, now in France, which the French took in 1790, and kept. The Papal territory has thus been the gradual growth, by gift and by purchase, of more than a thousand years, and its temporal titles are as good in national law as that of any other government. They are older, in fact, than those of most of the empires of Europe, to their own principal possessions, having existed before there was an empire of Germany or of Austria, or a Kingdom of Prussia, or a British title to any thing in Europe but half of the Island of Great Britain. Whether it is wise, or happy, for the Papacy or its subjects, that this should be so, or should he continued to be so, is another question altogether.

The temporal authority of the Pope in these States shared the fate, during the wars of the French revolution, of other powers and States which encountered Napoleon. After taking portions of the dominions of the Church to make fresh Republics, and then new Kingdoms, the whole was incorporated into the Empire of France, and the Pope himself conducted to Paris, established as French Pensioner, at Fountainbleau. The battle of Waterloo, and the treaties of Vienna, re-established the Popedom in its former temporal authority, as it did many other Governments which Napoleon had overthrown.

The form of government, as our readers know, is an elective monarchy. The Pope is chosen by the college of cardinals, whose number is fixed at seventy. His powers are nearly unlimited, and the entire administration is ecclesiastical. Every department of government is under the direction of a cardinal, and the local Government of each of the twenty-one provinces or districts, (called marks, legations, and delegations,) is under the control of a cardinal, with the assistance of a council named by the Pope. In some delegations the temporal nobility are allowed political influence, but their authority must emanate from the Pope. It is not our purpose here, to recite the manifold causes of complaint which make the lower orders of the Roman people—that is, the orders which are not privileged as clerical or noble—so discontented with the Papal Government, that a foreign army has been required for years, to prevent them from breaking out into insurrection.

With the history of this roiguing pope, Pius IX, our readers are doubtless familiar. He was born in 1792, at Sinigaglia, and when elected Pope, in 1846, was Joseph Maria, Count Mastai Ferreti, Archbishop of Imola. He is now 68 years of age, and has been Pope thirteen years. He commenced his career by instituting various reforms and giving countenance to liberal principles. But the assassination of Count Rossi, the republican outbreake under the stimulation of Muzzini, and revolution stirred up in 1848, drove him from his palace and from Rome, and the establishment of a Roman republic threw him into the arms of the reactionists. The French army bombarded Rome, destroyed the republic, and carried the Pope back in triumph in 1850, since which he has been protected by foreign arms, and constrained to go along with the supporters of the most absolute rule.

What he will do, and what he will be permitted to do, as President of an Italian Confederation, are for the future to develope. He is a thoroughly pure and conscientiously devout man, but he is not remarkable for decision of character or high intellectual capacity. His extreme age will most probably make him rather a passive agent in the hands of stirrer men.—*Picayune.*

MYSTERIES OF THE NIGHT.

There is nothing very odd in my feeling nervous when I happen to lie awake and get listening for sounds. Just keep your eyes open any time after midnight, when you are lying in bed in a lone attic of a dark night. What horrid, strange, suggestive, unaccountable noises you will hear! The stillness of night is a vulgar error. All the dead things seem to be alive. Crack! That is the old chest of drawers; you never hear it crack in the daytime. Crack! There's a door ajar; you know you shut them all. Where can that latch be that rattles so? Is anybody trying it softly? Worse than anybody, is ——? (Cold shiver.) Then a sudden gust that jars all the windows—very strange! there does not seem to be any wind about that it belongs to. When it stops you hear the worms boring in the powdery beams overhead. Then steps outside—a stray animal, no doubt. All right; but a gentle moisture breaks out all over you; and then something like a whistle or a cry; another gust of wind, perhaps; that accounts for the rustling that made your heart roll over and tumble about, so that it felt more like a live rat under you than a part of your own body; then a crash of something that has fallen—blown over, very like —— *Pater noster, qui es in calis!* for you are damp and cold, and sitting upright, and the bed trembling so that the death-watch is frightened and has stopped ticking!

No; night is an awful time for strange noises and secret doings. Who ever dreamed, till one of our sleepless neighbors told us of it, of that Walpurgis gathering of birds and beasts of prey, foxes, and owls, and crows, and eagles, that come from all the country round, on moonshiny nights, to crunch the clams and muscles, and pick out the eyes of dead fishes that the storm had thrown on Chelsea beach? Our old mother nature has pleasant and cheery tones enough for us, when she comes to us in her dress of blue and gold over the Eastern hilltops; but when she follows as up-stairs to our beds, in her suit of black velvet and diamonds, every creak of her sandals and every whisper of her lips is full of mystery and fear. *Atlantic Monthly.*

A SERMON OF THE REVOLUTION.

The following sermon was preached on the eve of the battle of Brandywine, September 10, 1779, by Rev. Jonb Trout, before a large portion of the American army, Gen. Washington, Gen. Wayne, and other leading officers being present. It is difficult to read its stirring words without feeling the blood tingling in one's veins:

"Soldiers, I look around upon your familiar faces with strange interest. To-morrow we will go forth to the battle; for need I tell you that your unworthy minister will march with you, invoking God's aid in the fight? We will march forth to battle! Need I exhort you to fight the good fight; to fight for your homesteads, your wives and children?

"My friends, I might urge you to fight by the galling memories of British wrong. Walton, I might tell you of your father butchered in the silence of night on the plains of Trenton; I might picture his gray hairs dabbled in blood; I might ring his death-shriek in your ears!

"Shelmire, I might tell you of a butchered mother; the lonely farm-house, the night assault, the roof in flames, the shouts of the troopers as they dispatched their victims; the cries for mercy, the pleadings of innocence for pity. I might paint all this again in the vivid colors of the terrible reality, if I thought your courage needed such wild excitement.

"But I know you are strong in the might of the Lord. You will march forth to battle on the morrow with light hearts and determined spirits, though the solemn duty, the duty of avenging the dead, may rest heavy on your souls.

"And in the hour of battle, when all around the darkness is lit by the lurid cannon-glare and the piercing musket-flash, when the wounded strew the ground and the dead litter your path, then remember, soldiers, that God is with you! The eternal God fights for you! He rides on the battle-cloud; he sweeps onward with the march of the hurricane-charge! God, the awful and the infinite, fights for you and will triumph!"

CELEBRATION OF THE TERCENTENARY OF THE REFORMATION.

The Jubilee has been celebrated in France with much unanimity and in an excellent spirit by all denominations of Protestants. Everywhere there was a great concourse of worshipers. The festival at Nismes, celebrated on the 26th, was extremely touching. It took place in the "Desert," as in times of yore when the Church was under the cross. But it was not persecution which to-day forced the Protestants to seek a place of meeting there, but the wish to bring back old remembrances and emotions, together with the impossibility of finding in the town an edifice to contain the thousands of bearers.

The vast area was filled, and the hills around were covered with spectators. Pastor Bussion, of Lyons, delivered a most affecting address, after which the Lord's Supper was administered. The Roman Catholic population acted with respectful reserve, and all passed off in perfect order.

At Fernoy, near Genova, had on account of this neighborhood, the Jubilee was celebrated in a very touching manner; the "venerable company of pastors," and the consistory of Geneva, sent deputations, and the French students in theology came in a mass. Great, then, is the difference between 1759 and 1859!

We hope for greater things yet; the barriers lately standing between the Gospel and innumerable populations, such as China and Japan, are falling. Lombardy and Tuscany are opening their gates to the glad tidings. The Pope has no longer power to burn any one for religion; his spiritual sovereignty is not even able to afford a shelter for his temporal sovereignty! He is kept a prisoner by our bayonets, and we may say of him what, fifty years ago, in July, 1809, was acted down on a registor by a gendarme, who had received one of his predecessors in the Convent of Mont Cenis, then used as barracks: "Received, a Pope in a rather bad state."

English Paper.

LETTER FROM BISHOP JANES IN RELATION TO THE DISTURBANCE IN TEXAS.

Mr. Editor:—I am unaccustomed to publish incidents in which I am personally concerned. In my late visit to Texas an occurrence transpired, relating to others as well as myself, which I deem of public interest, as it is violative of the Constitution of the United States, which expressly ordains that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States," and also of the sacred rights of speech and of conscience. Two annual Conferences, as well as numerous individuals, have requested me to give a statement of the transaction. Those whose judgment ought to be potential on any question of the kind advise me to do so.

The Arkansas Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Timber Creek, Fannin County, Texas, on the 11th day of last March. The Conference proceeded with its business pleasantly until Saturday evening, at which time the Conference, being small, had so nearly finished its work that we might have adjourned *sine die* without inconvenience. But the brethren felt that it would be pleasent to retain their Conference association over the Sabbath, and therefore adjourned to meet at six o'clock on Monday morning. This early hour was fixed upon because the brethren, most of whom came on horseback, desired to make a full day's ride on their return journey. I had also engaged a conveyance to take me to Sherman, about thirty miles, where I desired to take the overland mail stage on Tuesday, on my way to New York.

Soon after I reached my lodging, some brethren came in and informed me that a public meeting had that afternoon been held in the court-house at Bonham, about three miles from the seat of the Conference, that very inflammatory speeches had been made, that great excitement had been created, and that they were coming the next day to drive us off, etc. I advised them to be careful not to give any just cause of offence, and prayerfully await the hour, and religiously meet its responsibilities. Appreciating my position as President of the Conference, I fait for myself but one anxiety, that was to do right,—to fully meet my obligations to all parties and interests concerned. A social meeting had been appointed for nine o'clock on Sunday morning. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was to be administered as a part of the service. It was announced that I would preach at eleven o'clock and at the close of the sermon ordain the deacons. Only one person had been elected to elder's order, and he had been ordained on Friday. At the appointed hour all the ministers and most of the members in the place were present, and united in the exercises of a social meeting. The speaking of the brethren and elders was intelligent and spiritual. A very devotional spirit was manifest. Near the close of the service the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered, and the members of our Church, and the members of other Churches present, generally partook of it. At eleven o'clock I commenced the more public services. The house was not full, though, for the place, the audience was good in point of numbers; in my opinion not as large as it would have been but for the apprehension of disturbance and perhaps violence. While reading the Scripture lesson, I accidentally lifted my eyes in the direction of a window, and saw the mob approaching the Church. They were mounted on horseback, and marching with considerable regularity, as I judge from the momentary side glance I had of them, in pintoons of from three to five.

The Bonham paper states their number to have been about two hundred. I think most of them were armed. The revolvers and bowie knives of some of them were exposed, as I was informed.

During prayer they gathered around the Church. While closing the second hymn, as many as could crowded into the Church. At the close of the singing I commenced giving out my text. At the same time their "spokesman," as he termed himself, standing about half way up the aisle, said, "Do I address the bishop?" I made no reply but continued, giving out my text. His repeated, "Do I address the bishop?" I then replied, "I am a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church." He then said, "I have an unpleasant duty to perform, and I presume it will be equally unpleasant to you." He then described the meeting at Bonham the previous day; when, looking round upon his associates, and pointing me to them, he said:—"This large and respectable committee was appointed to wait upon you and the Conference, and make known to you the determination of the meeting." He then called upon one of his company to read to us the resolutions adopted by the meeting. The following is the report of the meeting and resolutions referred to:

From the Bonham [Texas] Independent, March 19, 1859.

"At a meeting of the citizens of Fannin, held at the Court House in Bonham, on Saturday the 12th instant:

On motion, Dr. Hoffar was called to the Chair, and John M. Crane, appointed Secretary.

On motion, Gen. Green was called on to state the object of the meeting. He stated that an organization known as the Northern Methodists existed in this country—that it was gradually increasing in strength by accessions of members and preachers from the Northern States, and was becoming so strong as to endanger the security of our slave property—that the avowed object of this Church was the extirpation of slavery, and that their organizations were but so many agencies from the North designing its ultimate abolition among us, and in proof of the ground assumed towards slavery, he called on Dr. Dalisle to read a series of resolutions from official documents of the Maine Conferences of the Northern Methodist Church, that were adopted at their annual meetings in 1858. The first series of resolutions were adopted by the Maine Conference, and the second by the East Maine Conference.

Geo. Green then proceeded by stating that one of the preachers of this denomination (Joe Logsdon) on hearing these resolutions read on the street, publicly proclaimed his endorsement of every article, and further, "that they could not be engaged in putting down a greater evil." He stated that the citizens felt insulted and outraged by such proceeding, and had assembled to take measures for the removal of this nuisance from this county.

Judge Sam. A. Roberts being called for, came forward. He was astonished at finding an association of men in our midst professing such sentiments. He could not have heard one of them endorsing such resolutions without striking him to the ground—he felt satisfied, from the resolutions passed by their different Conferences at the North, what the sentiments of their Church were—that they differed from the M. E. C., South, only on the slavery question, and that this organization, coming here from the North, and presided over by Northern men, must necessarily be endeavoring to carry out the same ends as the Church North, and hence should not be tolerated by the people—he further stated that he never was in favor of Mob Law, but it was necessary that the people should take some decisive measures—let them act mildly but firmly.

R. P. Tarleton then moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of this meeting and of the citizens generally. The motion was carried, and the following gentlemen appointed by the Chairman: Gen. Green, Judge Roberts and John M. Crane.

During the absence of the Committee, Wm. M. Wood, Esq., was called for and came forward. He entered into a discussion of the feelings of the abolitionists towards the slave-holding portion of the South, and their utter disregard for all law when intervening between them and the prospects of their abolition schemes—he enlarged on their conduct towards the Southern people in the late Kansas war, and mentioned some thrilling instances that came under his personal observation as a participator in that struggle; and closed by urging the people to adopt decisive measures towards those in this county, and drive them from our borders.

L. C. Delisle spoke next, and after reading several of the resolutions adopted by the N. M. C.—devoted a short time to a lucid exposition of the policy pursued by the Northern Abolition Societies in sending their "wolves in sheep's clothing" among us, professing to preach the Gospel, but in reality, to spread abolition documents among the people, and endeavor to abolitionize the country—all their operations were carried on in the "underground railroad system," that if we waited to catch them in the overt act, we would wait until it was too late, as did the people of South Carolina and Virginia, before the fearful negro insurrections that took place in portions of those States, instigated by the emissaries of Northern abolition societies. He believed those to be our midst to be but spies and forerunners of the invading army of abolitionism, and mentioned the peace and safety that resulted to the people of Marion county, Mo., from routing just such a nest that had organized in their midst.

Dr. P. Dakin next came forward, commented on the resolutions that had been read, and thought that the time had come when it was necessary that the people in self-protection should put down such organizations, henceforth and forever.

S. D. Rainey, Esq., was loudly called for and came forward—he endorsed all that had been said on the subject—he believed they were derogatory to our best interests and that they were exerting an influence that had better be nipped in the bud, or it would yet cause us trouble.

Dr. Reed, on being called for, stated that he heartily endorsed all said on the subject by the speakers that had preceded him, and for his own part, would not feel contented with anything short of placing the entire organization across Red River.

B. F. Christian was next called for, and came forward and strongly advocated the policy of immediate and decisive action against the organization.

The committee appointed to draft resolutions now returned, and the chairman presented the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, A secret foe lurks in our midst, known as the Northern Methodist Church, entertaining sentiments antagonistic to the institution of Slavery, and the manifest intention of whose Northern conductors is to do away with Slavery in these United States; and

Whereas, The further growth of this enemy would be likely to endanger the perpetuity of that institution in Texas; and

Whereas, Sentiments diametrically opposed to the interests of the South have this day been publicly proclaimed upon our streets by a Minister of said Northern Methodist Church: therefore be it

Resolved, That the Methodist Church having separated into two divisions, North and South, the organization of a Northern branch of that Church in our midst, as a screen behind which to hide the emissaries of a Northern political faction, known as abolitionists, is dangerous to our interests, and ought

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1865.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

[illegible] of the *Advocate* will hereafter begin and end with the year; and it is very desirable that subscriptions should [illegible] to the same time.

[illegible] new subscribers, who do not begin with the year, will [illegible] and quarters dollars, but an amount sufficient to pay for the paper till the end of the year, at the rate of Four Dollars a year.

[illegible] subscribers will know, without being informed, that the beginning of the year is the time to remit the subscription.

[illegible] having been sent out before this arrangement was made, we shall not be able, until next year, to make the acquaintance of old subscribers conform to this rule.

Our friends will please notice, and help us in this desirable arrangement. It is an approximation to the cash system, without its evils, and will obviate confusion in accounts.

"SHE WAS A GOOD WOMAN!"

Not long since, an unexpected letter came from an old and valued friend, from whom no direct intelligence had been received within a year or two, saying that his wife, after a sudden illness, "slept quietly and peacefully, until the spirit was gently withdrawn, leaving not a trace of agony, but a countenance as sweet as that of a sleeping angel." It was not permitted her to say parting words of assurance and blessing. These, though unspeakably precious to memory, are, nevertheless, not so precious, by far, as the happy memories that throng the pathway of sunshine along which her [illegible] has traveled—memories of a sweet [illegible] spirit—of congenial and parental love—of the rarest christian culture of her children—of the heavenly influence of deep personal piety, in her own charming home, in the fellowship of the Church, in all the quiet ways of a happy and useful life. No doubt of her eternal reward adds a pang to the grief of the bereaved ones, akin to that of those who were her friends; because, "she was a good woman!"

She was good, as woman is naturally good, when unperverted. And this goodness cannot be too highly appreciated. It is a blessing of incalculable value to man. Woman—always, as a rule, good and beautiful—is the balm of life amid the rude toils and wasting cares of the world. But she was a good woman in a much higher sense. She was a christian. Strange that any woman is not a christian. "Her delight was in the law of the Lord, and in his law she meditated day and night." The sanctuary was a sweet and familiar place to her. She dwelt in the fellowship of "the house of the Lord all the days of her life, to see the beauty of the Lord, and to inquire in his temple."

A good woman! Between Eden and Paradise, there is [illegible] more beautiful and lovely *ideal* of human excellence than that pictured in these sweet words—a good woman! The most precious memories are those which turn to that beautiful star in the solemn and quiet firmament of the past—"a good woman"—"my mother!" Most of the men who have acquired sufficient strength of character to stem the evil currents, and buffet the threatening waves, of this [illegible]—the men who have overcome temptations and [illegible], poverty and toil, disappointment and sorrow—have received their principal power from the mothers who bore them, and nursed their infant years. Moses became the heir apparent of the throne of Egypt, and afterward rose to the higher honor of being chosen of God as the leader and lawgiver of his people; but his anxious mother wove the ark of bulrushes which bore the tender babe above the waters of the Nile, and protected him from the devouring teeth of the floating monsters of the flood. The self-reliant, learned man, however strong he may have become, was sent forth in tender years, from the nursing arms and soft breast of a loving-hearted mother, whose soul was as sympathetically responsive to the wants of his spirit as was her bosom to those of his body. O the beauty and the blessing of mother-hood! Who shall sing its praise in adequately noble verse, or chisel forth in daring marble the perfect symbol of its glory!

And the most intense, profound, and sacred affections and joys of which manhood is susceptible—which invest the earthly pilgrimage of man with its sweetest and most enduring charm—are all inspired by the same power—that of a good woman—"my wife!" The blessing of a [illegible] love comes to manhood, in the ordination of God as the complement and crown of the love of his mother received in childhood. Short of that "fullness of joy" in the presence of God, and those "pleasures forevermore" at his right hand, there is nothing more precious than the pure heart-love of a wife for the man who is her husband. Life only has beauty and joy—it only promises good and glory—it is only kept from being converted into the ante-chamber of hell—it only becomes the home of the heavenly life—because it is blest with the [illegible] and love of good women—mothers, wives, sisters, daughters, and women-friends.

How often, in published obituaries of departed women, is it said: "She was a good woman!" At mention of such a one, what a full-orbed circle of happy thoughts, and sweet words, and angelic looks, and softly-musical tones of voice, and beautiful smiles and tears, rise upon the mental vision of the mind, like the glorious sun, "with his whole round of rays complete," when he first blesses a dark and waiting world with his smile of joy! A good woman in a family living, is a treasure of exceeding worth; but when that treasure is deposited in heaven, in the keeping of God, forever secure from loss or depreciation, it then begins to yield its largest benefit and blessing.

HEARING SERMONS.

A few Sabbaths since, as we sat in Church, listening to an earnest and, in itself, a most impressive sermon, we felt into a musing frame of mind and these were our musings.

First: Our preacher is evidently doing his duty. Now, be it understood, that pulpit-duty is something more than duty in the pulpit. The smallest part of a preacher's work, if we except the art of genuine and effective delivery, is performed in the pulpit. A subject must be "thought out," must be meditated, must be furnished with its salient points, before it is brought into the sacred desk, or it cannot be properly handled.

This is too clear to require argument. But some [illegible] enough to forget it. They go into battle with empty cartridge-boxes, and when the fighting begins they go through the motions, but discharge no balls. Our preacher, however, is not one of these improvident men. He gets ready beforehand. Facts, arguments, illustrations, the whole mental equipment, he is provided with, and hence, in the pulpit, he has this [illegible] to contend with, viz: he has nothing to do but use his powers.

Secondly: The congregation is not doing its duty. Some of the most are not. Hearing the word is an art, [illegible] an art. Indeed, it is a divine art. And we suspect that the congregation is not aware what an art hearing is. Let us say, then, that it is an art that requires a previous preparation. And this preparation is two-fold, viz: intellectual and spiritual. Every hearer should get his faculties aroused, wide-awake, and active, before coming to Church. To do this, read some stirring [illegible], and especially read the Bible. If you come to Church with your mind weak and weary from the business of the week, you cannot be much benefitted. Sermons lose much of their power because of this negligence. Go to hear the word in a receptive mood. Then, too, the spiritual preparation. To go to religious service without previous prayer, is little else than mockery. The heathen always made the aid of the feelings, and never so much so as in listening to a sermon. But these feelings cannot be awakened unless we pray at home, for God has ordained that the deepest feelings in religious life should have their birth in the closet, and no where else. You see then the necessity for preparation. If a minister ought to prepare to preach, his people ought to prepare to hear.

But the hearing-art is much more than preparation. It is the art of taking in. Now to take in, you must have an appetite; you must hunger for the truth; you must thirst for the water of life eternal. Eating and drinking where you have neither appetite nor thirst, are almost medicinal in their unpleasantness. So you see where the power to take in begins. But another point: the art of taking in requires interest, attention and solicitude. Hearing a sermon is one of the privileges of life. Hearing a good sermon is one of the joys of life. Every Christian can remember sermons that have been eras in his earthly history. And there would be more of these wonderful eras, if we heard sermons with interest, attention and solicitude. No man can tell what kind of a sermon God intends to make a great blessing to his soul. It may come from a most unexpected source, and hence, this is our duty, viz: to be always ready for the Spirit's visits. If this Spirit comes to your soul and finds it—not at home, then you have lost, and how much, none may tell. But observation has satisfied us of this fact, that in the case of the large majority of hearers, their souls are robbed—their lives are robbed of very much of their beauty and power, by the cold and often callous manner in which they listen to the gospel.

Last of all, we observe, and most important of all, hearing involves the conscience. We must account to God for what we hear, and—mark this truth—not only for the actual good a sermon yields us, but for all the possible good it might have yielded us, had we been more earnest, more sympathetic, more devout, in listening to its solemn message. Now, it is just here that God lays the emphasis of his great warning and tells us—"Beware!" The foundation of neglected duties, as those duties address us in the week, is generally laid in the neglect of Sabbath-sermons. Sunday is the shield of the week.

Preaching is the best preparation for the trials of business and the temptations of social life, during the days we give to toil and intercourse. Never forget this. If we open our hearts to the blessing of God's word on the Sabbath, it is almost certain that they will remain open to God's blessing all the days of the week. And sure we are that God rarely attends the other "means of grace" with his presence and power, if the preaching of the word is not appreciated as his appointed instrument to save the soul.

GREAT MEN AND MOUNTAINS.

The Rev. Dr. Adams in his funeral discourse on the death of the Hon. Rufus Choate, says: "Great men are special efforts of that same divine benevolence which gives us Apennines and Alps and Lebanons and Himlayas.

"A man of genius is therefore a proper occasion of special praise to God for His sovereign power and goodness. Men seldom think of this. They worship and serve the creature more than the Creator, who is ever all, God blessed forever."

We like these sentiments. We heartily endorse them. If their spirit and meaning were fully felt in our souls and lives, common men would become less common, and great men would become greater.

Great men are God's gifts to a needy world. We say a needy world—for the world, whatever else it may have, always needs great men. Such men are divine instruments, whether conscious or unconscious, and God's blessings are communicated through them to the mass of mankind. The best blessings of heaven reach us in this way, for all history shows that society is rarely improved, or civilization advanced, except through such an agency. Great men serve us intellectually, by giving us great thoughts, that stimulate our faculties and lead us forth into new realms of mind. They add new worlds to our world. By name we inherit the Universe, but great men give us practical possession of its magnitude and wonders. Newton has made the stars the servants of the navigator. Bacon has opened the mysteries of physical science to our use and admiration. Milton has enthroned the imagination amid the regions of infinite space, and associated all images of beauty, grandeur, sublimity, with the high themes of Christian faith.

Great men help us morally and socially. We think better and more lovingly of humanity because they have lived. Our ambition is excited to live noble lives, and our hearts throb with stronger pulses at the mention of their illustrious names. Principles are good, but men with principles in them are better. Such is our nature that we have deeper sympathies with men than with principles, and hence, God uses great men to implant great virtues within us. "Hero-worship" has been sinfully perverted. But there is a grand truth underlying its falseness. Men of sublime endowments mediate between us and otherwise unattainable good, so that the high and the glorious are brought within our reach. We prize them for the service; we honor them as our richest and truest benefactors. The measure of a great man's worth is the worth which he develops within us. If he is a mere spectacle, a grand show to our fancy, he is no benefaction to our hearts, nor will our being ever rise to sublimer heights because he has existed. But if we share his greatness, feeling his inspiring presence in our private moments, and grasping the lofty ideals revealed in his daily deeds, then, indeed, has he fulfilled the most honored mission that one human being can accomplish for another. Let us not forget, however, that true greatness not only comes from God, but is born of Him, and therefore like Him. Moral greatness is the sublimest attitude of the soul. Nor can it ever be the fruit of worldliness and self-seeking. Nor can it come from genius. It is the inspiration of God's Spirit, and wherever found, it bears His royal seal. All its acts, all its triumphs, return to Him and—thanks to the beautiful economy of life—as they return they bear us with them.

"HE GIVETH HIS BELOVED SLEEP."

All good gifts, as well as wise counsels, come from God. Sleep is one of his gracious gifts to a working and weary world! But no one gift of heaven has seemed to call forth fewer expressions of grateful acknowledgment; indeed, many seem to take shame to themselves that they indulge in such a weakness at all. It seems, by many, to be regarded as a waste of time; and we know not how many sage calculations we have read about the amount of time consumed, and, it is strongly intimated, thrown away and lost in sleep.

Why is this? Why not thank beneficent heaven for sleep as for other good things? Why be ashamed of one of the imperative necessities and grand comforts of our nature?

There are several causes of this error. In Scripture, sleep is sometimes figuratively employed to describe the sinful indifference of impenitent men.

Many have abused the luxury, and have slept, or rather lounged in bed, too long, and thus brought even good and natural sleep into an odious notoriety. From this has followed a reaction, and good, but sometimes mistaken men, have set to work to reform abuses in this direction, and in their overwrought zeal against an evil, have said hasty and hard things against an actual good. Like the old instance of disease attacking the man on one side, and the doctor on the other, and, between them, sadly damaging the man; so good and wholesome sleep has been served between enemies and ill-advised friends.

Among the Methodists, Wesley's sermon on "Redeeming the Time"—a good thing in its way, but misconstrued—has created a prejudice, and over-conscientiousness, in relation to sleep. Wesley, be it remembered, slept seven solid unbroken hours of good sleep every night for fifty years. We doubt whether there has been another such example of successful sleeping in modern times. Quite sure we are that no one within the circle of our acquaintance has achieved anything like so much. No revival or prayer-meeting kept Wesley out of his bed later than nine o'clock. No sick family required his watchful care. No claims of social life were allowed to interfere with his fixed habits. No Missionary meeting, or Conference Committee, kept him from the pillow a minute beyond the fixed unalterable hour.

Who among the Methodist preachers now can write that he has had seven hours' sleep each consecutive night for even twenty-five years? Not one, we imagine.

Happy were the Patriarchs, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, who lived in those happy times before the invention of bells—fire-bells, milk-bells, market-bells, boat, and car-bells; and last, but not the least of evils, door-bells!

No cars left at two A. M. No special Church or Missionary meetings lasted until near the noon of night.

Ah! in that golden age of good sleeping, there was truth as well as poetry in those beautiful and oft-quoted lines:

"Balmy sleep—tired nature's sweet restorer."

No wonder those venerable men reached so ripe an age, and went down to their graves full of years and honors.

There were no nervous disorders then; indeed, it is questionable whether those happy men knew they had nerves at all.

Alas! those quiet times are gone—we never shall see their like again! The clangor of the bells, the roar of the wheels, the shrill scream of the raging whistles, has driven silence out of this feverish world; and short and broken is the sleep of mortals now.

People talk of the blessedness and recuperative power of mineral waters and tonic mountain, or ocean airs; and they may have something to do with the matter; but the fact is, it is because men lay aside the worry of life, and take time for sleep and repose, thus reinvigorating the exhausted energies of an over-taxed brain and body.

Dear reader; has Providence ordained you a condition propitious to good sleeping? Be thankful, and rejoice in these happy days ere they depart forever. Let no unmannerly croaker mar your joy. He has, alas, very far departed from the innocent and happy days of his childhood. He is not what he was, or he would not frown an unmannerly nod cold upon what was once one of the sweetest privileges of his childhood.

We say to you, if weary and worn, as the Master said: "sleep on and take your rest:" nature claims it as her due.

Having in my youth notions of severe piety, says a celebrated Persian writer, I used to rise in the night to watch, pray, and read the Koran. One night as I was engaged in these exercises, my father, a man of practical virtue, awoke while I was reading. "Behold," said I to him, "thy other children are lost in irreligious slumber, while I alone wake to praise God." "Son of my soul," he answered, "it is better to sleep than to wake to remark the faults of thy brethren."

STUDY OF THE ANCIENT LANGUAGES IN OUR COLLEGES.

The study of Latin and Greek has been of late often and severely attacked. The utilitarian tendency of our age has tried to deprive the classical studies of their time-honored place, and this tendency, constantly increasing, will probably not desist from shaking the Chair upon which this important branch of learning has been so prominently placed in our Colleges. Mathematics, natural sciences, and modern languages should—according to the opinion of the opponents of our present collegiate system—form the whole course of instruction in our Colleges. No more Latin and Greek.

But, by an impartial and careful examination, it will be found that these attacks, to a great extent, are unwarrantable, and that classical literature deserves, at least, to go side by side with the other branches above mentioned.

A good college education should aim to develope in our young men such powers of mind and such strength of character, as to enable them to gather the golden fruits of science with their own hands. The training in College should excite the students to noble mental labors, and furnish the foundation and necessary preparation which every one must have acquired and mastered before he can attain to high rank in any of the sciences.

This foundation, it is true, contains also much general learning, but all learning is dead without the gift of its proper application.

No science—none at least deserving that honorable name—can be properly mastered without the capacity of comprehending, thoroughly, ideal knowledge—of separating distinctly the ideas, of finding out the general by means of the particular, of understanding the causes, and of taking up and extending the thread, which our predecessors left us, by our own mental powers.

He only who has acquired this mental gift, can be called a thinker. Does not daily experience teach us, that a man of extensive learning may not be very useful in any place, while another of inferior knowledge, but of a thinking and penetrating mind, proves himself a blessing in his allotted station? Not he who has studied much is necessarily an expert man, but he who knows how to apply properly what he has learned. Without the latter capacity, knowledge is a fruitless possession; but with it, any deficiency in learning can be made up, and the boundary line between the necessary and important and fruitless on the other, can easily be drawn.

But how can this logical, practical, and penetrating mind, this preparatory training, indispensable for any person who desires to occupy a place in the republic of science, be acquired?

Mind reveals itself by language. Mental productions can be brought home to our understanding only by means of language; and if expressed in words suitable and correspondingly to their importance, the reader will they be appreciated.

There is a wonderful, mysterious connection between language and mind, as well as between body and soul; and there is, consequently, nothing that gives us such a clear insight into the nature and activities of the mind and, at the same time, exercises and regulates our mental powers so thoroughly, as the study of a language—not that of our vernacular, since we, in general, think and express ourselves correctly in it without analytical reflection—but of a foreign language, as we must, in order to acquire this mental result, trace it from its infancy to its gradual development and perfection.

Nations, moreover, deposit their richest and noblest treasures in their respective literatures. They are not the works of individuals, but contain the flowers of the civilizations of whole nations and long ages. All the sublime and grand ideas of a people, all its faith, love and hope, its whole spiritual life, is reflected in its literature.

But, it will be asked, why the ancient languages, especially the Latin?

It is true, the Latin language has for us no longer the importance it had a century ago; it is no longer the vehicle of communication between nations of various tongues, and no longer the language of science. The modern languages have been improved in beauty, refinement, and power, and are capable of expressing suitably any mental or spiritual thought or conception, and they do contain respective literatures fully equal to those of the ancient languages.

But the study of the latter has retained, and ought to retain its places in our Colleges, since it introduces the student into a literature that comprises all branches of learning which mankind had to create and master before they could attain to a superior education; and thus our young men acquire a knowledge of the foundations upon which our present civilization and advanced learning are built. Besides this, the ancient languages have received the finishing touches; their rules are settled and plain, but, nevertheless, not interfering with the free activity of the mind—an excellence of which the modern languages cannot so freely boast. And, lastly, the ancients have used in their writings a style and diction so suitable, and so corresponding to the ideas to be expressed—uniting power and dignity with suavity and grace, vivacity and flexibility with calmness and seriousness—that they will at all times be looked upon as standard forms.

He who is of the opinion that enough of material has been taken from the ancient and transferred into modern literature, so that the former may be acquired by translation, labors under an erroneous impression; since the spirit of any literature can be thoroughly understood only by means of the form, the original language, in which it has itself been revealed.

Persons not prepared to judge for themselves, should at least give weight to the opinions of such men as Daniel Webster, Rufus Choate, and others, who repeatedly acknowledged their indebtedness to classical learning. Even men distinguished in the so-called practical sciences, appreciate the great advantages, the wholesome training of mind, they have derived from the study of Latin and Greek.

By thorough instruction in the ancient languages—says a great philosopher—we arm ourselves against self-conceit and exaggerated self-importance, at the same time acquiring a habit of steady and deep investigation, which not even mathematics are fully able to impart.

A utilitarian age, which affects only such mental acquirements as can be exchanged directly for money, will always be marked by that shallowness and immoderate self-conceit, which are of course opposed to that thorough classical education, which humbles the mind, accustoms it to profound understanding, and inspires it with enthusiasm for everything true and beautiful. "Christian education," (these are the words of a great Protestant theologian) has no worse enemy than an absorbing tendency of the mind to the wants of worldly life, the utilitarianism which begins and ends with materialism.

BISHOP JANES AND JUDGE ROBERTS.

In this paper will be found the letter of Bishop Janes in relation to the dispersion of the Northern Methodist Conference in Texas, by the people of Bonham, Fannin county, and Judge Roberts' reply. Bishop Janes was President of the Conference, and Judge Roberts was Chairman and Spokesman of the Committee sent to order its discontinuance. They are the proper men to be heard, as the best representatives of the two parties. They are both intelligent and refined gentlemen, and both write well. We have thought it but fair that this matter, which has created so much attention, both North and South, should be thus fairly brought before the public. We trust the *Christian Advocate* and *Journal* will do likewise. We are willing that the public should decide. We hope the length of these letters will not prevent their perusal. They will be found of exceeding interest. They enter into the history of the country. That Judge Roberts gets the advantage of the Bishop in the discussion, we think none who read it will doubt. It had been much better for the Bishop had he remained silent. Those who encourage the mobbing, in fact, of Southerners traveling North with their servants, and the abduction of the latter, should be at least a little modest in charging simple defence of life and property with being mobocracy. The Revolution itself never had such a provocation as this movement in Texas.

OUR ACCOUNTS.

Brethren and friends, let us have them all settled. We shall continue to send them out, until the books are cleared of them. Will all our preachers and subscribers take interest enough in the welfare of their paper, to help us in this matter? We believe they will.

We are told that *some* of our accounts are incorrect. So they are, a very few of them, however, comparatively. It is not very often our fault, however; although sometimes it is. But if they are not settled, the same trouble will occur in the future; nay, it will get worse. Let us have an end of the matter, therefore, once for all.

When you receive your account, remit the amount immediately, or pay to the preacher. If it is incorrect, or you think so, keep your temper, and write us all about it—how much you have paid—when you paid—to whom you paid. You need not take the trouble to copy receipts. We have not a subscriber in the world whose word we would not take. Tell us the amount of the receipt, by whom given, and to what time it paid.

In the settlement of any disputed accounts, we shall always lean in favor of the subscriber instead of our own interest. We do not wish to obtain a cent wrongfully; *settlement* is what we wish. This is kind; be kind to us.

Many of our subscribers *have* received accounts, from whom we have not heard. Will they be kind enough to give this matter their attention?

Brethren, let us have these things all finished by the ensuing Conferences.

OUR PRESENT PAPER.

We think our readers will agree with us, that we have never issued a better paper than the present number, all things considered. Look it over—observe its arrangement—read its editorials, contributions, correspondence, selections and various news. Is it not valuable, interesting, tasteful, beautiful? Where will you find a paper of more handsome form and size, or more beautiful type, paper and press-work? Brother Preacher, is it not worthy of special efforts—speeches, at ordinary Church-service, at Camp and protracted meetings, in order to increase its circulation; especially when you consider the inspiring, sanctifying, refining culture of the intellect, the heart, the characters and the manners of the great body of the people, old and young, rich and poor, of which it is the instrument?

Conference is coming; we hope for a large increase in circulation. The *Advocate* was never so prosperous as now. And the evidences of its popularity, coming from all quarters, are numerous and flattering. The present number has on unusually large amount of reading. We had so much matter demanding insertion that we were compelled to use, in part of the paper, smaller type than usual, to get it in.

THE ENGLISH WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

This body assembled at Manchester on the last Wednesday in July, the various committees having been in session for about ten days previously. The vacancies in the "legal hundred" were filled, five by seniority, and two, Revds, Wm. M. Punshon and George Scott, by election. Dr. Hannah declined a nomination for the presidency on account of his failing health. His advanced years also induced him to decline re-election to the secretaryship, which he has so long filled. For the Presidency the Rev. Samuel Dousland Waddy received 311 votes out of 347 cast; and Rev. John Farrar 134 for secretary, and these elections were unanimously confirmed by the legal hundred.

In the "chapel committee" it was announced that nearly £300,000 of "chapel" debts have been liquidated, or placed in course of liquidation during the last five years. During the past year the Methodists of England have raised £143,000 for chapel and school purposes alone.

The Cincinnati Israelite, the organ of the Jewish people in the West and South, makes the following strange declaration: "As regards the Messiah, we in the United States are satisfied with the Messiahship of Washington, just as the prophet Isaiah was satisfied with the Messiahship of Cyrus.

LETTER FROM DOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Dusseldorf Gallery—Execution of John Huss—Anatomical Museum—Doctor Durbin—Newport—Boston—Rufus Choate.

Mr. Editor.—After being so fortunate as to secure my trunk from the wreck of the "Huntsville," I secured a passage on the steamship "James Adger" for New York. We left on the afternoon of Saturday, July 30, and on Tuesday morning following, after a pleasant passage, arrived in the "Empire City." So many of the passengers were sick on the Sabbath that we did not have service. In New York I stayed at the "Metropolitan Hotel"—one of the most magnificent public houses upon the Continent. On Tuesday morning I visited the "Dusseldorf Gallery of paintings," and never spent more pleasant hours than those I experienced amid the productions of the great masters of European art. The town of Dusseldorf, the capital of the Duchy of Berg, in the Rhenish Province of Prussia—has long been noted for its school of art. It was from the artists who lived here, that we have this noble collection of paintings.

In this gallery we have the productions of Cornelius, (the founder of the "School,") Overbeck, Schadow, Hildebrant, Carl Clasen, Hasenclever, Anchonbach, Len, Solin, Koeler, Solin, Leutze, Lessing, etc. The whole collection of one hundred and eight paintings cost *two hundred and thirty thousand dollars.*

The largest and perhaps most celebrated painting is the "Martyrdom of John Huss," the "Arch Heretic of Bohemia." It is from the easel of Lessing. While looking upon this artistic representation of the sublime triumph of this noble hero of Christianity, one would almost be willing to die a martyr, if he could have so grand a posthumous picture to perpetuate a remembrance of the martyrdom. No Protestant can look upon it without hating Ludovic of Bavaria, (who was charged by the Emperor to superintend the execution of Huss,) and feeling a sense of bitter indignation, against that ecclesiastical despotism which is "drunk with the blood of the saints."

This painting is regarded as equal to the productions of Angelo and Titian. The next picture that attracted my attention *particularly*, was that of Hildebrant—subject: "Othello relating his adventures to Desdemona." It was executed for the King of Prussia, but never delivered owing to the unsettled condition of things at Berlin when it was finished. Contrary to the usual theatrical representations, the Moor is represented in the picture as a *black* negro—not a *Barbary Moor*. "The Madonnas," by Mullen, is a picture to be studied by the day. Mary is represented with the infant Jesus in her arms as being clothed with the sun—the moon under her feet—and a crown of twelve stars on her head. "Diana and her Nymphs surprised at their bath by Adeon," is a fine artistic reproduction of the familiar fable of ancient mythology. But, I cannot specify further.

The visitor to New York should never fail to spend at least a day in the Dusseldorf Gallery. It will make one better—enable one to understand what Zeuxis meant, when he said: "I paint for eternity;" and cannot fail to culture the æsthetic powers of the mind. I consider it the greatest object of interest in New York City. Next to it, perhaps—to the physiologist—is the Anatomical Museum, where every feature of physical development and phase of disease are represented? Those possessed of a fastidious modesty should pass it by.

I will not weary myself nor your readers by writing of those trite attractions—the parks, cemetery, Trinity church, etc.

I paid a visit to the Northern Methodist Publishing-house—but this, too, is common material for New York letter-writers to our Southern *Advocates*.

I called upon the Rev. John P. Durbin, D.D., at his house. He is an accomplished and liberal gentleman, besides being an elegant preacher and an indefatigable secretary. He is one of the conservative men of the Northern Church, but is near disparing of holding the General Conference to its former ecclesiastical anchorage. He is not, in any sense, a pro-slavery man; but thinks the abolition movement in the North a bad embodiment of fanaticism. If all the men of the North were like him, we should have no trouble upon the subject of slavery—the "vexed question" would be left to the vital forces of Christianity which would eventually certainly solve the problem of the right or wrong of this "peculiar institution."

From New York, I went by the Long-Island steamer to Newport, now in the height of its season. It is not the place for a Methodist preacher to enjoy himself; so I proceeded to Boston.

The pride of this city is Faneuil Hall—"The Cradle of Liberty;" the "Common," with its splendid old tree of revolutionary renown; the Bunker Hill monument; their splendid cemetery, etc. The city has recently mourned the loss of its most eminent man, Rufus Choate Esq. The law was his peculiar element; and, in his latter years, he eschewed political life altogether. He was trained in the school of Webster—hence, politically, he was a Whig. After the downfall of this political dynasty he became a National Democrat, but never expressed any sympathy with the Black-Republicans. He was a member of Dr. Nehemiah Adams' church, the most conservative clergyman in Boston. The Hon Caleb Cushing has accepted an invitation from the members of the Essex Bar, at an early day, to deliver a eulogy upon his character. The loss of Choate is national, and North and South may shed a tear of regret for the death of such a man.

From Boston, I came to Dover, New Hampshire, from which place I write this letter. From here I go to the White Mountains, Montreal and Niagara. You shall hear from me again. Farewell.

H. A. M. Henderson.

BISHOP PIERCE IN CALIFORNIA.

The *Pacific Methodist* says: If ever man needed to be temporarily endowed with ubiquity, our worthy Bishop does. Calls to visit every quarter of the State are multiplying upon him daily. Though both a good traveler and talker, it is impossible for him to accept all the invitations given. He will endeavor to distribute his time, however, to the best advantage, and hopes to visit all the districts. His ministrations will edify the people of God, and strengthen the cause of Christianity. In San Francisco his pulpit labors have made a profound and salutary impression. He has sown seed that will bring fruit.

On Sunday July 10, Bishop Pierce dedicated a new house of worship in Sacramento. Of this service the *Methodist* says: The building, though densely crowded, was too small for the accommodation of the large audience in attendance. The dedication sermon was rather a departure from the usual style of such discourses. The text was from 1 Cor. v. 19, 20. The preacher took possession of the audience in the name of the Lord. They were all created, blessed, blood-bought by God, and were therefore His, their bodies, their spirits, their affections, their wills, their worship, their service, their property, were all God's. The leading idea of the text was elaborated with great clearness and power, happily illustrated, and applied with practical pointedness somewhat remarkable for a dedication sermon. That large audience certainly heard the plain truth for once in their lives.

After the sermon, a collection was taken up for the purpose of extinguishing a debt remaining upon the building. About $1100 were raised—a handsome amount under the circumstances. There still remains a small indebtedness which, we trust, will soon be wiped off.

The new church is of brick, semi-gothic in its style of architecture, and is surmounted by a belfry, the pinnacle of which is adorned by the emblem of the coming brightness of the Gospel day. The interior is forty by seventy feet; height, about thirty feet from floor to ceiling. A gallery for the choir fronts the pulpit in the western end of the building. The walls are a simple, pure white—the most elegant and appropriate for a church. There are four beautiful gothic windows on each side. A handsome chandelier adorns the centre, and gas burners with globes are properly distributed throughout the building. A door to the left of the entrance opens into the pastor's study. The pulpit is tasteful and about high enough, and not too large. The building will comfortably accommodate about four hundred hearers—enough to meet the present wants of the congregation.

Bishop Pierce again preached to a crowded congregation on Sabbath evening. The new church looked finely by gas light. The sermon was excellent, some passages calling forth warm responses from a portion of the audience. There was considerable complaint of this discourse on one account—everybody said it was *too short*. Happy the preacher of whom no other complaint is made!

The recent transfers to California—Revs. D. W. Eppes and J. W. Simmons—are already initiated into the California itinerancy, the former in charge of the San Ramon Circuit, the latter as assistant preacher at San Jose and Santa Clara. We hope they are entering upon a long, happy, and successful service on this coast.

WHO WILL DO LIKEWISE.

A few days since, a brother gave me a hundred dollars to be invested in books, tracts, etc., and distributed where it was thought they would do the most good. This was a truly benevolent act, who will do likewise? There are tens of thousands in the bounds of our Conference perishing for lack of knowledge, in the midst of abounding plenty. Who will aid in their rescue? Come, friends of Christ; money invested in this way, will not eat your souls with canker. Hoard it up, and keep it for your own use, and you will wish by-and-by you had never been born, or, that you had been as poor as Lazarus. "The rich man died, and"—and you know the rest. Beware!

J. Hamilton.

Canada Methodiste Paper.—The *Canada Christian Advocate*, since we have known it as an exchange—about six years—has changed editors three times. First, Rev. Gideon Shepherd, then Rev. George Abbs, and now, Rev. Samuel Morrison, recently elected. It is a good paper, the organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, and published at Hamilton.

The *Christian Guardian*, published at Toronto, is the organ of the Wesleyan Methodists, and is a large and able paper. They seem to be harmonious.

THE PUBLISHING HOUSE.

The Agent of the Publishing House, as I learn, will have to exhibit and report ready for the ensuing Conference. The showing in the way of assets will be about the same as that of the previous year; though a clear increase of upwards of $20,000 would appear, but for the adjustment of some of the former assets, in conformity with the action of the late General Conference, whereby a nominal depreciation had to be incurred. The report will show the business of the current year to be good, while the manufacturing department, working up to its highest speed, has been unable to meet the demands upon it. The demand is partly owing to the call for stocks by our Conference Depositories, just commenced business, with entire new outfits to supply as an outfit. Five Depositories have already commenced business, under seemingly favorable circumstances.

Many of the lovers of good Church Music may be pleased to learn that a new Hymn and Tune Book is to be issued soon containing all our Hymns, with notes, etc., all properly and conveniently arranged for congregational singing.—*Christian Advocate.*

A Venerable Bishop.—Some weeks ago the Nashville papers mentioned that the venerable and Rev. Joshua Soule, D.D., Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was very ill, and it was feared would not be able to resume the active duties of his office. We learn, however, that the Bishop has recovered his usual health, and is now on a visit to his relatives in Ohio. On Saturday, July 30th, he was at Lebanon, near Cincinnati, and preached a funeral sermon on the death of an old friend. The next day, Sunday, the 31st, he again preached his sermon occupying one hour and twenty minutes. His subject was the Prodigal Son. Some of his allusions to his ministerial life, the deaths of his former colleagues, Winans, McKendree, George, and others, were very touching. "Fifty years ago," said the Bishop, "on the 5th of January last, I left my father's home to begin the work of a Methodist traveling preacher, and this day, July 31st, I close the 78th year of my life." He spoke with his usual distinctness and compass of voice sufficient to make himself heard by a large congregation.

Bishop Capers not a Pastor.—Bishop Andrew writes a sketch of Bishop Capers in the *Southern Methodist Quarterly Review*, for July. It is brief but interesting. This passage reveals one of the defects of Dr. Capers as a preacher: "As a pastor, Dr. Capers was not altogether a model. He did not visit his people as generally or as regularly as was desirable. In a good many other Methodist preachers, he traveled large circuits at his commencement as an itinerant, when he had not much time for visiting. He thus contracted a habit of neglecting pastoral visitation, which he never overcame. This his best friends deeply regretted, as it was no doubt a considerable deduction from the success of his ministry. It is due to his memory, however, to say on this subject, that the sick and poor were not neglected in his pastoral visits. He never passed by the houses of the poor and widowed and afflicted of his flock. These he was apt to find out in their troubles, and was to them an angel of mercy."

Short Articles.—Dr. Stevens of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, says: "One remark more. Correspondents make a great mistake in writing long articles. A communication which is a fourth of a column long is read by most readers, unless its subject is manifestly repulsive; over half a column long is usually read by half our readers; a column long by a third of them; a two column article by not one-tenth; a three or four column one by nobody whatever, except the wearied editor and his proof-reader, and the few who may have a personal or very special concern in the article. After nearly twenty years editorial life, this is our best estimate of the probabilities of being read in newspapers. A word to the wise, etc."

Methodist College in Kentucky.—It is stated that Rev. Mr. Welburn, the Agent of the Methodist College, located at Millersburg, has succeeded in raising twenty-one thousand dollars in Bourbon county towards the erection of the College edifice, which is to be completed and ready for occupation on the fifth of September, and thirty thousand dollars towards its endowment. They had ten thousand dollars to begin with.

After the Time.—Some of the communications on the inside, especially from our "Home-work," have been on hand some time, on account of our absence, and otherwise. We are striving to overtake our contributions and correspondence, and to do our whole duty to our brethren. Send us all revivalistic diligence, and all items of every kind relating to the entire progress of the Church. Such intelligence is refreshing, and will do good. Do not write such things on the same paper containing business matter—let it be entirely seperate—so that it may go immediately into the hands of the printer. If the paper has business matter on it, it goes into the hands of the clerk, and may never reach the printer.

Mrs. Jane T. H. Cross, wife of Rev. Dr. Joseph Cross, passed through this city last week, on her way to join her husband in Texas. Our readers may soon expect to see the columns of the *New Orleans Christian Advocate* illumined by some rays of her mental and spiritual sunshine. She will correspond for us regularly. Texas—which means *paradisiacally beautiful*—will have its eastern gate unlocked by the touch of the charming pen which has transferred Italia's beauteous scenes to the horizon of the Western World.

Auburn Female College, Auburn, Alabama, Rev. E. D. Pitts President, is reported as highly prosperous, though we have received no report from it. On Monday, after preaching at La Grange, we were engaged to deliver an address at the Auburn commencement; but the cars passing La Grange at day-break, and worn out with the labors of the day previous, we missed the train by a few minutes, after running for half a mile. We regretted it, but could not help it. We desired very much indeed to visit our old friends at Auburn.

A Good Investment—It is Safe.—Mr. Scott, a member of the Wesleyan Church, was near his end; he performed the last act of his life in signing a check for £50, for the Zealand mission, and then uttered these remarkable words: "These for the work of God in Zealand; I send my last check to heaven for acceptance; and the inhabitants will see that the writer (his hand trembled) will soon be there himself."—Dr. Clark's Life.

Ah how many who are spending so much here, will regret when they get to eternity, that they did not send more of their money forward to meet them in that world!

Dr. Clark's Essay on Tobacco.—"When my pamphlet got to this place, (Congleton) it was read by several. Mr. and Mrs. Shadford, who had used this pernicious weed for forty years, gave it up at a stroke. The rest of the society followed their example. They then began to mourn and pray for forgiveness. God poured out his Spirit upon them, and such a revival has taken place as has seldom been heard of.

"Mr. Reed, who is assistant, and Mr. Shadford, both declared in Conference to-day, that the whole of the revival was under God's owing to the pamblet."—Dr. Clark's Life, p 100.

Hon. David Clopton.—Since the election is over, all political preferences aside, we rejoice to know that Alabama will have in Mr. Clopton one of the purest and most noble-minded representatives in Congress ever sent from any State. He is a graduate of Randolph-Macon College, a lawyer of immense popularity, and a class-leader and Sunday School Superintendent of the Methodist Church

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

AUGUST 24, 1859.

NORTH-WESTERN SEMINARY AT CHICAGO.—A correspondent of the Presbyterian says that the Seminary has been granted the use of the first-class dwelling-house, with forty furnished rooms—lecture, lodging, parlors, and cooking—all furnished "without cost." This provides accommodations for the Faculty till suitable permanent buildings can be erected. He states that they are anticipating the acceptance of all the professors elect.

The salaries of the professors elect have been fixed at $3,000 per annum, Dr. Rice refusing to receive any compensation for his services for the present.

A beautiful spot of ground, containing between five and six acres, has been offered, and will in all probability be accepted, as the site of the Seminary buildings, though, as yet, the location has not been agreed upon. The land is estimated to be worth $40,000.

CERTIFICATE.—We have received through Dr. Sehon a copy of the new certificate of the Juvenile Missionary Society, got out at the Publishing House. It is an elegant thing, and will be greatly prized by the members of the Sunday School Missionary Society. They can be had on application to the Book Agent, at ten cents a copy.

MEMPHIS CONFERENCE INSTITUTE is the name of the institution at Jackson, Tennessee. Rev. A. W. Jones, President. Board pre-paid, is only $50—and the same for tuition per session. If not pre-paid, $60 in both cases. The institution is highly spoken of as a female school.

BEAD-VILLA SEMINARY, near Baton Rouge, is under the care of Mrs. Mary W. Read, who is well known as one of the most experienced and reliable female instructors and governors in the South-west. The institution is quite prosperous.

MADISON COLLEGE, Sharon, Miss., the catalogue of which is out on our table, is under the Presidency of the Rev. T. C. Benise, D. D., assisted by a full and competent faculty. Not personally aware of its condition, we hear a good report of it.

PRESIDENT GARU, of the Sharon Female College, called on us a few days since. His advertisement is on third page, fifth column. We are glad to learn from him that this old and deserving institution is prosperous.

MONTPELIER (Ga.) Farm School is advertised in fourth column, third page. We made the acquaintance of Mr. Martin, Presbyterian Minister, at La Grange, Ga., recently, and heard him highly spoken of as a teacher by those competent to judge.

COLUMBUS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—We have received the catalogue of this Institution. Its advertisement is on third page, fifth column. Rev. B. F. Larroben President. The Institute is flourishingly prosperous. It is located at Columbus Mississippi.

MACON FEMALE COLLEGE, near Memphis, Tenn., has an advertisement in this paper, third page, sixth column. President Tarry is well and favorably known throughout this country as a reliable and experienced Instructor.

THE BANNER OF PEACE, Cumberland Presbyterian, Nashville, Tenn., is strongly in favor of establishing a Publishing House for that Church.

J. HUTCHINSON, Esq., Livingston, Sumtet county, Ala., has his law-card in this paper, third page, fourth column, to which we call attention, recommending him to the charge of all who may need the services of an attorney.

Bishop Baker, of the Northern Methodist Church, as we learn from the *California Christian Advocate*, arrived in California on the 28th of July.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, a fine pianist, desires a situation as music teacher. See her notice on third page, fourth column.

WICHITA HERALD.—We have received a number of this new paper, published at Camden, Ark., and exchanges with us.

THE BONHAM WEEKLY EEA, published at Bonham, Fannin County, Texas, has reached us. It is an interesting paper.

NEWS FROM OUR HOME WORK.

"To spread Scriptural Holiness over these Lands."

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

Location—Grand Mountain Scenery—Water-Falls.

Gadsden District.—REV. E. HEARN writes: "Having closed my third round on my District, I write you as to the condition of the work. I think we are gradually advancing; not adding very remarkable any way. Some slight revivals. We are looking for better times at our camp meetings, commencing 1st September.

"My District lies in a very mountainous country, where we have many curiosities to close countryman. We have a considerable number of beautiful water-falls on the Lookout mountain, on Little river, Black and Yallow creeks. The one on Black creek is near the south end of the mountain, in the neighborhood of Gadsdon. Black creek is about thirty or forty yards wide, running for many miles on top of the mountain, with a rock for its bottom, with a moderate current, when all at once it falls clear one hundred and one feet into a deep basin. Just where the fall is the rock forms a curve, in the shape of a horse shoe. The widest part, say 300 feet, while at the points it is, say 200 feet. The bluffs on either side are more than 100 feet high. Under the sheet of water, and on one side, there is room to shelter, I suppose, 1000 persons under the over-hanging rocks. It is said there are springs of delightful water and other waters there. Arrangements are being made to entertain visitors who may wish to spend their time on the mountain.

"The upper falls on Little river, is quite a rugged, romantic place. The river, above the falls, is solid rock bottom; the bed is, say fifty or sixty yards wide—the banks rough craggy rocks. The water makes a tumble of, say thirty feet; then runs on pretty swift for some fifty yards and makes a clear fall of, I suppose, 100 feet, into a basin of great depth. The bluff on one side of the basin is not less than 200 feet high—a plumb smooth wall, while on the other side it is nearly as high, but it consists of benches or crags, forming a beautiful point—the bluff is, say 400 feet high, and from that point down for, say 100 yards or more, the bluff must be from 300 to 500 feet high. Some eighty or 100 feet from the top there is a bench running along the side some three or four feet wide, on which persons can walk—the bluff above, nearly 100 feet high, and below some 400 feet. In the wall there are some three or four rock houses or rooms, some fifty or sixty feet in circumference, with large rock pillars to hold them up. From this point, say 150 yards, the river is, say 150 yards apart. There are two rock walls, of ancient date, running from bluff to bluff—one of them nearly straight, measuring 160 yards—the other forming a curve, measuring 200 yards, being near each other at both ends, but in the middle forty yards apart. These walls are avidently the work of men's hands, but by whom, no one knows. There are large trees on the wall and in the trenches. The Charokee Indians have no knowledge by whom it was done. It must have been a fortification.

"Our railroad will soon be finished from Selma to Talladega, 78 miles. I am well. Love to all."

Praise to whom praise is due"—Parsonage for the first time—A Good Predecessor—The Good Sisters.

Macon Circuit.—REV. W. C. HEARN writes: "In the Advocate of January 26th, I was reading an article under the heading "How the new preacher was received," and was greatly surprised to find in that communication some extracts from a private letter written by myself to a brother in the ministry, touching our reception on our new appointment. I am not offended because of its publication, for I desired every body to know the facts—but, as a part has been told, let us have the whole story—know who the kind people are, and who the highly favored preacher is, so that we may rejoice understandingly, and give the praise to whom it is due.

"The Macon Circuit parsonage is located in the village of Shorterville, on the M. and G. R. R., 205 miles from Mobile. If the building materials had been in the hands of a more experienced architect a more imposing and convenient house could have been built, and by a preacher of extremely delicate taste, objections might be brought—but, sir, to tell you the truth, to a preacher and family who have "boarded around," "no place within the bounds of the Circuit, at which board could be had," to bring in one end of a rented house, with another family in the other, and the like for four years, and in a parsonage for the first time, it is comfortable, very comfortable, elegant; and they are prepared to appreciate, properly, all its conveniences. By the way, my good brother, (P. C. W.) who took the liberty to publish my letter, has never enjoyed a circuit with the above mentioned *luxuries;* "hoarding around," etc. But we had better be quiet on that subject, or we may hear from Tennessee again on" Cane."

"To the subject again. While these large-hearted people were willing and desirous to make the parsonage complete and foot the bills of expense, it was necessary for some one to take the business in hand, and we are largely indebted to my predecessor (Rev. K. H.) for his untiring efforts to complete and furnish the same.

"Let his example be imitated by every preacher who may occupy a parsonage, in leaving the whole in order, with "grass mown," turnips pinsted," etc., etc. You know, Mr. Editor, that it is impossible for a moving family to leave a house in order, but the good sisters here, God bless them, anticipated that difficulty, and although the old occupant left but ten hours before the arrival of the new, they were on hand with "duster and broom," to make ready for our reception.

"The items given in the naration of that reception, and the kindnesses shown (and still they come) may seem small in the eyes of some, yet they added greatly to our comfort and increased our gratitude.

"And, my brother, when we assembled to offer our evening sacrifice, at the new home-altar, before our God, those kind people were remembered there, and God's choicest blessings *were invoked for them.*

"Now, I verily believe God will bless those who care for his servants, for it is written, "He that receiveth you, receiveth me," and in fulfilment of this scripture, God will dwell with us, and we shall be refreshed from His presence, and see His pleasure prosper in our midst."

State of Religion—Glennville Female College—Union Female College—Glennville High School—German and French Music.

Eufaula District.—REV. J. W. LANEY writes: "The spiritual condition of the District is good—considerable interest in some places—many seeking salvation. The preachers are doing their duty. Much is doing for the Sabbath schools. The preachers feel quite an interest in this part of their duty. Our Missions are doing well. The missionaries are full of faith, expecting great success. The number converted in this District, this year, is not ascertained; at Eufaula some twenty. There are thousands of souls ready to hear the word preached all over the land, and the word will not return void. We have some fine schools in this part of the State. A female school at Glennville, under the presidency of Rev. Mr. Douglas, a fine Instructor. No parent need hesitate to send a daughter to the Glennville Female College.

"The Union Female College (Eufaula) commencement exercises have closed; the young ladies acquitted themselves nobly. The president, Rev. Mr. M'Intosh, feels much for the destiny of those under his charge. He labors that the young ladies may not only have literary, but also moral and religious training. The wife of the president has no equal as a manager and instructress. Many a young lady will go out from the Union Female College and bless her.

"The Glennville High School commencement exercises have just closed. This school is a Conference school, but the preachers heretofore have done but little for it, but it is worthy. Rev. Mr. Wright, the president, is worthy and well qualified to be at the head of such an institution. It is a male school; the boys are well trained and taught, and parents who wish a good school for their sons, preparatory to college, can find no better. I think we shall feel and do what we ought to do for this school, if it remains in connection with the Alabama Conference.

"There is one great objection to the music taught in all our female colleges; it is so full of French and German. If a man at a concert sits still till it is all over, he is well nigh exhausted in trying to gather out of their scientific blows and thumps on poor instruments some little melody—some "concord of sweet sounds." To be perfectly French and German in this particular, I cannot and will not; and to be scientifically killed by performances without music, I cannot stand. I have concluded not to attend any more concerts. It is said that I have no taste or ear for music. My daughter will never receive music lessons from imported infidel teachers."

Ash Creek Colored Mission.—REV. P. R. MCCRARY writes: "At the last Conference I was appointed to form this, a new Mission. I began early, and now have seven interesting appointments served once a month, about 150 children regularly catechised, and about 1000 blacks attend preaching on the Mission. This is entirely a new field. I came to the work without a single appointment. The Mission is in favor with blacks and whites. The owners are highly gratified at the rapid progress which the catechumens make. I think if a prudent young man could be appointed in connection with the present missionary another year that the Mission could be extended so as to afford employment for two preachers. About fifty have joined the Church."

Uchee Mission.—THE MISSIONARY writes: "I now send you the report for Uchee Mission for the past two quarters. This work was discontinued two years ago. Owing to family afflictions, I could not organize till late in January. Since then we have been doing the best we could. There are eight appointments to the blacks, and two to the whites. *The work is prospering.* The patrons *are deeply interested.* The names of Brothers Lowther, Hurt and Banks will be held in blessed remembrance for their zeal in this cause. The sisters are not inactive. On many of the plantations they have formed classes among their blacks, and spend their Sabbath afternoons in teaching them the catechism. Both white and black are growing more and more interested in the work."

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

Great Revivals—Methodism on new Ground—A negro 104 years old Converted."

Westville Circuit.—REV. B. B. WHITTINGTON writes: "With gratitude we record the wonderful outpouring of the Divine Spirit, and addition of many precious souls to the fold of Christ, in this section of the great vineyard.

"On the fifth Sabbath, and Saturday before, in July, we held a meeting on Silver Creek—a new place, where many grown up men and women had never heard a Methodist preacher preach, until within a few months past, when we broke the monotony of the scene, by proclaiming a free salvation to all who will accept it upon gospel terms. It had been predicted that the Methodists would fall of success at that place, but the few friends of the enterprize erected a rude stand and arranged seats in the grove—God's ancient temple. The weather was fine and the congregation large; many being attracted by the novelty of the occasion. The word preached was effectual, in so much that ten souls were added to the Lord, and many others seriously impressed; so that, we have now a nucleus there. We are persuaded many will gather around it. Many express themselves as glad of a change, and some, like the noble Bereans, are searching the Scriptures, to see if the doctrines preached are true. It was a good meeting in its immediate results, and, in prospective, if we are not greatly mistaken, still better—it is the leaven, that with proper care, will leaven the whole lump. Rev. J. W. Williams, a local preacher of the circuit, was with us, and labored effectively.

"On Friday the 5th inst., we commenced a meeting at Mount Zion, in Covington county, and continued it ten days. It was a time never to be forgotten. The congregation was the largest ever assembled in this section of the county. But there was not the least indecorum. All were attentive and serious. The Church was wonderfully revived, and fifty-three new recruits—forty-five whites, and eighteen colored, were added to the number of the faithful. Of the whites, several are heads of families, and men of position and influence. Some are matrons, but a majority of them are "young men and maidens," of the first families in the land—youths of intelligence and refinement, of whom the Church may expect much, and through whose instrumentality, God shall, doubtless, receive a large revenue of praise. Of the colored portion of the increase, one is a free man, aged one hundred and four years, and never before a member of any Church.

"Such are some of the abiding fruits of the meeting—the trophies of the cross of Christ; but who shall describe the height scenes of glory displayed from day to day, as the "ransomed of the Lord returned to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads?" Language fails, but in view of the Divine presence, overshadowing the awe-stricken multitude, and inspiring the faithful with songs of holy triumph, our full soul exclaims: "Behold, the tabernacle of God is with men, and he will dwell with them, and they shall be his people, and God himself shall be with them, and be their God." Amen, even so. Lord Jesus, dwell with thy Church, "save thy people and bless thine inheritance."

"We were aided in the meeting two days, by the Rev. H. F. Johnson, of Monticallo, who preached in demonstration of the Spirit and with power. The Rev. W. Williams, Baptist minister, preached one sermon; Rev. J. W. Williams, mentioned above, though quite feeble, and sometimes almost ready to faint, stood shoulder to shoulder with us throughout the contest, and saw victory perch upon Israel's banner. "True yoke fellow," may the Lord reward him a hundred fold in this life, and in the life to come, place upon his head the promised crown.

"The circuit is in a good condition, and we are confidently expecting a general revival."

Attala Circuit.—REV. L. ENGANBACK writes: "We have held several protracted meetings recently, at each of which, souls were converted, backsliders reclaimed, and the Church much revived. A Salem we closed a five days' meeting, July 20th—three conversions and two accessions.

"An incident. A gentleman got converted on Monday. His wife was absent a day's ride—he left early next morning for her, and got back the next night. The meeting was closed. His wife had become greatly concerned for her soul's salvation, and such was her distress of mind that he took her next day to see a local preacher some five miles off. While at his house the good Lord powerfully convirted her soul. She clapped her hands and for hours praised God.

"At North Union we closed a five days meeting, August three—three conversions—three accessions and a number of reclamations. It was a good and profitable meeting.

"At Smyrna we closed a nine days' meeting August 14. Truly was had a time of refreshing. At one time we had every sinner in the house but two at the altar—and every Church member was happy—parents and children, husbands and wives were at the altar rejoicing together—conversions shown—accessions 14. Thanks to Bros. Shrack, Raney, Muff, Cox and Sweat, for their ministerial assistance."

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

North Rapidan Circuit.—REV. R. T. PARISH writes: "I send you the following as the fruits of our third Quarterly meeting held at Oak Grove on sixth and seventh of August, which resulted in the conversion of seventeen souls and nineteen accessions to the Church. God was among us in great power; and many were enabled to rejoice in His love, the membership were greatly revived. The meeting closed with many penitents at the altar. May God pour his blessings upon them and save them all. Rev. J. A. Fly, was at his post on Saturday and preached with his usual freedom. Rev. R. F. Alexander, Agent for Pierce and Paine College, fell in at the proper time, and contributed greatly to the success of the meeting."

Opelousas.—REV. H. F. WHITE writes: "Our third Quarterly meeting, twenty-third and twenty-fourth July, at Plaquemine Brulee. The word was attended with power, and the result was a glorious revival. Several conversions, thirteen whites and nine colored accessions. Rev. A. R. Fly, was with us to edification. The Rev. R. F. Alexander was with us, preached successfully, and was successful in obtaining the handsome subscription of six or seven hundred dollars for Pierce and Paine College. Up to this time, we have received into connection, sixty-two whites and fifty-four colored—on probation, twenty-five whites and forty-five colored. O! Lord, carry on the good work!"

Nachitoches Circuit.—REV. O. P. WESTMORELAND writes: "I am gratified that the Nachitoches Circuit is improving. Congregations are increasing, the Church is being revived, backsliddon members reclaimed, and sinners are being converted. We closed a two days' meeting, at which seventeen joined the Church on probation; and seven former brethren returned. Brother C. C. Preston preached for us. Our meeting closed on Sunday night; not until both exercises and Sunday school had been organized. The people here are kind and affectionate."

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LOCAL.

YELLOW FEVER has not, as yet, made its appearance. The "heated term" passed, blessed with almost daily showers, and intimations of the cooling autumn beginning to be felt, it is confidently believed that we shall not be visited by the yellow scourge this season. The weather is delightful. As a consequence, we already observe signs of an early opening of the business season. With the immense grain crop already harvested, and the large cotton crop in prospect, together with the health of the city, the opening season is looked to as probably the most prosperous, in a commercial sense, ever witnessed in this city.

THE Charmer came into our port this morning with one thousand and twenty-five bales of new cotton.

The receipts of new cotton up to Saturday last were 1240, against 780 bales to same date last year. Last year's was the largest crop ever raised, and the present promises greatly to exceed it. He must be a daring man who will wager against four millions of bales—say two millions for this port. Just think of it—*one hundred millions of dollars* of our single product.

The largest product of new cotton that has reached our wharf, is the growth of our own State—the parish of Tensas being the banner cotton parish.—*Delta.*

FOREIGN.

Complication of Italian Affairs—The Pope Refuses the Presidency—50,000 French Troops Remain in Italy—The United States and Germany—Seven Perugians Sentenced to Death—

LIVERPOOL, August 6.—A dispatch from Paris announces that the representative of Sardinia has arrived at Zurich.

The Lombardy official journal says that French diplomatic agents had received instructions favorable to the wishes of the Italian people.

Disturbances have occurred at Cremona, but they were not of a political character.

A dispatch from Turin says that the Dictator of Modena has announced that he shall resolutely defend the National independence against the rule of Austrian Archduke.

The Paris Siecle expresses its opposition to the Pope's assuming the Presidency of the Italian Confederacy.

The Pope, in reply to a communication from the Emperor Napoleon, says he will not accept the Presidency of the Italian Confederation until he ascertains whether such acceptance will pacify Italy and promote the interests of the Catholic Church.

Cardinal Antonelli has proposed a new scheme for an Italian Confederation, the object being to control and crush out all revolutionary movements.

The Pope has condemned to death seven of the leaders of the outbreak at Perugia, for their participation in the affair, but the persons condemned have made their escape from prison.

A temporary occupation of Italy by 50,000 French troops is reported to have been determined upon, the troops to be stationed at various points throughout the Peninsula.

Austria, it is said, intends to maintain a respectable army in the Venetian Kingdom.

The United States Government has sent instructions to its Ministers in Germany, to demand of all the German Governments the release of all German naturalized citizens from military and other services which have been claimed by them.

Surplus of War Loan.

The French navy is being reduced to a peace footing.

The unexpended balance of the 500,000,000 loan voted by the Legislative Assembly, to defray the expenses of the war, amounts to 150,000,000 francs. This sum is to be devoted to internal improvement.

Affairs in Italy.

It is reported that an attempt has been made to assassinate Garibaldi.

It is said that the French Government is intriguing for the restoration of the Grand Dukes of Tuscany and Modena.

The Government of Naples has issued a decree admitting breadstuffs free of duty.

A deputation of distinguished citizens of the Venetian Kingdom had arrived at Turin, with an address to the Emperor Napoleon, which they presented to the French Embassador at Turin, to be forwarded to Paris.

This address contains a formal protest of the provinces of Venetia against any direct or indirect domination of Austria in that portion of Italy.

It is supposed that Garibaldi would take command of the Tuscan army.

Resignation of Baron de Bach.

Advices from Italy announced that Baron de Bach, the most influential minister of the Austrian Cabinet, has tendered his resignation to the Emperor. His Majesty, however, has refused to accept it.

The reason assigned to Baron de Bach for taking this step, is said to be his opposition to the reform measures proposed by the Emperor.

A serious ministerial crisis is believed to be impending, owing to the conflicting opinions of the Austrian Cabinet upon this subject.

The Vienna Gazette publishes an imperial ordinance, revoking the commercial restrictions imposed on account of the war.

The exportation of horses and mules is, however, still prohibited.

The Brussels paper, Le Nord, denies the report that has been extensively circulated, that King Victor Emmanuel had a secret interview with the Emperor Francis Joseph, at Villa Franca.

Completion of the Great Eastern—Reception of Peace Embassadors—Red Republican Manifesto—Napoleon's Movements—British Parliament—Russian Prince in England—Mexican Affairs in England—The Elections in Italy—Expected Rupture between Austria and Prussia—Cotton from Africa.

The Great Eastern steamship was completed on the 8th and the event was celebrated by a grand banquet on board. A large number of distinguished guests were present on the occasion, which passed off in the happiest manner. The ship was nearly ready for sea and was expected to sail in a few days. Her destination is Portland.

The members of the Zurich Peace Conference were everywhere received with the highest honor and distinction, both in Switzerland and on the journey thither. Their arrival at Zurich created much excitement among the people. The official authorities, also, with the burgomaster and commissioner of the Federal Government at their head, gave them a warm and brilliant reception. There seemed no distinction of person or Government. Whether French, Austrian or Sardinian, all were welcomed in the same hearty manner. A grand public dinner was to be given the embassadors by the city authorities on the 11th. As to the proceedings of the Comgarence itself, now in session four days when the Hungarian left, nothing had transpired.

Mazzini, the chief of the Red Republicans, had issued a manifesto, which had created considerable excitement in London, and is published by a large number of the Journals of that city. The article is headed "European Coup d'Etat," and reviews at length the late events in Italy. The writer is very severe on the Emperor Napoleon, and the article has created considerable excitement in political circles.

The Emperor Napoleon had left Paris for the Camp of Chalons for a grand cavalry review. He would return to Paris as soon as the maneuvers were over, to direct the preparations for the celebration of the Fete Napoleon on the 15th. The triumphal entrance of the army of Italy would take place on the 14th.

The proceedings in Parliament, since the departure of the Asia, have been principally confined to the discussion of the Italian question. And on this question the debates had assumed a much milder tone. The provisions of the bill organizing a strong military "reserve" force, and presented by the Ministry, had been published, and the whole subject had led to exciting debates in the Commons.

During the debates in Parliament upon the Italian imbroglio, the ministers stated that the Government had no intention of taking part in the settlement of the details of peace upon the basis concluded between the two Emperors at Villafranca.

It was urged that England should play her traditional part in the settlement of great questions of European policy.

The Grand Duke Constantine, Admiral of the Russian Navy, had arrived at Spithead in his new and splendid ship, General Admiral. The Grand Duke would remain but a short time in England. He would pay a brief visit to Queen Victoria at Osborne House, and then return direct to Russia. The sailing qualities of the General Admiral are very highly praised, and she was generally the object of admiration.

The London Times publishes the provisions of the reported treaty, said to have been made by Mr. McLane, between the Juarez Mexican Government and the United States, and accompanies it with extended comments. The Times thinks the alleged treaty might prove beneficial to Mexico, the United States and the world at large, but it fears the interests of the foreign, especially the British bondholders in Mexico would be prejudiced thereby.

The elections for members of the National Assembly in Tuscany had been held. The election resulted in the choice of members entertaining moderately liberal views, but most firmly opposed to the restoration of the old dynasty.

Advices from Berlin state that the relations between Austria and Prussia were beginning to assume an alarming character, and that the ill-feeling existing between the two Governments had become so great that a regular rupture was anticipated. The threatening attitude of the two Courts was considered as dangerous to the smaller States of Germany; and some of the petty Governments, it is reported, were already looking to France for protection.

Advices from Africa report that a considerable quantity of Cotton had been raised in the eastern districts of the African Gold coast and that probably most of it would soon be shipped to England.

From China.

The Overland Friend of China, in an article referring to the great rebellion in China, remarks that there was no very clear evidence that it would succeed, or no great certainty that the government would be able to subdue it. A letter from one of the provinces in partial possession of the rebels, states that they were publishing the Bible, or certain parts of it, demolishing idols or certain Buddhistic images, opening schools, etc. It is said, however, that the insurgents have imbibed gross errors, and that the Bible printed by them is the version of Gutzlaff, in whole or in part, in which his phraseology and that of others are blended perplexingly.

Affairs in Mexico.

The steamship Habana, Capt. McDonnell, left Minatitlan on the 17th inst., and brings advices from Caliuren to the 5th. She also brings later and very important news from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and other parts of Mexico. Her purser furnishes the following report:

RONCKAY OF THE MAILS.—The California mails and passengers arrived at Ventosa by the steamer Gregon on the evening of the 14th inst. The mails and passengers immediately started overland for Suchil, and when within six miles of the town of Tehuantepec they were attacked by a band of Patricias, and the mails were cut open and robbed of everything of value. The passengers and mail party were also robbed of everything valuable and then allowed to proceed. No cause is assigned for the commission of these outrages, except the desire for plunder.

The Habana brings the remnant of the mails and seven passengers from Minatitlan.

The latest advices from Vera Cruz (no date given) state that President Juarez has issued a decree making marriages, births, deaths and adoptions, matters of civil record.

General Miramon had dissolved his cabinet, and his government is represented to be in a state of great disorganization.

General Marqueza had revolted against Miramon, but he was besieged in Guadalajara by the liberal forces.

The Archbishop of Mexico has excommunicated the whole Liberal party.

General Wall has been defeated at a town in Tamaulipas, losing all his artillery and many men.

General Degollado has assumed the chief command of the Liberal army, and promises to conquer the capitol by the first of October.

Llobos started an expedition against Oaxaca, but broke down before he had made much progress.

The state of Zacatecas is infuriated against the Church party on account of the ultra sentiment proclaimed by the Jesuits.

Degollado demands three millions of dollars and forty thousand troops to enable him successfully to carry on the campaign against the Central Government of Miramon.

President Juarez's decree confiscating the Church property is in course of execution.

The bonds of the matured debt of Mexico have risen ten per cent in value.

DOMESTIC.

Extensive Fraud on the Government.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—Major Edmond French Pay-Clerk of the Bureau of Construction, to the Treasury Department, has been arrested for extensive forgeries of certificates, etc., on the Department.

A Treaty with the Juarez Government.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—Information has just transpired in this city which leaves little if any doubt that Mr. McLane, our Minister to Mexico, has concluded a treaty with the Constitutional Government of Mexico, and that it will be forwarded to Washington early in September.

The treaty has reference mainly to the right of transit over Mexican territory and certain privileges in regard to exemption from custom-house duties, for which our Government will grant.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, August 22, 1859.

The following statement is condensed from the weekly report of the New Orleans *Price-Current*, ending on the 20th instant: The past week has been a period of very little animation in our market generally, as there are few buyers in attendance and but very limited stocks of our leading staple to operate upon. The new crop of Cotton is arriving as yet but in limited quantities, and it will be some weeks yet before much activity can prevail, though thus far it has met with ready sale.

Advices from Liverpool to the 6th inst. report the week's sales at 40,000 bales, and the stock at 657,000 bales, of which 590,000 were American. The sales closed at previous figures. Manchester advices were favorable.

COTTON.—We have no material change to notice in the cotton market since our report of Saturday last. As we then stated, the great bulk of the old crop remaining consists of low-running, mixed and dusty lists, which are unsaleable, while there is a demand for low middling, middling and strict middling, but these descriptions are rarely to be met with, and in limited parcels commanding full prices. The week's sales sum up barley 5,600 bales; received since 1st September, (exclusive of those from Mobile, Florida and Texas) 1,664,056, being against 1,506,000, bales to same date last year. The total exports of the week amount to 11,151 bales; the stock in presses and on shipboard, not cleared on the 19th inst., 22,635 bales. The week's receipts embrace 1172 bales new crop; 900 bales new crop have been sold at an extreme range of 11¼ to 13¼c.; the prevailing rates being 12 to 12¼c. for middling to good middling.

New Orleans Classification:

Inferior	6¾@ 7¾	Good Middling	12¾@12¾
Ordinary	8¾@ 9¾	Middling Fair	12¾@—
Good Ordinary	10 @10¾	Fair	—@—
Low Middling	10¾@11	Good Fair	—@—
Middling	11¾@11¾	Good and Fine	—@—

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to 700 hhds. We quote for Inferior and Refining 4 to 5; Common to Good Common 5¼ to 6; Fair to Fully Fair 6¼ to 6¾; Prime to Choice 7 to 7¼; Centrifugal and Clarified — to —; Refined — to — cents per pound.

MOLASSES.—The sales of the week are about 500 bbls. The quotations are: For Inferior and Fermenting 33 to 35; Prime to Choice and Reboiled 37 to 38 in hbls., City-refinery reboiled 38 to 40 cents per gallon.

TOBACCO.—Is quoted for Lugs—factory, — to —; planters 3¾ to 4¾; Leaf—Inferior to common 5 to 5¾; fair 0 to 0¾; fine 7¼ to 8¼; choice, heavy and light, 8¾ to 9¾ and 10 cents per pound. The sales reached barely 300 hhds.

FLOUR.—The sales have amounted to about 9500 bbls. The market continues its heavy and inactive appearance. We quote a range, from $4 00 to $4 25 for ordinary to superfine, $4 50 to $4 75 for good superfine, $5 25 to $5 75 for ordinary to good extra, and $6 00 to $7 00 and $7 50 per bbl. for choice extra brands. The new flour is of very superior quality.

GRAIN.—The sales of Corn during the week amount to about 10,000 sacks—the extreme figures of the sales ranging from 80 to 90c. for ordinary yellow mixed and yellow, 90c. to $1 00 for good yellow mixed and white mixed, and $1 00 to $1 10 for ordinary to good and prime white. Oats sell at 44 to 52c. for ordinary to prime St. Louis, and 45 to 52½ cents per bushel for Northern. Bran is quoted at $1 00 to $1 20 per 100 lbs. Wheat, we quote 95c. to 97½c. per bushel for ordinary red to good red.

PORK.—The demand this week has been of a very limited character. We quote Mess at $14 25 to $14 50 per barrel—dealers realize $15 25 to $15 75.

BACON.—Shoulders 7¾ to 8; Ribbed Sides 9¾ to 10; Clear Sides 11¾ to 11¾; Sugar-cured Hams 12 to 13½ cents per pound. Purchases have mostly been made from second hands.

COFFEE.—We quote ordinary at 10¾, low fair 10¾, fair to good fair 10¾ to 11¼, and prime 11¾ to 11¾ cents per pound. Stock, 20,000 bags against 18,300 at same period last season.

MARRIAGES.

"It is not good for man to be alone."

MARRIED, by Rev. Joshua T. HEARN, at Ocean Springs on the 17th instant, Mr. JOHN WILKINSON to Miss LIZZIE KANT, daughter of the late F. A. Kent, Esq.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice.—There will be a Camp Meeting at Old Bethel camp-ground, commencing WEDNESDAY, 21st September, Wilkinson county, Mississippi.

Also, on WEDNESDAY, 5th October, a Camp-Meeting will be held at Gitapasa camp-ground, Pike county Mississippi.

August 18, 1859. L. CAMPBELL, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FARM SCHOOL, MONTPELIER, Monroe county, Georgia.
REV. CARLISLE P. B. MARTIN.....PRINCIPAL.
COURSE OF STUDY.—Classical, Mathematical, Scientific, Literary. FARM—not for Manual Labor, but for Practical, Scientific Study. Dr. J. N. LOOMIS has charge of the Scientific Department.
TERMS.—Tuition and Board, exclusive of lights, for Scholastic Year, (payable each time in advance) $200 00
Books and Stationary can be had at the Institution, for which cash must be paid, as it is too troublesome to keep accounts.
Students can be brought from Macon, by Haydan & Goldsby, for $3 00; and from Forsyth, by Mr. Johnson, for $2 00. [au24

JAS. J. HUTCHINSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Livingston, Alabama.
[au24] Will Practice in Sumter and the adjoining counties.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, A FINE PIANIST, wishes a Situation, immediately, to Teach Music, French and Drawing. Good salary required; best references given. Address BOX 27, NEWBURY P. O., au17 Grayson county, New York.

INFORMATION WANTED—GEORGE FREDERICK HOELDERLE left New Orleans April 12th, 1859, on the steamer "Republic," and, with the exception of a telegram of April 20, from Vincennes, Indiana, his afflicted wife has not heard of him since. Any information would be thankfully received. Address REV. JACOB UKBAR, New Orleans, La.
St. Louis *Christian Advocate* will please copy, and call attention.

THE "ARTISAN."—OUR READERS WILL be gratified to learn that this very excellent journal of American and English Patents, Science, Art, Discovery, Invention, etc. etc. published by the American Patent Company, at Cincinnati, Ohio, is now the cheapest scientific and mechanical paper in the world. The Company having an immense capital of $100,000, have recently resolved to place the terms of the ARTISAN so low that everybody can subscribe for it. We advise all our readers to send for a specimen copy, and determine for themselves, whether it is not well worth $1 50 for fifty two papers. It is fully up with the times in illustrations, scientific and mechanical information. The Company is a regularly incorporated Institution, and comprises in its Directory some of the leading men of Cincinnati. It is largely engaged in selling as well as soliciting Patents. Address AMERICAN PATENT COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio. au24

EDUCATIONAL.

GREENSBORO HIGH SCHOOL.—REV. J. W. N. MEARS, A.M. M.D.

The exercises of the third session of this school will commence on the first day of September next.

The session comprises nine months—including the usual holidays—and is divided into *three terms* of three months each.

French will be taught for a small extra fee.

The Principal will take a *very few* boys under his immediate supervision in rooms adjoining his own. The amusement and labors of such boys out of school will be under the direction of the Principal.

Those parents who have sons to board out, will, it is thought, at once recognize the advantage of such an arrangement.

The play-grounds are ample and pleasant, and the house commodious and furnished most neatly and comfortably.

Young men can prepare to enter the Junior class in any of our Colleges.

Miss E. D. Mears takes a limited number of young ladies on whose education she bestows particular care. All the branches essential to a polished education are taught.

The attention of parents is especially invited to this Department.

REFERENCES.

Liberty has been taken to refer to the following gentlemen.

The Faculty and the resident Trustees of the "Southern University;" Rev. A. M. Bannister, Rector of St. Pauls Church; Col. Isaac Croom, Rev. L. H. Hatch, Col. R. Waller, Col. A. Benners, D. Williams, Esq., Col. J. G. Harvey, Hon. Syd. Moore, Dr. T. C. Osborn, Dr. F. M. Peterson, Greensboro, Alabama.

Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Rector of the Episcopal Church; Dr. N. B. Cloud, Editor American Cotton Planter; Hon. H. W. Hilliard, and Rev. J. Hamilton, D. D., Montgomery, Alabama.

Rev. E. Baldwin, Pastor Methodist Church, Rev. B. F. Larraben, President Female College, Columbus Mississippi.

Rev. C. C. Hillesgie, Editor New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Rev. E. H. Myers, D. D., Editor Southern Christian Advocate.

Rev. P. P. Neely, D. D., and Rev. T. W. Dorman, D. D., Marion, Alabama.

Rev. J. O. Andrews, D.D., Rev. R. Payne, D.D., Rev. G. F. Pierce, D.D. Bishops of the Methodist Church. [au17-3m

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BATON ROUGE.

The Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 12th of its toher next.

The Principal intends to spare neither labor nor expense to make the school in its Educational Facilities and its moral influences, equal to the very best Schools in the country.

As the number of pupils is limited, it is desirable that applications be made as early as possible.

Parents are earnestly advised of the importance of having their children at School as promptly as possible. The loss of a few days at the beginning, often proves a serious disadvantage to the pupils, and greatly increases the labor of the teachers for the whole session.

For information and Circulars, apply to Rev. J. B. WALKER, New Orleans; Rev. C. G. TOTMAN, Monroe; T. P. CLINTON, Esq., St Joseph; Rev. A. A. IVY, Alexandria; Rev. R. B. SCRATT, Mansfield; or to

au17 W. H. N. MAGRUDER, Principal.

FELICIANA FEMALE INSTITUTE, JACKSON, Louisiana.

The next Session of this Institution will begin on the First Monday in next October.

Its design is to furnish facilities for a thorough Education, both useful and ornamental.

Extensive grounds and houses have been added to the premises, and nothing will be spared to make the Institution a safe, pleasant and profitable resort for pupils. TERMS, moderate.

For further particulars, reference may be made to the catalogue, or to [au17-1y] Rev. T. W. BROWN, Jackson, La.

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY, MARION, Alabama.

FACULTY:

REV. JAMES K. ARMSTRONG.....Principal.
R. F. HUNT.....Professor of Music.
MISS CAROLINE KUMMEL.....Music.
MISS LUCY S. CRITTENDON.....Mathematics.
MISS M. AUGUSTA WATSON.....Ornamental Department.
MISS FANNIE R. NELMS.....English.
M

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

...resolutions were read, and the final ...Petitions to acknowledge the appointments. ...and had been set down for the Texas ...arrangement, and each man belonging to the ...Conference had left for his field of labor, diligent, watching, and trusting in God.

...the reason for this extraordinary procedure? No ...the conduct of any member of the Con... ...session on Saturday and Sunday complain be... ...that we committed no ...that we were blameless. No word or ...was alleged to have given offence.

...Saturday, much ado is made about the re... ...that a member of the Conference) ...But if the reasons was made at all, ...have been made after the session was called and ...and therefore could not possibly have been the reason ...

...afternoon another public meeting was held in ...reported in Bonham paper:

...called, Judge Samuel A. Roberts, chairman of the ...read the resolutions adopted at the last ...and the ministers assembled in Con... ...reported as follows: That in confor... ...of the meeting on Saturday, the ...Sunday morning at the Bonham court house, ...proceed to the place of holding the Conference ...arrival at the Church, worship had commenced, and the ...was informed that as soon as service was ended the ...would discuss; that this was the only opportunity to ...the resolutions to them as a body. Conse... ...came to the conclusion to leave the ...immediately after prayer was over, and read ...to them, and inform them that we would ex... ...a reasonable time, two hours; after the expiration of ...time two of their preachers [Carlisle and Hartley] report... ...the Conference to answer ...Conference had performed all its official functions until the next ...Annual Conference would be taken in the matter.

...Judge Roberts then call... ...Cox, who read the resolutions adopted by ...Conference in different portions of the North... ...Cox then proceeded by calling the attention ...to the resolutions in which they denounced ...Church North, and recommended the preachers ...to withdraw. Judge Roberts then call... ...Cox, who read the resolutions adopted by ...Conference in different portions of the North... ...Cox then proceeded by calling the attention ...to the resolutions in which they denounced ...Church North, and recommended the preachers ...to withdraw from the pulpit, and the members to ...withdraw from the Church, and by circulating their anti-di... ...he contended that if this organization do ...not withdraw from the Church, it is because ...willing to be a party to a slave State. But do they ...have been made after the session was called and ...and therefore could not possibly have been the reason ...

...afternoon another public meeting was held in ...reported in Bonham paper:

...called, Judge Samuel A. Roberts, chairman of the ...read the resolutions adopted at the last ...and the ministers assembled in Con... ...reported as follows: That in confor... ...of the meeting on Saturday, the ...Sunday morning at the Bonham court house, ...proceed to the place of holding the Conference ...arrival at the Church, worship had commenced, and the ...was informed that as soon as service was ended the ...would discuss; that this was the only opportunity to ...the resolutions to them as a body. Conse... ...came to the conclusion to leave the ...immediately after prayer was over, and read ...to them, and inform them that we would ex... ...a reasonable time, two hours; after the expiration of ...time two of their preachers [Carlisle and Hartley] report... ...the Conference to answer ...Conference had performed all its official functions until the next ...Annual Conference would be taken in the matter.

...Judge Roberts then call... ...Cox, who read the resolutions adopted by ...Conference in different portions of the North... ...Cox then proceeded by calling the attention ...to the resolutions in which they denounced ...Church North, and recommended the preachers ...to withdraw from the pulpit, and the members to ...withdraw from the Church, and by circulating their anti-di... ...he contended that if this organization do ...not withdraw from the Church, it is because ...willing to be a party to a slave State. But do they ...

...Rose, who read to him ...Mr. Cox further stated that ...requested him to whip the negro and ...acknowledged that his negro came ...him read, and he did not feel like driving ...called the negro to Col. R. H. Lane. Col. ...He did not wish to make any statement ...on the evidence of a negro, but he ...negro said he was told by one of the North... ...that if he went to Illinois he could soon make ...by working to buy his freedom.

...stated the finding of some abolition litera... ...in the county in the possession of his ...they got it from Timber creek.

...statements, Mr. Smith proceeded by ...been heard to set on. It was plain ...meeting in secrecy, and it behooved us to ...our property, to adopt measures and carry ...course pursued too far now to turn back. It is ...proceeded, he means what they ...

...E. R. Taylor was the next speaker, and he addressed ...in an eloquent and telling speech. He was one in ...that waited on Bishop James yesterday, and had ...the fact of their being pilots—men sent to ...the bases of abolitionists that were to follow. ...to expose the designs and devices ...in these missions against the institutions of ...There is no law on our statute book to prevent them, ...there is something above all law— ...that is secure as long as incendiary ...to our streets with impunity. He was ...against such a procedure, and ...only be written, but placed in the hands ...

...were called for, and came forward. He ...the facts concerning the separation of ...Church into the divisions North and ...Northern portion thoroughly abolit... ...feared those in our midst equally so with those ...and join the Southern portion? He had ...Conference held in this county, ...watching them; he did not think we had ...from them, so long as they re... ...forgiveness," but thought they had ...with our property, and doubtless do se... ...fresh accessions of men with more in... ...from the North.

...that a committee of five be appointed ...to act upon at our next meeting. The ...and the following gentlemen were appoint... ...Hon. Gideon Smith, Hon. R. ...Judge Roberts, Maj. Rose, Col. ...Taylor, Capt. Rose, who read to him ...

...adjourned to meet again at this place ...on the 13th instant, at 2 o'clock.

...Monday, much effort was made to involve ...the Church in tampering with a slave. Sub... ...no reference was made to it until ...Saturday, consequently it could not have ...

...motive? The answer is found in their ...Judge Roberts said: "They differed with ...Church South on the question of slavery," thus ...it should be just as good as they if we agreed ...that there was no other wrong in us except ...on that one question. Mr. DeLisle said ...there in our midst to be but spies and forerunners ...of abolitionism." Gen. Green said that ...known as the Northern Methodist Church ...increasing in strength by accessions from mem... ...Northern States, and was becom... ...to endanger the security of our slave prop... ...Taylor said he "had become satisfied as to ...plain cause to blame the way for the hosts ...were to follow." The Rev. Mr. Porter, in ...imbecile, to persist in his adherence to the North while living at ...the South. He must mean to teach the "eradication," or in ...other words, the abolition of Slavery, and therefore a church ...claiming such privileges could not, and would not be tolerated ...among us. That we were not disposed to sit quietly by until ...they had located themselves firmly in our midst, when it would ...be too late to help ourselves, that we thought we knew our ...rights, and intended to maintain them, etc., etc., and closed by ...saying that we could have no discussion, and expected a cate... ...gorical answer in two hours' time. The Bishop who had stood ...up to this thing, in seeming embarrassment, remarked when I ...had closed, "*As you treat me courteously, sir, I desire to treat you the same way!* but I have not even the pleasure of knowing your name." These are his *very* words, for I noted them *particularly* at the time, and made a memorandum of them as soon as I left the house. I gave my name. He then observed, in substance, that he was taken by surprise, that he had no suspicion that the Conference would not be well received, that four years ago (I think) a similar Conference had been held on the same spot, and that no objection had ever been heard of to its session, that he had no authority to answer our demand, and was going on with further objections, when, perceiving that we were about to get into something like a discussion, I interrupted him, and said—that we understood his position; more had already been said than we intended, and that we could hold no longer parley, but would expect their answer at the stated period. I was in the act of going when the Bishop again addressed me, and asked if he would be "*permitted*" to go on with the service of the hour. I replied that we came not for the purpose of interrupting them at worship, and that they were at liberty, as far as we were concerned, to consume the two hours as they pleased, in worship, or in deliberation, and left the room.

Having now gone through the interview, and for the truth of what I have said, I appeal to every gentleman present, let us resume the consideration of the extraordinary narrative published by the Bishop. As the outset he signalizes the "occurrence" as "violative of the Constitution of the United States," and the reason given is that that instrument ordains that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States," forgetting, or ignoring another cardinal principle that these same "privileges and immunities" are to be enjoyed, so that in the use of them, the "privileges and immunities" of others shall not be trespassed upon. *Sic utere tuo ut alienum non leadas*, [so use your own as not to injure others,] is a maxim old as the common law. Any man has the "privilege" of building an edifice, and, if he sees fit, he may set it on fire and consume it, but if, by firing his house, he also recklessly fires mine, he is guilty of a *crime*, and the law will punish him. "The sacred rights of speech and conscience," it would seem, too, have been violated. How? Because a man may worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, are there to be no limits to this inalienable right? May he erect his altar in my own house, and preach *rebellion* to the members of my own family, and the poor "privilege" of telling him he must not do the like again be denied to me? Am I to stand by and see one bent on enjoying his Constitutional "privilege" of carrying fire in his hand, carelessly or *intentionally* waving a hand-torch about my grain stacks and barn filled with combustible materials? Or shall another sturdy freeman, because he has the "privilege" of digging a hole and placing a keg of powder therein, insist that there is no limitation as to place, that he may put it under my house, and still I have no right to cry out? Or bring the matter home—May *any* one, because his Constitutional "privileges and immunities" are equal to those enjoyed by any one else, lawfully claim the right to come to my door, harangue my servants upon *their* inalienable rights—endanger not only my property, but my life, and the lives of my wife, children and neighbors, and the privilege of resisting him be denied to me? Why, this would be monstrous; and yet the Bishop's understanding of his "privileges and immunities" would result in just such license. Let his Church free itself from its abolition fanaticism. Let it confine the duties of its ministry to teaching the word of God, and leave the politics of the country to the State, and they would be welcomed among us. But, alas, there seems little hope of this. When one of their leading Bishops can see no difference between the preaching of a Minister of the Southern Church in the free States, against whom no charges have ever been made, and the preaching and "teaching" of the Northern Ministry among a slave population at the South doctrines that may lead to such fearful consequences—where he is so innocently "thankful that the Southern Ministers" have never been "mobbed" in such cases, and "prays they may never be," covertly hinting that they might as well be;—I say, while such things are, we can hope for no ray of reason on this subject from the Northern Church.

A peculiar feature of the Bishop's letter in this connection is his studied effort to evade either a denial or admission of the grossness of the charge against his branch of the Church i. e.: that it is emphatically an abolition organization, systematically pushing its propagandists through the rear of Missouri and Arkansas into Northern Texas. The charge was plainly made at the meeting on Saturday, and the Bishop duly apprised of it by the Committee. He does not admit it, neither does he deny it, but flies off on trivial issues as to "surprise," "shortness of time," etc., anything for evasion. This is more than an admission: but is only one conclusive fact in a chain of evidence already sufficiently perfect.

A few words on another point; The Bishop throughout calls the Committee a "mob." Aside from its strict primary meaning, a "rude, disorderly, tumultuous and promiscuous multitude," the word mob, in its American sense, has a meaning implying violence of some kind. Now I ask, even by the Bishop's own showing, if his choice of the word, to express the character of the Committee, does not savor a very little of the "irritation" and "excitement," which he seems to think I manifested on the occasion of presenting the resolutions. He says—they marched with considerable regularity, in platoons from three to five deep, thinks most of them were armed, during prayer they gathered around the Church, while singing the second hymn, as many as could crowded into the Church. At the close of the singing commenced giving out his text, when he was interrupted by the "spokesman" by "do I address the Bishop," which he must have heard as he quotes the words. Nothing daunted, by this armed "mob," he braves them to their teeth—" made no reply but continued giving out his text." A second inquiry to the same effect, to which he answered in the affirmative, when the "spokesman" said, "I have an unpleasant duty to perform and presume it will be equally unpleasant to you," and then went on to read the resolutions, and demand a reply, etc. Now there is no mention of noise, of disturbance, of insult to any one, or of any kind of violence. The Committee—I beg pardon, the "mob," were in the house but a few minutes. No one uttered a word except the spokesman, (and the Bishop gives the version of his remarks tolerably accurately, but leaving out a few little matters.) They retired as they came in and the Bishop proceeds with his sermon as if nothing had happened! Now, does it look like truth to say that the Conference had been assailed by a mob under the circumstances? If our object was violence, what hindered us? If we had intended to disperse the Conference then and there who prevented us? If we had intended even to disturb them, why did we not do it? The conclusion that none of these things were intended is inevitable, unless it be thought that the Bishop with his five members of the Conference cowed or overawed us, and that we slunk like whipped children, to hide ourselves from so august a presence. I said the Bishop's own showing did not describe any of the features or characteristics of a mob, and I think I have here demonstrated it.

But now view the whole transaction in its true light. It is understood that a dogma, dangerous to our peace and even our lives, is openly proclaimed in our streets, the people hurry together to their temple of justice, to confer and counsel; they investigate; they find the rumor true; they also learn that its promulgator is a preacher of a certain denomination, then sitting in high Conference at their very doors, that this denunciation throughout its length and breadth, have been for years promulgating this same dogma, the "extirpation" of slavery—the resolutions of some twenty odd Conferences having been read to the meeting to that effect; that the business of the Conference then in session was to stake out the territory hereabouts, to be occupied by those who were to teach what the Church professed; why, the wonder is that they did not rise *en masse*, fly to arms, and cast the incendiaries from their midst, as no better than thieves or robbers!

But self respect dictated a different course. They had met to consult of their safety. They had detected the evil and pointed it out. They determined to "eradicate" it, but not now, with violence. They will lay the whole matter before the offending party, and demand a redress of their grievances, and appoint a committee for this purpose of imposing numbers, and of the best men in the county who chanced to be present. No mob yet, is there? Well, this committee repairs to the place of meeting on the next day [it being understood that it is the last day of Conference] in perfect order and decorum. They resolve to wait until the morning service is over, and only depart from that resolution for the reason above given. They walk quietly into the Church; the last hymn is about sung; no interruption of the hymn, three or four verses of which are sung, while the "mob" respectfully awaits the conclusion. During this time, the Bishop politely hands a chair to the "spokesman," and at the conclusion, so little is he disturbed up to this time, that he gives out his text. No mob yet, is there? The "spokesman" now interrupts the Bishop and introduces the object of the committee. The Bishop listens to the conclusion, when he says, "as you have treated me courteously, sir, I desire to treat you in the same way." What! a mob treat the object of its hatred with courtesy? Shade of Poole forbid! When the interview was concluded, the Bishop asked if he understood us to forbid the further continuance of the morning service, when he was told we left it entirely with them, whereupon he preached his sermon. Within the limited time, two members of the Conference informed us that they had conducted to "suspend their ministerial functions, until the meeting of the Quarterly Conference." Not a "categorical" answer, at last, the Bishop chuckles out, but which he says "was satisfactory, and that they dispersed." Strangely enough seeming to imply a censure that we did not stick to the letter and have our "categorical" answer. Well, now, here is the end of it all, and I, for one, am willing that any one who will take the trouble to read both sides shall say whether we were a mob, or a people met together in a primary assembly to consider of our grievances, and to demand redress.

But it seems that this answer, which was not "categorical," was only a ruse, after all. It was made on Sunday, and received by the committee in good faith; yet, what do we see? The Bishop, in his letter, says that the Conference met on Monday morning, entered upon the discharge of "ministerial functions," "finished up business," made "appointments," duly "set down for the Texas District," and each man belonging to the Conference received his appointment without flinching." What kind of faith is this? Have our Northern brethren meddled so freely with isms, have they so rigidly prescribed sumptuary laws, and so blasphemously incorporated all manner of social and political theories into the Gospel platform, as to claim a papal right to absolve from premises,—to keep no faith with heretics? To ordinary perception it is but an infamous deception.

The Bishop affects to beat a loss for the "motive" of this "extraordinary procedure." He says "much ado le made" [at the meeting of the people] "about an alleged remark of a local preacher not a member of the Conference, a citizen of the county—*but if the remark was made at all, I think* it must have been *after* the meeting was called and arranged, and *therefore* could not possibly have been the reason of calling it." (The italics are mine.) It grieves me to copy this paragraph. It grieves me to see a Christian gentleman so recklessly publishing his 'thinks' upon a point, upon which the whole matter hangs—to wit: The 'motive' for the extraordinary procedure," and at the same time, and as part of the same communication, publishing a clear reputation. I ask every one who reads this to lay down the paper, just here, and read *every* speech delivered of the *first* meeting [which he will find in Bishop James letter, taken from the Bonham paper] then let him read the preamble and the 2d resolution, and say, whether or not he believes Bishop James when he says he 'thinks' the offensive language alluded to and which was the *sole* cause of the meeting, was uttered after the meeting was called." I know, from sure and certain information, that the Bishop was informed of the *truth* of the whole matter on Saturday evening, the very day of the meeting.

But he had to ignore the true cause of the outbreak, to pave the way for what amounts to a little more than an insinuation—viz: That the Methodist Episcopal Church South is alone chargeable with the movement. If I really believed that this was the Bishop's *opinion*, I might take some trouble to convince him of his error. The accidental circumstance, that two or three members of the Committee were of that Church would no more prove it a Methodist Church movement, than the presence of Baptists and Presbyterians would prove it a Baptist or Presbyterian movement; for there were fully as many members of the two latter Churches, as of the committee. It was the movement of no Church—of no party—but the unpremeditated uprising of the people for the protection of their property, their firesides and their homes.

The Rev. gentleman having worked his way through this sad affair, takes an airing, and parades his stilted piety before us, in a manner to make us ashamed of ourselves—he blesses and curses not—returns good for evil, etc; all of which seems to me out of place, and in bad taste; but *de gustibus non*—etc.

One word and I have done. I have written this for the cause of truth. I cannot expect it to be circulated at the North. The Church organs have not the fairness to publish it; but I wish our own citizens to know what we did and why we did it. Personally I have no object in the controversy—the Bishop misrepresented me when he said my manner of address was "excited" and "vehement;" the language "inflamatory," my tone "irritated," etc. He probably thought so; but those who know me better, or were in a better condition to judge, would pronounce far otherwise. Nor does he seem ever once to have thought of the meaning of the first words I uttered—"I have a disagreeable, a painful task to perform." What else, but the deep sympathy I could not help feeling for a gray headed old man, placed in a most embarrassing situation, could have caused me to utter these words? But higher duty urged me, and I discharged it. But this is all personal to me, and let it pass. I regret that I have been so lengthy. In less space I could not have made any suitable reply.

SAM'L A. ROBERTS.

Obituaries:

"Let me die the death of the Righteous."

WILLIAM A. FERRELL, a native North Carolina, was born August 29, 1805, and died, on a visit at Bladon Springs, Ala., April 30, 1859. When young, he settled in Mobile, and rose from the position of clerk, to the head and management of a commission house, which he carried on for many years. He married Miss Wynne, of Green county, Alabama, and removed to said county about 1842, and engaged in planting, until his death. His wife died leaving him three children. He was married the second time to Mrs. S. M. Chambers, of Marengo Co., Alabama, who survives him. He was an honored and bright mason, and for many years was Grand Lecturer of the State, and by his uprightness and sterling integrity of character, secured many fast friends. Brother Ferrell was a zealous and faithful member of the M. E. Church, South, for about seventeen years. He rendered the Church much valuable service, as Class Leador, Circuit, and District Steward, and at the time of his death, was a Conference Steward of the Alabama Conference. In short, he was a man of fine social feelings and hebits. As a master, he was beloved to a remarkable degree. As father, friend and husband, he filled the christian standard. His praise was on many tongues. His example an honor to the Church. What wonder, that such a man should "die the death of the righteous. He bore his protracted sufferings with firmness, and frequently told his wife that he was ready to depart and be with Christ.

Demopolis, August 9, 1859.

☞ Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

ANN EDWARDS was born in North Carolina, September 15th, 1774. She professed religion in her 15th year, and soon after joined the M. E. Church, of which she continued an exemplary member during her stey on earth. Many years since she emigrated to Alabama, Cherokee county, where she continued a shining light until the 24th of July, 1859. On the Sabbath before her death, there being a protracted meeting near, she said, "go to the Church and tell the brethren and sisters I shall meet them no more on earth, but I want to meet them all in heaven. Tell the sinners I shall soon cease to pray for them, but I want them to meet me in heaven." She continued to suffer patiently one week longer and then went home to rest. Sister Edwards lived near seventy-eight years in the M E C. without a complaint against her. On Monday the 25th of July, the writer preached her funeral to a large company of relatives and friends. Her aged companion, near 85 years old sitting by her coffin. May God strengthen him to meet her in a better land.

EBENEZER HEARN, P. E.

☞ The Nashville and Charleston Advocates please copy.

MARY MARION BURNETT, died June 11, 1859, aged about six years. Her mind was too strong for her body. Her frame appeared as fragile and gossamer-like as the butterfly, and as beautiful. She looked like an angel escaped from heaven, enveloped in an almost aerial body. She said, again, and again, "My Lord and my God, thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven." So resigned was she, that her Ma said to her, "Mary I believe you want to die." "No," she replied, "I do not want to die, but if I do die, Jesus will be kind to me." She often sang "There is a happy land," and improved her last hours by exhorting her friends to love the Saviour—and praying for her parents. She was reared in the cradle of the Church, loved her Sunday-school, and there learned what she observed to her mother, that "*heaven* was the best Sunday-school."

THOMAS J. CARVER.

LITTLE FANNIE ELIZA BOWEN, aged eleven months and six days, died near Holmesville, Pike county, Mississippi, on the 22d inst. Little Fannie was the only child of Brother John B. Buwen, of the Mississippi Conference, and Rebecca, his wife; and was a sweet-spirited child. Her spirit was too pure and innocent to remain among earth's sorrows and afflictions. A good angel kissed it up to Heaven. Oh! it did look so innocent and happy when it was laid in the grave.

Holmesville, Pike county, Miss., Aug 12, 1859. A. B NICHOLSON.

Charleston Christian advocate please copy.

MR. ISRAEL McGEHEE, son of T. B. S. and L. M. McGehee, died on the 20th of June, 1859—at Mrs. Mary Childress; near Tuscaloosa. He was a great sufferer—worn away with disease, until death relieved him of his bodily sufferings.

PROFESSIONAL.

EDWARD J. DELONY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana. Will Practice in the Courts of the Parishes of Carroll, Madison and Franklin; and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans, La.

DR. E. D BEACH, HAVING RESUMED THE practice of Medicine, offers his Professional services to the citizens of New Orleans.

N. B.—Special attention paid to diseases of the RECTUM, PILES, FISTULA IN ANO, ETC.—Fistula in ano permanently cured without the use of the knife, cautery, pain, or confinement whatever. Office No. 8, Baronne street near Canal. ap27.

J. E. ELAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BATON Rouge.

REFERENCES—Henderson & Gaines and Chinn & Bolton, *New Orleans*; W. S. Pike and A. Mutta.....*Baton Rouge.*

B. D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana.
ja19

J. O. FUQUA. J. O. KILBOURNE

FUQUA & KILBOURNE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, *CLINTON, LOUISIANA,*

PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans. *References*—Payne & Harrison, Byrne, Vance & Co., Broadwell & Payne, Pritchard & Flower, Edw. Nalle & Co., Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans. mar 20-1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

C. T. MURPHY, *Durant, Mi.* W. BYRES, *New Orleans La.* M CONLY, *Middleton, Mi.*

MURPHY, SIKES & CO., COTTON FACTORS and General Commission Merchants, No. 42 Union street, New Orleans.
jy26-6m

W. A. BROADWELL. A. F. HAYNES.

BROADWELL & HAYNES, (*Formerly* BROADWELL & PAYNE) COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 40 UNION STREET, N. O.

HAVING RETIRED FROM BUSINESS, I TAKE PLEASURE IN soliciting for my former Partners, BROADWELL & HAYNES, the patronage and confidence of my friends, believing their experience, capacity and means, will merit its continuance, and enable them to give general satisfaction. [ja1] M. U. PAYNE.

STUART & JAMES, No. 42 Union street, New Orleans, HAVE ASSOCIATED THEMSELVES TOGETHER for the purpose of conducting a COTTON FACTORAGE and GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS; are prepared to make the usual Advances to planters, in the way of supplies, etc., and respectfully solicit patronage.

B. M. LOWE & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND General Commission Merchants, apr 86 GRAVIER STREET, New Orleans.

MR. HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PART ner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders, from our large and well-selected Stock of GROCERIES, PRODUCE, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants.

COOPER & NEIBERT.

New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858. 27 and 29 Common st.

W. COOPER. J. O. NEIBERT. H. LUCAS.

COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Nos. 27 and 29 Common street, New Orleans.

F. J. VAN BIBBER & CO., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, [d8-1y] *44 Carondelet street, New Orleans.*

J. BOYD & CO., Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants, No 4 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
apr 17-1y

LEONARD FASH. F. S. LAURANS

LEONARD FASH & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 45 POYDRAS STREET, *NEW ORLEANS.*
Oct 24.

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO., COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No. 47 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

JOHN P WYCHE & Co., COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 116 Common street, New Orleans. my2-1y

A. H. May & Co., COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No 94 Gravier street New Orleans. au2 1y.

J. C. PAYNE. J. P. HARRISON.
D. W. HUNTINGTON. WM H. DAMERON

Payne & Harrison, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 61 Union street, New Orleans. dec7-1y

R. L. WALKER, New Orleans. ROBT. C. HUTCHINSON Caddo Parish, La.

Walker & Hutchinson, COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 87 Carondelet street, New Orleans. je28

LANE, SALTER & CO., [*Successors to LANE, MAYFIELD & Co.*] COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 76 St. Charles street, New Orleans. jy6-1y

T. T. TWITTY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Agent for the sale of Manufactured Tobacco, Cigars, and Herrings celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 82 Gravier street New Orleans. mb14m

HEN'T H. READ. F. BEAUMONT, Jr.

ROB'T H. READ & CO., DEALERS IN DRUGS and Medicines; Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Instruments, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, Letter-paper, Ink, Pens, etc., etc. No 168 CANAL STREET, near Royal, New Orleans.

☞ Especial attention given to Commission Merchants' and Planters' Orders. All Articles Warranted to be of the BEST QUALITY, and carefully put up au3

L. SAWYER, DEALER IN WOODEN-WARE, Paper, Brooms, Matches, Cordage, Twines, Scales; and DEARBORN'S CELEBRATED BALANCES for Weighing Cotton, Sugar and Tobacco. ap20 No. 70 MAGAZINE STREET, New Orleans.

WATKINS & HOMAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS In CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, and Curtain Materials, No. 30 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

BOOTH & CO., A BOADE HAT STORE, No. 46 Magazine Street, New Orleans. Established in 1843. Manufacturers and Jobbers at Wholesale in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.

For the accommodation of our friends and the public, we have opened a retail department on the same premises. aug30

Dameron & Co., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtain Goods, Upholstery Goods, etc., No. 26 Chartres and 72 Customhouse streets, New Orleans. jan1

R. C. ARMISTEAD, (Successor to MALLARD & Co.) No. 63 Gravier st., cor. Bank Place, New Orleans.

CLOTHING, IN EVERY VARIETY—THE MOST MODERN, AT GREATly Reduced Prices. ☞ BLANKETS, KERSEYS, and SATINETT Suits for Negroes, at Auction Prices. fo20

P. H. WILLARD, Coal Merchant, 15 RICHARDSON PLACE, (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,) Where is constantly kept on hand, Pittsburgh, English, and Cannel, Anthracite and Lower Ohio Coal. Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses, Steamers, &c., &c., supplied at the lowest market prices. u22-1y

F. VAN DENTHUYSEN. C. V. LEWIS, of Rapides. A. MONNEMMER, ORD. C. KENDALL.

DENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. s19-1y. 116 Canal st., New Orleans.

E. COLEMAN'S METALIC FARM MILL IS THE most Simple, most Durable—of greater capacity, requires less power, costs LESS THAN HALF the price of any other Mill capable of doing the same amount of work. Send out get Descriptive Circular. HUBBS BROS. Agents Southern Industrial Store, my25 97 COMMON ST. New Orleans.

PURIFIES THE BLOOD!

B. F. WILLIAMS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF SARSAparilla, and Iodide of Potassium. This medicine is offered as one of the best preparations of Sarsaparilla extant, and as a corative remedy has won great favor at Nashville, Tenn., and other Southern Cities. The medical faculty authorize its use (having been shown the recipe.) As a BLOOD PURIFIER there is no remedy equal to this compound, and for the cure of a numerous progeny that owe their origin and parentage to a strumous Diathesis or Scrofulous taint in the Constitution and in the blood, such as White Swelling, Chronic Ulcers of long standing, Obstinate Tetter, Ring Worms, Sore Eyes, Scald Head, Syphilitic Disorders, and other diseases of the skin and blood that resist the usual treatment. He can substantiate to the very best evidence in our City, its efficacy in Nervous and General Debility, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Inflammation of the kidneys, Rheumatism, etc, etc. It is confidently recommended in diseases peculiar to Females, such as Leucorrhœa or Whites, Suppressed Menstruation, Cholorts or Green Sickness. Try it. You will be satisfied with the result. Read what Dr. Hudson says. He is a gentleman of high standing.

Charlotte, Tenn., Sept. 15, 1859.

MR. B. F. WILLIAMS: Instances are not rare where the attending physician fails to cure well confirmed Scrofula. The following memorandum is interesting:

SUMNER—A girl of 15 or 16 years of age, the attending physician had failed to cure. An anxious father had consulted me, and from my knowledge of your preparation, I was constrained to prescribe it. After taking six bottles she was considered well. She was cured of a deep-seated ulcer and a constant drain of milky matter from one or more sores under the ear. The entire lymphatic system was deeply involved. This case alone is well worth the attention of all—but when added to a long catalogue of cases of great obstinacy, cured by no Panacea, nor Nostrum, but Patent Medicine, no Secret, but an invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla, Iodide of Potassa, etc., well gotten up by the Chemist, and made familiar to the intelligent physician, it very justly deserves a trial by all laboring under any of the numerous chronic diseases that afflict us.

J. R HUDSON, M. D.

Oakland College, Miss., Nov. 20, 1858.

MR. J. F. MCAVOY: With regard to your inquiry about the "Williams Sarsaparilla and Iodide of Potash," which I purchased of you, I have no hesitation in saying that it acted magically. My sister was afflicted with a cutaneous eruption, which enveloped the head and a large surface of the body, and which resisted all medical treatment. I think that one bottle affected a permanent cure, though I continued the treatment until two bottles had been used. It has been eighteen months since, and as you there has been no re-appearance of the disease. I have frequently expressed, and reiterate the opinion, that it is the best preparation of Sarsaparilla in use, and the addition of Iodide of Potash enhances its value tenfold.

Very respectfully yours, O. E. STEVENS.

Price $1 per bottle, or $10 per dozen. Sold by O. O. WOODMAN, J. WRIGHT, & CO ap.6.3m

DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED REJUVENATING Elixir.—Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principles, by one of the ablest chemists of the age, FOR THE CURE of General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Bad Pantomation of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the System, take

The Rejuvenating Elixir,

And you will soon find yourself a new man—a pride instead of the reverse to your friends, and a healthy, sound, and worthy member of the whole human family. For sale, by the Proprietors,

J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., New Orleans. And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Children.

TRUTH OMNIPOTENT.—We give to our readers and the public generally the following copy of a letter received by us from J. W. Vesey, Esq., of the *Aberdeen Conservative*, enclosing at the same time a communication to that paper from Colonel Vasser, of North Mississippi, and who was formerly associate editor of the Conservative. The subject of the letter and communication we do not feel it necessary to comment on—they tell the whole story, one that ought to go home to those in whose hands the rising generation of children are placed for nurture and for care. All we ask of our readers is a careful perusal of the documents.

CONSERVATIVE OFFICE, Aberdeen, Miss., August 23d, 1858.

Messrs. Wright & Co.—As any testimonial in reference to your preparations may prove beneficial to you, I enclose the following, published at my request, in the "Conservative" of the 21st inst.

Col. Vasser was formerly associate editor of the "Conservative," and is well known in North Mississippi, as a gentleman of intelligence and strict integrity. Respectully, J. W. VESEY.

[*For the Conservative.*]

Communicated. ABERDEEN, Aug. 19th, 1858.

DEAR VESEY: Upon the principles of justice and humanity, I am induced to ask your permission to insert this communication in your paper, believing, as I do, that it may be the means of preventing untimely sorrow in many a happy household.

On Friday last, having been for several days previous absent from my family, I found, on my return home, that my infant, aged about 15 months, was quite unwell, from some unknown cause—supposed to be teething. Upon an examination, however, I was of the opinion that her indisposition proceeded from worms; and having been told by a respectable physician that WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE was a sovereign remedy against this terrible enemy of children, I was induced to give it a trial, reluctantly, by the acquiescence of my family physician.

On the following morning, (Saturday) I commenced administering it by directions, save to quantity, being afraid to give the amount of prescription. I was unable to detect any impression occasioned by it until late in the afternoon of that day; and should not then, but for the discharge of some thirteen worms, varying in length from two and a half to six inches. This I thought a remarkable number for a nursing infant. But, in my great amazement, about one o'clock the next morning I was aroused from my slumber to witness the incredible number of one hundred and thirty-six from one evacuation.

Before breakfast of the same morning, (Sunday) but one small dose was administered, which was followed by the discharge of fifty during the day. The next day, (Monday) none was administered, but still occasional discharges occurred during the day, varying in size and quantity as described.

On Tuesday morning following, one more small dose was administered, varying in all five doses of a quarter of a teaspoonful instead of a half as prescribed by the label of directions. In all, the little creature has discharged to this date, the rise of three hundred worms, a majority of which will average five or six inches in length; and is running about as usual, with returning evidences of good health and spirits.

Having met with such astonishing effects in the case of my infant, I was induced to use the Vermifuge on six other children under my protection, varying in age from two to ten years old, and in every case save one, (that of the oldest) the like happy results have been produced.

These facts are elicited, 1st, because of my antipathy heretofore to nostrums of every kind; and, 2nd, because my experience has convinced me that, in the experiment I have made with WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, it is due to suffering humanity, as well as the manufacturer of the medicine, to make public the results of my observation.

W. H. VASSER.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., Sole Proprietors.

Helmboldt Extract of Buchu.

Read! Read! Read! "To afflicted read" the following Certificate of a cure of over 20 years' standing.

H. T. HELMBOLD.—*Dear Sir:* I have been troubled with an affliction of the Bladder and Kidneys for over twenty years. I have tried Physicians in vain, and at last concluded to give your Genuine Preparation a trial, as I had heard it highly spoken of. It afforded me immediate relief. I have used three bottles, and I have obtained more relief from its effects and feel much better than I have for twenty years previous. I have the greatest faith in its virtues and curative powers, and shall do all in my power to make it known to the afflicted. Hoping this may prove advantageous to you in assisting you to introduce the medicine, I am truly yours, M. MCCORMICK.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., General Agents.

The Goddess Hygeia

When Hygeia lent medicinal aid to man,
And taught him all his evils how to scan,
Not to a favored few she showed the way
To stanch the wound and all its pain allay—
Not to the few who now claim physic theirs,
And think but what they give legitimate wares,
Nu! to all human kind command she gave,
"Employ your skill, and your sick brother save."
So went he forth the Magic Salve to find—
The Magic Salve that now heals all mankind.
Nor Wound nor Bruise, nor Cut, can long remain,
Nor Scar its rude appearance long retain.
Use it—you'll find we are not trash's detractor,
For you'll be healed by

Dalley's Pain Extractor,

The only sure, effective and complete remedy for Bruises Scalds, Erruptions, Piles, or any Cutaneous disease whatever.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

We Dont Want Any Other.

Such is the language of all who use "WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE," when they call for that and any other is offered them; they have tried it, and from experience know it to be superior to

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 35. WHOLE NUMBER 440.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1859.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. OFFICE—118 CAMP ST.

For the New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

FOOT-PRINTS ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

No. V.

The Roads—The Wilds—The Company, the Stage, and its Economy—Mode of Travel—Ramon the Cook—The Meal in the Wilderness—The Night-Ride and the Bivouac—Mountains never lost Sight of—Mountain George—Beautiful, Grand and Impressive Scenery—San Pedro.

On reaching Fort Clarke we had to make our final arrangements for the long, lonely travel before us. At this point we bid farewell to the settlements. For 500 miles there is not a human habitation except at the military posts, and these are from 75 to 125 miles apart.

Before we start, I may say that nothing surprised me more on the route than did the well-defined, beaten highway, where I had expected a dim, dubious trail, passable by wheels, chiefly on account of its simple, natural adaptation. We not only have a road well-located but worn smooth and, seemingly, as much used as though it led to a commercial city, close at hand. The explanation is found in the fact of the trade from New Mexico, Chihuahua and Sonora, to San Antonio; the passage of Government trains between the forts, and the heavy emigration along the Southern route to California. Every day the stage-traveler meets or passes some one or more of these trains, consisting of waggons and carts and herds of cattle or horses, teamsters and out-riders, men on foot, women and children—always a company large enough to constitute a sort of itinerant society, and strong enough to fight a respectable battle if the Indians should be troublesome.

In the solitary wilds it is quite a relief to see a human being—one of your own race—and to feel that, far as you are from home, you are not quite out of the world. Sometimes, I confess, I felt like a fragment of creation, broken off at both ends—all the associations of the past dissolved—afloat and lost, wandering, adrift—an unknown sky above me—earth, desolate and bereaved around me, all silence and solitude—an orphan look about everything, as though God had smitten and cursed, and human life had all perished or fled the land. One of these moving caravans—the sound of the human voice—the evidence that there was some hospitable point ahead, which we met with now and then, revived memory, restored hope, and made us feel that we might once more mingle with our kind. But, I forget my story.

When we were ready for a start, we found our company consisted of three ladies and fourteen men. This latter number includes passengers, driver, cook and guard; we had two stages, one drawn by five, and the other by four mules. Each stage had a driver and a conductor as he is called; there were two out-riders to the train, and a man, dubbed captain, who orders every movement. Myself, wife, daughter, and the three preachers, occupied one stage, with our luggage, luside mostly, and yet enough behind to balance the stage. On the front seat set the driver, guard and conductor, each well-armed, with a six-shooter, and one or two of Sharp's rifles behind the cushion.

The stage is not the old-fashioned coach of the East but a kind of wagon, with an oblong body set on leather braces, having three seats, into which nine persons might *crowd*, but four or even six might find room enough. As we were but six in number, and one very small one, we had margin for change of position. The boot of the other stage was our store-room, containing cooking utensils and provisions. The Captain gave the word of command, and away we went.

The general plan on this line is to drive the same team the whole day, and to secure speed while in motion and yet save the mules from exhaustion, this arrangement is adopted. We travel two hours, making from seven to ten miles an hour, then stop—strip the mules, bubble them, let them graze an hour or more—hitch up again, travel two hours more, stop again, and so on till nine or ten at night, then camp till morning.

Start very early, travel two hours; while stopping to rest and refresh the mules we cook breakfast and eat it. Late in the afternoon we stop and cook another meal, this is dinner and supper compounded. With this explanation we proceed.

We left Fort Clarke after dinner on 22d May; about sunset we halted on the bank of a beautiful little stream, and prepared to sup. I must describe this operation once for all.

Our cook was a Mexican named Ramon, a bright good-humored cheerful fellow—but certainly never educated for his profession. True, our larder did not tax his skill by the variety of its supplies, but his performance with the coffee-pot and frying-pan would have satisfied any one, even less observant than myself, that a more complex operation would have nonplussed him altogether.

On stopping, all the employees of the stage-line spread themselves in quest of fuel. A few dry sticks were soon gathered—the fire kindled, the kettle put on, and water heated; an old bag is brought from its resting-place in the stage hoot, its open mouth laid upon the ground, the other end is seized and suddenly lifted, and out come tin-cups and plates, iron-spoons, knives and forks, helter-skelter; another bag rolls slowly out, containing the bread; presently another cloth is unrolled, and a piece of beef appears. Now a box is brought forth; the lid is raised, and we behold coffee, tea, sugar, salt, pepper and pickles—a goodly supply. The coffee-pot is now in demand—Ramon finds it soon, and you recognize it immediately as a "venerable institution," a Western pioneer, battered by hard service—besmeared with the smoke of long martyrdom, to say nothing of the dust of long travel, but still stout and ready for use. The ground coffee is put in, water poured on, and all well shaken—the coals are ready and the pot boils. By this time the frying-pan is hot, the lard melted, the meat sliced, and soon our senses are regaled by the hissing urn and the simmering flesh—the sound is pleasing as the smell is savory. China as well as Java eater for the feast, and the cup which cheers but not inebriates" will soon be ready also. The table-cloth of many colors, all inclined to dark—as innocent of water as the loom that made it—is spread upon the ground. Plates, tin-cups, knives and forks are arranged in order, and Ramon announces: "Supper ready, gentlemen." All hands gather about *the cloth*"—oblivions of dirt, careless of dainties—and the necessaries of life disappear very rapidly. The fragments are left for the prairie wolf and the birds of the air; the cloth is shaken, and on its dingy surface a few more spots appear, of the same sort however, only a little more lively from being fresh; the unwashed instruments are *boxed* and *bagged*, and we are ready to travel.

By the time the mules were harnessed and hitched night was upon us. Prudence made it necessary to travel twenty miles further for a safe encampment.

Where we supped and for miles, there was a thicket of low bushes, fine for a Camanche ambush, and we preferred to rest where our "*watch*" could see for miles around him. This precaution is universal with all the drivers on this route.

When all were seated, we whirled away too fast for danger from any savage on foot, or, indeed, from any but a numerous band. About half-past ten we passed a camp of traders, and soon drew up on the same plateau and prepared for rest. The stage we occupied was soon converted into a bed-chamber for Mrs. P. and Ann. By a judicious arrangement of trunks and cushions a bed was made—the curtains were buttoned down—the wife and child laid down; I wrapped my traveling blanket around me, bound in one corner and slept soundly. The gentlemen all spread their cloaks, shawls and blankets on the ground, *aye*, even the dirty road—for fear of "the snakes in the grass"—and, as they reported in the morning, rested well.

Very early we were up and off again. The whole country is poor and rocky—a bed of gravel—treeless, and with but scanty herbage of any kind. Vastness is the only attractive feature; except that the mountains—some near by, others distant, dim and blue—are to be seen all around.

Indeed, I may as well remark at once, that I have been surprised and disappointed the whole way. Perhaps I was shamefully ignorant of geography, or careless in my reading. I have only to say, that it is a good while since I was at school: and, in my early days, this region was set down as "an unexplored wilderness." Those who have passed through it have either written of their adventures or been silent. The route is always spoken of as a *journey over the plains*: accordingly, I expected to see a level country, vast prairies—unrelieved, except by an occasional stream—but, it is a world of mountains. From *Austin, Texas, to San Francisco, California, you never lose sight of mountains*; they rise up before you, surround you—rise up on the right hand, on the left hand—you are on them, below them, among them, at every step. Yet, except when compelled to ascend or cross one of the huge ridges that unite the chains, the road is level or of such easy grade up or down, as rarely to interfere with the speed of travel. In fact, it is marvelous how such a highway was ever found, amid difficulties, obstructions that would seem insurmountable. Of course it is zigzag, tortuous,—enough, indeed, to well-nigh double the distance. But I must not anticipate too much.

After a run of two or three hours over a delightful road we found ourselves suddenly descending a canon in the mountains of the San Pedro or Devil's River. This is a very narrow gorge, and doubles some very sharp points—the high walls, almost perpendicular, loom up on either side and throw down a deep dark shadow, and, as you go down, down—the air gets damper and cooler, and you begin to think of tunnels and vaults and subterranean dungeons, and presently the roar of water breaks upon the ear, and then, suddenly, right at your feet, there rolls one of the brightest streams of pure rushing water, pouring over the ledges of its rocky bed, as if dancing in gladness to the sound of its own music.

At the point of crossing, the river is wide—the bottom a solid limestone rock—the banks fringed with green; the mountains, of fantastic shape, some looking like huge tumuli—the graves of the sons of Anak; others like temples in ruin; others, like the columnar memorials of past history; and, here and there a vast pile of boulders and fragmentary rocks—victims of some old earthquake—footprints of a geological upheaval (*post Adamite*, I trow); here too are glens and gorges, cloud-capped towers, and bumble nooks; caves of darkness and vistas of beauty; the lonely river, with its flashing water, leaping and laughing as a child in its frolic; and, as it sweeps along to the base of some bony rock, high and high, pausing into a stillness—arrested, dumb, like the same child in the presence of wisdom and years. The scene is lovely, grand, enchanting. The impression is sublime, thrilling, religious. You feel like praising the God who made it. I felt, if I had such a retreat for daily private prayer I would be a better man. It humbles, exalts, awes, subdues, exhilerates. The vision is worth far more than all the toil and money it would cost to reach it—even though you came from Aroostook or the Capes of Florida. The Spanish fathers called the river San Pedro, (St. Peter) after the Apostle. Fit name for the hills and rocks, and the waters preach adoration of God. What a barbarism!—almost profanity to call it Devil's River! Alas, we Americans are a *practical*, not an *aesthetic* people. D. F. PEARCE.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM MINNESOTA.

St. Paul, Minnesota, Aug. 15, 1859.

Mr. Editor.—I wrote you last from the mountains of South Carolina. Since then, I have been almost constantly on the wing. I am now in the great North-west—so many, from all parts of the South, are traveling in this country now—a description of it would interest but few.

St Paul is destined to be a great city, and Minnesota, the land of lakes and rivers, will be soon a great and populous State. Ten years ago, this was all a wild wilderness. The roving Decotahs, Chippewas and Sioux, were the only human inhabitants; now, splendid cities rise above the ruined huts and wigwams. Here are—Winona, Hastings, St. Paul, St. Anthony, and Minneapolis—all fine and growing cities. The three last, almost within a stone's throw of each other. We see here and there a delapidated "tent" in, and around which, a few Indians gather—the men to smoke and drink "fire-water," and the women to work beaded slippers, purses, and other fancy articles.

To-day, at the Fuller-house, a fine-looking Chippewa was seated near me at the dinner-table; her dress was completely Americanized, but in all things else, she seemed a child of the forest still. I have a fine photograph of the Chief of the Chippewas, "*Hole-in-the-Day*," which I intend to present you with, when we three meet again. I have also a photograph of the "Fawn," the "Sioux Beauty," dressed in the style of a city belle.

The soil of Minnesota is, for the most part, the most fertile prairie—unlike Illinois, it has plenty of timber—the open prairies being small, and thickly surrounded with heavy forests. St. Paul, the capital, has 15,000 inhabitants—the first house was erected ten years ago, it is built on the eastern bank of the Mississippi—perhaps it would be right to say the northern bank, for here the course of the river is nearly East and West.

The number of Churches speaks well for the morals of the place. There are four Methodist Churches here—two English, one German, and two regular Episcopal. In the Park street M. E. Church, they have a conservative membership, their pastor last year, was a slaveholder.

I met to-day two much-loved Methodist ladies from Mississippi. Many who read the *Advocate* will remember Sister Claland, the consistent, faithful-working Christian; and "Lizzie" Cluland, with her sunny face and beaming smile, the same earnest, zealous Christian now as when we knew her, a heppy shouting girl, around the altar in the old Church at Brandon. Her name is changed, and she has grown older since then; but there is the same old smile, and her voice is still musical as when in other years we heard her sing

"Oh happy day, that fixed my choice
On thee, my Saviour and my God."

It is pleasant to meet them in this far-off land, and pleasant to know, though their feet have wandered many weary miles away from scenes dear to them from sweet associations of other years, they have not wandered from "the good and the right way."

I am stopping only long enough by the way, to see all that is novel. I have but two or three days for St. Paul, and then move on to St. Anthony's Falls, Fort Snelling, the Falls of Minnehaha, and to the Northern Lakes.

One thing let me say for this "free" country. In my travels all through Illinois, through part of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, I have heard scarcely a single oath uttered. I have seen not one single drunken man. Men drink and swear in this country, no doubt, but I am convinced that there is much less of it than with us in the South.

Except on the steamboats and railroads, I have seen but few negroes in this "free" country—these, when questioned, *all* say they were born either in New York City or Philadelphia.

There is no place like home. "I would not give my own, my native land," for all the broad acres of these boundless prairies, for their oceans of golden grain, their great cities, and their "free" institutions. Give me the South, with its hospitable homes, open hands, and generous hearts, forever. H. T. LEWIS.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

GENERAL CONFERENCE:

The Ratio of Delegation ought to be changed—from Quadrennial to Biennial Meetings.

Mr. Editor: I believe that all the connectional Churches of this country have General Assemblies, Conventions, or Conferences, which meet annually, biennially, or quadrennially. These Assemblies, Conventions and Conferences, are composed of members elected by the proper or constituted ecclesiastical bodies of the several Churches interested or to be represented, sending one for so many ministers and elders, ministers and churches, or ministers of a certain class only.

In looking over these Churches, I have seen that the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, has less representation, per membership and ministry; than any other Church—only one for every twenty-one traveling preachers in full connection; and the Methodist Church, South, one for every fourteen traveling preachers in full connection, up to last General Conference; since then, one for every seventeen. And there were those in the last General Conference who wished the representation to be only one for every twenty-one!

In the Methodist Church, South, according to the last Minutes, there are 691,609 members, and 2408 traveling preachers receiving appointments, and 163 superannuates, making 2571, and 4984 local preachers. Total preachers, 7555; total preachers and members, 699,164. The editor gives a note, in which he shows that full returns have not been made from certain portions of the Church, and that the grand total might be set down safely at 700,000! But we will take the figures reported, as that will keep us on the safe side. At the present ratio of representation our General Conference would be composed of one hundred and fifty-one delegates, which would be one for every 4580 church members, and every fifty traveling and local preachers.

Now, if you will compare these figures with the figures of other churches, especially Old School Presbyterian, you will see that we have far less (about four times less) representation, travel, expense, and (not quite that ratio of time at the General Conference) meetings than the Old School Presbyterians. According to their reports at their last General Assembly, (as published in the Banner of Peace, June 23, 1859,) they have 259,335 communicants. The number of ministers I cannot now give, as I have no statement before me. Now their last General Assembly was composed of about (don't recollect the precise number) 250 delegates, or nearly one for every 1000 members. They have about four times as many delegates per membership meet four times as often, and have about six times as much traveling as our delegates, and more than six times the expense, and sit from one-half to two-thirds longer, if not twice as long as our delegates.

But is all this too much? more than the interests of their church demand? Do they lose or gain by this travel, expense, consumption of time, interchange of thought, consultation, review of the interests of their Church? My own opinion is, they gain largely.

My opinion too, is, that our church would do well, better than it does in some particulars, if our delegation were double what it is, and our General Conference met biennially. If it would not, we might presume that the abolition of the General Conference would be best.

But the increase of delegation, as suggested, would bring together a greater amount of intellect, intelligence, and experience, perhaps twice as much as is usually present. "In the multitude of counsellors there is safety," if the Bible is the safe teacher. And how much more good might and would have been done, if our representation had been greater, I am not prepared to say; but I am inclined to the opinion that a great deal more, spiritually, religiously, and in plans for enlarged usefulness as a church.

Again: At our last General Conference there were nine large committees composed of one delegate from each Annual Conference; and when the list of delegates is looked over, (where we had one for every fourteen traveling preachers,) there were only six Conferences which had delegates enough to send one to each committee without having some one or more or two or more committees, and sixteen Conferences where one delegate had to be on from two to five committees. Will any man pretend to say that all the interests of the Church in these several Conferences were fully represented in all these committees? Suppose the delegates from two or three or more Conferences were asked, what prompted the Committee on Books and Periodicals to report the plan for the business of the Publishing-house and Conference Depositories? Could they tell? So we might ask in reference to some other committees. But if we had as many more from those Conferences, either of traveling preachers, local preachers, or laymen, there would have been a more extended and correct knowledge of the business of the Conference and interests of the Church, as there reviewed and understood throughout the Church.

Again: From my point of observation, it seems to me that our General Conference ought to meet biennially. Why? Because the business transacted at General Conference seems to demand it. Very few General Conferences have closed under a four weeks' session, and sometimes longer than that. And from my observation at last General Conference, I do not doubt but that five weeks could have been judiciously filled, if all the business presented by the committees had been faithfully, judiciously, and religiously attended to. But such long sessions weary some good men, who get restless and lidgety, and leave. Others, who stay, are impatient; and, to prevail on them to stay till the end of the session, the business is hurried through, and done up so slovenly that every men sees before he gets home that some of it was wrongly done. The last General Conference was in session four weeks and one day; and the interests of the Church, at that time, demanded that we should have finished the fifth week there! But the patience and proper discretion of many delegates were so worn out that we closed, to save our credit as ministers of the Church, lest we should meet the next morning and be without a quorum.

Now if our General Conference came off once in two years, the business might be done in from two to three weeks, and be well done, and all the delegates remain to see the end and take a part in the last act.

Perhaps some will say I am for removing the "old landmarks," and that "Young America" wants to be going too fast. But have there been no changes since the first General Conference, in 1784? From that date till 1808, all the elders were members of the General Conference, which met annually. Then a change came; and I honestly believe that a change for the better might be made again. The extremes were annually and quadrennially. Now let us take the middle ground, and see if it will not do better than either of the others.

I should like to see the views of others, of the older as well as younger members and ministers of our Church, on the points presented in this document. Arguments pro and con are asked. SOUTHERN.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INSTITUTE.

We condense from the *Crusader* and the *National American*, Atlanta, Georgia:

WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1859.

The Education Institute of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, met this morning at the City Hall, and having been called to order by Vice President, Rev. A. L. Hamilton, was opened with prayer by Rev. J. M. Bonnell. Professor Price was appointed Secretary.

The following is a list of the members present:

Rev. M. M. Henkle, D.D., Tennessee; Rev. J. M. Bonnell, President Female College, Macon, Georgia; Profs. C. Schwartz, C. W. Smith, and F. X. Forster, Macon; Prof. W. D. Williams, Academy for the Blind, Macon; Rev. A. L. Hamilton, D.D., Clarksville Female College, Clarksville, Tennessee; Prof. Dodd, Lexington, Kentucky; Rev. S. W. Moore, Grenada, Mississippi; Rev. W. J. Sasnett, D.D.; Profs. W. H. C. Price and J. Darbey, East Alabama Male College, Auburn, Ala.; Rev. Dr. Means, Atlanta, Georgia; Pres. W. E. Harris, Profs. E. R. Dickson, and Dr. H. T. Heard, La Grange Female College, La Grange, Georgia; Prof. J. R. Mayson, Atlanta, Georgia; Profs. J. S. Stewart, G. A. Orr, and L. N. Smith, Emory, College, Oxford, Georgia; Pres. W. A. Rogers, Griffin, Georgia; L. D. Palmer, Burke, county, Georgia; Rev. R. B. Lester, Atlanta, Georgia; Pres. J. L. Pierce and Rev. Prof. W. C. Bass, Madison Female College, Madison, Georgia; J. W. Stansell, Carrollton, Georgia; Rev. J. M. Wright, Glennville, Alabama.

A considerable number of new members were added to the Institute, and complied with the requirements of the Constitution. Prof. C. Schwarlz, was on motion, appointed Assistant Secretary. President Bonnell presented to the Institute, in behalf of Dr. Rivers, Florence, Alabama, a new work on Moral Philosophy, especially adapted to the institutions of the South. Messrs. Williams, Moore, and Forester, were appointed a committee to arrange business for the Institute. Prof. Dodd asked the favor of having a committee appointed to examine and report on his series of Mathematical works, which was granted, and to give him an opportunity for delivering an essay on the study of Mathematics. Messrs. Dodd, Bonnell, and Rogers were appointed as a publishing committee.

A special complimentary resolution was passed, inviting all teachers, clergymen, and editors of Atlanta to attend the sittings of the Institute, and that the press be invited to report the proceedings as fully as they chose. In the afternoon much interesting business was transacted. The Institute fixed upon Atlanta as the permanent place for its meeting in future, and resolved to establish a library in connection with the body. Such a compliment to our city the good citizens cannot fail to value. The remarkable accessibility of Atlanta as the terminus of many railroads, its rapid and unprecedented growth as a commercial mart, and, its exceeding healthfulness, vindicate the wisdom of localizing the Institute at this point. Our hearty thanks are due the body, and we venture not too much to pledge that our citizens will always be found ready to contribute to the comfort and happy sojourn of the delegation that may annually honor us with their presence.

An interesting report on certain text-books was read by Prof. Bonnell, of Macon, Georgia.

At night an interesting lecture on Mathematics was delivered by Prof. Dodd, of Lexington, Kentucky.

Rev. M. M. Henkle, President, read on Thursday morning a very interesting paper on the several objects which the Institute has in view, which, after having been attentively listened to, was, on motion of Rev. Dr. Hamilton, referred to a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Sasnett, as Chairman, and Pearce and Harris.

Rev. Dr. Wright, of Glennville, Alabama, then read a document on the Claims of Authors of Hebrew Text-books. This was a most excellent production, and, judging from the attentiveness of the audience, was highly appreciated.

At the appointed hour Rev. Dr. A. Means, delivered one of his masterly discourses on University Education, and the necessity of a great Methodist Southern University. One might as well try to stop a locomotive in its career, or to catch a flash of lightening, as to try to transfer to paper those brilliant flashes of thought and imagination, delivered with such force and power. It was such an effort as only Dr. Means can make, and was received with the most flattering demonstrations of applause and satisfaction.

To the Protestant Episcopal Church two years ago, our city offered twenty-five thousand dollars for the location of a similar institution at this point. The same liberality may be exhibited again.

Our last report brought the proceedings down to the hour of adjournment on Thursday noon. On re-assembling in the afternoon, Prof. Sasnett offered a resolution, which was passed, favoring the equalization of the rates of tuition for all classes and studies, fixing the rates at a figure at which the aggregate income would amply remunerate teachers. No discussion was had, but the reasons advanced in favor of this proposition are cogent, and will be laid before our readers at a future time.

A brief and convincing report was read by Rev. Dr. Means, Chairman of the Committee on the establishment of an Educational Journal in this city. This was the question of the session, on which there was the most difference of opinion, and, consequently, eliciting the most discussion. Dr. Means, on concluding the reading of the report, made a most enthusiastic and effective speech in behalf of the Journal, which was listened to with much interest. In accordance with a proposition contained in the report, at the conclusion of his speech thirteen members of the Institute pledged one hundred dollars each towards the establishment of the Journal. Speeches were then made by Messrs. Sasnett, Bonnell, Hamilton, Henkle, and Payne, but as nothing definite could be arrived at, the subject was, on motion, postponed until Friday morning.

Dr. A. L. Hamilton then entertained the Institute and audience with a speech on the Education of Females, in which he suggested that the physical development of the sex was too much neglected, and that amendment was needed. His remarks were somewhat discursory, but suggestive and forcibly delivered. A bold, strong thinker, conscious of mental power and energetic in delivery, he is a very effective speaker. He did not design to develop any elaborate plan, but only desired to enter his *caveat* in order to protect his claims to priority, and promised to elucidate his plans more fully in the future. His general plan, however, embraces the establishment of one or more institutions for the education of females, with industrial departments, properly endowed. He would combine the useful with the beautiful, the industrial with the ornamental, that the physical powers might be developed and strengthened, and the sex prepared for the reverses so often attendant on life.

The Institute then adjourned to eight o'clock P. M., at which hour it convened, when an essay was read by Prof. John Darby, of Auburn, Alabama, on "The Position of the Natural Science in our System of Education."

The Institute adjourned to nine o'clock Friday morning.

At the appointed hour the Institute met, when the Educational Journal was again the subject of discussion, in which the forenoon was taken up. In addition to most of yesterday's speakers, Messrs. Darby, L. M. Smith, Price, and Bishop Andrew participated, but still with no result. The subject was again postponed until three o'clock P. M.

Before adjourning, invitations were extended by the Directors of the Mineral Spring Company to visit their grounds, and by the Faculty of the Atlanta Medical College to visit that Institution. The invitations having been accepted, the Institute adjourned.

At three o'clock P. M. the Institute met, when it was ascertained that nineteen gentlemen had pledged one hundred dollars each, leaving but six to be secured.

Resolutions were then introduced and passed, authorizing the selection by ballot of five members as a Publishing committee, which, as soon as fifteen hundred cash subscribers were obtained, was empowered to arrange all the details, and commence the publication of a Journal. The following gentlemen were then elected by ballot as a Publishing Committee, viz: J. M. Bonnell, Macan; A. Means, Atlanta; W. J. Sasnett, Auburn, Ala. G. J. Pierce, Oxford; and G. B. Haygood, Atlanta. Subsequently, by unanimous request of the Committee, E. E. Rawson, Esq., of Atlanta, was added to the Committee.

A resolution was offered thanking Dr. Rivers for a copy of his work on Moral Philosophy; and another, tendering general thanks to other authors for similar favors.

A report on various works on Chemistry was then read by Professor Price, the Secretary of the Institute, which was received and adopted.

An essay was then read by the venerable and learned President, Rev. M. M. Henkle, on "The Anglo-Saxon as an Element of the English Language." This paper was listened to with unflagging interest by every one present. But, one opinion was pronounced, that of unqualified commendation. It bore marks of profound research and scholarship, and an intimate acquaintance with the subject, containing most appropriate and impressive examples in illustration of the power and opulence of the Anglo-Saxon tongue. If the Institute had accomplished nothing more than the production of this one Essay, at its session just closed, it would have been amply repaid for the sacrifices made by the members. Such satisfactory essays must and will tell upon the educated mind, and prove highly useful to those in search of knowledge.

At the conclusion of the reading of this essay, the Institute adjourned to meet at eight o'clock—in the interval paying the visit to the Mineral Spring, whither they were conveyed in carriages provided by O. H. Jones, Esq., where they passed an hour or so in the enjoyment of social intercourse and refreshments suited to the pleasant guests, by the Spring's Company.

Having assembled again at eight o'clock, the closing hours were spent in bringing up and disposing of the unfinished business, and passing the usual resolutions. A lengthy treatise on the "Calculus," the production of Dr. Garland of Alabama, and said to be one of the most masterly efforts of this distinguished mathematician and scholar, was ordered to be printed in pamphlet form. An essay by Professor Jones, as well as a mass of other manuscripts, was handed over to the Committee on Publication. The following resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Institute be returned to the Mayor and Council of the city of Atlanta, for their kindness in giving us the use of the City Hall, and also to the citizens of the place for the generous hospitality extended to the members of the Institute; and that this resolution be published in the city papers."

Thus has ended the first session in Atlanta of an Institute, now permanently located here, whose future transactions we hope will prove a blessing to our race now and hereafter, and eminently advantageous to our city.

It has seldom been our privilege to mingle with more agreeable and intelligent gentlemen in any deliberative body. It numbers among its delegates some of the most learned and distinguished teachers of the Southern States. Its deliberations have been of the most dignified and intelligent nature, and all of its transactions have been well matured and thoroughly canvassed. If we understand its objects, it is designed primarily to elevate the standard of education; to erect a broad and firm platform of Southern text-books upon which all the teachers of the South may stand and battle together for the public good; and, finally, to further the great and commanding interest of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In this movement, it is safe to predict that there are the elements of power and great good, glimmerings of a light that, by the blessing of God, is to illuminate the land and make a signal mark upon the historic page of Southern progress. Herein we discover the secret of true power and independence from all foreign quarters. Far be it from us, in a discussion like the present, to appeal to sectional prejudices or to arouse any unjust animosities. In fact, a just and not illiberal self-respect, taken in conjunction with the great and increasing wants of the South, demand a brave step higher in the cause of Southern Education.

The following officers have been elected for next year.

Rev. M. M. Henkle, D.D., Tennessee, President; A. L. Hamilton, D.D., Clarksville, Tenn., First Vice President; Rev. Dr. Means, Atlanta, Georgia, Second Vice President; Rev. Wm. L. Sasnett, D.D., Auburn, Alabama, Third Vice President; Rev. J. B. Dodd, Lexington, Kentucky, Fourth Vice President; Prof. J. Darby, Auburn, Alabama, Fifth Vice President; Prof. W. H. C. Price, Auburn, Alabama, Recording Secretary; Prof. J. M. Bonnell, Macon, Georgia, Corresponding Secretary; Prof. G. A. Orr, Oxford, Georgia, Treasurer.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

INTERESTING COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Editor: Some two or three years since, I conceived the idea of preparing a volume for publication, which should contain cases of remarkable awakening and conversion; setting forth unmistakably the fact, there is now a divine power at work in the earth achieving the salvation of sinners. Such a volume, I thought, would be very useful. A number of brethren promised me assistance in the work, and several furnished interesting communications. But circumstances have induced me to abandon the project for the present. Some of these communications possess too much interest to be allowed to perish unread by the public. I have therefore concluded to send them to you; and, if published, I can still preserve them for future use, should it be determined to use them as first intended. They are from ministers in several different States. J. HAMILTON.

T. R. was a merchant residing in Demopolis, Ala. He was a man who possessed some good traits of character, but unfortunately he had fallen into habits of intemperance and debauchery, until he had become a moral wreck. He never attended church, avoided religious company, embraced skeptical principles, and had nearly destroyed his life as well as his soul, having had an attack of delirium tremens.

He had a very pious sister, Mrs. V. residing in Tuskaloosa in 1838, she was a member of the Methodist Church, and one of the purest spirits I have ever known. This sister often wrote pious letters to him, but he would thrust them into his pocket unread; he was so averse to religion that her letters were an annoyance to him. On a certain occasion, his sister set apart a day of fasting and prayer, shutting herself up in the room for the purpose of making special prayer for his conversion. That day, he was on a steamboat on the Warrior River, on his way to Tuskaloosa. He told me that at the close of the day while he was lying in his birth, suddenly, he saw himself, in his imagination, going right into hell! It appeared as vivid as though a reality. It came upon him with such an awful sense of guilt and danger, that he sprang from his birth and began to cry for mercy, calling upon all to pray for him. Rev. Thomas A. Smith, a local preacher of Tuskaloosa, was on board, and prayed and labored with him nearly all night, till he became calm—and Brother Smith thought he began to entertain some hope. A little after day-light, he went out on the guards of the boat and plunged into the river with all his clothes on, and an overcoat, endeavoring to drown himself; but the captain sent a boat after him and saved his life. From that time a total change was wrought in him.

When he arrived at Tuskaloosa he joined the church, and became an exemplary member, and has continued to be so.

He subsequently returned to Pennsylvania, his native State, where he now resides.

He told me, himself, that notwithstanding he had been such a slave to intemperance, he had not the least desire to drink ardent spirits since his conversion. I had the above facts from Dr. R. L. Kennon who was residing in Tuskaloosa at the time, from Rev. Thos. A. Smith who was on the boat, and from his own mouth. I was intimately acquainted with all the parties.

He informed me that on the morning he went out on the guard of the steamboat, the impression was made upon his mind, that if he died then he would be saved, having felt some sense of peace. But that if he went back to Demopolis, among his old associates, they would lead him back to his former habits, and he would be lost; and, under this impulse, he tried to drown himself.

This is one of the most singular cases I have ever known and demonstrates the power of prayer, and the agency of the Holy Spirit. G. SHARPER.

NAMES OF DAYS—THEIR ORIGIN.

The idols which our Saxon ancestors worshiped—from which the days of the week derive their names—were various, and were the principal motives to their adoption:

The Idol of the Sun.—This idol, which represented the glorious luminary of the day, was the chief object of their worship. It is described like the bust of a man upon a pillar, holding, with outstretched arms, a burning wheel before his breast. The first day of the week was especially dedicated to its adoration, which they termed the *Sun's Day*, hence is derived the word Sunday.

The Idol of the Moon.—The next was the idol of the moon, worshiped on the Second day of the week, called the *Moon's Day*; and since by us Monday. The form of this idol is intended to represent a woman, habited in a short coat and a hood, having two long ears. The moon which she holds in her hand represents the quality.

The Idol of Tuisco.—Tuisco was first deified as the father and ruler of the Tentonic race, but in the course of time he was worshiped as the son of Earth. From this came the Saxon word *Tuisco's Dag*, which we call Tuesday. He is represented as standing on a pedestal, an old, venerable sage, clothed in the skin of an animal, holding a scepter in his right hand.

The Idol of Woden, or Odin.—Woden, or Odin, was the supreme divinity of the Northern nations. This hero is supposed to have emigrated from the East, but from what country, or at what time, is not known. His exploits form the great part of the mythological creed of the Northern nations, and his achievements are magnificent beyond all credibility. The name of the fourth day of the week, called by the Saxons *Woden's Dag*, and by us Wednesday, is derived from this personage. Woden is represented in a martial attitude, with a broad sword uplifted in his right hand.

The Idol Thor.—Thor, the eldest and bravest of the sons of Woden and Frige, was, after his parents, considered the greatest among the Saxons and Danes. To him the fifth day of the week, called *Thor's Dag*, and by us Thursday, was consecrated. Thor is represented as sitting upon a throne, with a crown of gold upon his head, adorned with a circle in front, wherein were set twelve bright burnished stars, and with a regal scepter in his right hand.

The Idol Friga, or Frea.—Friga, or Frea, was the wife of Woden, or Odin, and, next to him, the most reverend divinity among the heathen Saxons, Danes, and Northern nations. In the most ancient times, Friga, or Frea, was the same with the goddess Hertha, or Earth. To her the sixth day of the week was consecrated, which by the Saxons was written *Friga's Dag*, corresponding with our Friday. Friga was represented with a drawn sword in her right hand.

The Idol Seater.—The Idol Seater is represented on a pedestal, whereon is placed a perch, on the sharp prickled back of which he stood. His head was uncovered, and his visage lean. In his left hand he held up a wheel, and in his right hand was a pail of water, wherein were flowers and fruits; and his dress consisted of a long coat, girded with linen. The appellation given to the day of his celebration is still retained. The Saxons named it *Seater's Dag*, which we call Saturday.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

"ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND TESTAMENTS FOR THE ARMIES."

Within a few days we have received letters from different quarters, inquiring as to a *circular* just issued by the American Bible Union, under the above title. Not a few, it is said, receive it and *contribute* as if it came from the American Bible Society. We wish simply to say that we have nothing to do with it; that it goes out from the rooms of our Baptist brethren in Broome St., who have published Dr. Achilli's Italian Testament, with *baptizo* translated as they think it ought to be. As for our Society, we will add that we have published the Italian Testament of *Diodati*, at Geneva, and have instructed our friends there and at Paris to furnish Italy and the armies liberally with the Scriptures, and rely on us for aid.

Furthermore, one of the Secretaries of this society has just sailed for Europe, to confer with the British and Foreign Bible Society (which is already at work in this matter,) and with the societies at Paris and Geneva, and is instructed to do all which can be done, in Bible circulation, at this juncture.—*Bible Society Record.*

DEATH OF THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

Death is busy with the crowned heads of Europe. To the list of dead monarchs is added the name of the young Queen of Portugal, who died July 16, having just completed her 22d year. The Queen, baptized by the name Stephanie Federiqua Antoinette, was the daughter of Prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. But little more than a year since, the foreign illustrated papers published elaborate accounts of her marriage. The ceremony was performed by proxy at the Church of St. Hedwidge, in Berlin, April 29, 1858, and in person at Lisbon on the 18th of May. Passing through England, on her way to Portugal, the Princess became the guest of Queen Victoria, and attracted much of the popular attention, from her beauty and winning manners. Stephanie's early life was not courtly. She was brought up in a little Suabian country town, where her father resided until 1848; but after the Revolution, the house became established at Dusseldorf, and the royal alliance was contracted at Berlin a year ago. The Queen's birthday falls on the 15th of July; she died on the 16th.

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Terms—$2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1859.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The volumes of the *Advocate* will hereafter begin and end with each year; and it is very desirable that subscriptions should conform to the same rule.

Therefore, new subscribers, who do not begin with the year, will please send, not two dollars, but an amount sufficient to pay for the paper till the end of the year, at the rate of Four Cents a Week.

Then, every subscriber will know, without being informed, that at the beginning of the year is the time to remit the subscription money.

Many accounts having been sent out before this arrangement was made, we shall not be able, until next year, to make the accounts of old subscribers conform to this rule.

Agents will please notice, and help us in this desirable reformation. It is an approximation to the cash system, without objections, and will obviate confusion in accounts.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—Not a case of yellow fever up to this date. Weather warm but tempered by breeze and shower. Would not advise the return of the unacclimated yet, as it is not too late for the appearance of fevers.

THE FIELD IS ENLARGING.

Within half a century, the sphere of human activity has been greatly enlarged. If we were to make a catalogue of those articles which have recently been introduced into general use, and now occupy thousands of persons in their production, it would amaze us to find how enormous an addition they had made to the field of human industry. The little match that lights your fire; the steel pen with which you write; the universal clock on the mantel; the piano, that has now become a common piece of furniture; the new farming-machines; the manufacture of india-rubber and gutta-percha; the arts of photographing; the whole system of rapid locomotion; to say nothing of the vast extension of cheap literature, and of the widening domain of science; have created a demand for skill and labor, that can hardly be supplied.

But while this wonderful expansion has been going on in trade and commerce, there has been an opening equally remarkable in the moral and religious world for all forms of intellectual and spiritual activity. The former, indeed, exists for the latter; and hence, whenever we see a new and mighty stimulus applied to the external interests of civilization, we may be sure that Providence is preparing the way for the Church to put on her garments of strength, to gird her loins afresh for more vigorous and extended efforts, and to witness more signally, as a working power, the grandeur of her position as the representative of the Lord Jesus Christ.

It is a greater thing than ever before to be a Christian, if we look at a Christian's earthly attitude, and mark his opportunities to be useful. A good man can do more than a hundred dollars in one day, to advance the cause of Christ, than his grandfather could do with a thousand; and yet a thousand can be more easily made now than a hundred then. A good man, who has a cultivated intellect, who can speak and write for religion, has the means at command to effect far more than could have been effected half a century since, through the same instrumentality. So of every useful agency. Power has been multiplied; and, humanly speaking, the capacity for wider men, better men, nobler and more elevated men has been greatly enlarged. "Five talents," therefore, have a meaning now they never had before, and "one talent" has a much deeper significance. For if there is anything peculiarly marked in the recent progress of society, it is this, viz: the opening for usefulness on the part of humble means and ordinary abilities. This, we say, is the most striking feature of the age, if viewed in its moral aspects. The common endowments have gained, so to speak, on the uncommon endowments; the man of talent can do more proportionally than the man of genius; and the whole tendency of things for fifty years past, has steadily moved in the direction of bringing forward into more impressive prominence, the "one talent" as a means of active usefulness.

We shall not now take a survey of the foreign field, which has been thrown open to the Church. Suffice it, for the present, to look at home. Let us merely view the position of the Church as related to two vast facts, then, notice the great work which the Church has now to perform in training her members to appreciate as they ought the importance of consecrating their "secular" business to God. Not only as respects the Christian character of the members, but as respects also the means of usefulness, she has a most solemn charge committed to her intelligence and zeal. If men realize the responsibilities of stewardship; if they come to feel that whatever they possess is redeemed just as much as their souls are redeemed, and that property, no less than personality, will enter into the account of the last day; if they are led to know, in the scriptural sense of knowing, that they will be judged by their works, although saved only by the blood of Christ, and that they must carry the Cross into their business as well as into everything else; this great inward work can only be wrought through the fidelity of the Church in her modes of instruction and training. It is the office of the Church to awaken the consciences of men on this subject, and to bring them to feel the tremendous pressure of divine obligations on all they have, no less than on what they are. To give our hearts to God includes the giving of all to which those hearts can cling, and certainly there is nothing more likely to involve our affections than worldly goods. Here, then, is a vast mission for the Church. It is one that has been sadly neglected. It is one over which the Church has guiltily slumbered. But, at last, she is awakening. A more earnest tone begins to pervade our preaching and writing on this vital duty, and we can now indulge the hope that we are entering on an era in which business will be contemplated in a higher and holier light. Let us then press home the great truth, that men have no more right to be selfish, worldly, carnal in their business, than to be selfish, worldly, carnal in any other relation, in any other interest, in any other work. Let us teach and exhort, in all long-suffering impatience, that consecrated hearts are a delusion and a mockery, without consecrated property. The other part of the proposed discussion, we must, for brevity's sake, embody in another article in this paper.

But meanwhile, let us reflect on what a work we have just here to perform and by Christ's help, let us all unite to form a true, spiritual sentiment in the Church on this momentous topic.

CONSECRATING OUR PROPERTY.

The greatest work that Christianity has now to accomplish within the Church, is to bring the hearts of its members under the full influence of the great truth, that their property must be consecrated to God. This vital truth has been so much neglected; its position in the system of the gospel has been so strangely disregarded; its experimental and practical power has been so imperfectly felt, that really when good men take pains to examine its aspects as presented in God's word, and to look themselves to its instructions, it is as though a new revelation had been made from the Holy Ghost to their inmost spirits. All of us believe, in a certain sense, that we are God's stewards, that our business is a religious thing, that our property is God's gift. But when we come to the practical application of these momentous principles, our faith is scarcely strong enough to grasp them as tangible realities, and in all but rare cases, they almost utterly fail to take their place among the recognized rules of daily living.

Stewardship is that view of life which consecrates our industry, our business, our prosperity to God. It is not satisfied with a general acknowledgment that we are the Lord's, and that we should serve him. But, so far as our daily work and its results are concerned, it moves our hearts to a deep sense of that responsibility under which they put us as God's redeemed creatures, who owe to Him their labor and its fruits. Hence, all industry, that is, Christian industry, glorifies God in two modes: first, by providing for its own wants; and, secondly, by providing means with which to advance Christ's cause. If it fail in either point, it cannot ordinarily be called Christian industry.

We are not to follow earthly callings as men. We are to follow them as redeemed men, or they never can prove to be God's means to elevate our character and life. All our work, no matter what its conventional dignity or temporal benefits, is degrading, if it simply be our work—thorns and thistles are its harvest. And, therefore, there is but one way in which it can escape being a curse, viz: by consecrating it to God. The most of persons look on business as a system standing apart from the Cross of Sacrifice, and having no close, intimate, holy relation to the purposes of human trial and probation. But this is a sad misconstruction of God's truth. Business is a prominent part of stewardship, and no greater task is assigned us than to make to ourselves "friends of the mammon of unrighteousness," and secure a retreat in their "habitations." The progress of our spiritual life is inseparably connected with the consecration of our business to God. No use of the means of grace will ensure a man's divine growth, if he fails to dedicate his prosperity to Jesus Christ. Our worldly affairs make the stronghold of selfishness, they resist the spirit of sacrifice; they encourage the spirit of earthliness; and many men who flatter themselves as being willing to devote their other talents to God's service, are guilty of fearful remissness in failing to consecrate their business to the cause of Christ.

The first use of property is doubtless to provide for our earthly necessities, both present and prospective, subject to the condition, that we so provide for ourselves as God's servants. But there is another use of property. There are other necessities besides our own; and hence, our property, whether small or large, is sinfully held and sinfully used, if it never answer any other than personal and family ends. The rights of God, in this respect, are just as sacred as his right to our love and reverence; nor can any true man feel that he is supporting himself or his family, in any Christian view of support, if he contributes not a fair and full share of his productive industry to the treasury of the Lord. A man must bring the claims of God into all his business, as well as the claims of himself and family, or that business is not a part of his Christian discipline here, or a part of his Christian reward hereafter.

Brethren—hearken to these words. Believe us when we declare to you, that the Sabbath needs the working-days of the week as much as these working-days need the Sabbath. Believe us, the closet and the family altar need the sanctifying spirit of business, just as much as business needs the sanctifying spirit of the closet and the family altar. You have forgotten this law of reciprocal action. You have forgotten that grace flows to us through these means of daily toil and labor, as well as through those other channels. And remember this fact, viz: if you would be blest on the Sabbath, and in the private affairs of Christianity, you must not fail of God's blessing in your business. The best evidence of that blessing is experienced when you find your business enlarging your heart to give; and be sure to press this truth to your soul, that you are a successful man, not by what you make, but by what you make and then give to Christ.

OUR QUARTERLY REVIEW.

There is nothing more certain than the fact that the main work of a Christian Church, is to preach the gospel, administer the means of grace, and labor for souls as the redeemed property of Jesus Christ. And it is equally certain that if this work is well performed, the intellectual and spiritual power of the Church will be constantly increased. Nor is there any thing in which this growing influence will more strikingly manifest itself than in its social functions. By social functions we mean those forms of activity, those operations of mind, which bear in its own membership, and on those who are socially under its control, not immediately and directly as means of salvation, but as great helps to personal and general culture. If we have to convert men, we have also to train men after conversion for usefulness and effective service. If we have to preach the gospel, we have also to magnify that gospel in all its relations to intellect, to society, to literature and life. It is just here that we see the immense importance of the social functions of the Church; and hence, as a Church expands—rising higher towards the divine idea of its constitution and office—developing its latent resources, and furnishing itself for its great mission—it will evince its augmenting strength in the discharge of these weighty duties.

We begin to see and feel these vast obligations. Our schools, Colleges, newspapers, are gospels of this awakening spirit in the Church. The right path has been struck, and we are treading it with advancing footsteps. But yet, it is quite apparent that we have not taken such large and liberal views of this subject as become our character, our position, our prospects. The voice of the Church ought to be heard through literature, as the voice of the Church is heard in the pulpit, contending earnestly and eloquently for such truths as it deems vital and significant, witnessing for light against darkness, for Christ against Anti-christ, and striving to make itself felt in the household, in the library, in the halls of learning, as well as in the sanctuary. Such sentiments are progressing among us. Nevertheless, there in need for higher thoughts, for a deeper sense of responsibility, for more generous sensibilities in respect to this subject.

But we can now do no more than call attention to the *Quarterly Review*, under the able management of Dr. Summers. The object of this Review is to contribute to the intellectual and spiritual culture of the Church in a specific way, viz: by the publication of such reviews, and other literary matter, as may tend to inform the Church in the literature of the day. Its appeal is to the thinkers in the Church, and to such as are anxious to become thinkers, on the leading topics of the time. Of course, such a work cannot address itself to the great body of superficial readers. Its aim is altogether more elevated. It discusses grave themes. It proposes to ascend to fountains, not to linger about the streams in the lowlands. On this account, its readers must be a somewhat limited circle; but there is no reason, except in indifference to a most praiseworthy interest, why this circle of readers should not be much larger than at present. What the Review needs is simply this, viz: an enlargement of its patronage among two classes—our ministry, and our educated men among the laity. Secure this object, and there will be no difficulty on the score of the best quality of contributions. Literary men cannot write as a general thing unless they are paid, and no set of men earn their pay more laboriously or more honorably. The power to write a great article for a Review is a rare gift; it demands immense toil; and it ought to be amply remunerated. But this state of things cannot be brought about, unless a fine patronage is first obtained; and we do therefore entreat our brethren to urge this enterprise on, and not let it languish. One of our deepest convictions is, that the time is fast approaching, when Methodism will have to do just such a work, intellectually, as she has had to do, spiritually, in the generations recently past, and now progressing. Unmistakable signs point out this future for us. Providence is preparing us for a powerful action on the mind as well as on the heart of the world; and it is in anticipation of this movement that we urge on all our friends to sustain our literature.

BISHOP PIERCE—WHERE HE IS, WHAT HE IS DOING.

The *Pacific Methodist* of the 22d July says: In answer to the enquiries of our brethren as to the whereabouts of Bishop Pierce, we state that he is in San Francisco, and will remain for this week. He is detained here for reasons imperative in their character. Anxious as he is to start on a general tour of labor in the several districts, he could not do so sooner without a sacrifice of interests of permanent importance and dear to the whole Church.

He is endeavoring to secure a house of worship for us in this city—a work necessary but difficult, requiring time and much labor. The times are dull—our own people are poor—few of our outside friends are able or willing to contribute large amounts—a multitude of people must be hunted up, talked to and solicited. The only alternative therefore is to postpone the effort, or remain long enough to give the enterprise a fair trial. We know the brethren will have but one opinion with regard to the course to be pursued. There can be no turning back in this movement for a Church. It is that which of all things we need most, and should call forth, if need be, the concentrated efforts of the whole connection. We think success will be realized. Not a man who has thus far been applied to, has refused to contribute—but to raise twenty thousand dollars by hundreds, fifties, twenties and fives, is what cannot be done in a day.

There is another cause of detention. A revival of religion has manifested itself here in connection with the Bishop's labors. Our little chapel is crowded every evening; the Church is awake and zealous; penitents are at the altar, and tears of contrition are being shed. The power of God is seen and acknowledged by all beholders. The interest appears to be increasing, and we hope the time for a genuine revival is at hand in San Francisco. Let all praying people remember us in their approaches to the throne of grace.

Next week, Bishop Pierce will leave this city. Of his route, he will give due notification. We are sure that no one, acquainted with the facts in the premises, will think that San Francisco has had an undue share of his labors.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.

Welearn, says the *North Carolina Christian Advocate*, from an authentic source that the following arrangement is proposed, for the departure of several missionaries from the Southern Methodist Church, to China and Japan.

Rev. M. L. Wood, selected from the N. C. Conference, for the China mission, not being an elder, can only be elected and ordained at an Annual Conference. The session of the N. C. Conference will not be held until December. The presiding Bishop will therefore transfer Brother Wood to the Tennessee Conference, which is to meet at Columbia on the 12th of October. So soon as he is examined and ordained, he will again be transferred to the N. C. Conference. It is also understood that the two missionaries from the Memphis Conference, whose names are not given, will be ordained at the same time, and be ready to go to Japan. Rev. Messrs. Allen, of the Georgia Conference, and Stewart, of the Tennessee Conference, are likewise in readiness to go as missionaries to China. And it is proposed that these five missionaries shall sail for their destination in China and Japan, early in November. It is expected that they will sail in the same vessel with the Rev. M. T. Yates, who will then return to the Baptist mission at Shanghae.

Such an arrangement is in every way judicious. The long voyage will be in the most favorable season of the year. The young missionaries will have the benefit of the society of Rev. M. T. Yates and his family, and will thus be enabled to make some progress in preparation for their arduous duties.

Let the Churches contemplate this spectacle—the departure of five devoted men to live and labor and die as missionaries to the heathen—and then let all be moved to pray, "Lord, send forth more laborers into thy vineyard."

THE CHILDREN'S UNIVERSITY.

This grand institution has been in operation for several years. Like the greatest Universities in Europe, it is not all in one building, but occupies many for its courses of instruction. Generally, these edifices are not very large or imposing in external appearance; though some of them are very fine. But most of them are modest, unpretending-looking buildings, scattered here and there all over the land. Many of them are even built of logs; but in all, the same studies are pursued and similar text-books are used. The main thing taught is the Science of Salvation. The tuition is always free. In the Methodist division of this magnificent *University of the South*, there are over one hundred and fifty thousand pupils! It has a faculty of near twenty-five thousand instructors! What a glorious army! But then there is a million of boys and girls in the Southern States who have never belonged to any division of this great university. Good people are becoming very much interested for them, and now many branches of this grand institution are springing up all over the country—mostly among people too poor to pay for the necessary books and periodicals.

The Board of Trustees of the Children's University needs, at this moment, $100,000, as a fund, the interest of which may be expended—

1. In publishing new books. That is, increasing the variety for the libraries of this wonderful Institution.

2. To enable them to sell these books at cost, and often below cost to those who can afford to pay but little.

3. To enable us to give them away to those who can pay nothing.

4. To extend the circulation and pay for the printing of the beautiful little organ of the University—the Sunday-school Visitor—the price of which is less than it costs to print it.

We therefore greatly need this publishing fund to endow the libraries of the Children's University. Shall we have it?

The proportion to be raised, according to wealth and numbers, in those Conferences where the Nashville *Christian Advocate* is most widely circulated, has been estimated as follows:

For the Tennessee Conference	$10,000
For the Kentucky Conference	5,000
For the Louisville Conference	5,000
For the Holston Conference	3,000

Will the Presiding Elders in each of these Conferences please assign the amount, proper to be raised in each district, with reference, to the above estimates? The general average for the whole will be only about $50 for each traveling preacher. Cannot that be realized?

The estimates for the other Conferences will soon be furnished through their several papers.

CHARLES TAYLOR, Cor. Sec. S. S. Soc.
Columbia, S. C. Aug., 1859. M. E. Church, South.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The *Supreme Court* of Alabama has recently decided that the law by which it was provided that no liquor should be sold within five miles of the Town of Greensboro, where the Southern University is located, is constitutional. This settles the question. The liquor-shops have all been closed, and the door-knobs hung in crape. This decision frees the town from a great nuisance, for five miles; taken them into the open prairie, or into the midst of plantations, whose owners do not wish any dram-shops to corrupt their negroes.

LETTER FROM WILBRAHAM.

Fisk Academy.

We have attended a celebration of this most interesting institution—a star of the first magnitude—which formed a nucleus in the constellation of all the favored ones of our Church in the States where we met our early friends, subjects of the first glorious revival after its establishment, now strong in the Lord—ministers of the gospel of Christ.

We listened with interest to an eloquent address, of high classic character and profound philosophic depth, from a young Christian minister, who finished his collegiate course at the Middletown University—where the sainted Fisk labored until he winged his flight to a fairer clime.

Behind the speaker hung the portrait of the holy philanthropist, with all the expression of that spiritual life which cast a halo of light around his polished brow. It was a season of deep and profitable reflection to think of the past, and to follow the radiations of light which have gone forth from this place belting the earth; and to see what mighty results have been produced from such small beginnings—like the wide-spreading oak with its lofty branches, springing from a little acorn, unobserved in its germinating bud, trampled under foot by a child; or, the mighty river, which has its source in a stream so small that one might scarcely slake his thirst.

Beautiful, indeed, is this quiet nook of a New England village for the student life, where nature has been prodigal of her best gifts—in its verdant lawns, flowing streams, magnificent trees, its lovely woodlands, mountains and sloping hills of park-like verdure, which Old England cannot rival without cultivation. Our shade-trees are unsurpassed by any in Europe. The magnificent Elm, with its columns of gothic grandeur, throws its wide shadow along our rural walks with majesty and grace—while the dense foliage of the mountain-maple, forms an impenetrable shade from the sun's rays.

The rippling stream,
Which flows unseen—
Through the tall grass so green—

adds to the imagery of poetic beauty in a harmony of sounds most pleasant to the ear.

Fisk Hall stands upon a terraced hill close by the old Academy, embowered in shade—a lovely monument to his memory—though unadorned with sculptured marble. His name, engraven upon its walls with the breath of prayer from eloquent lips, touched with hallowed fire from heaven's own altar, and entwined in memory's wreath, is enshrined in every heart which feels his worth.

How many a poor boy has been benefitted by his efforts, brought out from obscurity to sit among the learned and scientific of our land, and now occupy high position among the wise and good.

The Prayer-Meeting.

Delightful is the hour of prayer in a place where the voice of devotion goes up like incense before the throne, among the sweet rural scenes of God's own temple. The gatherings on week days in the peaceful homes of our ancestors for social prayer, has a hallowed influence—a patriarchal bearing—going down like Jacob's blessing upon his sons to future generations—a rich legacy, more durable than earthly possessions, which soon pass away.

The Sunday evenings, when the young and old meet together after the week's toil, to share alike the melting streams of mercy which descend like gentle dews upon the tender herb, and showers upon the mown grass; these out-pourings of the heart are our nation's safety as well as the true source of social and domestic happiness, more powerful than a standing army for our protection, or the sword for our defense. The breath of prayer is sweeter than the fragrance of earth's fairest flowers, for its incense reaches the throne of God—the old are made happy and the young are blest.

The Children's Class-Meeting.

Already has our Church begun to feel the importance of childhood's piety, and is gathering the lambs into the folds of Christ. How many little ones have been converted in childhood, and left to wander in the wilderness world without a shepherd to guide them, or to carry the lambs in his bosom when weary of the way, or to lead them by the still waters, that they may lie down in green pastures and gather flowers which adorn its fields.

Here, in this place, has been a regular Class-meeting for the lambs of the flock for more than a year; quite a number have assembled, from seven to twelve years of age constantly, a lady having the charge; each one telling a simple tale of true experimental religion, which no one could doubt. One little girl of eight years old said she had been connected a year ago, and hoped she should hold out faithful to the end. She has never missed her class once during that time. They have hymn books, and sing most sweetly. It was a scene of peculiar interest, where angels might

"Unperceived mingle with the throng."

Where innocence and beauty were seen to bow in such sweet devotion before the throne of God. A young girl of fifteen, who had been early trained in the path of piety, closed the meeting with an eloquent and appropriate prayer. Here were the tender buds, fresh with the dews of morning, ready to burst forth with the beauty of opening day; and the young girl, already expanded into the bloom of womanhood, sparkling with a dewy diadem under the genial rays of heaven's own light of peerless beauty.

How many mothers delight to witness the graceful step in childhood's dance, and take pleasure in their parties and balls; but how few witness angelic scenes like these? If they are capable of such earthly blessings, are they not equally so of heavenly. S. B. Thomas.

LETTER FROM DOVER N. H.

Cocheco River—Factory Girls—Hard-work and Small Pay—Dry-dock—Steam—The Propeller Franklin—Impertinent Curiosity—"Isms" of the North.

Mr. Editor: For the past week I have made the ancient town of Dover my headquarters. This place is largely engaged in manufacturing—the falls of the Cocheco river affording abundant water-power for the propulsion of extensive machinery. About 1500 girls and 500 men are employed in the cotton mills and printery; and 1000 men are engaged in the manufacture of brogan-shoes for the Southern market.

Truly, "Cotton is king"—the monarch that controls these vast factories. There is no slavery worse than that which necessity institutes; and the pale, haggard faces of many of the factory girls, tell the sad tale of the cruelty of this hard master.

The average wages of the female operatives is not over two dollars and-a-half per week; and, on this scanty subsistence, they must live. For it, they have to work thirteen hours a day—yet, most of them have a horrible idea of the Southern slave—and are the most blatant of of freedom-shriekers. "Where ignorance is bliss, it is folly to be wise."

On last Saturday I made an excursion in a sail-boat down the noble Piscataqua to Portsmouth navy-yard. The floating dry-dock, built at an expense of over one million of dollars, is a colossal national work and a mammoth curiosity. It is large enough to easily take in the "Great Eastern."

An old sloop of war that, for many years has been watching for slavers and maintaining the dignity of the American flag on the African coast, was in the dock being repaired. On the stocks I saw the mammoth steam-propeller Franklin. She is to carry 90 guns, four of which weigh 1500 lbs. each, and, when launched, will be the finest ship in the American navy. It will take twelve hundred men to "man her." Her engines will be fifteen hundred horse-power. She is nearly completed; and, in case of war, could be afloat with her batteries of death and destruction in a few weeks

For many years the ship "Alabama" has been upon the stocks—but her model is so imperfect—that if launched now, amid fleets of modern improvement, she would be a clumsy craft, and a dishonor to the State whose name she bears. Several frigates of war were being fitted for sea.

The town of Portsmouth is extensively engaged in ship-building, and her vessels have a world-wide reputation for speed and stability. Having satisfied myself with observations in Portsmouth I returned to Dover.

On the Sabbath I attended the Methodist Church, and heard the Rev. Mr. Buckley preach a fine discourse upon the sacrament. He invited me to preach—as I was out on vacation, I declined—but assisted him in the services. I shall be here over to-morrow (Sabbath), and shall, probably, hear him again. During the week, the question has been canvassed, whether the pastor should invite me to fill his pulpit on the succeeding Sabbath.

A great deal of curiosity has been manifested to know whether I owned any "chattels." To pacify them, I told an officious brother, that I should like to have it to tell them that I had fifty, busily at work on a cane-brake plantation in Alabama; but, that unfortunately, I could not.

They will not be likely to insist on my preaching, although I have spent several years in the midst of slavery, endeavoring to teach the negro the way of salvation; while they have been shrieking on bleeding Kansas, and by their pseudo-philanthrophy binding the fetters closer around the slave.

I like the privilege of preaching the gospel to the slave far more than I should to the abolitionist of the "*ism*," North. I frankly believe, that there is more religion in the "Benny South" than there is in Puritanic New England. There we have no Parkerism, Emmersonianism, Spiritualism, Unitarianism, Woman's Rightism Nazaritism, and a score of other "*isms*" with which the North is cursed. And all these semi-infidel or fanatical sects are the offspring of the Autocrat of "*isms*," Abolitionism.

Let us go on in our work of preaching the gospel to the poor—the negro of the South and the Indian of the West—unheeding the Boreas of fanaticism.

On Monday I expect to leave here for the White Mountains. H. A. M. Henderson.

LETTER FROM ANNOTATOR.

Our Town—The Two Mirrors Presenting a Panorama of Current Moral Events—The Levee-system Unsafe—Note one suggested—Its practicability—Crops—Weather.

Our town is pleasantly situated, in pleasant weather—it makes no difference where; its name—it makes no difference what—it is our town, and has a name, Classico-biblical—and this is enough for outsiders to know, about locality and title: and especially, should strangers not be too solicitous to pry into these private matters. With regard to population, I would state that our town contains more or less inhabitants, as the case may be. Sometimes the population is in the comparative, more frequently in the diminutive but never in the superlative. This you will perceive is the physical and not the moral topography of our town; for the latter, as you will presently see on looking into the two mirrors, requires an inversion of degrees.

The population consists of white folks, negroes, "colored people" (free), Dutch and Irish. And now, gentle reader, I am prepared to let you take a peep into one of our mirrors; and in order to prevent mental epilepsy and give you a clearer view of the current moral events of our town, I shall in the first place—as the preachers say—present to you our little mirror, which is only a plain reflector. Now look, stranger, do you not see a neat building—it makes no difference what the materials are, of which it is made—with a belfry, and green window-blinds? That is the Methodist Church. Let us step inside.

It has neat pews, and they are free; a tasty pulpit, the altar (a Methodist Church always has an altar) and the aisles are completed; a gilt chandeller gracefully depends from the ceiling to "give light." "The last bell" is calling out the people to "divine service."

While the minister is going through with the preliminaries, let us reconnoiter a little. Well, the ladies seats are pretty well filled: but what has become of all the men? I only see a dozen or fifteen. Never mind friend, "wait for the wagon;" the other mirror will bring them to view.

In that congregation of ladies there are some very pious and devoted Christians; others that want to be, and a few who are indifferent.

In confirmation of this statement, look through the window into the class-room (a Methodist Church always has a class-room!) and you will see Sisters A. and. B. and C. and D.; and Bros. F. and G.; true-hearted and cross-bearing members. The other members are absent to-day, no doubt, though, they are devotional, perhaps, in their closets.

Now change your position. That other Church you see yonder, a very neat edifice, is the Presbyterian-house of worship. They have no preaching, I believe, for the reason that they have no preacher.

If you think you can now bear the reflection I will elevate our double-convex mirror, and permit you to take a hasty look.

I promised to exhibit some of our male friends. Do you see that large two-story building with an L running off down the other street? That is an hotel, and has as good fare as you will find anywhere. In that hotel is a bar containing all sorts and grades of liquors; and, hard by, is a gambling-hall. Don't you see the men there? Don't you hear them talking and laughing and swearing? Some are drinking, others cursing, and others playing cards. That is the center of attraction in our town. The ladies of course don't go that way now, as it might disturb the gentlemen.

Those three or four men you see out there, are only looking at some fellow that has been shot or stabbed. Only a little gambling scrape—that's all!

Must close down on you for the present; will give you another peep into this mirror some other time.

The present levee system, I regard not only unsafe, but ruinous. Never, in my judgment, can they dam up this inland ocean so as to prevent the waters expanding and submerging vast tracts and sections of the richest lands on the continent.

The floods of the Mississippi, must and will have latitude. Not only this, but see what a ruinous tax must constantly be imposed upon the people to keep up levees. I am credibly informed that a tax of a *thousand per cent* has actually been set apart by the Levee Board of Carroll Parish, Louisiana, alone, for levee purposes.

Such a tax will force the poorer class to sell out and emigrate; and I hold that any country is cursed that has nothing but rich planters.

But, even this ruinous tax, cannot save the country from overflow. It may protect Carroll and Madison parishes, but it will throw the flood on others. The object is, to fall upon a plan that will protect the whole country. I conceive of but one plan, and that I think entirely impracticable.

It is this: *open all the natural out-lets on both sides of the river, and construct gates at the head of every channel so as to graduate the water.*

When this is done, the country will be exempt from inundation; the heavy drain upon the public and private resources of the State or States, will cease; the tide of immigration flow afresh and these vast swamps, in the course of a few years, "shall bud and blossom as the rose," and become the most productive and fruitful districts in the world.

Crops in this section of the country, have suffered immensely for want of rain. Corn crops in particular, have been cut short; but cotton is much better, and in some places an immense yield is anticipated.

As to the weather, I leave you to conjecture, remarking that the thermometer has ranged up to this from 90 to 98 degrees. Annotator.

CHRISTIAN HOPE.

How dark and dreary this life would be without Hope to extract the rankling arrow from the weary heart. Neither has she respect for persons or places. What would the home of luxury be without her cheering rays—the lowly cottage, without her seed of promise to shed its fragrance in the heart—or the lonely captive, whose heart aches from sadness? But hope comes, and bids the shadowy form of despair to vanish.

When pleasures all fail and friends pass away,
And our prospects in life should decay;
Though all should depart, let hope still be there,
And never, no never, yield to despair.

Or in the beautiful words of Finly Johnson:

"Though we should be toss'd on life's stormy sea,
And sorrows and dangers around us should be;
Let us be of good cheer, and throw out the last rope,
And fasten it well to the anchor of hope."

But, above all is Hope dearest to the true and loving Christian, whatever may be his lot in life—in prosperity or adversity he is able to withstand every shock, for he has still that cheering companion to brighten his pathway, and guide him safely through life.

To him, the grave is not dark; for it is lighted by the glorious hope—the Christian hope—which, after having conducted the weary traveler to the portals of the immortal world, folds her glittering pinions and closes her radiant eyes. Her mission is filled, and she expires on the threshold of that bright beautiful heaven, which she ever and anon beckoning us on by glimpses of its glory. The flowers of that land fade not—and songs of rapture are never exchanged for notes of sorrow.

How earnestly should we seek for that blessing, above all others. How my heart yearns for the Christian hope to cheer me on through this life of sin and sorrow, to heal the wounds of disappointment, and sow the seeds that promises to unfold the golden gate-way to those who shall dwell in that holy sinless land, with happy angels to strike the golden harp, and join in the everlasting song of praise as we wander along that peaceful stream which "makes glad the City of God."

When thinking of the Christian hope, how often the beautiful lines of Wesley's occur:

"O What a blessed hope is ours!
While here on earth we stay,
We more than taste the heavenly powers
And anticipate that day:
We feel the resurrection near,
Our life in Christ concealed,
And with his glorious presence here
Our earthen vessels filled."

Lake Providence, Aug. 12, 1859. Jessie.

COLLECTIONS FOR THE PUBLISHING HOUSE.

To the Presiding Elders of the Georgia Conference.

Dear Brethren.—Permit me to say that I am directed by the Book Committee to call your attention to the collecting the apportionment to the Macon District, of $5000 per annum (for the next four years,) which the Georgia Conference pledged itself to raise for the Publishing-House. During my third round of quarterly meetings, embracing the Camp-meeting season, I am making *private* application for *tens* and *fives*, till I get the amount due from each Circuit and Station. Macon, Putnam and Perry have responded promptly—but only to state the case, and the sum needed is forthcoming. The Macon District will raise its part of the Five Thousand; and I am persuaded that a like effort will bring up the assessment from each District. The sum due from each District, is *just half* the sum assessed by the Financial Board, for the "Conference Collection;" the amount they seek to collect is $10,000, the $5000; so you have only to have their assessment from your District, and you have your part of the $5000 to be raised. Divide this sum among the Circuits and Stations of your District, making the apportionment of your claim by the District Stewards, the *rule of action*, and you will find it an easy matter to get the amount. Let us see to it brother Presiding Elders, that the *pledge of the Georgia Conference is redeemed.*

Macon, Georgia, August 10, 1859. JAS. E. EVANS.

CATALOGUE OF RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE.

The Course of Study in this College has been revised, and the University system adopted. Every student is free to attend the School, he or his proper guardian may choose, and to graduate in one or all of the Schools on examination, without reference to the time he has attended. He is expected, however, to take "three Tickets." The Schools are, I. Ancient Languages; II. Mathematics and Astronomy; III. Chemistry and Natural Philosophy; IV. Moral Philosophy; V. Modern Languages. The degrees are, 1. That of Proficient in Special Departments; 2. Graduate in the School of Bachelor of Arts; 4. Master of arts. The degree of A. B. is conferred on graduates in the four first-named Schools; and the degree of A. M. on those who have gained in addition three tickets of Proficiency, of which there are seven provided for. The Catalogue shows the number of pupils the past year to have been 119 in College and 22 in the Preparatory Department. The Faculty is: Rev. W. A. Smith, D. D., President and Chaplain; W. B. Carr, A. M., Prof. of An. Languages; Ro. T. Massie, Esq., Prof. of Mathematics and Astronomy; B. Puryear, A. M. Prof. of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy; W. A. Smith, D. D., Prof. of Moral Philosophy; Prof. of Moderu Languages, (to be filled); W. A. Shepard, A. B., Assistant Prof. of Ancient Languages and Mathemntics; R. S. Isbell, A. B., Prof. of Preparatory School.

THOMAS COOPER.

Mr. Thomas Cooper, formerly the infidel lecturer, but for the last year and a half the zealous Christian evangelist and disputant, has at length joined the General Baptist community. He was baptized on Wednesday, in Leicester, by the Rev. J. H. Wicks, at seven o'clock in the morning, and afterwards in the course of the day he preached three times.

This wonderful man writes a letter to the Baptist paper this week, in which he declares that although he has united himself to one of the branches of Christ's Church, he *never will* be a sectarian. His first year's service (extending from June, 1858, to June 1st, 1859) has certainly been free from sectarianism.

During this year Mr. Cooper has obeyed the solicitation of any evangelical party who gave him the first invitation to a town; and has lectured 267 times, and preached 177 times; in all 444 times; besides six nights' discussion with the noted "secularist," G. J. Holyoake. Of the 177 times in had preached, 53 were for the Methodist Reformers, 38 for the Baptist, 23 for the Independents, 19 for the Wesleyan Conference, 14 for the Primitive Methodists, 5 for the Methodist New Connexion, and 1 for the Presbyterians, besides 24 times in Halls and in the open air.

A "High Day."—Last Sabbath, says the *Pacific Methodist* of 22d July, was a memorable day with our little flock in this city. Bishop Pierce preached. The sermon will not be forgotten by any that heard it. It was full of the eloquence of the Holy Ghost, which gave to the preacher a tongue of fire. There were tears and shouts, and the communion service which followed was an occasion of sweet and sacred enjoyment, recalling to those participating the brightest periods of their past Christian experience, and rejoicing their hearts with a rich ante-past of the heaven to come.

La Grange Female College.—Rev. W. A. Harris, President. See advertisement in fifth column, third page.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

AUGUST 31, 1859.

MUNIFICENT BEQUEST.

Rev. James M. Wharr sends us the following extract from the "*Eufala Express*" dated Glenville, August 19, 1859. The legacy is to a school under his charge in that place, which is under the patronage of the Alabama Conference.

"The late Maj. M. A. Browder left, by his will, the sum of $100,000, to the Glenville Collegiate and Military Institute. The interest on this large sum, is to be applied to the payment of Professors' salaries and the education of poor boys. This is, we believe, one of the largest bequeats ever made to any one institution in the country. Major Browder's name deserves to be handed down to the latest posterity, and his memory ever held dear by the poor, for whose benefit he has made this princely bequest.

Saved his Class.—When Dr. A. Clarke, removed to a new station, he made it a point to join some class, and meet in it regularly. On removing to Manchester he had a new one organized, and at the close of the first meeting he stepped forward and laid his expence on the table, saying, "thank God I am in class once more."

Elder Fisher, of San Francisco, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, says the *Oregon* (*Salem*) *Statesman*, delivered a discourse at the Christina Church in this place, on Sunday, to a large audience. After the discourse, a society was formed.

Professor Kohlmeyer.—This gentleman's card will be found in our advertising columns. We heartily recommend the Professor as a gentleman of great personal merit, and as a learned, able and successful teacher. As a teacher of ancient languages he has probably few if any superiors.

Southern Female College, located at Rocky Springs, Claiborne county, Mississippi, under charge of Rev. Dr. T. H. Capers, see advertisement in fifth column of this page.

NEWS FROM OUR HOME WORK.

"*To spread Scriptural Holiness over these Lands.*"

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

Bisteneau Circuit.—Rev. R. Parvin writes: "It may be interesting to some of your readers to hear what the Lord is doing for us on Bisteneau circuit. Since our last notice to you; we have had several protracted meetings, at which, the work of the Lord has been revived. At Kennon's Chapel we pretracted eight days: there were twenty-four professed conversions, and thirty-six joined the Church. At all the appointments but two, out of eighteen, there seem to be a revival influence. We have two new Church-houses on hand, and one large campground for camp-meetings is being arranged.

"Let me tell you about our appointment at Camptee, on Red River; we closed a pretracted meeting there last night, after holding forth three or four days and nights—the congregation was large and attentive at night. On Monday most of the business houses closed doors during the hours of worship; there are seven stores in this town.

"The Protestant preachers have been passing through Camptee for the last twenty or thirty years, and they find there a lawless class of people from the country, drinking and lying about the streets, and, some of them stagger around to the preaching place and create confusion. The preacher does not know but this is a citizen of Camptee—but he makes his visit a short one, generally. I have been in Camptee four days; visited several families; found them to be kind, affable and refined in their manners. I regretted to leave this morning, as we were told we had the largest congregation at the Protestant Church that has been there in seven years.

"As we took our leave this morning we were hailed by one of the merchants, who made us a nice present. We hope there is a better day coming for Camptee.'

Winnsboro Circuit.—Rev. T. H. McClendon writes: "On Thursday, the 11th of August, we commenced a meeting at the "Oakly Church," which lasted five days; during which time, the Lord graciously revived his work among us. Many hearts were made glad by the fertilizing showers of divine grace which were so profusely shed out upon us from time to time; encircling in its grasp a number of hitherto very careless and indifferent persons, whom were made the subjects convicting and converting grace. We, with thanksgiving to God, report twenty-two accessions, and about eight conversions.

"Thanks to Bros. Duffienworth, Frazee and Tregarthen, for their faithful service.

"The grace of God will triumph. A better state of feelings is felt in that settlement than has existed there for years before. May God keep them" in the unity of the sprit."

North Rapides Circuit.—Rev. R. T. Parish writes: "The Lord has again graciously revived us on this work. Our meeting at Pallestine commenced on Saturday, 20th, and lasted five days, thirteen souls found peace in believing, seventeen accessions—sixteen whites and one black. The membership was greatly revived. This was the deepest work I have witnessed in some time. A couple of Baptists who were present, shouted aloud for joy, and one of them threw her lot amongst us.

"Rev. W. D. Stayton was with us, and labored with his usual zeal. The local Brethren were at their posts and rendered efficient service, may the Lord continue his work. To him be all the glory."

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

Attala Circuit.—Rev. L. Ebcanbrack writes: "Wncloscd our camp-meeting at Spring Ridge yesterday morning. Throughout, the attendance was large, and the very best of order prevailed. The tent-holders (though some of them were sick, or had several of their families sick) made all their numerous guests feel comfortable and at home. Indeed I have never seen more unbounded hospitality. Rnt, best of all, God was with us. The ministry preached in demonstration of the Spirit; and glorious were the results. "On Monday night, as Bro. Walton was explaining the history of "The rich man and Lazarus, an awful solemnity rested upon thn whole congregation. He described the sinner's course, and its fearful results in this world. It (besides many other things) murdered fathers and mothers and dear friends; and, finally, it would murder his own soul in hell. 'I,' in my imagination, (he said) see your mother, that is dead and gone to glory, looking over the battlements of heaven and saying, do your best, Walton—warn my son—my daughters! The effect was overwhelming; and when mourners were called, they ran and jumped into the altar, and for awhile nothing could be heard but the cry of the penitent, and the weeping, rejoicings of Christians. Eleven were converted before thn meeting closed that night—one Primitive Baptist, whose daughter was converted and joined the Church that night, said, I would have ridden fifty miles to have heard that sermon.

"The exact results I cannot give—but think it safe to say—conversions and reclamations, 30; sanctifications, 6 to 8; accessions, 21."

Our Elder, Bro. Wade, and Brea. Forde, Massy, Stonn, Harrle, Carlisle, Walton, Dickinson, and Word, labored faithfully' May God reward them abundntely, herenfter.

Yazoo Station.—Rev. R. W. Lambuth writes: "Permit me to write you again in reference to our meeting, which closed on the 7th of August. Thn interest was still on the increase up to the time of closing. Brother Featherston came in, and preached twice for me. Not being ahle to obtain ministerial aid, I was compelled to close—with fourteen accessions and eleven converts; many backsliders reclaimed; the Church greatly revived.

"On the 11th, I started to the Warren camp-meeting, and arrived there at night—where I spent five days very pleasantly and happily. Never did I enjoy more of the fullness of the love of God in any time of my life before. Never before havn witnessed a more general outpouring of God's spirit upon His worshipers. To the credit of all, I will say, I havn never before attended a camp-meeting where there was such perfect order.

"Wa will commence another protracted meeting here on Friday before the 1st Sabbath in September. Will thn brethren of the Mississippi Conference, who feel an interest in the welfare of Christ's Church, especially in Yazoo city, please manifest their love for us by lending their aid upon this occasion."

RELIGIOUS AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

Interesting from Turkey—An entire Turkish Tribe received into the Greek Church.

The following items of religious intelligence are taken from the Turkish correspondence of the New Evangelist Church Gazette, of Berlin: Events of great importance have recently taken place in the Eastern part of Asia Minor, among the tribe of the Koomuloo, living in the Pashalic of Trebizonde, and called after Koorum, a place situated on the Black Sea. This tribe counts about 3,000 families, 6,000 members of which have settled in the town of Trebizonde as portera. The national and linguistic peculiarities have not yet been sufficiently investigated; but European travelers had discovered long ago that though apparently Mohammedans since thn destruction of the empire of Trebizonde, (in 1461,) they did not circumcise their children, had secretly priests, and celebrated by night Christian services in ruined Churches. Since the restoration of a Russian consulship at Trebizonde, many of these poor people threw off obedience to the Turkish Government, betaking themselves for a short time, with the support of the Russian consulship, to the territory of Russia, and after having provided themselves with Russian passports returned to their homes. Desiring probably more to put a stop to this practice than to execute one of the promises of the Hatti-Houmayun, the Turkish Government proclaimed, in March of the current year, a firman for the Pashalics of Trebizonde and Erzeroum, which gives permission to the Koorumloo to return to the faith of their ancestors, on the condition, however, that also as Christians they would have to do military service, which was formerly demanded of Mohammedans only. In consequence of this proclamation about 7,000 Koorumloo have declared themselves before the Turkish authorities as Christians. Many, however, still exert themselves to make themselves free from military service, which gives rise to many conflicts between the Pasha of Trebizonde and the Russian consul."

The Broad Church of Dr. Bellows.

The *Evening Post* says the Rev. Dr. Bellows has on, undertaking an progress which, if successful, will place his name upon the roll of religious fame. It is no less than to found a new Catholic Church, differing from the Church which acknowledges Archbishop Hughes as its Metropolitan head, by the omission of what may be deemed certain obsolete, erroneous or needless doctrines, but preserving the attractive features, the rituals, the imaginative symbols, the sacred festivals, which help to give the Roman Catholic Church its popular and universal character. The name of the proposed organization is the Broad Church. In this magnificent scheme, we understood that Dr. Bellows enjoys the co-operation of Dr. Osgood and the Rev. Mr. Frothingham, the other Unitarian clergyman of this city. He will also have a seminary to propagate the new evangel in Antioch College, a flourishing institution at the West, of which he has been a most efficient friend.

Dr. Osgood is reported to have prepared a liturgy to be submitted to the consideration of American Unitarians, who, with one or two other sects, would form the nucleus of the new denomination. Dr. Bellows maintains that modern Protestantism is merely negative, barren and behind the times; and, in short, is, to some extent, a failure. "Historical Unitarianism," says he, "is fast becoming a local peculiarity, a Boston notion." This assertion, it is affirmed, is sustained by figures and statistics, relating to the history of the sect. Hence the project of a "broad Church," and a return to the rights and ceremonial heretofore discarded by a majority of modern Protestants.—*Spectator.*

Great Methodist Camp Meeting.

A Boston dispatch, of Sunday, 14th instant, says: The great annual Wesleyan Camp-Meeting at the Vineyard was attended to-day by about 20,000 persons. Impressive discourses were delivered by different clergymen. The weather was delightful, and perfect order was maintained throughout the day.

TO CHRISTIANS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

Prayer for the Unity of the Spirit.

Dear Brethren: The thoughtful reader or our Lord's intercessory prayer must mark with deep interest, the earnestness with which He prays for oneness among His disciples.

No less than four times, in that prayer (John xvii.) does our blessed Lord offer the request (each slightly varying in phraseology) "that they all may be one," showing how near to His holy heart was this unity among his followers.

The Apostles St. Paul, guided by the *Holy Ghost*, presses upon the Christians at Rome, (xii. 5,) Corinth, (i. 10; xii 12, of 1st Epistle,) Galatia, (iii. 28,) Ephesus, (iv. 3, 6,) Philippi (ii. 2,) and Colosse (iii. 11, 14,) this same unity of the spirit in the bond of peace.

Assured that all believers in Christ heartily desire that His prayer may be answered, and the Apostle's injunctions obeyed; and that those needless divisions among Christians, which are so opposed to the Divine Will, and which so obstruct the progress of the pure gospel, may be done away, the undersigned respectfully suggest that one day be annually set apart for special prayer, that God would grant that his believing children "may be made perfect in one," and that by the operation of the Holy Ghost, all Christians may be so joined together in unity of spirit and in the bond of peace, that they may be an holy temple acceptable to Him.

Thus humbly approaching the throne of grace, united in heart, with a request so consonent to the expressed will of God, we may believe, that the Great Head of the Church in answering prayer for increased *unity of the spirit*, will Himself lead that Church into such measures for the accomplishment of outward union as shall most redound to His Glory.

We beg leave to designate the first Monday of October, as the day for such special prayer, and invite our Christian Brethren generally to unite in these solemn applications.

Philadelphia, July, 1859.

Philadelphia.—W. Racon Stevens, Rec. St. Andrew's Protestant E. Church; Richard Newton, do. St. Paul's do; M. A. DeWolfe Howe, do. St. Luke's do; Geo. Emlen Hare, do. St. Matthaw's do; Alex H. Vinton, do. Ch. of Holy Trinity do; Albert Barnes, Pas. 1st Pres. Church; John Jenkins, do. Calvary do; Wm. P. Breed, do. West Spruce St. Pres. Church; Wm. Blackwood, do. 9th Pres. Church; John B. Dales, do. 1st Ass. Reformed Pres. Church; Joseph T. Cooper, do. 2d do; T. W. Wylie, do. Broad St. Reformed Pres. Church; A. A. Willits, do. 1st Reformed Dutch Church; W. J. R. Taylor, do. 3d do; A. H. A. Boonbergen, do. 1st German Reformed do; Joseph Castle, do. Western Methodist E. Church; Alfred Cookman, do. Union do; D. W. Bartine, do. Green St. do; Franklin Moore, do. Wharton St. do; C. D. Carrow, do. Trinity do; A. Atwood, do. Frankford do; W. J. Brantley, Minister Tabernacle Baptist Church; James H. Cuthbert, do. 1st do; Jos. H. Kennard, do. 10th do; J. Wheaton Smith, do. Spruce St. do; John Chambers, Pastor 1st Independent do.

THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.

The members of the Chamber of Deputies have already held a preparatory meeting, and it is said that they are all agreed that a reform of the German Federal Constitution is desirable. That question will form the basis of the address which will be presented to the King. A meeting of men of the liberal party from all parts of Germany has been held at Eisenach. The following resolutions were agreed to:

1. We see in the present condition of affairs great dangers to the independence of our German fatherland, and these dangers have been increased, rather than diminished, by the peace just concluded between France and Austria.

2. These dangers have their ultimate cause in the faults of the Federal Constitution of Germany, and they can only be averted by a speedy modification of that constitution.

3. With that object, it is necessary that the Germanic Diet should be replaced by a central government of Germany, firm, strong, and permanent, and that a National Assembly shall be convoked.

4. Under present circumstances, the proper steps for attaining that object can only emanate from Prussia, and it is therefore necessary to use every effort to induce Prussia to take the initiative.

5. With that object, and to preserve more effectually the foreign interests of Germany, it is expedient provisionally, and until the definite constitution of the central German Government, to confer on Prussia the direction of the German military forces, and the diplomatic representation of Germany abroad.

6. It is the duty of every German to support with all his might the Prussian Government, as far as it tends to this object, and assuredly the German people will not shrink from any sacrifice required by the independence, unity and happiness of the German fatherland.

COMMERCIAL.

Monday Evening, August 29, 1859.

The following statement is condensed from the weekly report of the New Orleans *Price-Current*, ending on tha 27th instant:

Our market generally has presented very little animation during the week, as there is very little doing in our leading export staples, while the various articles of Western Produce are only taken in limited parcels for home consumption.

On Friday the steamer America's advices came to hand with Liverpool dates to 13th inst. reporting the week's sales of Cotton at 42,000 bales, the market closing dull at a decline of 1-16 to 1d. per pound in the Middling and lower grades. The quotations given were 8¼ for Fair Orleans and 7¾d for Middling. The total stock at Liverpool was stated at 633,000 bales, of which, 577,000 bales were American. The Manchester advices were of a favorable character, the prices for goods and yarns being firmly maintained.

COTON.—With only a limited portion of the old crop suited to tha damand, and but modarete arrivals of the new, the scope for operations has been very much circumscribed, and the week's sales sum up barley 3,400 bales; received since 1st September, (exclusive of those from Mobile, Florida and Texas) 1,669,015 bales, against 1,560,000 bales, to same duta last year. The total exports of the week amount to 5,122 bales; the stock in presses and on shipboard, not cleared on the 26th inst., 27,757 bales. The sales of old crop have been made at about the range of our quotations, which are slightly reduced for the lower grades, and the week's business embraces about 2,350 bales new crop, at an extreme range of 11 to 12½c. Middling to Good Middling being 12 to 12¼c. per pound. The week closes dull, as buyers appear disposed to wait an accumulation of new crop, which begins to arrive more freely, in the expectation of obtaining some advantage in prices.

The week's receipts embrace 4581 bales new crop, against 2220 bales in the corresponding week last year, and the total receipts of new crop to date are 6841 bales against 3000 bales to the same dntn last year.

The recent receipts show a marked falling off in quality; a considerable portion classing down as low as Low Middling, having much leaf, and some dust and stain; indicating exposure to heavy rains.

New Orleans Classification:

Inferior	6 @ 7	Good Middling	12¼@12½
Ordinary	8 @ 9	Middling Fair	12¾@—
Good Ordinary	10 @10¼	Fair	—@—
Low Middling	10¾@11	Good Fair	—@—
Middling	11⅛@11⅝	Good and Fine	—@—

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to 500 hhds. Waquoin for Inferior and Refining 4 to 5; Common to Good Common 5¼ to 6; Fair to Fully Fair 6¼ to 6¾; Prime to Choice 7 to 7¼; Centrifugal and Clarified — to —; Refined — to — cents per pound.

MOLASSES.—The sales of thn week are about 250 hhds. The quotations are: For Inferior and Fermenting 30 to 34; Prime to Choice and Rebolled 38 to 38 in hhds.; Fifty-refinery rebolled 38 to 40 cents per gallon.

TOBACCO.—Is quoted for Lugs—factory, — to —; plasters 3½ to 4½; fine leaf, selection to common 5½ to 7½; and fine to fine 7½ to 8¾; choice, heavy and light, 8¾ to 9¾ and 10 cents per pound.

FLOUR.—The sales have amounted to about 4000 bbls. The market continues its heavy and inactive appearance. We quote a range, from $4 50 to $4 75 for ordinary to superfine, $4 90 to $5 00 for good superfine, $5 00 to $5 25 for ordinary to good extra, and $6 00 to $7 00 and $7 50 per bbl. for choice extra brands.

GRAIN.—The sales of Corn during the week smount to about 8,000 sacks—the extreme figures of the sales ranging from 75 to 80c. for inferior and ordinary mixed 82½ to 86c. for good mixed, 90 to 92½ for fair to prime yellow, and 90 to $1 00 for ordinary to good and prime white. Oats sell at 46 to 50c. for ordinary to prime, some choice black St. Louis at 55 cents per bushel. Brsn is quoted at $1 00 to $1 20 per 100 lbs. Wheat, we quote 75c. to 10c. per bushel for ordinary red to good red.

PORK.—The demand this week has been of a very limited character. We quote Mess at $14 25 to $14 50 per barrel—dealers realize $15 00 to $15 25.

BACON.—Shoulders 7½ to 7¾; Ribbed Sides 10 to 10¼; Clear Sides 11¼ to 11¾; Sugar-cured Hams 12 to 13½ cents per pound. Purchases have mostly been made from second hands.

LARD.—We quote 11 to 11¼c for prime in tes. and 12¼c. for kegs.

BUTTER.—Western generally selling at 13 to 16 cents per pound, according to quality; and Cheese 9 to 11c.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky lugging at 12½ to 14¼ cents per yard; India lugging, 13 to 14c. Bale Rope, hand spun, 6¾ to 7¾, and machine made, 7¼ to 8¼ cents per pound.

MARRIAGES.

"It is not good for man to be alone."

Married on the 17th inst. by Rev. W. A. Montgomery at the residence of the bride's mother, at Marion Station, Mississippi, Miss Helen J. Clanton to Mr. William L. Cole, Jr. of Daleville, Mississippi.

On the 11th inst. in Natchitoches parish, by Rev. R. Parvin, E. S. Turner, Esq. to Miss Louisiana M. Brown.

On 14th inst. in Bienville parish, by Rev. R. Parvin, Mr. Eli Morgan to Miss Emily Taylor.

On 15th inst. at Blue Lick Springs, Ky. by Rev. Mr. Price, Oscar A. Fleeman to Miss Mary E. Robbins, both of St. Mary parish, La.

On 14th inst. at the residence of Col. Acklin, by Rev. Wm. Finn, Mr. Joseph F. Chesney to Miss Latha E. M. Lawrence, all of West Feliciana.

On 9th inst. at the residence of Rev. E. W. Story, in Macon county, Ala. by the Rev. F. G. Furgusun, Rev. E. B. Norton to Miss Lucinda Story.

At the same time and place, and by the same reverend gentleman, Mr. Wilbur F. Perry to Miss Sarah J. Story.

On 17th inst. at the domicil of the bride's father, Mr. A. G. Pearce, Avoyalles parish, by Rev. P. White, Mr. Macussel Bennet to Miss Sarah O. Pearce.

On 19th inst. by Rev. J. O. Woodward, Rev. Thomas A. Glenn to Miss Mary F. Thomson—all of Winston county, Ala.

On 17th inst. by Rev. T. H. White, Mr. E. J. Rieding of Vermillionville to Miss Leeze Foreman—both of the Parish of Lafayette, La.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY.

So. Methodist Publishing-house, Nashville,
May 30, 1859.

We intend, as heretofore, to keep a full supply of Books of our own publication at the Agency of the Southern Methodist Publishing-house, at New Orleans. J. B. McFerrin, Agent.

NOTICE.—Persons having business with the New Orleans Depository, will please direct to Keenen & Parker.

NOTICE.

Brethren of the Conference: We have on hand, at the Depository in Mobile, a good supply of our publications, both of the General Catalogue and of our Sunday-school and Tract issues, which we are anxious to sell. Are you doing for this cause all you might and should? Are your people supplied with books? Would it not improve their piety and advance the interests of the cause of Christ generally, for them to read more? Would it not contribute much to improve and give permanency to the religious character of your young converts, to have them supplied with proper reading? I think, just here is one of our errors. Let us reform and instruct our young people in the doctrine and experience of religion, and thus develop a higher standard of Christian character.

Send on your orders to Bro. J. F. Early, he will be glad to fill them. And, as a brethier has recently donated a hundred dollars for that purpose, I authorize you to order a few dollars' worth, each, for gratuitous distribution among the poor and ignorant. I expect to receive more donations of the same kind.

J. Hamilton.

The Male Department of Centenary Institute—Summerfield, Dallas county, Alabama—will re-open, Monday, October 3d, 1859, under the management of Rev. D. C. B. Connerly, M.A., Principal; assisted by Rev. Jno. B. Moore, M.A., of the University of Virginia; and by Major F. M. Hopkins, A.B.

These gentlemen are all experienced in Teaching. Their undivided attention will be given to their pupils, in preparing them for College, or for the active duties of life.

Summerfield is celebrated for its refinement, and its Christian privileges.

Board is cheap.

For further particulars, apply for Catalogues to the undersigned. D. C. B. Connerly, Summerfield, Ala.

Mississippi Conference — Clinton District — Fourth Round of Quarterly Meetings.

September—3 and 4, Darlington Circuit, at Darlington; 10 and 11, Clinton Station, Clinton; 17 and 18, Livingston Circuit, Gray's Creek; 24 and 25, East Baton Rouge, Black Water.

October—1 and 2, Greensburgh Circuit, at Mathew's Campground; 8 and 9, East Feliciana, Olive Branch Camp-ground; 15 and 16, Jackson Station, Vaughan's Church; 22 and 23, Bayou Sara, Barrow's Chapel; 29 and 30, Franklinton Circuit, Franklinton.

November—5 and 6, Covington Station, Covington, West Pearl.

H. Pipkin, Presiding Elder.

Mississippi Conference.—Greenville District—Fourth Round Quarterly Meetings, 1859.

September—4th, Greenville Colored Mission; 10th and 11th, Middle Deer Creek; 17th and 18th, Duncan's and Hampton's, at Duncan's; 21st, Lower Deer Creek, Quarl..Con. at Union Chapel; 24th and 25th, preaching at Hill's plantation.

October—1st and 2d, Upper Deer Creek, at 16th sec. Schoolhouse; 8th and 9th, Sunflower, at Indian Burgon; 15th and 16th, Greenville; 22d and 23d, Bolivar, at Bolivar; 29th and 30th, Tallula.

November—5th and 6th, Point Worthington and American Rend, at Point Worthington. W. B. Hines, P. E.

The Southern University.

The Collegiate Department will be opened on the 1st of October, 1859.

Faculty.—Rev. W. M. Wightman, D. D., Ll. D., President. Rev. Edward Wadsworth, A. M., D. D., Professor of Moral Philosophy. O. F. Casey, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages. J. C. Willis, A. M., Professor of Mathematics. N. T. Lupton, A. M., Professor of Chemistry.

The Faculty will be increased so soon as the patronage shall demand it.

We also give the *Course* of *Studies*. The course of studies in the Collegiate Department embraces:

Freshman Class.—*First Term.*—Livy; Latin Prose Composition; Herodotus; Greek Prose Composition; Greek and Roman Antiquities; Algebra; Ancient History; Greek Testament continued throughout the course.

Second Term.—Horace, (Odes and Epodes); Homer's Iliad, (six books); Latin and Greek Prose Composition; Ancient Geography and Mythology; Geometry; Ancient History.

Sophomore Class.—*First Term.*—Horace, (Satires and Epistles); Demosthenes or Æschines; Latin and Greek Prose Composition; Plane Trigonometry and its Applications; Ancient History.

Second Term.—Tacitus; Terence or Plautus (one Play); Euripidas; Latin and Greek Exercises; Spherical Trigonometry; Surveying; Analytical Geometry; History; Rhetoric.

Junior Class.—*First Term.*—Cicero de Oratore; Thucydides, or one of Plato's Dialogues; Greek and Roman Antiquities; Calculus; Chemistry; Logic.

Second Term.—Juvenal and Persius; Æschylus; Chemistry; Political Economy; Natural Philosophy.

Senior Class.—*First Term.*—Moral Philosophy; Evidences of Christianity; Natural Philosophy; Constitution of the United States; Elements of Criticism; French; History.

Second Term.—Mental Philosophy; Evidences of Christianity; Autronomy; Geology; History; Elements of Criticism; French.

Composition and Declamation are required throughout the course. Original speeches are delivered by the Senior Class. Instruction will be given in the department of Biblical Literature, by the President.

For Admission into the Freshman Class Candidates will be examined in Arithmetic and Algebra through Simple Equations; Cæsar's Commentaries, four books; Virgil's Æneid, six books; Cicero's Orations; Sallust; Jacob's Greek Reader; Xenophon's Anabasis, four books.

Tuition per Term payable in advance, $25 00; Contingent fee $2 00; Boarding in Greensboro' can be had at $150 per session, including room and furniture, or fuel.

A daily stage connects with the Selma and Marion Railroad also with Columbus and Aberdeen, Miss. There are tri-weekly lines running to Tuscaloosa, and to Scooba on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, thus connecting with Jackson Miss.

Louisiana Conference — Opelousas District — Fourth Round Quarterly Meetings.

September 10 and 11, Melnfalaya circuit, at Chalfonts camp-ground; 17 and 18, Pleasant Hill, at Big Cane; 24 and 25, Pattersonville station; 27 and 28, Grand Lake and Bayou Thody.

October—1 and 2, Franklin station; 8 and 9, Calcasieu circuit, at Breves' camp-ground (a camp-meeting); 15 and 16, Washington circuit, at Holmesville; 22 and 23, Opelousas do. at Washington; 29 and 30, New Iberia do. at Perry's bridge.

November—5 and 6, Thibodaux station; 12 and 13, Lafourche circuit, at Napoleonville; 19 and 20, Plaquemine and three Tete, at Plaquemine.

☞ I would suggest to all the official members, that it is important that they should be in attendance at the Quarterly Meetings, as there will be interesting business before all the Conferences that must be promptly attended to, in view of the future welfare of the Church. Come, brethren, let us have the benefit of your presence and counsel. A. B. Fly.

Camp-Meeting.—There will be a Self-supporting Camp-meeting on Lake Bisteneau Circuit, commencing 23d September, 1859, at Bethel Church, Prior's Settlement, 20 miles north of Campte, near the Military Road. A general invitation is extended. R. Parvin.

Notice.—There will be a Camp Meeting at Old Bethel camp ground, commencing Wednesday, 28st September, Wilkinson county, Mississippi.

Also, on Wednesday, 5th October, a Camp-Meeting will be held at Otapaan camp-ground, Pike county Mississippi.

August 18, 1859. L. Campbell, P. E.

Adams Camp-Meeting.—Amite Mississippi, Amite Circuit, will commence on Friday, before the third Sunday in October. All who live near the camp-ground are respectfully invited to camp—and aid, in every way possible, to sustain visitors who come from a distance. Let no tent be crowded.

E. R. Strickland.

The Camp-Meeting, near Macon Mississippi, will commence on Friday before the First Sabbath in September.

Brookville, Miss Aug. 0, 1859. Wm. C. Hearn.

THE HOME CIRCLE FOR 1860.

Important Announcement.

Determined to place the Home Circle in such a position that it shall stand without a rival in its line, and command the suffrages of every member of the M. E. Church, South, the Publisher takes this method of announcing that it will be issued January 1st, 1860, with several entirely new and attractive features.

The magazine will contain, as heretofore, 64 pp., royal octavo, and will be printed in the very first style, upon fine paper, with a new and elegant engraved cover; but it is intended, by liberal expenditure and judicious arrangements, to make it far more worthy of patronage than ever before.

Foremost among the attractions to be presented will be an original series of Portraits of Distinguished Members of the M. E. Church, South, both male and female, embracing representatives from every Conference in the Connection, engraved expressly for the purpose. In addition to this, each number will be embellished with a steel-plate engraving, constituting a series which it is intended shall embrace eventually all the *principal points of beauty or interest in the Southern States*, and comprising Mountains and Valleys, Hills and Dales, Lakes, Rivers and Cataracts, Town and Country Public Buildings, Schools and Colleges, Churches and Private Villas; the whole constituting an entirely unique feature in works of this class, and presenting a claim upon the patronage of the members of the M. E. Church, South, and upon all lovers of the beautiful, such as has never before been offered.

It is needless to say that the execution of this design involves a very heavy outlay of money, amounting to thousands of dollars; but, believing that a vastly enlarged subscription-list will amply reward the enterprise, and resolved to merit that increase, the Publisher has determined upon adding still another and important feature to those already named: consequently, besides the above, every number will contain *two magnificent Woodcut Illustrations* of incidents in the life of the great Reformer, Martin Luther, engraved in the very highest style of the art. These engravings (fifty in number) will be accompanied by four pages of descriptive letter-press, printed in beautiful style; the whole constituting a series which will run through twenty-six consecutive numbers. These pages will be printed so as to fold by themselves, and may be separated from the rest of the number and bound together; and thus, at the expiration of the series, each subscriber will be possessed, without cost, of one of the most elegant volumes, ever published, "The Life of Martin Luther, in fifty pictures."

But the Publisher, well aware that pictorial illustration constitutes only a portion of the claims of any magazine to favor and support, has made ample arrangements to enhance the interest and value of the Literary Department. The Editor, the Rev. L. D. Huston, D. D., will continue to spread his monthly "feast of fat things" for the delectation of his readers; and his energies will kindle, and his pen sparkle, in proportion to the number of kindly faces he finds around his editorial table. The assistants, too, of a numerous Corps of Gifted Contributors has been secured.

Great as are the improvements thus announced, and the additional expense involved, the Publisher wishes it distinctly understood that he does not intend to relax in his efforts still further to improve and embellish the magazine, and to make it what it ought to be—and must be—the best magazine of its class *in the United States*.

It is in contemplation to add, at an distant day, a Musical Department, under the supervision of an eminent Professor of Music; and as an enlarged subscription-list shall justify, still other important additions, useful and ornamental, will be made to the present list of claims upon patronage.

TERMS.—The subscription-price will remain as heretofore, $2,00 per annum, strictly in advance, to pay funds.

All orders for the *Home Circle*, and all letters on business, must be addressed to J. B. M'Ferrin, Agent, Nashville, Tenn.

Communications having reference to the Literary Department will be addressed to the Rev. L. D. Huston, D. D. Nashville, Tennessee.

INDUCEMENTS TO AGENTS.

Every traveling preacher or other agent is entitled to retain 20 per cent. (40 cents) on each subscription forwarded in per funds to the Publisher. In addition to this liberal discount, every agent forwarding the money for Twenty Subscribers, or upwards, shall receive, at the end of thn year, free per mail, a copy of the *Home Circle*, handsomely bound.

☞ Agents should be early in the field, and subscriptions should be sent in as soon as possible, that all damnds may be promptly met.

MATERIALS SUITABLE FOR A COUNTRY PAPAR.

Tha *New Orleans Christian Advocate* office has for sale all the type and other materials necessary for the establishment of such a paper, at a low price. Apply soon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROB'T H. READ. F. BEAUMONT, JR.

Rob't H. Read & Co.,

DRUGGISTS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS:

Oils, Perfumery, Instruments, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, Letter-paper, Ink, Pens, etc.:

No 108 CANAL STREET, near Royal, New Orleans.

☞ Especial attention given to Commission Merchants' and Planters' Orders. All Articles Warranted to be of the best quality, and carefully put up. au30

R. A. STEWART'S NEW PROCESS FOR DEfecting and Clarifying Cane-Juice, Syrup, Molasses and Saccharine matter.

Planters wishing to use this Process can obtain the right to do so by calling on or addressing STUART & JAMES, No 42 Union St. New Orleans, where samples of the Sugar may be seen. au30 R. A. STEWART

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, thorough in Mathematics and the English Branches. Address (au17 1m) T. W. BROWN, Jackson, La.

TO THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION.—A Gentleman of twelve years' experience in Teaching—both North and South—desires the Superintendency of some High School, either Male or Female, or the two combined. Would be willing to establish and build up a School of high grade in any good locality, where sufficient inducement might be offered.

TWO YOUNG LADIES, of superior qualifications as Teachers of Music and the Solid Branches, also desire employment. The best of testimonials and references will be given. Address au10 "W. C. HUNTINGTON, A.M., Mandeville, La."

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, A FINE PIANIST, wishes a Situation, immediately, to Teach Music, French and Drawing. Good salary required: best references given. Address BOX 27, NEWBURY P.O., au17 Orange county, New York.

INFORMATION WANTED—GEORGE FREDERICK HOELDERLE left New Orleans April 12th, 1859, on the Steamer "Republic," and, with the exception of a telegram of April 20, from Vincennes, Indiana, his afflicted wife has not heard of him since. Any information would be thankfully received. Address Mrs. F. J. COX 108 Union St. New Orleans, La. REV. J. COX

☞ St. Louis *Christian Advocate* will please copy, and call attention.

THE "ARTISAN."—OUR READERS WILL be gratified to learn that this very excellent journal of American and English Patents, Science, Art, Discovery, Inventions, etc. etc. published by the American Patent Company, at Cincinnati, Ohio, is now the cheapest scientific and mechanical paper in the world. The Company having an immense capital of $100 000, have recently resolved to place the terms of the American so low that everybody can subscribe for it. We advise all our readers to send for a specimen copy, and determine for themselves, whether it is not well worth $1 50 for fifty two papers. It is fully up with the times in Illustrations, scientific and mechanical information. The Company is a regularly incorporated institution, and comprises in its Directory some of the leading men of Cincinnati. It is largely engaged in selling as well as soliciting Patents. Address AMERICAN PATENT COMPANY, au24 Cincinnati, Ohio.

EDUCATIONAL.

PROF. H. KOHLMEYER'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS and Young Men, No 44 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Between Carondelet and Baronne sts.

☞ The English Branches—French, German, Latin, Greek and Mathematics, taught by experienced and faithful teachers. [au31

SOUTHERN FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE Fourth Scholastic Year of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, the 14th ensuing next, under the management and control of Rev. Dr. T. H. Capers, President, assisted by Rev. Dr. B. H. Carroll as associate, who was formerly Professor of Ancient Languages in Franklin College. His long established character as a teacher, is too well known to require commendation. These gentlemen will bring into the College—and will have here by the opening of the Session—as able a Faculty as can be found in any institution in our country. It is useless for us to say, for the fact is already established, that President Capers will have thorough scholarship in all the departments.

The Music Department will be under the supervision of Prof. Carlos G. Bulwer, M.D., who brings the highest testimonials of capacity and moral worth. These testimonials are from our own State, and from those who are personally known to the Trustees and Faculty.

Our Institution is in a high, healthy section of the State, remote from any town and from the great thoroughfares of the country, and offers to its pupils the advantages of retirement and healthful exercise in the open air. The society in the vicinity of the College is as good as can be found in any portion of the State. We offer, as an inducement for parents to send their children to this Institution, the fact, that the President is a regular physician, of age and experience—and, from extensive practice in former years is familiar with the diseases of this climate and their treatment. It is a rule of the Institution, that no charge shall be made for Medical services rendered the pupils.

Parents bringing their children by way of the river, will land at Grand Gulf, and go out by railroad to Port Gibson, where arrangements have been made with the livery-stables to bring them out to the College without delay.

All communications addressed to the President, at Rocky Springs, Claiborne county, Mississippi—will meet with prompt attention.

Expenses for Session of Ten Months.

Board—including bedding, washing, lights, fuel, etc.	$140 00
Preparatory Department	35 00
Freshmen Class	45 00
Sophomore do	50 00
Junior do	55 00
Senior do	60 00
Latin, Greek, French or Spanish, (extra)	25 00
Music on Piano	40 00
Harp or Guitar	40 00
Drawing	20 00
Painting in Water colors	30 00
Oil colors	35 00
Fancy Needle-work	25 00
Embroidery	25 00
Vocal Music free of charge.	

☞ No Extra Charges, except for Books and Stationery.

JOSEPH SEGAN, President Board of Trustees.
Sam'l McClellan, Sec. [au31 4t

LA GRANGE FEMALE COLLEGE WILL BEgin its Sixteenth Annual Session on MONDAY, the 26th September, 1859, with the following

FACULTY:

Rev. William A. Harris, A.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Children's Column.

"Suffer the Little Children to come unto Me."

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Milan, and Ada.

Died at Oak Hill, St. Helena Parish, Louisiana, on the 19th July, Nina Morris. And on the 6th of August, 1859, Ida Lee, daughter of R. M. and Mary J. Ellis—the former, eight years five months and one day; the latter, seven months and fourteen days.

Dear Sir:—I feel it my duty to give to the world, through the medium of your valuable paper, a brief outline of the lives, characters and death of these sweet children, in the hope, that some little child or children may read it and be constrained to copy their examples, that their death may be like theirs; and, thereby, though dead, they may yet speak to the rising generation.

Ada, although so young, for a year before her death, would never go to bed until after the had said her sweet little prayer:

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep;
If I should die before I wake,
I pray the Lord my soul to take."

She would kiss papa and mamma, her sisters and brothers, wishing each a good night's rest. At table she would always put up both hands, when the blessing was asked, and oft times peep through her little fingers to see if all the family copied her example; and if she discovered that any had failed to do so, she would chide them saying, "you did'nt put up both hands." Thus she had commenced a Christian life; and, although permitted to remain with us so short a time, that little span is fraught with ten thousand of the most precious memories.

The last illness was of the most distressing character, being putrid sore throat, she died of suffocation; but as long as she could catch a breath long enough to speak, she would say to me, "mamma, sing to me, and rock me to sleep."

When her little heart, the songs of Zion charmed her feet on earth, and the harps of Angels greeted her *first* in heaven.

How shall I speak of our dear little Ida Lee, or Tom, as she was familiarly called? Were I to delineate all the minutia of her character and disposition, you would marry with its very sweetness; she was a personification of all the Christian graces; exemplifying them in all their loveliness in her, daily walk and conversation; kind and gentle to all, from father and mother, brother and sister, down to the humblest insect. She not only prayed, but, like her little sister Mary Evelyn or *Pet Lamb* (who has been a resident of heaven now for six years;) she knew how to pray; she always found relief at the foot-stool of mercy, prayer was her solace in life and her comfort in the solemn hour and article of death. Two days before her angelic spirit left the emaciated little tenement which confined it here, her mother was lying on the bed beside her, gently fanning her fevered brow; she slept for a few moments, and waking, looked in her face with an exultated expression of countenance, and said, "mamma, I had a singular dream." What was it my darling? "I can't tell you, 'ma." Why my babe? "I am afraid it will make you feel bad." Did you dream mamma was dead? "No ma'am." Did you dream papa was dead? "No, ma'am." Well, did you dream about Nina? "Yes, ma'am." What was it, precious? Let me hear it. "Well, I'll tell you, I thought I went to heaven; and, Oh, I saw so many angels; and Nina came running to meet me; and she had a beautiful wreath in one hand, and a sweet little harp in the other; she put the wreath on my head, and the harp in my hand—and she told me to look at her little brother—sitting close by the Saviour's side." I then asked her, if she saw *Pet Lamb* and Grand-mamma? She told me she did.

O! blessed religion! that can fill the minds of dying infants with such visions as these. To have one such in death, is worth wading through a life-time of sorrow.

During the last three days of her life she kept me almost constantly singing hymns of her own selection, and would often try to join in the chorus—particularly of one, which was a favorite:

"O! what a happy day when the Christians meet above
They'll meet to part no more."

When we found that she was grappling with the monster, Death, I asked her if she was afraid to die? she answered, "no, ma'am." Are you happy, my darling? "Yes, ma'am."

"Happy day, when Jesus washed my sins away."

Now, mamma, sing 'Plant ye a tree.'" She knew the rest of the verse, but her respiration was so difficult she could not repeat it.

Methinks, I can *almost* see my four little ones, with Christian—with their palms of victory, crowns of glory, and harps of golden strings chanting the praises of Him who washed them, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb.

Were my labors at an end, and my Saviour satisfied with my stewardship, O! how happy would I be to join them in that "sun-bright clime" where

"Sickness, and sorrow, pain and death,
Are felt and feared no more."

M. J. E.

The Pilgrimage Monument.

In the year 1608 a few English farmers with their families left their old home at Scrooby in Nottinghamshire, left the pleasant shores of the Trent, the romantic traditions of Sherwood forest, the horizon of familiar splendor, blooming hedgerows of hawthorn and privet, the lovely English landscape and the dear English land, and went through dangers and difficulties to Amsterdam.

A few months later they removed to Leyden. There for a dozen years they lived, never more than three hundred men and women, honest, patient, sober, industrious, poor, and forgotten. They were only a handful of English farmers who loved an idea more than native land, more than all sweet associations of home and kindred, more than life itself.

But they were English still, and loved England. Was there no way in which they could serve their idea and still serve England? At least they could try. After much pilgrim and council and meditation, after many arrangements and doubts and fears, a few of the farmers and their descendants left "that goodly and pleasant city;" they left the clean, wide streets of thrifty Leyden, the quiet canals, the friendly wind-mills which the children know, the venerable shade of the old University, and came to Delft Haven, fourteen miles away, upon the River Maese. There they knelt upon the shore, and wept and prayed. There they sang hymns, and listened to their pastor, who told them that he was "very confident the Lord had more truth and light yet to break forth out of His Holy Word; and that it was "not possible the Christian world should come so lately out of such thick Anti-christian darkness, and that full perfection of knowledge should break forth at once;" and so with the solemn music ringing in their ears, and the wise words of their teacher thrilling their hearts, on the 22d of July, 1620—which, with the difference of styles, is almost 230 years ago on the 1st August of this year—they sailed in the little *Speedwell*, of sixty tons burden. Nothing more is known, says their old historian, that "they were ..... "and looked not much on those things, but lift up their eyes to the heavens, their dearest country, and quieted their spirits."

Speedwell was leaky, and was left behind, while the *Mayflower* the ninety emigrants sailed, and landed on the coast of Massachusetts, going permanently ashore at Plymouth.

Their descendants meet this week to lay the cornerstone of a monument to commemorate the beginning of their history and the brave lives of their forefathers. And, indeed, without a monument they are not likely to forget them. The sons of the Pilgrims are fond of reminding the rest of the world of the fact. Is it any wonder? Was there ever a colony planted upon a foreign shore under circumstances so sublime? No Greek or Roman, no French or English settlement had a higher object than conquest, discovery, greater facility of trade, or individual case. In this case, for trade, the pilgrims hoped to make a living; for ease, they embraced discomfort and death; for conquest, a handful encountered a savage race; for discovery, the land was already known.

They do well to build a monument. They do well to meet year, by year, and repeat that stern old story. They do well in every way to commemorate the settlement of their country. And yet how justly may it not be said to every son and daughter of the Pilgrims in New England, as to Michael Angelo in St. Peter's, as to Wren in St. Paul's "Si monumentum quæris, circumspice!"

The Family Circle.

"Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee."

NAPOLEON'S LOVE LETTERS.

Napoleon, amid scenes of carnage, could abstract himself from the horrors around him, and sit down and pen those tender, playful epistles to Josephine, which excite our smiles and makes us forget the soldier in the husband. No sooner is the battle lost and won, and the shout of victory raised, than a missive of congratulation, void of all the pomp and circumstances of war, is dispatched to the dear ones at home, without whose sympathy the hardest won victory would be barren. Napoleon greets Josephine from Marmirolo, and—sends a kiss to his wife's lap-dog. Nelson batters Copenhagen, and—composes verses to Emma, his "Guardian Angel." Herein Love, the great leveller, places the drummer-boy on a par with his general, and the forecastle Jack on a footing with his admiral.

The letters subjoined are selected from a numerous correspondence that passed between Napoleon and Josephine, when he was engaged in his campaign in Italy, in 1798. Amid the perils of war he could find time to pen only the briefest expressions of his ardent love for Josephine. The letters given below are among the longest in the series. It is a matter of regret that none of her letters were preserved. They were probably destroyed as soon as read.

The first letter is from Napoleon to Josephine, when she was at Milan. It is dated Marmirolo, July, 1796.

"I have received your letter, my dearest love; it has filled my heart with joy. I am greatly obliged to you for the trouble you have taken to send me all the news; your health is doubtless better now. I feel sure you are getting quite well. Let me strongly recommend you to take exercise on horseback."

"I have been dull ever since we parted. I am happy only when with you. I never cease thinking of your kisses, of your tears, and your amusing little jealousies; the charms of the matchless Josephine ever keep my heart and feelings warm. When free from care or business, what happiness to pass every moment with you, to love only you, to tell it and to prove it to you! I shall send you your horse. But I hope you will soon rejoin me. I believe I have always loved you, but I think I love you a thousand times better now than ever. This proves that La Bruyere's maxim, *l'amour vient tout d'un coup*, is false. Everything in nature grows and increases. Ah! I beg of you to let me see some of your defects; be less beautiful, less kind, less good; but especially, never be jealous, never weep; your tears distract me, set my blood on fire. Believe me, I have not a thought except for you, or that you might not know.

Take repose. Reestablish your health quickly. Come to me, and at least, before we die, let us say we had some days of happiness.

A thousand kisses, the same to Fortune, (Josephine's lap-dog,) in spite of her naughtiness. BONAPARTE."

Josephine is still at Milan, but Napoleon's headquarters are removed to Brescia. This letter is dated August 10th:

"I have arrived at this place, my dearest love, and my first thought is of writing to you. Your health and your image have occupied all my thoughts on my way hither. I shall not be at ease until I receive letters from you. I expect them with the greatest eagerness. It is impossible to describe to you my impatience. I feel dull, sad and half sick. If the deepest and tenderest love can make you happy, you ought to be so. I am overwhelmed with business."

"Adieu, my dear Josephine—love me, take care of yourself and think often, very often, of me.

BONAPARTE."

Napoleon is now at Verona, and his letter bears date Sept. 17th:

"I write very often to you, my dear love, but very seldom hear from you. You are a fickle, ugly, wicked creature. Perfidious! to deceive a poor husband and ardent lover! Must he forfeit his rights because he is far away, burdened with difficulties, cares and fatigue! Without his Josephine, without the assurance of her love, what remains for him on earth? What can he do?

* * * * * * * *

A thousand loving kisses. BONAPARTE."

Arrived at Modena, he writes under date October 17th, and playfully reproaches her with not responding to his ardor:

"The day before yesterday I was all day in the field. Yesterday I kept my bed. I have a headache and fever, but that does not prevent me writing to my dearest love. I have received your letters and pressed them to my lips and heart, and the palms of absence and a hundred miles of distance have vanished. At this moment I fancy I see you, not capricious, nor cross, but kind and gentle, with that unction of goodness which is the exclusive gift of my Josephine. But it was only a dream, and you may judge from it that my fever has not left me. Your letters are as cold as if you were fifty; they are like fifteen years after marriage; they exhibit the friendship and feelings of the winter of life. Tye! Josephine! This is very wrong, very wicked, very treacherous of you. Why do you give me so much cause to complain? Do you no longer love me? Eh! is that the fact? Do you hate me? Well, I suspect so.

"A thousand, thousand kisses, as tender as my heart.

"I am better; I start to-morrow. The English quit the Mediterranean. Corsica is ours. Good news for France and for the army. NAPOLEON."

He is at Verona again on the 13th November, pleasing himself with the thought of giving Josephine a million burning kisses:

"I don't love you a bit; on the contrary, I detest you. You are an ugly, stupid, wicked hussy. You never write to me, and you do not love your husband. You know the delight your letters afford me, and yet you send me only half a dozen horrid lines.

"Pray, madame, what do you do with yourself all day? What important business is it that prevents your writing to your fond lover? What affection stifles and puts aside the love, the tender and constant love you promised me? Who can this new wonder be, this new lover, that absorbs all your time, tyrannizes over your days, and prevents you from thinking of your husband? Take care, Josephine, some fine night, the doors closed, I'll surprise you.

"But seriously, I am very uneasy, my dear love, at receiving no news from you; write me four pages immediately, full of those charming things that fill my heart with tenderness and delight.

"I hope to embrace you before long; then I shall cover you with a million burning kisses. BONAPARTE."

CREOSOTE FOR FOOT-EVIL.

MR. EDITOR: I have been experimenting with *creosote* and I find that it speedily arrests and cures *foot-evil*, which has been so prevalent this year among our horses and cattle. It should be applied to the diseased part after being well cleansed with a feather. It blisters the part almost immediately, and the ox or horse gets well in a few days.

Perhaps the above may benefit your numerous readers; if you can spare a place for it in your valuable paper. P. A.

Obituaries:

"Let me die the death of the Righteous."

MRS. AMANDA DYSON, wife of Aquila Dyson, died of measles, at her residence in this Parish, on Monday 6th of June, 1859. She was born on Big Creek, in this parish (then Ouachita parish), on 18th December 1828; was the daughter of Dr. Prior L. and Mary S. Gwin. In her eighth year she was bereft of her excellent mother, and in the following year her father also was snatched away, leaving her in orphanage. She found a home with her grandfather, James Gwin, Esq., by whom she was raised. She became a member of the M. E. Church, in her eighteenth year, and soon after professed faith in Christ. From her infancy she was noted for her exemplary piety, and her upright demeanor won the love of all who knew her. On 31st of July, 1845, she was married to Mr. Aquila Dyson, to whom she proved a most affectionate wife. Want and distress, could never go by her unheeded; she was truly a mother to the orphan, having taken under her care and protection, at different times, since her marriage, a number of destitute orphan children, who loved her with filial tenderness. Her house was a home for the weary minister of the gospel. For several days previous to her death she was aware of its approach; and called to her friends to be of good cheer; expressed the fullest confidence in the realization of a christian's brightest hope, and requested them to meet her in heaven. Her family and other relations, she called separately, and after giving each her kind admonitions, bade them farewell, with the solemn injunction, "dont forget to pray." She has left to mourn an affectionate husband, two lovely children, a beloved and only sister, a aged grandfather besides many relatives and friends. The little orphans, too, who received from her a mother's care, will feel for her a mother's loss.

M. DAVIS P. C.

MRS. MARY SAVOY died in her seventy-third year, having lived to see children, grand-children, and great grand-children—in all between ninety and one hundred—sixty of whom still live. She had been married twice—her first husband was a Fortener. She had been for many years a consistent and useful member of the M. E. Church. And such had been her life and spirit, up to the day of her death, as a Christian, that it was said the day I preached her funeral and placed her remains in the cold ground, that, "If Mother Savoy has not gone to heaven, I see no use for any one to try to get there. Weep not ye children and friends! Mother Mary Savoy is in heaven. Sweet heaven! O, when shall I get there? At the same time, I also preached the funeral of little Lewis Fortener, a grand-child of Mother Savoy. Lewis was only ten months old, and the son of Martin Fortener. Rest, sweet boy, with thy aged grandmother "until the heavens be no more;" then come forth to a glorious immortality. P. E. GREEN.

Warren county, August 16, 1859.

MRS. CAROLINE C. VAUGHN, wife of Manoah V. Vaughn, aged twenty-five years, died in Jackson, parish, Louisiana, July 21. She had been a member of the M. E. Church for ten years. She moved from Mississippi to this parish about two years ago. She endeared herself to this community by her many good qualities of heart. As a wife and mother she had few equals. As a Christian, she was "a burning and shining light." Her troubles are now over, she can never return to us.

Jackson parish, Louisiana, August 8, 1859. Q.

HENRY ROZER, Infant son of Dr. Wm. T. and Louise M. Beall, aged five Months and eighteen days, died at Rocky Springs, on the 5th inst. The good Shepherd has removed another Lamb from earth to heaven, that the parents hearing his voice may follow after.

Cease then, fond nature, cease thy tears;
The Savior dwells on high:
There, everlasting Spring appears,
There joys shall never die.

The Latest and the Best.

MOORE'S THIRTY-DOLLAR DOUBLE-LOCK-Stitch Family Sewing Machine.—*Recently Secured by Letters Patent.*

The advent of this new, most useful, and incomparable Machine, is destined to create a great and decided change in *public opinion* upon the subject of CHEAP SEWING MACHINES.

We confidently assert and can conclusively prove by a *practical demonstration*, that this Machine embraces to its construction the best combination of SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES to be found in any Sewing Machine now before the public, *regardless of price!* With an eye quick to detect the deficiencies and imperfections of other Machines, Mr Moore has sought to remedy them all; and we feel assured a critical examination of this beautiful piece of machinery, will at once establish it as the only real *desirable cheap* Machine in the country, and *far preferable* to any *high-priced* Machine now sold. It sews directly from two spools, (as bought at the store, without re-winding,) one above the Machine, and one underneath, and makes the *strongest, most elastic* and *durable* stitch, made either by hand or machinery. It *cannot be ripped*, though the cloth is cut *entirly off every half inch*. The stitch possesses the same elasticity on this as upon *thick* goods, thereby making it particularly applicable for articles that require washing and ironing. The machinery for feeding the cloth is entirely unlike any other, and is, without doubt the best ever constructed.

The breaking of needles, a common and expensive fault with most other Machines, is entirely remedied in this; with proper care, one needle may last for months. The entire Machine is simple in construction, and made in every respect perfect and durable. Unlike other Machines, there is no danger of *damaging* the article sewed by oil, as none is used on top of the Machine. It is also made large enough for every description of work, there being a clear space nine inches in length by four in height, between the needle and end of the Machine. In beauty of design and mechanical construction, it has no equal in the country; all the movements being positive, and the friction light there is not the slightest probability of its getting out of order. It stands entirely upon its *own merits*, and needs no better reference than its own good works to convince all who see it, that it is the most valuable and momentary invention of the age.

It is our intention to sell a small portion of the territory by States or Counties, upon an equitable and fair basis. As a safe and highly remunerative investment it has no equal. Extensive arrangements have been made for the manufacture of these Machines, and the large *profit to owners of territory*, command the enterprise to the attention of all who wish to *make money rapidly on a small capital*. We will send a sample Machine, securely boxed, by express or otherwise, to any address upon receipt of Thirty Dollars. *Every Machine is warranted.* Send for a descriptive circular, giving full particulars. Address

H. C. BURTMAN,
Sole and Exclusive Agent for the United States,
Office, 98 West 4th Street,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
au17

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—THE Undersigned is ready to receive at his Office, at 84 Common street, the LOAN to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, recommended by the meetings of the Stockholders held on the 4th and 8th of August.

It is important that the Stockholders and others who intend to contribute to the same should act promptly.

It is not believed that an appeal to the citizens of New Orleans, who are so largely interested in the great enterprize, will be vain, when other points, having no local interests in the road, have contributed two and three times as much as is asked for in this city.

au17-2t H. S. FULKERSON, Agent.

J. H. KELLER, SOAP MANUFACTORY, CORNER of Inward and St. Andrew streets, New Orleans. ☞ A good supply constantly on hand, and all orders promptly filled.

F. W. OBER—DEALER IN NORTHERN AND WESTern Produce. ☞Fresh Goshen Butter, in small packages, suitable for families, constantly on hand.

New Orleans, January 12, 1859. No. 61 POYDRAS STREET.

THE GREAT AMERICAN BRICK MACHINE, WITH Nine Men and One Horse, can make from THREE to FIVE THOUSAND more Brick per day, and better Brick, than Twenty Men and Four Horses, without it. Costs but $250—will last a life time—is so simple that it can be worked by Negros. Send for Descriptive Circular.

S. A. HUBBS,
(Sole Manufacturer under the Patent)
my25 97 COMMON ST., N. O.

OCEAN SPRINGS HOTEL—E. W. GEER & CO. Proprietors.—This Hotel is now being thoroughly Renovated and Newly furnished, and will be Opened for the Reception of Visitors on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT. Every effort will be made to render Visitors comfortable, and to make their stay pleasant.

Than the beautiful bay at Ocean Springs, there is no better place for yachting, fishing or bathing.

The Mineral Springs so celebrated for their curative powers, are in excellent condition. An Omnibus will run regularly several times a day to and from the Hotel to the Springs. For testimony respecting the medicinal virtues of these Springs, reference may be made to Dr. Austin or Dr. Thorpe, New Orleans, to Rev. Dr. McTyeire, Nashville, Tennessee.

Ocean Springs never having been visited by epidemics, is decidedly the healthiest as well as the most beautiful location on the Gulf shore.

Ocean Springs, May 25, 1859. J. WILKINSON, Agent.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

We are prepared to take COTTON SEED at $12 per ton of 2240 lb a delivered on the Levee at New Orleans, in Payment of

STEAM ENGINES,

SAW MILLS,
SHINGLE MILLS, LATH MILLS,
NEWELL SCREWS COTTON GINS,
CIRCULAR SAWS,
BELTING, HOSE, ETC.
(my25) P. C. LOWBER & Co., 73 Camp street

☞A Price List will be sent by mail to any one desiring it.☜

RHEUMATISM CURED!!—ALL THE VARIOUS forms of this Painful and Paralyzing Disease—either Inflammatory, Acute or Chronic—no matter how severe the case or how long standing. Call for DR MORTIMORE'S REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM which is purely a Vegetable Internal Remedy, and has already cured about Twenty Thousand Cases—many of TEN, TWENTY, and even THIRTY YEARS standing, which had long since been given up as hopeless, incurable cases.

Look back to Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, volume IX. of this paper and read in each the overwhelming evidence.

This Remedy can be had of J. WRIGHT & CO. Nos. 21 and 161 Chartres street, N. Orleans; or, can be ordered, through any Druggist or Merchant in New Orleans.

☞Price, $5 per Bottle; Six bottles for $20, or $36 per dozen.

ap18-1f DR. R. MORTIMORE, Proprietor, Louisville, Ky.

BLOOMFIELD'S PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING Establishment, No. 46 CAMP STREET, corner Gravier All kinds of BOOK AND PAMPHLET PRINTING AND BINDING executed neatly and correctly, at moderate prices.

dec 26 1y WM. BLOOMFIELD, Jr

PROFESSIONAL.

JAS. J. HUTCHINSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Livingston, Alabama.
[au24] ☞Will Practice in Sumter and the adjoining counties.

EDWARD J. DELONY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana.
Will Practice in the Courts of the Parishes of Carroll, Madison and Franklin; and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans, La.

DR. E. D BEACH, HAVING RESUMED THE practice of Medicine, offers his Professional services to the citizens of New Orleans.

N. B.—Special attention paid to diseases of the RECTUM, PILES, FISTULA IN ANO, ETC.—*Fistula in ano* permanently cured without the use of the knife, cautery, pain, or confinement whatever. Office No. 6, Baronne street near Canal. ap27.

J. E. ELAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BATON Rouge.
REFERENCES—Henderson & Gaines and Cohn & Bolton; *New Orleans*; W. R. Pike and A. Matta, *Baton Rouge*.

B. D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana.
je10

J. D. FUQUA. J. D. KILBOURNE.

FUQUA & KILBOURNE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLINTON, LOUISIANA,

PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans.
References—Payne & Harrison, Syme, Vance & Co., Broadwell & Payne, Pritchard & Flower, Edw. Nalle & Co., Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans. mar 20-1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

C. T. MURPHY, *Durant, Mi.* W. SIKES, *New Orleans La.* M. COSBY, *Middleton, Mi.*

MURPHY, SIKES & CO., COTTON FACTORS and General Commission Merchants,
jy20-6m No. 42 Union street, New Orleans.

W. A. BROADWELL. A. F. HAYNES.

BROADWELL & HAYNES,
(*Formerly* SHOARWALL & PAYNE)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 40 UNION STREET, N. O.

HAVING RETIRED FROM BUSINESS, I TAKE PLEASURE IN commending my former Partners, BROADWELL & HAYNES, to the patronage and confidence of my friends, believing their experience, capacity and means, will merit its continuance, and enable them to give general satisfaction. [jel] M. P. PAYNE.

STUART & JAMES,
No. 42 Union street, New Orleans,
HAVE ASSOCIATED THEMSELVES TOGETHER for the purpose of conducting a COTTON FACTORAGE and GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS; are prepared to make the usual Advances to planters, in the way of supplies, etc., and respectfully solicit patronage.

B. M. LOWE & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND General Commission Merchants,
ap6 No. 97 GRAVIER STREET, New Orleans.

MR HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PARTner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders, from our large and well-selected Stock of GROCERIES, PRODUCE, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants

COOPER & NEIBERT,
New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858. 27 and 29 Commerce st.

W. COOPER. J. C NEIBERT. H LOCAE.

COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Nos. 27 and 29 Commou street, New Orleans.

F. J. VAN BIBBER & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
[d8-1y] 44 *Carondelet street, New Orleans.*

J. BOYD & Co.,
Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,
No 4 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
apr 17-1y

LEONARD FASH. P. H. LAURANS

LEONARD FASH & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
46 POYDRAS STREET,
Oct 24. *NEW ORLEANS.*

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No. 47 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

JOHN F WYCHE & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 110 Common street, New Orleans. my24-1y

A. H. May & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No 94 Gravier street New Orleans. au21y

J. C. PAYNE. J. P. HARRISON.
G. W. CUNNINGTON. WM B. HARRISON

Payne & Harrison.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 51 Union street, New Orleans. dec7-1y

A. L. WALKER, New Orleans. GEST. C. HUTCHINSON Caddo Parish, La.

Walker & Hutchinson,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 87 Carondelet street, New Orleans. je28

LANE, SALTER & CO.,
[*Successors to LANE, MAYFIELD & Co.*]
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 79 St. Charles street, New Orleans. jy6-1y

T. T. TWITTY.
COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Agent for the sale of Manufactured Tobacco, Cigars, and Herrings celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. No. 82 Gravier street New Orleans. mh14m

L. SAWYER,
DEALER IN WOODEN-WARE,
Paper, Brooms, Matches, Cordage, Twines, Scales; and BEARDEN'S CELEBRATED BALANCES for Weighing Cotton, Sugar and Tobacco.
ap20 No. 70 MAGAZINE STREET, New Orleans.

WATKINS & HOMAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, and Curtain Materials, No. 30 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

BOOTH & CO.,
ARCADE HAT STORE, No. 46 Magazine Street, New Orleans
Established in 1845. Manufacturers and Jobbers at Wholesale in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.
For the accommodation of our friends and the public, we have opened a retail department on the same premises. aug30

Dameron & Co.,
IMPORTERS and Dealers in Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtain Goods, Upholstery Goods, etc., No. 26 Chartres and 72 Customhouse streets, New Orleans. jan1

R. C. ARMISTEAD,
(SUCCESSOR TO MALLARD & CO.)
No. 63 Gravier st., cor. Bank Place, New Orleans.

CLOTHING, IN EVERY VARIETY—THE MOST MODERN, AT GREAT by Reduced Prices.—☞ BLANKETS, KERSEYS, and SATINETT (o20) Suits for Negroes, at Auction Prices.

P. H. WILLARD,
Coal Merchant,
18 ASCENSION PLACE. (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)
THOSE desirous of purchasing Coal or Wood, can be supplied at short notice at the—CITY COAL OFFICE,
where is constantly kept on hand Pittsburgh, English, and Cannel, Anthracite and Lower Ohio Coal. Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses, Steamers, &c., &c., supplied at the lowest market prices. n22-1y

F. VAN BENTHUYSEN, O. C. LEWIS, of Rapides. } A. ROMBERG, GEO. C. KENDALL.

BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS.
s19-1y 116 Canal st., New Orleans.

E. COLEMAN'S METALIC FARM MILL IS THE most Simple, most Durable—of greater capacity, requires less power, costs LESS THAN HALF the price of any other Mill capable of doing the same amount of work. Send and get descriptive Circular. HUBBS URGS. Agents Southern Industrial Store, my25 97 COMMON ST. New Orleans.

J. P. WILSON, MAGIC PRESS CHEAP PRINTING Office, 59 Poydras street, New Orleans. a.22.1y

PURIFIES THE BLOOD!

B. F. WILLIAMS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF SARSAparilla, and Iodide of Potassium. This medicine is offered as one of the best preparations of Sarsaparilla extant, and as a curative remedy has won great favor at Nashville, Tenn., and other Southern Cities. The medical faculty authorize its use (having been shown the recipe.) As a BLOOD PURIFIER there is no remedy equal to this compound, and for the cure of a numerous progeny that owe their origin and parentage to a strumous Diathesis or Scrofulous taint in the Constitution and in the blood, such as White Swelling, Chronic Ulcers of long standing, Obstinate Tetter, Ring Worms, Sore Eyes, Scald Head, Syphilitic Disorders, and other diseases of the skin and blood that resist the usual treatment. He can substantiate by the very best evidence in our City, its efficacy in Nervous and General Debility, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Inflammation of the kidneys, Rheumatism, etc, etc. It is confidently recommended in diseases peculiar to Females, such as Leucorrhœa or Whites, Suppressed Menstration, Chlorris or Green Sickness. Try it.—You will be satisfied with the result. Read what Dr. Hudson says. He is a gentleman of high standing.

Charlotte, Tenn., Sept. 16, 1859.

MR. B. F. WILLIAMS: Instances are not rare where the attending physician fails to cure wall confirmed Scrofula. The following memorandum is interesting:

SUBJECT—A girl of 16 or 18 years of age, the attending physician had failed to cure. An anxious father had consulted me, and from my knowledge of your preparation, I was constrained to prescribe it. After taking six bottles she was considered well. She was cured of a deep-seated ulcer and a constant drain of milky matter from one or more sores under the ear. The entire lymphatic system was deeply involved. This case alone is well worth the attention of all—but when added to a long catalogue of cases of great obstinacy, cured by no panacea nor Nostrum, nor Patent Medicine, no Secret, but an invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla, Iodide of Potassa, etc., well compounded by the Chemist, and made familiar to the intelligent physician, it very justly deserves a trial by all laboring under any of the numerous chronic diseases that afflict us.

J. R HUDSON, M. D.

Oakland College, Miss., Nov. 20, 1858.

MR. J. F. MCAVOY: With regard to your inquiry about the "Williams Sarsaparilla and Iodide of Potash," which I purchased of you, I have no hesitation in affirming that it acted magically. My sister was afflicted with a cutaneous eruption, which enveloped the head and a large surface of the body, and which resisted all medical treatment. I think that one bottle affected a permanent cure, though I continued the treatment until two bottles had been used. It has been eighteen months since, and as yet there has been no re-appearance of the disease. I have frequently expressed, and reiterate the opinion, that it is the best preparation of Sarsaparilla in use, and the addition of Iodide of Potash enhances its value tenfold. Very respectfully yours,

C. K. STEVENS

Price $1 per bottle, or $10 per dozen. Sold by
ap.8.3m O. O. WOODMAN, J. WRIGHT, & CO

DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED REJUVENATING Elixir.—Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principles, by one of the ablest chemists of the age.

FOR THE CURE of General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the System, take

The Rejuvenating Elixir,

And you will soon find yourself a new man—a pride instead of the reverse to your friends, and a healthy, sound, and worthy member of the whole human family. For sale, by the Proprietors,

J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 161 Chartres st., New Orleans.

And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Children.

TRUTH OMNIPOTENT.—We give to our readers and the public generally the following copy of a letter received by us from A. W. Veasy, Esq., of the *Aberdeen Conservative*, enclosing at the same time a communication to that paper from Colonel Vasser, of North Mississippi, and who was formerly associate editor of the Conservative. The subject of the letter and communication we do not feel it necessary to comment on—they tell the whole story, one that ought to go home to those in whose hands the rising generation of children are placed for nurture and for care. All we ask of our readers is a careful perusal of the documents.

CONSERVATIVE OFFICE,
Aberdeen, Miss., August 23d, 1858.

Messrs. Wright & Co.—As any testimonial in reference to your preparations may prove beneficial to you, I enclose the following, published at my request; in the "Conservative" of the 21st inst.

Col. Vasser was formerly associate editor of the "Conservative," and is well known in North Mississippi, as a gentleman of intelligence and strict integrity. Respectfully, J. W. VEASY.

[*For the Conservative.*]

Communicated. ASHALEN, Aug. 19th, 1858.

DEAR VEASY: Upon the principles of justice and humanity, I am induced to ask your permission to insert this communication in your paper, believing, as I do, that it may be the means of preventing untimely sorrow in many a happy household.

On Friday last, having been for several days previous absent from my family, I found, on my return home, that my infant, aged about 15 months, was quite unwell, from some unknown cause—supposed to be teething. Upon an examination, however, I was of the opinion that her indisposition proceeded from worms; and having been told by a respectable physician that WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE was a never-eign remedy against this terrible enemy of children, I was induced to give it a trial, reluctantly, by the acquiescence of my family Physician.

On the following morning, (Saturday) I commenced administering it by directions, save in quantity, being afraid to give the amount of prescription. I was unable to detect any impression occasioned by it until late in the afternoon of that day; and should not then, but for the discharge of some thirteen worms, varying in length from two and a half to six inches. This I thought a remarkable number for a nursing infant. But, to my great amazement, about one o'clock the next morning I was aroused from my slumber to witness the incredible number of one hundred and thirty-six from one evacuation.

Before breakfast of the same morning, (Sunday) but one small dose was administered, which was followed by the discharge of fifty during the day. The next day, (Monday) none was administered; but still occasional discharges occurred during the day, varying in size and quantity as described.

On Tuesday morning following, one more small dose was administered, making in all five doses of a quarter of a teaspoonful instead of a half as prescribed by the label of directions. In all, the little creature has discharged to this date, the rise of three hundred worms, a majority of which will average five or six inches in length; and is running about as usual, with returning evidences of good health and spirits.

Having met with such astonishing effects in the case of my infant, I was induced to use the Vermifuge on six other children under my protection, varying in age from two to ten years old, and in every case save one, (that of the oldest) the like happy results have been produced.

These facts are elicited, 1st, because of my antipathy heretofore to nostrums of every kind; and, 2nd, because my experience has convinced me that, in the experiment I have made with WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, it is due to suffering humanity, as well as the manufacturer of the medicine, to make public the results of my observation.

W. H. VASSER.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 161 Chartres st., Sole Proprietors

Helmbold Extract of Buchu,

Read! Read! Read! "Ye afflicted read" the following Certificate of a cure of over 20 years' standing.

H. T. HELMBOLD.—*Dear Sir:* I have been troubled with an affection of the Bladder and Kidneys for over twenty years. I have tried Physicians in vain, and at last concluded to give your Genuine Preparation a trial, as I had heard it highly spoken of. It afforded me immediate relief. I have used three bottles, and I have obtained more relief from its effects and feel much better than I have for twenty years previous. I have the greatest faith in its virtues, and curative powers, and shall do all in my power to make it known to the afflicted. Hoping this may prove advantageous to you in assisting you to introduce the medicine I am truly yours.

M. MCCORMICK.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 161 Chartres st., General Agents.

The Goddess Hygeia!

When Hygeia lent medicinal aid to man,
And taught him all his evils how to scan,
Not to a favored few she showed the way
To stanch the wound and all its pain allay—
Not to the few who now claim physic theirs,
And think but what they give legitimate wares,
No! to all human kind command she gave,
"Employ your skill, and your sick brother save."
So wont he forth the Magic Salve to find—
The Magic Salve that now heals all mankind.
Nor Wound nor Bruise, nor Cut, can long remain,
Nor Scar its rude

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.—C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 39.
WHOLE NUMBER 447.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1859.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE
OFFICE—119 CAMP ST.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate

LETTER FROM CRAWFORD-HOUSE, WHITE MOUNTAINS.

Lake Winnepisseogee—Boat Ride—The Notch—The Wiley-House—Ascent of Mount Washington—Yankee Enterprise—Crawford-House.

On Monday morning I left Dover, New Hampshire, on the Dochecho railroad, *en route* to the White Hills, which have won for the "Granite State" the no-mean distinction of the Switzerland of America. A ride of twenty-eight miles brought me to "Merry-meeting Bay," on the beautiful Lake Winnepisseogee—the Indian signification of which is, "*Smile of the Great Spirit.*" A neat, little low-pressure steamer was in waiting to bear us over the lake; and, for three hours, I enjoyed the exquisite pleasure of a boat-ride over this most beautiful of all New England lakes. It has three hundred and sixty-five islands which, like precious gems, jewel the silvery bosom of the lake. It has an elevation of four hundred and seventy-two feet, above the level of the sea; and is walled in by precipitous mountains on every side.

Arriving at the Centre Harbor I found the stage waiting on the wharf, and soon was leaving dusty miles behind me, as we neared Conway the place of rest for the night.

After a comfortable rest I started again next morning for the Crawford-House, situated at the notch of the White Mountains.

The drive is, unquestionably, through the finest scenery in North America. The places of peculiar interest along the route are too numerous to be described in a communication—so I will commence at the Crawford-House vicinity.

The "Notch," as its name indicates, is a narrow opening in the mountains, accidentally discovered, by which we are enabled to penetrate into the great rotunda of the mountains. At one end, immediately under the frowning granite brows of Mount Webster and Mount Wiley, is situated the Wiley-House, rendered memorable by the destruction of an entire family by an avalanche of stone, on the night of the 28th of August, 1826.

There are several interesting profiles on the mountain sides, viz.: the "old maid of the mountain," the young man of the mountain," the "devil's pulpit" and den"—the names of which are sufficiently descriptive. There are, also, many silvery cascades of beautiful descent—fine subjects for the artists pencil.

On Thursday I made the ascent of Mount Washington, on a graceful and sure-footed Canadian pony, in company with forty other persons. This mountain is the highest in the range—its height, above the level of the sea, is 6258 feet. It took our party some eleven hours to ascend and descend—giving us two hours upon the summit—where we enjoyed a fine dinner, at a small hotel erected by Yankee enterprize, of granite bowlders and a few planks that were carried up upon the shoulders of brawny men. The name of the hotel is the "Tip-top House." No one can form a proper idea of the difficulties of Napoleon, in passing his army over St. Bernard, until after he has climed the rugged sides of Mount Washington. The route to this peak lies over Mount Clinton, Mount Pleasant, Mount Franklin, and Mount Monroe, and up the difficult crags of Washington itself. The distance from Crawford-House to the summit of Monet Washington is nine miles.

The top of the mountain is entirely bare, and nothing is found there but rocks and water. There is no snow in August, except a little that some deep ravine shuts out from the smiling sun. I will not attempt a description of the excessive views that are unfolded to the ravished eye of the tourist, in his ascension to Mount Washington. These are more fit for a poet's fancy than a letter-writer's pen—so I leave them.

I must not neglect a tribute to the Crawford-House before I close. Last 30th day of April, the original house was burned to the ground. The reconstruction commenced on the 9th day of May, and now a commodious hotel opens its spacious chambers and halls to visitors. Everything is done by the proprietors for the comfort of the guests—the tourist will meet with a smiling brace of landlords and courteous attachees, and all the appointments he would expect to see in a crowded metropolis.

In conclusion, I would urge Southerners to turn their attention more to this romantic region than hitherto. Sublime scenery, bracing air and limpid waters, will furnish pleasures far greater than those experienced at watering places.

This letter is hastily written, in the midst of the noise and bustle of an hotel-office, and but illy covers ground which is now furnishing material for a book from the elegant pen of T. Starr King, D.D. of Boston.

To-morrow morning I leave, for other points. For the present, a hasty farewell. H. A. M. Henderson.

August 15, 1859.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

Strict Preaching—Closing the Grog-shops—Croton-Water Panic—Independent Congregational Methodists—Dr. Milburn—New Book—Steven's History—Drs. Bangs, Dempster, Stevens—Hog War—Deaths in the City—Camp-Meeting—Dr. Alexander—Dr. A. Clarke—Dr. Holdich.

The New York East Missionary Society, just organized—by permission of the Mayor—had service in an open lot, corner 29th street and 1st Avenue, on last Sabbath. A sermon was preached by Dr. Roche of the 17th street church to a large and attentive congregation. The day was delightful, and good order prevailed. These exercises will be continued during the mild weather. Two years ago, in Mayor Wood's day, a similar effort was made—but a mob broke up the meeting and run every body home.

The closing the grog-shops here, about 10,000, is mere outside show—as nothing but the front doors are closed, nearly all having private entrances through which thousands advance on their way to destruction; and the "New York Herald," and all the Sunday, German and infidel papers, are pouring out their wrath on the Sabbath and its institutions—denying that it is sanctioned by the word of God—making it only a day of recreation, amusement and sin.

A great excitement has been kept up for two weeks, in consequence of a report that the Croton-water (the city supply) was in a terrible condition, in smell and taste; thousands resorted to pump, rain-water, beer, etc.; every body seemed to smell and taste it after being told of it—few before. The panic is over, the water is good.

Dr. or Professor Mattison set up for himself last fall in this city, and he has been followed in Western New York by a number of other ministers, who imagine themselves wiser than their fathers and better than the Church. Bad men are like bad sores, they will *break out* and *run*, and, after running awhile, they dry up.

Dr. Milburn's book—"Ten Years of a Preacher's Life"—is out, and will have a very large sale. "Kirwan," or, Dr. Murray, has paid the work a high compliment.

Dr. Bangs is now in his eighty-first year! and lately attended the Huntington camp-meeting, full of the genuine Methodist fire. He preaches nearly every Sabbath.

Drs. Stevens and Dempster I heard last week, both preaching with great beauty and power.

The "hog war" has been prolonged and desperate, but the enemy has nearly disappeared; about two thousand having had their residence changed, from city to country air.

The mortality of the city last week, exceeded 700; over 500 of this number being small children.

The recent camp-meetings near New York have been largely attended, well ordered, and greatly blessed from on high.

The congregation of the late Dr. Alexander are raising $25,000, as a fund for the permanent support of his family.

Ethridge's Life of Dr. Adam Clarke has been issued at the Book-room, and is a most interesting and able work on the life of that wonderful man. Dr. Holdrich, of the American Bible Society, is now in Europe on its behalf.

E.

August 24, 1859.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

SOUTH CANE BRAKE COLORED MISSION, ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

Ma. Editor: I send, for publication in your excellent paper, my third Quarterly Report for this Mission. Ten colored and three white congregations are regularly served by the missionary. At some of the appointments, the negroes from several plantations unite together in one congregation—and I will remark, by the way, that this is the only plan by which the great mass of the colored population can ever be reached.

Let the planters unite, and build Churches or send their servants to those already built; and let the motive in uniting together be, not the lessening of individual contribution to the support of the work, but the accomplishment of the largest amount of good.

I will take the occasion to mention in this place some of the discouragements attendant upon a work of this kind.

1. The patrons sometimes become discouraged, when results do not meet their expectations. If the negroes are not all converted by preaching a few sermons they are ready, and, I am afraid, sometimes too willing to conclude that efforts to enlighten and convert them are fruitless. They seem to forget the millions of white people who are still unconverted, notwithstanding they have been blessed with a thousand fold more advantages than those conferred upon the negro.

2. Others look unfavorably upon our efforts to convert and save the negro, because it sometimes happens that a negro, professing Christianity is detected in some crime, or, something wrong is done at a place of public worship. Permit me to mention one case, in point, a negro carried some whisky into a forest near a church on a day of public worship, some white men bought it, and got drunk on it.

This is a strong argument, perhaps, in the judgment of some, for keeping negroes from the sanctuary of God.

With some, the manifestation of feeling exhibited by the negro is a stumbling in their way. He does not grunt in exact accordance with their notions; or, perhaps, he sways his body to and fro while singing.

Happy would be the results, if all the owners of slaves in our country but felt their responsibility, and acted in view of the judgment-seat of Christ.

I will close by saying, that I regard their mission as in a hopeful condition: seven have been admitted on trial—twelve children and two adults have been baptized.

J. C. Huckabee

August, 1859.

CHAPTER OF CURIOSITIES IN SCIENCE.

The water which drowns us as a fluent stream, can be walked upon as ice. The bullet which, when fired from a musket, carries death, will be harmless if ground to dust before being fired. The crystalized part of the oil of roses, so grateful in its fragrance—a solid at ordinary temperatures, though readily volatile—is a compound substance, containing exactly the same elements, and in exactly the same proportions, as the gas with which we light our streets. The tea which we daily drink with benefit and pleasure, produces palpitations, nervous tremblings and even paralysis, if taken to excess; yet the peculiar organic agent called theine, to which tea owes its qualities, may be taken by itself (as theine, not as tea,) without any appreciable effect. The water which will allay all our burning thirst, augments it when congealed into snow; so that Captain Ross declared the natives of the Arctic regions preferred enduring the utmost extremity of thirst rather than attempt to remove it by eating snow, but if the snow be melted, it becomes drinkable water. If melted before entering the mouth, it assuages thirst like water; but when melted in the mouth, it has the opposite effect. To render this paradox the more striking, we have only to remember that ice, which melts more slowly than snow in the mouth, is very efficient in allaying thirst.

There are many other wonderful paradoxes and curiosities in science; a few more of these we subjoin, in the form of question and answer:

How much quicker will seeds germinate under a blue glass than when exposed to the full action of light? Seeds which ordinarily require ten or twelve days for germination, will germinate under a blue glass in two or three.

Why will seeds germinate more readily under a blue glass than in any other condition? Because the blue glass permits the chemical principle of light to pass freely, and excludes in a degree the heat and light.

Why is it impossible to make seeds germinate under a yellow glass? Because a yellow glass excludes all the chemical influence of the sun's rays.

How do plants acquire the carbon of which their structure is in a great measure composed? They obtain it from carbonic acid, which they abstract from the atmosphere under the influence of light.

By whom was the identity of lightning and electricity first established? By Dr. Franklin, at Philadelphia, in 1752. The manner in which this fact was demonstrated was as follows: Having made a kite of a large silk handkerchief stretched upon a frame, and placed upon it a pointed iron wire connected with the string, he raised it on the approach of a thunder storm. A key was attached to the lower end of the hempen string holding the kite, and to this one end of a silk ribbon was tied, the other end being fastened to a post; the kite was now insulated, and the experimenter awaited for a considerable time for the result with great solicitude; finally, indications of electricity began to appear on the string, and on Franklin presenting his knuckle to the key, he raised an electric spark; the rain beginning to descend wet the string, increased its conducting power, and vivid sparks in great abundance flashed from the key.

Why was the kite insulated when Franklin fastened the key to the post by the silk ribbon? Because the silk was a non-conductor, and would not allow the electricity received upon the kite to pass off by means of the string to the ground.

Was this experiment one of great danger and risk? It was, because the whole amount of electricity contained in the thunder cloud was liable to pass from it by means of the string to the earth, notwithstanding the use of the silk insulator.

What happened when the experiment was repeated in France? Streams of electric fire, nine and ten feet in length and nine and an inch in thickness darted spontaneously with loud reports from the end of the string confining the kite. During the succeeding year, Professor Richman, of St. Petersburg, in making experiments somewhat similar, and having his apparatus entirely insulated, was instantly killed.

Is a building more or less liable to be struck when furnished with a good lightning conductor? Lightning conductors do not, as many suppose, conduct the lightning towards the building upon which they are placed; they simply direct its course and facilitate the passage of the fluid in the most direct way to the earth, when only a discharge must inevitably occur; there is no attraction, but the lightning takes the road which offers the least resistance.

Are lightning conductors protective when even no visible discharge takes place? They are. They possess a very great preventive power, and gradually and silently disarm the clouds by drawing the electric fluid from them, and this process commences as soon as the clouds have approached a position vertically over the rod.—Professor Farraday recommends the location of lightning conductors inside rather than on the outside of building, and says that the lower end should be set into powdered charcoal.

What is the cause of a red sunset? The vapor of the air not being actually condensed into clouds, but only on a point of being condensed. In the same manner, if light be transmitted through steam mingled with the air, and therefore on the verge of condensation, it assumes a deep orange or red color.

What is the cause of a red sunrise? The vapor in the upper regions of the air is just on the point of being condensed.

Why is a red sunset an indication of a fine day to-morrow? Because, although watery vapor is in the air, it is probably only on the verge of incipient condensation, and not sufficiently so to form rain clouds; and this slowly progressive transition of vast volumes of the air through the temperature of the dew point, can only occur in serene weather at sunset and not at sunrise.

Why is a red and lowering sky at sunrise an indication of a wet day? The red and lowering appearance of the morning sky, which indicates foul weather, probably indicates such an excess of vapor being present in the whole atmosphere, that clouds are actually forming in the higher regions or upon the point of condensation which the rising sun cannot disperse. [*Sci. Am.*

WHAT'S IN A DREAM?

The Western *Christian Advocate* publishes the following remarkable narrative. The high character of that journal requires that we receive the account as true, or at least that it has been told to the editor as true. Having ourselves "no faith in dreams" we can only remark that the Mr. B. in question was unusually favored, but we should scarcely advise any one, bachelor or widower, to delay his happiness until thus marvellously guided to the goal in "dreams and visions of the night."

A SINGULAR DREAM.

Mr. B. had been twice married, but was left a second time a widower with six daughters and one son. After these bereavements, Mr. B. inferred the Lord did not design him to enjoy the blessing of a wife, and he resolved to sacrifice all personal conveniences and enjoyments of the conjugal relation, and never attempt to select another partner in life. This resolution he sacredly kept for nearly three years, when the arguments and counsel of the minister of the circuit, in the State of Delaware, prevailed on him to change his mind. The consideration of his numerous family of daughters requiring so much a mother's care and instruction, was one of the strong reasons that had induced him to admit that his resolution might be founded in error. The minister, encouraged by the good impression he had made, and the influence he had gained over Mr. B., took the liberty to name to him a lady residing in a certain neighborhood of his circuit, who, he thought would make him an excellent wife and a good mother for his children, and appointed the time and place for Mr. B. to meet him and be introduced to her. Some occurrence took place which prevented Mr. B. from meeting the minister according to appointment.

The minister, intent upon his plan, procured Mr. B's consent to meet him a second time, and the appointment was made; but an unexpected Providence again prevented Mr. B. from being there at the time. They then made a third arrangement, and Mr. B. determined, if life and health permitted, he would certainly meet his friend, and be made acquainted with the lady recommended. Before the time arrived, however, Mr. B. was admonished in a dream that the woman so favorably spoken of by the minister was not the one he ought to marry, and he was conducted in a vision to the residence of the young lady who would be a suitable helpmate, and that Providence designed for him. The distance was sixty miles, and he had only traveled twenty miles in that direction. Yet the map of the whole road was laid before his mind, and the way he should go so distinctly marked in his dream, that he seemed perfectly familiar with all the road. He dreamed the distance, the name of the young woman, and the name of her step-father, Col. Vickers, the appearance of the house in which he lived, how it was painted; that it was situated near at hand. He dreamed also, that there were five young ladies belonging to the same family, and had the one selected for him so accurately described in his dream, that he could easily distinguish her from the other four.

In the morning he awoke and thought nothing of his vision, except as an ordinary and rather remarkable dream. The next night he had precisely the same vision repeated, and the same things presented to his mind in a still more vivid manner. Mr. B. then began to think that there might be some indication of Providence in his dream; and all that day he made it the subject of sincere prayer that God would direct him in the way he should go in a matter so grave, and involving so much interest to himself and his motherless children. That night he had the vision repeated the third time, and he determined then to follow the direction furnished him, and fully test the circumstances of the dream by a practical examination, and see if the results would be developed as he dreamed them. He immediately sent a note to the preacher, informing him that he had changed his mind, and must decline meeting him at the time appointed. Mr. B. started in the direction indicated by his vision, and after passing the twenty miles he was acquainted with, his dream was his only guide. He, however, had no difficulty; for the map of the road was so vividly impressed upon his mind, that he was able to distinguish his road from others. The gentleman whose name was given to him in his dream he had never seen or heard of. He knew the farm as soon as he saw it. The house and every thing about it appeared precisely as they had been presented in his vision.

He alighted from his horse and entered the beautiful house. The personal appearance of the young lady was so vividly impressed on his mind by the vision thrice repeated, that he readily recognized her in company of the four others, whom he found in the same family. He soon ascertained the name of the young woman, and found it to be Sarah T., according to his dream. This young lady had determined, and had often said, she never would marry a widower. Miss T. said the very moment she first saw Mr. B. she felt a strong tremor pass over her whole system. She had a vivid impression that he was a widower, and that he had come to see her. She afterward confessed that a sudden emotion of affection for him arose in her heart as soon as she came into his presence.

Mr. B. obtained the pleasure of an interview with her that evening, and, was successful in securing her consent to visit her again, and address her on the subject of marriage. He however, did not tell her his dream till she had engaged to become his wife. After a courtship of a few months they were happily married, and lived together for more than fifty years. Mr. B. died the 25th of March, 1842, and Mrs. B. lived till 7th April, 1847. For sixty years, perhaps, they were both distinguished and useful members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PHRENOLOGY.

The August number of the *Atlantic Monthly* has some excellent articles. From "The Professor at the Breakfast Table" we clip the following, which expresses "our sentiments exactly" on Phrenology:

I shall begin, my friends, with the definition of a *Pseudo science*. A Pseudo-science consists of *nomenclature*, with a self-adjusting arrangement, by which all positive evidence, or such as favors its doctrines, is admitted, and all negative evidence, or such as tells against it, is excluded. It is invariably connected with some lucrative practical application. Its professors and practitioners are usually shrewd people; they are very serious with the public, but wink and laugh a good deal among themselves. The believing multitude consists of women of both sexes, feeble-minded Inquirers, political optimists, people who always get cheated in buying horses, philanthropists who insist on hurrying up the millennium, and others of this class, with here and there a clergyman, less frequently a lawyer, very rarely a physician, and almost never a horse-jocky or a member of the detective police. I did not say that Phrenology was one of the Pseudo-sciences.

A Pseudo-science does not necessarily consist wholly of lies. It may contain many truths, and even valuable ones. The rottenest bank starts with a little specie. It puts out a thousand promises to pay on the strength of a single dollar, but the dollar is very commonly a good one. The practitioners of the Pseudo-sciences know that common minds, after they have been baited with a real fact or two, will jump at the merest rag of a lie, or even at the bare hook. When we have once got found us, we are very apt to supply the next out of our own imagination. (How many persons can read Judges xv. 16 correctly the first time?) The Pseudo-sciences take advantage of this. I did not say that it was so with Phrenology.

I have rarely met a sensible man who would not allow that there was something in Phrenology. A broad, high forehead, it is commonly agreed, promises intellect; one that is "villaneous low" and has a huge hind-head back of it, is wont to mark an animal nature. I have as rarely met an unbiassed and sensible man who really believed in the bumps. It is observed, however, that persons with what the Phrenologists call "good heads" are more prone than others toward plenary belief in the doctrine.

It is so hard to prove a negative, that, if a man should assert that the moon was in truth a green cheese, formed by the coagulable substance of the Milky Way, and challenge me to prove the contrary, I might be puzzled. But if he offer to sell me a ton of this lunar cheese, I call on him to prove the truth of the caseous nature of our satellite, before I purchase.

It is not necessary to prove the falsity of the phrenological statement. It is only necessary to show that its truth is not proved, and cannot be by the common course of argument. The walls of the head are double, with a great air-chamber between them, over the smallest and most closely crowded "organs." Can you tell how much money there is in a safe, which also has thick double walls, by kneading its knobs with your fingers? So when a man fumbles about my forehead, and talks about the organs of *Individuality*, *Size*, etc., I trust him as much as I should if he felt of the outside of my strong-box and told me that there was a five dollar or a ten-dollar bill under this or that particular rivet. Perhaps there is; only he doesn't know any thing about it. But this is a point that I, the Professor, understand, my friends, or ought to, certainly, better than you do. The next argument you will appreciate.

I proceed, therefore, to explain the self-adjusting mechanism of Phrenology, which is very similar to that of the Pseudo-sciences. An example will show it most conveniently:

A. is a notorious thief. Messrs. Bumpus and Crane examine him and find a good-sized organ of Acquisitiveness. Positive fact for Phrenology. Casts and drawings of A. are multiplied, and the hump does not lose in the act of copying. I do not say it gained. What do you look so for? (to the boarders.)

Presently B. turns up, a bigger thief than A. But B. has no bump at all over Acquisitiveness. Negative fact; goes against Phrenology. Not a bit of it. Don't you see how small Conscientiousness is? That's the reason B. stole.

And then comes C., ten times as much a thief as either A. or B.,—used to steal before he was weaned, and would pick one of his own pockets and put its contents in another, if he could find no other way of committing petty larceny. Unfortunately, C. has a hollow, instead of a hump, over Acquisitiveness. Ah, but just look and see what a bump of Alimentiveness! Did not C. buy nuts and gingerbread, when a boy, with the money he stole? Of course you see why he is a thief, and how his example confirms our noble science.

At last comes along a case which is apparently a settler, for there is a little brain with vast and varied powers—a case like that of Byron, for instance. Then comes the grand reserve-reason which covers everything and renders it simply impossible ever to corner a Phrenologist.—"It is not the size alone, but the quality of an organ, which determines its degree of power."

O! oh! I see.—The argument may be briefly stated thus by the Phrenologist: "Heads I win, tails you lose." Well, that's convenient.

It must be confessed that Phrenology has a certain resemblance to the Pseudo-sciences. I did not say it was a Pseudo-science.

I have often met persons who have been altogether struck up and amazed at the accuracy with which some wandering Professor of Phrenology had read their characters written upon their skulls. Of course the Professor acquires his information solely through his cranial inspections and manipulations. What are you laughing at? (to the boarders.) But let us just suppose, for a moment, that a tolerably cunning fellow, who did not know or care anything about Phrenology, should open a shop and undertake to read off people's characters at fifty cents or a dollar apiece. Let us see how well he could get along without the "organs."

SCALE FROM 1 TO 10.

List of Faculties for Customers.	Private Notes for my Pupil. *Each to be accompanied with a wink.*
Amativeness, 7:	Most men love the conflicting sex, and all man love to be told they do.
Alimentiveness, 8:	Don't you see that he has burst off his lowest waistcoat button with feeding—hay?
Acquisitiveness, 8:	Of course, a middle-aged Yankee.
Approbativeness, 7:	Hat well brushed. Hair ditto. Mark the effect of that sign.
Self-esteem, 6:	His face shows that.
Benevolence, 9:	That'll please him.
Conscientiousness, 8:	That fraction looks first-rate.
Mirthfulness, 7.	Has laughed twice since he came in.
Ideality, 9:	That sounds well.
Form, Size, Weight, Color, Locality Eventuality, etc.	A ton: Average every thing that can't be guessed.

And so of the other faculties.

Of course, you know, that is not the way the Phrenologists do. They go only by the humps. What do you keep laughing so for? [To the boarders.] I only said that is the way I should practice "Phrenology" for a living.

END OF MY LECTURE.

NAPOLEON III. ET L'ITALIE.

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, speaking of the "stunning" effect of the peace news, says:

Amid all this universal occupation with the same subject, it is strange that I find nobody, apparently, bearing in mind that if we had ventured to trust Louis Napoleon's own programme, put out before the war, we might have prophesied the *denouement* which now takes all by surprise.

In the pamphlet of *Napoleon III. et l'Italie*, which, though edited by M. Laguerroniere, was well known (on its appearance) to be the work of the Emperor, I find every particular of the Villafranca pact, either shadowed out or distinctly proclaimed, as a condition of the solution of the Italian difficulty. At page 11 the writer reminds us of the fact that in May, 1848, Austria was disposed to treat on the basis of a surrender of Lombardy, and an acceptance of the line of the Mincio as her Italian frontier; that this proposition was not considered satisfactory at that time by England; but that when in July Piedmont professed herself anxious to re-open negotiations, and the same basis was submitted on her part by France and England, (acting as mediators between her and her enemy,) Austria, which had by that time retrieved her position, refused to entertain the terms she would have grasped at two months before. Again (page 18) the pamphleteer reminds us that Prussia made a similar proposition to the Diet at Frankfort, through General Rodovitz, but that it was rejected by the influence of Austria. So that Louis Napoleon may now say: "What the French Republic, the British Cabinet, and the Prussian Government altogether failed to effect, I, singly, have accomplished. Austria has been forced to accept from me the frontier line of the Mincio."

Again, the pamphlet (page 45) distinctly rejects the idea of Italian unity as a dream of revolutionary Utopianism, and sets up against it the scheme of a federation, under the Presidency of the Pope. This was the project so enthusiastically urged by Gioberti, Balbo, and their followers, in 1846 and 1847. It is striking that the pamphleteer (quoting page 51, the authority of Lord Punsonby, our Ambassador at Vienna in 1818) declares this to be the sole practicable mode of reconstituting Italy, though the scheme has no longer any adherents in Italy itself, having long since been consigned, there, to the limb of generous illusions.

Elsewhere (page 58) the pamphleteer thus describes the effect of the "honorary Presidency" he would assign to the Pope:

"It will increase the *prestige* and moral power of the Papacy; it will slacken the too tight bond which now couples the Prince to the Pontiff, and which cramps all the activity of a people in the inflexible circle of ecclesiastical power, at the risk of an explosion." "Receiving," the writer continues, "this increase of moral influence, finding himself invested with this sort of protectorate over all Italy, awarded him by the respect of all its peoples, the Pope may diminish his temporal power, and lighten the burden of his political responsibility, without self-humiliation. Without exposing himself, he may organize under himself serious control, secular administration, civil legislation, and a regularly constituted and independent magistracy. All he loses in privilege he will gain in importance. Instead of governing a stagnant and inert people, he will extend his hand over the whole of Italy, to bless and guide it; he will be the irresponsible and venerated chief of a confederation of twenty-six millions of Christians, who classed in different States, gather all to that centre, in which the activity and grandeur of Italy will come to a focus."

THE SHINING VOLUME.

Messrs. Editors: If my heart has ever been thankful for anything, it is that there is one book that may well be called "*the Shining Volume.*" For years, I passed over its letters and chapters, as the Mexican of old trod the soil of California, little conscious of the golden ore beneath. I now read the letters, and find them the key to the richest treasury of God's love. As the spring strives to fill every nook and corner with grass and flowers, so the Bible seeks to fill every part of itself with that which shall benefit or please. Not less wonderful is this book in the condensation of truth than for its mighty strides in the development of its doctrines. It does not stop to inquire, "Will man see clearly the connection between sovereignty and free agency;" but since both doctrines are true, it stretches out the first as long as eternity, and presses out the second to the very circumference of the human faculties. Many times have I passed by the Bible House in New York, and looked up to the emblematic Savior pointing to the Holy Bible; never do I do this without feeling my heart throb with joy. Below, fourth Avenue is full of bustle, noises and dust; men of every diversity of character are jostling along together; it is a fit representation of the world when Christ shall rise up to pronounce to sin and commotion, "peace, be still!"

How I like to hear the Bible read without comment. I never heard a minister comment as he read a chapter before service, without feeling that all but the divine word was a loss. The Bible reminds me of the "Pilgrim's Progress Illustrated." Here we are called upon to be faithful, and Abraham is presented as the illustration. It is said, "Blessed are the meek," and the lawgiver appears as the patron. What an arithmetic would be without examples to illustrate the rules, that the Bible would be without its life-histories and parables. But while

"A story gilds the sacred page, majestic like the sun."

What emphasis is given to its holy truths by their illustration in human action. It is well to imprint truth upon the retina from "the shining volume," but it is better to press it into the hand, to look it in the eye, and to act it upon the retina. Were I to give you a description of the Greek Slave you would have some idea of a magnificent piece of sculpture; but let me accompany you to the Dusseldorf Gallery and you would find that your imagination had yielded you a poor ideal of the real thing. I can imagine something of "Olympian Jupiter," the work of the immortal Phidias, but how meagre my conception compared with that in the mind of Phidias, which gave the statue birth. Now, from the Bible, we get a fair idea of benevolence, kindness and love; but how stinted compared with that which we shall have when we see Jesus, in whom all beauty benevolence and love are perfected. J. P. B.

THE HUGUENOTS OF AMERICA.

In 1690, William the Third sent a body of Huguenots, who had followed him from Holland to England, to the Province of Virginia. They had a settlement on James River, above Richmond, called the "Manakin Town," after an Indian tribe. In 1699 it was increased by three hundred families, and the next year one hundred more arrived from Canada. Philip de Richbourg was for a long time their spiritual counsellor, and afterwards conducted part of his flock to the banks of the Trent, in North Carolina. Thence they were compelled by the Indians to fly, and emigrated to South Carolina, which became their permanent abode. As early as 1666, the Legislature of both Maryland and Virginia granted naturalization to the French Protestant emigrants of these provinces. In 1697 the same political privilege was extended to these refugees in the two Carolinas, and in 1793 to the New York emigrants.

South Carolina was styled the "Home of the Huguenots," from becoming their principal retreat in the new world. One thousand embarked for "La Carolina" from the ports of Holland alone. The expeditions left Rotterdam, touching in England, on the voyage to America; Isaac Mazieg came over in one of them. He had long been a merchant in Rhe; and settling in Charleston, amassed a large fortune, which he used for his adopted country. In 1687 the Lord Commissioners of James the Second, by the royal bounty, sent six hundred English and French emigrants to Carolina.

Jean Pierre Pury, of Neufchatel, emigrated to Carolina in the year 1723, with 375 Protestant families from Switzerland. To this company the British Government liberally granted 40,000 acres of land, with £4 sterling to each adult. The settlements were again strengthened during 1764 by the accessions of 212 more voluntary exiles. Their pastor, named Pilabert, accompanied them from France, and they named their settlements New Bordeaux, in remembrance of the capital of Guyenne, their former home. In 1782 there were not less than 16,000 Protestants in South Carolina, and most of them French. One writer says: "They live like a tribe, like one family. Each one makes it a rule to assist his compatriot in his need, and to watch over his fortune and his reputation with the same care as his own."

In our glorious struggle for liberty, the French refugees zealously aided the cause of freedom. South Carolina was the first to adopt an Independent Constitution upon the news of the battle of Lexington; and Henry Laurens was the President of the Convention which took the important step. Among her militia and regular troops were many illustrious descendants of the Huguenots, as Francis Marion, Peter Bosquet, Samuel Legare, and Henry Peronneau.

It is a striking fact, that three of the seven Presidents who guided the deliberations of the Continental Congress, were descendants of the French Protestants, Henry Laurens, John Jay, and Elias Boudinot. Two of these, Boudinot and Jay, were also presiding officers of the American Bible Society.—*Knickerbocker Magazine.*

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF LITERARY PEOPLE.

A correspondent of the *Springfield Republican* gives the following pen-and-ink sketches of prominent literary people:

Emerson looks a refined farmer, meditative and quiet. Longfellow like a good natured beef-eater. Holmes like a ready-to-laugh little body, wishing only to be "as funny as he can." Everett seems only to be the graceful gentleman who has been handsome. Beecher a ruddy, frolicking boy. Whittier the most retiring of Quakers. And thus I might name others. Not one of these gentlemen can be called handsome, unless we except Beecher who might be a deal handsomer. Mrs. Sigourney, the grandmother of American "female" literature, in her prime (if we may believe her portait) was quite handsome. Katherine Beecher is homely. Mrs. Beecher Stowe is so ordinary in looks that she has been taken for Mrs. Stowe's "Biddy." Mrs. E. F. Ellet looks like a washerwoman. Margaret Fuller was plain. Charlotte Cushman has a face, marked as Daniel Webster's and quite as strong. So has Elizabeth Blackwell. Harriet Hosmer looks like a man. Mrs. Oakes Smith is considered handsome. Mrs Julia Ward Howe has been a New York belle. Frances S. Osgood had a lovely, womanly face. Amelia E. Welby was almost beautiful; Sarah Hale, in her young days, quite, unless her picture flits. The Davidson sisters, as well as their gifted mother, possessed beauty. If we cross the ocean we find Madame de Stael was a fright; but Hannah Moore was handsome; Elisabeth Fry, glorious; Letitia Landon, pretty; Mrs. Hemans wondrously lovely; Mary Howit, fair and matronly; Mrs. Norton, regally beautiful; Elizabeth Barrett Browning in physique is angular, and though she has magnificent eyes, her *face* is suggestive of a tombstone. Charlotte Bronte had a look in her eyes better than all beauty of features. But if we look at British men of first class craniums—Shakespeare and Milton were handsome; Dr. Johnson was a monster of ugliness; so were Goldsmith and Pope; Addison was tolerably handsome; and Coleridge, Shelley, Byron, Moore, Campbell, Burns, all were uncomely so. Sir Walter Scott looked very ordinary, in spite of his fine head. Macauly is homely. Bulwer nearly hideous, although a dandy. Charles Dickens is called handsome, but covered with jewelry, he can but look like a simpleton.

AUTOGRAPHS.

The passion for collecting autographs never raged so high in England as at present. The demand has been the means of bringing out from the portfolios of old families, where they have been resting as heir-looms for a century or more, many of the rarest and most desirable autographs known. At the sale of Mr. Dawson Turner's collection of manuscripts, which lately took place in London, they brought very high prices. This collection the *Illustrated News* pronounces to be "in every respect the most remarkable that has been scattered in our time." Among others was a collection of royal English letters, which were bought by the British Museum at high prices. Four letters in the handwriting of Oliver Cromwell, brought severally, £25,5s., £31,10s, a like sum, and £47, 5s. Milton's receipt for an installment of the payment due on "Paradise Lost," with his widow's receipt for a further sum, was sold for £13,1s. One of these letters contains the following characteristic passage: "I beseech you bee careful what captaines of horse you chose, what men be mounted; a few honest men are better than numbers. I had rather have a plain-russet-coated captaine, that knows what hee fights for, and loves what hee knowses, than that which you call a gentleman, and is nothing else."

Connected with autographs, it is a singular fact that the only autograph or specimen of writing known of Harvay, the great discoverer of the circulation of the blood, is his name in an album. This was recently sold for £20. It is said that all that remains of Shakspeare's handwriting are the words "by me," and his signature on five different occasions.

The recent measures of the Belgian Government, and especially the projected additions to the fortifications of Antwerp, have excited much attention and considerable uneasiness at Paris.

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

TERMS—$2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1859.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

THE volume of the *Advocate* will hereafter begin and end with the year; and it is very desirable that subscriptions should conform to this rule.

Therefore new subscribers, who do not begin with the year, will receive, and not two dollars, but an amount sufficient to pay for the paper till the end of the year, at the rate of FORTY CENTS A WEEK.

Thus, every subscriber will know, without being informed, that at the beginning of the year is the time to remit the subscription money.

Many accounts having been sent out before this arrangement was made, we shall not be able, until next year, to make the accounts of old subscribers conform to this rule.

Our Agents will please notice, and help us in this desirable arrangement. It is an approximation to the cash system, without its objections, and will obviate confusion in accounts.

A STATEMENT of the Receipts and Exports of Produce, and of the general business of this Port, for the year ending August 31, 1860, will be found on our fourth page. The reader will perceive the error in the date—1860, of course should be 1859. The Statement will be found of interest to most of our readers. Our young friends, we trust, will pardon the use of their column.

MINISTERS SHOULD BE PUBLIC SPIRITED MEN—EXAMPLES FROM DIFFERENT CLASSES.

Rev. Dr. MURRAY is writing a series of articles in the *N. Y. Observer*, upon the various aspects of the ministerial character and calling; his last one is upon the importance of public spirit on the part of the ministry. His description of different men is so striking and just, that I want your readers to have the benefit of perusing it. I have taken the liberty to assign two or three of them their position in respect to churches. I have been an observer upon this subject for many years, and have regretted many things I have seen. The first illustration given is furnished by Dr. Chalmers; his Church is known.

Perhaps there is not a point connected with the pulpit, preachers, or preaching, which may not be illustrated from the life of Dr. Chalmers. His ministry was a glorious one to the Church and to the world; and whilst it was by his pulpit ministrations he made the deep impression upon his race which survives him, and which will survive the lapse of ages, yet to what a remarkable degree did he devote himself to the promotion of the great interests of society. We find him at one time writing on Political Economy, to encourage Britain when dispirited by the Berlin decree of Bonaparte; at another, seeking to enlighten the world on the best way of improving the temporal condition of the poor; at another, forming a penny-a-week society to aid in circulating the Bible; at another, thundering in the General Assembly against "Pluralities;" at another, following the poor to their wretched abodes in the most narrow wynds of Glasgow; at another, multiplying schools to meet the wants of his people; at another, organizing and directing Sunday-schools; at another, traveling through England in search of poor-law statistics; at another, defending the spiritual jurisdiction of the Church;—and, when the Free Church went forth from the Established, descending with a minuteness of detail to everything which entered into its stability and rightful position, as if his whole previous life had been spent among details! He permitted nothing to escape his notice: and he thought nothing beneath him that could in any degree promote the general interests of society. O, what a contrast does this great man present to many a minister who would think it undignified to go into the streets, without his gloves, cane and other regimentals, and who perhaps has never spent a week in his life in seeking out the neglected poor who are perishing for lack of the gospel beneath the shadow of his steeple! Never did uninspired man preach Christ more fervently; never did man labor more to promote the general interests of society.

I mean no offence, but I am inclined to think that the following case is a Methodist, at least, I have known many among us to whom many parts of this description might be applied. The neglect of pastoral duties is the crying evil among us. Occasional protracted meetings and revivals will never atone for such neglects as those named above. More public spirit is needed among us. I know a clergyman who went to reside in a city less than two years since, a man of no remarkable talents, yet by his taking hold of matters in which the community is interested, he shot away ahead of men who had lived in that city from fifteen to twenty-five years.

The Rev. Dr. A. is a good, sensible, and pious man. He is no extremist by all. With proper zeal and expanded views, he might be greatly useful: but he is satisfied with the performance of the usual Sabbath services, and of the pressing parochial duties. His parish is his farm; and even that is not well cultivated. And everything around him is just like him, only a little more so. His salary is not paid. There is no monthly concert. The Sabbath-school languishes. The Church is sadly out of repair. The people are irregular in everything. There are no good schools. The young are wandering to other fields, and no wonder. And if Dr. A. gave the time to the general interests of the people that he gives to smoking cigars and to listless lounging, his parish might be in a flourishing state, instead of being, as it is, rapidly on the decline. And such ministers are far too numerous.

Nobody would hesitate a moment to locate the next gentleman. He belongs to "the Church." Not a few of your readers are acquainted with him. A surgical operation is needed on all such "cases," as they only sap the vital powers of the system, they are excrescences that never do any good. Off with ecclesiastical weeds!

The Rev. Mr. B. is a younger man, with zeal and sympathies; but with narrow views, far more Jewish than Christian. His zeal has only one direction—his own sect; his sympathies are withheld from every effort that tends not to its increase. He co-operates in nothing which has only in view the general interests of society. He is like a vein upon the body, which would draw everything to itself, at the expense of the entire system. He is simply the minister of a sect, and is alike unworthy of his calling and of the age in which he lives. The most intolerable men of this age are these ministers of a sect, who regard none as ministers of Christ but themselves—who regard no good as done, save done in their way, and who would rather see the world remain in darkness than that it should be illumined by others. These are spots in our feast of charity—clouds without rain, whose only object seems to be to obscure the bright shining of the gospel sun; that their farthing candles may be seen.

You may locate this last gentleman wherever you choose; no church will object to receive him which has the good of mankind at heart, and I trust you will assign him to no other. All the churches need such.

The Rev. Mr. D. was an excellent parish minister—was ardently attached to his own Church; but he was also a minister of Christ, and, with a quenchless zeal, ready to do good to all men as he had opportunity. The cause of education, of missions, of temperance—asylums for the blind—homes for the friendless—houses of delinquents—Sunday-schools, and schools for the poor, found in him a zealous and constant friend. On all fit occasions his voice was raised in their advocacy. His object was to elevate the race by enlightening them, and by leading them to a true faith in Christ; and he could rejoice in the good done and doing, regardless of the agency employed, if man only were benefited, and God was glorified. And such are the ministers the Church now needs: men in whose hearts the love of souls rises far higher than the love of sect; men who feel that for them there is no rest until the gospel is preached to every creature.

NOTES ON SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON'S FIRST LECTURE.

See Lectures on Metaphysics and Logic. Vol. I. Gould and Lincoln, 1859.

THE first volume of this great work has been recently issued by Gould and Lincoln, of Boston, Mass. We have had time merely to refresh our eyes with a glance at its opening pages, but a glance has been sufficient to show us that the volume is characterised by all those striking excellences of powerful thought, wide research and lucid statement, for which Sir William is so justly distinguished.

The opening lecture, delivered to his class in the University of Edinburgh, is full of strong points. It proposes to present the utility of Intellectual philosophy as a study: its peculiar adaptation to mental culture, and the special class of benefits to be expected from its pursuit. We have made a few notes on some of Sir William's views.

I. "Considered in itself, a science is valuable in proportion as its cultivation is immediately conducive to the mental improvement of the cultivator."

Sir William regards this as the absolute utility of a science. And this form of utility, he subdivides into two other utilities, viz: 1st, Science, as cultivating the mind by exercising its faculties; and 2nd, Science, as furnishing a "certain complement of truths or objects of knowledge." The philosophy of mind, according to his view, supplies to the higher faculties, the "occasions of their most vigorous and, therefore, their most improving exercise." Mental philosophy has a positive utility. "But what is the useful? That which is prized, not on its own account, but as conducive to the acquisition of something else." Mental philosophy is a means by which the powers of the mind are awakened and trained; hence, its utility. Two errors prevail on this subject. One consists "in viewing man not as an end unto himself, but merely as a mean organized for the sake of something out of himself." Led astray by this false view, men have regarded those branches of knowledge exclusively as useful "which tend to qualify a human being to act the lowly part of a dexterous instrument."

We are glad to see this earnest remonstrance against such an error. No one can deny, that what are called practical sciences are highly valuable, for our civilization depends upon them, and it is their office to put us in a position to inhabit the globe comfortably. But they are mainly subsidiary. They exist for objects beyond themselves. A man is a mechanic, not for the sake of mechanic art, but that he may be a man. So too, of law and medicine. Business is a means to manhood. But abstracter studies deal more directly with the mind, and their aim is to develop the faculties as such, and as irrespective of simple earthly ends. We have need of such sentiments. By all means, let us have practical education, but let us have something higher also. The immortal soul is not a tool, a machine, but a soul—and, as a soul, it ought to have its own life called out and perfected.

II. "Man, in so far as he is a mean for the glory of God, must be an end unto himself; for it is only in the accomplishment of his own perfection that, as a creator, he can manifest the glory of his Creator."

This is excellently said. If man be a means to glorify God, then, it is obvious that as man, he must perform this work—not as a creature of bodily wants, not as a portion of the material universe, but as a man—created in the image of God, fallen but redeemed by the blood of Christ. "In relation to all else, he is as end." But taken in actual life, man is diverted more or less from this paramount end by being compelled to provide for the necessities of his earthly condition. "In other words, he must exercise some trade, calling or profession." Sir William then proceeds to show, that although "the full and harmonious development of our faculties be the high and natural destination of all," yet this great end of man, considered absolutely, has been lost sight of, "and the term useful appropriated exclusively to those acquirements which have a value only to man, considered in his relative, lower, and accidental character of an instrument."

If man "liveth by bread alone;" if he has no higher attitude than as a mere member of society; if his work as a mechanic, a lawyer, a doctor, is his main work; then, on such ground, all the more elevated forms of culture and self-improvement may be abandoned. But viewing him in a truer and nobler aspect—viewing him as a living soul for living ends—the just idea of utility is that which contributes to the growth and perfection of his nature, regarded as a spiritual and immortal nature. Accordingly, the conception of time and circumstance, the impress of incidents and transient connections, must drop away from us, ere the idea of utility in its most significant sense can lodge itself within us. To be a man is incomparably greater than to be a statesman, a general, or anything else, simply and exclusively earthly. And hence, whatever studies tend to exalt us in this manhood are pre-eminently worthy of attention. Philosophy, considered in relation to the mind, promotes this end and, therefore, is entitled to special regard.

III. "Knowledge and intellectual development are not only not the same, but stand in no necessary proportion to each other."

This distinction is clearly presented. To cultivate the faculties is one thing; to acquire knowledge is another thing. The condition under which any power of the mind is developed, is exercise; and hence, the greater the exercise, the greater the culture or development of thought. "But a certain quantity of knowledge—in other words, a certain amount of possessed truths—does not suppose, as its condition, a corresponding sum of intellectual exercise."

So argues Sir William. And he argues justly. In acquiring knowledge, the receiving and appreciating powers are active, but in culture proper, the mind is aroused to a much higher state of energy. Thinking, looks to the relations of knowledge much more than to knowledge itself. It exercises the faculties in their interrelations the one to the other, rather than in their relation as a whole to objective facts. The genius of Sir Isaac Newton may be tasked to its utmost to discover and verify the laws of the solar system. But when discovered and verified, any ordinary intellect is competent to acquire a knowledge of them. The true method of education presupposes that the mind has an infinite value in itself, and, moreover, that through the activity of its own functions it is capable of high culture. And, consequently, whatever value knowledge may have in its objective utility, it has a better and much more important use, viz: its serviceableness as a stimulus to thought.

IV. "Is truth or is the mental exercise in the pursuit of truth, the superior end?"

Sir William asks this question. He considers it "the most important practical problem in the whole compass of philosophy." Says he, "at first sight, it seems even absurd to doubt that truth is more valuable than its pursuit." But, he urges, that "a slight consideration will however, expose its fallacy." This point is well argued, though, we confess, not to our complete satisfaction. "A truth, once known, falls into comparative insignificance." So it may, considered as involving the analytic or discovering or creative functions of the mind, but a truth, so known, may exert great influence and constantly sustain the action of the mind, by its call on the other attributes of the mind. "Absolute certainty and absolute completion would be the paralysis of any study;" no doubt of that, if the absoluteness covered the whole ground of possible intelligence; but, assuredly, there must be "absolute certainty" in some of the facts and principles of every study, or, the alternative is, that the mind has no firm foot-hold, and is thereby incapacitated for progress. Malebranche says: "If I held truth captive in my hand, I should open my hand and let it fly in order that I might again pursue and capture it." Lessing is still more emphatic: "Did the Almighty, holding in his right hand *Truth*, and in his left *Search after Truth*, deign to tender me the one I might prefer, in all humility, but without hesitation, I should request, *Search after Truth*."

It seems to us, that Sir William has rather over-stated this fact. The exercise of our faculties is a source of intense pleasure, and, without question, by this exercise we are chiefly cultivated; but it is difficult for us to see how the pursuit of truth could be maintained, and on what basis the mind itself could finally be established if there were no supreme excellence in the possession of the truth itself.

V. "But if speculative truth itself be only valuable as a mean of intellectual activity, those studies which determine the faculties to a more vigorous exertion, will, in every liberal sense, be better entitled absolutely to the name of useful, than those which with a greater complement of more certain facts awaken them to a less intense and, consequently, to a less improving exercise."

We can heartily subscribe to the inference here presented. The study of Geology, Chemistry, Botany, may afford "a greater complement of more certain facts," but it does not follow that they are better calculated to educate us than poetry and metaphysics. No doubt the former are more useful—much more useful in a commercial sense; and, they are so, because they are closely connected with man's earthly position and earthly circumstances. But it is impossible for them to contribute to the growth of mind, as mind, like the more liberal pursuits. A matter-of-fact man is a good citizen—he has generally a good position—keeps a good bank account; but if all the world were matter-of-fact men, we should not consider it a very desirable world in which to live. There are faculties within us that facts cannot reach—cannot educate—cannot develop. Facts are for the understanding; but whenever you touch the grander powers of our nature—whenever the problem is, whether the imagination shall stir the depths of being and the strength of the soul quickened to its utmost intensity, go forth to commune with the invisible and the eternal, we want something more than the figures of the multiplication-table, the angles of the mathematician and the statistics of the insurance-office. The real test of the *useful* is in its final relation to the soul—and, as Sir William subsequently argues, nothing can distinctly and without qualification be denominated *useful* except it subserve the great ends of our mental being.

We hope that the readers of the *Advocate*, and especially such of them as are officially related to the great work of education, will weigh well these views of the greatest metaphysician of the age, Sir William Hamilton. In this day of dollars and cents every thing is measured by its so-called practicalness. If men had just views of practicalness there would be no harm in the word, but, as things are, it is one of the most deceptious and pernicious terms in our language. Studies, that have for their aim, the ennoblement of mind and that, above all human studies tend to expand the soul for communion with God, are denounced as not practical—that is, they do not help men to dexterity in business, to political management, and to the idol, we call, *success*. And many a man who is doing a grand work, and that too in a grand way, is deemed impracticable and visionary just because he lives a higher life than money-brokers and shrewd capitalists.

Public opinion is sadly false on this subject. And we regret to see that, in many quarters where better notions ought to prevail, this sordid utilitarianism is asserting its debasing influence. It especially concerns us, in our educational efforts, to guard against this low and sensual philosophy. Let us set our standard of culture high, and let us strive to have some other ideal of college-training than to teach men how to become good lawyers or doctors or statesmen. What we want is the ideal of manhood. It is a poor thing to be better as a tradesman or as a professional gentleman than as a man; and, yet this is precisely the standard that so many teachers set before their pupils. The strength of genuine manhood is the power that the church needs, and all other skill is only hand-craft compared with that majesty of character which now and ever rules the world.

MINISTERIAL IDLENESS.

THERE are certain forms of idleness to which the ministers of the gospel are peculiarly liable. We propose a friendly talk about them.

And first of all, one of the besetments of the minister grows out of the fact that, for the most of the week he has the free command of his time. Six days of the time he seldom has those engagements which are connected with fixed hours and set occasions. His work is not regular, in the sense in which a mechanic's work or a professional man's work is regular. If he choose, he can breakfast at seven or at nine o'clock in the morning, and he can enter his study immediately, or defer it until more agreeable. If he has, for the day, a pastoral call to make or a matter of Church-business to perform, he can most generally suit the time to his inclination. Now, just here, he is in danger. Idleness is almost sure to overtake a man who lives under such circumstances, and, ere aware, its strong chains are clasped and riveted on his life. A man, who has the choice of his whole time, and can select this hour or that for any specific task, is extremely apt to be an idler. The only safeguard is to systematize his work—to bind himself down to stated hours for every department of effort; and to hold himself amenable to conscience for the strictest attention to such self-imposed obligations. If, indeed, circumstances do not imperatively require this at the minister's hands, he will be all the more of a man and all the better Christian for assuming these restraints.

But again, a minister is exposed to idleness in his modes of study. Every man, who is called of God to be a minister, is called of God to be a student—to "give attendance to reading"—to become "a workman, that needeth not to be ashamed." We do not say, that he is called to be a scholar, a critic, a linguist, a writer; but, he is called to be a student, a close and laborious and patient thinker.

Now, many ministers who are really anxious to study, are great idlers intellectually, and hence, their "profiting" does not appear "to all" men nor, for that matter, to any man. The cause generally is in loose, careless and desultory study. A minister ought to be extremely particular as to the manner he reads. "How read est thou?" is a good question to ask him. The "how," is everything. If he reads, just to read; if he reads without minute analysis and earnest deliberation; if he reads in any way, that suspends the best action of his best faculties, then, let him be assured, he is idling; he is wasting time and wasting energy; and, whatever knowledge is gained, it is gained at the expense of intellectual ability to use that knowledge to the highest advantage.

About the best rule that we know is, to select the best books and then to master them, just as though you were to expound and teach them to others. Reading, if made a study, is a great help to vigor of thought, but otherwise it is a weakener. Books aid us most by what they suggest, rather than by what they elaborate. If you do not find your own talents working—working as if a fermenting principle had been introduced—then you are idling over that book.

Knowledge is essential—"knowledge is power"—yes, all true; but knowledge is never worth much to such as are mere knowledge-machines. If knowledge stirs your soul, then it is doing a good work—not otherwise.

Once more. A minister often idles by means of the careless manner in which he prepares for the pulpit. This carelessness is a grievous fault. If its ill effects were confined to the intellect, that were bad enough; but, unfortunately, it often consumes a man's spirituality. No one's soul can grow without much deep thinking; hence, if a minister fall into the habit of "getting up," hasty and poorly-prepared sermons, his heart must inevitably suffer. Most prayerfully and most elaborately ought he to work over these discourses—not to make an intellectual display of logic and rhetoric—but to seize the truth of God in its most truthful aspects, and to see that the sword of the spirit is not dulled and blunted in his hands. Some men argue as if God were a patron of lazy thinkers. No; this is all wrong. The more that a minister thinks and labors in fitting himself for the duties of the pulpit, provided he thinks and labors under the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, the more likely is he to win souls.

Now, right here, in humble self-examination, let our Methodist ministers look into their hearts. See, is there no waste of God's substance? See, is there no laxity—no carelessness? See, are you not far below what you might be? Brethren, it is work within that produces work without. Our own souls—ah, here is the standard, to which Churches and congregations conform. Remember what we say—if our sermons are so lightly esteemed by us as to lend to no earnest, self-denying, laborious efforts in their preparation; depend upon it, our Churches and congregations will hold them in light estimation also. The "power of God" is dishonored whenever it becomes weakness in your hands, and such weakness it must become, unless you study hard, very hard, and pray much, very much.

DISTRICT MEETING—CAMDEN (ALABAMA) DISTRICT.

Pineville, Ala., August 15, 1859.

MR. EDITOR: Our District meeting, for Camden District, closed this evening after a very pleasant and useful session, and I am requested to send you some notes of it.

Brother Carmichael was called to the Chair, Brother A. C. Ramsey appointed Secretary. The attendance was not so full as we could have wished; but we had reports, official or otherwise, (*sufficiently reliable*) from the District generally.

The meeting, in the opportunities afforded for consultation, news from the various camps, Christian communion, brotherly love, and the beginning of friendships among fellow-laborers, hitherto strangers to each other, was one of the most pleasant I ever attended. In common with some others I went up, not so much prejudiced as indifferent; but, since I have seen the practical workings of a district meeting, I am compelled to think very favorably of them; and, I have no doubt if they were fully attended, and managed as this was, in the true spirit of Methodism, we would soon find them a recognized and permanent institution. Besides the actual work done, they serve a valuable purpose in cementing together preachers and laity, refreshing us with the sight of each others faces, removing the sense of loneliness and "forsakenness" which belongs to every "sentinel" who seldom sees his comrades, and awakening among us an *esprit du corps*, whereby we return to our work more zealous, cheerful and strong. But I should overlook the great desideratum of these meetings if I failed to notice the valuable aid they afford for mutual counsel and advisement—whereby the greatest good to the greatest number may be promoted.

Lest I trespass too much on your space, suffer me to close by handing you for publication the following resolutions passed at the meeting, and comprising all the proceedings which seemed to warrant publication.

* * * * * * *

Resolved, That we recommend to the preachers and official members of the Churches of this District, the keeping of a substantial Record Book in each Church, for recording marriages, baptisms, names of members, and such other particulars as are of interest, or need be presented.

Resolved, That we recommend to the preachers of this District uniform and strict adherence to our Book of Discipline, in the admission of members to probationary and full membership.

Resolved, That we recommend to the preachers of this District the importance and necessity of keeping a full record of such church trials as may occur during their administration; the same to be filed, as other records of the Church.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to our next Annual Conference, that the territory now embraced in Mount Pleasant Circuit, and in Hollywood and Fish River Circuit, be divided into three Circuits and a Mission; also, that the territory now embraced in Monroeville Circuit, be divided into two Circuits and a mission; also, that the territory now embraced in Cedar Creek Circuit, be divided into two Circuits, one to be called "Snow Hill Circuit," comprising Snow Hill, Warrenton, Monterey, Pine Flat, and Mount Carmel Churches; the other to be called "Oak Hill Circuit," comprising, Ebenezer, Society Hill, Jackson's Chapel, Pineville, and McKenzie Churches.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to our next Annual Conference, that the Hollywood and Fish River appointments be transferred to the Mobile District; and that the Camden District, thus altered, do so remain.

Resolved, That we build or buy a District parsonage. That the preachers in charge and the stewards of the District Churches be requested to take up collections for the accomplishment of this object: and that a committe of six be appointed to ascertain the best location for said parsonage, and to carry out the first clause of this resolution.

Under the above resolution the following brethren were unanimously chosen by the meeting. A. C. Ramsey, J. L. Godbold, Solomon Portiss, O. B. Savage, John W. Portiss, and John Sampey, Sr.

Resolved, That the prosperity of the Churches on this District, as shown by reports of their representations at this meeting, is a cause for devout thankfulness to God, and gratulation of each other.

Resolved, That our hearty thanks be, and they are, hereby tendered the citizens of Pineville, for their hospitality and kind attention to the members of this meeting.

Resolved, That such of our proceedings as have public interest, be published in the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*.

METHODISM IN RHODE ISLAND.

WE noticed a few days since, that C. C. Burleigh, the notorious Abolition Infidel, had been invited to deliver an address before the Conference Institution at East Greenwich, Rode Island. We felt curious at the time, to see what kind of an address he would make; and the following extract gratifies that curiosity to some extent. Thus, we see New England-Abolition-Methodism employing an unclean wretch to insult God, and blaspheme the Bible and religion—willing to give such a creature access to their children, and an opportunity to corrupt and ruin them—that they may honor the tool of an infidel party. Would not such men insult the Son of God, if he would not indorse their opinions.

Not long since, says the *Texas Advocate*, C. C. Burleigh, of the Abolition school, was invited to make an address before the Providence Conference Seminary, and the "Golden Age" was his theme. It contained the rankest infidelity, discarding God's word and advocating the Vestiges of Creation. Man, he seemed to believe, has been developed from a *mollusk*—Adam, Enoch, Moses, Abraham, were the first specimens of humanity above periwinkles, without their tails, (*sine caudæ.*) In the Providence Conference there are a good many English preachers, and of course radical on the subject of slavery. But should praying men invite such a man to address children, with unsound and infidel views of the scriptures, and scholars in an institution of Methodism, whose very existence and religious institutions his wicked teachings would destroy? These ultraists are dangerous in Church and State—disunionists to the peace and safety of both.

HOW CIRCUMSTANCES DO ALTER CASES!

BODILY exercises more or less remarkable attended upon the preaching of Methodists, both in England and America, from the beginning. One of the most common of these phenomena was the loss of bodily strength, a falling to the ground, helpless and unconscious. We have seen this times without count; and while we never thought it essential to a genuine work of grace, we knew it was not the effect of mere weakness or fanaticism. But any amount of opposition and ridicule has been brought to bear upon it by our good orderly friends of the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches. They could not tolerate the idea that it was the result of Divine influence, and so they never calmly examined the case. But lo! a new set of facts appear: a great work is going forward in the Presbyterian Churches in Ireland, in which these same phenomena appear in an unmistakable form! Now they demand attention; there must be something real in them, for it is not the fanaticism of Methodism that produces them, as they appear among the sober, and reliable Presbyterians! That alters the case; and now our brethren of those Churches are treating the matter very tenderly; and, as far as they can do it so suddenly, they are admitting that this is one of the proofs that the work is genuine. Thus, what was fanatical with us, is orthodox with them. And so, one by one, every important fact and features of Methodism is receiving the endorsement of the Christian world. Every point in our theology has to be endorsed. The only reason why this has not been done long since is, its opponents have not condescended to understand it. No Calvinist in America, who has written against Arminianism, could tell now what it is. They never studied it. They may have read, Whithy, or some other semi-Pelegian or Arian, but they never studied Arminianism. But wisdom is justified of her children, wait a little friends, and providence will do still more for you.

J. H.

FOOT-PRINTS ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

No. VI.

Hard Drinkers—Breakfast—Raman Spreads his Blanket—Judge Bush—Philosophy of the Meal—Painted Caves—"Water, Water, Oh, for Water—Arrivot at the Fort Hudson—Lieut. Ramsey—The Stripes and Stars—Encampment—"Ships of the Desert"—Remonstrance against Oppression—Interference with Raman—The Stampede—Howard's Spring, its History.

THE crystal waters of the beautiful. San Pedro looked so cool and inviting that, while crossing, the passengers in each stage put out a mug upon the step, to sip the blessed beverage, for the refreshment of all. For a time, we were all hard drinkers. So soon as we could find a place level enough to stand still on, we stopped for breakfast.

In a few minutes the fire was kindled, the *store-room* opened and, the same old dingy bags appeared; and *Ramon* commenced his culinary operations. Judge Bush, a fellow-traveler, and one of the boundary commissioners between Texas and New Mexico, spread his blanket at some distance from the *kitchen*, and invited me to loll with him, remarking, the less you see, the better your appetite will be.

I took him at his word—for the early air, fresh and strong, and a walk up the mountain from the river, had brought me to feel that nourishment and strength were both desirable. As we had but little to cook—breakfast was soon ready and was dispatched very quick—often the fashion of taking medicine. The reasoning is, it is had to swallow, I must take it—the sooner it is down the better.

This resting place has a name—"the Painted Caves," so called, because the mouth of one or two of these mountain caverns have, on the wall, various figures of men and women and beasts—grotesquely drawn by some Indian artist. Some of the pictures are very rude and uncouth, others show some skill of design and power of execution. The colors are strong and flashy, according to savage taste, and the whole arrangement tells of Indian habits—the war-path and the chase.

Before resuming our journey we were notified to drink freely, and if possible to take water along, inasmuch as we should see no more for FORTY-FIVE MILES.

The day was exceedingly hot—the road dusty, and after all our precaution, we suffered. Never before did I realize the force of those Scripture passages which represent desire, by *thirst*. Water—water! oh! for water.

Imagination wandered to every clear, cool spring I ever knew, and mocked me with tantalizing recollections of many a precious draught. Passengers would ask for water as if the very knowledge of their distress would help you to relieve them. We had no rod to smite the mountain rock, and no stream followed us in the desert. We were "in a dry and thirsty land where no water is."

"How far to Fort Hudson, driver?" was the ever recurring question. The answer brought no relief—save that, every time, the answer satisfied us that the distance was growing less, and, that, if nothing happened, we should get there at last.

Some time after dark we reached the Fort, and such a rush to the bucket—such a demand for tin cups, you never saw. The *first* cup would about *wet* the mouth and throat; another and another must be swallowed before nature would even begin to relax her demand for water—water.

Our arrival was a grand event at the Fort. The stage was twenty-four hours behind time. The officers and men were full of apprehension that the Indians had been at mischief, and were on the look-out for tales of ambush, death and scalps. They seemed as glad to see us all alive and well as though we were old friends. Without the coming of the mail to these out-posts is almost the only incident that stirs the stagnation of their routine-life, and the only vital link between them and *the world they have left*. It is really pleasant to see *nature* work on these occasions. The heart pining for news from home—hope shining out from the eye; the glowing face, when the letter with the well-known superscription was handed over—the sad blank grief when the chilling announcement was made—*none for you*. I was just in the condition to appreciate both feelings—the gratified and the disappointed.

Lieutenant Jones, of the Army, on his way to Camp Stockton, was a passenger with us; and, as we were to camp for the night, he kindly introduced me to Lieutenant Ramsey, who insisted upon taking myself and family to his quarters. He stated that he was a bachelor, but could provide us a supper and a bed. These were luxuries I did not expect to meet on this journey, and thankfully accepted. A clean table, nice steak, coffee that was coffee, a loaf fresh from the oven, and then a bed—delightful "*institution*" always! but to a tired back and aching bones, what can be compared with it? In the Lieutenant's estimation were small favors; but to us, they were great blessings. The Lord reward him. I had just come to understand that "a cup of cold water" was no little boon—a good supper and clean lodging were beyond price.

We rose in the morning refreshed and ready for travel. After breakfast we bade our gentlemanly host farewell, and resumed our toilsome journey.

Before we start, I must say that Fort Hudson is a most picturesque place. A striking counterpart, in many respects, of *Harper's Ferry*—a scene of grandeur, Mr. Jefferson said, a man might well afford to cross the ocean to behold.

It is a cove in the mountains—high, dry and level. The San Pedro at its base, a liquid crescent, its borns of convenient access. The circumvallation is perfect, except at one point, where a long deep canon opens, and down which, day and night, the wind comes pouring like a charge of cavalry.

It is very refreshing to the weary traveler, sick of solitude and pining to see human habitation, to come to one of these military establishments. Here are human beings, neat houses, stores, shops, domestic sights and sounds—the lowing cow, the crowing cock, the cackling hen—the faithful watch-dog's bark; and, above all, yonder stream "*The Stripes and Stars.*" "Here is still my country and my kind—friends are near. I am not *all* alone in the wide, wide world." Such reflections sprung up on this lonely path; and the Fort, though built for war, becomes the minister of peace.

I was very glad to see the "Captain" of our train laying in some provisions—and of a better kind. The day is beautiful, the wind fresh, the teams new, and our feelings and prospects decidedly improved.

After riding a mile or two we came to the encampment of a scouting party who had left the fort the evening before, on an exploring expedition among the mountains. The tents were struck and all was hustle. The scene was Oriental—Arabic. Instead of wagons, the horse and the camel were employed to carry baggage. Some thirty or forty of the "ships of the desert" were already loaded, others were waiting for their loads. The Arab himself was here too, learning the Anglo-Saxon the ways of the East.

The camel lies down to receive his burden. One huge old fellow excited my sympathies. He was down, and they had piled upon him an immense load. Among other things two huge barrels of water—one on each side; the command to rise was given, he made an honest effort, but failed; the burden was too heavy. After a little pause, he gathered all his strength and tried the second time, but so staggeringly that his burden turned, the balance was destroyed, and over he went on his broadside. The displaced cords cut him sorely, and his wailings were piteous. A human complaint could not have been more intelligible. It was a remonstrance against oppression, and a cry for deliverance.

In the lot were some camel colts—"to the manner born." The experiment with these animals in this country is claimed to be a success.

You may judge of the straightness of the road and the course of the river, when I tell you that we crossed the San Pedro *eighteen* times in *twenty* miles. The mountain scenery all along here is grand. I can only stop here to describe. It must be seen to be appreciated.

When we halted for our next meal, dissatisfied with the past, and observing that Ramon was spoiling a ham by cutting from the wrong end and in chunks instead of slices, I interfered, and begged the privilege of cooking my own breakfast. My request was granted. Very soon I had cut some twigs, sharpened the point, and had some fine thin slices broiling. Others imitated my example, and we had nearly as many cooks as passengers. Mrs. P. and the little girl were delighted with my performance. They pronounced it excellent, and sustained their judgment by eating heartily for the first time in many days.

About 9 P. M., having reached an open plain, we encamped. The mules were hobbled and had spent themselves for grazing; I had converted the stage into a tent; the rest had made their beds upon the ground; the last noise had died away; most of the party were fast asleep—when, suddenly, there was a *stampede*. The mules came rushing in in terror right over the sleepers. Everybody was on foot in an instant; pistols were demanded, and every eye (but mine, for I was too sleepy to be excited,) was peering into the darkness to behold a skulking Indian party, bent on theft or murder—perhaps both. All was commotion, wonder, alarm.

"What is it?" was on every tongue. After consultation and search, it was concluded that a prowling mule, on one of his nightly errands, had passed the mules and frightened them. It was clear that no Comanches were about; at any rate, they did not mean to attack us. Still a guard was stationed, and the rest retired to their fellows. The stage drivers amused themselves, and the brethren next day, by saying they were in more danger of being run over by the preachers than the mules; and that, between the two, they had hard work to save themselves. Many a joke was cracked upon the subject; and, as I was out of the scrape, I enjoyed the fun. Every night afterwards, in selecting a spot to lie down, the drivers affected to be very careful in providing against a stampede of the young preachers.

Next morning we started early, in order to reach a famous water station, called "*Howard's Spring.*" The story told about this place is a little remarkable. Howard is the owner and conductor of a train—sometimes employed by the Government, I believe; and always passing from San Antonio to the Forts or to New Mexico and back again.

The camping ground, where the spring is, is a valley at the foot of the mountains, and through it there used to run a bold stream—the well-defined channel is still visible. In one of his expeditions Howard reached it, and stopped as usual to encamp; when, lo! the stream had disappeared. It is twenty or thirty miles to water on either side. Here was a predicament. Men and oxen were already exhausted by heat and thirst, and the expected supply was cut off. They explored the bed of the stream up and down, hoping to find a water-hole somewhere, but failed. A day or two were exhausted in the search. Finally, nearly where the road crosses the rocky ledges, Howard sat himself down in despair, believing that all were doomed to perish. Bending his head in his misery, all at once he thought he heard the trickling of water under ground. The sound revived him. It was a solid limestone rock on which he stood, but water was not far from the surface, or the murmur of its passage could not have reached his ear. Fortunately he had tools and blasting powder in one of his wagons. He set to work, and in about six feet, struck water. There is the spring, which appropriately bears his name. It is a curiosity. The hole in the rock is just large enough for one man to descend; there is no current at the bottom; no visible running in, as in a well; no boiling up, as in a spring—and yet the supply is inexhaustible.

On our arrival, a very large train was encamped; and on that morning, had watered *three hundred* head of horses, mules and oxen, besides what they had used for cooking. We had fourteen mules, and were thirsty ourselves; but the marvellous spring supplied us all, and gave no sign of failure.

The Comanches were there, too, a few hours before us. The water is clear, cool and palatable. The savage and the civilized enjoy it, and the last acknowledge it as a Providential blessing.

G. F. PIERCE.

BOOK NOTICES.

WE ARE indebted to H. D. McGinnis, 36 Camp-street, for the following late publications:

LIFE OF JABEZ BUNTING, D. D.: with notices of contemporary persons and events. By his son Thomas Percival Bunting. Vol. 1. New York: Harpers & Bros. 1859. We are not prepared to pronounce upon this work as to the merit of its authorship, though the press speak favorably. It will be universally read by "the people called Methodists;" to whom the book is formally dedicated. Methodism has probably produced no greater man than Jabez Bunting.

LIFE AND LIBERTY IN AMERICA. By Charles McKay, LL.D., F.S.A.: New York: Harper & Brothers. This book has excited considerable interest, and will be generally read. It is in a tolerably fair spirit; better than Dickens by a long ways, and worth perusing.

AMERICAN WIT AND HUMOR.—Harper & Brothers. This is the contents of the Editor's Drawer of the Magazine. Published in book form.

A LIFE FOR A LIFE, AND GERALD FITZGERALD. Novels. Harper & Brothers.

TEN YEARS OF PREACHERS LIFE: Chapters from an Autobiography. By Wm. H. Milburn. New York: Derby & Jackson, 1859. Our readers will recognize the

author as the distinguished blind preacher and the author of "the Rifle, Axe, and Saddle-bags." The present work fully sustains the reputation of the writer, and is of unflagging interest. There are pictures of Western Life—Life in the Woods—Life at the National Capital—interspersed with adventure, anecdote and personal sketches. We have it from H. D. McGinnis' 36 Camp Street.

NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL, September 1859. This valuable periodical is to hand.

WILBUR FISK McGEHEE.

WILBUR FISK McGEHEE, son of Hon. Edward McGehee and Mary Barrass, was born Sept. 25th, 1839, and died August 1, 1859, at his father's residence in Wilkinson county, Mississippi.

He had just touched manhood, when he had to give up as fair as earthly future as ever kindled hope and aspiration in the young heart. He returned in May from the University of Virginia, his health prostrated by too great devotion to his studies. His "honors" followed him, but too late to cheer or please, except as he could hand them to his father in honorable testimonial of fidelity to his duty.

Wilbur was, in its legitimate and best sense, a *gentleman*—a self-forgetting, Christian gentleman. No circumstances of illness or weakness—the position, of being far from home, among strangers and unknown—did not make him selfish or thoughtless of others, or negligent of the smallest courtesies of life.

Pure and modest as a woman, he was, in all matters pertaining to right and duty, steadfast and unshrinking. His Christian life had no defaultings to mar its symetry, no lamentable mistakes and backslidings: but from twelve years to twenty—those "slippery paths for youth"—he was true to his profession, in circumstances when most other young men fail. Wilbur never wavered. At home he was loved to the utmost, and simply, "of course" and from kinship, by those who knew him best. As a son—he was loyal, docile, loving to obey; no position mode of him was "unreasonable;" with tender watchfulness anticipating his mother's wishes, and with honor-cheerfulness obeying his father. As a brother, he was kind, caring and full of praise—never neglecting to be polite, because he was a brother; as a friend, he was courteous, honorable and firm; as a Christian, he was humble, self-denying, distrusting—ever and only looking to Jesus.

His oldest brother, in a familiar note says of him, truly and faithfully: "his character were studies for me, furnishing a solitary example within my experience of such absolute purity. In dealing with him and in all my ministerings almost the idea was always present with me, of an inferior naturo offering service to a being of superior spiritual mould. When we brothers were gathered around him, I have often thought that we presented a picture of earthly beings endeavoring to tempt some visitor from an upper sphere to dwell with us, by tendering the perishable things of time—when his heart was fixed on things beyond. He was only *lent* to us—he now in his proper home."

His sickness was long, and most painful. How much he suffered, can never be estimated—never inferred from any complaint—for he was sternly silent and patiently submissive during the dark hours that seemed to him endless.

It is hard, in these times of wild riot and profligacy and reproach of Christ and deliberate selfishness, to lose from the family and from society one so full of promise, and, so already rich in performance. Still it is refreshing to know that such an incarnation of purity and piety has been in our midst, and left his brothers and friends a character so rounded and complete, so telling to hopeful and holy emulation. And here I will say that his position, of respect and admiration at College and at home, was achieved, not by intellectual superiority—for he had brothers of higher and stronger minds than his—but by his religious, steadfastness and unfailing Christian courtesy. This triumph of virtue was so manifest in his daily walk, and so winning in its gracious beauty, that tha most wanton and skeptical and self-indulgent could but admire and yearn, if only for a moment, to be like Wilbur McGehee. No heart-aches ever came to his parents while he lived; and from his grave, no incurable anguish at the thought of past delinquencies, which even death could not obliterate from the memory of the living—nay, rather, *sets* them in immortal horror. But the word about Wilbur, was, "he never carelessly or knowingly gave us pain." So said his father.

His whole life displaying this "tripple nobility of nature, culture and faith," leaves and receives this imperfect record. We love his memory, and "Willy" is often and lovingly with us in our family conversation. J. W. BURRUSS.

☞ Charleston *Advocate* please copy.

NEWS FROM OUR HOME WORK.

"*To spread Scriptural Holiness over these Lands.*"

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

Fayette Circuit.—REV. W. G. MILLARD writes: "Our circuit has been greatly blessed in several places during this year, by gracious revivals. We have received on probation over one hundred whites; besides, about one hundred have been received in full fellowship, from a list of probationers left us by Brother Thompson.

"We have just concluded a protracted meeting of ten day at Mt. Carmel, during which the spirit of God was abundantly poured out, and its power mightily displayed. Fifty-eight whites were added to the Church; about forty souls converted, and the Church set on fire of the Holy Ghost—much fruit remains yet to be seen from among many who were convicted. Brother H. J. Herris, and J. J. wheat were with us preaching in power and with great effect. Brother J. A. B. Jones was with us in the conclusion of our meeting; and gave us very timely aid. We are looking forward to still greater times at our approaching meetings. We have made a new appointment, preaching under a hush-arbor to good congregations. We have gathered a little band from the world of about fifteen; who have joined us, and are zealous converts.

"We expect to have a protracted meeting here in September, where we hope to organize a society. May the Lord help us."

Brookhaven Circuit.—REV. R. T. HENNINGTON writes: "We have just closed an interesting and profitable meeting at Monticello. Bros. Welburn and Johnson were present, and labored effectively. We had a refreshing season—thirteen joined on probation, several others acknowledged a deeper work of grace than they ever enjoyed before. There is a working up here on the subject of sanctification. One sister says: 'I never saw before how far I was below my priveledge—I am determined to have the blessing.' If the world is ever converted, this doctrino must do it. Let every preuchor faithfully preach it, and he need have no fears as to his success—a revival will invariably follow. Every thing short of this is as a light under a bushel. Let God be praised "for his wonderful works to the children of men."

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

France.

The triumph entry into Paris of the army of Italy took place on the 14th inst., and passed off with great eclat. The streets were crowded to excess, and the decoration and illuminations in the evening were on a grand scale. The Emperor and his staff headed the procession along the Boulevards from the Bastile to the Place Vendome, and were greeted with loud acclamations. The Empress and the Prince Imperial were stationed at the Place Vendome, and on arriving there the Emperor took up a position in front of the imperial stand, and the troops marched on. The defiling of the troops at the Place Vendome commenced at 10:30, and terminated at 2:30. The soldiers bearing the standards taken from the enemy were received with ovations.

The flags of those regiments which were torn by the enemy's fire excited the population to enthusiastic cheers. The weather was fine and the spectacle imposing, but somewhat monotonous.

On Sunday evening, a grand banquet was given by the Emperor to the principal chiefs in the army. About three hundred persons were invited.

At the close of the banquet the Emperor spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN: The joy I experience at finding myself again with most of the chiefs of the army of Italy would be complete if it were not tinged with tha regret at beholding so soon the dissolution of the elements of a force so will orgaulzed and so formidable. As a sovereign and as Commander-in-Chief, I thank you again for your cnuilidence. It was flattering to me, who bud never commanded an army, to find so much obedience on the part of men who had great experience in warfare. If success has crowded our efforts, I am happy to attribute the greater part of it to those skillful and devoted Generals who rendered my command so easy, because, animated with a holy fire, they have necessarily given an example of duty and of disregard of death. A portion of our soldiers are about to return to their homes. You, yourselves, are about to resume the occupations of peace; nevertheless, do not forget what we have done together. Let the remembrance of obstacles overcome, of dangers eluded, of imperfections discovered, often recur to your minds. In commemoration of the Italian campaign I shall distribute a medal to all who took part in it, and I wish that to-day, you may be the first to wear it. May it recall no sumthines to your memory, and while reading the glorious names engraved thereon, let each exclaim, "If France has done so much for a friendly people, what would she not do for her own independence." I now propose the health of the army.

On account of the fete of the 5th the Emperor pardoned 1127 persons, sentenced to prison for various crimes, offences and infringements of the law, or reduced the terms of their imprisonment.

The *Moniteur* states that, the Emperor having decided on retaining for the present an army of 50,000 men in Lombardy, several corps which had much distinguished themselves in the late campaign could not be represented at the entry of the troops.

A local journal states that Lille is to be made the headquarters of a grand military command, with a Marshal of France at its head. It is thought the projected fortifications at Antwerp have had something to do with this measure.

M. Louis Blanc has addressed a letter to the London Daily News, in which he admits that Louis Napoleon could scarcely do more for the political exiles than he has just done, but asks "why should the exiles return to France?" He then replies, "Better stay in the land of unfettered thought and freedom—better live where an exile is to remain a man."

Italy.

Count Lhuti, the Mayor of Parma, who is now in Paris on a mission to the Emperor, has addressed the following letter to the *Patrie*:

Certain Journals have spoken of a Republican movement as having broken out in the city of Parma. You are authorized to give the most positive contradiction to this piece of false news.

I request you to declare that the most perfect order has not for a single instant ceased to prevail both in the town and in the Duchy. The people are too well aware of the importance of a regular and legitimate manifestation of their wishes to quit the path of legality for one moment. Unanimously resolved as they are to resist by every means—even by force, if necessary—any and every idea or attempt to restore the old dynasty, they are organizing actively, and their votes will on this very day prove to Europe that their one and only desire, conformably to their moral and material interests, is to be definitely united to Piedmont under the constitutional sceptre of the House of Savoy.

Modena.

The elections have been followed by admirable order. A great number of people took part in the elections, and distinguished persons and honorable patriots of all classes of society have been elected. Gen. Fanti, Marquis Fontanelli, Comte Itangoni, Chevalier Malmusi, Achille Menotti, Chevalier Chiesi, and Prof. Linli, are among those elected. The town and all other places in the Duchy are in fete.

Garibaldi had accepted the chief command of all the forces of the Centrality. He had arrived in Leghorn.

At Milan, on the 14th inst., the Municipality inaugurated a statue of Napoleon, by Canova, in the Place Brera, in the presence of Marshal Vaillant, the Sardinian authorities.

Great Britain.

On the prorogation of Parliament, prior to the delivery of the Queen's speech, Lord John Russell stated in reply to inquiries, that Mr. Bruce has been sent to Pekin with a view to the ratification of the treaty with China, and that it was the intention of the Government to require the Chinese Government fully to carry out the conditions of the treaty.

Lord Elcho inquired whether the present Government were really anxious that a volunteer force should be established.

Lord Palmerston and Sidney Herbert said it was the express desire of the Government to encourage the formation of rifle and artillery corps.

The official investigation into the loss of the steamship Argo had terminated, but the decision would not be made public until it had been communicated to the Board of Trade. It was understood, however, that the assessors gave it as their opinion that the loss of the ship did not arise from any wilful act on the part of the captain, but that it was a grave omission by him not to slow his vessel on the coming of the fog.

The Liverpool Albion, in stating that Sir W. Gore Ousely, was to be recalled, and announcing Mr. Whyke's projected departure for the Isthmus by the steamer which was to leave Southampton on the 17th of August, says:

Unless Mr. Whyke be crippled in his actions by secret dispatches from home, his countrymen may expect shortly to see some practical evidence of some policy, which, while respecting the rights of the republics of Central America, and assisting in the development of free routes of transit; shall at the same time maintain the rights of Her Majesty and her subjects.

Capt. Pember, of the ship John Fyfe, arrived at Glasgow, and G. B. Alma, the chief mate, were under arrest for having shot dead a seaman named John McArthur. Capt. P. is said to have fired a pistol at McArthur, after having been thwarted in an attempt to strike him with a handspike.

The Zurich Conference.

The following is from the Paris correspondent of the London News:

It is quite plain that the Zurich Conference has come to a dead lock. Official people now affect to be quite surprised at the difficulties which broke up the meeting ere it had well got together, and sent off the second Austrian Plenipotentiary, M. de Meysenburg to Vienna for further instructions. There must probably, they say, be a hitch about the Italian Confederation which meets with opposition both at Rome and Turin, and also about the restoration of the Dukes; perhaps, it is said, moreover, the exact proportion of the Austrian national debt which is to be saddled upon Lombardy cannot be easily agreed upon. Why, of course these difficulties start up, and everybody except the Emperor Napoleon's flatterers saw them from the first. Austria, who to a great extent has the cards in her own hands, since the Emperor cannot very well re-commence the war against her, is obstinate and insolent. She will make the most of a peace concluded hastily and from unavoidable motives in a spirit of hostility to all the principles in support of which the war was professedly undertaken.

The Vienna Gazette, so far from endorsing the opinion that the restoration of the Grand Dukes was only to be tolerated, or perhaps "favored" by the French Emperor, hails him to a positive engagement in that behalf. That restoration was, it says, "sanctioned by the signature of the two sovereigns, its execution guaranteed by their plighted word, and the power of the two monarchs is the sufficient assurance that the promise will be performed." The *Presse* of Vienna infers from this that the "French and Austrian armies will, if necessary, restore the Dukes and organize the Italian confederation by force." There are symptoms that the French Emperor is annoyed at the present conduct of tha Court of Vienna.

The *Independance Belge* thus comments upon the political situation:

One of our Paris correspondents writes that nothing is yet decided as to the text or even the spirit of the speech which the Emperor will pronounce on the 11th. It is greatly to be desired that it will be so worded as to leave no doubt whatever about the pacific intentions of the French Government. While the *Patrie* and *Constitutionnel* open their columns to pompous eulogies of Kossuth, and espouse the cause of Hungarian nationality with an ardor altogether inexplicable, the *Pays*, by the pen of M. Granier de Cassagnac, exalts the valor of the French army, and declares that no army in the world can stand against it. It is impossible to deny that the moment chosen for declamations of this sort is exceedingly ill timed.

Latest News.

The general and political news by the North Briton is not of an important character.

The latest advices from Italy represent the hostility to the return of the Grand Dukes as on the increase.

The National Assemblies of Modena and Tuscany had unanimously adopted resolutions banishing the Dynasties of the Grand Dukes and annexing the Dukedoms to Piedmont.

DOMESTIC.

Later from California.

The steamship Hebana, Capt. McConnell, she left Minatitlan on the 1st inst., and brings advices from California to the 20th ultimo.

Over 2,000 000 in Treasure.

The steamships Sonora and Cortez, which left to-day for Panama, took out $2,132,000 in treasure, on freight, and 1206 passengers, some of whom go via the Tehuantepec route.

The British ship-of-war Pylades has arrived at this port from Vancouver's, with dispatches for the British Government, to be forwarded by the steamer which sails to day. It is supposed these dispatches relate to the dispute which has arisen in regard to the occupation of the Island of San Juan by the United States troops.

Advices have been received at San Francisco from Vancouver's to the 13th inst. The United States troops still occupied the Island of San Juan.

On the 9th inst., Gen. Harney ordered four companies of the 4th Artillery from Fort Washington, in Washington Territory, to the Island of San Juan, to reinforce Capt. Picket's command.

No British troops had attempted to land on the Island, and the impression prevailed that no effort would be made to disturb the American possession of the Island, or to secure a joint occupation until the matter had been settled diplomatically between the two Governments.

Dispatches from Gen. Harney are expected overlande from Fort Vancouver, to go forward to Washington to-day.

MARRIAGES.

"*It is not good for man to be alone.*"

MARRIED at Moss Hill Church, Washington county, Fa., by the Rev. Wm. B. Adams, Mr. GREENWOOD WORTHING to Miss ELIZA DANIEL—all of Washington county, Fa.

On 16th ult. by Rev. J. D. Fisher, in the Methodist Church, at Prattville, J. D. W. WHEAT, Esq. to Miss EMILY M. HALE.

On 24th ult. at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Abson West, Mr. SAM'L H. SPENCER of Wilcox county to Miss E. W. MCCANTS of Monra county, Ala.

On 25th ult by Rev. T. F. Greene, at Autahgaville, Ala., Mr. WYATT GOLSON of Montgomery to Mrs. KATE ZEIBLER of the former place.

Near Autaugaville, by Rev. T. F. Greene, Dr. GEORGE MONROE to Miss LUZIAN STOUENEMIRE—all of Autauga county, Ala.

On 30th ult. by Rev. Rubt. J. Harp, Mr. F. A. WOOLFLEY to Miss RELIEF B. daughter of Capt. Wm. C. Flanders—all of this city.

On 1st inst. by the same, Mr. EDWIN D. HARRELL to GEORGIANA, daughter of G. W. Duby, Esq.—all of this city.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY,

No. Methodist Publishing-house, Nashville,
May 30, 1859.

We intend, as heretofore, to keep a full supply of Books of our own publication at the AGENCY of the Southern Methodist Publishing-house, at New Orleans. J. B. MCFERRIN, Agent.

NOTICE.—Persons having business with the NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY, will please direct to KEENER & PARKER.

NOTICE.

BRETHREN OF THE CONFERENCE: We have on hand, at the Depository in Mobile, a good supply of our publications, both of the General Catalogue and of our Sunday-school and Tract issues, which we are anxious to sell. Are you doing for this cause all you might and should? Are your people supplied with books? Would it not improve their piety and advance the interests of the cause of Christ generally, for them to read more? Would it not contribute much to improve and give permanency to the religious character of your young converts, to have them supplied with proper reading? I think, just here is one of our errors. Let us reform and instruct our young people in the doctrine and experience of religion, and thus develop a higher standard of Christian character.

Send us your orders to Bro. J. F. EARLY, he will be glad to fill them. And, as a brother has recently donated a hundred dollars for that purpose, I authorize you to order a few dollars' worth, each, for gratuitous distribution among the poor and ignorant. I expect to receive more donations of the same kind.

J. HAMILTON.

The Male Department of Centenary Institute—Summerfield, Dallas county, Alabama—will re-open, MONDAY, OCTOBER 3d, 1859, under the management of REV. D. C. B. CONNERLY, M.A., PRINCIPAL; assisted by Rev. JNO. S. MOORE, M.A., of the University of Virginia; and by Major F. M. HOPKINS, A.B.

These gentlemen are all experienced in Teaching. Their undivided attention will be given to their pupils, in preparing them for College, or for the active duties of life.

Summerfield is celebrated for its refinement, and its Christian privileges.

BOARD is CHEAP.

For further, particulars, apply for Catalogues to the undersigned. D. C. B. CONNERLY, Summerfield, Ala.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE—New Orleans District—Fourth Quarterly Meetings.

September—18th, Algiers and Gretna, at Algiers; 17th, Quarterly Conference, at the Carondelet-street Church, at 7½ P.M.; 25th, German Missions, at the Dryades street; 24th, Quarterly Conference at 7½ P. M.

October—2d, Laurel-street; 9th, Jefferson City; 16th, Carrollton; 22d and 23d, Baton Rouge.

November—13th, Carondelet-street; 20th, Felicity-street, 27th, Morean-street.

LEWIS PARKER, P. E.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE—Lake Providence District—Fourth Round Quarterly Meetings.

September—17 and 18, Trinity Circuit, at Trinity; 24 and 25, St Joseph and Wesley Chapel, at Wesley Chapel.

October—1 and 2, Jordan Chapel and Newell's Ridge; 22 and 23, Winnsboro, at Hurricane; 29 and 30, Trinity Circuit, church dedication.

November—5 and 6, Tensas, Elizabeth chapel, at Elizabeth chapel; 12 and 13, Richmond Circuit, at Milliken's Bend; 19 and 20, Providence; 26 and 27, Pecan grove and Swan Lake, at Swan Lake.

December—3 and 4, Waterproof. LEWIS A. REED, P. E.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE—Clinton District—Fourth Round of Quarterly Meetings.

September—3 and 4, Darlington Circuit, at Darlington; 10 and 11, Clinton Station, Clinton; 17 and 18, Livingston Circuit, Gray's Creek; 24 and 25, East Baton Rouge, Black Water.

October—1 and 2, Greensburgh Circuit, at Mathew's Camp-ground; 8 and 9, East Feliciana, Olive Branch Camp-ground; 15 and 16, Jackson Station, Vaughan's Church; 22 and 23, Bayou Sara, Barrow's Chapel; 29 and 30, Franklinton Circuit, Franklinton.

November—5 and 6, Covington Station, Covington, West Pearl.

B. PIPKIN, Presiding Elder.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE—Opelousas District—Fourth Round Quarterly Meetings.

September—10 and 11, Atchafalaya circuit, at Chalfont's School-house; 17 and 18, Evergreen do. at Big Cane; 24 and 25, Pattersonville station; 27 and 28, Grand Lake and Bayou Boeuf.

October—1 and 2, Franklin station; 8 and 9, Calcasieu circuit, at Reeves' camp-ground (a camp-meeting); 15 and 16, Washington circuit, at Holmesville; 22 and 23, Opelousas do. at Washington; 29 and 30, New Iberia do. at Perry's bridge.

November—5 and 6, Thibodaux station; 12 and 13, Lafourche circuit, at Napoleonville; 19 and 20, Plaquemine and Bros Tete, at Plaquemine.

☞ I would suggest to all the official members, that it is important that they should be in attendance at the Quarterly Meetings, as there will be interesting business before all the Conferences that must be promptly attended to, in view of the future welfare of the Church. Come, brethren, let us have the benefit of your presence and counsel. A. B. FLY.

Camp-Meeting.—There will be a Self-supporting Camp-meeting on Lake Bistenau Circuit, commencing 23d September, 1859, at Bethel Church, Prior's Settlement, 20 miles north of Comptee, near the Military Road. A general invitation is extended. R. PARVIN.

Notice.—There will be a Camp Meeting at Old Bethel camp-ground, commencing WEDNESDAY, 21st September, Wilkinson county, Mississippi.

Also, on WEDNESDAY, 5th October, a Camp-Meeting will be held at Otapasa camp-ground, Pike county Mississippi.

August 18, 1859. L. CAMPBELL, P. E.

Adams Camp-Meeting.—Amite Mississippi, Amite Circuit, will commence on FRIDAY, before the third Sunday in October. All who live near the camp-ground are respectfully invited to camp—and all, in every way possible, to sustain visitors who come from a distance. Let no tent be crowded.

E. R. STRICKLAND.

The Camp-Meeting, near Macon Mississippi, will commence on FRIDAY before the First Sabbath in September.

Brookville, Miss. Aug. 0, 1859. WM. C. HEARN.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE—Greenville District—Fourth Round Quarterly Meetings, 1859.

September—4th, Greenville Colored Mission; 10th and 11th, Middle Deer Creek; 17th and 18th, Duncan's and Hampton's, at Duncan's; 21st, Lower Deer Creek, Quart. Con. at Union Chapel; 24th and 25th, preaching at Hill's plantation.

October—1st and 2d, Upper Deer Creek, at 18th sec. School-house; 8th and 9th, Smallower, at Indian Bargon; 15th and 16th, Greenville; 22d and 23d, Bolivar, at Bolivar; 29th and 30th, Talluhi.

November—5th and 6th, Point Worthington and American Bend, at Point Worthington. W. B. HINES, P. E.

The Southern University.

THE Collegiate Department will be opened on the 1st of October, 1859.

FACULTY.—Rev. W. M. Wightman, D. D., LL. D., President. Rev. Edward Wadsworth, A. M., D. D., Professor of Moral Philosophy. O. F. Casey, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages. J. C. Willis, A. M., Professor of Mathematics. N. T. Lupton, A. M., Professor of Chemistry.

The Faculty will be increased so soon as the patronage shall demand it.

We also give the *Course of Studies*. The course of studies in the Collegiate Department embraces:

FRESHMAN CLASS.—*First Term.*—Livy; Latin Prose Composition; Herodotus; Greek Prose Composition; Greek and Roman Antiquities; Algebra; Ancient History; Greek Testament continued throughout the course.

Second Term.—Horace, (Odes and Epodes); Homer's Iliad, (six books); Latin and Greek Prose Composition; Ancient Geography and Mythology; Geometry; Ancient History.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—*First Term.*—Horace, (Satires and Epistles); Demosthenes or Æschines; Latin and Greek Prose Composition; Plane Trigonometry and its Applications; Ancient History.

Second Term.—Tacitus; Terence or Plautus (one Play); Euripides; Latin and Greek Exercises; Spherical Trigonometry; Surveying; Analytical Geometry; History; Rhetoric.

JUNIOR CLASS.—*First Term.*—Cicero de Oratore; Thucydides, or one of Plato's Dialogues; Greek and Roman Antiquities; Calculus; Chemistry; Logic.

Second Term.—Juvenal and Persius; Æschylus; Chemistry; Political Economy; Natural Philosophy.

SENIOR CLASS.—*First Term.*—Moral Philosophy; Evidences of Christianity; Natural Philosophy; Constitution of the United States; Elements of Criticism; French; History.

Second Term.—Mental Philosophy; Evidences of Christianity; Astronomy; Geology; History; Elements of Criticism; French.

Composition and Declamation are required throughout the course. Original speeches are delivered by the Senior Class. Instruction will be given in the department of Biblical Literature, by the President.

FOR ADMISSION INTO THE FRESHMAN CLASS Candidates will be examined in Arithmetic and Algebra through Simple Equations; Cæsar's Commentaries, four books; Virgil's Æneid, six books; Cicero's Orations; Sallust; Jacob's Greek Reader; Xenophon's Anabasis, four books.

Tuition per Term, payable in advance, $25 00; Contingent fee $2 00; Boarding in Greensboro' can be had at $150 per session, including room and furniture, or fuel.

A daily stage connects with Selma and Marion Railroad, also with Columbus and Aberdeen, Miss. There are tri-weekly lines running to Tuscaloosa and to Scooba on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, thus connecting with Jackson, Miss.

BOARD is CHEAP.

For further, particulars, apply for Catalogues to the undersigned. D. C. B. CONNERLY, Summerfield, Ala.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE—New Orleans District—Fourth Quarterly Meetings.

September—18th, Algiers and Gretna, at Algiers; 17th, Quarterly Conference, at the Carondelet-street Church, at 7½ P.M.; 25th, German Missions, at the Dryades street; 24th, Quarterly Conference at 7½ P. M.

October—2d, Laurel-street; 9th, Jefferson City; 16th, Carrollton; 22d and 23d, Baton Rouge.

November—13th, Carondelet-street; 20th, Felicity-street, 27th, Morean-street. LEWIS PARKER, P. E.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE—Lake Providence District—Fourth Round Quarterly Meetings.

September—17 and 18, Trinity Circuit, at Trinity; 24 and 25, St Joseph and Wesley Chapel, at Wesley Chapel.

October—1 and 2, Jordan Chapel and Newell's Ridge; 22 and 23, Winnsboro, at Hurricane; 29 and 30, Trinity Circuit, church dedication.

November—5 and 6, Tensas, Elizabeth chapel, at Elizabeth chapel; 12 and 13, Richmond Circuit, at Milliken's Bend; 19 and 20, Providence; 26 and 27, Pecan grove and Swan Lake, at Swan Lake.

December—3 and 4, Waterproof. LEWIS A. REED, P. E.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE—Clinton District—Fourth Round of Quarterly Meetings.

September—3 and 4, Darlington Circuit, at Darlington; 10 and 11, Clinton Station, Clinton; 17 and 18, Livingston Circuit, Gray's Creek; 24 and 25, East Baton Rouge, Black Water.

October—1 and 2, Greensburgh Circuit, at Mathew's Camp-ground; 8 and 9, East Feliciana, Olive Branch Camp-ground; 15 and 16, Jackson Station, Vaughan's Church; 22 and 23, Bayou Sara, Barrow's Chapel; 29 and 30, Franklinton Circuit, Franklinton.

November—5 and 6, Covington Station, Covington, West Pearl.

B. PIPKIN, Presiding Elder.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE—Opelousas District—Fourth Round Quarterly Meetings.

September—10 and 11, Atchafalaya circuit, at Chalfont's School-house; 17 and 18, Evergreen do. at Big Cane; 24 and 25, Pattersonville station; 27 and 28, Grand Lake and Bayou Boeuf.

October—1 and 2, Franklin station; 8 and 9, Calcasieu circuit, at Reeves' camp-ground (a camp-meeting); 15 and 16, Washington circuit, at Holmesville; 22 and 23, Opelousas do. at Washington; 29 and 30, New Iberia do. at Perry's bridge.

November—5 and 6, Thibodaux station; 12 and 13, Lafourche circuit, at Napoleonville; 19 and 20, Plaquemine and Bros Tete, at Plaquemine.

☞ I would suggest to all the official members, that it is important that they should be in attendance at the Quarterly Meetings, as there will be interesting business before all the Conferences that must be promptly attended to, in view of the future welfare of the Church. Come, brethren, let us have the benefit of your presence and counsel. A. B. FLY.

Camp-Meeting.—There will be a Self-supporting Camp-meeting on Lake Bistenau Circuit, commencing 23d September, 1859, at Bethel Church, Prior's Settlement, 20 miles north of Comptee, near the Military Road. A general invitation is extended. R. PARVIN.

Notice.—There will be a Camp Meeting at Old Bethel camp-ground, commencing WEDNESDAY, 21st September, Wilkinson county, Mississippi.

Also, on WEDNESDAY, 5th October, a Camp-Meeting will be held at Otapasa camp-ground, Pike county Mississippi.

August 18, 1859. L. CAMPBELL, P. E.

Adams Camp-Meeting.—Amite Mississippi, Amite Circuit, will commence on FRIDAY, before the third Sunday in October. All who live near the camp-ground are respectfully invited to camp—and all, in every way possible, to sustain visitors who come from a distance. Let no tent be crowded.

E. R. STRICKLAND.

The Camp-Meeting, near Macon Mississippi, will commence on FRIDAY before the First Sabbath in September.

Brookville, Miss. Aug. 0, 1859. WM. C. HEARN.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE—Greenville District—Fourth Round Quarterly Meetings, 1859.

September—4th, Greenville Colored Mission; 10th and 11th, Middle Deer Creek; 17th and 18th, Duncan's and Hampton's, at Duncan's; 21st, Lower Deer Creek, Quart. Con. at Union Chapel; 24th and 25th, preaching at Hill's plantation.

October—1st and 2d, Upper Deer Creek, at 18th sec. School-house; 8th and 9th, Smallower, at Indian Bargon; 15th and 16th, Greenville; 22d and 23d, Bolivar, at Bolivar; 29th and 30th, Talluhi.

November—5th and 6th, Point Worthington and American Bend, at Point Worthington. W. B. HINES, P. E.

The Southern University.

THE Collegiate Department will be opened on the 1st of October, 1859.

FACULTY.—Rev. W. M. Wightman, D. D., LL. D., President. Rev. Edward Wadsworth, A. M., D. D., Professor of Moral Philosophy. O. F. Casey, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages. J. C. Willis, A. M., Professor of Mathematics. N. T. Lupton, A. M., Professor of Chemistry.

The Faculty will be increased so soon as the patronage shall demand it.

We also give the *Course of Studies*. The course of studies in the Collegiate Department embraces:

FRESHMAN CLASS.—*First Term.*—Livy; Latin Prose Composition; Herodotus; Greek Prose Composition; Greek and Roman Antiquities; Algebra; Ancient History; Greek Testament continued throughout the course.

Second Term.—Horace, (Odes and Epodes); Homer's Iliad, (six books); Latin and Greek Prose Composition; Ancient Geography and Mythology; Geometry; Ancient History.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—*First Term.*—Horace, (Satires and Epistles); Demosthenes or Æschines; Latin and Greek Prose Composition; Plane Trigonometry and its Applications; Ancient History.

Second Term.—Tacitus; Terence or Plautus (one Play); Euripides; Latin and Greek Exercises; Spherical Trigonometry; Surveying; Analytical Geometry; History; Rhetoric.

JUNIOR CLASS.—*First Term.*—Cicero de Oratore; Thucydides, or one of Plato's Dialogues; Greek and Roman Antiquities; Calculus; Chemistry; Logic.

Second Term.—Juvenal and Persius; Æschylus; Chemistry; Political Economy; Natural Philosophy.

SENIOR CLASS.—*First Term.*—Moral Philosophy; Evidences of Christianity; Natural Philosophy; Constitution of the United States; Elements of Criticism; French; History.

Second Term.—Mental Philosophy; Evidences of Christianity; Astronomy; Geology; History; Elements of Criticism; French.

Composition and Declamation are required throughout the course. Original speeches are delivered by the Senior Class. Instruction will be given in the department of Biblical Literature, by the President.

FOR ADMISSION INTO THE FRESHMAN CLASS Candidates will be examined in Arithmetic and Algebra through Simple Equations; Cæsar's Commentaries, four books; Virgil's Æneid, six books; Cicero's Orations; Sallust; Jacob's Greek Reader; Xenophon's Anabasis, four books.

Tuition per Term, payable in advance, $25 00; Contingent fee $2 00; Boarding in Greensboro' can be had at $150 per session, including room and furniture, or fuel.

A daily stage connects with Selma and Marion Railroad, also with Columbus and Aberdeen, Miss. There are tri-weekly lines running to Tuscaloosa and to Scooba on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, thus connecting with Jackson, Miss.

THE HOME CIRCLE FOR 1860.

Important Announcement.

DETERMINED to place the HOME CIRCLE in such a position that it shall stand without a rival in its line, and command the suffrages of every member of the M. E. Church, South, the Publisher takes this method of announcing that it will be issued January 1st, 1860, with several ENTIRELY NEW AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURES.

The magazine will contain, as heretofore, 64 pp., royal octavo, and will be printed in the very first style, upon fine paper, with a new and elegant engraved cover; but it is intended, by liberal expenditure and judicious arrangements, to make it far more worthy of patronage than ever before.

Foremost among the attractions to be presented will be an original series of PORTRAITS OF DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, both male and female, embracing representatives from EVERY CONFERENCE IN THE CONNECTION, engraved expressly for the purpose. In addition to this, each number will be embellished with a steel-plate engraving, constituting a series which it is intended shall embrace eventually all the *principal points of beauty or interest in the Southern States*, and comprising Mountains and Valleys, Hills and Dales, Lakes, Rivers and Cataracts, Town and Country Public Buildings, Schools and Colleges, Churches and Private Villas; the whole constituting an entirely unique feature in works of this class, and presenting a claim upon the patronage of the members of the M. E. Church, South, and upon all lovers of the beautiful, such as has never before been offered.

It is needless to say that the execution of this design involves a very heavy outlay of money, amounting to thousands of dollars; but, believing that a vastly enlarged subscription-list will amply reward the enterprise, and resolved to merit that increase, the Publisher has determined upon adding still another and important feature to those already named: consequently, besides the above, every number will contain *two magnificent Woodcut Illustrations* of incidents in the life of the great Reformer, Martin Luther, engraved in the very highest style of the art. These engravings (fifty in number) will be accompanied by four pages of descriptive letter-press, printed in beautiful style; the whole constituting a series which will run through twenty-six consecutive numbers. These pages will be printed so as to fold by themselves, and may be separated from the rest of the number and bound together; and thus, at the expiration of the series, each subscriber will be possessed, without cost, of one of the most elegant volumes, ever published, "THE LIFE OF MARTIN LUTHER, IN FIFTY PICTURES."

But the Publisher will aware that pictorial illustration constitutes only a portion of the claims of any magazine to favor and support, has made ample arrangements to enhance the interest and value of the Literary Department. The Editor, the Rev. L. D. Huston, D. D., will continue to spread his monthly "feast of fat things" for the delectation of his readers; and his energies will kindle, and his pen sparkle, in proportion to the number of kindly faces he finds around his editorial table. The assistance, too, of a numerous CORPS OF GIFTED CONTRIBUTORS has been secured.

Great as are the improvements thus announced, and the additional expense involved, the Publisher wishes it distinctly understood that he does not intend to relax in his efforts still further to improve and embellish the magazine, and to make it what it ought to be—and what he—the best magazine of its *class in the United States*.

It is in contemplation to add, at no distant day, a MUSICAL DEPARTMENT, under the supervision of an eminent Professor of Music; and as an enlarged subscription-list shall justify, still other important additions, useful and ornamental, will be made to the present list of claims upon patronage.

TERMS.—The subscription-price will remain as heretofore, $2,00 per annum, strictly in advance, in par funds.

All orders for the *Home Circle*, and all letters on business, must be addressed to J. B. M'FERRIN, AGENT, Nashville, Tenn.

Communications having reference to the Literary Department will be addressed to the Rev. L. D. HUSTON, D. D. Nashville, Tennessee.

INDUCEMENTS TO AGENTS.

Every travelling preacher or other agent is entitled to retain 20 per cent. (10 cents) on each subscription forwarded in per funds to the Publisher. In addition to this liberal discount, every agent forwarding the money for Twenty Subscribers, or upwards, shall receive, at the end of the year, free per mail, a copy of the *Home Circle*, handsomely bound.

☞ Agents should be early in the field, and subscriptions should be sent in as soon as possible, that all demands may be promptly met.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HAVE YOU SEEN IT?—SEND FOR IT!—Send for it!!—We mean THE CATALOGUE OF POPULAR RELIGIOUS BOOKS published by WM. J. MOSES, Auburn, N. Y. All persons intending to engage in the Book Business, who wish at the same time to do good to the souls of their fellowmen, should send for a copy of this Catalogue. It embraces some of the choicest and most popular religious works issued in this country. Catalogues sent free, on application. Address WM. J. MOSES, Auburn, N. Y. sept7-1t

ROB'T H. READ. F. BEAUMONT, JR.

Robt H. Read & Co.,

DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS:

Oils, Perfumery, Instruments, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, Letter-paper, Ink, Pens, etc.:

No. 108 CANAL STREET, near Royal, New Orleans.

☞ Especial attention given to Commission Merchants' and Planters' Orders. All

SEPTEMBER 7, 1850.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS OF THE YEAR, FROM 1849 TO SEPT. 1849.

We copy the following interesting remarks from the New Orleans [illegible] Current of Sept. 1, 1850. The reliability and care with [illegible] statements are prepared makes them of great value.

The [illegible] promise for abundant crops, the world at peace and confidence restored, the season opened with high hopes and flattering prospects, and these have, in the main, been realized. It is true that in the very flood of apparently prosperous progress the world was startled by a few words from the lips of the Emperor of the French, the meaning of which has since been practically interpreted on the bloody fields of Italy. Skepticism in many were in regard to the actual breaking out of a [illegible] war, but few, we think, were prepared for so prompt an adjustment of a treaty of peace. This startling episode has been to some extent [illegible] a disturbing element in the commercial and financial [illegible] and its introduction has not been unattended with [illegible] and disaster in some communities. Our leading [illegible], felt most its depressing influences, but, nevertheless, [illegible] part of the season's operations in this article, taken [illegible] aggregate, should, we think, be highly satisfactory, at least to the planting interest; for we find by our calculations [illegible] the crop of the year just closed has exceeded the [illegible] previously preceding it in the large amount of upwards [illegible] 000 bales, and the average price obtained for it is a fraction [illegible] in favor of the large crop, while the aggregate increase in [illegible], for the total crop received at the ports, exceeds *thirty-four millions of dollars*.

The total value of our products received from the interior, [illegible] former annual valuation table, sums up $173,983,894, [illegible] $7,555,548; showing an increase over last year of [illegible], and over 1841—42, a period of seventeen years, of $107,236,619, or over 300 per cent. This exhibits a very fair [illegible] progress for our city, but it would doubtless have been materially exceeded had earlier, more energetic and more liberal enterprise been directed to the development of the rich and varied resources of our vastly extended interior. Within a few years, however, movements but too long delayed have been made, to penetrate the interior by railroads, and the leading one, made to penetrate the interior by railroads, and the leading one, [illegible] Northern, has made such progress that before the lapse of many months such connections will be made as will put New Orleans in quick communication with nearly all parts of the country North, West and East of us; a consummation that cannot fail to be highly advantageous to the enterprise itself and to the general trade of our city. In another direction the New-Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western road is seeking to develope and draw to us the rich resources of our own State and of our sister State Texas, and we are pleased to notice that arrangements are making for a vigorous onward progress. Another enterprise, in the success of which we conceive our city to be largely interested, is the Tehuantepec Transit Route. Already such progress has been made as to demonstrate the great advantages it will possess over any other route, when properly improved, and we sincerely hope that all obstacles to its prompt completion will be speedily removed.

We have, on several previous occasions, adverted to the great [illegible] advantages that would accrue to our trade from the establishment of line of Steam Propellers between our port and the leading Northern cities, New-York and Boston, [illegible] that the matter is awakening such attention as will, we trust, soon attain a practical fruition, and demonstrate the mutual advantage of such communication, to the South and the North, and also to the West, which section, when thus assured of speed and punctuality in the transportation of freight, will doubtless contribute largely to the success of the enterprise.

According to the Custom House Records the total value of Exports to Foreign Countries, of Produce and Merchandise of the growth and manufacture of the United States, and of Foreign Merchandise, for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1850, was $181,634,927, against $96,927,438 last year; showing an increase of $17,252,514. Of the value of Exports Coastwise the Custom House has kept no record since 1807, but an estimate which we have made from our sales enables us to state that the amount is about $32,000,000; thus making the total value of our Exports Foreign and Coastwise $17,252,962. The value of Foreign Merchandise and Specie imported in the same period was $14,349,576, against $19,396,013 last year; showing a decrease of $1,326,497. There is no record of the value of the enormous cargoes of Domestic and Foreign Merchandise and Produce received Coastwise, but its amounts would count by tens of millions.

The Annual Statement of the United States Branch Mint in our city shows a material falling off in its operations as compared with last year, especially in the Deposit Department. The total Deposits of Gold and Silver, for the year ended July 31st, were $3,345,890, against $4,776,669 last year; showing a decrease of $1,430,789. The Coinage during the same time has been of Gold 29,250 pieces, of the value of $[illegible],000, and of Silver 6,496,000 pieces, of the value of $2,669,-[illegible] and Silver Bars, of the value of $324,996; making the total Coinage $3,571,996, against $4,412,000 last year; or a decrease of $840,004.

Looking forward to the prospects for the commercial year just ushered upon, they would seem to be generally of a favorable character, so far, at least, as legitimate commercial interests are concerned; and if there are any apprehensions they are attributable solely to possible political complications, which may again introduce disturbing elements into the channels of trade, engendering distrust and rendering more and more uncertain the results of mercantile adventure. Our crops, some abundant and others fair, in their present promise, are likely to furnish the basis of an extensive trade, and should peace be maintained in Europe our leading export staples will doubtless find a ready and favorable market.

COTTON.—In entering upon a review of the past season's operations in this important staple it may be proper for us to state that the quotations which we use are for a classification assimilating to that of Liverpool. The classifications of France, the Continental ports, Spain, the North, etc., call for higher rates, and these usually command prices an ⅛ to ¼ cent above our figures.

The first arrival of new crop was on the 25th July, when two bales were received from Texas, but it was not until the 4th August, that the first bale was received from the Mississippi Valley. These first arrivals of the new crop were three weeks earlier than those of the previous year, and the amount received up to 1st September was 4834 bales, against 23 bales to same date the year previous. The year commenced with a stock, including all on shipboard, of 30,230 bales, of which it was estimated that about 12,000 bales remained unsold in factors' hands. Two bales of the new crop were sold at 15 and 15½ cents, but these were fancy prices, the opening quotations for Middling being 11¼ to 12 cents. With some fluctuations the month of September closed at 12 to 12¼ cents for Middling, and the average of the month was 11⅞ to 12¼ cents, with reported sales of 90,306 bales. October passed without any marked fluctuations, the highest quotations for Middling being 12¼ to 12⅝, the lowest 11⅛ to 11¾, and the average of the month 11⅞ to 12 cents, with reported sales of 190,300 bales. In November there was a very good extent of business transacted, the reported sales running up 244,500 bales, but unusually free receipts and unfavorable advices from Europe tended to a depression of prices. The quotations for Middling being 11¼ to 11⅝, the lowest 11 to 11¼, and the average of the month 11⅛ to 11⅜ cents. December opened with an increase in receipts at this port of 201,457 bales, as compared with the previous year at the same date, and an increase in stock of 169,938 bales. December opened with no active demand, and throughout the month a good enquiry prevailed for clean Middlings, but the supply of these descriptions was not equal to the demand, and being held very firmly the business of the month fell off to 207,000 bales, with a slight improvement in prices, the highest quotations for Middling being 11⅞ to 12⅛, the lowest 11¼ to 11⅝ and the average of the month 11⅝ to 11¾ cents. In the month of January there was a heavy pressure of the accumulated stock of the lower grades, which led for a long time continued comparatively neglected and nominal, but *clean bright* Cottons were early enquired for and maintained remarkable steadiness of prices, quotations for Middling throughout the entire month being 11¾ to 11⅞ cents, with reported sales of 237,200 bales. In February the news of political affairs in Europe, tending to [illegible] of a war in Italy, began to exercise a more marked influence on the European markets, and that influence was brought to act here at a period of heavy receipts and accumulation of stock beyond all precedent, the amount, including all on shipboard, having reached 534,380 bales. Our receipts at this port had reached about 1,475,000 bales, against 1,154,000 bales at same time the year previous, and our receipts [illegible] showed an increase in the receipts at all the ports of 1,049,000 bales. Under these circumstances the market for all qualities gave way, but the heavy weight of stock consisted of low running mixed lots, embracing an unusual proportion of dusty and sandy Cottons, which were wholly unsaleable. The reported sales of the month summed up 212,000 bales, the highest quotations for Middling being 11¼ to 11⅝, the lowest 10¾ to 11, and the average of the month 10⅞ to 11⅛. March opened with a heavy general stock, and the month proved the most [illegible] in the season, reported sales summing up 278,000 bales, with a considerable improvement in prices, the highest quotations for Middling being 11⅛ to 11⅜, the lowest 10⅞ to 11⅛, and the average of the month 11⅛ to 11¼ cents. In this month occurred the largest day's sales of the season, (37,500) and also the largest week's sales (68,500 bales.) In April considerable fluctuations took place, but with favorable exchanges and low rates of freight the highest point of the season was reached. The reported sales of the month summed up 190,200 bales the highest quotation for Middling being 12¼ to 12⅜, the lowest 11¾ to 12, and the average of the month 11⅞ to 12¼ cents. May open under considerable depression, but holders generally manifested a good degree of firmness, and were not inclined to yield materially until it was announced, early in the month, that Austria had opened the war in Italy by marching an army into Piedmont. This intelligence totally paralyzed our market, and after several days, when business was resumed to some extent, the rates showed a decline of fully one cent per pound, though this was soon partly recovered. The reported sales of the month were only 89,500 bales, the highest quotations for Middling being 11⅞ to 12, the lowest 10¾ to 11, and the average of the month 11 to 11¼ cents. June opened with adverse accounts from Europe, and again prices receded to 10⅞ to 11 cents for Middling; with a low stock, the rates for Middling soon receded to 11¼ to 11½ cents, the average of the month being 11 to 11⅛ cents, and the reported sales 58,900 bales. In the early part of July, and during the greater portion of the month, excessive dullness prevailed, there being but few buyers, and the small stock not being generally of a character suited to their wants, which were mostly for the Middling grades, while the great bulk of the supply consisted of low-running mixed and dusty lots. Near the close of the month, however, the unlooked-for news of peace gave some impulse to the demand, and produced some enhancement of prices, though the entire sales of the month amounted up only 81,300 bales, the highest quotations for Middling being 11⅛ to 11⅜, the lowest 11¼ to 11½, and the average of the month 11¼ to 11⅜ cents. In the month of August, passed off dull, but with steadiness in prices, the range for old crop Middling being 11⅛ to 11⅜ cents, and the sales of the month summing up barely 19,200 bales. The total reported sales of the year sum up 1,823,-150 bales, and the season closed with a stock on hand, including all the shipboard, of 36,823 bales, of which it is estimated that about 11,000 bales remain in factors' hands unsold. Of this amount about 9000 bales are old crop, consisting mostly of low-running mixed and dusty lots, which are unsaleable.

We have thus passed rapidly in review the season's operations in our leading staple; a season which has not been marked by any very violent fluctuations, notwithstanding the introduction of no formidable disturbing cause as the war in Italy, with possible, and even probable complications that might have included all Continental Europe. Fortunately for our home interests, however, the intelligence of actual hostilities came at a period of the season when the great bulk of the crop had been disposed of, and there has since been no heavy weight of stock to press prices down below a fair remunerating range. Indeed the season has, considering all the circumstances, maintained a remarkable degree of steadiness as the extreme prices for Middling differ but a fraction in the entire season, only 1⅞ cent, the quotations being 12¼ cents in April, at which point the respect of European affairs checked the ardent upward tendency, and the lowest being 10⅜ to 11 cents, under a stock of upward of 500,000 bales, and when the receipts of all the ports showed an excess over the previous year of more than 1,000,000 bales. The same figures were reached in May and June, under advices of actual war, with [illegible] and [illegible] interest, under such circumstances [illegible] very emphatically the favorable stability and ample [illegible] of our factors, and the planting interest, we conceive, [illegible] to be satisfied with the general results of the season's [illegible].

Among the difficulties and perplexities which the [illegible] called upon to encounter is one which we have repeatedly called attention to in our columns, but thus far with little or no effect, it would seem, for the past season has found it more formidable than ever. We allude to the increased proportion of *sandy and dusty* Cotton sent to market; a description that can hardly ever be disposed of except under the excitement of an indiscriminate speculative demand, and punishing which is found by every merchantable, to be got rid of only under the anathemas of unmerchantable, to be got rid of only under the anathemas of [illegible]'s hamper. This evil has attained to such magnitude that it behoves planters to apply some remedy, as the complaints from abroad of the unsalableness of such descriptions leads to the probability that they will be almost wholly repudiated in the coming season's operations. Those who pack Cotton *falsely*, by introducing sand or trash into the body of the bale, (and accordingly to certificates from manufacturers, both abroad and at home, there must be many such) should, if by possibility they can be traced, be summarily dealt with, in order that so important a branch of trade may be purged of such a damaging evil, involving as it does, to some extent, the good faith of the planting interest generally.

The average price of the season, for all quotations, we find to be 11½ cents per pound, against 11¼ cents last year and 12¼ cents the year previous, and the average weight of the bales we have ascertained to be 458 pounds, against 460 pounds last year. On this basis the aggregate weight of the Cotton received at this port would be 812,629,484 pounds.

The total receipts at this port since 1st September last, *from all sources*, are 1,774,298 bales. This amount includes 101,484 bales received from Mobile, Florida and Texas *by sea*; and this being deducted our *receipts proper*, including 13,540 bales received direct from Montgomery, Wetumpka, etc., are shown to be 1,673,814 bales; being an increase as compared with last year of 199,405 bales. The total exports since 1st September are 1,777,171 bales, of which 994,686 bales were shipped to Great Britain, 256,447 to France, 329,438 to the North and South of Europe and 196,590 to United States ports. The total receipts at *all the Atlantic and Gulf ports*, up to the latest dates received, as shown by our General Cotton Table, are 2,721,870 bales; but the actual crop, when made up to the 1st September by the New York Shipping and Commercial List, with the difference of stocks at Augusta and Hamburg, receipts overland, etc., will not be far from 3,800,000 bales; being much the largest crop ever produced, and exceeding that of last year in the amount of 986,038 bales.

With respect to the coming crop, we have briefly to state that we do not remember any previous season when so little complaint has been heard from the planters in the interior; and it appears to be the general impression that no previous season has presented a more favorable general promise. With some exceptions of early planting in favorable positions the crop is said to be not quite as forward as that at last year; but the growth has been steady and healthy, producing a plant vigorous and fruit-bearing to an unusual degree. With the past few weeks, however, complaints of excessive rains have come from some sections, but we trust that no extensive damage will result from them, or from any other cause. Should this be the case, and the picking season prove a long and favorable one, there cannot be a doubt that, with partial crops on overflowed lands, which last year produced nothing, the general crop will be the largest ever known. Large as it may be, however, the experience of the past season, we think, demonstrates that it cannot exceed the wants of the world; and with peace maintained the largest possible yield will be assured of amply remunerating prices.

The first receipt of the *new crop* was three bales from Texas on the 25th July, and on the 1st August the first bale received from the Valley of the Mississippi. Last year the first receipt from Texas was on the 25th July, and the first from the Valley of the Mississippi on the 5th August. The first two or three bales sold at the fancy prices of 13½ to 13¾ cents for Strict Middling, but the market opened at 12 to 12½ cents for Middling to Good Middling, giving way under more free receipts and closing at the quotations given below. The total receipts of new crop to date are 9608 bales, against 4834 bales last year. In quality the receipts thus far do not compare favorably with the early receipts of last year, as they embrace parcels of very [illegible], stained and even dusty cottons, indicating exposure to heavy rains. The weather has been generally fine for the past two weeks, however, and doubtless an improvement in quality will soon be apparent.

New Orleans Classification.

Inferior, old crop, 6 to 7c.; Ordinary, old crop, 8 to 9; Good Ordinary, old crop, 9½ to 10; Low Middling, new crop, 11 to 11¼; Middling, new crop, 11¼ to 11⅜; Good Middling, new crop, 12 to 12½; Middling Fair, new crop, 12½ to 12¾; Fair, nominal; Good Fair, nominal; Good and Fine, nominal.

SUGAR.—The Annual Statement of Mr. P. A. Champomier makes the total crop 362,296 hhds. of 1150 pounds each, or an aggregate of 414,790,000 pounds. Of this quantity 208,471 hhds were Brown Sugar, made by the old process, and 53,825 hhds Refined, Clarified, etc., including Cistern-Bottoms, and the whole was the product of 1294 Sugar Houses, of which 987 were worked by steam and 211 by horse power. Had it not been for the loss by crevasses and overflows, which is estimated at about 52,000 hhds, the crop would have reached 415,000 hhds, or nearly to the extent of the great crop of 1853, since which time there has been a material curtailment of the culture in the upper parishes. There is no doubt, also, that the frosts of the 9th and 10th November, which greatly alarmed planters and induced many to cut and windrow their cane, caused some considerable diminution of the product.

The first receipt of the *new crop* was three hhds, from the Parish of Iberville, on the 26th September, which was nine days earlier than the first receipt from the same Parish last year, and nearly a month and a half earlier than the first receipt in the previous short crop year; thus indicating a favorable growing season and an early maturity. The three hhds were dry, and of good color and grain, and brought 9 cents per pound. The supply continued light until the latter part of October, when free arrivals caused a rapid decline, November opening with the following quotations:

Inferior and Refining, 3 to 4c.; Common to Good Common, 4½ to 5; Fair to Fully Fair, 5¼ to 5½; Prime to Choice, 6¼ to 6⅝; Centrifugal and Clarified, 6⅞ to 7¼.

There was soon a slight improvement, however, and although the arrivals were considerably more than double those to the same period in the previous year, there was not so great a depression of prices, the prevailing range throughout the month being 5⅞ to 6 cents per pound for Fair to Fully Fair. The lowest point was about the middle of December, when, under a heavy accumulation of stock, Fair to Fully Fair was quoted at 5¾ to 5⅞ cents. Prices materially improved, however, in January and February, reaching 6⅞ to 7 cents in the latter month, but from this point, with some fluctuations, there was a gradual decline up to the latter part of June, when Fair to Fully Fair was quoted at 6¼ to 6⅜ cents per pound. With a reduced stock prices began to improve again from this point, but fell off again in August, and the closing quotations are for Fair to Fully Fair 6 to 6¼ cents.

The first sale noticed on plantation was in the early part of January, and some 10,000 hhds were reported within the month, the prices for crops being 5¼, 6, 6¼, 6¼ and 6¾ cents per pound. In February fully 20,000 hhds were taken, at 6¼, 6, 6¼, 6¾, 6¼, 6⅞, 6⅞ and 7, and one favorite crop of 445 hhds at 7¼ cents per pound. This was the most active and the highest point of the season, and since then only occasional crops have been noticed, at about the rates prevailing in the city. According to our calculations the entire crop has averaged about 6 cents per pound, which is a fraction more than the average realized for the smaller crop of 1857—58. On this basis, and taking Mr. Champomier's estimate of 1150 pounds per hhd, the aggregate product of the crop of 362,296 hhds is $24,998,424 against $17,900,608, the product of 370,697 hhds last year; or an increase of $7,097,816. The receipts at the levee since 1st September have been 257,225 hhds and 5241 tierces and barrels, against 203,783 hhds and 6020 tierces and barrels last year.

The estimated stock on hand at the close of last season was 2000 hhds, and this amount added to the crop—362,296 hhds—would make a supply of 364,296 hhds.

According to a statement annually made up by the New York Shipping and Commercial List the total import of Foreign Sugar into the United States, for the year ended December 31st, 1858, was 256,100 tons, (equal to 473,185 hhds of 1200 pounds each,) against 269,180 tons, or 502,469 hhds in 1857; and the quantity of this description taken for consumption in 1858 was 244,758 tons, against 241,765 tons in 1857; or an increase of 1¼ per cent. The consumption of both Foreign and Domestic Cane Sugar in 1858 was 388,402 tons, against 280,765 tons in 1857; or an increase in the total consumption of 38 per cent. Besides the above it is estimated that there entered into the consumption 11,160 tons of Sugar made from Foreign and Domestic Molasses, and 24,000 tons of Maple Sugar, which, with the consumption of California and Oregon, estimated at 7500 tons, would give a grand total for the consumption of the United States in 1858 of 431,152 tons, against 332,065 tons in 1857. This amount is equal to 965,770,480 pounds, or 804,808 hhds of 1200 pounds each, and is much the largest quantity ever consumed in one year in the United States, giving an average (estimating the whole population at 30,000,000) of 32 pounds to each man, women and child, including slaves.

With respect to the growing crop, we have to remark that the general promise appears to be less flattering than at the same period last year. The spring was unusually rainy, and unfavorable for ploughing and planting, and thus the plant cane is backward, while the ratoons are said not to present favorable promise. There has been some damage by overflow, though much less than last year; but even with this advantage, and assuming that the season henceforth will be of a favorable character for maturing and gathering the cane, it seems to be the general impression that the crop is not likely to reach the extent of the one just disposed of.

Touching the market prospects for the coming crop, we may remark that it will have an unusually large stocks in the North, and a low range of prices for second width, and also a better supply in the Western markets than last year opened upon. The Great West, however, is understood to be favored with abundant crops, and thus with more ample means to purchase these may be such a further increase of consumption as will insure on average return equal to that of last year.

MOLASSES.—Mr. P. A. Champomier, in his Annual Statement, estimates the product of Molasses from the last year's cane crop at 60 gallons for each 1000 pounds of Sugar, against 70 gallons last year, or as aggregate of 24,887,700 gallons, against 19,578,790 gallons the year previous; showing an increase of 5,308,970 gallons. With a good demand, however, and an extended consumption, this increased supply has been quite readily absorbed, and a higher range of prices than was realized for the smaller aggregate of the previous year, the average of the season being 26 cents against 23½ cents per gallon. The arrivals at the levee during the past season have been 253,715 barrels, against 239,343 barrels last year, or an increase of 13,372 barrels.

The prices realized for crops on plantation have been largely in excess of those obtained last year, when the bulk of the sales ranged from 15 to 16c. per gal. in the cisterns. This year our market opened in November at 25c. per gal. but the bulk of the business was done in December and January, within which two months we reported, as a part of the transactions, some 2,000,000 gallons, mostly at 25 and 26c. per gal. in the cisterns, but including some crops on Bayou Lafourche at 24c. and also some few on the coast in the latter part of January at 27 and 28c per gal. In February planters put up their price to 30c. and some few crops were disposed of at this rate, but subsequently the prices fell back to 28c. at which rate we noticed sales of about 100,000 gallons at the close of April.

The quantity shipped to Atlantic ports is equal to about 4,500,000 gallons last year, and this amount being deducted from the whole crop of 24,887,700 gallons last year, there would be left, for the consumption of the South and West, 20,340,560 gallons, against 15,914,790 gallons last year.

The total value of the product, estimated at an average of 26c. per gallon, sums up $6,470,817, against $4,601,015 last year—showing an increase of $1,869,802.

TOBACCO.—This year opened with a stock on hand September 1st, including all on shipboard, of 28,418 hhds. of which amount there were estimated as remaining unsold about 9000 hhds; the total receipts at this port since, are 75,925 against 67,141 hhds. last year, and this amount includes 11,000 strips and 2050 hhds stems, the quantity inspected during the same period being 56,466 Hhds., of which 2087 hhds. were Mason county. The year closes with a stock on hand, including all on shipboard of 23,369 hhds. two-thirds of which quality consists of Interior and Common Refused.

The crop, as received at this port, has presented a low average of quality, there having been an unusually meagre proportions of the heavy, rich or fat descriptions, and also of the enting qualities, while a much larger proportion than usual proved of a nondescript and comparatively unsaleable character, having been cut before maturity. This deficiency in quality has had much to do with the marked falling off in the average price of the season, as compared with last year.

With respect to the growing crop our advices lead to the impression that in no event is it likely to reach the amount produced last year. We hope, however, that every care will be taken to make it better in quality. To this end thorough maturity is the first requisite, and the next curing with care, and with as little fire as possible.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—With but a moderate export demand for the leading articles of Western production comprised under this head, the actual sales in our market during the past year have been on a less extensive scale than in the one which preceded it, though reduced receipts of many of the most important commodities have tended to the maintenance of a very full indiscriminate speculative demand, and punchiu which is found [illegible] ly unmerchantable, to be got rid of only under the anathemas of [illegible]'s hamper. This evil has attained to such magnitude that it behoves planters to apply some remedy, as the complaints from abroad of the unsalableness of such descriptions leads to the probability that they will be almost wholly repudiated in the coming season's operations. Those who pack Cotton *falsely*, by introducing sand or trash into the body of the bale, (and accordingly to certificates from manufacturers, both abroad and at home, there must be many such) should, if by possibility they can be traced, be summarily dealt with, in order that so important a branch of trade may be purged of such a damaging evil, involving as it does, to some extent, the good faith of the planting interest generally.

The average price of the season, for all quotations, we find to be 11¼ cents per pound, against 11¼ cents last year and 12¼ to be 11½ cents per pound, against 11¼ cents last year and 12¼ cents the year previous, and the average weight of the bales we have ascertained to be 458 pounds, against 460 pounds last year. On this basis the aggregate weight of the Cotton received at this port would be 812,629,484 pounds.

The total receipts at this port since 1st September last, *from all sources*, are 1,774,298 bales. This amount includes 101,484 bales received from Mobile, Florida and Texas *by sea*; and this being deducted our *receipts proper*, including 13,540 bales received direct from Montgomery, Wetumpka, etc., are shown to be 1,673,814 bales; being an increase as compared with last year of 199,405 bales. The total exports since 1st September are 1,777,171 bales, of which 994,686 bales were shipped to Great Britain, 256,447 to France, 329,438 to the North and South of Europe and 196,590 to United States ports. The total receipts at *all the Atlantic and Gulf ports*, up to the latest dates received, as shown by our General Cotton Table, are 2,721,870 bales; but the actual crop, when made up to the 1st September by the New York Shipping and Commercial List, with the difference of stocks at Augusta and Hamburg, receipts overland, etc., will not be far from 3,800,000 bales; being much the largest crop ever produced, and exceeding that of last year in the amount of 986,038 bales.

With respect to the coming crop, we have briefly to state that we do not remember any previous season when so little complaint has been heard from the planters in the interior; and it appears to be the general impression that no previous season has presented a more favorable general promise. With some exceptions of early planting in favorable positions the crop is said to be not quite as forward as that at last year; but the growth has been steady and healthy, producing a plant vigorous and fruit-bearing to an unusual degree. With the past few weeks, however, complaints of excessive rains have come from some sections, but we trust that no extensive damage will result from them, or from any other cause. Should this be the case, and the picking season prove a long and favorable one, there cannot be a doubt that, with partial crops on overflowed lands, which last year produced nothing, the general crop will be the largest ever known. Large as it may be, however, the experience of the past season, we think, demonstrates that it cannot exceed the wants of the world; and with peace maintained the largest possible yield will be assured of amply remunerating prices.

The first receipt of the *new crop* was three bales from Texas on the 25th July, and on the 1st August the first bale received from the Valley of the Mississippi. Last year the first receipt from Texas was on the 25th July, and the first from the Valley of the Mississippi on the 5th August. The first two or three bales sold at the fancy prices of 13½ to 13¾ cents for Strict Middling, but the market opened at 12 to 12½ cents for Middling to Good Middling, giving way under more free receipts and closing at the quotations given below. The total receipts of new crop to date are 9608 bales, against 4834 bales last year. In quality the receipts thus far do not compare favorably with the early receipts of last year, as they embrace parcels of very [illegible], stained and even dusty cottons, indicating exposure to heavy rains. The weather has been generally fine for the past two weeks, however, and doubtless an improvement in quality will soon be apparent.

New Orleans Classification.

Inferior, old crop, 6 to 7c.; Ordinary, old crop, 8 to 9; Good Ordinary, old crop, 9½ to 10; Low Middling, new crop, 11 to 11¼; Middling, new crop, 11¼ to 11⅜; Good Middling, new crop, 12 to 12½; Middling Fair, new crop, 12½ to 12¾; Fair, nominal; Good Fair, nominal; Good and Fine, nominal.

SUGAR.—The Annual Statement of Mr. P. A. Champomier makes the total crop 362,296 hhds. of 1150 pounds each, or an aggregate of 414,790,000 pounds. Of this quantity 208,471 hhds were Brown Sugar, made by the old process, and 53,825 hhds Refined, Clarified, etc., including Cistern-Bottoms, and the whole was the product of 1294 Sugar Houses, of which 987 were worked by steam and 211 by horse power. Had it not been for the loss by crevasses and overflows, which is estimated at about 52,000 hhds, the crop would have reached 415,000 hhds, or nearly to the extent of the great crop of 1853, since which time there has been a material curtailment of the culture in the upper parishes. There is no doubt, also, that the frosts of the 9th and 10th November, which greatly alarmed planters and induced many to cut and windrow their cane, caused some considerable diminution of the product.

The first receipt of the *new crop* was three hhds, from the Parish of Iberville, on the 26th September, which was nine days earlier than the first receipt from the same Parish last year, and nearly a month and a half earlier than the first receipt in the previous short crop year; thus indicating a favorable growing season and an early maturity. The three hhds were dry, and of good color and grain, and brought 9 cents per pound. The supply continued light until the latter part of October, when free arrivals caused a rapid decline, November opening with the following quotations:

Inferior and Refining, 3 to 4c.; Common to Good Common, 4½ to 5; Fair to Fully Fair, 5¼ to 5½; Prime to Choice, 6¼ to 6⅝; Centrifugal and Clarified, 6⅞ to 7¼.

There was soon a slight improvement, however, and although the arrivals were considerably more than double those to the same period in the previous year, there was not so great a depression of prices, the prevailing range throughout the month being 5⅞ to 6 cents per pound for Fair to Fully Fair. The lowest point was about the middle of December, when, under a heavy accumulation of stock, Fair to Fully Fair was quoted at 5¾ to 5⅞ cents. Prices materially improved, however, in January and February, reaching 6⅞ to 7 cents in the latter month, but from this point, with some fluctuations, there was a gradual decline up to the latter part of June, when Fair to Fully Fair was quoted at 6¼ to 6¾ cents per pound. With a reduced stock prices began to improve again from this point, but fell off again in August, and the closing quotations are for Fair to Fully Fair 6 to 6¼ cents.

The first sale noticed on plantation was in the early part of January, and some 10,000 hhds were reported within the month, the prices for crops being 5¼, 6, 6¼, 6¼ and 6¾ cents per pound. In February fully 20,000 hhds were taken, at 6¼, 6, 6¼, 6¾, 6¼, 6⅞, 6⅞ and 7, and one favorite crop of 445 hhds at 7¼ cents per pound. This was the most active and the highest point of the season, and since then only occasional crops have been noticed, at about the rates prevailing in the city. According to our calculations the entire crop has averaged about 6 cents per pound, which is a fraction more than the average realized for the smaller crop of 1857—58. On this basis, and taking Mr. Champomier's estimate of 1150 pounds per hhd, the aggregate product of the crop of 362,296 hhds is $24,998,424 against $17,900,608, the product of 370,697 hhds last year; or an increase of $7,097,816. The receipts at the levee since 1st September have been 257,225 hhds and 5241 tierces and barrels, against 203,783 hhds and 6020 tierces and barrels last year.

The estimated stock on hand at the close of last season was 2000 hhds, and this amount added to the crop—362,296 hhds—would make a supply of 364,296 hhds.

According to a statement annually made up by the New York Shipping and Commercial List the total import of Foreign Sugar into the United States, for the year ended December 31st, 1858, was 256,100 tons, (equal to 473,185 hhds of 1200 pounds each,) against 269,180 tons, or 502,469 hhds in 1857; and the quantity of this description taken for consumption in 1858 was 244,758 tons, against 241,765 tons in 1857; or an increase of 1¼ per cent. The consumption of both Foreign and Domestic Cane Sugar in 1858 was 388,402 tons, against 280,765 tons in 1857; or an increase in the total consumption of 38 per cent. Besides the above it is estimated that there entered into the consumption 11,160 tons of Sugar made from Foreign and Domestic Molasses, and 24,000 tons of Maple Sugar, which, with the consumption of California and Oregon, estimated at 7500 tons, would give a grand total for the consumption of the United States in 1858 of 431,152 tons, against 332,065 tons in 1857. This amount is equal to 965,770,480 pounds, or 804,808 hhds of 1200 pounds each, and is much the largest quantity ever consumed in one year in the United States, giving an average (estimating the whole population at 30,000,000) of 32 pounds to each man, women and child, including slaves.

With respect to the growing crop, we have to remark that the general promise appears to be less flattering than at the same period last year. The spring was unusually rainy, and unfavorable for ploughing and planting, and thus the plant cane is backward, while the ratoons are said not to present favorable promise. There has been some damage by overflow, though much less than last year; but even with this advantage, and assuming that the season henceforth will be of a favorable character for maturing and gathering the cane, it seems to be the general impression that the crop is not likely to reach the extent of the one just disposed of.

Touching the market prospects for the coming crop, we may remark that it will have an unusually large stocks in the North, and a low range of prices for second width, and also a better supply in the Western markets than last year opened upon. The Great West, however, is understood to be favored with abundant crops, and thus with more ample means to purchase these may be such a further increase of consumption as will insure on average return equal to that of last year.

MOLASSES.—Mr. P. A. Champomier, in his Annual Statement, estimates the product of Molasses from the last year's cane crop at 60 gallons for each 1000 pounds of Sugar, against 70 gallons last year, or as aggregate of 24,887,700 gallons, against 19,578,790 gallons the year previous; showing an increase of 5,308,970 gallons. With a good demand, however, and an extended consumption, this increased supply has been quite readily absorbed, and a higher range of prices than was realized for the smaller aggregate of the previous year, the average of the season being 26 cents against 23½ cents per gallon. The arrivals at the levee during the past season have been 253,715 barrels, against 239,343 barrels last year, or an increase of 13,372 barrels.

The prices realized for crops on plantation have been largely in excess of those obtained last year, when the bulk of the sales ranged from 15 to 16c. per gal. in the cisterns. This year our market opened in November at 25c. per gal. but the bulk of the business was done in December and January, within which two months we reported, as a part of the transactions, some 2,000,000 gallons, mostly at 25 and 26c. per gal. in the cisterns, but including some crops on Bayou Lafourche at 24c. and also some few on the coast in the latter part of January at 27 and 28c per gal. In February planters put up their price to 30c. and some few crops were disposed of at this rate, but subsequently the prices fell back to 28c. at which rate we noticed sales of about 100,000 gallons at the close of April.

The quantity shipped to Atlantic ports is equal to about 4,500,000 gallons last year, and this amount being deducted from the whole crop of 24,887,700 gallons last year, there would be left, for the consumption of the South and West, 20,340,560 gallons, against 15,914,790 gallons last year.

The total value of the product, estimated at an average of 26c. per gallon, sums up $6,470,817, against $4,601,015 last year—showing an increase of $1,869,802.

TOBACCO.—This year opened with a stock on hand September 1st, including all on shipboard, of 28,418 hhds. of which amount there were estimated as remaining unsold about 9000 hhds; the total receipts at this port since, are 75,925 against 67,141 hhds. last year, and this amount includes 11,000 strips and 2050 hhds stems, the quantity inspected during the same period being 56,466 Hhds., of which 2087 hhds. were Mason county. The year closes with a stock on hand, including all on shipboard of 23,369 hhds. two-thirds of which quality consists of Interior and Common Refused.

The crop, as received at this port, has presented a low average of quality, there having been an unusually meagre proportions of the heavy, rich or fat descriptions, and also of the enting qualities, while a much larger proportion than usual proved of a nondescript and comparatively unsaleable character, having been cut before maturity. This deficiency in quality has had much to do with the marked falling off in the average price of the season, as compared with last year.

With respect to the growing crop our advices lead to the impression that in no event is it likely to reach the amount produced last year. We hope, however, that every care will be taken to make it better in quality. To this end thorough maturity is the first requisite, and the next curing with care, and with as little fire as possible.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—With but a moderate export demand for the leading articles of Western production comprised under

---

NANCY ELIZA OWEN, daughter of T. H. and Malissa H. Owen, of Jefferson county, Ala., departed this life, 12th June last, in the Institute at Summerfield, Ala. She was born in Jones Valley, Jefferson county, September 14, 1842, and embraced religion when she was about ten years old. She lived a consistent life, having been initiated into the M. E. Church by the ordinance of Baptism when but an infant. She was an honor to her parents, and to the Church, by her Godly walk. Her father says he has seldom known her lie down to sleep at night, from the time she professed Religion till her death, without first kneeling down at her bedside and saying her prayers. She was sent to the Summerfield School by her father and kind stepmother, to finish her education, and was numbered among those who composed the class that graduated. But, a few days previous to the examination, God called her to enjoy higher felicity, in joining the one hundred and forty and four thousand that John saw; and, in a more glorious concert than the one she was a member of in Summerfield. She said, just before her departure, she much desired to see her father and elder brother; but, as they were already Christians, she could do them no good. More especially did she desire to see her other brother, that she might ask him to meet her in Heaven. We learn that one dear Elize was a favorite with the Faculty, and beloved of all the School; and, using the President's words, "she never did wrong." Her relatives wear a badge of mourning, betokening their great loss, while she, no doubt, wears a crown of Glory, and with a Palm marches beside her dear mother, who left her a little child. "In the fair fields of Eden they rest forevermore." O, may the surviving relatives meet her in Heaven.

R. PHILIPS.

PROFESSIONAL.

JAS. J. HUTCHINSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Livingston, Alabama. [apr24] ☞ Will Practice in Sumter and the adjoining counties.

EDWARD J. DELONY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana. Will Practice in the Courts of the Parishes of Carroll, Madison and Franklin; and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans, La.

DR. E. D. REACH, HAVING RESUMED THE practice of Medicine, offers his Professional services to the citizens of New Orleans. N. B.—Special attention paid to diseases of the RECTUM, PILES, FISTULA IN ANO, ETC.—Fistula in ano permanently cured without the use of the knife, cautery, pain, or confinement whatever. Office No. 6, Baronne street near Canal. apr27.

J. E. ELAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BATON Rouge. REFERENCES—Icederson & Gaines and Chinn & Bolton, *New Orleans*; W. S. Pike and A. Hatch, ... *Baton Rouge*.

B. D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana. jal9

J. O. FUQUA J. O. KILBOURNE

FUQUA & KILBOURNE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, *CLINTON, LOUISIANA*,

PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans. *References*—Payne & Harrison, Byrne,

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH----C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 33. WHOLE NUMBER 448.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1859.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. OFFICE—112 CAMP ST.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

FOOT-PRINTS ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

No. VII.

Saw-palmetto—Trains and herds—Antelopes—Llano Estacado—Fort Lancaster—Pecos River—Sight and Smell—Strange mountain Scenery—Comanche Springs—Hot days and cold nights—Betting the bottom dollar—Emigration—Lympia—Grand Pass—Dead Man's Hole—The Dog-towns.

WE LEFT Howard spring after breakfast, and pursued our journey through the day without any special incident by the way. The country is poor, dry and rocky. The only growth is a dwarfish mezquit and a species of palmetto with a long serrated leaf, commonly called in S. E. Georgia—"saw-palmetto."

We met several government trains, a herd or two of horses in transit from Mexico to the interior of Texas—mere scrubstock, not of much value anywhere.

In the afternoon we saw a great many antelopes, in different squads among the hills; but, as usual, they were too shy either for close inspection or successful shooting.

The mountains continue—seem to grow higher—and, if possible, more wild and bleak.

The views are panoramic—perpetually shifting—yet always desolate. We have here uniformity of change—monotony of variety—hill, mountain, vale, cave, gorge, canon, precipice—all alike in loneliness and sterility—the very nakedness of ruin.

Finally, after ascending a mountain, we enter upon the southern extremity of the Llano Estacado or "the Staked Plains," and, on looking back, a very remarkable change appears. The mountains, through which we had been toiling, are seen no more—the innumerable summits seem blended, the points and crags and inequalities are lost, and there lies before the gaze almost a perfect plain: the change is most marvellous; it is however only the magic of elevation.

These letters are likely to grow tedious. I must therefore limit details of night-encampments, description of scenery, and the every day events of this long toilsome trip. Selecting from the mass materials enough for a few letters, I will sum up in a closing epistle my views of the country, its wants and prospects.

Fort Lancaster, the next point of interest, was reached about noon the 26th of May. After crossing the plain it came suddenly upon the most frightful descent upon the whole route. The road has been cut out of the mountain side, and runs along upon the brink of a precipice of awful depth. To go down in safety requires all the help and precautions for such cases made and provided.

The Fort is upon the valley below, and consists of adobe houses, mainly, neatly arranged, and constituting the retreats from the almost intolerable heat of this region. The thermometer I think was 104 on the day of our arrival. The wind, confined by the mountains, was pouring like a torrent through the vale; and yet, in passing over deserts of sand and rock, had become so dry and hot as hardly to effect the temperature at all. Nevertheless, to one in the shade, it was very refreshing.

Here we dined, changed teams, and set out afresh. In a few miles crossed the Pecos river—a deep, muddy, brackish stream—and traveled late at night in order to find a place open enough for a camp. In this region the Indians are very troublesome, and the traveler must needs be wary. The mules were tied fast—some to the wheels and some to the wheels; a double guard was stationed, and the rest of the company went to rest. Fortunately we were not disturbed.

Very early we were up and off. The poor mules were supperless, needed water, and a few miles ahead was a famous spring and plenty of grass. The spring is called Escondido, which means hidden.

At the foot of a mountainous pile of volcanic rock, the waters break out; but are so concealed by bulrushes and flags as to be invisible, until by a circuitous path you reach the very rock from under which they flow. When you have found it, before you drink, you will have to settle a serious controversy between sight and smell. The sulphurous odors which come up from the muddy bed right below, will sicken you and tempt you to turn away; but the bright water, clear and cool, looks so inviting, you will conclude that, although in bad company, it must itself be good and pure. Sight supported by long thirst will carry the day; you dip and drink and then find that the argument is on the side of smell. The nose is a better judge than the eye. Alas!—in this world of delusions—good-looking things are not always pleasant. "All is not gold that glitters."

In the evening we reached the other stage, encamped and waiting for us. While waiting for us, the driver had killed a fine buck, and after camping together that night—we had a feast of fat things in the morning: venison steak, after feeding a day or two on jerked beef, is savoury—very.

The mountains are changed in form, and constitute a remarkable feature of this region. They are circular, conical, smooth, oblong ridges with abrupt terminations, now undulating like the waves of the ocean—yonder towers one gray and venerable; while around, in a group, are several others of various attitudes and dimensions, all of one family—making you think of an old man and his household. There is one like a centre-table in a parlor, yonder is another, solitary and alone—he seems to have fallen out with him, and set up for himself—and presently you may see long smooth stretches of monotainous like a fortification with a grand old gateway in the centre opening to some feudal stronghold beyond; while, on every hand, there are towers, temples and domes—tumuli, pyramids, and monumental piles—you feel at last as if you were among the grand old relics of some primeval world.

On the 27th we reached Camp Stockton, better known, however, as "Comancho Springs." This is a new military post, located in an open plain, and as yet has the most extemporaneous arrangement for the accommodation of the soldiers. "Shanty" is the term employed in the East to express the lowest style of a human dwelling; but the *stick affairs* here are of a lower grade still—too low to be described. For the present, the place is called *a camp*. The men were busy, however, erecting houses—a sort of concrete, a cross between a stone building and an adobe. Water is abundant and very good; but the supply for fuel is a little curious, consisting almost entirely of the *roots* of the mezquit bushes. Strange to tell, these little dwarfish bushes have immense roots—exceeding in size and number those of many large trees.

The kindness of Lieuteonant Sherman and Mrs. S. I shall not soon forget. We dined with them, and in view of long abstinence, felt most pleasantly recruited.

Here we dropped some of our passengers; and, as the number left was too small for two stages, we were crowded into one. Six mules were hitched, and eight more were driven a-head. We had two out-riders—one to drive the loose train, and another to ride by the one in harness; the last was armed with a large whip, with which he kept the team *excited*. His blows were hearty and frequent. We traveled two hours, eight or ten miles an hour—stopped, and rested; changed teams, and proceeded in the same order.

At night we camped in as bleak a place as could well be found. The winds were fierce and cold. The nights contrast strangely with the days. The sun is tropically hot; but, when you lie down to sleep at night, an overcoat and two good blankets are no incumbrance.

We stopped at Barilla Springs for breakfast. Found there a large train of emigrants. Two ladies came down to the stage to talk with Mrs. P. The oldest said she was moving simply to follow her daughter; the daughter said she was following her husband. I inquired into their history a little. They had moved from Tennessee to Mississippi; then to Texas, now to California.

I said, "I suppose you will go next to the Sandwich Islands."

The young one replied, with some spirit, "If I ever get to California, *you may bet your bottom dollar* that I 'll never move again."

The emigration from Texas to California is very heavy. The Atlantic States yield thousands to Texas; and Texas, in her turn, sends them to the Pacific; and, to my astonishment, I find scores here about to come back to Texas. An American humanity is a restless one; most commonly, one move unsettles a man for life.

The mountains along here are wild and grand. I suspect they abound in iron ore. They will make you think of Balbec, Thebes, Palmyra or Tadmor in the wilderness—the silence, solitude and desolation of antiquity seem to brood over the scene. Fallen columns, demolished temples, towers in ruin, patches of old fortifications, palaces deserted, remnants of architectural grandeur still mouldering in sad decay. A thousand similitudes like these force themselves upon your fancy as you look out upon the fantastic shapes about you. The stillness is sepulchral. Solemnity steals over the mind. The rattling of the coach-wheels has an irreverent sound, which jars upon the feelings like laughter in a graveyard. All around is rugged, bleak desolation. Vegetation is dead, as if nature sympathized with the ruin of ages, and meant to add her spoils to the mournful pile.

Finally, we reached a spring called "Lympia," around it was a little verdure; and here, for the first time for a long while, we saw some deer and antelope. They had doubtless travelled to find water.

Here we enter into "Grand Pass," the only outlet through the rocky barriers of this melancholy region.

We got through as the sun was setting; and, on the right was a long broken ridge of mountains, with sharp rocks, shooting up like steeples and spires—and above were clouds, rolling and tossing with the wind—the reflected light likened them to smoke and flame, ascending from a city on fire. We thought of Moscow and the Kremlin. Thunder bellowed from the darkening sky—lightnings flashed—the wind blew a gale—and we thought a storm of rain was coming. A few random drops fell, and all but the wind was still. That raged on. We had reached Fort Davis, where we camped.

From Camp Stockton to Fort Davis is one hundred and twenty-five miles. The road is generally very fine, and the scenery grand. We passed a place called "Barrel Springs," and stopped to dine on a rocky hill, where the only fuel to be found was the trunk of a decayed cabbage-tree, otherwise known as Spanish Bayonet.

In the afternoon, we came to "Dead Man's Hole," a most revolting name for a spring of the best water on the route.

The mountains along here are lovely—live-oaks abound, and resemble an apple orchard in the order of their growth. Some of the mountains are naked, others are covered with dead grass, very yellow in the sunlight; others, spotted all over with these orchard-like trees. The vallies are poor generally, and naked. In them are to be found those curiosities of the West—"Dog-towns."

The prairie dog is a marvel in natural history. These little animals live in communities. They burrow in the ground, and a pile of dirt marks the mouth of every habitation. Some of them are mere villages, others may be classed as towns, and others as cities. Nothing but *population*, however, marks the difference. The architecture is all of one pattern.

The dog is about as large as a "fice" nine days old. To see one of them curl his tail over on his back and run for his hole, makes one think of "Tom Thumb" in regimentals. Bold and brave as he affects to be, he never barks till he gets home and feels secure of his retreat below. The sound of an intruding footstep brings *every inhabitant to the door*, and the chorus of barks is wonderful. A litter of a thousand hungry pups would resemble it very much. The towns in which they dwell are not laid off in lines, yet I noticed that their holes were about equi-distant every way. I presume they live on grass, at any rate where they are numerous no grass is left. The earth is naked as a highway.

The most remarkable fact about them remains to be stated. The rattle-snake, and a species of owl, (very much like the common screech-owl) dwell with the dogs. These all live together in peace and friendship. Of this there is no doubt—I saw the owls go in and come out; the snakes were lying by; neither seemed afraid of the other, and those who had dug down and made thorough examination—assured me that every house contained some of each.

One night we stopped to camp close by one of these towns—the passengers were spreading their blankets—when Bro. Simmons, whose legs are long, and served him well that time, leaped up and backwards, and cried out, "look there!" A rattlesnake in coil rung out his peculiar defiance and stood ready for battle. No sticks were near; a pistol was the only chance—it was too dark to "draw a bead" on him—but the second shot finished the campaign.

G. F. PIERCE.

PUNSHON AND BARNUM.

It seems that Barnum has been making an offer to Punshon, the celebrated Wesleyan preacher in England. Referring to it the English correspondent of the Southern Advocate says:

"Strange as it may appear, your American Barnum has made Mr. Punshon a serious offer of £2000 a-year to accompany him to America, and to give lectures under Barnum's supervision. No one but Barnum would have had the impudence to have made an approach to Mr. Punshon of such an unhallowed kind. Mr. Punshon's reply consisted simply in writing Acts, xiii. 10, and sending it to Barnum. As some of our readers do not get time to read the Bible, we quote the passage: "'O, full of all subtlety and all mischief, thou child of the devil, thou enemy of all righteousness, wilt thou not cease to pervert the right ways of the Lord?'"

SLAVE MARRIAGES.

A VERY interesting report has just been submitted by the convention of the South Carolina Episcopal Church, in respect to the marriage of slaves. The following is the substance of the decision arrived at by the committee. The relation of husband and wife is declared to be of divine institution and to be equally binding on the slave as on the master. The injunction of the Saviour, forbidding the separation of husband and wife, is obligatory on the master, and every master should so regulate the disposal of the slave as not to infringe the divine injonction. Voluntary abandonment on the part of a married slave ought to come within the same rule as in the case of a free person; but when the abandonment is involuntary, and caused by circumstances without the control of the parties, the refusal to allow a second marriage would often produce much evil and hardship. The report makes the remarkable statement that there is no instance in South Carolina of a legal divorce.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

LETTERS FROM THE ISLAND CITY. No. I.

Sick in New Orleans—Friends—Yellow Fever, figuratively Speaking—A Beautiful Vision of New Orleans Washed—"Missionary Matters"—French Negroes—Alligators—Spaniards and Frenchmen—The Future—Happy Mules—Railroad Traveling—In the Wrong Pew—Texian Conversation—Jay Cometh in the Morning.

ABOUT the 15th August I was in New Orleans; but, ill prepared to enjoy the beauties of that city, whatever they may be. The "harp of a thousand strings" seemed to have been jarred out of tune. I was altogether drooping. An uncomfortable fever was creeping over me. I make it a matter of principle to discourage all such acquaintances; but, though you may shake off a chill, a fever clings to you with the pertinacity of an Italian beggar; so, in spite of my wandering about the streets, going into shops—taking an ice-cream as if I were well—rambling among the ever-greens of Jackson Square, gazing upon the old hero doffing his cap with the politeness of a Frenchman, and upon his horse apparently frantic from the din of battle; in spite of my saying to my troublesome companion at every turn: "now you may go!" the hot hand was still upon my heart, and my limbs were aching from the grasp of the invisible spirit.

Not caring to keep up this "street fight" any longer, I retreated to my boarding-house, and went fairly to bed. Fortunately I was accompanied by a friend whose skill in nursing has always been to me an admiration and a wonder; so while she bathed my brow, as I lay in a large airy room looking out upon the waving green of the trees of La Fayette Square, I thought, "even if I should grow worse and die here, there are pleasant things about me."

Miss H.——— proposed that I should send for a physician; but as "a good physician," according to Jean Paul, "does not save one from death, but only from a bad physician," I declined, and in place thereof, sent a message to the Editor of the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*. It was not the first time that the thought had occurred to me: "how agreeable it would be to meet this Editor!" No second word was necessary. One may "conceal love or hate or ought" else, but the chivalry of the heart is sure to impress itself by action. In a few minutes the above named personage entered the room, accompanied by President Miller, of whom it may be said, as was said of Washington, that "his modesty equals his ability."

The Editor was introduced, and I perceived at once that I knew him, not then, only, but my acquaintance ran quite back to his boyhood, and it would have seemed untrue if one had said—"a moment ago, you were strangers." It is said of Zschokke that he possessed the power of looking into the faces of certain persons, and reading their whole past lives. This is the case, more or less, with all of us. There are certain persons with whom an acquaintance never seems to begin—it has always been. There are others to whom we may be introduced a thousand times, and yet we never get beyond the bare fact that that is Mr. Smith, or Mrs. Jones.

Well, I and this friend of mine talked somewhat. I fancy it can seldom be said of either of us, that "the lord of speech has been stricken silent within the ivory walls of his palace." In the meantime, what had become of the fever? It was gradually sneaking off—blushing.

In the evening, more bathing with German cologne, Bay rum, etc. etc., and a second kind visit from the Editor, who brought several Southern and New Orleans *Advocates*, quite routed the foe, from whom nothing has been heard from that time. If this case is considered of any importance to the science of medicine, the Medical Journal is quite at liberty to use it.

Early the next morning we left New Orleans for Berwick's Bay. As I had stood in the marshy grounds that surround Mobile, I had fancied the yellow fever as an immense behemoth, laving his sides in the oozy mud, until the fierce heat of summer drives him up, when he traverses the city, trampling under foot his terrified victims. There, in New Orleans, it presented itself under another form, and when I looked upon the dirty streets and gutters, and inhaled the morning air laden with the offensive odor, I imagined it a great serpent, crawling from the slime, and unfolding the city like a second Laocoon.

Carlyle says: "Every man cannot pray, but every man can wash," and seems to think that the outside purity would strike in. Perhaps if New Orleans were washed, and scoured, and rinsed, we should not hear so many distressing oaths upon the wharf. While we sat waiting for our baggage to be checked, it was most painful to listen to the conversation around us. Oaths that are wrung from the soul by overmastering passion are terrible; but to hear blasphemies glide from the tongue with a levity that betrays their habitual and daily use, fills the soul with emotions at once of horror and pity. I looked around me and thought: "what a work here for a missionary! How these poor souls, who perhaps seldom or never enter a Church, are crying from the midst of darkness for 'a light to spring up.'" I do not suppose that this feature of vice and ignorance is at all peculiar to New Orleans. It is found in every city. It appears as if great masses of human life always heat and vivify the eggs of the cockatrice that are hidden beneath. While we are striving by feeble and spasmodic efforts to recover heathendom to Christianity, immense land-slides from Christendom are engulfed. Another thing that we heard upon the wharf was more entertaining—little negro boys talking alternately French and English, and I could not help looking upon these young black-a-moors as very accomplished African gentlemen.

After a while we were crossing the river to the famous town of Algiers; and then we were rolling along the railroad, looking down into inaccessible swamps, imagining the myriads of living creatures by which they are inhabited, thinking of Stephens cutting his way through the forests of Central America to the wondrous ruins concealed within; and wondering if the Lady in Comus, herself, would not find some difficulty in making her way through these alligators and rattle-snakes. I tried very hard to accustom myself to the sight of the alligators. I counted nineteen and saw others that I did not count, but it requires an educated eye to enjoy them. The soil of these swamps, already so marvellously fruitful, will still be further enriched by the blood of these alligators, at least by their decaying bodies. I do most earnestly hope, however, that they will lay no claim to the land, hereafter, on that score. One can imagine the grave old Spaniards roving through these great American forests, suffering themselves, or inflicting torture, with equal immobility; with the same fanatical power confessing their sins, and applying fire and faggot to convince the Indian of the truth and beauty of the Christian religion; but it is a curious and irreconcilable thought—the Frenchman, so far from his dear Paris, rowing along these bayous, wading through these pools, muddying his dainty boots, soiling his delicate hands, shooting "one grand monster—horrible! very!" with no intense passion for gold, nor gloomy nor elevated feeling of devotion such as sustains the Spaniard. This is true; but the reckless gayety and levity of his nature keeps him floating, and the sight of a pretty Indian squaw, or a bird-supper, which he knows particularly well how to cook, is an immense consolation to him. The admiration, too, which excites among the savages, goes for something.

These dreamings were excited by the French and Spanish names that one occasionally meets with in going from New Orleans to Brashear city. From the past I turned my thoughts to the future, and I imagined the whole country cleared, the swamps drained, the race of alligators extinct, the various interesting tribes of snakes passed away, and the sugar cane waving all over the landscape as it now waves in occasional fields, towns spreading over the plain, and white cottages peeping from the midst of fruit-trees. Some spots of cultivation here and there, prophesy what its future will be. I was amused as we passed one field to see the air of complacence with which some fat mules were grazing. As they looked carelessly at us they seemed to say by their manner: "Go on with your rail-roads! so much the better for us!"

This rail-road traveling was delightful, but "the end lay over in my thought"—the glassy rolling waves, the tossing boat, the giddy horrible sickness that makes you doubt your own identity and feel as if you were a miserable somebody else. But the end of the road must come; and come it did. I was very much disinclined to get out, and inquired if there was no possibility of going further, but a lady politely informed me that that was the absolute terminus; so we left the cars. We had taken in New Orleans through tickets to Galveston, and as we were directed to walk straight forward to the steamship, we rushed on, looking neither to the right nor the left until we found ourselves in the cabin of a steamer. I turned to a servant and said: "Our rooms are thirty-one and thirty-two—where shall we find them?" He replied, "you are mistaken Madam; I suppose you go on the steamship to Galveston?" "Certainly!" "Well this is not it, this goes———." I waited no further. If like John Gilpin we had "got up in haste" we "soon got down again," and then we rushed still more earnestly toward the steamship. We were in very good time. And now of what interest can a voyage without incident be to you? If we had met with an accident such as overtook the unfortunate steamer some two years since, and we had been kept floating in the water to the very last point of exhaustion, doing some wonderful feat, or saving two or three lives that would have been lost without us, that would have been something; but then, on the other hand, if we had been drowned, you would have had no letter, and our drowning, although it might have been a little matter to the world, "would have been a sair loss to us." So let us be content to glide along,

"On the smooth surface of a summer sea;"

and in the meantime, we will make some overtures toward an acquaintance with some Texians whom we see on board. I make some remarks to the ladies, which I do not consider either very striking or original; and they seem quite to agree with me in this estimate of my conversational talent, as displayed on this occasion. We relapse into silence, or rather there is a non-intercourse law established between the two parties. They, the Texians, talk among themselves in a very sprightly social fashion. Their manners are free, unconventional, independent; they seem to say to you: "If I find it agreeable I will cultivate your acquaintance; and if not, I shall give myself no concern about you. From their conversation you gather that "you are going to the very finest country in the world—if you appreciate it, well, if not, go back whence you came."

I listened attentively to their conversation, as I wished to gather what facts I could respecting Texas. I learned that they had frequent droughts—but what of that? an overcrop was as bad as two small a crop. I learned that they found more vegetables and fruits and perhaps more conveniences in the Eastern States than in Texas, but what was that compared to health? I learned that each individual person, though residing in different portions of Texas, lived in the very best part of the finest State in the Union. I learned that people living in Texas would not live any where else, if a home were given to them; and that a man convicted of acting meanly in Texas was forthwith ordered off the premises, and drive clear beyond the influence of the light of "the lone star." All this was highly satisfactory and gratifying.

One very pleasant looking gentleman was finding fault decidedly with the St. Nicholas in New York, as not chiming with his Texian notions, and I could very well sympathize with him. He said: "They give you but one thing at a time, and if you don't choose to eat that, still you must wait until those have eaten it who do choose it; and if you lay down your knife and fork a single second, one of those fellows steps up and grabs it, taking it for granted you have done; and at whatever time you may finish a meal you are obliged to wait till every body else finishes—why, one day, they kept me eating dinner there three hours!" Rather a fearful undertaking!

I must have been remarkably stupid, for I soon sent Miss H. to her berth with a headache. Then I sat alone and silent looking at the sea. After awhile one of the ladies took pity upon me, and with my little girl as a medium, we soon entered into conversation. I found her very agreeable, and not that only, but I learned that she was a relation of a friend of mine. The sea grew a little rougher, we took tea, went to our rooms and lay all night,

"Rocked on the billows of the rolling deep."

But it is morning; we are at the Island city; Mr. Cross is saying "how are you;" so Mr. Editor, you will please excuse me, I will take my leave. Kindly.

JANE T. H. CROSS.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM SHANGHAI, CHINA.

MR. EDITOR: After a delay of some six weeks I again pen a few lines to you. You may not find anything in my communications that would be at all interesting, having to speak so often of the same thing; yet it is, as much as anything else, to let you, our dear brethren, know, that we are still alive and enjoying the mercies and loving kindness of our God, and kind benefactor.

I have recovered from the severe illness of last fall, and it has pleased my kind Heavenly Father to permit me again to engage in active labor for my Master. How deeply humble such unspeakably great mercies should make us. I do feel, since passing through such trials, that I could love God more, and consecrate myself more unreservedly to Him and to His service. Not only that I myself was restored to wonted health, but my dear little babe, whom we nursed for days and nights, expecting to see her breath her last, has been given back to us in perfect health.

No one but a father or mother can know the anguish and deep sorrow of that hour. We both felt resigned to the will of God. We give our children to God, and daily pray that they may be made instruments in His hand in doing good unto others.

Our hearts are greatly cheered by the prospect of having a re-inforcement. May the Lord be with them on the great deep, and bring them in safety to this place. May the Lord put it into the hearts of others to come. We need many good, zealous and holy men, to preach the gospel to the Chinese. It must be proven by our example as well as our preaching that the religion we possess is a holy one. The Chinese are *close*, very *close* observers, and always judge by the actions and lips of a man, and not by the doctrine he preaches. It would be advisable for all our missionary brethren, before coming to China, to be well vaccinated. Though one has been in youth, it is best to be sure that it was not spurious. We are subject to this terrible disease, small-pox, every day more or less while we remain in China. One of our dear missionary brethren, of the Presbyterian Mission, died in Ningpo, and one here not many days since, of that disease.

The glorious work of God, still goes on. We are encouraged on every hand by the reports reaching us from our missionary brethren at Ningpo, Fen-chau and Canton. We are greatly encouraged in Shanghai. Our congregations are good and very attentive; but what encourages us most is, to see our native members being revived and feeling a deep interest in the salvation of souls, and the coming of Christ's kingdom on earth. The moving seems to be simultaneous with the moving of other places; and they go forth among their fellowmen more boldly, and preach unto them the unsearchable riches of the gospel. It is certainly a cause of rejoicing and devout thanksgiving to God. And let us pray God that this state of things may continue.

I have been into the country a number of times, preaching, and at several places I have the promise of houses in which to preach, as soon as the treaty goes into effect in the latter part of this month.

The three foreign treaty powers leave Shanghai to-day, for Peking. The English have some fifteen or twenty men-of-war. Some have already sailed for the Gulf of Pichili, and will rendezvous near the mouth of Pei-ho. The English have two hundred Coolies, to bear their cannon overland to the metropolis, if necessary. The American Minister, Ward, has two men-of-war at his service.

The Chinese are reported to be very busy, building new forts all along the river Pei-ho, every four miles, up to the capital.

Mr. Harris, our Consul to Japan, is now at Shanghai; and will proceed to Japan in a few days, in the steamer Mississippi. The treaty is to be ratified by the Emperor of Japan, and is to take effect from the fourth day of July. They are very suspicious of foreigners. But one good trait in their character is, they are very fond of the arts and sciences; and many are engaged in learning the English language. J. W. LAMBUTH.

Tuesday, June 4th, 1859.

A CHINESE TRACT.

AN EXHORTATION NOT TO KILL CATTLE.

The Yung-Tsuk-Vung, or the Good Precept Book says: All persons who do not eat the flesh of cattle and dogs, can escape prison and pestilence. The Kung-kukor or Book of Merits and Demerits, says: exhort one man not to eat the ox, and he shall be rewarded tenfold; exhort a family at all times not to eat the flesh of the ox, and he shall be rewarded an hundred-fold; exhort a whole village not to eat the flesh of the ox, and he shall be rewarded without measure. Therefore, all butchers are exhorted to repent of their wrong and to follow a new business, like other shop-keepers: they shall thereby escape all calamity, and happiness and age shall be added unto him. Those who thus repent shall have their sins wiped away—it shall be remembered as a great merit.

This is written, to pray you, good and holy men, continually to exhort each other to cast off this vice; you can thus also escape calamity—and thus adopt a good and holy precept.

I. I take these words, and exhort all villagers and people not to lead cattle to the place where they are sold and butchered. Weary of cultivating the soil, his strength is gone. Why should you, when he is old and diseased, butcher him?

II. I take the words, and exhort all villagers and people. Cattle generate and bring great gain to you. How heart-reading it is to butcher a cow, when she is greatly distressed and miserable even to the shedding of tears.

III. I take these words, and exhort all villagers and people: that the ox bears your burden, by pulling the water-carriage night and morning—thus he suffers; and yearly performs the same task, until the rice cometh to perfection.

IV. I use these words to exhort all villagers and people: the ox beareth the burden of man in cultivating the earth, and is miserable; having used him to plow the fields you also wish to eat his flesh. Let me ask you how you can lift up your heart to the firmament above.

V. I use these words to exhort all villagers and people: that you should not take the flesh of the ox, and say it is good food; do not say that it adds to your strength. If you make the heart bad, your entrails will soon be destroyed.

VI. I use these words to exhort all villagers and people: if you still will persist in eating the flesh of the ox that cultivates the soil, you violate the law. What kind of man are you, and what happiness do you possess, that you dare take the offering made to holy men and to heaven?

VII. I use these words, and exhort you, villagers and people: pestilence will come upon every one, and you cannot prevent it; only those who repent of killing and eating cattle shall escape misery and pestilence.

VIII. I use these words to exhort all villagers and people to be merciful and kind, that you may receive a great reward. Be true to the Emperor; honor thy father and mother; love everything; eat not the ox which cultivates the earth, and you will bring protection and peace to your family.

This is a Chinese Tract, which I received yesterday from a Chinaman, who preaches daily the doctrine of the sages of China. He is supported by the government. It is in opposition to the doctrine we preach. I know the man well. He was once a teacher in Mrs. Lambuth's school; and did at one time apply for membership into the Church. But for his opium-smoking, more notice would have been taken of him. He is verily convinced of the truth of Christianity, but poverty and opium-smoking brought him where he is.

J. W. L.

For the New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM CATARACT-HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS.

Lake Champlain—Green Mountains—St. Lawrence—Thousand Islands—Lake Ontario—Toronto—Suspension bridge—Gen. Rock—The Falls—Devil's-hole—Table Rock-house—Maid of the Mist—Cave of the Winds.

MR. EDITOR: Leaving the White Mountains we proceeded by stage and sails and boat to Ogdensburgh, N. Y. On the route we had a fine view of Lake Champlain, the Green Mountains, and the cities of Montpelier and Burlington, Vt. Ogdensburgh is situated on that grandest of all Northern rivers, the St. Lawrence. At this point we took a boat for Niagara Falls. We passed the celebrated "Thousand Islands" by day light, and were fascinated with their variegated scenery. They are pearls upon the necklace of the St. Lawrence, and seem to have been dropped upon the bosom of its placid waters by the Almighty to command the admiration of his creatures and thereby to furnish them with a high entertainment. The emerald, the bespangled banks, the shade and the sunlight, the rich odors from a million flowers, and the soft zephyrs from the lake—all conspire to make one's fancy regard them more like paradisiacal isles—the home of angels or fairies, than anything native to this fallen sphere of ours.

About sunset we reached the head of the St. Lawrence, and Lake Ontario lay like a sheet of silver before us. The night was passed in quiet slumber upon the lake.

Soon after breakfast we reached Toronto, a city of 50,000 inhabitants—the Capital of the Canadas.

It is a beautiful place, and no mean jewel in Albion's crown. The Parliament House, Osgood Hall, three college edifices, and a Crystal Palace—are all handsome structures. Here we first saw the formalities of a custom-house officer inspecting the baggage of those who landed.

Leaving Toronto, we reached the mouth of Niagara river about noon. Fort Niagara commands the mouth on the American side, and Fort Massasanga on the Canada side. A short distance above are the ruins of Fort George, which was captured by the Americans in 1813—which the British afterwards destroyed.

At Lewiston we disembarked and proceeded to the Falls by rail-road. There is a suspension bridge, in length 1045 feet, supported by ten wire cables.

Opposite Lewiston is Queenstown, memorable for the battle of 1812, fought upon the contiguous heights. On the heights stands, in solitary grandeur, Brock's monument—surmounted by a statue of the gallant general, whose chivalry it commemorates.

Sir Isaac Brock fell in the bloody battle fought on the heights on the 13th of October, 1812. His remains sleep beneath this noble column. The monument is of freestone, and is a fluted Corinthian column, 185 feet high.

Passing from Lewiston to the falls, the cars run along the edge of the frightful precipice of Niagara river. Soon, however, we were safely ensconced at that prince of hotels, the "Cataract House."

In the afternoon we took a stroll to Iris Island, which lies defiantly between the Horse-shoe and American Falls. It was a lovely Sabbath evening. What better place than this for reverential meditations upon Him who bade

"The flood to chronicle the ages back,
And notch the centuries in the eternal rocks!"

Here one hears the grandest oratorio on the omnipotence of God, chanted by "the sound of many waters." Here he learns of the infinite research of that Almighty mind that hath hung Niagara with a thousand wonders of the sublime and beautiful.

We stood upon the tower that commands a view of the Canada falls; the sun was shining most brilliantly, and the whole mass of falling water seemed like one vast shower of massive gems. Three gorgeous rainbows spanned the awful front—and the whole of the dashing spray was as variegated as mother-of-pearl. A Milton's imagery only befits such a scene. We dare not trust our pen upon its grandeur.

The sun had set when we walked slowly back to the Cataract House, awed and subdued by the matchless wonder upon which we had just gazed.

On Monday we took a carriage and visited, alternately, the "Devil's-hole," "the Whirlpool," the "Suspension-bridge," "Lundy's-lane," "Bloodin's rope," "the Burning-springs"—which compose the surroundings of Niagara.

The Devil's-hole is a gloomy chasm in the bank of the river, and has a historical interest from the fact that over this dark precipice the Seneca Indians, under the pay of the French, in 1763, drove a detachment, 100 strong, of the British army. But two men escaped.

The whirlpool is caused by an abrupt turn in the river, which gives the dashing waters a rotary motion.

The Suspension-bridge is the grandest structure of the kind in the world. The story that has been going the rounds of the papers—affirming its instability, is a fabrication.

The length of this bridge is 800 feet; width, 24 feet; height above the river, 250 feet. There are four massive wire cables of about 10 inches in diameter, which contain 4000 miles of wire; and the aggregate capacity of the whole structure is 12,500 tons. The heaviest freight-trains pass over it without producing any vibration; and the structure is regarded as entirely safe for the purposes for which it is used. Under the rail-road track is a double carriage-way and foot-walk. Crossing this bridge we proceeded to the "Table-Rock house," from the observatory of which the best view is obtained of the falls. At one glance the eye takes in the rushing rapids, the American, Middle and Horse-shoe falls, the boiling cauldrons beneath, and the dancing little steamer ——"Maid of the Mist." The whole scene is not to be surpassed; and he must be phlegmatic indeed who can look upon it without a full soul of admiration.

After feasting our vision on the grandeur of this unequalled view, we drove to Lundy's-lane, where the great battle between the Americans and British was fought on the 25th of July, 1814. It was in this engagement that General Scott received a wound, and won laurels for himself which he wears proudly to this day.

The Burning-spring is a curiosity. The water is charged with sulphureted hydrogen gas, and when a taper is applied, burns for a short time with a pale, bluish flame. It is, however, hardly worth a visit.

Having returned to the hotel—we afterwards made a trip on the "Maid of the Mist," and from the deck of this fairy steamer gazed once more on the awful cataract. She plunges into the depths of the mist and spray, rises upon the turbid waters of the cauldron, and, after a sublime baptism, emerges from the turmoil, and "walks the waters like a thing of life"—back to her pier.

We made an excursion into the "Cave of the Winds." It is under the middle fall, between Goat and Luna Islands. It is 100 feet wide, 150 high, and 33 feet deep. The front is hung with the ever-varying drapery of a curtain of falling water. Here is the only place in the world where it is known that the rainbow describes a complete circle.

In consequence of the pressure on the atmosphere, caused by the plunging water, the cavern is ever the home of the storm, which perpetually shrieks like a million of lost spirits.

There are many things to interest a visitor to the falls—and no one who has a spark of appreciation of the sublime in nature, can go there and come away with a feeling of disappointment.

We had intended to write something with regard to the geology of the Falls, with which we were considerably interested, but the letter is already long—so we close.

H. A. M. Hen——

AMERICAN MISSIONARIES.—A [illegible] London *Daily News* writes from Moun[illegible] nection in these mountains is mak[illegible] ations, owing to the energy and a[illegible] m——nar. They have [illegible] in Lebanon, and have [illegible] these mountaineers [illegible] been in the country than all [illegible] llo, Greek, Maronite or [illegible] wealthy convents, and [illegible] third of the land on [illegible] centuries."

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

...in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

...DAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1859.

...SCRIBERS.

...will hereafter begin and end with ... desirable that subscriptions should ...

...who do not begin with the year, will ... two dollars, but an amount sufficient to pay ... the end of the year, at the rate of Four ...

...subscriber will know, without being informed, that ... of the year is the time to remit the sub...

...having been sent out before this arrangement was ... we shall ... able, until next year, to make the accounts ... conform to this rule.

... notice, and help us in this desirable ... will obviate confusion in accounts.

NG THE PREACHERS.

FIRST PAPER.

WILLIAM ARCHER BUTLER.

Thanks to the press for this table-full of blessings—the best of blessings in the best of books—good Sermons!

And now, as we scan that exclamatory sentence, looking as if it befitted the mouth of some speaker rather better than the pen of an after-dinner writer, we wonder if there is not a spice of intrusive affectation in the honest utterance. People who write or speak much are pretty sure to indulge at times in a little affectation, and, all unaware to themselves, fall into the private luxury of over-stating their thoughts, so, perchance, as to give them the ring rhetorical. But after a glance-review, we re-assert our introductory; and, indeed, if we were speaking it, doubtless, assurance being now confirmed, we should open our mouths still wider and give a more emphatic delivery to our honest thankfulness.

Thanks, then, for this table-full of blessings! Here are William Archer Butler, Dr. Guthrie, Dean Trench, Dr. Arnold, Dr. Wayland, Krummacher and Thoinck, Robertson, and others. We have heard feasts described as spread on tables that *groaned* beneath their loads. And we have known of groaning on the part of persons after leaving such tables; but our table never groans with books, nor do we ever make sounds unmusical after a repast on their dainties.

The next best thing to a Sermon from the Pulpit is a Sermon from the Press—provided it is verily a Sermon. And in many instances we are debtors to the Press far more than to the Pulpit, seeing that preachers, whom we have never seen or heard—never can see or hear—are thus brought to our houses, and gently deliver sweet and ... or stern and solemn messages to our listening souls. "Gently deliver;" yes, in our quiet library, or beneath summer trees, when the leaves rustle an accompaniment to the musical march of words, how serenely these printed orators glide into our open hearts! "Listening souls;" exactly so—they are better than listening ears, for depth of growth and profound meditation.

WILLIAM ARCHER BUTLER died when he was but thirty-four years of age. But he left several volumes to prolong his existence, and in them he will outlive Methuselah. And what a pleasant way this is to live? All the blessedness of living, without one of its hardships or struggles or sorrows—no grey hairs—no wrinkled skin—no hungry ... to provide for—no spectacles to rub. Instead thereof, the perpetual bliss of fresh and free young manhood—honors secure—preaching on and ever without the labors of preparation and the sore travail of thought. Books are not the urns in which the ashes of dead brains are gathered, but books are a translated life: lifting the burdened spirit above the encumbrances of dull matter and yielding to it the first installment of immortal prerogatives.

But, back to W. A. Butler. A noble young man he was, possessing all the keen insight of genius, and therewith, too, its broad outward range of eye, that so promptly, so easily, detects the shadows of great truths lurking in the facts and forms of visible nature. His was a poetic mind—God's rare gift, and if consecrated, one of His best gifts. His, too, was a philosophic mind, capable of minute analysis, and delighting in that abstraction which disentangles truth from accident or circumstance to give it freedom. Butler was learned for his years, especially in Philosophy, but his erudition blended with his nature, and only served to give a steady action to its ... faculties. The acquirements of scholars often suggest the idea of a heavy burden they are bearing, and you sometimes wish that they were lightened of their load for the sake of more elastic motions. But Butler was "*vital in every part.*" Muscle and nerve were full of electric fire, and learning fused and flowed in that reducing heat. The native dignity of his intellect never turns a cold and repulsive side toward you—never retreats to remote heights for distant admiration—but keeps in close companionship and shares a friendly hour most socially with your sympathies. A broad, generous, catholic thinker, he never reminds you of the intellectual bigot, who recognizes no facts but his facts, no ... but his selfishness, no paradise but his flower-garden. The open world, where others walk and breathe—the open heavens of God, great enough for thousands of orbs to revolve in and yet keep aloof from collision—the open spaces of an open universe—are his gladdest realm, and amid its wonders, signs, and glories, he has the unrestrained movement of one born to a freeman's privilege of thought and utterance, and too lofty to abate this privilege in others.

We like Mr. Butler greatly, very greatly. He writes well of Bacon. He writes still better of Plato. The ingenious and comprehensive spirit of Philosophy animates and permeates his discourses and lectures. At times, he is somewhat circuitous. But he generally manages to reach the centre of his subject in due time, and to afford you the marrow of thought before he releases his grasp. The best attributes of his great intellect appear in his sermons—where, of course, preacher as he was, they ought to appear.

The distinctive merit of these sermons is, that, abounding with noble thoughts, striking illustrations, and bold points, they yet read as if they were preached to you. They have a certain ease and strength of movement, a finest freedom, an unencumbered sweep, that come home to you with a speaking grace most welcome and vividly refreshing. To keep a written sermon on its own ground, to separate it from the associations of the essay and the discussion, is no facile task. But Mr. Butler succeeds in it better than usual, for his sermons have much of the speaking spirit in them. They are peculiarly characterized by manliness, by decision of view and directness of purpose, by a soldier-like force that impresses us with the presence of earnestness and aim. Then, too, they are spiritual and devotional. The import of the Gospel is never lost sight of, and Mr. Butler's own sense of the transcendent solemnity of these doctrines—his own heart-felt convictions of their awful reality—are never wanting to lend impressiveness to the utterance.

We select many things from the discourses to ... remarks, but we have space only for a few instances, is finely said:

... desert the homely familiarities of life, it ... into cataclysm; persons of warm fancies ... by doing so; and we know how such perils ... is ... maintained as long as the ... of daily ... forgotten; but one ... of the natural world destroys all the ..., preserves the wings of fancy; it is—to use a ... metaphor—*the jet of cold water*, ... condenses all the evaporation. But the Apostles, in their hours of brightest thought, are at home among the minutest concerns of common life; they accompany us into every recess of domestic duty; their 'bread of life' is *daily* bread;' and perhaps they are never more truly elevated than when they discourse of the humblest topics of the Christian's household. The lark, when half hidden in the clouds, can discern the minutest speck among the grass and flowers; the spirit of Paul and John could look forth from its place of repose in heaven to see only the more distinctly every affection and duty and relationship that belongs to the lowliest earthly state."

Very charming is that train of thought, even as forcible rhetoric, but there is soul-speakingness in every word. To carry high sentiments into the dusty arena of life—to come down from our lofty elevations and yet retain the purity and etherialness of that upper region—this is no child's play—no holyday task. Jesus descended from the Mount of Transfiguration, went about his daily work, and was Jesus still. But we—alas for the sudden fall!

Speaking of "harsh and unpractical controversies" about certain passages of Scripture, he remarks: "these are as insects, that ever select the *ripest* fruit in the Eden of God to fasten on and to corrode." Here, too, is a strong thought: "Mysterious as is the oneness of the Father and the Son, it is not one whit more mysterious than the oneness of the regenerate spirit of man with the same God in Christ Jesus." Here is also something for study: "As there is no other channel to God but Christ Jesus, so there is no other beginning or termination to the work of Christ Jesus but God. * * * It would appear that, as regards the work of grace, God sees nothing from His Throne but Christ Jesus alone and altogether; as if all else was covered with clouds and darkness impenetrable to the eye of divine love." Farther on in the same sermon, we have this: "The mercies, whatever they be, that stretch beyond the Church in the scheme of grace, are but the diffusive blessings that spread around this mystical Body, even as the hem of His garment had healing virtue of old; they are still given to glorify Him and as appendages of His royalty." We like the matter and manner of this: "All this is mysterious, indeed; of course, it is: who is he that will believe God made one with man, and have the union wrought *without* mystery? Children of the living God! ye walk in mystery. Your spiritual birth is a mystery—your fellowship with Christ is a mystery—your daily graces are a mystery—your triumph and death are a mystery—your resurrection to glory will be but the consummation of mystery. Mystery there must be wherever an infinite Creator and his finite creature embrace; and it is, therefore, your glory, that you are thus robed and shrouded in mystery. Trust no one who would draw you forth from it; it is the awful shadow which eternity casts across time."

A critical reader cannot fail to discover in these selections, made half at random, so as to give an average specimen of thought and style, those minor indications of genius, which, in all the works of master minds, meet us unexpectedly at every turn. Felicitous forms of language, sudden glimpses into vistas of beauty, new uses of old images, constantly occur in these sermons, and they afford us perhaps a better view of the habitual strength of the author's mind than the more elaborate efforts. It is characteristic of genius to show its seeing eye, its susceptible heart, in familiar things. A word, a phrase, an original collocation of terms, the picturesque force of a single epithet, often reveals the most striking power. Thus Ruskin, describing the fall of Schaffhausen: "Watch how the vault of water first bends unbroken in pure, polished velocity." The adjective "polished" is a description in itself. Mr. Butler abounds in these verbal pictures. And they add great impressiveness to his style. For if it is the office of genius to lift up those grander forms of thought, that like mountain ranges mark off the boundaries of the province of mind, it is equally its office to disclose the beauty that might otherwise lie concealed in humble objects.

We have annexed a short sermon in a paragraph: "Men from deep places can see the stars at noon-day; and from the utter depths of her self-abasement, the Syro-Phœnician woman catches the whole blessed mystery of Heaven; like St. Paul's Christian," "in having nothing, she possesses all things." No humility is perfect and proportioned but that which makes us hate ourselves as corrupt, but respect ourselves as immortal; *the humility that kneels in the dust, but gazes on the skies.*"

When we consider that these discourses were mainly written before Mr. Butler was twenty-eight years of age; when we take into the account that his time was much occupied with his duties as professor of moral philosophy in the University of Dublin; when, above all, we remember how devoted he was to pastoral work, finding his chosen pleasures in the cottages of the poor, and amid services that men of scholarship and taste are too prone to dislike and neglect; we confess to the enjoyment of no ordinary gratification in the study of these earnest and eloquent memorials of a life alike noble in thought and action, alike elevated in lowly duties and in the higher walks of contemplation. A genuine Christian man, who takes a just view of his position and accountability, will hold genius, if endowed with its sublime attributes, as he holds all other talents, simply and sacredly as a means with which to glorify God, in any and every way that God can be glorified. Books will not absorb his time. Literature will never engross his faculties. Intellect will subserve spirituality, and both will be agencies of usefulness. How admirably Wordsworth expresses this sentiment in his Sonnet on Milton:

"Thou hadst a voice whose sound was like the sea;
Pure as the naked heaven, majestic, free;
Yet didst thou travel on life's common way
In cheerful godliness; and yet thy heart
The lowliest duties on herself did lay."

PARSONAGE-BUILDING.

PARSONAGE BUILDING is becoming the fashion among the Methodists of the South. From all parts of our circulation, and through the other *Advocates*, we hear of new parsonages going up. The Methodists of Montgomery, Alabama, have just completed and furnished an elegant and commodious brick parsonage. There are two fine ones in Mobile. "So mote it be Amen,!" Let this repentance and reformation be thorough and general. Not only are parsonages being built, of the *usual* style, but houses suitable for the homes of ladies and gentlemen. This is a good "sign of the times" as to the personal and social estimation in which Methodists begin to hold their ministers and their families.

There is a great change in the style of the architecture of parsonages. We have recently heard of the "Municipal" style, as applied to public buildings, erected at the public expense, by *official contractors*—proverbially economical of the "people's money!" As to the old style of architecture of Methodist parsonages, we hardly know how to christen it. We hardly know whether to call it the *Itinerant* or the *Connectional*, the *Procrustean* or the *Pickwickian*, the *Praise God-Bare-Bones* or the *Piney-Woods* style. As most comprehensively suggestive, and as most touchingly true to history, however, whether considered peculiarly, circumstantially, psychologically, religiously, or experimentally, we conclude to designate it as the *Hard-Times* style.

Venerable old style! It has many touching memories and associations. The dear old decaying clap-boards and shingles and eaves, and venerable mouldy floors, and humbly locliving fences, and mournfully complaining gates; and one-armed and half-bottomed chairs, and second hand sofas, and tables, and bureaus, and beds, and crockery, and carpets; with a Committee of sisters of *Charity* to make inquisition for "the things that remain," just before an affectionate farewell to the retiring preacher and his wife; piously mistaking the tears of the latter, wrung from hurt sensibility, for tears of grief at parting. Farewell, dear old style! "There's a better day a-coming."

WORKING IN THE "NEW-GROUND."

IN A PREVIOUS issue, we called attention to the fact that it was the duty of the Church, in view of her extending opportunities of usefulness, to train her members to consecrate their property to God. We consider this one of her greatest and most solemn offices at the present period, the more so because the moral power of this doctrine, viz.: the consecration of business to God is not now sufficiently recognized and felt to raise the membership of the Church to its proper position as the spiritual body of Christ; nor is it adequate, as now believed, and practiced to furnish the material means for the Church to do her work. To arouse the conscience of her people in this particular, and indeed to form a conscience as to this peculiar duty, this is emphatically the most important thing which the Church has just now to effect. If our members would live to God in their business; if amid the ceaseless outgoings of their energies and enterprise there were the same earnest outgoings of prayer and praise; if men would acquire and use their property to glorify Christ in their families and then in the Church; surely, there would be such an increase of vital power in the Church as has not yet been witnessed. The triumph of the Church, in this respect, has come. Wealth is enriching her membership. Unprecedented prosperity is attending their exertions; and it remains to be seen whether the spiritual feelings of the Church, quickened and developed to meet this new order of events, will equal the claims of the day or sink still more deeply into the abyss of selfishness and worldly ambition. One of these results must follow. The amazing prosperity of our brethren in their earthly affairs must either augment the spiritual efficiency of the Church, or it must impair its usefulness and darken its glory. Hence, we urge that the work of the Church is to cultivate the conscience of her members in respect to the vital truth, that property belongs to God and cannot be religiously used except to glorify Him in the advancement of his work.

But the Church is also called to another task of vast moment, viz: the formation of a right sentiment as to her influence in literature and education. Her members are to be instructed in the truth, that Providence has strangely set this open door before her and called her to enter earnestly on this work. The time has come for Christianity to assert its sovereignty over the thought, the taste, the culture of the world; and we have reached that point in civilization at which art and science must become instruments of powerful service to the Church, or a serious injury to its progress and influence. But if Christianity is to permeate literature and education, it is not an abstract and intangible Christianity, but Christianity in the Church. In brief, the agency of Christianity will be felt and only felt through the medium of the Church. The only hope of Christianizing literature and education is by means of the Church; and hence, if the Church fail, all must fail.

Now we know that this is ground which some will not accept. Good men are sometimes found who have dim and misty ideas about the influence of Christianity as an influence distinct and separate from the Church. And in a certain sense, they are right. Many opinions are developed, many sentiments are sent abroad, many modes of influence are generated and kept in living activity, that operate outside of the Church, and never assume Church-aspects. Nevertheless, the Church is their source, or rather, the medium of their development, for through her Christianity has brought them to act on society. What we contend for is this, viz: the true formative power of all public opinion on moral and religious interests is lodged in the Church. And therefore we insist, that if literature and education are christianized, it must be accomplished through the intelligence and zeal of Christ's Church.

To this special activity God is now directing the hearts of His people. A wide-spread feeling is awaking, that the Church cannot fulfill her destiny in the pulpit—cannot preach the gospel—cannot save souls—as that destiny in the pulpit ought to be fulfilled, as that gospel ought to be preached and souls to be saved—unless she come into closer and dearer relations to the intellect and heart of the world. Literature and education, sanctified by the presence of religious truth and life, are often God's chosen means to convert and save. But if they were not, they certainly put the human mind in a much better position, where they are properly used, for the gospel to reach its judgment and nonscience. Nothing is more certain to us than that at every advance on this field, the Church augments her spirituality. The reflex influence on her own intellect and sensibilities is most apparent, while the positive good effected in external forms is too obvious to need any argument.

Here then, is another work for the Church, viz: to train the mind of her membership to estimate their solemn responsibilities as holding in trust for God the intellect of the world. Never before has the Church had such an opportunity to organize her immense energies in behalf of this work. All that is wanting is the spirit to see God's tokens—to read His signs—and to come bravely up to the measure and meaning of the occasion. And let us be assured that the more we effect for literature and education, the more clearly we shall realize the hand of God in our exertions. Doing is essential to perfect believing. If we will not do God's work, we shall not know it as God's work. But if we enter humbly and trustfully on its duties, we shall soon have a brighter and broader light; and in the work, Christ will commune with our souls and reveal to us the most ravishing blessedness of His presence and peace.

EDITORIAL MEMORIES.

CARROLLTON, Carroll county, Ga., as we learn by private correspondence, is considerably stirred by the prospect of being the crossing-point of two railroads—one from Atlanta, Ga., to Talladega, Ala., another from Griffin, Ga., to Decatur, Ala.

So be it. Blessings on "old Carroll!" It was the home of our infancy and youth. Before the county had a name—when it was the "Creek Indian Nation"—with but a few scattering white families, and hundreds upon hundreds of Indians—the present writer, a "wee toddling" boy of four or five years, with his father's family and others, crossed the *Chattahoochee* river in a canoe, and took up a home in the wilderness. The father of our present correspondent was then also but a child. The country was wild, as wild as the region of Plymouth Rock or Jamestown when first settled. The danger of the tomahawk and scalping-knife was a matter of daily contemplation and nightly dream.

While brave and hardy men went forth to fell the grand old forests and to plough the virgin soil, tender and trusting women kept their children within the rude log-cabin doors, fearing danger, and cooked the homely meal, or made music in the deep solitudes by plying the "Georgia Piana" of those days—the dear old spinning wheel. The sound rings in our ears yet. Many a substantial "suit" have we worn, fabricated from the raw cotton—carded, spun, woven, cut, and made at home, before "factory thread" was ever heard of in those primitive regions.

O the memories of those days! Little as is thought of it, there is an incalculable value in the culture received from an early life spent in the backwoods and on the frontier. Nature, in all her primeval proportions and pristine freshness, unmarred and unpoisoned, leaves pictures upon the memory and influences upon the character, which time can never destroy. Broad and brawny shoulders, frank and generous natures, strong and brave wills, are developed in the wilds and woods. There are disadvantages in an early life thus circumstanced, but, in God's grand economy of compensations, there are many and precious advantages.

A better and more profitable class of men and women were never seen upon the soil of this country, than the hardy and virtuous pioneers of Western Georgia and Eastern Alabama. Many of the gray-headed sires and matrons of those old frontier families still live in a green and happy old age. The first Christian missionary that ever penetrated those wilds, and lifted up his voice for God to the scattered dwellers in those forest solitudes, (Rev. Willis D. Matthews,) is now Presiding Elder of the Talladega district, Alabama Conference. And many other preachers of that day still remain among us.

But most of the men and women of those rude days and countries now sleep in graves made in the wilderness. Their children and children's children, are scattered from Georgia to Texas. Many of them were faithful to God, and shall stand in their lot at the end of the days. The memory of their piety, and of their ringing hymns, and vniceful prayers, and glad shouts, is pleasant and precious. What grand sermons, and glorious music, under hush-shelters, from preachers and singers in home-spun clothes, which the great world of the present day has not heard surpassed! Many of those texts, and "points," and hymns, we still, and shall always, remember.

HYMNS IN THE FAMILY.

THE celebrated Snethen, one of the greatest and best of men, whom Bishop Asbury used to designate as the "Silver Trumpet," once remarked to a friend of ours, that Methodists learned much of their Scriptural Theology by means of Hymns.

Speaking of the first great revival which Methodism effected in this country, he was accustomed to call it the "Singing Revival." The power of Hymns in promoting the spirituality of congregations was a favorite topic with him, for he clearly saw that it was a great auxiliary to the work of the pulpit, while at the same time it was an invaluable instrumentality in developing depth and tenderness of sympathy among Christians in their fellowship with one another. The philosophy of Mr. Snethen was true, and happy would it be for us if we all felt the truth and made use of this means of religious culture in a manner worthy of its importance.

Religious poetry does a far greater work than cultivate the imagination and discipline the taste. It is much more than an inspirer of the feelings, a quickener of the heart. Religious poetry is admirably adapted to educate our nature in those sentiments that purify and exalt, for it is the language of the soul in its most solemn, earnest moods. It is the language of penitence—feeling the heavy burden of sin unforgiven and longing for the light of God's countenance. It is the language of prayer and praise, where prayer and praise spring from the depths of spiritual emotion. The human mind has never uttered itself—its profoundest instincts, its bitterest agonies, its most impassioned yearnings—as it has uttered them in such poetry. And hence, so far from regarding religious poetry as a mere musical recreation, or viewing it as a brilliant creation of genius, we ought to appreciate it as one of God's best helps to aid us in the growth and enlargement of spiritual life. Such poetry is the expression of our holiest affections. Truth, in human utterance is never sublimer than in this form, and therefore we ought to enter into its spirit, to study its meaning, and to yield our hearts to its blessed influence.

We have rarely known a deeply devotional person whose soul was not full of spiritual Hymns. And often have we been impressed with the fact—common alike to preaching, to class-room exercises, and to praying—that whenever the heart is warm with religious sensibility, the language of Hymns is employed to express love and hope. But we cannot dwell on these interesting points. The end we have in view, is to urge attention to this branch of family devotion. In the days of our fathers, it was all but universal to sing at family prayers. If such Hymns as, "A charge to keep I have," etc., were omitted, it was hardly religious service. But the good old usage has been largely discontinued, except in those families that have more or less musical training. Now, if you cannot sing, try this plan, viz: read a hymn at every service, and get your household to repeat it after you. Observe it regularly—make it a habit—and you will find much good to result from it. We know one family in which this custom was adopted with very happy effects. All the children learned the grand Hymns of the Wesleys, and had their hearts penetrated with the hallowed spirit of genius and piety breathing through those precious strains.

A beautiful religious poem is a blessing to the heart that holds its sentiments. How many lonely moments it can cheer! How many quiet thoughts can it bring! What sudden strength it imparts, as it cheers and animates to duty, to struggle, to endurance, to heroism! And then, too, in the family-circle, what more refreshing than to repeat a Hymn in concert—what sweeter fellowship than genius gives, where genius puts on its "singing-robes" and leads us forth in high thanksgivings to God?

"OUR HOUSES."

IN THE September number of that greatest of Magazines, Harper's Monthly, there is a capital article entitled, "Our Houses." While the article is quite Magazinish, it is yet characterized by such sterling good common-sense, and makes its points with such decided force, that it ought to be classed rather among the household homilies than among the attractions of fugitive literature. We are glad to see such a sound and earnest protest against false and ruinous modes of house-building—the more so, as the whole country just now is run half-mad with expensive nonsense and dazzling nothingness in the way of domestic architecture.

By all means let us have good houses. If a man is able to build himself a home, let him thank providence for so sweet a privilege; and then let him use the best of sense and the wisest of skill in doing the best and wisest thing possible. A home of one's own, tastefully constructed and neatly furnished, is a power in one's life; and a very heartless soul must that be which cannot find help in such a home to serve God and man better. Let it be something more than a place to feed in, to sleep in; and therefore, let it be a home to refresh the spirit, and send it forth from amid the presence and peace of agreeable and ennobling things, to do its work all the more truly and well in the restless and bustling world.

The writer shows that neither the Grecian nor the Gothic style of building suits domestic life; and, because of this want of adaptation, they are not models for us to adopt. And he is right. The better style of old English house is greatly more becoming. Every dwelling ought to express the ruling idea of domesticity—that is, it ought to be a seat and scene for Home-Life, and hence, it should embody the ideas, tastes and objects specifically characteristic of our domestic being. A palace is simply an ambitious folly. A gaudy house is a big toy. A gloger-bread house, thick with flash ornaments, is just in architecture what an Indian's heads and feathers are in respect of decent dressing. But a beautiful, simple, convenient home—consulting proper ease and mindful of quiet dignity—is something that makes us better for the sight; and if it is your good fortune to enjoy such a home, you surely ought to be a happier and nobler man for the possession.

Here is a word well said; "not only should the cost of the edifice be calculated, but also the cost of living in it; and here many a man makes a sad mistake." Exactly; we could string on that peg a column of illustrative examples. Many a man forgets what he has to do after building an expensive and showy house. The outlay is only begun when the edifice is finished, and then follows a perpetual extravagance, that ruins temper, peace of mind and private fortune. If then you are about to build, consult Downing or Vaux. They are full of good sense and good taste in such matters. But do not forget also to consult another authority, that, although it has not written such books as Ruskin's, is yet an infallible guide where money is to be expended. And that authority is known among men who fear God and work righteousness, by the name of—*Conscience.*

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

Magnificent Endowment—Apparatus, Laboratory, Cabinet, Observatory, etc.—Judge Longstreet—"Georgia Scenes"—Dr. Barnard—Dr. Carter—Faculty—Religious Relations.

This state institution, with a landed donation from the general government of nearly a million of dollars, went into operation in 1848. This munificent endowment was committed, as a trust-fund, to the Legislature, which has ever pursued towards it a most enlarged and liberal policy. Four years ago, for instance, that body made an appropriation of $100,000 (one hundred thousand) for placing Mississippi's literary foster-child upon an equal footing with the most favored of the land; and, as if by magic, there has sprung up at Oxford a wealth and profusion of apparatus, and other means and appliances of education, that leave old Yale and Harvard in the far distance. The laboratory is superb. The cabinet is a perfect gem. The observatory, when completed, will be unsurpassed. The philosophical instruments are the admiration of all visitors. Among the 'notabilities' in the philosophical lecture-room, is a Remontoir electric clock, a tasteful and beautiful monument of the inventive genius of the distinguished and learned President, Dr. BARNARD. The principal electrical machine has two circular glass plates, each six feet in diameter. It was constructed expressly for the University, at a cost of $3,000 (three thousand), and is said to be the largest in the world.

The unparalleled success of the college is not due to these superior advantages alone. Something is ascribable to its healthfulness and accessibility; something to the home-pride and self-respect of the students; but more than all, to the character of the men who have controlled its destinies. Wherever a Board of Trustees are wise enough to place such men as Judge LONGSTREET and Dr. WARREN, *there* will be reared a splendid institution. No president was ever more beloved by his colleagues, or more revered by his pupils, than "the Judge." Early in life he let off that inimitable fun-bundle, the "Georgia Scenes." He afterwards sat upon the supreme court bench in that State. He gave up a lucrative practice to join the itinerancy. He had presided over several colleges before coming to Mississippi. So youthful in his feelings and cheerful in the social circle, with a rich store of humor ever at command, a fine musician, a mild but firm disciplinarian, and with an unimpeachable record in the past—who could help admiring and loving him? Few men have more thoroughly sounded the depths of the human heart; and, as for *student*-nature, he has it all at his fingers' ends. He has carefully threaded all the mazy labyrinths of college ethics, college logic, and college trickery. Where shall we find a nobler examplar for the youth of the country? Though possessed of an ample fortune, and at an age when most men are disposed to court the blandishments of ease, this veteran educator and servant of God is still in the harness, still ready to do, bravely and cheerily, the Master's bidding till the close of life.

The present Faculty, both in the law department and school of arts, is a most zealous and able corps. Alliance has already been made to the honored President, the Rev. F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., an experienced teacher, who gives instruction in Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, and Civil Engineering.

Your readers are already somewhat familiar with the name of the Rev. G. W. CARTER, D. D., Professor of Ethics, Metaphysics, Political Economy, and International Law. He has a peculiar fitness for all these subjects. Whether we consider his great natural genius, so sweetly attuned and attempered with grace divine, or the varied range of his acquisitions; the elevated conceptions of his mind, or the noble impulses of his heart, big with the issues of humanity, all throbbing and palpitating with burning desires for the good of his fellow man; we must accord to him a most exalted position. Nor is he more remarkable for his intellectuality and for his power in the pulpit and class-room, than for his sweet-spirited disposition, his tender sympathies, and his free-handed charities. I speak it with love and reverence, when I say that he oft reminds me of the Apostle JOHN. Would the world were full of such great and good men as GEORGE CARTER! What has been Virginia's loss, has been the great gain of Mississippi and of the Memphis Conference.

Want of space forbids more than a passing reference at present to the gifted and accomplished Dr. STEARNS, the popular professor of Law and Governmental Science; Professor WHITEHORNE, a finished Hellenist, who went over to Oxford, England, to complete his classical education; Prof. BOYNTON, of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology, a West Point graduate and Professor, whose rooms are models of elegant taste and beautiful arrangement; Rev. Prof. MOORE, of the chair of English literature, a native of the Old Dominion, a versatile scholar and ardent devotee of science, who has, for years past, been doing honorable service in Oakland College; Professor RICHARDSON, of Alabama, who was fitted in Rome, Paris, and Berlin for the department of Latin and Modern Languages; Prof. PHIPPS, of Tennessee, Pure Mathematics, a fine mathematician; and Mr. CARR, of Mississippi, the capable Assistant in Natural Philosophy, a Methodist, and like Mr. Phipps, a graduate of the University.

The board of Trustees is composed of some of the most prominent and useful citizens of the State. It has ever been their aim to favor no particular sect, and to exclude none. In the presidency and full professorships the *ministerial* representation of the four dominant churches has been as follows:—*Methodists* 2, *Baptists* 2; *Presbyterians* 2; *Episcopalians* 1 (the actual President). By appointment of the Faculty, the Commencement sermon has been preached by ministers of all those denominations. Among others well remembered are Bishop PAINE and Dr. PALMER. There are sixteen young heralds of the cross among the Alumni alone, including WILLIAM LAMBUTH, Methodist missionary to China for the last five years, and two other young Methodist preachers who have the Japan mission in view. No tuition fee is required of any candidate for the Christian ministry, nor indeed of any one who is unable to pay. It would seem, then, that the Oxonians are neither an anti-religious nor an aristocratic set of people:—"BY THEIR FRUITS YE SHALL KNOW THEM."

A MISSISSIPPIAN.

THE CALVINISTIC CONTROVERSY.

THE Memphis *Christian Advocate*, and the Presbyterian *Sentinel*, are having a pretty sharp contest as to the truth or falsehood of Calvinism. Our brother Watson acquits himself well, and so does his puissant contributor, Rev. Doyel Pearson. But—what is the use? When any thing is self-evident, it ought to be taken for granted. If you attempt to prove it, you weaken your position. The truth of Arminianism, or rather its leading principle—the possibility of the salvation of all men—is just as self-evident as is the existence of God. It is as easy to believe that there is no God, as to believe that God created a large portion of our sinful and sorrowing fellow-men on purpose to edify the universe by the spectacle of their damnation. Nobody does believe it; nobody who is sane can believe it. Even Calvinists do not believe it. Yet Calvinism teaches it. The Christian Church does not believe it. The world will *never* believe it. The progress of Arminianism is parallel with the progress of truth, and of Christian civilization; resulting from the same divine forces, governed by the same providential laws, and having the same heavenly ends.

THE SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY.

THIS Institution, located at Greensboro, Alabama, will be opened on the first of October next, under the Presidency of Rev. William M. Wightman, D.D., LL. D., assisted by a full and able faculty. The buildings are completed, all the facilities have been provided, a goodly number of students is expected, and the endowment fund is already above $300,000. They intend to rise it to half a million. We understand that they are to open with imposing ceremonies. The friends and patrons are expected in large numbers, many ministers will be present, and Dr. Wightman will preach an Inaugural Sermon.

The Lectures connected with the Chair of Biblical Literature will commence with the opening of the University, by Dr. Wightman. Board is one hundred and fifty dollars a year; and Tuition fifty dollars.

EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE.

WE ARE in receipt of a pamphlet, containing the officers, regulations, statutes, etc., of this institution, located at Auburn, Ala., and in connection with the Alabama Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The advertisement, setting forth the faculty, course of study, and terms, is to be found in fifth column, third page, of this paper. Board is from $10 to $12.50 per month. The College is accessible from all quarters by railroad. The College building is one of the largest and finest in the Southern States. The endowment already reaches to nearly one hundred thousand dollars, and the indefatigable Agent is still at work. The College will be opened, for the first time, on the first Wednesday in October next.

Rev. William J. Sasnett, D. D., the President, is one of the most original, independent, thorough thinkers in the country, of long training and experience. A large number of students, it is expected, will greet him, and his able Faculty, on the opening of the College.

THE AURORA BOREALIS.

LAST SUNDAY night was two weeks ago, being then on Chunnonuggee Ridge, Alabama, about nine o'clock we observed, through the tree-tops, what was supposed to be the light of a great fire in the east. But we soon found this to be a mistake. The heavens, in that quarter, were as red as blood. The young folks thought it the sign of the immediate coming of the day of judgment, and some of them were painfully alarmed. Ah!—thought we—human dependence upon God is manifest in every age. Nothing but the faith of Christ will remove the sting of death, and "assure our hearts before God" "in that day." We learn that on the Thursday night afterwards, the heavens were much more brilliantly illuminated. Many letters have been written to us, describing the solemn and silent beauty of the scene in various States. It seems to have been general throughout the country.

At Boston, on the night of 1st inst., the Aurora Borealis was so brilliant after midnight that ordinary print could be read by its light. It considerably impeded the working of telegraph lines, and its effects were continued up to noon of the 2d. The auroral current from east to west was so regular that operators on the Eastern lines could send messages to Boston without the usual batteries being applied. The same extraordinary effect was apparent on the telegraph wire between Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

ROMANISM AND THE BIBLE.

ROMANISM is of the past. Why, then, does it exist to-day in the old world? Because the Past yet rules those nations from its urn. When those old nations apprehend the living present, and are quickened by it, their first step of progress will leave Romanism behind. But why does it exist in this country? We answer; as a means of transition for our foreign emigration. Americans, as such, do not need it; but they recognize its use, in its modified form, as a half-lighted gallery between the total darkness of the crypt and the perfect light of day. The unity of Protestantism is, the Divine authority of the Bible; its diversity is the right of private interpretation. Now, if one of these be given up, then there is no revelation from God; if the other be ignored, then individual development is arrested. Denying the authority of the Bible, we go back to philosophy; denying the right of private interpretation, we go back to Romanism. But holding both, we have a centre powerful enough to prevent chaotic divergence, and to admit the full play of the planetary powers. *Texas Advocate.*

THE SABBATH QUESTION is exciting deep interest in many parts of the United States. In Philadelphia and St. Louis Sabbath observance has been a test in the recent elections. The question before the people has been this: *Shall people be forced by law to observe the Sabbath?*" Is this the *real* Sabbath question? Is this the chosen form in which the Christians and Christian Ministers of this country wish to present the question to the people? The Sabbath question is a Christian question, among Christian men. Is not the following therefore the better form: "*Knowing therefore the terror of the Lord we persuade men to observe the Sabbath?*" Or, perhaps, the following would be better still, at least for Christian Ministers: "*Now, then, as ambassadors of Christ, we pray you, in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God, in the observance of the Sabbath?*" *A priori*, these are the forms we prefer. And we have been led to consider them from the fact that we find many who are sincerely devoted to the cause of Sabbath observance, who persistently resist every attempt to force such observance by law.

NORTHERN METHODISM on this coast must come to the Southern Methodist platform on the subject of slavery or it cannot live. The people are opposed to all agitation of the slavery question in the Church;—so much so, that the most rabid of their preachers have taken the hint and are becoming silent, finding they do no good and only injure themselves by "agitation." This sober second thought is a good omen. May the reform go on, until American Methodism, purged from the disorganizing leaven which has disembarked and disgraced her, shall be restored to harmony and realize the efficiency of union and love! Great interests depend upon the maintenance of Southern Methodism in California. Such a conservative influence on what is called "free soil" cannot be dispensed with—with a due regard for the interests of Christianity and the preservation of the country. At least, such is the fixed and increasing conviction of your correspondent.—*Cor. Southern Advocate.*

THE WEEKLY VISITOR is the title of a new weekly paper published in St. Louis, with which we are pleased to exchange. It professes to be a religious paper, as well as a miscellaneous and news paper. At the same time it professes to be devoted to no creed. We should like to know, however, whether the editors are Christians or not—that is, pious members of the Christian Church. Religion out of the Church of Christ is unscriptural, and of evil tendency. And, if they are members of the Christian Church, to which wing of it do they belong? The New Orleans *Christian Advocate* is an anti-sectarian paper, though a Methodist paper. In what sense can the *Weekly Visitor*, or any other paper of similar position, be truly Christian—truly "devoted to religion"—and yet be more anti-sectarian than the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*, or any similar paper? We hope the *Visitor* will enlighten us.

BROOKHAVEN FEMALE COLLEGE.—Rev. Messrs. Whitworth and Harris write us as follows: "Please say that the new building for Brookhaven College will not be in readiness by the 15th inst; but arrangements are made for opening the School at that time, under the direction of President Lee, with competent assistance, in buildings temporarily provided."

An English Correspondent of the *Southern Advocate* [illegible] speaking of the Presidency of the next British Conference: "But for the whimsical prejudice against [illegible] there is one man who would most unanimously command an overwhelming majority—the Rev. William Arthur, author of *The Tongue of Fire*. Mr. Arthur, however, has only been in the Ministry 21 years, and is not yet more than 45 years old; and it is almost unpardonable offence among us to speak of a man for the Presidential Chair, until he has attained the age of sixty. Dr. Bunting is the only instance on record in the annals of British Methodism of a President elected in the vigour of middle life: this eminent man had only exceeded 21 years when first made President of our Conference in the year 1820; but Mr. Arthur, in some respects, is a greater man than Dr. Bunting, and there can be no sufficient reason why he should not receive the highest honours his brethren have it in their power to bestow even now."

Rev. Jefferson Hamilton, D. D.—In a recent trip to Alabama, we spent a day or two in Montgomery, in company with our old friends, Drs. Hamilton and Tyrell. Dr. M. has a fine church and congregation, and his ministry is popular and productive. Dr. Hamilton is visiting different parts of the State, preaching with great usefulness, and succeeding well in the enterprise of raising, in connection with Dr. Neely, $100,000 for the Publishing House and Mobile Depository. But we were sorry to find the Doctor suffering severely from chills. A change of climate is necessary, and determined upon. We trust it may be the means of his restoration to health, and also of his still great usefulness.

Bishop Pierce has been in California about a month. His labors have thus far been confined principally to San Francisco. We have had no preacher among us whose labors have excited so general admirntion, or produced so deep an impression upon the people. He is not of the style of our modern preachers, however. He preaches the pure Gospel, and nothing else—Christ and the Cross. The Bostonians after hearing him preach to an immense audience in the largest Presbyterian Church in San Francisco, were discussing the merits of the discourse. "It was a grand sermon—the best I ever heard," said one. "I didn't like it much," replied the other; "It had not a bit of history or philosophy in it." "History and philosophy are not the gospel," was the sensible reply.

Pacific Methodist.

Ministerial Orthography is one of the "signs of the times." Is it the wish of our ministerial correspondents that we should publish their communications according to their own orthography? We think of pausing for a reply, in some cases. Of course, a preacher, who knows *how* to spell. For men who do not, if they wish to save their credit, generally write with a dictionary by them. Editors are kind in keeping awkward secrets. It should be appreciated. "A word to the wise," etc. Careless writing, to a newspaper, is "a rod and a shume." Has a man common sense who will use abbroviations to a printer, who knows nothing about it? What does a printer, born in Ireland, know about "Con. Col.," for Conference Collection?

A writer in the Columbus, (Ga.) *Times* recommends for this post, no the successor of Rev. Dr. Church, Hon. [illegible] W. Hilliard LL. D., of Montgomery, Ala. He says: "Dr. Hilliard possesses in an eminent degree those qualifications which fit him for the position. He is one of the most accomplished scholars and finished orators in the Union, and is besides a Christian gentleman, and an able and admirable administrative qualities. His appointment would, in my opinion, give general satisfaction, and command the undivided confidence of the Southern people. I have heard no intimation which warrants the belief that Dr. Hilliard would accept the position, but, as a friend of the University, I should be exceedingly gratified to see him fill it."

The Mississippi Baptist takes strong ground against "Union meetings." Really, the more we see of this subject the more we are pleased with it. Union meetings are nearly always humbugs—fruits of religious demagogery. We always cheerfully assist at a Baptist, Presbyterian, or Episcopal meeting, if asked. But it is understood that we are working for *them*—that is, for the cause of Christ as represented by them. But a "Union meeting"—well, we do not know who we are working for. There is no programme—no definite rights, control, or purpose. Union meetings are full of hypocrisy, and of the seeds of dissension. They are mostly mere tricks of the bitterest sectarians.

The Californsia Christian Advocate, M. E. Church, North, has published Bishop Janes' letter in relation to the disturbance and dispersion of his Conference by the people of Fannin county, Texas. Will the same paper publish Judge Roberts' reply? Courage and candour demand it. We have published both. We wait to hear from our cotemporary. Then he will have an occasion to indite another long editorial on the subject. Judge Roberts shows Bishop Janes to have been lamentably mendid. Let both sides, at least, be heard on the Pacific. Our friend seems much dissatisfied that Bishop Pierce should be preaching on the coast. Very natural, but very amusing, and very pitiful.

Mrs. Cross.—Our "letter from the Island City," on the outside, is in fulfilment of the promise made some weeks since. We are glad to learn, through the *Texas Christian Advocate*, that Mrs. Cross has determined to establish in Galveston a Female Collegiate Institute. She expects, we understand, to devote the rest of her life (may it be long) to the cause of education. No lady in the country is better qualified, not only to *teach*, but *educate*—not only to impart knowledge, but to develop mind, heart, character, in harmonious and beautiful proportions—to make of her pupils useful and excellent women, and tastefully cultivated ladies.

The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer copies, evidently from the *New Orleans Christian Advocate*, the story entitled "Premonition—A Tale of the South," and introduces it as follows: "We find the following singular story in a Methodist paper, which did not seem to doubt its truth, although we are much inclined to do so." In reply, we have to say that the story was originally written by Hon. Joseph W. Taylor, of Eutaw, for the *Home Journal*, and that Rev. R. M. Saunders, to whom he refers, is now a valuable and worthy member of the Alabama Conference. The *Enquirer* need "doubt no more."

The History of Southern Colleges is the title of a work proposed to be issued by Chas. H. Snead, Marion Alabama. It is to be ready for distribution in March, 1860, if practicable. The design is, to bring to light the resources of the South in the way of educational institutions, and, if well executed, will be of great advantage both to the institutions and the public. The history of each institution is to be furnished by its President or Principal. Each one, for the advertising advantages thus derived, is to pay the small sum of ten dollars.

Appointments of the British Conference. The Rev. S. D. Waddy to be President of the next Irish Conference; the Rev. John Eglestone President of the next Australian Conference; the Rev. Dr. Richey President of the next Eastern British American Conference; the Rev. P. Lucas President of the next French Conference; the Rev. Dr Stinson President of the next Canada Conference. It was also resolved that an affectionate address be prepared and forwarded to the next General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal, Church, North, of the United States.

Mrs. Thomas Butter King is dead.

Rev. D. C. B. Connerly recently visited Montgomery, Alabama, in behalf of the Ministerial Education Society of the Alabama Conference. Thirty young men, aroused to the importance of the work, asked the privilege of giving ten dollars each per annum, to prepare one young preacher for college, at Centenary Institute, and also to send him through the University at Greensboro. That Ministerial Education Society is a noble institution, and this is a noble movement in its behalf. Let us have such in connection with all our Male Colleges.

Invitations to Camp meetings, and to other meetings, pour in upon us from every side. We should be rejoiced to attend them all. But duty forbids. For the last two months the Editor has been absent most of the time. Domestic and official duties demand that he should stay at home now, until called away to the Conferences. Even these necessary absences are to be deprecated. An editor of a newspaper ought to be at home all the time. To these kind invitations we would gladly respond, if we could.

Maj. James H. Smith died recently at Tuskegee, Ala., the place of his residence. He was formerly a citizen of North Carolina, and a gentleman of the best class of that State. He was a member of the Methodist Church. There were few better men. He was a friend, affectionately remembered, of the writer of this. He was in the prime of life, and his death is a great loss to his interesting family, and to the Church and community at Tuskegee.

Rufus Choate, when starting for Europe, which tour was prevented by his death, put up the following books for his use while traveling: Daily Food; Bible; Patrick and Lowth's Commentaries; Owen's Commentary on Mark; Luther on the Psalms; Hengstenburg on the Psalms; Lewis' Six Days of Creation; Homer's Iliad; Greek Lexicon; Georgics of Virgil; Bacon's Advancement of Learning; Shakspeare's Tempest.

Rev. Dr. Cross, we learn, contemplates opening in Galveston a Male School of high grade, in a few months, or as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. There is no better point in the State for educational institutions than the beautiful Island City. Dr. and Mrs. Cross will be mutual helps.

The Rev. Josephus Anderson, of Quincy, Fla., has so far failed in health that he is compelled to leave his work and retire for rest. If he becomes able to labor again, he expects to return to Florida. His Post-office for the present is Old Church, Hanover co., Va.

Among The Preachers."—The first paper of a series with this caption will be found in this paper. It is in plain, simple style, intended for general interest and benefit. The series will comprise eight or ten numbers.

Dr. Etheridge, it is stated, who has so successfully accomplished his task of writing Dr. Adam Clarke's Life is now hard at work on a similiar labour of love with respect to Dr. Coke.

The Rev. Tracy R. Walsh, former President of the Carolina Female College, has been tendered the Presidency of Homer College, La. We understand that Mr. W. declines.

The Rev. E. W. Speer, the pastor of the Methodist E. Church, at Athens, Ga., as we learn, received the degree of Doctor of Divinity at the late commencement of Franklin College.

Albert Taylor Bledsoe, who needs no recommendation besides the mere mention that he is the author of "Theodicy," and "Liberty and Slavery," has been elected President of the State University of Missouri.

Our Pro. Tem. has our thanks, and deserves those of our readers, for the handsome papers he has "got out" during our frequent absences this summer.

Garibaldi has been elected a member of the lower house of the Sardinian Parliament for the District of Stradelli. He received 168 votes out of 184 cast.

Two Young Ladies advertise in fifth column, third page, of this paper, for situations, as teachers. Read the advertisement.

Mount Hermon Female Institute, near Clinton, Miss. Rev. T. G. Rice, principal, is advertised in our present issue, third page, fifth column. Read it.

Send us a thousand new subscribers before the meeting of the patronizing conferences. You can do it. Let all help.

Iranistan, Barnum's palace, is being rebuilt. He is rising.

Chills and Fevers are prevalent in Missouri and the adjoining States.

Rev. J. H. Linn, D. D., has declined the Presidency of Tuskaloosa Female College, Ala.

Not a case of yellow fever has occured in New Orleans this season.

LINES

Dedinated to my friends in Spartanburg, S. C.
BY JANE T. H. CROSS.

Ye groves of pine and oak that stand around,
Whose foliage trembles to the plaintive sound
Of melting dove-note on the ear that falls,
And unto silence, as a sister, calls:—
(So falls the strain as if the Cenel fair
Were pouring forth her wallings on the air—
How aft my soul has floated on that stream,
While all the shimmering midnight was a dream!)
Ye many-colored flowers that deck the wood,
Ye gushing streams that cheer the solitude,
And cow bell, tinkling wheresoe'er wa roam—
A pleasant and perpetual sound of home:
Ye skies, whose canopy of red and gold
Falls round the earth in many a gorgeous fold,
While trooping stars come like the angel-train
By Jacob seen on Bethel's shinlug plain:
Ye towers of Wofford, that serenely rise—
That culminate this heart and cheer the eyes
Where Piety in shining robes commands,
And Science, "made a little lower," stands:
Ye scenes, upon whose back-ground, dark with pain,
The golden pictures of the heart remain,
Portraying how, beneath the strokes of wo,
The streams of friendship but the faster flow:
And you, ye friends—alas! no skill can lend
Sufficient magic to depict a friend:
What you have been, and are, exceeds my art,
Yet "all these things I ponder in the heart:"
To you—farewell! With not uncheerful heart
I speak; we separate, but do not part;
You journey with me still from spot to spot;
In leaving you, dear friends, I lose you not.

NEWS FROM OUR HOME WORK.

"*To spread Scriptural Holiness over these Lands.*"

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

Blountsville Circuit.—Rev. N. H. Self writes: "The Lord is still reviving his work upon this Circuit. At our Camp-meeting, three miles north of Blountsville, which closed a few days ago, about one hundred persons professed to find peace in believing; sixty-nine joined the Church—which, added to the number reported in Quarterly Conference, amounts to one hundred accessions this season. The Church is greatly improved from the effects of this and other meetings. At the Camp-meeting on Sabbath, our P. E., Rev. W. I. Powers, made a missionary talk—concluding with an appeal to the audience for help; the result was $114, by subscription and cash. On Monday we took up a collection for the support of the circuit; and the result was $255 75, by cash and subscription. These collections, though they may appear rather small to you, Bro. G., are quite an improvement in these mountains. Some say it is because we have such a good hand to ask the people for their money. Well, we confess that he appears to be gifted in that way."

Talladega Circuit.—Rev. J. N. Dupree writes: "The Lord is doing great things for us in the Talladega Circuit. We have just closed a meeting of fourteen days at Bethlehem Church, during which time some twenty-five souls found peace in believing in Jesus, and twenty-three joined the M. E. Church. The membership were most wonderfully blest. Our beloved brother, E. J. Hamil, was with us a few days; he, with several of our local brethren, did efficient service. I think I see the buddings of a revival all round the Circuit. I believe we shall have it. Brethren, pray for us. We are progressing very much to my notion with our Missionary and Conference collections, and I think we shall be able to meet all demands against Talladega Circuit. The Circuit is honored with some men that are ornaments to society and a blessing to mankind."

Blountsville District.—Rev. W. J. Pawens writes: "The Church is prospering in the bounds of the Blountsville District, I believe, on every Circuit and Mission.

On the *Asheville* Circuit the prospect is good for a general revival.

The *Murphrics Valley* Circuit has had a revival at some points. The camp meeting was very good.

The *Blountsville* Circuit has had a gracious revival—about one hundred conversions.

The *Jasper* Circuit is in a prosperous condition, and has been blessed with a revival.

The *Moscoto* Circuit deserves special attention. They have had some gracious revivals, and by the note from Brother Thompson, you see that in other matters Moscow is improving.

Mount Zion Circuit is one of the best of Circuits—remarkable for its Sunday schools, class meetings, zealous local preachers, and members of deep piety. It is refreshing to preach to such people. The Church is doing well there.

The *Pikeville* Mission has been reported by the Missionary as in a prosperous condition. It is doing well.

The *Wargine* Mission is served by J. C. Sibert. The Mission has been blessed with some revivals this year.

The *Winston* Mission, served by P. J. Walker, is improving. Brother Walker is doing a good work for Methodism there.

I have been able to be at all of the quarterly meetings on my work this year; but, I tell you, the railroad Presiding Elders would come poor speed going round the Blountsville District.

This District will raise its Missionary assessment, and, I think I may say, the Conference collection also. The Church needs more than double the present number of preachers on this District.

Jefferson.—Rev. L. M. Wilson writes: "We have recently closed a meeting at Spring Hill, of two weeks continuance: sixteen whites were converted and eighteen joined the Church; the number among the colored people not known—but the work was extensive and thorough—sixty joined the Church. The missionary collection taken up on the second Sunday of the meeting amounted to about $300. I am thinking of having the banner circuit again—ought not to have it, however, if others would manifest zeal in this noble work."

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

North Warren Circuit.—Rev. J. D. Newsom writes: "We have just closed a camp meeting on North Warren Circuit, with most glorious results. As near as we could estimate, forty souls were converted to God, a number of backsliders were reclaimed, some professed sanctification. Thirty persons were added to the Church, and the Church was wonderfully built up. Saturday night and Sunday night were the most gracious times with us. Some of the oldest persons present thought they had never seen such a season."

OTAPASA CAMP MEETING.

Mr. Editor: I don't like to trouble you so much about a small matter, yet circumstances require it. I sent you a notice in regard to the time of camp meeting at Otapasa Camp Ground, and you published it; after which Brother Campbell, our P. E., sent one, and gave the wrong time. I will give you the time correctly.

The tent-holders are to move in on Friday night before the second Sabbath in October, and there will be preaching on the camp ground that night, and the meeting will close the Wednesday following. This is the arrangement made at the close of the camp meeting last year. I wish you would so publish.

There is no prospect of several new tents this year, and also a German tent; and we are making arrangements to have two stands for preaching, so that the Germ ins can be preached to.

There is quite a religious interest manifested through this country, such as has not been for a long time. Brother Bowen, of the Holmesville Circuit, and myself have been engaged together for two months holding protracted meetings—alternating from one of our Circuits to the other; and most of our meetings are crowned with great success. Many are joining the Church—many are getting religion and professing perfect love. We have several more meetings to hold, and look for blessed times.

A. B. Nicholson.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

Calcasieu Circuit.—Rev. W. H. Stayton writes: "Our third quarterly meeting came off at Sugartown, the 27th and 28th of August. We protracted till Wednesday night following, and closed with sixteen conversions and thirteen accessions to the Church. The Church greatly revived. Glory to God for converting and sanctifying power. O, Lord, revive thy work on Calcasieu circuit!"

☞ Our Camp-meeting at Robe's Camp-ground will commence the 20th October. The friends of Zion are all invited to attend, especially the friends of the Gospel.

W. D. Stayton.

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

Affairs in Italy.

A defensive league has been formed between Tuscany, Bologna and Modena, the object of which is to prevent the restoration of the fallen governments, and to lay down a basis for assimilating their institutions more in conformity with each other.

The National Assembly of Modena has confirmed Farina as Dictator of the Duchy, and empowered him to borrow five millions of money for the purpose of restoring to liberty the political prisoners carried away by Francis I.

A number of distinguished citizens of Venetia have sent representatives to the various foreign powers, and issued an address to them, declaring that the conduct of the Austrian authorities in Venetia has not changed for the better since the conclusion of peace and asking their influence in ameliorating their condition, and inducing Austria to inaugurate a more liberal policy and introduce a less tyrannical system of government in the Venetian kingdom.

Sardinia Rejects the Duchies.

Deputations from the Duchies of Tuscany and Modena, which had unanimously asked to be annexed to the Kingdom of Sardinia, had waited upon the King at Turin.

It is stated thence that the King replied to the deputations, that he would not accept, even providentially, the annexation of any of the Duchies to his dominions without consulting France and the other great powers of Europe.

General Position of Italy.

As to the Italians, generally, they continue to maintain an attitude of the greatest firmness in regard to their national independence. Order, however, generally prevailed, especially in the Duchies, where the hostility to the return of the Austrian Archdukes continued unabated.

The Peace Conference.

More favorable reports from the Peace Conference, in session at Zurich, had been received. It is now believed that it would come to a satisfactory agreement on all contested points.

As respects the order of proceedings, it is stated that the conference is held alternately in the apartments of the Austrian and French Ministers, and that the strictest secrecy is at all times preserved. Not even the secretaries of the different embassies are admitted to the sittings. The embassadors themselves draw up minutes of the proceedings, which are afterwards simply transcribed by the secretaries.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Commerce of Charleston.

From the Annual Commercial Statement of the *Charleston Mercury*, we gather the following facts:

The total number of bales of cotton received in the last twelve months, inclusive of the stock on hand at the commencement of the season, is 28,462 Sea Island and 483,742 Uplands—an increase of 1821 bales Sea Island and 80,469 Uplands over the last previous season. In the same period, 159,590 barrels of rice have been received, being an increase of 9,280 barrels.

The exports for the season have been 27,019 bales Sea Island and 457,546 bales Upland cottons, 135,213 barrels rice, 12,380,080 feet lumber, 70,329 bushels wheat, 60,188 barrels flour, and 39,461 bbls naval stores. This is an increased exportation of 1356 bales Sea Island and 75,836 bales Upland cottou, 6867 bbls rice, and 39,461 bbls naval stores. There has been a decreased exportation of 2,932,042 feet of lumber, 354,173 bushels wheat and 24,567 bbls flour.

In consideration of the terrible drawback of the epidemic at the commencement, we regard the exhibit of the year as very favorable and creditable to our business men.

Trade of Western Texas.

The Indianola Courier, of the 3d inst., says: "The cattle shipping business is fast increasing, from this port to New Orleans. All the steamships in the trade are engaged for months ahead, and the demand is sufficient for as many more. The steamers now in the trade, between this port and New Orleans, are the Charles Morgan, Suwanee, Magnolia, Orizaba, Matagorda, Fashion, Arizona and Robert Watermun. The Texas and Mexico are temporarily withdrawn for repairs. The Arizona extends her trips to Brazos Santiago, and the Waterman to Lavaca. The others stop at Indianola—the commercial interest of Western Texas. When the rail trade has fairly opened, the above steamers will not be sufficient for the increased business. The probability is that there will be over 50,000 bales of cotton to ship this season, and a corresponding increase in the number of beef cattle—not to mention the increase of wool, hides, pecans, etc. A propeller for the cattle shipping and other business is expected to make a trip from Aransas Bay by the 1st of November next."

Indian Southern Apples.

A Georgia correspondent of the Southern Cultivator gives a list of Indian names for several varieties of apples indigenous to the South. They strike us as quite picturesque, and, like the aboriginal names for rivers and mountains, should be preserved—and double the apples are: *Tullopaik*, "big fruit," still growing on a fine old tree, near Franklin, N. C; *Tocoa*, "beautiful," a delicious, high-flavored August apple, found in the orchard of G. Taylor, an old revolutionary soldier, living near the celebrated Toccoa Falls, in Habersham, Ga; *Callasajah*, "sweet-water," or "sugar water," a very aromatic, early winter apple, a seedling from the horse apple, raised by Miss Ann Bryson, living on the Chattahoga fork of the Tennessee river, in Macon county, N. C.; *Yakoola*, meaning unknown; a fine winter apple, found growing on the banks of an old gold pit, near Yahoola Creek, in Lumpkin county, Ga; *Chrelee*, "rabbit's head," from its resemblance to that part of the rabbit's body.

COMMERCIAL.

Monday Evening September 12, 1859.

The following statement is condensed from the weekly report of the New Orleans *Price-Current*, ending on the 10th instant:

Our last issue was upon the opening of a New Commercial year, and since then the operations in our market have been on a limited scale in most departments, though our leading staple, Cotton, which has come in tolerably freely, has begun to move with some activity. There is a scarcity of shipping at the moment, however, and advanced freights and declining exchanges have tended to depress prices.

Advices by the Cunard steamer Europa have been received, reporting the week's sales of Cotton at Liverpool, to have been 40,000 bales, the market closing dull, and some authorities reporting a decline of 1-16 to 1d. though the quotations given were still 8d. for Fair Orleans and 7d. for Middling do. The total stock at Liverpool was stated at 650,000 bales, of which 582,000 were American.

The advices from Manchester were more favorable, the demand for goods and yarns having somewhat improved, while prices were somewhat firmer.

At Havre the Cotton market was dull at 113f. for tres ordinaire and 106f. for bas, with sales for the week of 4,500 bales.

COTTON.—Our last report closed with the commercial year, and upon quotations of 11¼ to 12½c. for Middling of the new crop. Since then there have been tolerably free arrivals, and advancing freights and declining exchanges have tended to depress prices from day to day. The sales since the 31st ultimo, eight business days, sum up about 27,800 bales; the receipts in the same time to 31,376 bales. Cleared since 31st ult. 2802; and the stock remaining in presses and on shipboard, not cleared on the 9th inst. 54,590 bales. Our closing quotations show a decline of fully ⅛ per pound, with an irregular market.

The receipts of new crop, though somewhat improving in quality generally, still embrace parcels containing more or less dust, which are disposed of with difficulty.

There remain on hand unsold some 7 to 8000 bales of the old crop, consisting mostly of the low grades, which are wholly neglected, and for which we can give no quotations at present.

The receipts of new crop since 31st ult. are 25,717 and the total receipts to date this season are 35,415 bales, against 13,880 bales to same period last year.

New Orleans Classification:

Inferior	—@—	Good Middling	11⅝@11¾
Ordinary	—@—	Middling Fair	12 @12⅜
Good Ordinary	—@—	Fair	—@—
Low Middling	10¾@10¾	Good Fair	—@—
Middling	11 @11¼	Good and Fine	—@—

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to 1500 hhds. We quote for Inferior and Refining 3¾ to 4¼; Common to Good Common 5¼ to 5⅝; Fair to Fully Fair 5⅞ to 6¾; Prime to Choice 6¾ to 7⅜; Centrifugal and Clarified 6¾ to 7¾ cents per pound.

MOLASSES.—The sales of the week are about 250 hhds. The quotations are: For Inferior and Fermenting 33 to 35; Prime to Choice and Reboiled 36 to 38 in hhds., City-refinery rebolled 40 cents per gallon.

TOBACCO—Is quoted for Lugs—factory, — to —; planters 3¾ to 4¼; Leaf—Inferior to common 5 to 5¾; fair 6 to 6¾; fine 7¼ to 8¼; choice, heavy and light, 8¼ to 9¾ and 10 cents per pound.

BAGGING and BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at 12¼ to 14¼ cents per yard; India Bagging, 13 cents. Bale Rope, hand spun, 6¾ to 7¼, and machine made, 7¼ to 8¼ cents per pound.

GUNNY BAGS—Limited parcels sell at 11¾ cents for light and 12¼ to 13c. to henvy and extra heavy bags.

MARRIAGES.

"*It is not good for man to be alone.*"

Married on 10th ult. by Rev. J. O. Woodward, Rev. Thomas A. Glenn to Miss Mary F. Johnson—all of Winston county, Mississippi.

On 24th ult. at Mt. Lebanon, La., by the Rev. J. Pipes, the Rev. R. Parvin of the Louisiana Conference to Miss H. J. Evans.

On 1st inst. by the Rev. T. H. McClandon, Mr. J. T. Dias to Mrs. Nancy Rogers, the former of Mississippi—the latter of Franklin parish, Louisiana.

On 8th inst. by Rev. Robt. J. Harp, Mr. John Nelson to Miss Maria Wilhelmina Louisa Henkel—all of this city.

On 4th inst. at the residence of Mr. Lawrence Wade, by Rev. J. W. Johnson, Jas. C. Weaks, Esq., of Bastrop, La., to Miss Nannie A. Hedrick of Issaquena county, Mi.

On the 1st last., by the Rev. J. A. Ivy, Mr. T. A. Thomas of Alexandria, to Miss Emiti H. McLnar, of BatonRouge La.

By the same, on the 6th inst., Mr. T. O. Binney, to Miss Alice T. Thomas, all of Alexandria, La.

On the 10th inst., by Rev. Robt. J. Harp, Mr. Louis Venns to Miss Jane Williams, all of this city.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY.
So. Methodist Publishing-house, Nashville,
May 30, 1859.

We intend, as heretofore, to keep a full supply of Books of our own publication at the Agency of the Southern Methodist Publishing-house, at New Orleans. J. B. McFerrin, Agent.

NOTICE.—Persons having business with the New Orleans Depository, will please direct to KEENER & PARKER.

The Male Department of Centenary Institute—Summerfield, Dallas county, Alabama—will re-open, Monday, October 3d, 1859, under the management of Rev. D. C. B. Connerly, M.A., Principal; assisted by Rev. Jno. S. Moore, M.A., of the University of Virginia; and by Major F. M. Hubbins, A.B.

These gentlemen are all experienced in Teaching. Their undivided attention will be given to their pupils, in preparing them for College, or for the active duties of life.

Summerfield is celebrated for its refinement, and its Christian privileges.

Board is cheap.

For further particulars, apply for Catalogues to the undersigned. D. C. B. Connerly, Summerfield, Ala.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE—New Orleans District—Fourth Quarterly Meetings.

September—18th, Algiers and Gretna, at Algiers; 17th, Quarterly Conference, at the Carondelet-street Church, at 7½ P.M.; 25th, German Missions, at Dryades street; 24th, Quarterly Conference at 7½ P. M.

October—2d, Laurel-street; 9th, Jefferson City; 16th, Carrollton; 22d and 23d, Baton Rouge.

November—13th, Carondelet-street; 20th, Felicity-street, 27th, Morean-street. Linus Parker, P. E.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE—Lake Providence District—Fourth Round Quarterly Meetings.

September—17 and 18, Trinity Circuit, at Trinity; 24 and 25, St Joseph and Wesley Chapel, at Wesley Chapel.

October—1 and 2, Jordan Chapel and Newell's Ridge; 22 and 23, Winnsboro, at Hurricane; 29 and 30, Trinity Circuit, church dedication.

November—5 and 6, Tensas, Elizabeth chapel, at Elizabeth chapel; 12 and 13, Richmond Circuit, at Milliken's Bend; 19 and 20, Providence; 26 and 27, Pecan grove and Swan Lake, at Swan Lake.

December—3 and 4, Waterproof. Lewis A. Reed, P. E.

The Camp-Meeting at Salem Camp-ground, near Jackson Court-house, Mississippi, will commence on the 20th October. Preachers and people are solicited to attend.

Wm. A. Sampey, P. E.

The Camp-Meeting at Otapasa Camp-ground, Pike county, Mississippi, will commence on Friday night, before the second Sunday in October. A. B. N.

Adams Camp-Meeting.—Amite Mississippi, Amite Circuit, will commence on Friday, before the third Sunday in October. All who live near the camp-ground are respectfully invited to camp and aid, in every way possible, to sustain visitors who come from a distance. Let no tent be crowded.

E. R. Strickland.

MATERIALS SUITABLE FOR A COUNTRY PAPAR.

The *New Orleans Christian Advocate* office has for sale all the type and other materials necessary for the establishment of such a paper, at a low price. Apply soon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TWO LADIES QUALIFIED TO GIVE INstruction in the higher English Branches, Latin and French, Pencil and Monochromatic Drawing, Oil painting, Music on the piano, and Embroidery—are desirous of obtaining employment either in a School or Family—in Alabama, Mississippi or Louisiana—for the next Scholastic year. The best reference given. Address
MISSES HURT and BRUNER,
Huntsville, Semter county, Ala.
se14

MOUNT HERMON FEMALE INSTITUTE:
Near Clinton, Mississippi.
The next Annual Session of the above named Institute will commence on the first Monday in October, 1859. The location is retired, healthy and beautiful. Able and experienced teachers are employed in every department of the School. The boarding house rooms are neat, large and well ventilated. Terms the same as in similar institutions of the State. For particulars apply to the Principal.
se14 T. G. RICE.

EDUCATIONAL.

PROF. H. KOHLMEYER'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS and Young Men, 180 *ST. JOSEPH STREET*,
Between Carondelet and Baronne sts.
☞ The English Branches—French, German, Latin, Greek and Mathematics, taught by experienced and faithful teachers. [au31

LAGRANGE FEMALE COLLEGE WILL BEgin its Sixteenth Annual Session on MONDAY, the 26th September, 1859, with the following
FACULTY:
Rev. WILLIAM A. HARRIS, A M.....President.
JOHN W. AKERS, A M.....Professor of Mathematics.
HENRY T. DEAD, A M, M D.....Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.
EDWARD R. DICKSON, A M.....Prof. of Latin and Greek Languages.
J. J. JUDAH.....Prof. of English Literature, and Principal Preparatory Department.
Mrs. HANNAH P. JUDGE.....Instructress in English Literature and Belles Lettres.
ORDRIE H. BRIGGS, A M.....Prof. of Music and Modern Languages.
Mrs. MATTIE A. BRIGGS.....Instructress in Music.
Miss.....Department of Drawing and Painting.
P. G. BESSENT.....Steward.
Expenses—For Board, including washing and fuel, and Tuition in the College Course—including ancient and modern languages—and incidental expenses, etc. $187; Preparatory Course, $150. Primary Course, $24.
All the above expenses refer to the usual Session of Nine and a half Months.
☞ For Catalogues, apply to one of the Faculty.
aug1-4l JOHN W. AKERS, Secretary of Faculty.

FARM SCHOOL, MONTPELIER,
Monroe county, Georgia.
REV. CARLISLE P. B. MARTIN.....President.
Course of Study—Classical, Mathematical, Scientific, Literary. Farming for Manual Labor, but for Practical, Scientific Study. Dr. J. N. Loomis has charge of the Scientific Department.
Terms.—Tuition and Board, exclusive of lights, for Scholastic Year, (payable each time in advance) $200 00
☞ Books and Stationery can be had at the Institution, for which cash must be paid, as it is too troublesome to keep accounts.
Students can be brought from Macon, by Hayden & Goldsby, for $3 00; and from Forsyth, by Mr. Johnson, for $2 00.
jan24

GREENSBORO HIGH SCHOOL—REV. J. W. N. Mears, A.M. M.D.
The exercises of the third session of this school will commence on the first day of September next.
The session comprises nine months—including the usual holidays—and is divided into *three terms* of three months each.
French will be taught for a small extra fee.
The Principal will take a *very few* boys under his immediate supervision in rooms adjoining his own. The amusement and labors of such boys out of school will be under the direction of the Principal.
Those parents who have sons to board out, will, it is thought, at once recognize the advantage of such an arrangement.
The play-grounds are ample and pleasant, and the house commodious and furnished most neatly and comfortably.
Young men can prepare to enter the Junior class in any of our Colleges.
Miss E. D. Mears takes a limited number of young ladies on whose education she bestows particular care. All the branches essential to a polished education are taught.
The attention of parents is especially invited to this Department.
REFERENCES:
Liberty has been taken to refer to the following gentlemen.
The Faculty and the resident Trustees of the "Southern University;" Rev. J. M. Hunnicer, Rector of St. Paul's Church; Col. Isaac Croom Rev. L. H. Bloch, Col. R. Walker, Col. A. Rowers, D. Williams, Esq., Col. J. G. Harvey, Hon. Syd. Moore, Dr. T. C. Osborn, Dr. F. M. Pendrake, Greensboro, Alabama.
Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Rector of the Episcopal Church; Dr. N. B. Cloud, Editor American Cotton Planter; Hon. H. W. Hilliard, and Rev. J. Hamilton, D. D., Montgomery, Alabama.
Rev. E. Baldwin, Pastor Methodist Church, Rev. H. F. Larrabee President Female College, Cannbun Mississippi.
Rev. C. C. Gillespie, Editor New Orleans Christian Advocate.
Rev. E. H. Myers, D.D., Editor Southern Christian Advocate.
Rev. P. P. Neely, D.D., and Rev. T. W. Berman, D.D., Marion Alabama.
Rev. J. O. Andrew, D.D., Rev. R. Payne, D.D., Rev. D. F. Pierce, D.D. Bishops of the Methodist Church. [au17-3m

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BATON ROUGE.
The Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 12th of October next.
The Principal intends to spare neither labor nor expense to make the school in all Educational Facilities and its moral influences, equal to the very best Schools in the country.
As the number of pupils is limited, it is desirable that applications be made as early as possible.
Parents are earnestly advised of the importance of having their children at School as promptly as possible. The loss of a few days at the beginning often proves a serious disadvantage to the pupils, and greatly increases the labor of the teachers for the whole session.
For information and Circulars, apply to Rev. J. S. Walker, New Orleans; Rev. O. U. Young, Monroe; T. P. Clinton, Esq., St Joseph; Rev. J. A. Ivy, Alexandria; Rev. S. B. Scrat, Mansfield; or to
au17 W. H. N. Marmuder, Principal.

FELICIANA FEMALE INSTITUTE, JACKson, Louisiana.
The next Session of this Institution will begin on the First Monday in next October.
Its design is to furnish facilities for a thorough Education, both useful and ornamental.
Extensive grounds and houses have been added to the premises, and nothing will be spared to make the Institution a safe, pleasant and profitable resort for pupils. TERMS, moderate.
For further particulars, references may be made to the catalogue, or to [au17-1y] Rev. T. W. Grown, Jackson, La.

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY, MARION, Alabama.
FACULTY:
REV. JAMES K. ARMSTRONG.....Principal.
S. F. HUNT.....Professor of Music.
Miss CAROLINE KUMMEL.....Music.
Miss LUCY S. CHITTENDEN.....Mathematics.
Miss AUGUSTA WATSON.....Ornamental Department.
Miss FANNIE R. SELMS.....English.
Miss M. AUGUSTA WATSON.....Governess.
Mrs. ROWENA BONDURANT.....Matron.
J. F. BONDURANT, Esq. and Lady.....Steward's Department.
☞ This Institution will Commence its Exercises for the Ninth Year, under the Direction of the same Principal on Monday, October 4th, 1859.
For Catalogues or further information, address
Marion, Aug. 1, 1859. J. K. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE Twenty-second annual session will commence on *Monday* the 3d of *October*, under the direction of the following Faculty.
Rev. J. M. BONNELL, A M.....President,
Professor of Moral Sciences and Belles Lettres.
Rev. CROSBY W. SMITH A M.....Professor of Mathematics.
Rev. FRANCIS A FOSTER, A.M.....Professor of Latin Literature.
Rev. WILLIAM C. BASS, A. M.....Professor of Natural sciences.
MONS. C. SCHWARTZ...Professor of Modern Languages and Painting.
PHILIPP GUITENBERGER.....Professor of Music.
Mrs. SUSAN E. HANCOCK.....Assistant in Music.
Miss LOUISA GUITENBEGER.....Assistant in English Literature.
Miss MARY K CARLTON.....Assistant in English Literature.
MME. S. SCHWARTZ.....Instructress in Ornamental Department.
H. F. REGHNO and lady.....Steward's Department.
About Two Hundred Dollars will cover the annual expenses of a Boarding pupil if no extra study be taken. This must be paid semi-annually in advance. French and Latin are not extra but regular studies, and required for graduation.
Particular attention paid to Reading, Penmanship and Composition, throughout the Course. No pupil allowed to make an accipost.
☞ For further particulars, apply to any Member of the Faculty.
au10-12t W. C. Bass, Secretary of Faculty.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE, LOUISIANA.—The next Collegiate Year commences on Wednesday, October 5th, 1859. Pupils may enter the Preparatory Department at any age.
FACULTY.
Rev. H. C. Tilwait, D. D., *President*; Professor of Mental and Moral Science and *Belles Lettres*.
Geo. E. Toatchea, A.M.....Professor of Mathematics.
John W. Stuart, A.

...'s Column.

"Children to come unto Me."

...aller Ossoli!

...noted woman of her age was Mar... Ossoli. In the *Mt. Auburn Memorial* we ... article on the "Fuller Lot and Memorials," ... the following:

... mentioned the stone forming the ... and that by which so many feet ... We allude, of course, to the stone ... of Madame Ossoli, her husband and ... contains a medallion likeness of Margaret ..., a star, which was her signature to many ... and a word indicative of the Ital... husband fought, and where ... the wounded. She lives, and ... in the memory of a large circle of ... Her footsteps in a foreign land, ... and suffered there, engaged the atten... sympathy of a large number of still living ... Her melancholy death with her husband and ... home, just entering the haven of her ... sent a thrill through the country, and caused tears to flow abroad, and has not yet been, nor is to be ... The brightness of her genius, the nobleness and loveliness of her life are set forth in two volumes of Memoirs from the pens of Emerson, Greeley, Channing, Clark, and other friends, which have been widely ... and have presented to many, in an attractive dress, the story of an extraordinary life. Her thoughts ... to paper by her own eloquent and industri... not only through the columns of the "New York Tribune," for a series of years, but in several liter... works, still express herioism, and breathe her noble aspirations. "Woman in the Nineteenth Century," "At home and abroad," "Papers on Literature and Art," explain much of the mind of Margaret Fuller. But her wonderful power of conversation lives in memory alone. It is said that there has been no woman like her in this respect since Madame de Stael. But while Margaret Fuller's conversation, in eloquence and effect, in sparkle and flow, was fully equal to that of the gifted French woman, it had superadded a merit, which the latter could not claim. There is hardly on record one with her power to draw out others. She not only talked surprisingly herself, but she made others do so. While talking with her they seemed to make discoveries of themselves, to wonder at their own thoughts, and to admire the force and aspiration of their character—hitherto latent, even to their own consciousness. She made those who talked with her forget to admire in wondering at themselves.

We cannot close without quoting the lines of the ... Savage Landor. Her husband, the ... was captain of the Civic Guard during the ... ution, in 1848, and was not only a ... but what is much higher, a noble Roman.

On the Death of Marquis Ossoli, and his Wife, Margaret Fuller.

"Over his millions death has lawful power
But over thee, brave Ossoli! none, none!
After a long struggle, in a fight
Worthy of Italy, to youth restored,
Thou, far from home, art sunk beneath the surge
Of the Atlantic; on its shore; in reach
Of help; in trust of refuge; sunk with all
Precious on earth to thee—a child, a wife!
Proud as thou wert of her, America
Is prouder, showing to her sons how high
Swell's woman's courage in a virtuous breast.
She would not leave behind her those she loved;
Such solitary safety might become
Others—not her; not her who stood beside
The pallet of the wounded, when the worst
Of France and Perfidy assailed the walls
Unsuspicious Rome. Rest, glorious soul,
Enraptured for strength of genius, Margaret!
Rest with the twain, too dear! My words are few,
And shortly none will hear my failing voice,
But the same language with more full appeal
... hail thee. Many are the sons of song
Whom thou hast heard upon thy native plains,
Worthy to sing of thee; the hour has come;
Take we our seats and let the dirge begin."

The following is the terse and eloquent inscription on the Ossoli monument—

In Memory of Margaret Fuller Ossoli, Born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, May 23, 1810.

"By birth a child of New England, by adoption a citizen of Rome, by genius belonging to the world. In youth an insatiate student, seeking the highest culture. In riper years, Teacher, Writer, Critic of Literature and Art. In mature age, companion and helper of many eminent ... in America and Europe.

... of her husband, Giovanni Angelo, Marquis Ossoli; he was of rank, station, and home, for the Roman Republic, and for his wife and child.

"... of that child, Angelo Philip Ossoli, born in Rieti, Italy, Sept. 5th, 1848, whose dust reposes at the foot of this stone. They passed from this life together by ... July 19, 1850. United in life by mutual love, ... and trials, the merciful Father took them together, and in death they were not divided."

Quotable Sayings.

Be not always speaking of yourself. Be not awkward in ... Be not forward. Boast not. Angle not for ... Do not equivocate. Confess your faults. Tell no lies; not even those called innocent. Listen when spoken to. Be polite at table. Attend to the ladies. Dread the character of an ill-bred man. Be remarkable for cleanliness of person. Attend to your dress. Study elegance of expression. Avoid old sayings and vulgarisms. Use polished language. Be choice in your compliments. Acquire a knowledge of the world. Praise delicacy. Study the foibles of mankind. Command your temper and countenance. Never acknowledge an enemy, or see an affront, if you can help it. Avoid wrangling, meddling and tittle-tattle. Judge not of mankind rashly. Trust not implicitly to any. Beware of professed friendship. Doubt him who swears to the truth of a thing. Be choice in your company. Adopt no man's vices. Avoid noisy laughter. Refuse invitations politely. Dare to be singular in a right cause; and be not ashamed to refuse. Strive to write well and grammatically. Affect not the rake. Be choice in your amusements. Never appear to be in a hurry. Make not an old acquaintance. Avoid all kinds of vanity. Make no one in company feel his inferiority. Be sparing at the expense of another. Be sparing of censure. Never whisper in company. Look not over one when reading, or writing. Hum not tunes in company, nor be in any way noisy. Eat not too fast nor too slow. Spit not on the floor or carpet. Hold no indelicate discourse. Avoid odd habits. Lose no time in transacting business. Indulge not in laziness. Be not frivolous. Study dignified as well as pleasing manners. Be not envious. Show no huskiness of temper. Talk not loud, at a time. Tell no stories. Avoid hackneyed ... Make no digressions. Hold no one by the ... when talking. Forestall not a slow speaker. ... you think. Adapt your conversation to the ... Give not your advice unasked. Renew no ... matters. Praise not another at the expense ... company. Avoid rude expressions. ... and long apologies. Look people in the ... Swear not. Talk not scandal. ... Few jokes will bear re... part in debating. Be ... in ...; but exercise good humor. ... of the company before you say ... not your self laughed at. Interrupt ... Ask no abrupt questions. Reflect on no ... Display not your learning on all occasions. Avoid debt.

The Mother's Desire.

It was the opening day of Miss Leighton's school. A ring of the door-bell announced an arrival. Almost immediately a lady, leading by her hand two little daughters, entered the room where Miss Leighton received her scholars. The two children looked up half timidly at the face of their new teacher, while the affectionateness of her manner at once dispelled all their fears.

The lady was a Christian mother. In giving up her children for a time to the charge of another, she had thought much and anxiously. She desired not only that their minds might be cultivated, but that they might be guided in their early youth to the Saviour. For this purpose she had chosen a school whose head should be a Christian woman. As with anxious care she intrusted the little ones given to her to another's charge, their spiritual good was sought for most.

"I commit my children to you," she said, "not only to be benefited in health and in intellect, but to be taught to follow you as you follow Christ, to have the good seed of the kingdom sown in the spring-time; and may God bless your labors!"

The Family Circle.

"Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee."

A THRILLING INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF A LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER.

In returning from Philadelphia about the middle of August, 1856, the cars were very much crowded, and my companion in the same seat with me, I found out to be a locomotive engineer, and in the course of our conversation, he made the remark he hoped he had run his last trip upon a locomotive.

Upon making bold to ask him his reasons, he gave me the following story, and since then I have found it to be strictly true:

"Five years since I was runing upon the New York Central Railroad. My run was from B—— to R——. It was the lightning express train, and it was what its name denotes, for it was fast—a very fast run, and if I do say it, the old Tornado could go. I have seen her throw her six foot driver so as to be almost invisible to the eye. And let me here remark, it is supposed by many that railroad engineers are a hard-hearted set of men; their lives are hard, 'tis true, but I do claim to have as fine feelings, and a heart that can sympathise with the unfortunate, as any man that breathes. But to my story.

"About half a mile from the village of B——, there is a nice little cottage but a few feet from the track. At that time a young married couple lived there. They had one child, a little boy about four years old, a bright, black-eyed, curly-headed little chap, as you ever saw. I had taken a great deal of interest in the little fellow, and had thrown candy and oranges from the train, and I was sure to see him peeping through the fence when my train passed.

"One fine, sunny afternoon, we were behind time, and runing fast, and did not stop at B——, as I was to make up one hour before reaching R——. We came up at a tremendeous speed, and when sweeping around the curve, my eye following the track, not over two hundred feet ahead sat the little fellow, with a kitten, which he held in his lap. At the sound of our approach, he looked and laughed, clapping his hands in high glee at the affrighted kitten, as it ran from the track. Quicker than the lightning that blasts the tall pine upon the mountain top, I whistled "down brakes," and reversed my engine, but knew it was impossible to stop. Nobly did the old engine try to save him. The awful straining and writhing of its iron drivers told me but too plainly of the terrific velocity we had attained. I was out of the cab window, and down on the cow-catcher in a flash. The little fellow stood still. I motioned him off, and shouted; his black eyes opened wide with astonishment, and a merry laugh was upon his lips. I held my breath as we rushed upon him, made a desperate attempt to catch him, but missed, as his little body passed, I heard the feeble cry of 'Mother,' and the forward trucks crushed his body to atoms.

"O God! that moment! I may live, sir, to be an old man, but the agony of that moment can never be erased from my memory. The cars stopped some rods from the spot, and I ran back as soon as possible. His mother saw the train stopped, and a fearful foreboding flashed upon her at once. She came rushing frantically to where we stood. Never shall I forget the look she gave me, as she beheld her first-born a shapeless mass. I would have given my whole existence to have avoided that moment! I have seen death in all its forms upon railroads; I have seen men, women, and children mangled and killed—I have seen all this, but that poor little innocent boy as he looked up in my face, and was killed almost in my arms, unnerved me, and from that day, I made a solemn vow never to run a locomotive more. That young mother is now in the Utica Lunatic Asylum, from the hour her boy was killed, reason had left its throne."

COUNT PULASKI.

A writer in the *Savannah News* gives a brief sketch of the life of Count Casimer Pulaski, from which we extract the following: Pulaski was 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, very well built, and strongly framed—particularly his chest and arms bore witness to the extraordinary strength he was possessed of. He was very severe and rigorous in service, indomitable in battle, very kind, obliging and gentlemanly in intercourse, quick and impulsive in action, firm and unshaken in his purpose. Had blue eyes, brown hair, wore a small moustache in Polish fashion, a very fine, rosy complexion, and in his face he bore unmistakable evidence of undaunted courage, boldness and high perceptions mingled with kindess, affability and firmness. He was scarcely 31 years old when he fell.

He was possessed of an extraordinary strength in his arms, and had a sabre of enormous weight and power, which could be wielded only by a few men. In battle he used to be always the first in charge and the last in retreat.

There is a peculiar tradition about his mode of death, in this country. It is said that he led on the charge upon a British battery, and having sprung with his horse over the ditch, he sabred the artillerymen, and and while turning to his men to bid them advance, an artilleryman, who was hidden under one of the cannons, fired his piece upon him, shattering him and his horse to pieces.

There is also a very original tradition about Germantown, Pa., showing his burly strength and daring. It is said that on the day of a battle, Washington was looking at the British lines, and remarked that there was a new regiment of cavalry, and uttering the wish to see how they looked. Pulaski hearing this, gave the spur to his famous black charger, went in the direction of the new regiment with his sabre flashing. Coming close to the line, he took by the collar the first man on the left he could lay his hands on, and amidst a hail of bullets aimed at him, bore in his left hand that man to Gen. Washington, saying: "Here, General, you have a specimen of the new dragoon regiment." This was done in the view of both armies, and in the presence of the whole staff of American forces.

DESTRUCTION OF A CITY BY AN EARTHQUAKE.

The English papers received by the Ætna announce the destruction of the ancient city of Erzroom, in Turkey, by repeated shocks of an earthquake, within the last three months. The first earthquake occurred June 1st, and a letter from one of the missionaries of the American board gives a vivid description of the first great shock. He says:

The first shock, which was not very severe, was felt about 8 o'clock A. M., June 1, and at 10 o'clock A. M., the following day, came the fearful earthquake, which laid in ruins 2000 houses, nearly destroying 1500 more, and injuring 1200 others; leaving (according to the accounts of the Turkish officials) over 1300 houses unharmed; but I do not believe that there are 100 houses in Erzroom as sound as they were before the earthquake. The shock was not only felt throughout the city, but the villages on the plain, and even at Hassan-Kallah, twenty miles to the east.

"According to official returns, 380 dead bodies have been taken out from the ruins, about 200 wounded, and 60 are missing. The heavy shock, which did the mischief, is said to have continued about eight seconds, and it was followed by three others less severe, the same day. Shocks, more or less severe, were also felt at intervals during eight consecutive days, since which there has been perfect quiet, and the work of building and repairing is now going on as rapidly as possible.

It is a singular fact that the destruction was almost confined to the Moslem quarter of the city, and only twelve Christians lost their lives. None of our Protestant friends where injured, though several barely escaped with life. One woman, sister of our native preacher B. Hohannes, feeling the waving to and fro of the house, seized her two little children and escaped in time to see roof and wall come down with a crash where she had been sitting. Part of another house, adjoining ours, was crushed but no one was harmed. The two missionhouses were injured but not very seriously.

Obituaries:

"Let me die the death of the Righteous."

MR. JOHN MCTYEIRE, father to Rev. H. N. McTyeire, editor of the *Nash. Christian Advocate*, died, aged 67 years, on the 13th July last, at his residence in Russell county, Ala. Brother McTyeire moved from S. C. to this State in 1837, and settled in this county, about 25 miles from Columbus, Georgia, where he lived until he finished his earthly course, in the bosom of his family, in the midst of old friends, Christian brethren and neighbors who had known him long and well, and loved and esteemed him much for his sound Christian virtues. When Bro. McTyeire joined the M. E. Church I am not informed, but before he left the land of his nativity. I made Bro. McTyeire's acquaintance some fifteen years since; our acquaintance was formed soon after I was appointed Pastor of the Church to which he belonged—and in which he lived and died a worthy member. I knew Bro. McTyeire well, and I recognized in him a faithful, hearty and old-fashioned Wesleyan Methodist, a Christian not often met with in these days. Bro. McTyeire was one of those rare specimens of strict honesty and integrity of character, who attended amphatically to his own business, in a spiritual as well as temporal point of view, and who never injuriously intermeddled with that of others. In relation to his future prospects I would say, from what I knew of him in life and what I saw of him during his sickness immediately preceding his death—taken in connection with the information I received from his friends and family, who watched around his sick couch the few last days he remained on earth—but, especially, from the prompt and emphatic reply to the question of his class-leader, who asked him, if he felt ready to die? to whom he replied, in that emphatic manner peculiar to himself—"Yes, and anxious to go!" that long ere this, his emancipated spirit has entered *that* rest that remains for the people of God. Through a kind Providence he was permitted to enjoy the society and ministerial counsel of his son, the Rev. H. N. McTyeire. And, oh me, what a comfort I from such a source to a dying father. Few so highly favored—few so highly honored. JOHN C. CARTER.

☞ The Charleston Christian Advocate please copy.

MRS. MELISSA M. STREET, wife of William Street, in the thirty-sixth year of her age departed this life on the 3rd inst., at the residence of Rev. J. P. Street near Crystal Springs, in Copiah county, Miss. Sister Street was born November 25th, 1823; and, at the age of fifteen, professed religion and joined the M. E. Church, at Olive Branch Camp-meeting; and lived a consistent Christian. Her afflictions for the last three years were of the severest character. But Jesus was with her, and she was perfectly resigned. "She said she was not only willing—but, blessed be God—she was ready." She was very happy. When she was about leaving, she bade her weeping husband and children an affectionate farewell saying: "I am going to a home in heaven." Sister Street leaves an affectionate husband, and a number of dear children. The writer saw two of her daughters give themselves to the Church, and resolve, with their father, to join the deceased loved one in her heavenly home. J. M. TURNER.

SISTER E. S. LOCKE, wife of Dr. Wm. A. Locke, and daughter of brother and sister R. G. and E. D. Davis, was born in Baldwin county Alabama, 22d February, 1841, and died in Monroe county, Alabama, at the residence of Mrs. Locke, July 7th, 1859. Her accomplishments were such as to render her entirely agreeable to the circle in which she moved. Her character was of the most excellent kind. She was modest, benevolent, kind—perhaps, without an enemy. Sister Locke was trained up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. She could not bear to hear the cause of God, or his ministers, reproached. She delighted in the exercises of the Church. She was more than a month sick of typhoid fever. She seldom if ever murmured, but was patient and submissive. She has gone from this land of afflictions; but in that far off land, we hope to meet her again, for we sorrow not as those who are without hope. A. B. FARISH.

MRS. NANCY JANE McCRARY, wife of John W. McCrary, Jackson county, Fa., and daughter of William Harper, Barbour county, Ala., died in her 29th year, August 13, 1859. She was left when an infant without a mother; but, fortunately, fell into the hands of good people. In the year 1852 she was married to James M. Brown, and lived happy a few years; but, alas, he was removed by death. In 1858 she was married to John W. McCrary; they lived happily a few months, when her health became bad, and her husband started up the country with her: but all without success. She is gone. Her godly life is sufficient testimony that she died in the favor of God. She loved the Church—Class-meetings—Sabbath-schools—and her Bible. She was a kind and affectionate wife, a loving and tender mother; and, above all, she was a good Christian. Her friends mourn, but not without hope. WM. B. ADAMS.

JAMES COPELAND died in Blount county, Ala., on the 28th August, 1859. James Copeland had been for several years a member of the Methodist Church; and a portion of that time, a class-leader. His affliction was short but severe, he endured with Christian fortitude, frequently expressing a willingness to go. He has left a wife, several children and a large circle of friends and acquaintance, to mourn his loss; but their loss is his eternal gain, for they sorrow not as those that have no hope. N. H. ECLY.

LITTLE GEORGE IRVIN, only son of Dr. J. J. and Mrs. A. A. Hendrix, aged two years and ten days, died of scarlet fever, at Choctaw Corner, Clarke county, Ala., August 23, 1859. Little George was lovely, even in death. A FRIEND.

JAMES S. CALLIHAN died on the 6th inst., at the residence of B. Pipkin in the parish of St. Helena, aged 30 years.

OCEAN SPRINGS HOTEL—E. W. GEER & CO. Proprietors.—This Hotel is now being thoroughly Renovated and Newly furnished, and will be opened for the Reception of Visitors on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT. Every effort will be made to render Visitors comfortable, and to make their stay pleasant. Than the beautiful bay at Ocean Springs, there is no better place for yachting, fishing or bathing.

The Mineral Springs so celebrated for their curative powers, are in excellent condition. An Omnibus will run regularly several times a day to and from the Hotel to the Springs. For testimony respecting the medicinal virtues of these Springs, reference may be made to Dr. Austin or Dr. Thorpe, New Orleans, to Rev. Dr. McTyeire, Nashville, Tennessee.

Ocean Springs never having been visited by epidemics, is decidedly the healthiest as well as the most beautiful location on the Gulf short. *Ocean Springs, May 25 1859.* J. WILKINSON, Agent.

P. H. WILLARD,
Coal Merchant,
18 EXCHANGE PLACE. (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

Where desirous of purchasing Coal or Wood, can be supplied at short notice at the—CITY COAL OFFICE,
Where is constantly kept on hand Pittsburgh, English, and Cannel, Anthracite and Lower Ohio Coal. Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses, Steamers, &c., &c., supplied at the lowest marks prices. a23-1y

P. VAN DEUTSUYEN, C. P. LEWIS, of Rapides. | A. NOEMINGER, GEO. C. KENDALL.
DEUTSUYSEN, LEWIS & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS.
a19-1y 110 Canal st., New Orleans

E. COLEMAN'S METALIC FARM MILL IS THE most Simple, most Durable—of greater capacity, requires less power, costs LESS THAN HALF the price of any other Mill capable of doing the same amount of work. Send and get Descriptive Circular. HUBBS BROS. Agents Southern Industrial Store, my28 97 COMMON ST. New Orleans.

J. H. KELLER, SOAP MANUFACTORY, CORNER of Howard and St. Andrew streets, New Orleans. ☞ A good supply constantly on hand, and all orders promptly filled.

F. W. OBER—DEALER IN NORTHERN AND WESTern Produce. ☞ Fresh Goshen Butter, in small packages, suitable for families, constantly on hand. New Orleans, January 12, 1859. No. 61 POYDRAS STREET.

PROFESSIONAL.

JAS. J. HUTCHINSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Livingston, Alabama. [au24] ☞ Will Practice in Sumter and the adjoining Counties.

EDWARD J. DELONY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana. Will Practice in the Courts of the Parishes of Carroll, Madison and Franklin; and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans, La.

DR. E. D. BEACH, HAVING RESUMED THE practice of Medicine, offers his Professional services to the citizens of New Orleans. N. B—Special attention paid to diseases of the RECTUM, PILES, FISTULA IN ANO, etc.—Fistula in ano permanently cured without the use of the knife, caustic, pain, or confinement whatever. Office No. 5, Baronne street near Canal. ap27.

J. E. ELAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BATON Rouge. REFERENCES—Henderson & Gaines and Chinn & Bolton, *New Orleans*; W. S. Pike and A. Matta, *Baton Rouge*.

B. D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana. ja19

J. O. FUQUA. J. G. KILBOURNE.
FUQUA & KILBOURNE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLINTON, LOUISIANA,
PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans. *References*—Payne & Harrison, Byrne, Vasey & Co., Broadwell & Payne, Pritchard & Flowar, Edw. Nalle & Co., Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans. mar 20-1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

O. V. MURPHY, *Durant, Mi.* | W. HYNES, *New Orleans, La.* | N. CONLY, *Middleton, Mi.*
MURPHY, SIKES & CO., COTTON FACTORS and General Commission Merchants, Jy26-6m No. 42 Union street, New Orleans.

W. A. BROADWELL. A. P. HAYNES.
BROADWELL & HAYNES,
(Formerly BROADWELL & PAYNE)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 40 UNION STREET, N. O.

HAVING RETIRED FROM BUSINESS, I TAKE PLEASURE IN soliciting for my former Partners, BROADWELL & HAYNES, the patronage and confidence of my friends, believing their experience, capacity and means, will merit its continuance, and enable them to give general satisfaction. [jy1] M. U. PAYNE.

STUART & JAMES,
No. 42 Union street, New Orleans,
HAVE ASSOCIATED THEMSELVES TOGETHER for the purpose of conducting a COTTON FACTORAGE and GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS; are prepared to make the usual Advances to planters, in the way of supplies, etc., and respectfully solicit patronage.

B. M. LOWE & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND General Commission Merchants, ap5 No. 97 GRAVIER STREET, New Orleans.

MR. HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PARTner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders, from our large and well-selected Stock of GROCERIES, PRODUCE, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants, COOPER & NEIBERT. *New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858.* 27 and 29 Common st.

W. COOPER. J. C. NEIBERT. S. LUCAS.
COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Nos. 27 and 29 Common street, New Orleans.

F. J. VAN BIBBER & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
[d8-1y] 44 *Carondelet street, New Orleans.*

J. BOYD & CO.,
Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,
No 4 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
apr 17-1y

LEONARD FASH. F. S. LAURANS
LEONARD FASH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
45 POYDRAS STREET,
Oct 24. *NEW ORLEANS.*

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No. 47 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

JOHN F WYCHE & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 119 Common street, New Orleans. my2-1y

A. H. May & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No 94 Gravier street New Orleans. au21y

J. O. PAYNE. J. P. HARRISON.
G. W. HUNTINGTON. WM S. DAMERON
Payne & Harrison.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 51 Union street, New Orleans. dec7-1y

S. L. WALKER, New Orleans. ASST. C. HUTCHINSON Caddo Parish, La.
Walker & Hutchinson,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 37 Carondelet street, New Orleans. jo28

LANE, SALTER & CO.,
[Successors to LANE, MAYFIELD & Co.]
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 79 St. Charles street, New Orleans. jy5-1y

T. T. TWITTY.
COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Agent for the sale of Manufactured Tobacco, Cigars, and Herrings celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. No. 52 Gravier street New Orleans. mh14m

L. SAWYER,
DEALER IN WOODENWARE,
Paper, Brooms, Matches, Cordage, Twines, Scales; and DEARBORN'S CELEBRATED BALANCES for Weighing Cotton, Sugar and Tobacco.
ap20 No. 70 MAGAZINE STREET, New Orleans.

WATKINS & HOMAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, and Curtain Materials, No. 30 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

BOOTH & CO.,
ARCADE HAT STORE, No. 48 Magazine Street, New Orleans. Established in 1843. Manufacturers and Jobbers at Wholesale in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.
For the accommodation of our friends and the public, we have opened a retail department on the same premises. aug30

Dameron & Co.,
IMPORTERS and Dealers in Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtain Goods, Upholstery Goods, etc., No. 26 Chartres and 72 Customhouse streets, New Orleans. jan1

R. C. ARMISTEAD,
(Successor to MALLARD & Co.)
No. 63 Gravier st., cor. Bank Place, New Orleans.
CLOTHING, IN EVERY VARIETY—THE MOST MODERN, AT GREATly Reduced Prices. ☞ BLANKETS, KERSEYS, and SATINETT Suits for Negroes, at Auction Prices. le20

RHEUMATISM CURED!!—ALL THE VARIOUS forms of this Painful and Paralyzing Disease—either Inflammatory, Acute or Chronic—no matter how severe the case or of how long standing. Call for DR. MORTIMORE'S REMEDY FOR RHUMATISM which is purely a Vegetable Internal Remedy, and has already cured about Twenty Thousand Cases—many of TEN, TWENTY, and even THIRTY YEARS standing, which had long since been given up as hopeless, incurable cases.
Look back to Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, volume IX. of this paper and read in each the overwhelming evidence.
This Remedy can be had of J. WRIGHT & CO. Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street, N. Orleans; or, can be ordered, through any Drug gist or Merchant in New Orleans.
☞ Price, $5 per Bottle; or bottles for $20, or $36 per dozen.
ap12-tf DR. D. MORTIMORE, Proprietor, Louisville, Ky.

To Merchants and Planters.
MANUFACTURERS' COMMISSION HOUSE:
LARGE STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK,
....AT....
No. 41 Magazine st., opposite the Arcade,
NEW ORLEANS.
nov 14 R. W. RAYNE.

BLOOMFIELD'S PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING Establishment, No. 46 CAMP STREET, corner Gruvier: All kinds of BOOK AND MERCANTILE PRINTING AND BINDING executed neatly and correctly, at moderate prices.
dec 26 1y WM. BLOOMFIELD, Jr.

PURIFIES THE BLOOD!

B. F. WILLIAMS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF SARSAparilla, and Iodide of Potassium. This medicine is offered as one of the best preparations of Sarsaparilla extant, and as a curative remedy has won great favor at Nashville, Tenn., and other Southern Cities. The medical faculty authorise its use (having been shown the recipe.) As a BLOOD PURIFIER there is no remedy equal to this compound, and for the cure of a numerous progeny that owe their origin and parentage to a strumous Diathesis or Scrofulous taint in the Constitution and in the blood, such as White Swelling, Chronic Ulcers of long standing, Obstinate Tetter, Ring Worms, Sore Eyes, Scald Head, Syphilitic Disorders, and other diseases of the skin and blood that resist the usual treatment. Its can substantiate by the very best evidence in our City, its efficacy in Nervous and General Debility, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Inflammation of the kidneys, Rheumatism, etc. etc. It is confidently recommended in diseases peculiar to Females, such as Leucorrhœa or Whites, Suppressed Menstruation, Chlorosis or Green Sickness. Try it. You will be satisfied with the result. Read what Dr. Hudson says. He is a gentleman of high standing.

Charlotte, Tenn., Sept. 15, 1859.

MR. B. F. WILLIAMS: Instances are not rare where the attending physician fails to cure well confirmed Scrofula. The following memorandum is interesting:

SUBJECT.—A girl of 15 or 16 years of age, the attending physician had failed to cure. An anxious father had consulted me, and from my knowledge of your preparation, I was constrained to prescribe it. After taking six bottles she was considered well. She was cured of a deep-seated ulcer and a constant drain of milky matter from one or more sores under the ear. The entire lymphatic system was deeply involved. This case alone is well worth the attention of all—but when added to a long catalogue of cases of great obstinacy, cured by no Panacea, or Nostrum, nor Patent Medicine, in Secret, but an invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla, Iodide of Potassa, etc., well gotten up by the Chemist, and made familiar to the intelligent physician, it very justly deserves a trial by all laboring under any of the numerous chronic diseases that afflict us. J. R. HUDSON, M. D.

Oakland College, Miss., Nov. 20, 1858.

MR. J. F. MCAVOY: With regard to your inquiry about the "Williams Sarsaparilla and Iodide of Potash," which I purchased of you, I have no hesitation in affirming that it acted magically. My sister was afflicted with a cutaneous eruption, which enveloped the head and a large surface of the body, and which resisted all medical treatment. I think that one bottle affected a permanent cure, though I continued the treatment until two bottles had been used. It has been eighteen months since, and as yet there has been no re-appearance of the disease. I have frequently expressed, and reiterate the opinion, that it is the best preparation of Sarsaparilla in use, and the addition of Iodide of Potash enhances its value tenfold. Very respectfully yours, C. M. STEVENS.

Price $1 per bottle, or $10 per dozen. Sold by
ap.8.3m O. O. WOODMAN, J. WRIGHT, & CO

DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED REJUVENATING Elixir.—Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principles, by one of the ablest chemists of the age.
FOR THE CURE of General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, Itenoral Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the System, take

The Rejuvenating Elixir,
And you will soon find yourself a new man—a pride instead of the reverse to your friends, and a healthy, sound, and worthy member of the whole human family. For sale, by the Proprietors,
J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., New Orleans.
And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Children.
TRUTH OMNIPOTENT.—We give to our readers and the public generally the following copy of a letter received by us from J. W. Vesey, Esq., of the *Aberdeen Conservative*, containing at the same time a communication to that paper from Colonel Vasser, of North Mississippi, and who was formerly associate editor of the Conservative. The subject of the letter and communication we do not feel it necessary to comment upon—they tell the whole story, one that ought to go home to those in whose hands the rising generation of children are placed for nurture and for care. All we ask of our readers is a careful perusal of the documents.

CONSERVATIVE OFFICE,
Aberdeen, Miss., August 23d, 1858.
Messrs. Wright & Co.—As any testimonial in reference to your preparations may prove beneficial to you, I enclose the following, published at my request, in the "Conservative" of the 21st inst.
Col. Vasser was formerly associate editor of the "Conservative," and is well known in North Mississippi, as a gentleman of intelligence and strict integrity. Respectfully, J. W. VESEY.

[*For the Conservative.*]
Communicated. ABERDEEN, Aug. 19th, 1858.
DEAR VESEY: Upon the principles of justice and humanity, I am induced to ask your permission to insert this communication in your paper, believing, as I do, that it may be the means of preventing untimely sorrow to many a happy household.
On Friday last, having been for several days previous absent from my family, I found, on my return home, that my infant, aged about 15 months, was quite unwell, from some unknown cause—supposed to be teething. Upon an examination, however, I was of the opinion that her indisposition proceeded from worms; and having been told by a respectable physician that WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE was a sovereign remedy against this terrible enemy of children, I was induced to give it a trial, reluctantly, by the acquiescence of my family Physician.
On the following morning, (Saturday) I commenced administering it by directions, save in quantity, being afraid to give the amount of prescription. I was unable to detect any impression occasioned by it until late in the afternoon of that day; and should not then, but for the discharge of some thirteen worms, varying in length from two and a half to six inches. This I thought a remarkable number for a nursing infant. But, to my great amazement, about one o'clock the next morning I was aroused from my slumber to witness the incredible number of one hundred and thirty-six from one evacuation.
Before breakfast of the same morning, (Sunday) but one small dose was administered, which was followed by the discharge of fifty during the day. The next day, (Monday) none was administered; but still several discharges occurred during the day, varying in size and quantity as described.
On Tuesday morning following, one more small dose was administered, making in all five doses of a quarter of a teaspoonful instead of a half as prescribed by the label of directions. In all, the little creature has discharged to this date, the rise of three hundred worms, a majority of which will average five or six inches in length; and is running along as usual, with returning evidences of good health and spirits.
Having met with such astonishing effects in the case of my infant, I was induced to use the Vermifuge on six other children under my protection, varying in age from two to ten years old, and in every case save one, (that of the oldest), the like happy results have been produced.—These facts are elicited, 1st, because of my antipathy heretofore to nostrums of every kind; and, 2nd, because my experience has convinced me that, in the experiment I have made with WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, it is due to suffering humanity, as well as the manufacturer of the medicine, to make public the results of my observation.
W. H. VASSER.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., Sole Proprietors.

Invincible Extract of Buchu,
Read! Read! Read! "Ye afflicted read" the following Certificate of a cure of over 20 years' standing.
H. T. HENDRON—*Dear Sir*: I have been troubled with an affliction of the Bladder and Kidneys for over twenty years. I have tried Physicians in vain, and at last concluded to give your Genuine Preparation a trial, as I had heard it highly spoken of. It afforded me immediate relief. I have used three bottles, and I have obtained more relief from its effects and feel much better than I have for twenty years previous. I have the greatest faith in its virtues and curative powers, and shall do all in my power to make it known to the afflicted. Hoping this may prove advantageous to you in assisting you to introduce the medicine I am truly yours. M. MCCORMICK.
For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., General Agents.

The Goddess Hygeint.
When Hygeia lent medicinal aid to man,
And taught him all his evils how to scan,
Not to a favored few she showed the way
To stanch the wound and all its pain allay—
Not to the few who now claim physic theirs,
And think but what they give ingulcate wares,
No! to all human kind command she gave,
"Employ your skill, and your sick brother save."
So went he forth the Magic Salve to find—
The Magic Salve that now heals all mankind.
Nor Wound nor Bruise, nor Cut, can long remain,
Nor Scar its rude appearance long retain.
Do it—you'll find we are not truth's detractor,
For you'll be healed by

Dalley's Pain Extractor,
The only cure, effective and complete remedy for Bruises Scalds, Eruptions, Piles, or any Cutaneous disease whatever.
For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

We Dont Want Any Other.
Such is the language of all who use WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, when they call for that and say other is offered them; they have tried it, and from experience know it to be superior to all others; therefore when they are in want of a medicine of the kind, they purchase that which they know to be good and can be depended on. As Agent who called on us a few days ago, said "I find it difficult to sell any other Vermifuge, since I have yours. I have had some in my store for a long time which I occasionally try to 'work off,' but so one will purchase it unless I warrant it as good as yours, this I cannot do." So it is, and so it will be, Winer's Vermifuge owes its unrivalled popularity to its owe intrinsic merits, on this alone it has a ways depended, and were it put to test that it is superior as a remedy for worms, it would or this have shared the unenviable fate of many other articles designed for similar purposes. To all who are in want of a medicine of this kind we say try it and judge for yourselves, we are confident that it will give entire satisfaction.

Beware of Calomel.
The public generally may rest beware that nearly all Worm Lozenges contain Calomel, and that the l

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.—C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 34.
WHOLE NUMBER 449.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1859.

$2 PER A YEAR, IN ADVANCE
OFFICE—115 CARP ST.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

FOOT-PRINTS ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

No. VIII.

Approaching the Rio Grande—Wild Hay—Eagle Spring—Murdered Emigrants—The Rio Grande—Fort Quitman—A Home-sick Traveler—A Wolf after a Mule-Rabbit—Human Habitations—Mexican Villages—El Paso—Valley of the Rio Grande—Grape-Culture and Wine-Making—Wheat—Irrigation—Ploughing—Cathedral—Plaza—Mistaken Diplomacy—Judge Hart—Approximation of the Pacific and Rio Grande Conferences—A Call for the "Old Guard."

For two days before we reached the Rio Grande the same general features of country prevailed. All is parched, dry, and sad-looking. If I had no experience of this region, and were dropped down there, my first impression would be that no animal life could be sustained in it. This however would be a mistake. Antelopes live here and keep fat. Ox-teams innumerable pass through and, if not over-driven, improve. The explanation is this: whenever it rains, and this is at long intervals, the grass springs, and grows as long as the moisture lasts, and when the drought comes on dies before it reaches maturity. It is not therefore dead, decaying vegetation, but *well-cured* hay, and very nutritious. As no rains or dews fall in this country, it keeps from month to month. Stock of all kinds are very fond of it. Vast herds may be seen in some places, leaving the streams where there is some verdure, and resorting to the plains to feed on this dry grass. There had been no rain, I was told, for two years, and of course no decomposition. Nature provides the hay, and the beasts of the field do their own mowing. No need of storehouse or barn.

On the night of the 31st May we made our last encampment, and the next day, early in the forenoon, reached "Eagle Spring;" a name I had often noticed upon the maps, little thinking I should ever see the place. The spring is a mere hole in the ground, half full of milky-looking water, as unpalatable as it is ill-favored.

Eagle mountain, near-by, is awful in its grandeur—and the place is one of interest, as the scene of some Indian murders a year or two since. Three graves mark the spot where the emigrants were slain. It is a place in which to be sad; and when you look around and see the hiding-places from which the treacherous savage might wing his arrow or send his death-dealing bullet, you feel a little nervous.

Nevertheless we rested here an hour, and walked about in as much security as elsewhere. Bear grass, and a sort of mongrel palmetto, are the only products of this arid region. With their long naked stems and bushy tops, as you wbirl by them in the dark, they look like the out-posts of an army—sentinels over their sleeping comrades.

The road, after leaving the spring, lies for miles mainly in the bed of what in wet weather is a considerable stream. Rocks—rocks! above, below, around.

Finally we emerge from the desolation, and in the valley below we see the far-famed Rio Grande. Green trees line the banks—oh, how refreshing to the eye—weary of rocks, sand and vegetable death!

Under a wide-spreading cotton-wood the driver halted, and for a season we luxuriate in shade. We go down to the river—what a disappointment! I expected to see a bold, dashing stream of clear cool water—but, lo! a narrow, muddy, sluggish one—with scarce a perceptible current. I stooped to drink, and thought, as the river was swollen by the melting snows, that I should once more get a cooling draught; but no! it was warm as a Southern mill-pond in the month of June. This was the first river and the first impression. Our route lies up the river for eighty miles or more, and, perhaps, we shall see it to more advantage.

Five miles more, and we reach Fort Quitman. A few adobe houses and some rude stick tents, deep sand and broad sunshine, as hot as I ever felt, are among my recollections of the place. When we stopped to deliver the mail, a gentleman came up to inquire of a train behind. He seemed to long for its arrival, that he might hasten his escape from what he called "this *God-forsaken* country."

The river was rising and threatened to overflow the place. The people were full of fears, for their adobe houses were certain to cave in if the water reached them. I hope they escaped the dreaded calamity.

After dinner we started for El Paso, with the assurance that the road was bad, and that we must travel all night. We verified both declarations.

The sand was deep, and occasionally the rut was cut into holes of great depth, and the mere shaking of the vehicle was tortaring to tired limbs.

Just before sunset we saw an exciting chase—a wolf and a mule-rabbit; terror spurred one, appetite the other—each was doing his best; which won the race I do not know, for a turn in the road hid them from our view. I must skip till "morning light appears." Darkness and sleep both prevented me from seeing much.

Just before day the rising water compelled the driver to abandon the road, and hunt a new route through the sand-hills on the edge of the river bottom—and as, with the rest, I had to walk, my impressions are not very favorable. The only remarkable thing on the way is, here and there a human habitation. We had not seen one for *five hundred miles*.

In the morning we reached San Elezario, an old Mexican village—with a few Pueblo Indians scattered around. Some Americans, too, have found their way here.

We halted for breakfast, and fared very well. The host was an American and his wife a Mexican. Here, too, are gardens and orchards and fields. The sight was refreshing. For production, the sole dependence is irrigation. The soil is fine—a rich alluvial. Soon we came to another village, Socorro; and then to Islota—all of them old Catholic stations, where Mexicans and Indians are taught—alas, not Christianity, but Romanism.

On the Texas side, the valley of the Rio Grande is narrow, and not of much value.

We passed Fort Bliss in a cloud of dust, and soon came into El Paso. Alighted at the only hotel in the place, glad to escape the scorching sun and to rest for a while.

The stage from San Antonio runs no further than El Paso, and we had to wait two days for "the Overland," as it is called. Here my *free ticket* expired, and new arrangements had to be made. We had traveled *seven hundred* miles, and had *thirteen hundred* more to go, so that a little rest was not out of order.

El Paso, in Texas, is a very small town; but El Paso, Mexico, directly opposite, is a considerable place. It is a very old town, and like Mexican towns generally, is very irregular in shape. It has an air of antiquity about it that interests, and signs of dilapidation and decay—ancient which tell of revolution and bad government. During Santa Anna's last reign, windows were heavily taxed, and to evade the oppression, in many cases the sash was removed, and the opening walled up. I saw several habitations without a window, and only a single door.

The present contest between the Liberals and the Church party has driven many of the best citizens into exile; some are imprisoned—and the business and prosperity of the place are much damaged.

This valley of the Rio Grande is one of the richest and loveliest I ever saw. Here are the largest pear trees I ever beheld. Fruit trees in general are cultivated by every householder. The vineyards are large and carefully tended. Grape-culture and wine-making are the chief dependence, for money. It was too early for grapes, but I tasted the wine and found it excellent. Far superior, to my *uncultivated* taste, to most of the European brands. The vines are singularly managed. There is no frame for them to run on—no stake to uphold them. They are pruned very close every year, and the main stem becomes stout and strong, and looks like a stump—usually about two feet high. The young vines shoot out from this old stock, and are left to wave in the wind.

Wheat grows finely here. The fields are not enclosed. Irrigation is universal. There is one large canal, (we would term it—the Mexicans call it *acequia*—pronounced *acokia,*) with little trenches running in every direction, which form squares; in these, the water is allowed to stand till absorbed by the earth.

I was much interested in the style and instrument of ploughing. A long pole, with a natural or artificial prong—sometimes faced with iron—at one end; a pair of oxen, with the yoke *lashed fast to the horns*—one Mexican to hold the plough, another to drive the team—constitutes the arrangement. It is a scratching operation. Nebuchadnezzar, at the end of his grazing, could have done as well with his finger-nails. Strange to say, however, I was informed that the American settlers on the Rio Grande who ploughed deep, after the Eastern fashion, had been constrained to abandon their way and adopt the style of the country, as best adapted to production. I find the same theory of culture in California. If I were writing for an agricultural paper I would speculate a little—as it is, I forbear.

The Cathedral is a venerable building, said to be one hundred and fifty years old. It is an adobe structure, and looks like it might last another century. It is the chief building in the town—fronts the Plaza—and is conspicuous from many points of observation.

[By the way, *is not that word "plaza" much prettier than our word "square?"*]

When Congress modified the Gadsden treaty and left the valley of the Rio Grande to Mexico, a great mistake was made. Unless her silver mines should turn out to be an off-set, the *whole of Arizona* is not as valuable. But I must not anticipate.

At El Paso I found several pleasant acquaintances. Among them Judge Hart, whose kindness I can but commemorate. He was once an officer in the U. S. A., but resigned, married, and settled near El Paso, on the banks of the Rio Grande. His location is as barren as can be found in the Union, and yet he had the forecast to see that a fabulous fortune could be made just there. He built a mill for grinding wheat, and has a monopoly of the Far-west in the flour trade. Intelligent, refined and liberal, he has made a character as well as a fortune; and, in his adobe palace, he dispenses an elegant hospitality. His house is an oasis in a desert. His polite attention and exceeding kindness to me and mine will be long remembered. He is a Catholic by education and profession, but generously proposed to aid me in building a Southern Methodist Church, and in supporting a preacher.

God willing, I expect to provide for this place when the Conference meets at Golisd in November. There are several points to which the attention of the Church ought to be turned in this Western wilderness. There ought to be preaching at all the military posts, and wherever there is a nucleus of a settlement the gospel should be sent. It is my purpose to extend the appointments in the Pacific Conference *Eastward*, and of the Rio Grande, *Westward*; and I hope the policy will prevail till the lines are co-terminous.

I read in my boyhood, of "The vale of Avoca, where bright waters meet," and admired the poet's descriptive power. My hopes paint a lovelier scene, not far in the future, when two pioneer preachers shall shake hands at Tucson or Fort Yuma, and mutually say: "*Now thanks be unto God that always causeth us to triumph in Christ, and maketh manifest the savor of his knowledge by us in every place.*"

To consummate this plan, the Church needs men of the type of those who signalized the heroic days of Methodism; men who can sleep without beds; live without dainties; eat *beans* and bacon; endure thirst and want; be strong in the faith, and keep happy in God; work without stint, and hold on to the end.

Where are they? Who will answer: "Here am I! Send me?" Heaven help us to do our duty.

G. F. PIERCE.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

LIFE OF DR. A. CLARKE BY ETHERIDGE.

A Work long needed—Qualifications of the Biographer—Adam Clarke, as a Child—Circumstances of his Youth—His Conversion—His early Ministry—Wants of Methodism at that day—Preparation of Clarke for his Work—His Works—Their Power in behalf of Arminian Methodism—Dr. Clarke's Honors—His Piety and Death.

FOR YEARS, a life of Dr. Clarke, written by some one viewing him from the Methodist stand-point, has been felt to be a desideratum in Europe and America. Every one acquainted with him personally, or through his writings, was convinced that a memoir worthy of him, and one that would perpetuate the wonderful impression which he made, had not been written. It is true that he had breathed his great spirit into his voluminous works, and had left in them the savour of his piety and learning. But the stalwart frame that had for half a century transported the rich treasures of his mind and heart from place to place, was now in the grave. Its itinerancy had ceased, and the multitudes could no longer treasure up the words of wisdom that usually fell from his lips. To them, the fountain of truth in the great Commentator had been closed by the hand of death. Comparatively, few have the leisure and learning necessary to a full appreciation and enjoyment of his works. A book was demanded which would, if possible, place the lucid expositor and evangelical preacher again before the masses of the people. To supply this want, and place the illustrious dead once more in a position to speak in his Master's name, was no easy task. To write the life of Dr. Clarke, and present him to the present generation of Methodists, as he grew and lived and acted in the past, was an undertaking that few would be willing to attempt. To accomplish such a work required peculiar gifts. It was conceded that his biographer, in taste and learning, should, in some degree, be the compeer of the great man whose character and influence he was to delineate. He must be able to follow him through the ponderous folios of Eastern learning; to examine with him the deep foundations of religious truth and faith; to stand with him upon the highest summit of revealed knowledge, and gaze upon the grand and infinite future of the Church; and then to bow beside him and worship at the same altar.

Fortunately for Methodism and for Christianity, these prerequisites, in a large degree, were possessed by Dr. Etheridge of the British Conference. This aptitude for the work, induced his brethren to request him to become the biographer of Dr. Clarke.

The volume before us shows the wisdom of the selection, and the taste and fidelity with which the writer has executed the task assigned him. As we open the book and begin to read, something in the plain features and honest face of the child arrests attention. In his thoughts, feelings and pastimes, he is a child. But his reverence for his father, the tender regard which he evinces for his mother, and the mingled emotions of hope and fear with which he contemplates the eternal Jehovah, show him to be no ordinary child. Samuel-like, he seems to have been called, almost from his mother's arms, to trust in God, and minister at his altar; and had his parents fully comprehended the treasure which the Lord had given them, in their tender-hearted and dutiful son, and given him the necessary counsel and encouragement, he would have "known the holy scriptures which were able to make him wise unto salvation, through faith which is in Christ Jesus," at a very early age. In view of the laborious and self-denying life for which he was designed as a Methodist preacher, the providence of God placed him at first in trying circumstances. He was obliged to assist his parents in making provision for their large household. He was compelled to divide his time between the privileges of the school-room and the arduous duties of the field. The directions which he read one day, in the Georgics of Virgil, on the next he could test in the actual experience of agricultural life. And the lessons of truth, studied under the supervision of his mother during the holy Sabbath, were confirmed and illustrated by the rich munificence of God, displayed in the grandeur and beauties of nature. This condition of poverty and trial, that would have disheartened a weaker nature, called out and exercised the resources of the youthful Clarke. It hardened and developed his body, accustomed his mind to grapple with difficulties, and drew away his heart from the sins which idleness and indulgence too often foster and encourage. While yet a youth, he had mastered himself, had obtained the key that unlocked to him, afterward, the store-houses of learning, and had formed habits of industry that distinguished him from his youthful companions.

These hopeful symptoms were noted by his parents, who were ever careful to give the mind and heart of their son the right direction. They rejoiced as they beheld the buddings of his intellect, and the increasing interest which he felt in the doctrines and requisitions of religion. It was about this time, says his biographer, that the first Methodist preacher visited Agherton, the parish in which the Clarkes lived. Young Adam attended the first meeting, and listened to the first sermon. Under the ministry of Mr. Brettell and Thomas Barker, he felt that he was a sinner, and sought and found the pearl of great price. His conviction was deep and pungent, and his conversion bright and clear. From this epoch in his life, he seems to have forced his way by divine aid into a new world. He began at once to lose his relish for the paltry honors, avocations and possessions of the world. The mysteries of revelation commenced to unfold themselves, the moral beauties of the Christian religion threw their powerful charm over his ardent nature, and the increasing conviction took possession of his soul that God had called him to a higher and holier work. "He conferred not with flesh and blood." His only cry was, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" And as his way was opened by Providence, and the light of inspiration showed him his duty, he shrank not from its toils and responsibilities. He became the priest of his father's family, and the angel of mercy to the morally destitute in his neighborhood. Wherever he went, the zealous rejoiced, the pious were comforted and strengthened, and the unregenerate "took knowledge of him that he had been with Jesus."

The young evangelist now began to see the nature of the work to which he had been called. He comprehended its dignity and difficulty, and he commenced in earnest to "study to show himself approved of God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." It is truly interesting to contemplate this youthful preacher, as we see him in the descriptions of his biographer, going forth in his twenty-first year, to his first circuit. His manners are simple and child-like, his general deportment modest and becoming his years, and his countenance indicating that his mind and heart are probing "the deep things of God."

We involuntarily feel that there is power in that poorly clad young man, and that we shall hear from him again. Something whispers to us that he is a "chosen vessel," and that God intends to work through him. Expectation having been raised on tip-toe, we watch the young soldier of the cross as he advances to try his blade upon the angry foe. And as we look, he grows. He becomes a hero; he hurls the stones of truth from the gospel sling with unerring certainty. The ranks of the enemy melt away before him, and he stands the champion of the field. But his divine Master saw in him something more than the brave soldier. The Captain of his salvation recognized in him the able counselor and heroic leader. He was henceforth to occupy a conspicuous position.

The religious wants of the age were great and numerous and pressing. For centuries, the dogmas of men and the rubbish of ignorance and superstition had obscured the brightness and glory of true religion. The work of the Reformation had only partially recovered the health of the daughter of the Lord's people. The minds of men were in part illumined, but the veil was still upon their hearts. A moral darkness thick as night enveloped the people. The waters of life were still and stagnant. To change this melancholy condition of the Church and the world, God had put a new spirit in Wesley and his little band of zealous confederates. This defender of "the faith once delivered to the saints," was awake and alive to the true interests of society, but

"When he first the work began,
Small and feeble was his day."

It is admitted that Methodism was turning the people from darkness unto light, and from the power of Satan unto God. Hundreds and thousands were assembling themselves together on Sabbath and week-days, to receive instruction and comfort from her pulpit. But she had then, little of her present power and influence. She was not one of the leading Protestant denominations. Hers was a "little flock," the earthly shepherds and sheep of which were equally despised. But small as this body of holy men and women was, the membership "feared God and worked righteousness," and the doctrines and usages of the society contained much of the simplicity, faith and purity of the first Christians. Fuel was wanting to feed this vestal flame, now burning upon Methodist altars, and kindling upon the hearts of Dissenters and Churchmen. And God was moving in a mysterious way to meet the emergency. It is true that the people and their new pastors had the Bible in their own language. This was the great reservoir, whence they drew the daily supplies of spiritual life and happiness. But to many of them, nay to all sober-minded Christians, the need of a rich Biblical Literature was greatly felt. Much had been written on the subject, by the wise and good, in every period of the Church. But these writings were in the mouldering tomb of the ancient languages. To resurrect them and send them forth, with fresh life and vigor, was felt to be the want of the Church and the age. If this could be done, and done too with the skill of a master, great results would follow. The minds of men would be moved. Learning and religion would be wedded. And wider influence, and mightier sweep would be given to the new evangelic movement. Adam Clarke was to lead in this noble work. While he had been disciplining the duties of his pastoral office, and meeting his obligations, as the head of a devoted and pious family, through desire, having separated himself, he sought and intermeddled with all wisdom. Had he been told what his Master's cause claimed at his hands, he might have trembled at the responsibility. But following the inclination of his own mind and heart, guided and illumined by the divine Spirit, he widened daily the foundation for his future usefulness. He did not seek curiously or presumptuously to lift the curtain from the secret things of God. Abraham-like, he moved forward, in obedience to God, not knowing whither he went. His motto seems to have been,

"Onward in faith, and leave the rest to heaven."

The well-instructed scribe now began to bring forth out of his treasury things new and old. His Translations, his Bibliographical Dictionary, his Commentary, and his heavier works, began to receive shape and form in his mind, and commenced their accretion, from the almost boundless stores of his biblical and lingual learning. With nearly every stroke of his pen, the Arminian Wesleyan theology increased and grew, until its colossal proportions became, in the consolations which they afforded to penitents and Christians, as "the shadow of a great rock in a weary land." Multitudes hastened to enjoy the rest and protection which it afforded. Methodism became one of the moral powers of the world, and shed its light and evangelism upon all the Churches of Christendom. Clergy and Bishops, and members of Parliament and Prelates, felt its strength, and magistrates and people bowed at its altars. Dr. Clarke was not alone in this struggle. He was aided in this moral revolution by others. Many of these, in some things, were his equals, perhaps his superiors. But in sacred learning and literature, he was the head and leader. As he grew in wisdom and influence, he grew also "in favor with God and men." Master of Arts, Doctor of Laws, and Fellow of the chief literary and scientific Institutions of the old world, were successively awarded to him as tokens of the universal admiration felt for his talents, piety and learning. His literary work was now finished, and a grateful Church, and an appreciating country, delighted to do him honor. As he went from place to place, in obedience to the calls of annual meetings and Christian festivals, held in behalf of mission, Bible, and philanthropic societies, he was every where greeted with an enthusiastic welcome. When Richard Watson merrily said to him, "we must make an Archbishop of you," he uttered a sentiment expressive of the reverence and love felt by all for Dr. Clarke. Each of his tours during the last few years of his life, was more like a triumphal procession than the ordinary journey of a Methodist preacher. How did the great man wear his honors? Did his heart grow vain, or his brain reel, as he stood in the highest places of the Church and the world? Never! His modesty, simplicity and piety never left him. Often did he leave the volumes of ancient lore, and the society of the wise and great, to enjoy the privileges of the class-room, and to mingle in the devotions of the prayer-meeting. But he was now old. His head was hoary with age, and his "garments white in the blood of the Lamb." The aged soldier, covered with glory, leaned upon his shield. The Methodist Elijah stood by Jordan, in expectation of the heavenly chariot. Suddenly it came, and on the night of the 26th of August, 1832, Adam Clarke left the toils of earth and the companionship of men for the rest of heaven and the society of angels.

Hoping, Mr. Editor, that this imperfect outline of the contents of the book may induce many to read the new Life of Dr. Clarke, I am yours, etc. A. S. ANDREWS.

Mobile August, 27th, 1859.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.—

OPPOSITION OF REV. T. P. CRYMES.

MR. EDITOR: In your paper, of 10th inst., I notice an article from the pen of Mr. Crymes, of Talladega, Alabama, the object of which seems to be unkind reflection upon myself, and injury, (so far as Mr. C. may be able to exert an influence in his denomination,) to the *American Seamen's Friend Society*, with which I am in any humble way co-operating.

I do not intend a reply at length to the letter alluded to, but simply a reference to one or two points. And first, why did Mr. Crymes write and publish his letter? When I called on him in Talladega, after some conversation upon the subject of my mission, he remarked that he was not satisfied as to the propriety of Methodist co-operation, and asked if I would have any objection to his addressing a letter of *inquiry as to expediency*, etc., to the editor of the N. O. Christian Advocate. My answer was, that I had no objection whatever.

But, does he write the letter of inquiry? Or of apology, (we claim no apology,) for his course? Neither—but to "*exculpate himself in the judgment of the Alabama Conference.*" It is evident that he did not expect to be arraigned before his conference for refusing his sympathy to the sons of the ocean, that he should thus in advance defend himself. The object is too plain to be mistaken. But I pass on to notice with a word the following paragraph—

"And, moreover it appears that Mr. Law is the only Missionary to sailors in Alabama, employed by this Association. He is therefore nearly half his time lecturing and lifting collections from the wealthy congregations of all denominations to support himself the other half. If he has the success of other agents in Alabama engaged in laudable undertakings, I should think him handsomely suported; and he certainly does not collect funds to send elsewhere."

The first impression sought to be made here is, that the Seamen's Society in its looseness is unworthy of confidence; and the second, that I, in my love of "*filthy lucre,*" will lift collections, without limitation, for my personal use.

I will state that I receive a *stated* salary for my services as missionary in Mobile Bay and traveling agent. My salary for last season was paid before I commenced my summer agency. We have in the port of Mobile two stations, costing annually $2500 or $3000 to support them, independently of our hospital expenses. Mobile gives $1000 or $1500 towards this amount, leaving $1500 or $2000 to be raised in the interior. And this, I believe, is more than all the churches, so far as called on, have ever done in the interior of Alabama in any one year. Besides, Mr. C. knows, if he knows anything about it, that the funds collected by the Am. Seamen's Fr. Society are used as much or more to support Methodist missionaries than Baptists. But enough about this. I will close by saying to Mr. Crymes that I might mention a number of others of the most intelligent and pious ministers of his church in the State who sympathize and co-operate with our efforts for the "conversion of the abundance of the sea." But it will be shorter to say that he, the Rev. Thomas P. Crymes, stands *alone* in his opposition, so far as my knowledge extends. Most truly yours, F. M. LAW.

Gainesville, Aug. 25, '59.

P. S. Mr. C. alludes to the "*few* sailors that come into Mobile." Before he writes again he would do well to inform himself as to the number of seamen coming annually into our Southern ports, and especially into the ports of Mobile and New Orleans. F. M. L.

THE *Charleston Mercury* learns that Hon. D. L. Yulee has purchased two steamboats for the route between Cedar Keys and New Orleans, on the proposed great through mail route of the seaboard, and that two iron steamboats have been contracted to be built for the route between Charleston and Fernandina.

ACROSS TEHUANTEPEC.

Coatzacoalcos River—Beauty of the Country—Minatitlan—Bungoes—Grand Night Scene—Tropical Morning—Madame Brewer's—Suchil—The Road—Tree of Death—Tehuantepec City—Ventosa—The Best Route—Tehuantepec a Glorious Country.

WE were three days at sea from New Orleans to the bar off the harbor, at the mouth of Coatzacoalcos river; here we were transferred aboard a steam lighter, that bore us into port and up the river as far as Minatitlan, a distance of twenty miles. The bar, I was informed, had uniformly about fourteen feet of water on it. The harbor is spacious, and capable of giving safe anchorage even to a fleet. To the right of the entrance, on a height, is a fortification, commanding the harbor and its entrance, of ancient and formidable appearance. The river presents a bold and majestic appearance, and is as wide as the Mississippi, and somewhat reminds one of it. The country on either hand, as far up as Minatitlan, and even for some miles above, is a vast delta, and subject to periodic inundations, with now and then points of elevation lifting above high water mark. Vast plains on either hand sweep away from the river, covered with green grass, flag and flowering plants, with here and there groups of feathery palm and cocoanut trees, with slender, graceful shafts, in picturesque and varied beauty. Now intervene dense green forests of all the torrid growth, the aged trees tagged with long pendants of grey moss and festooning parasites and climbering vines, which, in verdant wreaths, bind the locking boughs of the thorny forest, weaving all in impenetrable jungle.

Minatitlan is a village of perhaps fifteen hundred inhabitants. For the most part, its tenements are rude, such as are peculiar to the Indian of that country, built of reed and thatched with the palm leaf; others daubed with mud and roofed with tile. Some few American built frame houses of recent date contrast strangely with these primitive structures.

At this point, we were changed aboard a steamer of lighter draught, which bore us some thirty miles farther up, and grounding, a few of us managed to procure a couple of "bungoes" and an Indian crew to pole us up to Suchil, some sixty or seventy miles distant, ascertaining it impossible for the steamer to proceed further—she being of too heavy draught for the stage of water. The balance of the passengers we left behind to await the fleet of "bungoes" expected down from Suchil with the California passengers, with a bountiful supply of all that was needful. We pushed away from the steamer just as the greyish twilight was deepening into the blacker shades of night. Soon, separated from our companions of the other boat, we saw them on the river no more. As on we glided, one by one gleamed forth the glistening stars with silvery beam to light the murky night; ever and anon the fire-fly blazed in pallid glow from the dark forest or along the humid shore. Except the rippling waters, all was still, save that ominous voice that seems ever in tongues, strange and unknown, in torrid nights and wilds, to whisper. Our the bosom of a majestic stream like this, dimly gleaming in the uncertain starlight, with dense, dark jungle on either hand, vocal tongues and voices of insect, reptile, bird and beast, to more northern ears strange and unaccustomed, and over the water in strange sounds and voices joining those of the forest, how deep the solemn impressment and poetic effect of the scene! Like the thickening shades of twilight, gradually deepens to mysterious awe, and round the soul weaves its magic spell, blading the mind in dreamy reveries, mingling mystic hopes and fears, and vague undefined tidal flows of emotional pain and pleasure in dumb succession chase the tardy hours of night away; his thread of destiny one feels strangely interwoven in some mystic web of the fates, by rude concussions and rebounds, and the crew's no gentle imprecations break upon our ears, and ever and anon return him to tangible mortal reckoning. Thus were the night away till morning's lighted beam the curtains of night began to unfold and Nature's face to illume.—The solemn stillness was rudely broken by the chatter of armies of noisy monkeys, and droves of wild, screaming macaws, pheasants, parrots, parroquettes, and hosts of other queer looking birds and beasts of the noisy order, and now and then the silvery voice of some sweet warbler of the feathery tribe. Long, lazy alligators, and fat, waddling turtles by the hundred, sleep along the sandy flats; solemn, long-visaged herons, and graceful white cranes, aroused from seeming insanity, in droves through the air sluggishly fly; and ducks in great variety, from the over-grown muscovy to the tiny dapper, rise and circle, quacking through the air, and the beautiful, pink-plumaged flamingo in seeming intelligence of the high estimation in which is held its gay plumage by our fashionable world, rise in droves and fly, screaming timidly, to the distance. In the branches of the forest cooed mournfully the ring-dove, and a large-sized pigeon.

The dense forest of over-hanging trees, parasites and vines, crowning the watery margin, clad in rich sylvan honors, diffuse the balmy sweets of their many-hued flowers to the morning air;—these, each and all held in softened *relievo* by morn's misty entrails, make up a scene as full of animate freshness as did the night of solemn impressiveness.

As onward we now proceed, chains of hills lift along at intervals, giving picturesque beauty to the landscape, and making charmingly undulatory the banks of the river—oft transporting my mind in halcyon memories back to the fair stream on which I was born—the Alabama—matchless for beauty and picturesque variety. After two nights and nearly two days thus spent, we arrived at Madame Brewer's, (an American lady, and long a resident of this wild country,) sixteen miles below Suchil, whom we, after refreshing a couple of hours, procured horses, and, with guides, after five hours of further travel through wild forests, following a blind trail through almost inaccessible jungles, arrived at Suchil. Here we were kindly received and hospitably entertained by the agents of the company—furnished with good beds, and enjoyed a night of balmy slumber, and awoke in the morning refreshed from the fatigues of our travel.

Suchil is at the head of navigation on the Coatzacoalcos, and as yet consists of a few rudely constructed tenements for the occupancy of company employees, and the accommodation of passengers. From this point, the stages of the company are in operation to the Pacific; there being, however, no train ready here, we were posted on mules twelve miles out, when we found in waiting a light and convenient Concord wagon, in which we, with flying speed, rolled on our journey. The road from Suchil is up a gentle incline, and over gently undulating hills. The road is broad, capable of admitting two teams abreast, is in excellent repair, and leads through a dense woodland of wild and picturesque country, the wide-spreading bough often locking, and even at noonday shelter the traveler from the sun's vertical ray. Overhead, monkeys and bright-plumed birds maintained a noisy clamor. A musical cricket, in great numbers, sang along the road in melody strongly imitative of the hurdy-gurdy, only in better tune, softer, and discoursing much sweeter music. I was much struck with the beauties and peculiarities of a tree that grows in these wilds in great abundance known as the *Tree of Death*. It derives this significant name from its anomalous conformation into a tree. At first it crops an insignificant vine like the ivy, many of these clambering up from the earth, circle the giants of the forest, continuing to enlarge their own trunks, meet and unite, forming a covering completely casing over the sustaining tree in trunk and bough, which, from loss of circulation, dies and gradually decays, leaving the parasite hollow and heartless, a giant tree in its place. Some are of immense diameter and altitude. (Not *inapropos* this of others of the same *genus* in the more elevated orders of creation.) Our road as described (crossing a number of streams, rivulets and tributaries of the Coatzacoalcos mainly, all of them spanned by arching bridges,) continues from Suchil some forty miles, when it opens out on an elevated table land, but sparsely wooded, and covered with long, wavy grass, which seemed to afford the browsing herds grateful pasturage. The climate, which below was soft and balmy, now we found cool and bracing, being fanned by a sharp, constant breeze from the Pacific, much like the valleys and table-lands bordering the coast of California. When commences a gradual descent to the Pacific, the climate again softens, and a dense thorny woodland sets in of dwarfed growth, abounding in many varieties of pricking cactus—one of which, like fluted columns, rises thirty feet or more, spreading wide its antlered boughs, and of trunk several feet in diameter. The soil, which on the other side was a sandy loam, now evinces a strong alkaline base, and an impalpable dust, when stirred, filled the air. Nature here, too, abounds in many varieties of gay-plumed and clamorous birds, and sweet warblers; among the latter, is our own sweet minstrel, the mocker, here however of diminished proportions, but nevertheless sings the wild flooding lay of our own native bird. Thus continues the country to the Pacific. Approaching the vicinity of Tehuantepec City, little cactus or olive-hedged *ranchos* became frequent, which heretofore we found only at long intervals, the stands for the relay of horses being the only ones established since the opening of the route, prior to which time the country crossed by the transit road being an uninhabited wilderness.

Tehuantepec is a city of some twelve or fifteen thousand inhabitants, and for the most part Indian, but cheerful and fine looking. The extraordinary health of the city is evinced by the great number of children of all ages and sexes seen throughout its streets—more I am certain, than I never saw in any city of its size in the United States. Through it runs a river of limpid waters, of some fifty yards in width, but not navigable by reason of its rocks and shifting sands. The buildings here are mainly after the Indian style of architecture, as in Minatitlan, with, however, many creditable exceptions, showing preference for the more ornate, massive and comfortable style of the Spaniards.

Leaving Tehuantepec, after enjoying an excellent repast and a few hours of rest, our road leading down a gentle incline, in two hours arrived at Ventosa, the terminus of the Company's transit line on the Pacific.

Ventosa consists of only a few rude wooden tenements of the Company, and a hotel or two besides. The harbor here, though not so good as the Coatzacoalcos, yet is sufficient for all practical purposes of the Company; and should the wants of commerce demand it, a break-water can be built, making it excellent for all time to come, and at a comparatively small cost. We found no difficulty, by means of a surf boat, in being landed on the *Oregon*, which lay some hundreds of yards distant.

Ventosa is twelve miles from Tehuantepec, and one hundred and seven from Suchil, which distance we made in little over twenty-four hours, and the time from New Orleans to our landing on the steamer *Oregon* seven days, with all the delays on the river, which delays might easily be obviated by introducing light draught steamers, making the river navigable at all season's; which since my transit, I learn, has been done. If so, to Californians, desirous of a speedy voyage East, I can conceive of no comparison between this and any of the other routes, as it affords equal fare, and reduces to one half the time and the distance of travel. I arrived in California in eighteen days from New Orleans, and was delayed four or five days on the way; came up with passengers from New York and New Orleans, by way of Panama, who left eight or ten days before I did. This of itself shows sufficiently the advantage of the Tehuantepec route from California going East, there being no delay, the voyage is easily and commonly made in fourteen days. This route is but recently established: what may we expect in the fullness of its completion and perfection?

The Isthmus of Tehuantepec possesses no less fertility of soil than it has variety of climate, beauty and diversity of scenery. Free from those deadly malarious diseases peculiar to the torrid zone, it wastes not the energies of the white man as other far Southern climes—has within it all that can make a people comfortable, independent and happy, or a State rich, prosperous and powerful. Her valleys in greatest abundance will yield sugar cane, coffee, cotton, cocoa, cochineal, [illegible] yams and Indian corn, with all the fruits of the torrid zone, while its table lands will produce all the small grains equal to California; and having two rainy seasons, will mature two crops a year. The precious woods, such as mahogany, ebony, rosewood, logwood, and even the India rubber tree, she has an exhaustless supply of. She abounds in minerals of all kinds, particularly of gold and silver, and her mines sleep unworked and but few of them even with owners. No less rich is she in natural curiosities, such as vast caves, glowing in stalactite and stalagmite gems, and springs, hot and cold, possessing mineral properties miraculous in sanitary effect, and organic remains of orders of animal existence extinct in living species, to say nothing of those wonderful ruins of vast altars and temples left here, the only monuments of an extinct civilization. No record or tradition, nought but these speak of their ever having been; even to them the only mourners left by the cold unsparing reaper, death, are the hollow winds which in solemn dirge their requiem sigh. Time, the aged sexton, from dust of unknown, unrecorded, dim ages his tumuli over them high has raised, ere Nature, the good gardener, forgetful of such existence, in the fertile earth sowed the thrifty seed that over them for centuries unencumbered in aged trees heavenward their hoary heads have lifted.

In view of all the foregoing, is there on earth a land that to all classes of our countrymen so commends itself to their travel, emigration and enterprise as that of Tehuantepec? To the man of science, because it abounds in natural curiosities; to the lover of nature, for no where on earth is there greater profusion of the beautiful; to the tiller of the soil, for the fertility of the land promises him more than a hundred fold yield; to the artizan and laborer, for there is much in the land to do and but few to do it; and last, though not least, to the statesman and politician, who with an eye of destiny makes calculation of the influence a land thus conditioned, located and acclimated in time to come is to exercise upon the commerce and intercommunication of the nations of earth, who can see vast cities rising to her ont of the commerce of ocean, and toiling intellectual millions holding sway where anarchy and indolence are content to subsist on the soil's natural yield.

In view of the fact that Tehuantepec is the shortest line of communication between the widely-separated extremities of our country, reducing to one-half the usual time and distance of travel, without mentioning the commercial advantages springing from it, is it not sufficient argument to the General Government to take it under her own immediate patronage and give to it her protection and fostering care? Particularly does it behoove her to act promptly, now, regarding it, while Mexico is divided in intestine broils and powerless to deny, and the whole of Europe engaged in exhausting wars at home, unable to render aid and content to be let alone. And does not our government, in thus facilitating intercommunication and commerce, increase her wealth, make stronger her power, perpetuate the union and bind in fraternity her widely dissevered extremities?—*Cor. Pacific Methodist.*

NOAH'S ARK AND THE GREAT EASTERN.

THE New York *Courier and Enquirer*, noticing the departure of this immense vessel from Liverpool and her arrival at Portland, makes the following interesting comparison between the Great Eastern and Noah's Ark:

It will be a brave sight—this floating furlong, careering in from the ocean depths. The monster would carry consternation, but luckily for the Yankees, she has been advertised. The Redskins of the Mississippi saw its first steamboat and lost there senses; they didn't take the papers. The Portlanders are forewarned, and are even now, we presume, keeping a sharp look-out for the electric light at the masthead; the six masts, the hundred furnaces, and the ten boilers, the 350 engineers and sailors, and the gallant captain, at his central post, raking fore and aft with his telescope. *O nimis beati!* those Portlanders. And woe is to us that our lot is so far away from the Baamchenungamook and the Moosetockmaguntic.

The Great Eastern differs from all ships which have been built before it in three respects—the chief of which is its excessive magnitude. Nothing like it has ever before floated. Ordinary steamers and ships are like cockboats by her side. Wn give the figures of her huge dimensions in another column, but those naked numerals convey but the vaguest idea. The immense steamships in the English and the American Navy hardly equal half her length or breadth, and yet such vessels as the Himalaya, the Persia, the Adriatic and the Niagara have hitherto been regarded as absolute prodigies in marine architecture. Mrs. Malaprop

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

...num, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

...Y, SEPTEMBER 21, 1859.

...SCRIBERS.

... will hereafter begin and end ... desirable that subscriptions should ...

... who do not begin with the year, ... amount sufficient to ... end of the year, at the rate of Four ...

... will know, without being informed, ... of the year is the time to remit the sub...

... having been sent out before this arrangement ... shall not be able, until next year, to make the ... all subscribers conform to this rule.

... please notice, and help us in this desirable ... an approximation to the cash system, with... and will obviate confusion in accounts.

METHODIST QUARTERLY

...clesiastical patriotism, and appreciation of the ...ion periodical literature, which, at the last General Conference, saved the *Quarterly Review* from the reactionary ebb-tide of an ill-conned financial and literary utilitarianism, find increasing vindication in the character of each successive number. This is as true of the October number as of any of its predecessors. The Quarterly must be continued, until its general circulation and appreciation, among the great body of our preachers and people, shall be the best and most encouraging evidence of that devotion to study and religious culture, which is to be, in connection with the just growth of her original evangelical and spiritual power, the future glory of Methodism. When the Church Quarterly is as generally read as the popular newspaper, among our people, we may then begin to look for the realization of the best hopes of the consecrated thinkers among us—that literature and culture are becoming, what they ought to have been long ago, the eldest and most dutiful children in the family of Christianity—rays of the same central Sun from which emanate the light and warmth of the gospel of the grace of God. We boast much of the extent to which literature is made the handmaid of religion; but the limited range of the circulation of our periodicals is a test that dissipates the clouds of our exaggerated calculations. This is the true test. Our people advance in literary culture in precise accordance with the circulation of our periodicals. Any other ratio is fictitious and deceptive.

The first article in the present number is from the same elegant and skilful pen that is now picturing forth, in the columns of this paper, that series of pulpit-portraits headed, "Among the Preachers." The portrait of Dr. Arnold in the Quarterly is simply full-length and life-size, while those in the *Advocate* are ambrotypes ...only the head and bust. We extract some ... the Editor's pen about the present and next ... the Quarterly.

"OUR PRESENT NUMBER.—Some of our friends wish to know the names of all the contributors: we are not sure that we are authorized to give the names of any of them, this time, while some have laid us under a positive interdict. What must we do? We can help our readers to guess—if they need any help—who wrote the first article, ("The Rev. Thomas Arnold, D.D." P. 481,) one who resembles his subject in more respects than one, and who writes about him *con amore*—"L." cannot be hid. The second article, ("An attempt to preserve the Catholic faith in its purity," P. 508,) is from a legal gentleman from Tennessee: the reader will quite likely want to know more of him—so does the editor. The third article, ("The divine covenants," P. 528,) is from beyond the Gulf—no one will say "it leans too much towards Calvinism." The fourth article, ("Dr. Schaff's Church History," P. 543,) betrays its Teutonic origin—all may not agree with the worthy and erudite Professor in his high estimate of Dr. Schaff's History. The fifth article, ("Scientific import and value of the first chapter of Genesis," P. 547,) may cause a slight sensation. It is from the pen that wrote "The Unity of the Christian Church" in the number for October, 1858. We may not let his name transpire—we cannot endorse his theory. He writes as if he had no fear of geologists before his eyes—we challenge some of them to try a lance with him: the Quarterly shall be the arena for the tournament. Whatever may be said of the theory he proposes, it must be admitted that he takes hold of the subject with a vigorous grasp, and some will think deals demolishing blows on the theories which he opposes, *e. g.*, that concerning the origin of coal. The editor can tolerate a little scientific heresy, however pertinacious he may be in regard to theological orthodoxy. The remaining articles must speak for themselves."

"OUR JANUARY NUMBER promises to be one of unusual interest. Bishop Soule has kindly allowed us to copy a portfolio of Wesleyan MSS. presented to him by Miss Tooth in 1842, when he was our representative to the British Conference: they consist of a fragment of a sermon by John Wesley's father; a letter of John Wesley to his sister Patty; a hymn of Charles Wesley's; a letter of Lady Huntington to Charles Wesley; letters from various members of the Wesley family, Benson, Clarke, Wilberforce, and Butterworth. The original documents are now before us. They are deeply interesting. Miss Tooth, who presented them to Bishop Soule, is a daughter of Samuel Tooth, a steward of City Road Chapel, who paid the salaries of the preachers.—"Evangelism"—"German Theology"—"A review of Mansel's Limits of Religious Thought," by a new contributor—A review of the Life of Milton, by "L."—a review of a certain popular work, by a new pen—and other papers of a high order, are either *in esse* or *in posse* for our next issue. Certain of our friends will be kind enough to forward their favors immediately. That theologico-legal article, and others that have been promised, must be forwarded soon, or they will not be in time for the January number.

"OUR NEXT VOLUME.—The friends of the Quarterly Review are aware of the circumstances under which its continued publication was secured at the last General Conference: they need not here be stated. It may suffice to say that on the credit basis it had failed by large annual amounts to support itself; and its discontinuance was seriously meditated. Hundreds of names on the subscription books were ascertained to be unavailable to the publisher, who found it expedient to cancel the entire list, and adopt the cash principle. By this policy, with the active support of many valuable agents, and the co-operation of a number of the most gifted writers in the South, we have been able to make the subscription list defray the expenses of the publication for the past year.

For reasons sufficiently obvious, the editor has not made the work correspond to his *ideal* of a Church Review; but he has done what he could, under the circumstances, to realize the wishes of those who demanded the continuation of the Quarterly; and he is repaid for his effort by the assurance that they have not been altogether disappointed in their expectations. The notes of approval and kind suggestions which reach us through the press, North and South, as well as by private communication, are duly appreciated and gratefully recognized. ...patronage for another volume, we have ... that the general character of the work as ... will be sustained. An effort will be ... greater prominence to Review matter pro... of our best and most judicious friends agree ... in preferring such, in a work of this ..., to mere essays, however valuable. We are happy ... some of the most gifted pens in the South ... are now employed in preparing articles of a high order for the next volume. We shall aim at a discreet mixture of theological, literary, and general articles, supplying, as we may be able, any want of variety in the favors of contributors, by our own Brief Reviews, Notes and Correspondence, and Repertory, thereby incorporating, as far as may be compatible with the staid character of a Quarterly Review, the popular element desiderated by a great many of our friends.

As the amount and character of the matter contained in the Quarterly must to some degree be graduated by the extent of patronage with which it is favored, we respectfully and earnestly request all the friends of an elevated periodical literature in our community to rally around the Review, and give it such a support as will enable us to put it side by side with any work of its class in any part of the world."

MR. MILBURN AND HIS NEW BOOK.*

WE READ this book through, without stopping, immediately upon its reception. And this, we feel assured, will be the case of most into whose hands it may fall. All criticism aside, it has that first of modern literary excellences—readableness. In this book-making age, when even literary men are compelled to select one in twenty books in order to keep up with the tide of current literature, (how appropriate that word "current!") it is no small demerit of value in a book, that it is readable.

The dedication to his wife is not only an honor justly due to an amiable woman and excellent wife, but peculiarly appropriate in a work of this kind—the record of his "preacher-life"—a history in which this trustful one has been a character and a power of far more importance than she ever imagined.

The history of the loss (almost total) of his sight, which Mr. Milburn here gives for the first time, publicly, will be of touching interest and satisfaction to thousands who have heard him preach, and have had their curiosity excited, as to how much he can see, how he chanced to be blind, and how he has overcome, in the prosecution of his studies, the difficulties consequent upon his infirmity. The correctness of Mr. Milburn's own opinion—a very natural one—that he is greatly damaged, as a public speaker, by his inability to see, we have always doubted. Indeed, knowing him well—bold and paradoxical as it may appear—our conviction is very decided that, all things considered, he would never have attained to his present remarkable power as a public speaker, had he not been partially blind. The disadvantages are more than counterbalanced by the compensations of his situation.

One of the most valuable characteristics of this book is its tendency to inspire the multitudes of this country, not favored with a regular education, with a love of books, and to awaken in them a sense of the value of reading. In this respect, it will be both a delight and a benefit to the great body of young Methodist preachers, not blessed with early educational advantages. Mr. Milburn, of all other Methodist preachers, has been thought, by many, to possess the least adaptation to the masses of the people. The contrary, however, is the truth, with his book. In this country, a man sprung from the ranks of the people, and attaining, without the higher scholastic advantages, to unmistakable success in literature, thought and pulpit ability, is at once, the best of all representatives of the inspiring culture common to both American Citizenship, and the Methodist Itinerancy. "Reading, meditation and prayer," is the Pauline "course of study;" it is the course of study which has blessed the world with that mighty race of preachers raised up by Methodism; it is the only course of study open to the masses of the American people; and, for the general good, it is worth more than all the collegiate courses of the world combined;—though, these also, are all-important, both intrinsically and relatively.

The book has many other elements of attraction. The sympathy with the character, manners, and significance of frontier life—of life among frontier Methodists and Methodist preachers—and, especially, of life in the Southern States—will be found to be deep and genuine.

Mr. Milburn's powers of generalizing, and character-painting, though the ideal rather unduly illumines the actual, are nevertheless remarkable. Shut up in almost total darkness, as he is, but few men of his age are better acquainted with the facts and philosophy of American life.

To Southern and Southern Methodist readers, there are three features in this book of special interest. The first is his frank avowal of the truth of the complaint against him while a member of the Alabama Conference—that his theological and spiritual soundness was seriously impaired by his devotion to German and English transcendental and pantheistic literature. His confessions on this point, are the "confessions" of a spiritual "opium-eater." But they are gratifying, nevertheless—very much so—as indicating the ultimately saving power of the evangelical principles in which he was originally instructed, and the extensive usefulness which is within his reach. It used to be said of him, that nothing but Summerfield's piety was wanting to give him Summerfield's usefulness. Though doubtless injured in the way he describes, Mr. Milburn, we imagine, was always, at heart, a sounder Methodist preacher than he now admits. His doctrinal danger, though great, is exaggerated in his own mind, we think, now that he has escaped as a bird out of the snare of the fowler. We thought then, and think yet, that his greatest danger was experimental rather than doctrinal—of the heart, rather than of the head. Spirituality is the conservator of orthodoxy, and heterodoxy is the legitimate fruit of spiritual declension.

But we had almost forgotten the other features alluded to. The second is, the justice done to Southern life and character, to which Mr. Milburn pays a tribute as noble and beautiful as it is justly deserved. Most of the "representative men" and women of the South whom he portrays we chance to know, and rejoice to recognize. The third feature, is the justice he does to Methodism, in the vindication of those peculiarities which constitute her greatest glorying, and the grounds of the greatest objections to her.

The style of the book throughout is simple, idiomatic, elegant, and philosophical. In the narrative parts, its variety, movement, and vivacity, keep up an unflagging interest in the mind of the reader.

There is one thing, in conclusion, to which we direct the attention of young Methodist preachers. In the preface, Mr. Milburn avows, as having been the principal aim of his entire course of culture, what he had often avowed to his Alabama friends in private intercourse, namely: "The acquisition of the power and habit of extemporaneous speech." This was, no doubt, partly suggested by his infirmity, which left this as the only course of successful and available development fully open to him, in which he could exert all his energies and avail himself of all possible culture.

But "the acquisition of the power and habit of extemporaneous speech" is not merely proper, as an expedient, to a man afflicted with blindness; it is the peculiar art of the Methodist preacher, and should be matter of constant, energetic, life-long study and practice. If there may be "arts of holy living," there should be the art of effective preaching. The acquisition of such an art does not either ignore or forfeit the "unction of the Holy One," but rather recognizes and secures it; and with the art added to the unction, the power of a preacher will be doubled, perhaps trebled or quadrupled. Mr. Milburn is a striking instance of the truth of this view.

*"TEN YEARS OF PREACHER-LIFE.—Chapters from an Autobiography, by William Henry Milburn, Author of "The Rifle, Axe and Saddle-Bags." New York, Derby & Jackson, 119 Nassau street, 1859.

THE COTTON CROP OF 1858-59 is ascertained to be 3,851,481 bales.

THE SUICIDE MANIA.

FIFTY-THREE SUICIDES, in the six weeks terminating with August, are reported by the N. Y. *Daily Times*, as having occurred in the United States. This, surely, has never been equalled by any country on the globe. "There is a screw loose," if not many of them, in the machinery of American civilization.

It is lamentable that *trouble in the home*, which should be the most heavenly place on earth, has been the cause in a majority of instances. Next in potency, has been "straightened circumstances and disappointments in love." Not one from religious mania.

Indeed, the *lack of religion* has been the real cause of all of them, philosophize, and sentimentalize, and poetize, as we may on the subject. A lonely, clouded, benighted, unfortunately circumstanced spirit, depending alone upon this world's help and comfort, which it is powerless to give, and which help and comfort, were they in reach, would be powerless for the cure of wounds and sorrows which heaven alone can heal, has mistaken "the path of life," and, in order to escape the gloom which increases at every step, plunges into the dark jungle of suicide, and is lost forever.

Men call them insane. The Scriptures better describe them: "Having *no hope*, and *without God*, in the *world*." A man lost in this dark world, without the sunshine of immortal hope, coming from God, and leading to Him, has no security that he will not fall into a life of crime and misery, and end it by suicide. A mind thoroughly acquainted with the divine, beautiful, and hopeful teachings of the Bible; a character founded upon its principles, and a life guided by its precepts; and a heart illumined, cheered and purified, by its firm faith and heartsome charity and hope; are the only reliable securities against the despair, which, like a mill-stone round the neck of the soul, sinks the victim into the dead sea of suicide.

The lack of religion, the root of all this evil, is seen in nearly all the features of American life. Full as our land is of Churches and Bibles and the externals of religion, American life is, to an increasingly large extent, projected upon a scale, the philosophy, calculations, and results of which are not only independent of the Bible, but in direct antagonism to its doctrines and commandments. "If thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light; but if thine eye be evil, thy whole body shall be full of darkness. If, therefore, the light that is in thee be darkness, how great is that darkness!" "He that will save his life (will take it out of the hands of God to save it) shall *lose* it; but he that will lose his life for my sake, shall find it." "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" is a law of life that is generally disregarded in this land; and yet it is the only law by which a grand, good, and happy life can be attained.

Men and women marry in contravention of this law; and the conscience having been disregarded, the heart is, by natural consequence, disregarded also. Marriage for money and convenience—from avarice, pride, vanity, pleasure—takes the place of the old-fashioned, godly, and goodly "marriage for love," and the result is an evil harvest of "domestic troubles"—a second "fall of man"—turning him out of the Eden of a happy *home*, and making the married life, which was intended to blossom, bud, and abound in domestic joys, to bring forth the "briers and thorns" of uncongeniality, hatred and misery.

Men, also, live for money, in all their business philosophy and practice, instead of living "unto him who died for them and rose again;" forgetting that "a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth." The blessing of God is not upon a business thus projected, and when failure ensues, there is nothing better, higher, diviner, to fall back upon. "All things work together for good to them that love God," is a consolution but seldom sought by unfortunate business men in this Christian country.

The *Commercial Advertiser* pertinently says: "The origin and frequency of the crime we believe to be twofold. First, the common under-valuing of human life. Almost every man who takes human life, every man-slayer, whether of malice and premeditation, or of sudden provocation, or from recklessness and carelessness, finds his numerous apologists and sympathisers. Where he has acted under the smart of injuries or even insult, he has not only escaped punishment but has been lauded and almost deified. The value of the life of the slain man, its importance to society, its necessity to his family, all these are counted as nothing. They do not enter into the estimate which society too often forms of the man-slayer or even of the deliberate murderer. Of course, this social sentiment must react upon individuals. The *man* soon learns to hold in light esteem that which *society* is constantly telling him is of little or no value, and life comes to be regarded as a thing that may be unceremoniously thrown away or destroyed so soon as it becomes irksome and intolerable.

Second, and really the basis of the social or popular sentiment to which we have just referred, is the fact that those upon whom depends the creation of a sound Christian judgment on this subject, have been unfaithful to the responsibilities resting upon them. The preacher and the parent have much to do with checking the prevalence of self-murder, and so have public teachers of every class. The criminality—the literally unpardonable criminality—of self-murder is rarely taught in our pulpits, in our presses, or in our families. The pulpit has, in fact, often been the apologist—nay, sometimes the eulogist—of the suicide, as will be within the memory of every reader. Self-murder is almost habitually spoken of only as a "rash act," and not as a crime and a cowardice. The parent too rarely if ever inculcates upon the minds of his children that to "rush unbidden into the presence of our Maker," is criminal as well as the act of a coward and a fool.

"One more unfortunate,
Rashly importunate,"

is the hardest term now-a-days applied to the self-murderer, the poetry being as *false in philosophy as it is in true and genuine humanity*. He is not humane or philanthropic who teaches that self-murder is no crime, but only rashness or misfortune. If we are to stay this horrifying prevalence of self-murder—fifty-three publicly recorded in six weeks, and who knows how many unrecorded?—public teachers of every class—preachers, parents, journalists, poets, etc.—must abandon this super-sentimentality, and call self-murder by its right name—a crime against God, against the individual, and against society.

THE FUTURE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE NORTH.

Louis Napoleon is trying to out-general Europe, Douglas is trying to out general American politicians, and Abel Stevens is trying to out-general the radical abolitionists of the Northern Methodist Church. They all bring the batteries of the press to bear—Napoleon in the *Moniteur*, Douglas in *Harper's Monthly*, Abel Stevens in the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, assisted by his friends in *Harper's Weekly*. The last named journal contains the radically significant article below. The implied threat indicates a dire necessity. The abolitionists will be beaten, we suppose—frightened out of their zeal. But to the article:

"The elections of delegates to the General Conference of May, 1860, are proceeding, and the indications are that the ultra Northern party will succeed in obtaining more than a majority in the General Conference, which is to be held at Buffalo. The question to be decided by that body is of sufficient public interest to deserve some notice at the hands of the secular press.

"Those who are unfamiliar with the subject may need to be informed that a rule of the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church excludes from membership all persons who engage in "the buying and selling of men, women, and children, with the intention to enslave them." This rule has always been so interpreted as to apply solely to persons who reduce free human beings into slavery; the mere act of slaveholding has not been considered as covered by the rule, and, until 1856, no attempt had been made to impugn the membership of any slaveholders who belonged to the Methodist Church North. Even those Northern men who, in 1844, took so active a part in denouncing the Southern bishop who had acquired slaves with his wife, did not, at that time, question the right of laymen to hold slaves without impairing their Church-membership. In the General Conference of 1856, however, the ground was taken by some members that the rule covered the mere act of holding slaves, as well as the act of reducing freemen into slavery; and that if the present phraseology of the rule was not plain enough on this point it ought to be made plainer. A vote was taken; the advocates of the new view were defeated, and the old interpretation of the rule was sustained.

"Ever since then the extreme Northern men have been actively organizing for a renewal of the struggle in 1860. One election has already been reported; the others which are to follow will, it is supposed, result in giving the ultra anti-slavery partisans a majority, which will secure the adoption of their rule by the General Conference, and its subsequent ratification by a majority of the Annual Conferences. The two Maryland Conferences, the Philadelphia Conference, the Conferences in New Jersey, and perhaps a few others, may oppose a resolute front to the innovators; but it is considered likely they will constitute a minority.

"Under the circumstances, the prospect is well calculated to provoke earnest, sober thought among the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. There are, it is estimated, 30,000 slaves owned within the limits of the Northern division of the Church. In the event of the adoption of the proposed rule declaring slaveholding a sin, these and their owners would, of course, be at once driven out of the pale of the Church into some other denomination. Besides these there are, in all the large cities, and in several rural districts as well, large bodies of conservative laymen who may be expected to object to the wholesale denunciation of their slaveholding brethren. Many who submitted to the severance of the Church as an evil which, under the circumstances, it was difficult to prevent, may not prove as passive on this occasion, when they are requested to indorse a measure which is, at least, a barefaced affront to the entire laity of the Southern portion of the Church.

"It is quite likely that the partisans of the new opinion have contemplated this result, and are prepared to carry out the dictates of their "cooscience," even at the cost of one half the body of which they are members. The rules of the Methodist Episcopal Church do not grant to laymen any voice in the government of the Church, which is wholly in the hands of the clergy. The members of the Conference have, therefore, the power to carry out their views. What disposition is to be made of the property of the Church, in the event of a new division, remains, however, to be ascertained. Most of the Methodist Episcopal Churches in the North are at present mortgaged for large sums of money. The interest on these mortgages is paid out of the contributions of the laymen belonging to the Church. We understand that a careful inquiry establishes the fact that, in many sections, the bulk of the persons who contribute toward these payments are opposed to the enactment of the new rule; so strongly opposed to it, in fact, that should it be established they would, rather than become parties to a wholesale insult on their Southern brethren, decline to contribute any thing further toward the interest on the debt, and would suffer the churches to be sold under a foreclosure of the mortgages.

"It is not unlikely, moreover, that questions may arise with regard to the legal right of the Conference to enact an *ex post facto* rule affecting vested rights. Whatever conditions a Conference may impose on future applicants for membership in the Church, legal authorities doubt whether it be in the power of that body to invalidate membership already acquired and actually existing. In the somewhat analogous case of the naturalization dispute, it was admitted, even by the extreme American leaders, that no law of Congress could disturb acquired rights of citizenship. Why the rule will not apply equally to Church-membership the advocates of the change will doubtless be prepared to show us. They will do well, also, to come provided with arguments and authorities to prove that the vested rights of the Church-members in the property of the Church, as well as Church-membership, may be confiscated at the pleasure of the Conference.

"It is well that the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal body should bear these contingencies in mind. We do not, of course, presume to offer advice where there are so many and so much abler advisers in the ranks of the religious press. Possibly it may be for the advantage of most of the clergy of the Church to have a further split in the Northern body; we, a laymen, are not competent to judge of such matters. Nor should we presume to offer an opinion as to the probable effects on Methodism of a strife which should throw a number of its most eloquent men and able preachers into the arms of Episcopacy or Presbyterianism; this, too, is a matter of which secular writers must, of necessity, be imperfect judges. But if the adoption of the new rule is to lead to the sale at auction of the principal Methodist churches in the large cities, the event acquires a secular interest, and we rather think it will have an effect on the market for real estate."

EACH DAY.

EACH DAY is a divine gift. It is therefore a divine opportunity, sent as a gift from heaven, and like all such gifts, bringing something more than itself. The mercy of God comes in it, and for aught you know, its hours may contain special mercies for your heart. None can tell when Christ may appear to the soul with his gracious revelations, but each day we should be ready for those communications, lest they be lost for want of preparation to receive them. But of this we may be fully assured, that each day is commissioned to do its work for us. No one day is like any other day. It comes to disclose something not seen before. It is a new day born from above. And as such should it be accepted, remembering that each day is a royal visitor, laden with magnificent favors and eager to enrich us with bounty infinite.

Each Day we have a new world. It is the same heavens and earth, yet not the same. Look at that landscape in the light of this morning. It is beautiful, very beautiful, but it is not the beauty of yesterday. Another shade of color, another form of moving or still shadows, other sounds than those of yesterday, are all abroad. The clouds offer new views. The firmament bends nearer or retreats farther off. And thus it is with the moral world. Home is not precisely as it was, nor is business, nor is pleasure. Friends are more or less communicative and agreeable. Sympathy is not so free or freer. Wife and children are not as lovely or lovelier than on yesterday. Within our own hearts, too, are changes easily perceptible. Books have lost some of their pleasures or gained others. We read the Bible differently. We pray differently. We strike thought at a new angle. The moral atmosphere has changed and all things appear in other lights. A purpose we set on yesterday, a resolution formed, a plan adopted, are not quite as noble, as inspiring as before, and our zeal has sunk several degrees. Well—this is providential. Variable moods are good—are useful—if we have consistency of principle and simplicity of aim. A large part of our best training comes in this way, if we are properly exercised thereby. To-day often makes havoc with yesterday, but only with weak, imbecile souls. The law of change, in God's hands, is the law of unity, and to-day differs from other days, that we grow into greater completeness of character and become more true to ourselves as Christ's redeemed.

Each Day our work becomes more important, and we have less time for its performance. *Each Day* it is a more solemn thing to be a Christian and a more awful thing to be a sinner. *Each Day* we are nearer our destiny—nearer Heaven or Hell. If men were conscious of Time, how conscious would they be of Eternity.

AMONG THE PREACHERS.

SECOND PAPER.

DR. GUTHRIE.

ONE of the first copies, perhaps the first, of Dr. Guthrie's Sermons, from the press of the Blacks of Edinburgh, sent to this country, fell into our hands. From that day until now, we have numbered the Doctor among our household books—the elect books that we set aside for the special honors of hospitality among the book-guests of our home. For though we make it a point of reverence to treat all worthy books in the worthiest manner, so far as concerns their accommodation and care, yet some are dearer than others both to our purses and our hearts. Thinking with Milton, that a "good book is the precious life-blood of a master-spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life," we never feel that such a book can be treated too considerately or loved too tenderly. We give to such books the best room in our house, and moreover, we give to them the best hours of our lives. How much angels have done for us, we cannot tell; but of this we are sure, that we have yet to see the man or the woman who has been to us such a blessing—aye, such "*a shower of blessings*"—as good books. And thereby a new article has crept into our creed, which is this, viz: that if a book has proved a light, a strength, a joy to our souls, we are in duty bound to make it known. On this account we took to criticism—not to parade our little reading, nor display our poor skill in finding either merits or faults—but to express a simple-hearted thankfulness for what we conceive one of the chief beatitudes of earth, a good book.

We have told the reader (assuming in the take-for-granted logic now so fashionable that we have one,) we have told this supposed friend, that Dr. Guthrie and ourselves are on good terms of fellowship. Now and then, the Doctor may drop a sentiment which we do not exactly approve, but our wife—best of women—does the same thing occasionally, and forsooth, we do it likewise. So there is no sense in a breach of loving confidence because of an infirmity to which we are all prone. And besides, as we grow older, the spirit of a man's thoughts takes precedence above the thoughts themselves, and despite of ourselves, we are inclined to lay our hand on his heart to see how that beats, rather than place it on his temples to see how they throb. Since this discovery of where the pulse of a man's soul really palpitated, we have been happier, wiser, humbler, better; and by virtue of ten years' experience, you may receive the testimony, that men have wonderfully grown in their power to serve and bless us.

Our first acquaintance with the Doctor began at the —— Deluge. How that happened may pique the reader's curiosity, but we give the fact and pass on. Here is the very scene itself—the brilliant description will charm you.

"The waters rise till rivers swell into lakes, and lakes into seas, and along fertile plains the sea stretches out her arms to seize their flying population. Still the waters rise; and now, mingled with beasts that terror has tamed, men climb to the mountain-tops, the flood roaring at their heels. Still the waters rise; and now each summit stands above them like a separate and sea-girt isle. Still the waters rise; and, crowding closer on the narrow spaces of their lessening tops, men and beasts fight for standing-room. Still the thunders roar and the waters rise, till the last survivor of the shrieking crowd is washed off, and the head of the highest Alp goes down beneath the wave. And now the waters rise no more; God's servant has done his work; he rests from his labours; and, all land drowned—all life destroyed—an awful silence reigning and a shoreless ocean rolling, Death for once has nothing to do but ride in triumph on the top of some giant billow, which, meeting no coast, no continent, no Alp, no Andes, to break upon, sweeps round and round the world."

Genuine sublimity that, a complete picture, capable of no bettering. The repetition of "still the waters rise"—the final intensification by "still the thunders roar and the waters rise"—the sea stretching "out her arms to seize their flying population"—the mountain-tops as islands after the continents are submerged—the descent into the watery gulf of alpine summits—and the climax of victorious and idle Death enthroned on "some giant billow," "that "sweeps round and round the world"—all combine to make this a paragraphic master-piece, not of rhetoric, but of stirring eloquence. This is genius, speeding right through with the scene—no side-dallying, no false-sight—but seizing the great points, and with a few strokes putting it, just as it is, most visibly before your eyes. Brief but bold, what a living reality it is!

Dr. Guthrie has a highly imaginative mind. Every one of his Sermons abounds with those illustrative forms of thought, that contribute so much to the force and beauty of instruction whether oral or written, and for which there is no substitute either in close and compact reasoning or in earnest passion. Imagination is essential to the highest order of communicative mind. A man cannot seize the whole aspect of truth and impart it to another, where this faculty is wanting. Nor, indeed, can he utter his own heart if imagination is absent. For it is emphatically the telling power—the power to which language is most subservient, and which, among all our mental attributes, is the readiest, freest and boldest to transmute its conceptions and images into the consciousness of others. Viewed in its true light, imagination is the expressional instinct of the intellect; and hence, wherever it exists in any marked degree, it yearns to embody itself for the benefit and joy of other minds. It naturally seeks utterance, and more than any other faculty, refuses to acquiesce in the restraints of silence, or to be content with the private pleasures of meditation. A man's thought may (so to speak) have a certain unconsciousness so long as it remains a mere fact or a didactic truth, but let the fire of imagination kindle within it, and instantly the impulse is awakened to communicate it to the world. And on this account it is a main element in all effective speaking, and especially in pulpit-oratory. A preacher destitute of imagination, must always labor under disadvantages, and although he may reach the conscience and move the sensibilities, yet he cannot equal the higher modes of usefulness.

There are several observable features in Dr. Guthrie's imagination as displayed in his Sermons. It is a constant element of activity, a habit of thought, that always attends the movements of his mind and gives a most living freshness to all his enforcements of divine truth. Every thing that comes under review wears some resemblance to another truth or fact, and ere you are aware, stands grouped in a connection that enlarges your conception of its meaning and intensifies its influence. Thus, one historical incident is connected with another, as the tears of Jesus over Jerusalem with Saul's return to Gibeah. Thus, too, he uses the discoveries of Geology and Astronomy to illustrate the works of grace. But he excels in that exercise of imagination which is distinctly figurative, and with marvellous facility appropriates the phenomena of material nature to set forth vividly the doctrines of religion. In one place (Sermons on the City: its Sins and Sorrows,) he is showing that "the highest piety is developed in cities," and turning to the forest, says: "you never yet saw a tall and tapering mast, which, catching the winds of heaven in its out-spread wings, impelled the gallant ship on through the sea and over the rolling billows, but its home had been the forest—there, with its foot planted upon the Norwegian rock, it grew amid neighbors, that drew up each other to the skies." The close of this figure, "grew amid neighbors, that drew up each other to the skies," binds the comparison and the thing compared most closely and strikingly together. Often these figures transcend their immediate use, and by virtue of their own distinct significance, become more than representative images. This aspect of Milton's figures has been noticed by Lord Kames and other critics. Not only do such figures illustrate the idea for which they are introduced, but beyond this, they have a detached beauty of their own, which a cultivated mind perceives and enjoys.

But this excellence in the use of figurative language must not be confounded with that error into which unregulated minds so often fall, of employing figures for their own sake, and without reference to the sentiments to be illustrated. The primary value of a figure is to render more vivid, more impressive, the thought wished to be conveyed. If figures fail here, they are cumbersome trinkets, unworthy of a speaker's use. When, however, this end has been attained, figures may reach beyond their direct application, and thus minister both to beauty and utility.

The most of Dr. Guthrie's similies grow out of the truths under notice, and in this sense their naturalness is very striking. Like all flowers, they suit the color of the leaves, the bark, the stem, where they are found. Now this is a great art in the use of figures. And particularly it is incumbent on the preacher not to dally with the imagination, not to allow its excitements to divert him from the true end of all preaching, viz: to affect the conscience and the heart. It is easy to commit a capital error at this point, by permitting the imagination to awaken false emotions, and to destroy all unity, depth and force of impression. The subject may suggest the illustration, or, whatever its merits as a masterpiece of rhetoric, it distracts the attention and annuls the genuine influence of a discourse.

Brilliant as these sermons are, they are not brilliant at the expense of solid and substantial qualities. The distinctive doctrines of the gospel are neither set aside nor concealed under a glare of rhetorical splendor. Moreover, Dr. Guthrie is not one of those preachers who select only such gospel topics as open a field for imaginative display. This is a pulpit-evil that cannot be too severely condemned. A man might almost as well preach classical mythology as simply to use such portions of Christ's gospel as admit of imaginative treatment. For in this way he commits a double wrong—fails to preach Christ crucified—and, in stead thereof, preaches himself. Perhaps there is nothing in which men are more easily captivated into sin—nothing at least in the pulpit—than by means of substituting their own oratory for the Spirit's power—their own activity for God's supreme agency—and delight in their own selfish mental operations for the true pleasure of God's service. The safeguard against this danger is a sincere love for the spirituality of the gospel as distinct from its mere intellectuality, a love for it as a religion instead of a taste for it as a system of ethics, or an admiration for it as a beautiful art. In this respect, Dr. Guthrie strikes us as a model of preaching. Sin and Holiness are great outstanding facts before him. The spiritual cure of souls seems to be constantly in his eye; and, although he sometimes treads too flowery a path to reach the sinner's heart, (such, at least, it appears to us,) yet the pervading spirit of the sermons is so earnest, so eager to grapple with the conscience, so fearless in its enunciations of God's convicting words, that we cannot disown a profound admiration for his many and varied excellences as a preacher. The attitude of his mind is essentially oratorical. He looks at spiritual truths with a reverence that cannot be mistaken; its sincerity is apparent; its singleness of aim commends the warmth and full-heartedness of the utterance to your deepest sympathies; and when you add to these facts the eloquent cast of his mind, that peculiar gift which, even among speakers, is so rare, and which distinguishes the "born" speaker just as it marks the "born" poet, you will unite with us in claiming a high distinction for him among the foremost preachers of the day.

For some time past, Dr. Guthrie has been esteemed one of Scotland's greatest living preachers. The published sermons, we think, sustain his great reputation. For originality of illustration; for images almost countless as dew-drops, and yet, like dew-drops, every one sparkling with light and loveliness from heaven; for delicate touches as well as broad and sturdy strength; for pictorialness to eye and fancy; for transparency of style; and for those other and scarcely to be defined charms that adept a speaker's mind to intercourse with your soul, and that compel you to linger on his words as Adam hung with answering ravishment on the discourse of Raphael; we know not anywhere Dr. Guthrie's superior among living pulpit-orators. He has often been compared with Dr. Chalmers. But such a comparison is out of place. Dr. Chalmers had not the fine musical ear, the minute perception of resemblances, the lyrical march of words, the poetic mould of thought, the affluent imagery, and the power of dealing with the common, the homely, the every-day staple of thought, like Dr. Guthrie. But this said—all is said. Dr. Guthrie cannot compare with Dr. Chalmers in that peculiar sublimity which marks the "Astronomical Discourses." Nor, like Chalmers, has he that billowy-flow—that long Pacific swell which commences at one continent and breaks on another—that insulate him from all other orators.

The catholicity of Dr. Guthrie's spirit is to us one of his most beautiful traits. His soul keeps open house for all God's children. It detects with sure and quick instinct, the presence of goodness and reality everywhere, and gives it at once, and with an emphasis, a hearty recognition. Thus, he says: "See what the first Methodists did! They changed the face of England." And, again speaking of self-renunciation, he remarks: "It were not easy to find a better example of this, than one which is recorded in the history of England's greatest apostle. When he lay on an expected death-bed, (though God spared him some years longer to the world and Church,) his attendants asked John Wesley, what were his hopes for eternity? And, something like this was his reply. For fifty years I have been traveling up and down this world, amid scorn and hardship, to preach Jesus Christ; and I have done what in me lay to serve my blessed Master. What he had done—how poor he lived—how hard he labored—with what holy fire his bosom burned—with what success he preached—how brilliantly he illustrated the character—"dying, and behold, we live; unknown, and yet well known; poor, yet making many rich; having nothing, yet possessing all things"—these things, his life and works attest. They are seen in his Church's history, and in the crown he wears in heaven so bright with a blaze of jewels—the saved through his agency. Yet thus he spake, "my hopes for eternity? My only hopes rest on Christ," and as the confession of his faith, he repeated these words:

"I the chief of sinners am,
But Jesus died for me."

***

"FREE LABOR," throughout the civilized world, is a "strike" for higher wages. Slave-Labor is well-clad, well-housed, well-fed, fat and sleek, with bright eyes, white teeth, happy face, associated with and cared for by the wealth, intelligence, and refinement of the land, secure as to the present and the future. The "Song of Labor" is no where else so voicefully joyous. No where else is sleep so sound, and care such a stranger. Slave-Labor is the only labor with which Capital has made friends, and formed a league, offensive and defensive. And best of all, color, character and condition all harmonize with the laws of providential destiny; which cannot be said of free-labor any where in the world.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1859.

DEATH OF LEIGH HUNT.

Leigh Hunt is dead. He had nearly reached seventy five years. His spirit was always young and joyous, insomuch that he was called the "Old Boy." Hunt, De Quincy, and Landor were, after Rogers, the only living representatives of that galaxy of names which has disappeared from the literary firmament, including Coleridge, Walter Scott, Hazlitt, Byron, Shelley, Keats, Wordsworth, Charles Lamb, Southey, and others. Now, only two remain. His nature was romantic; literature was his profession; taste, beauty, and ideality, where his characteristics. Unfortunate pecuniarily, imprisoned for his political writings, he was the soul of the society in which he moved, gifted in conversation, scattering sunshine everywhere. Not masterly in thought, nor grand in imagination, yet, "a thing of beauty is a joy forever," and his works will live, many of them, permanently. He was, however, loose, and of bad influence, in his religous opinions. A touch of his poetic genius is found in "ABOU BEN ADHEM AND THE ANGEL."

Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase!)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw, within the moonlight in his room,
Making it rich, and like a lily in bloom,
An angel, writing in a book of gold;
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold;
And to the presence in the room he said,
"What writest thou?" The vision raised its head,
And, with a look made of all sweet accord,
Answer'd, "The names of those who love the Lord."
"And is mine one?" said Abou. "Nay, not so;"
Replied the angel. Abou spoke more low,
But cheerily still, and said, "I pray thee, then,
Write me as one who loves his fellow-men."
The angel wrote and vanish'd. The next night
It came again, with a great waking light,
And show'd the names whom love of God had bless'd,
And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest.

COURSE OF STUDY FOR CANDIDATES IN THE ANNUAL CONFERENCES.

FIRST YEAR.—The Bible: Historical and Biographical parts, with reference to Watson's Biblical and Theological Dictionary enlarged, with New Biblical Atlas, and Preachers' Text-Book.

Wesley's Sermons, Volume I.; Discipline; Hymn-Book; Clarke's Preachers' Manual; Watson's Institutes, Part III.; Theological Compend; English Grammar; Composition.

SECOND YEAR.—The Bible: as to the Institutions of Christianity, with reference to Watson's Dictionary, as above.

Wesley's Sermons, Volume II.; Discipline, with reference to Henkle's Analysis; Hymn-Book; Smith's Elements of Divinity; Watson's Institutes, Part IV.; Watson's Life of Wesley and Observations on Southey; Essay or Sermon, with reference to Quackenbos's Advanced Course of Composition and Rhetorie.

THIRD YEAR.—The Bible: as to Doctrines, with reference to Watson's Dictionary, as above.

Wesley's Sermons, Volume III.; Discipline; Hymn Book; Watson's Institutes, Part II.; Whately's Rhetoric; Essay or Sermon, with reference to Vinet's Pastoral Theology.

FOURTH YEAR.—The Bible, generally, with reference to Watson's Dictionary, as above.

Wesley's Sermons, Volume IV.; Discipline; Hymn-Book; Rivers's Elements of Moral Philosophy; Watson's Institutes, Part I.; Powell on Succession; Ruter's Church History; Whateley's Logic; Essay or Sermon.

WILLIAM H. CHAMBERS, Esq. of Eufaula, Ala., a representative from Barbour county, is spoken of for the Speakership of the House of Representatives of the coming Alabama Legislature. He is a gentleman whose character, culture, and courtesy, qualify him for almost any position.

TUSKEGEE FEMALE COLLEGE.—The next annual session of this institution will commence on Wednesday, September 28th. Rev. G. W. P. Price is President, assisted by Dr. Lipscomb, Prof. Darby, Prof. Price, and others. The full advertisement will appear in this paper next week.

AS WE learn from the Marshall *Republican*, The Southern Pacific Railroad, by a recent sale under execution, is withdrawal of the Texas State snit, and by the payment, by Dr. Fowlkes, President, of all liabilities, is now on a high tide of prosperity.

The Louisiana Courier, French and English, the oldest paper in New Orleans, but which has been suspended for a short time, has again made its appearance, enlarged, improved, with evidences of vigorous editorial management. It is a daily, democratic, anti-Douglas.

NO YELLOW FEVER in the city. Thousands—returning citizens from summer-tours, and others—pouring in daily, by every route of travel. Rents high, houses hardly to be had, notwithstanding the extensive building of the season.

NEWS FROM OUR HOME WORK.

"*To spread Scriptural Holiness over these Lands.*"

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

Barnbee Camp-Meeting—$ 3,915,55 *raised for Missions and Publishing-House—A Feeling Argument*:

Rev. W. C. HEARN writes: We have just closed our Camp-meeting at Noxubee Camp ground, held for Macon circuit and Station.

The services began on Friday night, (2nd) and we were greatly encouraged by a conversion thus early in the meeting. Saturday passed with good state of feeling; but no extraordinary interest. Sabbath came, and with it the multitude. The eight o'clock over, we assembled again for preaching, and to attend to the great missionary interest. After the appeal we proceeded in the usual way to take up the collection. The rain began to fall about that time and some confusion followed, but the response was noble nevertheless. In the afternoon Dr. Neely presented the claims of the Publishing-House and was encouraged.

You will see from the ammuing up below that our people are liberal with the means God has given them.

FOR MISSIONARY CAUSE.

In cash and subscription	$655,55
1 bale cotton 500 lbs at 10 c	50,00
100 bushels corn at 50c	50,00
80 acres land at $3,50	500,00
For Publishing-House—twenty-six shares	2600,00
	$ 3,915,55

This money matter over, we began again in good earnest to work for the salvation of sinners. At night, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper proved a time of refreshing.

We were permitted to attend service with our colored brethren at night after the whites had adjourned. On one occasion they had been for some time praying, rejoicing and singing, led by Dr. Neely, when it was proposed that the door of the Church should be opened. *Isham* proceaded to deliver an exhortation, in which he showed the difference between the roads traveled by christians and sinners. "Now," said he, "you sinners say dat Jordan am a hard road to trabel; I tell you, yourn is de hard one; for some of you been stealing since you come here and got your back whipped, and I shut my mouth slick. Sen dat now I you better quit your stealin, jine do Church, serve de Lord, and save your back and soul too." It struck me as a very feeling argument. The Lord continued His blessings upon us until the close of the meeting. Thirty-one conversions among the whites, and at least as many with the blacks.

On Wednesday morning we left for our homes thanking God and taking courage.

I may be permitted to state in addition to the foregoing that we recently had a revival on the Macon circuit resulting in twenty conversions.

Escatawpa Circuit.—REV. J. M. GANN writes: This has been a year of prosperity with us on this circuit. Our third Quarterly meeting, was held at Crossville—commenced the Saturday before the fifth Sunday in July, continued nine days—sixteen conversions, nineteen accessions to the Church, whites, and ten colored. Saturday before first Sunday in August, at Pleasant Grove, continued nine days, thirty-one conversions, all of whom joined the Church, of which number sixteen were young men, who promise much to the Church. Also fourteen colored were added to the Church.

The Saturday before the third Sunday in August, began at Mount Pleasant—continued nine days—forty conversions, twenty-three joined the Church, some half of these were young men of considerable promise.

At the last meeting, on the last day of the meeting, we held an experience meeting—a goodly number of the young men told their experience. I never saw clearer evidences of the power of God in conversion in my life. Those who have been living here for thirty years say they have not seen such manifestations of divine power in twenty-seven years. There are many incidents I would like to give connected with these revivals.

Mr. Editor, I need not inform you that we are making good Missionary collections. We have a parsonage on the way. I think there will be no difficulty in getting it.

The Presiding Elder was at the Quarterly meeting—preached with zeal and success. Some of the Local preachers attended occasionally, and rendered good service; but Rev. E. Williams was at the commencement and stayed till the close, and rendered great service. Revs. McGaughey and Odom were with us part of the time, and preached with power; these last mentioned ministers are C. P's.

Rev. Mr. Raseman, Presbyterian minister, was with us at Mount Pleasant, and did good work. Rev. H. Sheffer contributed to the interest of the meeting by prayer, song, and sermon.

Fayetteville Circuit.—Rev. M. G. TENNISON writes: The Lord is graciously reviving his work on Fayetteville circuit. I commenced a series of meetings on the fifth Sabbath in July, which have been continued up to the present, with gracious results. Our first meeting was held at Ebenezer; the Church was much revived, some conversions and some accessions.

We next held a meeting at Blue Springs, of five days continuance; five were happily converted and added to the Church. After leaving Blue Spring, we held a meeting of twelve days continuance at Rocky Mount. At the first service God's presance was manifested. Convicting and converting power was displayed in an unusual manner in almost every service till the close. The most remarkable feature of the meeting was, that gray-headed men were convicted and converted. Some of their children followed them to the altar and were happily converted. To see an altar, filled with parents and children, crying for mercy, is one of the most affecting scenes of a ministers life. Day and night till the close, the community came in crowds to the House of worship. The meeting resulted in between thirty and forty conversions, and forty-six accessions.

My colleague, Brother Selman, labored zealously and efficiently. We have had the aid of the Local brethren in the circuit.

I am now holding an interesting meeting at Fayetteville; last night a number of young men and young ladies were at the altar—one bright conversion. Brother G. W. Brown, from Columbiana Station, is aiding us in this meeting. I hope we shall have many conversions before we close.

Two Camp-Meetings.

MR. EDITOR: It is the opinion of many good men that Camp-meetings have had their day, and hence must die of neglect and exhaustion. I am happy to inform you that a large portion of the people of Macon county, Alabama, do not think so. We have just closed this Annual Festival at Warrior Stand. Some of the old tent-holders say, the best meeting ever held on that ground. There were about thirty tents, mostly large, and brimming with hospitality that reminded one almost of the days when the Christians had things in common. The pulpit was filled from time to time with such men as Revs. John Matthews, C. D. Oliver, Thos. L. Deusler, E. D. Pitts, Wm. H. Ellison, and others. And all seemed as perfectly to forget self, in the glory of the Cross of Christ, as I have ever known the same number to do on such an occasion. Each seemed to say, "we preach not ourselves, but Christ Jesus the Lord; and ourselves your servants, for Jesus' sake."

Between thirty and forty professed to experience converting power; many had their backslidings healed; fourteen joined the Church.

In the main the vast assemblies behaved with marked propriety, and the whole value of the meeting, as a social, religious reunion, cannot be fully estimated.

The Bible Agent, Bro. Oliver, raised nearly two hundred dollars, for the good cause of Bible distribution.

The week previous we held the Texas Camp-meeting. At which we had fifteen tents—and were occupied by such men and women as sought so to diffuse creature comforts that none should lack or suffer hunger. This was a great and good meeting. Dr. J. Hamilton was with us, and preached four times—and such preaching as some men do not hear often in a lifetime. He did something in his agency. Bro. Oliver was also on hand, did us good service, and raised for the Bible cause $100. Other preachers present did us good service.

Twenty or more professed, and fifteen joined the Church.

And, while I am writing, the meeting on Chunnenuggee is going on, and I hope they will have a great time. This makes three in this county; and all the good thereof will be seen after many days. The evil, also—for God cannot hold those guiltless who can make such occasions the ill opportunities for vain display and foolish mockery of sacred things—to say nothing of his displeasure at those who commit graver sins. "Oh, that men were wise!" Some weeks previous, I held a meeting at Loachapaka, assisted by Bros. Linfield, Pitts and Oliver, at which we were favored by the Lord. Several conversions and twelve accessions to the Church.

Oh, that these revival influences would continue! and would, if professers of religion did not grieve the Holy Spirit by worldliness and sin.

F. G. FERGUSON.

Tuskegee, Sept. 16, 1859.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

Vicksburg District.—REV. D. M. WINANS, P. E. writes: Good times in my District, some glorious meetings. Sinners convicted, mourners converted, and the Church greatly edified.

Union Circuit.—REV. F. W. SHARBROUGH writes: "We are having some good meetings on the Union circuit. During the last few weeks I have taken about 30 into the Church—some by letter, but mostly on probation.

At *Trenton and Stony River*, we had pentecostal seasons, I have seldom seen better meetings. The Churches were revived and built up in the faith, backsliders brought back to the fold of Christ, and many added to the Lord, such as shall be saved Methodism on this circuit is improving, and growing rapidly. As an evidence of this let me show the increase of one Church, *Stony River*. Three years ago the Union circuit was a Mission, and, though it may be called a poor circuit yet, I expect to collect 75 or 100 dollars Missionary money. Three years ago Rev. M. D. Thompson preached the first Methodist sermon ever preached in the neighborhood where the Stony river Church now stands, and during the year organized with a few members; we now have a membership of sixty, all in good standing, and yielding the fruits of righteousness.

One morning, as I was going to Church, I fell in with a young man who had heard of the excitement, and was going to see the elephant. He told me he was going to hear his first Methodist sermon. We have several protracted meetings to come off. May the Lord be with us.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

Pleasant Hill Camp-Meeting.—REV. S. B. SWAT writes: With a hoppy and grateful heart we give a report of this meeting. It began on Friday evening the 2nd inst., and closed this morning. The Lord worked there in great power. The backsliders felt and owned it; they were reclaimed. The Christians all were made happy. Greater power we never saw manifested than was in the grove on Monday evening, we felt it was like the prayer-meeting the early Christians held when the Holy Ghost shook the ground. We had effectual preaching from able ministers. The revival began with the meeting. The first hour's service was a good one—each one was attended with power from on High. The number of conversions approximate fifty. Accessions—on probation thirty-eight—by letter two—in all forty.

It is by far the best Camp-meeting we have attended West of the Mississippi. This is the best encampment we ever saw, and tenters are among the most noble and generous men and women. The meeting was marked with good behaviour the whole time; no bad conduct that we heard of. On Sabbath the Missionary collection was made; it is the largest we ever made amounting to five hundred dollars in subscriptions and cash. This collection was not wrung from the people; it flowed voluntarily. One hundred dollars of it was subscribed after the collection hour had passed. The people of Pleasant-hill have been as liberal to the cause of God as any we have ever seen They justly merit praise. God bless them. Thanks to our ministerial brethren.

LETTER FROM PARKERSBURG, VA.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1859.

Mr. Editor: The Western Virginia Conference commences its session here day after to-morrow. Bishop Andrew is on the way and is looked for here to-night. I left him in Kentucky.

This town is on the left bank of the Ohio, 300 miles above Cincinnati. Is a remarkably pleasant and handsome place of 3000 inhabitants, and is, or most certainly will be, on the great travel-route from Cincinnati to Baltimore. It is about 100 miles nearer than by Columbus and Wheeling. There is now a link of connection between the road in Ohio and that from this point north, of about nine miles. This will, however, be closed in a few weeks, so that the rail will be continuous from Cincinnati or Louisville to Baltimore and so on.

Most of the railroad offices in New York, and also in Cincinnati, affect to ignore this route entirely, because of their interest in the other road; and heretofore they have been able to do this, but the closing up of this small gap in Ohio, which, as I said, will soon be effected, will open the route to the notice and convenience of travelers.

Parkersburg is also famous as the centre of the border difficulties between the Northern and Southern Methodists, of several Conferences in the last ten years or so. It is here that the church North succeeded in undoing the church properly from the South. The decision which gave the church and parsonage to the North is, I believe, by all sober, conservative persons, regarded as most unjust and oppressive, to say the very least. However, so it was. The Southern Methodists had just built a neat and *commodious* residence for their pastor, and they took that too, and it all now belongs to the church North, and is occupied by them.

This is Item No. 1, in this category. Item No. 2 is, that the old church—the church edifice itself—exclusive of the parsonage, is not worth half as much as the cost of a fever county court, law suit. It is an old smoky, dilapidated thing, built when you and I were born. The lot is worth one thousand dollars.

Item No. 3 is, that when the Southern Methodists found themselves ejected from their property, and Brother Samuel Kelly, their pastor, whom you know very well, had to *hustle*, with his wife and little ones, and find a shelter somewhere else, they began to look round and see what to do next. They hired a house for Kelly and a warehouse for their large and increasing congregation, and set forthwith to build a house unto the Lord. The people had a mind to work, and the Lord had a mind to bless, and their new church was dedicated to the Lord on yesterday. The house is about sixty by ninety feet, with basement and class-rooms, most beautifully and tastefully finished, and *finished* at, that, and is very much like our church at Vicksburg, only superior in outside appearance. It is a most beautiful and commodious church, and would cost in Mississippi about $18,000.

On Saturday, day before yesterday, it was *completed*, to the very last item of furniture of every sort, and there was still due $2500. Yesterday Dr. Sehon, by previous appointment, preached the dedicatory sermon in the morning—and by the way, did his work well, very well. At the close of the sermon they "took up a collection," as they call it, to pay off the church debt, which collection amounted to $2670, about $170 more than the debt. So that in the providence of God, in about two years or more, they have met the great *misfortune* of being turned out of an old rickety, smoky thing of a house, and of being turned into an elegant and commodious church.

Yesterday morning, as I said, Brother Sehon preached. In the afternoon the pulpit was occupied by Brother Kelly, and at night by a member of the Mississippi Conference. At each time the house was crowded to its utmost capacity. Morning and night many could not obtain seats of any kind in the house.

The brief history of this church has a *moral* in it that is telling powerfully upon *Northern* and *Southern* Methodism in this region of country. Northernism is dwindling or dying out, while the church South, which is in reality nothing more or less than the Methodist church proper, is rising and gaining foothold every day.

God is with us.

Yours truly, &c.,
R. ABBEY.

CENTENARY COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA.

TO THE PUBLIC: The Board of Trustees and faculty of Centenary College of Louisiana, having long experienced the disadvantages incident to the great deficiency of good Preparatory and Academical School, throughout the section of country from which the College draws its patronage, have hitherto labored to make the Preparatory Department as perfect as possible. They have not wholly failed in their efforts. Last year this Department numbered 112 Pupils. To more fully effect this object, we are greatly enlarging our accommodations, and are refitting and reseating the rooms with the most improved style of school furniture. In addition to this, expecting a largely increased patronage, we have increased the corps of Teachers hitherto employed there, by securing the services of Prof. WM. H. PORTER and ROBERT D. NORSWORTHY. Prof. Potter has a State-wide reputation as a scholar and successful Teacher, having labored in connection with the School and College of the State for twenty-three consecutive years. Mr. Norsworthy has also had several years of successful labor as a Teacher, and has given himself to this profession. In this Department we now have ample accommodations for two hundred Pupils. We have also a large, competent, and experienced body of Teachers. Under these circumstances, we do, with increased confidence, commend this Department of The College to the patronizing public, as fully prepared to impart a thorough English and Academical education, and as specially adapted to the preparation of Young Men for College in the Classical or Scientific Courses of Study.

We assure our patrons that all Pupils committed to our care, will be carefully watched over, and no pains spared to secure their advancement intellectually, morally and socially. In this Department regular hours of Study and Recitation are observed under the immediate supervision of the Principal. In other respects the members of this department are subject to the same general regimen and requisitions as the College student. The studies in this Department are arranged and taught with special reference to a preparation for College. Public declamation monthly. An exhibition of select declaimers on Monday night before Commencement. In this Department, any student not intending to complete a full Collegiate course, may obtain a thorough English or Commercial Education.

The next term will open on the First Monday in October.

JOHN C. MILLER, President.

Jackson, Louisiana, Septmbrr 5th, 1859.

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

General and Political News.

Advices from Italy state that the popular elections in the Papal States had passed off quietly, and that they had resulted in an immense majority against the re-establishment of the temporal power of the Pope.

Advices from Africa announce the death of the Emperor of Morocco.

A serious affray is reported to have occurred at Ceuta between the Spaniards and Moors.

The English India mail steamer Indus was fired into from Tarifa, the cause of which is not stated.

The Emperor Napoleon, in reply to a communication from the Porte upon the subject of the Suez canal, has intimated that he will support the project for commercial purposes.

The Paris Bourse closed buoyant. The Three Per Cent Rentes had advanced ¼.

Taxes have been levied by the Turkish Government upon foreigners doing business at Smyrna.

The Australian mail steamer North America was lost on the 20th of August in the Read Sea. The mails and passengers were saved.

The Spanish Government has withdrawn has Consul from Tangiers, and intends to demand satisfaction from the Government of Fez and Morocco for the outrages committed at Ceuta.

The Zurich Conference.

Nothing of an official character had transpired respecting the proceedings of the Zurich Conference.

It is reported, however, that the important matter of the division of the Lombardo-Austrian debt has caused some spirited discussion between the Plenipotentiaries.

Austria insists upon Sardinia's taking the whole of the Lombardo provisional debt, (273,000,000 of liers) as well as a large portion of the national debt of Austria.

It is reported that Sardinia was willing to consent to this on condition that the fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera were given to her, which Austria declines to do.

It is said that Austria intends to discount a portion of the debt apportioned to Lombardy, and sell the public domain.

Sardinia, however, insists upon the cession of Mantua and Peschiera.

San Juan Difficulties. WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.

After several Cabinet meetings and consultations with Gen. Scott upon the subject of the military occupation of the Island of San Juan by the United States troops, the Administration has decided to send Gen. Scott with instructions for the settlement of the difficulty, and he will leave immediately for the Pacific.

The Election in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—The Denver City Aurora newspaper states that the returns of the election in that section so far as heard from, show a majority of 5933 against the State Constitution, and in favor of the continuance of the Territorial organization.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING September 26, 1859.

The following statement is condensed from the weekly report of the New Orleans *Price-Current*, ending on the 10th instant: The past week has witnessed rather more movement in the general market, though prices generally are without marked change. Our leading staple, Cotton, has continued to move off quite freely, and at full rates, and Tobacco and Sugar have been in more request, but the operations in Western Produce are still mostly confined to limited parcels for home consumption.

On Sunday European advices were received by the steamer Ocean Queen, reporting a somewhat better demand in the Liverpool Cotton market, the sales for the three days being about 23,000 bales, and prices were slightly better, Middling Orleans being quoted at 7 1-16d. The advices from Manchester and the other manufacturing districts were favorable, goods and yarns being more active and prices firmer.

The city continues healthy. The river is over twelve feet below high-water mark.

COTTON.—Our last report left the Cotton market on Friday with but a moderate supply and a very fair inquiry, under which prices had acquired more steadiness and firmness. Since then the arrivals have found a ready demand, but buyers generally have been averse to paying any advance on the rates, and when higher prices have been insisted on they have checked the demand. The week's sales sum up about 17,900 bales, viz: 8500 on Saturday, 1500 on Monday, 600 on Tuesday, 2800 on Wednesday, 2600 on Thursday, and 1500 on Friday. The receipts during the week amount to 33,692 bales; cleared during the same period, 12,226; and the stock remaining in presses and on shipboard, not cleared on the 16th inst. 76,902 bales. Although the market with respect to prices, has exhibited considerable irregularity for some days past, yet the prevailing rates have been within the range of our quotations which we gave at the close of last week, and which we now repeat.

New Orleans Classification:

Inferior	—@—	Good Middling	11 @11¼
Ordinary	—@—	Middling Fair	—@12¼
Good Ordinary	—@—	Fair	—@—
Low Middling	10½@10¾	Good Fair	—@—
Middling	11 @11¼	Good and Fine	—@—

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to 1500 hhds. We quote for Inferior and Refining 3¾ to 4¾; Common to Good Common 5¼ to 5¾; Fair to Fully Fair 6 to 6¼; Prime to Choice 6¾ to 6¾; Centrifugal and Clarified 6¾ to 7½ cents per pound. The above quotations apply to round lots, but small orders of 5 hhds and under, could not be filled without paying a further advance of ¼ to ½c per pound.

MOLASSES.—The sales of the week are about 200 hhds. The quotations are: For Inferior and Fermenting 33 to 35; Prime to Choice and Refobiled 36 to 38 in hhds.; City-refinery rebolled 40 cents per gallon. 807 hhds and 157 tcs Cuba Muscovado have been taken for city refining.

TOBACCO.—Is quoted for Lugs—factory, —to —; planters 3¾ to 4¾; Leaf—inferior to common 5 to 5¾; fair 6 to 6¾; fine 7¼ to 8¾; choice, heavy and light, 8¾ to 9¾ and 10 cents per pound. The sales of the week sum up 1000 hhds.

FLOUR.—The sales have amounted to about 2000 bbls. The market continues its heavy and inactive appearance. We quote a range, from $4 75 to $5 00 for ordinary to superfine, $5 25 $5 50 for ordinary to good extra, and $5 75 to $7 00 and $7 50 per bbl. for choice extra brands. Parcels of unbranded were sold at $3 93½ to $4 00.

GRAIN.—The sales of Corn during the week amount to about 5,500 sacks—the extreme figures of the sales ranging from 70 to 75c. for mixed, yellow, etc. and 79 to 80c. for good to prime. On Friday 800 to 1100 bushels were disposed of at 75 to 80c for mixed and yellow and 82 to 85 for prime to choice white. Oats sell at 48 to 51c. per bushel for ordinary to prime St. Louis. Bran is quoted at $1 15 to $1 25 per 100 lbs. for good lots. Wheat, we quote 90c. to $1 05 per bushel.

PORK.—The sales of the week amount to about 2500 bbls Mess. We quote Mess at $14 75 to $15 00, and a lot of Mess ordinary was sold at $14 per barrel. Retail parcels are selling at $15.25 to 15 50.

BEEF.—We quote Prime Mess at $14 50 per bbl. for extra brands.

BACON.—Shoulders 8 to 9¼; Ribbed Sides 10¼ to 10¾; Clear Sides 9¾ to 10¾; Sugar-cured Hams 13 to 14¾ cents per pound. Dealers prices for retail lots.

LARD.—We quote 11¼ to 11½c for prime to choice prime, in tcs. and 12½c. for kegs.

BUTTER.—Western generally selling at 12 to 10 cents per pound, according to quality; and Cheese 9 to 10½c.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at 12 to 14 cents per yard; India Bagging, 12 cents. Bale Rope, hand spun, 6¾ to 7¾, and machine made, 7¾ to 8¼ cents per pound.

GUNNY BAGS—Limited parcels sell at 11¼ cents for light and 12¼ to 13c. to heavy and extra heavy bags.

COFFEE.—We quote fair at 11¼ to 12, and prime at 21½c. per pound. Stock in first and second hands is only about 4900 bags against 24,700 at same period last season.

MARRIAGES.

"It is not good for man to be alone."

MARRIED on 31st August by Rev. J. B. Stone, at the residence of the bride's father, MISS A. E. JONES of Mississippi to Mr. E. H. NELSON of Sumter county, Alabama.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY.

So. Methodist Publishing-house, Nashville,
May 30, 1859.

We intend, as heretofore, to keep a full supply of Books of our own publication at the AGENCY of the Southern Methodist Publishing-house, at New Orleans. J. B. MCFERRIN, Agent.

NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY.

Just Received.

Life of Adam Clarke	$1,25
Elements of Moral Philosophy (Rivers)	1,00
Hymns, 24 mo. sheep	50
do do do and Ritual	60
do do Roan	60
do do Morocco	1,25

RECEIPTS, BY THE POST-OFFICE,

From 1st August to 21st September, 1859.

D Ashley, $2; M S Andrews, $47; P Austin, $3; W Alexander, $2.

T J Brewer, $2; C B Banks, $1; J H Boult, $15; J L Bassett, 2; P T Beverly, $3; J Bonna, $1; J Barnett, $2; Mrs Billin, $2; T Bush, $2; A J Beck, $2 50; W H Ballon, $5; H Banerott, $5; J G Burch, $11; H D Berry, $7 26; W Barnes, $8; G Bancroft, $10; E Brown, $5; F Brandon, $6.

L Cately, $2; M E Crawford, 2; G C Caston, $5; T J Carver, 5 H Colton, $2; G W Cleorman, $2; J M Chambers, $5; A S Crumb, $2; C Cross, $2 50.

T F Dickson, $8; F Dean, $1; D W Dillehay, $5; H Dorsey, $1, J Duren, $12; M Dubose, $8.

L Ecanbrack, $9, L East, 7 50.

W Ford, $10; J C Flynn, $5; J M Ford, 2; J Fears, $1; J M Fleming, $2; O H Fleurot, $2; W Fore, $2; F G Ferguson, $5; T M Featherston, 5 00.

P M Goodwyn, $25 45; E W Griswold, $8; D Guise, $2; L B Gregory, $2 50; E Gravas, $3 25; J H Griffin, $3; F G Gilmore, $7 50.

A Harwell, $2; J Harvey, $11; W Hamilton, $1; P Heward, $11; A R Hines, $8; Col. Hummingway, $2 50; A Holt, $2; B Hawkins, $2; T M Hawkins, $1; R H Haynes, $2; J K Hamblla $2 50; S Hawkins, 2.

W B Johnson, $8; J W Johnson, $21 50.

V King, $2 50; Dr. Krouse, $1.

D W Lake, $5; H T Lewis, $1; G H Love, $5; J Lock, $2; T G Lumbley, $1; P C Lightfoot, $2; J H W Leftwick, $2.

C C McCrary, $12; T H McClendon, $10; T Mount, $3; J J Milsapps, $6; M McMorris, $2 50; A H Mitchell, $30; R H McNair, $2; J P Mitchell, $8; J McCrary, $10; J Munden, $2; W Murrah, $10; R H Martin, $2; J S McElween, 5; S McKeithen, $2; H H Montgomery, $10; H McCallen, 2; A G. Mills, $5 50.

S Newtonberryhill, $5; S F Nolan, $2. E Owen, 2; D W Ott, $2.

W S Patton, $2; D R Porter, $2; N A Petty, $2; J C G R Palton $1; R Phillips, $1; J A Peebles, $5.

J F Raadal, 10; F T Rawson, $15 15; R B Roberts, $2; T J Rutledge, $15; A J Roese, $5; R J Ragan, $2 50; W B Rolberts, $2; W Rencher, $2; S P Rice, $2; E A Richardson, $3; L A Reed, $2.

J J Smith, $5; J H Stone, $2 50; J F Scurlock, $5; D Scott, $2; A T Simmons, $10; H J Simmons, $2 50; F W Sharbrough, 0; M E Shirley, $2; A E Sisloff, $2; A Saltmarsh, $2 50; S P E Simmons, $5; A Sample, $6; S Seymour, 2; J B Sandifer, $5; R Scott, $5; G H Sutherlin, $2 50; G W Sayers, $2; J. W Shores, $25; J Snead, $2; L Smith, $2; R Stokes, 2.

J P Tarry, $2; F Taylor, $2; B Trenble, $2; J M Turner, $10; W J Talley, $2; J M Thomasson, $2 50; S Tregarthens, $5; J J Tatum, 5 00.

J W Vick, $3; H T Vickars, $5; D G Watson, 70c; G P Worthington, $10; A V J Woodward, $2; M T Ware, $10; L M Wilson, $5; J N Welch, $6; J Walton, $2; R E Watkins, $7; W H Watson, 2; J L Wilkerson, 75c; P Wright, $6; R B Windham, $2; W B Wood, $13 48; W Wiggins, 2 50; R H Wynn, 14 00; A A West, 2 50; H Williamson, 2 00; W Woodhouse, 5 00; J O Woodward, 14 00.

Mount Vernon Ocean Springs Camp-Meeting.—A Camp Meeting will be held on the Ocean Springs Circuit commencing on the 14th October, at a place called Mount Vernon on the Western side of the Pascagoula River. T. F. RANDALL.

NOTICE.—Persons having business with the NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY, will please direct to KEENER & PARKER.

The Camp-Meeting at Salem Camp-ground, near Jackson Court-house, Mississippi, will commence on the 20th October. Preachers and people are solicited to attend.

WM. A. SAMPEY, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PORT GIBSON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY,
For Young Ladies,
will resume its exercises on the first Monday in October. A well-chosen Faculty will spare no pains or care, to make this institution a pleasant and profitable place for young lady students.
The buildings are large, well ventilated and well-furnished. The grounds ample and beautiful.
For information and Circulars, apply to
sep21 REV. S. JONES, Port Gibson, Miss.

LAND, LAND! LAND!—THE UNDERSIGNED offers for Sale the Valuable Tract of Land on which he resides, containing 740 acres in the fork of Big and Little Silver Creeks, in township one and two, range 9 and 10 east, in the Parish of Washington, State of Louisiana, sixteen miles from Franklin. The above named place is pretty well improved, 150 acres of open land, mostly fresh; nearly half the tract is hammock and swamp land. And I challenge the Parish to find a better watered or better timbered place. For further information apply to me, at home, or write to me at Palestine, La. JOHN T. KEMP.
August 23, 1859. [sep21-3t

TWO LADIES QUALIFIED TO GIVE INstruction in the Higher English Branches, Latin and French, Pencil and Monochromatic Drawing, Oil-painting, Music on the piano, and Embroidery—are desirous of obtaining employment, either in a School or Family—in Alabama, Mississippi or Louisiana—for the next Scholastic year. The best references given. Address
MISSES HURT and SPRINGER,
sel4 Gainesville, Sumter county, Ala.

EDUCATIONAL.

MOUNT HERMON FEMALE INSTITUTE:
Near Clinton, Mississippi.
The next Annual Session of the above named Institute will commence on the 2nd Monday in October, 1859. The location is retired, healthy and beautiful. Able and experienced teachers are employed in every department of the School. The boarding-house rooms are neat, large and well ventilated. Terms the same as in similar institutions of the State. For particulars apply to the Principal,
T. U. RICE.

PROF. H. KOHLMEYER'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS and Young Men, 180 *ST. JOSEPH STREET*,
Between Carondelet and Baronne sts.
☞ The English Branches—French, German, Latin, Greek and Mathematics, taught by experienced and faithful teachers. [au31

LA GRANGE FEMALE COLLEGE WILL BEgin its SIXTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION ON MONDAY, the 26th SEPTEMBER, 1859, with the following
FACULTY:
Rev. WILLIAM A. HARRIS, A.M.....PRESIDENT.
JOHN W. AKERS, A.M.....Professor of Mathematics.
HENRY T. HEARD, A.M., M.D....Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.
EDWARD R. DICKSON, A.M....Prof. of Latin and Greek Languages.
J. J. JUDDE,...Prof. of English Literature, and Principal Preparatory Department.
Mrs. HANNAH P. JUDDE,.....Instructress in English Literature and Evidences of Christianity.
GEORGE H. BRIGHTS, A.M.....Prof. of Music and Modern Languages.
Miss MATTIE A. BRIGGS,.....Assistant in Music.
Miss.....Department of Drawing and Painting.
P. B. BESSENT.....Steward.
Expenses—For Board, including washing and fuel, and Tuition in the College Course—including ancient and modern languages—and incidental expenses, etc. $187; Preparatory Course, $30; Primary Course, $24.
All the above expenses refer to the usual Session of Nine and a-half Months.
☞ For Catalogues, apply to one of the Faculty.
au31-4t JOHN W. AKERS, Secretary of Faculty.

FARM SCHOOL, MONTPELIER,
Monroe county, Georgia.
REV. CARLISLE P. R. MARTIN.....PRINCIPAL.
Course of Study—Classical, Mathematical, Scientific, Literary. FARM—not for Manual Labor, but for Practical, Scientific Study. Mr. J. N. LOOMIS has charge of the Scientific Department.
Terms.—Tuition and Board, exclusive of lights, for Scholastic Year, (payable each time in advance) $200 00
☞ Books and Stationery can be had at the Institution, for which cash must be paid, as it is too troublesome to keep accounts.
Students can be brought from Macon, by Hayden & Goldsby, for $3 00; and from Forsyth, by Mr. Johnson, for $2 00. jan24

GREENSBORO' HIGH SCHOOL—REV. J. W. N. Mears, A.M., M.D.
The exercises of the third session of this school will commence on the first day of September next.
The session comprises nine months—including the usual holidays—and is divided into three terms of three months each.
French will be taught for a small extra fee.
The Principal will take a very few boys under his immediate supervision in rooms adjoining his own. The amusement and labors of such boys out of school will be under the direction of the Principal.
Those parents who have sons to board out, will, it is thought, at once recognize the advantage of such an arrangement.
The play-grounds are ample and pleasant, and the house commodious and furnished most neatly and comfortably.
Young men can prepare to enter the Junior class to any of our Colleges.
Miss E. D. Meare takes a limited number of young ladies on whose education she bestows particular care. All the branches essential to a polished education are taught.
The attention of parents is especially invited to this Department.
REFERENCES.
Liberty has been taken to refer to the following gentlemen.
The Faculty and the resident Trustees of the "Southern University:" Rev. J. M. Bloodfier, Rector of St. Pauls Church; Col. Isaac Croom Rev. L. D. Batch, Col. R. Waller, Col. A. Bonnors, R. Williams, Esq., Col. J. G. Harvey, Hon. Syd. Moore, Dr. T. C. Osborn, Dr. F. M. Peterson, Greensboro, Alabama.
Rev. Mr. Russell, Rector of the Episcopal Church; Dr. N. B. Cloud, Editor American Cotton Planter. Hon. H. W. Hilliard, and Rev. J. Hamilton, D.D., Montgomery, Alabama.
Rev. F. Baldwin, Pastor Methodist Church, Rev. B. F. Larrabee, President Female College, Columbus Mississippi.
Rev. A. C. Gillespie, Editor New Orleans Christian Advocate.
Rev. H. H. Myers, D.D., Editor Southern Christian Advocate.
Rev. P. F. Ne

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Poetry.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

—BY ELLEN E. WHITE.

Above the golden hangs of changeful clouds,
That hold upon this side their upper deep;
Where shall the spirit enter through?

The [illegible] not of
[illegible] of my youthhood's dreams—
[illegible] is long abides,
[illegible] on my spirit fell
[illegible] in the misty clouds;
[illegible] in the hoary rocks
[illegible] between music made;
[illegible] twilight, weeping o'er the hills
[illegible] mournful maid of Inistore.

[illegible] way.
Still patiently we tread
[illegible] round of daily cares,
[illegible] that some kind hour shall cut the cords
[illegible] the spirit down on this low soil,
And earth's imprisoned wings shall gladly rise,
In Heaven's fair sunlight bathing—

How blest to be so clad
In [illegible] and clean, washed in the pure
[illegible] fountain of a Savior's blood,
[illegible] and soiled fingers cannot touch the hem
[illegible] hair robes, or pluck the smallest star
From golden settings in the diadems
Of the anointed.

Children's Column.

"Suffer the Little Children to come unto Me."

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Little Sue Douglas.

DEAR LITTLE FRIENDS: I want to tell you of a sweet little girl, whose name was Sue Douglas, daughter of Dr. R. C. and Mrs. Mary R. Hilliard, of the parish of St. Martin, who exchanged this dark and wicked world for the pure and bright world of light and joy above on the morning of Aug. 18th, 1859. She was born on the 19th of January, 1856, hence she was two years and eight months, or thirty-two months old.

She was sick a week with that appalling disease to children, inflamation of the brain. Though all was done for her that the best medical aid and the kindest and most solicitous nursing could do, yet she paid the debt which we all owe, just as the twilight of a new day began to dawn.

It is a pleasure and a blessing to visit the house of mourning, and mingle our tears of sympathy and condolence with those who are called upon to pass through so severe an ordeal. When I first saw little Sue she was clear in convulsions. She recognised me. I asked her who it was that had come to see her?

She said, "Brother White."

How kind mother trained her religiously—taught her to pray and sing, and much of the catechism, and of heavenly and divine things. To test the depth of the moral impression made, her weeping mother asked her just before she died: "Sue, my darling, who made you?"

She replied, "God."

"What did he make you for?" asked her mother.

Little Sue replied promptly, "For His glory."

Yes, thought I, truly "for His glory" on earth; and God took her to heaven "for His glory" there. "Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings Thou hast ordained praises."

Sue was a remarkably intelligent child, with a blithe, joyous heart, and the sunshine of love on her bright countenance. Indeed love seemed to be the ruling and predominant trait of her character. This pure and heavenly principle gushed warmly from her heart. And it is reasonable to suppose that one who loved so much could be loved. So it was, we all loved little Sue—love her memory now. She was lovely on earth and is far more so in heaven. She had a very tender, sensitive head. It was remarkable how she would sympathize with her mother when she was troubled. Another thing about sweet little Sue—she was very polite, even in the extremest sickness. Her replies were not only "Yes" or "No" but "Yes ma'm" and "No ma'm," &c., as long as she could speak.

She no longer sheds the light and fragrance of her love and heart on our pathway here, but she has gone to join the band for she often sang

"I want to be an angel, and with the angels stand,
A crown upon my forehead, a harp within my hand."

We could dry up the gushing tears of the disconsolate by pointing them to Jesus, who is "the resurrection and the life." That God may bless us who remain behind—help us to be good, and meet little Sue in heaven is the prayer of the

PASTOR.

Rose Hill, La., Aug. 25, 1859.

[Rose Hill is a Methodist Episcopal parish; please copy.]

Dear Young Friend, Have you a Christian Mother?

Can you remember the time when she taught you to fold your hands and to pray to your Father in heaven? Like the mother of our story, very anxious care has your mother for you. She desires indeed that you may gain earthly wisdom and be prepared to fill well your station in earthly life. But far more she desires that you may be a child of God and an heir of heaven. Will you fulfill this her cherished wish for you?

Perhaps your mother has gone from you. Perhaps she has gone through the river of death and she is safe on the farther shore. If she could speak to you, might you not hear her saying, "My son, my daughter, be ready to join me here"? Will you make ready?

As you look around you in the spring-time, you see the earth growing green and beautiful. The flowers spring forth. The trees are covered with blossoms. The fruits which shall gladden summer and autumn are already beginning to be formed. You acknowledge the fitness of all this. You perceive the beauty of all.

The present is your spring-time. Now the flowers of piety should be springing up in your heart. Now should be seen the blossoms of good habits, of religious feelings and acts, which shall ripen in coming days to perfect fruit. Let the good seed of truth sink into your heart. Pray that the Holy Spirit may water it. Seek help from above that you may pluck out the evil weeds which would choke it. So, in the time when the harvests shall be gathered, shall you be found to bear fruit. So shall your youth have fulfilled its highest purpose. So shall a mother's petition for you be answered. So shall you be happiest and best, now and forever.

The Family Circle.

"Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee."

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

A LETTER FROM A TEACHER.

The one and only object of Sunday-school teaching is to lead the pupils to find and to walk in the road to heaven; and, as that way is very narrow, it requires the closest attention and the most correct and unequivocal directions to do it. There is only one guide-book, and that is the Bible, which is to be consulted and perused with all, and unfeigned diligence. A successful Teacher must be well acquainted with the scriptures themselves, and with the saving grace of God in their hearts, before they can effectively teach a class in the Sunday-school; they may hear a recitation or keep a class in order, but their teaching will need the unction that will set the word home to the heart, in the same manner that a preacher will find himself deficient, when he attempts to preach the gospel, without the love of God in his soul. There are many Teachers who have been converted, but who, wishing to make themselves popular with those who are unconverted, will assume a giddy, trifling air when they enter the Sunday-school, and a serious scholar who wished to find the way to salvation, would hardly dare to ask them about it. Such Teachers do a vast deal more harm than good. A teacher to do good must be serious. The subject is a serious one. The Lord's Day is not to be used for trifling; and the giddy, trifling teacher ought to tremble lest they bring the curse of the Almighty upon themselves, for breaking his Sabbath and profaning his Sanctuary. Above all, the successful Teacher will have to pray much; help alone can come from the Lord. And when we have studied his word, and gone into his sanctuary at the appointed hour and seriously taken our places, and taught the best in our power, we shall utterly fail to do any good, unless the Lord owns and blesses our labors. Let us pray therefore, earnestly and fervently, that the Lord may accompany our efforts with the unction of his Holy Spirit.

A TEACHER.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

"THE PULPIT—A CERTAIN MR. KENNEDY."

MR. EDITOR: As *you* know, I had concluded to desist from further *review* of Dr. Lee's article on the Pulpit. First, because the weather was very warm, and I was very busy about other matters; second, because I could hardly find a man who had read Dr. Leo's article. Then, what is the use, I said to myself, of reviewing a thing that is not known to one in five hundred of the readers of the Advocate. It seems, however, that I am not to be let off so quietly, for "a certain Mr. Kennedy" is hugely offended and excited about what he finds in my article of June 15th. I have been variously exercised in mind, since I read his effusion in the paper of August 17th, to know which behest of Solomon to obey; for he says, "answer a fool according to his folly," and then "answer not a fool according to his folly." Now, as Brother Kennedy thinks himself *wise*—so *wise* that he no doubt longs to be the head of a *training school* for preachers—I will attempt to say a few things as kindly as though he had not treated me rudely at all, at all!

1. He is evidently offended because of the manner in which I speak of his labors in behalf of Theological Schools; and as he miserably garbles what I did say, and as I regard it among the cleverest things I did say on that subject, I beg to repeat here, that Brother K. especially may have a chance to "inwardly digest" and reconsider, all I said about him and his:

"P. S. A certain Mr. Kennedy, of East Tennessee, poured forth in the Nashville *Advocate* numbers to the amount of half dozen or more, in which he proved, to his own satisfaction, that the Christian Church did begin in the third century to establish Theological Schools, and that henceforth this was the order of things until the Reformation, and then the Protestants of every nation and sect had them until the days of Wesley. And his labored conclusion is, that the Methodists must have them too. Now if the truth of history warrants his facts, the same history shows that simultaneous with these human machines for preacher-making, heresies, backslidings, and all possible errors of irreligion, have crept into the church to work its disgrace and ruin. In other words, these schools have never preserved either the purity of doctrines or the morals of the church."

I did not dispute his facts, *nomely*: that these schools have existed for centuries. Does he dare dispute mioe, to-wit: that with them all possible errors have existed, yes, I will say, been fostered by these very schools? Then what is the brother voxed about? Is it because I say "a certain Mr. Kennedy?" Ah! gentle reader, that is the unkind cut, as my ons can see who reads his "*rodomontade*," in which he has so much to fling at "*a certain Mr. Ferguson.*" My dear brother, that does not offend me at all. I am, and I glory in it, a CERTAIN Mr. Ferguson—so certain that, unawed by the great, the rich, the learned hoasters of this world, the voice of *truth* must be heard, and its claims to universal acceptation vindicated.

2. "On good terms with myself!" Yes, and in that I and brother Lee have meat to eat that I fear a certain Mr. K. has not tasted lately; for if any human has spoken favorably of his long-winded articles aforesaid, on Theological Schools, I have not seen it, and I read nearly all the Advocates. He could but see "love's labor lost," and therefore his displeasars at me for not because I did not praise his effort. It will be so, with young writers, sometimes; but, brother, do not get out of heart. As the editors say to correspondents, "*try another subject.*"

I certainly did not intend to offend Mr. Kennedy. But can he say the same and tell the truth? I know, in his *post script*, he does say, "I entertain no ill-will towards him," (me.) Why then garble my words, and make me say things I never thought of, such as, *Paul* belonged to the Methodist clergy, and that the Protestants had theological schools until the Reformation; and more of the same sort of pretended quotations, evidently with the design to make those who did not know me believe I was both a fool and a knave.

I did not treat Bro. Lee in that way, but made *long* and *exact* extracts from his article, and commented on them as I thought was just. And yet Mr. K. asks if I call mine a *review*? I answer, yes, and shall not condescend to ask the Brother what a review is. Brother Lee and I have measured *steel* and *stick* before. I am sure he is not offended with me for my *review*.

But who called Brother Kenedy to fight the battles of Brother Lee? Not the Doctor, I am sure, for he is both able and willing to attend to his own affairs—then Brother K. has "meddled with strife that bolongeth not to him." Another offensive thing is where he makes me to estimate myself at "seventy-five per cent." of the *ninety-five* hundredths, &c. This is simply evil judging. And, reader, this is the man that rates me for "unchristianlike abuse, and perversion of Dr. Lee!"

Grinding Axes!

Why, Brother, I was raised to it—can both grind the axe, and use it after it is ground. In this country, however, we are not over careful to grind the axe with which to chop Tennessee meat; but we are careful always to salt it well, having learned that the cutting up is a mere circumstance in the matter of making bacon—the salting is everything! If this seems to you trifling, my answer is that there was *so little* in your paragraph about axes that I had to "condescend to men of low estate."

"The Illegant Anecdote of Paddy and the Stame Wagin!"

My dear Mr. K., I have never been on that "*stame wagin*," never intend to be—therefore can neither get off, nor be a left passenger; for if your anecdote means anything, it must mean that the theory and purpose of Theological Schools in the Methodist Episcopal Church South is the wagon, and all who do not get on this rushing train and stay on will be left behind! Now, as Bro. K. is good in figuration, will he please tell us two things? First, how many of these "*stame wagins*" have been rushing through these United States during the last one hundred and fifty years? And, then, secondly, how far ahead are those churches (which carry freight and passengers on such "*machines*") of the people called Methodists, who, about one hundred years ago, began to pioneer these same lands on foot and horseback as best they could? *How far?* Facts and figures are stubborn things!

The Challenge!

Brother K. dares me to debate with him the following proposition, and promises "Christian courtesy and gentlemanly candor," to-wit:

"Ought our church to educate young men who give satisfactory proof of a call to preach the gospel, but whose insufficient education disqualifies them for the work of the ministry?"

Called by whom? God? the Holy Ghost? Give satisfactory proof to whom? The church, of course. Does God call a man, and the church become entirely satisfied with the genuineness of that call—*and yet* the man wholly disqualified for the work of the ministry? But to the point. I answer yes, the church ought to educate its young preachers, just as Adam Clarke was educated, Thomas Walsh, Francis Asbury, Wm. McKendree, H. B. Bascom, and thousands of others. The *debate* is not about *education*, nor do I know a living Methodist preacher against an educated ministry; but the debate is about these "Theological Training Schools," as Brother Lee calls them. *Are they a necessity?* I say *not*, and dare re-affirm that *ninety-five hundredths* of the preachers and people are with me. How unkind then, not to say wicked, is it for those sticklers for such schools to write down every man a dolt who does not agree to their innovations!

Wesley and Others.

If Brother K. had waited to see my second article in *review* of Dr. Lee he would have been enlightened, I guess. Wesley did raise the question of a school for laborers in his first and second conferences, but never revived them during a subsequent life of nearly a half century. They, the Wesleyans of England, in 1833, inaugurated a school of this order forty years after Wesley's death! Benson dead! Clarke, and, in a word, all the first race of mighty Methodist preachers. So the Northern Church, some ten or twelve years ago, established a "Biblical Institute," and, forsooth, some of our Southern *savans* write now about these English and Yankee schools as though they had existed by *Divine right*, "beyond the time that memory of man runneth." Moreover, if the "*New York correspondent*" of the Nashville Advocate and the *English* of the Southern are to be believed, these said schools "are bargains not worth thanking God for"—see, especially the latter, of June 16th, '59. I forbear to say more, only I do hope hereafter that men can be opposed to these "*training schools*" and yet be the true friends of education.

Yours truly, F. G. FERGUSON.

Tuskegee, Aug. 24th, 1859.

Obituaries:

"*Let me die the death of the Righteous.*"

EDWARD HALLORAN died August 24th, 1859, of consumption, in the 30th year of his age. The subject of this sketch was a native of Ireland, and born in the year 1829. When of few years of age he came, with his parents and a large family of brothers and sisters, to New Orleans—where he lived until he death. Bro. Halloran was educated in the public schools of the city, and was the first graduate of the High-school of the First District. His education was more liberal than might be inferred from the curriculum of the school. He was a hard and apt student, and n discriminating but extensive reader. His attainments as a linguist, in the ancient and several of the modern languages, were more than respectable. He was thoroughly read in the law, and, though admitted to the bar, never appeared as an advocate, choosing in preference to follow teaching as a profession. His acquaintance with medicine would have entitled him to a diploma, had he been desirous of obtaining it. We have known few minds possessed of more natural vigor; very few of his age so richly stored with various learning and general information. The old English classics were his special delight, and his ready and tenacious memory could furnish the rarest passages at a moment's notice. Teaching was the profession to which his mature life was dedicated, and in which the last seven or eight years were spent. He was Principal of the Boy's High-School of the Fourth District, at the time of his death. With him teaching was not only appreciated as one of the noblest and most useful callings, but it had become a science of the most thorough classification and system. Had he lived he would have contributed much to the improvement of text-books, and the advancement of teaching as a profession. His labors in the public schools of New Orleans will not be forgotten, nor will their results terminate with his life. Bro. Halloran was a member of the M. E. Church from his childhood, and was raised in the Sunday-school. The precise time of his conversion was never known even to himself. He lived like a Christian from his earliest youth, and discharged all the duties of a consistent member of the Church of God. Scrupulously conscientious in every thing, it is doubtful if he ever violated what he considered the law of principle. A good conscience is what he uniformly had. The graces of the Spirit were eventually implanted, and his whole life exhibited them; but, for the most part, he was a stranger to religious joy. In his last hours his faith was clear, strong, unclouded, but no joy. There was nothing emotional or demonstrative in his religious experience. Whether this idiosyncracy was owing to temperament or mental peculiarities, we do not know. Of his salvation, we have no doubt. He had none. The last years of his life were darkened by the heaviest earthly afflictions. The wife of his youth became bereft of reason, and was in a distant Asylum at the time of his death. How sorely this preyed upon him we know not, for his brave heart never uttered a complaint: but it probably aggravated, if it did not induce the consumption of which he died. Wearied with life's ichars—broken by its afflictions—and exhausted by long and painful sickness, he fell asleep, peacefully, and without a struggle. Heaven bless his more than orphaned little ones! and help us all to live as well, and die as tranquilly.

LINUS PARKER.

REV. DAVID S. GOODLOE.—In the death of the Rev. David S. Goodloe, the Church militent has lost a soldier, but the Church triumphant has gained an angel. He was born in Granville county, North Carolina, March 25th, 1810. He had the happiness to be born of a pious Methodist mother, and his life was an exemplification and a monument of her zeal and love. In his sixteenth year he was born again at Spring Creek Campground, North Alabama, and at once joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. For a number of years he was a faithful, and diligent Class-leador, and Sobbeth-schaal teacher. In March, 1832, he was married to Miss Anne J. Winter, daughter of Major W. H. Winter of Tuscumbia, Alabama, in all respects a help-mate for him. In 1845 he was licensed to exhort, and the following year was licensed as a Local preacher. As a preacher he was acceptable, edifying, and useful. His natural gifts were good, and were diligently cultivated. In his youth he spent two years at Augusta College, Kentucky, then went to Yale College where he graduated with honor. His gifts and learning, combined with his rare modesty and gracious affability of manner, won for him much esteem and love. He venerated the old, was singularly fond of the children, and was a general favorite with them. The poor and sick had the tenderest sympathy of his heart, and the ready help of his generous hand. In short, he was happy in his duty, faithful in all relations. His servants mourn for him like children, for he kindly cared for their material and spiritual wants. For a year past his health has been steadily failing. He died at Old Point Comfort, as he was traveling in pursuit of health, August 16th 1859. When one said to him, "you are very ill," he replied, "yes sir, my arrangements are all made for death." Nothing remained to do, but die. When too feeble to speak, some one asked a token, in proof that his way was clear, and all well with his soul. He returned a most hearty pressure of the hand; then sweetly fell asleep in Jesus until the "resurrection of the just." His death was calm, resigned and hopeful. His remains were interred at Canton, Mississippi. He lived to see his children all nearly grown, and reflecting honor on his name; who, with their pious mother, cherish his memory, and rejoice in hope of meeting and greeting on the eternal shore.

J. B. WALKER.

Nashville Advocate please copy.

MRS. SARAH EMILY BOYD, wife of Rev. L. M. Boyd, and daughter of Col. James and Sallie Snedecor, died after a short but severe illness at her residence in Sumter county, Ala., on 26th of August, 1859. She was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, professed religion at Flatwoods Camp-ground, Green county, in the 15th year of her age. She lived up to the time of her death an examplary and zealous Christian; a burning and shining light to all those around her; an ornament to society, a friend to the oppressed, and a most devoted and affectionate wife and mother. She was a lady of rare accomplishments, being naturally possessed of a fine intellect, and well versed in the scriptures; it was her greatest delight to impart moral and useful instruction to the inquiring mind. She spent much of her time in prayer and meditation. She was a "spiritual help-mate" to her husband in his ministerial duties. Her sufferings were such that she was unable to give utterance to her feelings, or to even bid us a final adieu in her last moments, but that she was at peace with her God in that awful hour, was clearly shown in a letter to a friend in Lowell, which she was providentially permitted to finish a few hours before her death. She wrote thus: "When I get on the love of Christ, I never know where to stop." The letter is filled with many cheering sentiments of similar import. She seemed to be aware that her earthly career was near its close, and loved to speak often of her bright hopes and that crown which awaits the finally faithful. She leaves a disconsolate husband, eight children and many kind friends.

J. L. B.

REBECCA R. FORD wife of John Ford of Copiah county, Miss., was born in Perry county in this State, July, 1819, and emigrated to Hinds county in 1828, where she remained until 1835, where she was married to Mr. Ford, and moved to Copiah, and remained there until her death, Sept. 2, 1859. She suffered for nearly five months the most excruciating pain. She has left a husband and seven children to mourn her death, but they do not mourn as those who have no hope. She joined the Methodist Church about 1834, and professed religion about the same time; she continued a faithful member until death. The family has sustained a great loss, and the community in which she lived. She frequently talked of death, and wondered why she could not go, but she said the Lord knew what was best, and so she would resign all to Him. She sang these words when seemingly insensible and when it was difficult for her to speak or even breath:

"O! heaven sweet heaven."

A FRIEND.

REBECCA, infant daughter of Wm. J. and M. E. Fatherree died near Napoleonville, in Assumption parish, Louisiana. Born January 7th, 1858; died August 30th, 1859. "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

N. A. CRAVENS.

Napoleonville La., September 10th 1859.

PROFESSIONAL.

JAS. J. HUTCHINSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Livingston, Alabama.
[au24] ☞ Will Practice in Sumter and the adjoining counties.

EDWARD J. DELONY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana.
Will Practice in the Courts of the Parishes of Carroll, Madison and Franklin; and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans, La.

DR. E. D. BEACH, HAVING RESUMED THE practice of Medicine, offers his Professional services to the citizens of New Orleans.
N. B.—Special attention paid to diseases of the RECTUM, PILES, FISTULA IN ANO, etc.—*Fistula in ano* permanently cured without the use of the knife, cautory, pain, or confinement whatever. Office No. 6, Baronne street near Canal. np27.

J. E. ELAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BATON Rouge.
REFERENCES—Generson & Gaines and China & Bolton, *New Orleans*; W. S. Pike and A. Matta, ... *Baton Rouge.*

B. D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Floyd, Carroll Parish,
ja19 Louisiana.

J. O. FUQUA. J. B. KILBOURNE

FUQUA & KILBOURNE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLINTON, LOUISIANA.

PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans. *References*—Payne & Harrison, Byrne, Vance & Co., Broadwell & Payne, Pritchard & Flowar, Edw. Nalle & Co., Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans. mar 26-1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

T. C. MURPHY, W. SIKES, B. CONLY,
Durant, Mc. *New Orleans La.* *Middleton, Mc.*

MURPHY, SIKES & CO., COTTON FACTORS and General Commission Merchants,
jy20-6m No. 42 Union street, New Orleans.

W. A. BROADWELL. A. F. HAYNES.

BROADWELL & HAYNES,
(*Formerly* BROADWELL & PAYNO)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 40 UNION STREET, N. O.

HAVING RETIRED, FROM BUSINESS, I TAKE PLEASURE IN soliciting for my former Partners, BROADWELL & HAYNES, the patronage and confidence of my friends, believing their experience, capacity and means, will merit its continuance, and confidently them to give general satisfaction. [jel] M. U. PAYNE.

STUART & JAMES,
No. 42 Union street, New Orleans,
HAVE ASSOCIATED THEMSELVES TOGETHER for the purpose of conducting a COTTON FACTORAGE and GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS; are prepared to make the usual Advances to planters, in the way of supplies, etc., and respectfully solicit patronage.

B. M. LOWE & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND Goocral Commission Merchants,
No. 25 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

MR. HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PARtner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders, from our large and well-selected Stock of GROCERIES, PRODUCE, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants.
COOPER & NEIBERT,
New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858. 27 and 29 Common st.

W. COOPER. J. O NEIBERT. D. LOCAS.

COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 27 and 29 Coutmon street, New Orleans.

F. J. VAN BIBBER & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
[d8-1y] 44 *Carondelet street, New Orleans.*

J. BOYD & CO.,
Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,
No 4 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
apr 17-1y

LEONARD FASH. P. B. LAURANS.

LEONARD FASH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
45 POYDRAS STREET,
Oct 24. *NEW ORLEANS.*

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No. 47 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

JOHN F WYCHE & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 118 Common street, New Orleans. my2-1y

A. H. May & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No 54 Gravior street New Orleans. au21y

J. U. PAYNE. J. P. HARRISON.
A. W. HUNTINGTON. WM D. DAMERON

Payne & Harrison,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 51 Union street, New Orleans. dec7-1y

R. L. WALKER, AGNT. C. HUTCHINSON
New Orleans. Cadda Parish, La.

Walker & Hutchinson,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 37 Carondelet street, New Orleans. je28

LANE, SALTER & CO.,
[*Successors to LANE, MAYFIELD & Co.*]
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 79 St. Charles street, New Orleans. jy5-1y

T. T. TWITTY.
COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Agent for the sale of Manufactured Tobocco, Cigars, and Herrings celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes., No. 32 Gravier street New Orleans. mh14m

L. SAWYER,
DEALER IN WOODEN-WARE,
Paper, Brooms, Matches, Cordage, Twines, Scales; and DEARBORN'S CELEBRATED BALANCES for Weighing Cotton, Sugar and Tobacco.
np20 No. 70 MAGAZINE STREET, New Orleans.

WATKINS & HOMAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, Cornices, and Curtain Materials, No. 36 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

BOOTH & CO.,
A ROADE HAT STORE, No. 45 Magazine Street, New Orleans. Established in 1848. Manufacturers and Jobbers at Wholesale in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.
For the accommodation of our friends and the public, we have opened a retail department on the same premises. aug30

Dameron & Co.,
IMPORTERS and Dealers in Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtain Goods, Upholstery Goods, etc., No. 26 Chartres and 72 Customhouse streets, New Orleans. jan1

R. C. ARMISTEAD,
(Successor to MALLARD & Co.)
No. 63 Gravier st., cor. Bank Place, New Orleans.
CLOTHING, IN EVERY VARIETY—THE MOST MODERN, AT GREATly Reduced Prices. Blankets, Kerseys, and Satinett Suits for Negroes, at Auction Prices. fo26

RHEUMATISM CURED!!!—ALL THE VARIOUS forms of this Painful and Paralyzing Disease—either Inflammatory, Acute or Chronic—no matter how severe the case or of how long standing. Call for DR. MORTIMORE'S REMEDY FOR RHOMATISM which is purely a Vegetable Internal Remedy, and has already cured about Twenty Thousand Cases—many of THE WORST, and even THIRTY YEARS standing, which had long since been given up as hopeless, incurable cases.
Look back to Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, volume IX. of this paper and read in each the overwhelming evidence.
This Remedy can be had of J. WRIGHT & CO. Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street, N. Orleans; or, can be ordered, through any Druggist or Merchant in New Orleans.
☞ Price, $5 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $20, or $36 per dozen.
ap13-1f DR. D. MORTIMORE, Proprietor, Louisville, Ky.

To Merchants and Planters.
MANUFACTURERS' COMMISSION HOUSE:
LARGE STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK,
AT
No. 41 Magazine st., opposite the Arcade,
NEW ORLEANS.
nov 14 D. W. RAYNE.

BLOOMFIELD'S PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING Establishment, No. 46 CAMP STREET, corner Gravier: All kinds of BOOK AND PERCANTILE PRINTING AND BINDING executed neatly and correctly, at moderate prices.
dec 26 1y. WM. BLOOMFIELD, Jr.

PURIFIES THE BLOOD!

B. F. WILLIAMS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF SARSAparilla, and Iodids of Potassium. This medicine is offered as one of the best preparations of Sarsaparilla extant, and as a curative remedy has won great favor at Nashville, Tenn., and other Southern Cities. The medical faculty authorize its use (having been shown the recipe.) As a BLOOD PURIFIER there is no remedy equal to this compound, and for the cure of numerous progeny that owe their origin and parentage to a strumous Diathesis or Scrofulous taint in the Constitution and in the blood, such as White Swelling, Chronic Ulcers of long standing, Obstinate Tetter, Ring Worms, Sore Eyes, Scald Head, Syphilitic Disorders, and other diseases of the skin and blood that resist the usual treatment. He can substantiate by the very best evidence in our City, its efficacy in Nervous and General Debility, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Inflammation of the kidneys, Rheumatism, etc., etc. It is confidently recommended in diseases peculiar to Females, such as Leucorrhoea or Whites, Suppressed Menstration, Choloris or Green Sickness. Try it. You will be satisfied with the result. Read what Dr. Hudson says. He is a gentleman of high standing.

Charlotte, Tenn., Sept. 15, 1859.

MR. B. F. WILLIAMS: Instances are not rare where the attending physician fails to cure well confirmed Scrofula. The following memorandum is interesting:

SUBJECT.—A girl of 15 or 18 years of age, the attending physician had failed to cure. An anxious father had consulted me, and from my knowledge of your preparation, I was constrained to prescribe it. After taking six bottles she was considered well. She was cured of a deep seated ulcer and a constant drain of milky matter from one or more sores under the ear. The entire lymphatic system was deeply involved. This case alone is well worth the attention of all—but which added to a long catalogue of cases of great obstinacy, cured by on Panacea, not Nostrum, nor Patent Medicine, no Secret, but an invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla, Iodide of Potassa, etc., well gotten up by the Chemist and made familiar to the intelligent physician. It very justly deserves a trial by all laboring under any of the numerous chronic diseases that afflict us. J. B. HUDSON, M. D.

Oakland College, Miss., Nov. 26, 1858.

MR. J. F. MCAVOY: With regard to your inquiry about the "Williams Sarsaparilla and Iodide of Potash," which I purchased of you, I have no hesitation in affirming that it acted magically. My sister was afflicted with a cutaneous eruption, which enveloped the head and a large surface of the body, and which resisted all medical treatment. I think that one bottle effected a permanent cure, though I continued the treatment until two bottles had been used. It has been eighteen months since, and as yet there has been no re-appearance of the disease. I have frequently expressed, and reiterate the opinion, that it is the best preparation of Sarsaparilla in use, and the addition of Iodide of Potash enhances its value tenfold. Very respectfully yours,
O. E. STEVENS.

Price $1 per bottle, or $10 per dozen. Sold by
ap.6.3m O. O. WOODMAN, J. WRIGHT, & CO

DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED REJUVENATING Elixir.—Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principles, by one of the ablest chemists of the age.
FOR THE CURE of General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the System, take

The Rejuvenating Elixir,

And you will soon find yourself a new man—a pride instead of the reverse to your friends, and a healthy, sound, and worthy member of the whole human family. For sale, by the Proprietors,

J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., New Orleans.
And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Children.

TRUTH OMNIPOTENT.—We give to our readers and the public generally the following copy of a letter received by us from A. W. Vesey, Esq., of the *Aberdeen Conservative*, enclosing at the same time a communication to that paper from Colonel Vasser, of North Mississippi, and who was formerly associate editor of the Conservative. The subject of the letter and communication we do not feel it necessary to comment on—they tell the whole story, one that ought to go home to those to whose hands the rising generation of children are placed for nurture and for care. All we ask of our readers is a careful perusal of the documents.

CONSERVATIVE OFFICE,
Aberdeen, Miss., August 23d, 1858.

Messrs. Wright & Co.—As any testimonial in reference to your preparations may prove beneficial to you, I enclose the following, published at my request, in the "Conservative" of the 21st inst.

Col. Vasser was formerly associate editor of the "Conservative," and is well known in North Mississippi, as a gentleman of intelligence and strict integrity. Respectfully, J. W. VESEY.

[*For the Conservative.*]

Communicated. ABERDEEN, Aug. 19th, 1858.

DEAR VESEY: Upon the principles of justice and humanity, I am induced to ask your permission to insert this communication in your paper, believing, as I do, that it may be the means of preventing untimely sorrow in many a happy household.

On Friday last, having been for several days previous absent from my family, I found, on my return home, that my infant, aged about 15 months, was quite unwell; from some unknown cause—supposed to be teething. Upon an examination, however, I was of the opinion that her indisposition proceeded from worms; and having been told by a respectable physician that WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE was a sovereign remedy against this terrible enemy of children, I was induced to give it a trial, reluctantly, by the acquiescence of my family Physician.

On the following morning, (Saturday) I commenced administering it by directions, save in quantity, being afraid to give the amount of prescription. I was unable to detect any impression occasioned by it until late in the afternoon of that day; and should not then, but for the discharge of some thirteen worms, varying in length from two and a half to six inches. This I thought a remarkable number for a nursing infant. But, to my great amazement, about one o'clock the next morning I was aroused from my slumber to witness the incredible number of one hundred and thirty-six from one evacuation.

Before breakfast of the same morning, (Sunday) but one small dose was administered, which was followed by the discharge of fifty-three this day. The next day, (Monday) none was administered; but still occasional discharges occurred during the day, varying in size and quantity as described.

On Tuesday morning following, one more small dose was administered, making in all five doses of a quarter of a teaspoonful instead of a half as prescribed by the label of directions. In all, the little creature has discharged to this date, the rise of three hundred worms, a majority of which will average five or six inches in length; and is running about as usual, with returning evidences of good health and spirits.

Having met with such astonishing effects in the case of my infant, I was induced to use the Vermifuge on six other children under my protection, varying in age from two to ten years old, and in every case save one, (that of the oldest) the like happy results have been produced.

These facts are cited, 1st, because of my intimate hereforore to mistrust of every kind, and 2nd, because my experience has convinced me that, in the experiment I have made with WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, it is due to suffering humanity, as well as the manufacturer of the medicine, to make public the results of my observation.

W. H. VASSER.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., Sole Proprietors.

Helmbold Extract of Buchu,

Read! Read! Read! "To afflicted read" the following Certificate of a cure of over 20 years' standing:

H. T. HELMBOLD.—*Dear Sir:* I have been troubled with an affliction of the Bladder and Kidneys for over twenty years. I have tried Physicians in vain, and at last concluded to give your Genuine Preparation a trial, as I had heard it highly spoken of. It afforded me immediate relief. I have used three bottles, and I have obtained more relief from its effects and feel much better than I have for twenty years previous. I have the greatest faith in its virtues and curative powers, and shall do all in my power to make it known to the afflicted. Hoping this may prove advantageous to you in assisting you to introduce the medicine, I am truly yours. M. MCCORMICK.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., General Agents.

The Goddess Hygeia!

When Hygeia first medicinal aid to man,
And taught him all his evils how to scan,
Not in a favored few she shared the boon,
To stanch the wound and all its pain allay—
Not to the few who now claim physic theirs,
And think but what they give legitimate wares,
No! to all human kind command she gave,
"Employ your skill, and your sick brother save."
So went he forth the Magic Salve to find—
The Magic salve that now heals all mankind.
Nor Wound nor Bruise, nor Cut, can long remain,
Nor Scar its rude appearance long retain.
Use it—you'll find we are not truth's detractor,
For you'll be healed by

Dalley's Pain Extractor,

The only sure, effective and complete remedy for Erosive Scalds, Eruptions, Piles, or any Cutaneous disease whatever.

We Dont Want Any Other.

Such is the language of all who use "WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE," as they call for that and any other is offered them; they have tried it, and from experience know it to be superior to all others; therefore when they are in want of a medicine of the kind, they purchase that which they know to be good and can be depended on. An Agent who called on us a few days ago, said "I find it difficult to sell any other Vermifuge when I have yours. I have had same in my store for a long time which I occasionally try to 'work off,' but no one will purchase it unless I warrant it as good as yours, this I cannot do." So it is, and so it will be, Winer's Vermifuge owes its unrivalled popularity to its own intrinsic merits, on the same it does away dependent, and were it not a fact that it is superior as a remedy for worms, it would ere this have shared the unenviable fate of many other articles designed for similar purposes. To all who are in want of a medicine of this kind we say try it and judge for yourselves, we are confident that it will

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 35. WHOLE NUMBER 450.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1859.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. OFFICE—119 CAMP ST.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE OPERA.

The *St. Louis Presbyterian* says, in substance, that the principal attraction of the opera is its fashionableness. People of fashion attend it, and the vast sheep-like herd of would-be-fashionables follow pell-mell.

But how did it become so? It is a foreign importation—an incongruous and uncongenial exotic—foreign in language and style—not understood by three-fourths of the Americans who visit it. Why then do they patronize it? and how has it become fashionable? Just because it is foreign. Because foreign ministers at Washington patronize it—and other titled visitors from Europe patronize it—therefore the brainless votaries of fashion follow them, and the would-be-fashionables follow them. Hence it has become the great popular amusement. It is displacing the noble dramas of Shakspeare and the inimitable and soul-stirring native airs and songs of the simple concert, and substituting foreign colloquy unnaturally spoken in foreign music. If its artistic excellence be admitted, it is art without sentiment or soul, which is as absurd in music as it would be in poetry to sacrifice thought and sentiment to mere ingenuity of rhythm. But it is fashionable, and there is nothing too absurd for fashion.

P. P.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

LOCAL PREACHERS' CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, Sep. 13, 1859.

MR. EDITOR: Our local preachers and others here, are anxiously looking towards the South for co-operation from the local brethren among the Southern Methodists at our approaching Convention of Local Preachers to be held here on the first proximo. At the Local Preachers' Convention, held about a year since in the City of New York, it was then resolved that there should be no distinction between Northern and Southern Methodists, especially among Methodist local preachers. A national association was organized, including both M. E. Churches, North and South, under the name and style of the "Local Preachers' Association of the Methodist Episcopal Churches of the United States." The next convention, to meet in the City of Baltimore, on the first day of October, 1859. As that time is drawing near, and as it is not expected that the system of electing delegates by local associations will be strictly adhered to, we do hope that, from among your local preachers, those whose business engagements will permit will visit us at that time as delegates, and participate in all the deliberations of our convention. Ample arrangements have been made for the accomodation of our local brethren who may visit us; and we guarantee a cordial reception to all our brethren from a distance, especialy those from the South.

W. A. MONROE M. D.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

IS IT BAPTISM? CAN WE ACCEPT IT?

MR. EDITOR: The movements of some of the Churches are forcing now and important questions upon the religious public, which deserve to be calmly considered. The true ground should be deliberately and firmly taken, regardless of clamor, or crude notions, to the contrary.

It is settled by common consent: *First*, That Christianity has two, and but two sacraments—Baptism and the Lord's Supper: *Second*, They are both not only seals, but symbols of the work of God's grace and mercy, in the salvation of men: *Third*, That the two great facts and features of the plan of salvation, are—the work of Christ, accomplished by his death; and the work of the Spirit upon the moral nature of man: *Fourth*, That the Lord's Supper is a sign and commemoration of the work of Christ in his sufferings and death: *Fifth*, That this rite would lose its *significance* and *character*, if celebrated in commemoration of, and as symbolizing any other events—say, the death of Paul, or even the birth or transfiguration of Christ; it would cease to be the *Lord's* Supper: *Sixth*, It must be equally certain, and evident—that if Baptism be not symbolical of the work of the Spirit on the heart, this work has no symbol or type, important and prominent as it is in the economy of grace; while the death of Christ has two! *Seventh*, That if it is a symbol of this, then to administer it in commemoration, and as the symbol of something else—as the death and burial of Christ—is to rob it of its significance and destroy its character. It ceases to be Scripture baptism. For as it is a rite of positive appointment and with a specific design, if it be so changed that its significance is lost, or what is the same thing here—changed—its character is lost—the rite is rendered null, and void: *Eighth*, And as our Baptist friends are coming to administer the ordinance, generally, as symbolical of the death of Christ, and thus most manifestly changing entirely its true Scriptural character, can the Church of God accept such a performance as genuine Baptism? I think not. It is an unauthorized change of Christ's ordinance. The Church must look this question fairly in the face.

J. H.

September 16th, 1859.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

QUARTERLY REVIEW.

MR. EDITOR: I have just finished reading the July number of the *Review*; and I am highly gratified that we have such an ably conducted periodical. I have always believed that a denomination that has so much talent among its adherents, should have a literary journal of the highest order.

This *Review* has always paid its readers well for their time and money spent therein; and, although it has never faltered in its high mission, having always had talented contributors, and an able editor, whose critical reviews have ever been the most reliable, exhibiting laborious and faithful criticism, as well as thorough and diversified learning, yet I regret in common with others the fact that it is not as well sustained as it should be.

The various articles of the July number are written in a popular style, short, deeply interesting, and up to the demands of the hour; for in literature as well as in statesmanship, a writer must remember that we are in the midst of the nineteenth century.

The third article, by Rev. Mr. Watkins, on Calvinism and Armiuianism, is not the less appreciated because universal in its character; for whilst I deprecate public discussion and street disputes on controverted points in theology; yet a dignified and manly presentation of debatable questions are called for in our reviews.

I am pleased with the general tone of that article, and feel that it is demanded by the times; for there has been a growing desire of late years to put forward that doctrine among the people.

Many publications are being scattered, broadcast, whose sole object is to teach that faith; and its advocates from the pulpit, the lecture room, the College chapel, and their female schools, are zealously engaged in disseminating their views.

I would be glad if Brother Watkins could be induced to give his reviews of that doctrine a more popular form, in a tract or series of tracts, so that we can reach the mass and spread before them the true Scriptural views of the redemption of man, and full and free atonement of our blessed Saviour.

J. R.

Lafayette, September, 1859.

PAPAL ORGANS IN CANADA.—The *True Witness* newspaper is the organ of the Bishops, *L'Ordre* is the organ of the Jesuits, in Upper Canada.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

ABOLITION ANTINOMIANISM.

ABOLITIONISM and Antinomianism mixed! There must be "death in that pot." Dr. Cheever, the philthel abolition pastor of a Congregational Church in Brooklyn, stirs this boiling pot until he fancies that it gives forth gas enough to sustain a balloon—the balloon of Antinomianism—the Antinomianism of believing slavery wrong in *principle*, and yet right in practice. See his balloon rise. He says: "A church balloon, well netted, can carry up a prodigious weight of sin into the atmosphere, especially organic sin, in the shape of domestic institutions. The sin being passed into a system, ceases to be *malum in se*, and becomes *bonum in re*, good under the circumstances. Slavery may be denounced as wrong, but slaveholding in the same breath shall be defended as righteousness. Slavery may be roundly denounced as a system, but every particular slaveholder, defended as a Christian, unfortunately in the system by stress of circumstances, and unable to get out, and in such a network of Providence bound to continue "the relation," as one of God's missionaries. This priesthood is after the order of Melchisedec, and abideth for ever; at least, according to the testimony of Brigham Young and Mr. Jefferson Davis, authentic expounders of a slaveholding theology, "we consider it of divine institution, and not to be abolished, until the curse pronounced on Ham shall have been removed from his descendants."

P. P.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

CHRISTIAN UNITY.

IN THE *Advocate* of the 31st August last, there is published a call signed by several Protestant Ministers, for prayer for the Unity of the Spirit. This appears to me to be a move in the right direction, Popery is making vast efforts in our country. The untiring efforts of the Polish clergy to engross the education of youth, the private system of proselytism which is silently going on, the jesuitical parade of liberality of sentiment, and the outward show of their attachment to the civil and political institutions of the United States, whilst all their teachings are calculated solely for the aggrandizement of Popery, ought to open the eyes of American Protestants, and cause them to pause and reflect on the necessity of some countervailing efforts on their part. The unity of purpose of the Roman Church is favorable to the propagation of their doctrines and practices; indeed it is the salient point from whence springs all its power. Can there be no plan by which unity of purpose, feeling and interest, can be firmly established among Protestants? Unity of spirit leads to unity of purpose, and prayer would undoubtedly exercise a powerful influence toward this end. But this is a case in which we need not only prayer, but action—not only faith working by love, but work, indicating and proving a faith in our own most solemn conviction. Depend on it, Sir, that, whenever Protestantism ceases to become aggressive, it will be put on its defense by the superior tactics of Popery, which is even now casting a blight on the fair prospects of our country.

We hear much of political Conventions, peace Conferences, etc., in which, theoretically at least, are supposed to be embodied the great and permanent principles of those who are parties to them. What think you of a Protestant Convention? We have been unjustly taxed with holding so many various and discordant doctrines—our "variations" have been the subject of so much ridicule and so little sound logic, that one might suppose that a great good might be attained in proving to the world, that in all the essential doctrines of Christianity, all orthodox Protestants were of one mind. Is there not a "platform" on which we can all stand? Would not a Convention, or Conference of Delegates, from the various Protestant denominations of the United States, if conducted in a Christian and really catholic spirit tend much to unite all in the same common cause, and otherwise be of infinite service in promoting unity of spirit amongst us?

I would propose that the General Conference of the M. E. Church, South, should invite the controlling bodies of the various other Protestant denominations to send delegates at a stated period to a general Protestant Association, Conference or Convention, to be held at some point to be previously agreed on by all parties. The object of such a Convention would, of course, not be to establish any form of creed or to create any articles of faith or practice binding on its constituents, but principally to ascertain and publish to the world the essential doctrines of Christianity as professed by all orthodox Protestants, and thus prove that no real difference exists among those who hold the great doctrine of salvation by faith, which I take to be the distinctive feature of Protestantism as opposed to the outward show and penitential exercises of Popery. Such a Conference of eminent and pious men, would tend to create a Christian fellowship, and that unity of spirit and of action, so much to be desired amongst Christians. Such a Conference would bring together men of the highest order of talent, from various portions of our country, whose interchange of opinions on the various points which might be presented to the Conference, would be productive of much lasting good. It is not possible to say at present what the precise duties of such a Conference would be; the suggestion is now made in the hope that it may produce some good result, and that the subject may be brought to the notice of the Protestant community, as one well worthy of their serious consideration. I would fain hope that at our next Annual Conference, the question may be asked: Is a Conference, to be composed of delegates—lay or ministerial, or both—from the various Protestant denominations of the United States, expedient or necessary?

C.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

WHERE IS OUR ANCIENT POWER?

Passages from Manship's "Thirteen Years in the Itineracy."

MR. EDITOR: What has become of the stirring peculiarities of our Methodism? The thrilling incidents connected with the life and labors of our itinerant fathers forty or fifty years ago? We preach the same gospel, human nature is the same; and if ignorance and irreligion are what you want to bring about, upon the out-skirts of our large towns and cities we have as clearly a semi-barbarous race as ever swarmed on the borders of the Indian nations. We have settled down into the regular stereotyped service of two sermons a day on Sabbath, and prayer meetings once or twice during the week. The preacher must do it all. The people may pray but they must be very quiet about it. We want something out of the regular routine of the church service; something to shake the masses, to arrest the attention; some great tabernacle movement, or some old plank church operation, such as was gotten up in Philadelphia some years ago, in which five hundred souls were converted in a single year.

My attention has been called to this subject by reading "Manship's Thirteen Years in the Itineracy," a book by the way, full of thrilling incidents, and well worthy the attention of the ministry, generally; and I would recommend to all those who have not seen it, to get it, and read it. I presume it can be had at our Depository in Mobile.

Let me give you a specimen. The old plank church had been pulled down and the congregation had got into their new and elegant house of worship. A course of lectures by such men as Willets, Cookman, Loomis, etc, had been delivered; when this was all over, the author proceeds to state, we resumed in our new church our favorite work of trying to get sinners converted.

"The minds of the people had been diverted, and there seemed to be a reaction in this absorbing business. Not a man came forward. It was a dark hour. The devil tried to tempt me that we had desecrated the house of God, and there never would be another soul converted in it during any connection with it. I told the devil publicly, 'You are a liar, and the father of lies; and I will, by the help of God, prove you to be a liar this night.' Quick as thought, without previous meditation, the directions given to Joshua, the leader of Israel, relating to Jericho, came into my mind. I gave direction to the brethren to march round the church, and if it were necessary, let the church be compassed seven times. The direction was strictly adhered to; at first, when we began to walk about Zion, the number was comparatively small, but we had not passed round the church more than twice, ere there was 'an exceeding great army,' starting from the altar on the north aisle, going west to the back part of the church, then coming east, in the southern aisle, until they reached the altar. We had no 'trumpets of rams-horns' to blow, yet we did the best we could in blowing the gospel trumpet, by singing with much spirit:

'Blow ye the trumpet blow;
The gladly solemn sound;
Let all the nations know,
To earth's remotest bound.

The gospel trumpet hear,
The news of heavenly grace;
And saved from earth appear
Before your Saviour's face.'

"I can also testify, that 'all the people did shout with a great shout;' and, by the time that we compassed the church seven times, the power of the enemy was curtailed, and 'the mighty men of valour' were conquered, and sinner after sinner fell prostrate at our altar, and it was filled with earnest seekers of salvation.

"Several were powerfully converted. I felt free to say to the people, 'Shout! for the Lord hath given you the city.' This gave a fresh and powerful impetus to our spiritual operations. Does any one question the propriety of such a course? If so, I will inform him that on that night, a gentleman, the head of a family of the highest respectability, and who never before was impressed, was led to fall prostrate at Jesus' feet. While the people of God passed on and compassed the church, singing and shouting, his heart melted, he trembled, he yielded, and was happily converted. He lived only a few months. I visited him on his dying bed. I administered to him the ordinance of Christian baptism a few days before he left the world. His end was not only peaceful but triumphant. His wife, who survives him, and who is a valuable member of the church now, was likewise arrested by this uncommon course. When the devil 'shall come in like a flood, the Spirit of the Lord shall lift up a standard against him.' When this conflict commenced with the powers of darkness, many felt the 'gates of hell' are likely to prevail against us; but soon, all were ready to say, the troop of the enemy are receiving a 'galling fire,' and the field was left to Zion's sons."

A. H. M.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM WILBRAHAM.

Superiority of American Scenery—American Scientific Society—Aurora Borealis.

MR. EDITOR: How much America has to boast over other countries in its physical resources—how blest in natural beauty! From Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, its coast is varied with beautiful and sublime scenery everywhere. Its undulating hills and elevated mountains, clothed with natural forests; its lovely woodlands and flowing streams, its rivers of majesty and grace, all combine to give a charm to each rural landscape. The hills of New England bear a strong resemblance to those of Wales. Although no lordly owner, with his princely mansion and picturesque cottages adorn the soil, yet neat little farm houses, with cultivated fields, fruit orchards, gardens and door-yards with their favorite flowers, tell of cheerful homes, and comforts which are all their own; while the village school prepares their sons and daughters for active life, to fill up its drama as well as the wealthiest citizen of American soil.

What scenery surrounds my sight!—the park-like verdure of those sloping hills, the opening glade, the lovely grove inviting a walk in its sequestered shade; the flowing brook, rushing down the rocks with its musical notes of native harmony. In the distant perspective, ranges of mountains, with their soft blue outline upon a golden horizon; there in the foreground, with darker shade, Mount Tom of historic memory, and Holyoke, one of the celebrated sites of American scenery. It is well worth a visit, and, through the past summer, has averaged sixty a-day. It commands one of the most beautiful prospects of our country, and may be classed among the first of any country in extent of prospect and beauty of scenery.

The Connecticut valley lies like a map stretched out beneath it—there Northhampton, Amherst and other towns lie clustering around in rural beauty; while the river like a silver thread is seen winding through its luxuriant meadows, enriching its soil with the finest productions of the earth; and its banks adorned with towns and cities, still rising in prosperity and wealth.

And then, our lakes or inland seas—what glorious sheets of water! Where in Europe is there found the like? And our own Niagara! unrivalled in the whole world by its mighty power, and encircled by the bow, ever radiant with beauty. Yesnvius may vomit forth its flames, and keep its furnace burning within to wreath its lofty brow with perpetual smoke; yet, it cannot surpass in sublimity of effect this roar of water, where Lake Erie pours its vast body of waters down that cataract—for ever rushing onward and downward into the deep abyss, with a voice solemn as eternity—never to cease until time shall be no more!

Our country is also rife with intellectual resources, and a fresh impetus is given every year to scientific developments by these conventions. A vast concourse of people, beside the savans, were assembled at Hampden Hall in the city, a perfect galaxy of literary and scientific men from the different schools and colleges of our country, at the thirteenth annual session of the American Scientific Society, held in Springfield, Mass.

Professor Agassiz, a star of the first magnitude, whom we much wished to see, was absent.

Prof. Prince, of Cambridge, discussed the theory of comets: said, "that of 1858, had a small metallic density; that it had an atmosphere, and a vapor which was driven off from the body by the repulsive power of the sun, in a highly electrified or polarized condition, and that this formed the tail. He had been led to look upon it as something like our aurora borealis, upon which he had made observations. The vibrations, the flickering of the comet's tail, was not unlike that seen in our northern sky. And he said the borealis might be the tail of the earth."

On the 28th we had an exhibition of the aurora borealis, whose electrical motions and flickerings seemed to appear like the crowning of the heavens with a ray of glory, quite unlike the tail of the earth, so splendid and magnificently grand—as if the skirt of God's robe was spread across the heavens, and a ray of glory was let down from the upper temple to announce His Presence, which threw a blush of crimson over its face. It surpassed the most beautiful creation of fancy, and sent a thrill, mingled with awe, through the soul.

Early in the evening, the sky assumed a singular aspect, a clear light springing up in the north, not as brilliant as we had seen in the winter, but it continued to grow clearer and more luminous. A ray shot up from the east, like the rising of the full moon, sending a transparent glow through the heavens, mingled with a warm flush of crimson. But, at midnight, the whole heavens were spread over with a radiance which surpasses description—as if a bright drapery of clouds had been suspended from the zenith above, reaching down to the horizon, forming a perfect canopy of purple and crimson light, through which rays of silver glory were flashing up and down, like the wings of angels whose forms were enveloped in purple clouds of transparent light—yet their wings visible.

The scene was new and startling, so sublimely magnificent that it brought to mind a passage of Dr. Young's "Last Day."

"At midnight, when mankind are wrapt in peace,
And worldly fancy feeds on golden dreams;
To give more dread to man's most dreadful hour,
At midnight, 'tis presumed, this pomp will burst
From tenfold darkness; sudden as the spark
From smitten steel; from nitrous grain, the blaze.
Man, starting from his couch, shall sleep no more!
The day is broke, which never more shall close!
Above, around, beneath, amazement all!
Terror and glory joined in their extremes!
Our God in grandeur, and our world on fire!"

S. S. THOMAS.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

LETTERS FROM THE ISLAND CITY.—No. II.

The White City—Fata Morgana—Cottages, Oleanders, Bananas, Figs and Breezes—A quiet City—Texas Gallopade—Story of a Preacher in "Tight Place"—A Negro funeral—Cemeteries—Sermon from a Poet-Editor.

As you approach Galveston you behold a white beach, and beyond it a white city. One could fancy that the clouds of evening had fallen from the skies, and formed themselves into habitations for man, or for some more unearthly being. You draw nearer, and *the city*, not the houses, becomes the Fata Morgana of the Gulf of Mexico. You land, and find yourself in a plain glowing with yellow blossoms and dotted over with beautiful white cottages. These cottages are shaded by green blinds and surrounded with galleries—breezy forever with the fresh air that comes up from the Gulf, dallying with the blushing oleanders, and whispering among the vine leaves, and in the fig trees, and under the broad foliage of the bananas, seeming to say, after the manner of the "little green snakes" in the elder bushes, "Sisterkin, come out; come out, sisterkin." And the "sisterkin" and the "brotherkin" obey the invitation, and "come out" to enjoy the rosy evening on the delightful piazzas. The orange trees, too, are near, bending with fruit which is now becoming golden with the golden rays of the sun.

This is a lovely scene—but you view only part of it, and you feel a constant disposition to stand on tip-toe, or get up on a "store-box," that you may overlook the landscape. Then, you have not the time to be loitering among these laughing cottages; you start out to see the city, but the Fata Morgana flies before you, and after walking till your strength is failing with your expectations, you find yourself still in the midst of the yellow blossoms and the white cottages, the oleanders and the bananas and the fig trees.

The fever of competition seems as yet scarcely to have been felt in Galveston; the din, the confusion and hustle of trade is scarcely heard. The city still lies smiling in the arms of the country. Ships glide through the gentle waters, take on board the soft bales of cotton, and glide again from the wharves. Drays and carriages roll, almost voicelessly, through the sandy streets. The merchant walks along at his ease, feeling that there is no need to hurry, since, as the play-actor said, all the thunder and lightning are his own.

There is a Broadway in Galveston; but, as yet, no Wall-street, or, if there is, it is still beneath the luxurious shade of the banana. Time, however, is working his changes surely and not slowly, and some day the city will doubtless find itself electrified, and then will commence the earnest and terrible life-struggle which we find in more crowded cities, where no one says to his neighbor—"take care, gentlemen; let us not tread upon one another"—but each man strives for his own interest without being at all scrupulous as to the *principle*.

There is one thing, however, which is always done in haste in this Island City—men, on horseback, always gallop. The first man that passed our house in this way produced the impression that some one was violently ill, and the doctor was in immediate requisition; but soon, another was *in extremis*, and another, and another. It was then suggested to my mind that surely the whole city could not be in the last agonies, and that some other explanation of the furious riding should be sought. I presume it is a habit, induced in the first place by chasing cattle over the prairie; and, it may be, by being chased themselves by Indians.

Speaking of riding reminds me of a story that has been told me, which may serve in some degree to illustrate the manners of this friendly, warm, ingenuous and impulsive people. A minister, whose family were in the country to avoid the yellow fever, drove one morning into the city to preach. His road was, in fact, what we call boggy, and his horse, hired from a livery-stable, was also what we call "boggy." It became necessary for the minister to alight and help the horse out of the mire. A Highland costume would have been a convenience, but being in the ordinary dress of an American citizen, the gentleman's pantaloons were wet up to his knees, and his boots were full of water; nevertheless his congregation must not be disappointed on his account. Regardless of the danger of fever lurking in those saturated nether garments he mounted the pulpit, preached the sermon, and after the services were all finished, walked to the livery-stable preparatory to starting home. He told the keeper that he wished another and better horse than the one he had driven into town. The keeper refused to let him have another, and became every moment more and more insolent, and at last undertook to brick-bat the preacher. The preacher had "heard of the patience of Job," and knew that even his was not always proof against impertinence; so, after "bearing and forbearing until forbearance had ceased to be a virtue," he said to the keeper: "Sir, you presume too far upon my respect for the dignity of my profession; now, if any further provocation is given, I will take a stick and wear it out upon you." A pious brother just from church, who was standing by, exclaimed: "That is right! I will stand by you!" Then, turning to the keeper, said—"Come, get this gentleman a better horse!" And this better horse was got.—[Vide *Annals of Methodism in Texas.*]

Galveston is a very healthy place; indeed, but for the yellow fever occasionally, it is *the healthiest* place in the world;" notwithstanding a funeral procession does sometimes pass one's window. One day I observed a funeral train going to the burial of a colored man. Our dark brethren were arrayed in a black and white uniform, with pale blue sashes, and, perhaps, other badges, and were going forward with such an air of satisfaction that you could but feel that it had been very amiable in the man to die, and afford his friends such an agreeable little jaunt with him to the grave-yard. In the procession were twenty-five carriages, besides drays, and such meaner vehicles.

My cook came to me with great eagerness, not to say glee, and wished to ask as a favor that, if she did her work well, she might be permitted" to go with the next *funeral*, that came by." Of course I could not be so cruel as to deny her the pleasure. I derived from this respectable personage the information, that a storm which succeeded this burial was the consequence of a want of preparation in the subject for death. Such are the advantages of travel for the accumulation of knowledge!

One Sabbath afternoon we drove several miles out of the city, to hear a sermon from our poet-editor. By the way, Mr. Editor, I will just say to you, *sub rosa*, that whenever I talk so grandly about "driving out," I mean that our next door friend and neighbor, Mr. John, takes us in *his* carriage, and drives. The road was pleasant, the prairie, with its bursting flowers of gold, spread around us—and beyond was the sea,

"That broke into dimples and laughed in the sun."

We passed the different cemeteries—the Episcopal, the Methodist, the Jewish and the "Potter's Field." The Episcopal seemed in better order than the others, but even that was too weedy for the dead. We may neglect the living—but how can we bear the rebukes of our *silent* loved ones? I have seen few places where I should like to die, but Galveston is one of them; with that perpetual ocean-music in the ear, and that great stretch of ocean before the eye, that seems to promise a blooming world beyond—it seems that it would be delicious to dream oneself away into the land of the angels; but, when it comes to burial, some wild wood scene and a hillock of violets is more pleasant to think of than those weedy grave-yards.

The next thing that engaged our attention was a horned frog—a little animal resembling some persons in the world whose innocious qualities are their highest recommendation. As to personel appearance, it seems to be a bundle of excrescences.

We found at the place of preaching a new wooden school-house, clean and neat, with a very pretty cabinet-piano placed on one side, bringing to mind music accompanied by sweet young voices, and making one hope much for a country where music leads the van of improvement. The room was soon filled with an intelligent looking audience, who listened attentively to an interesting sermon, from this text—"Yet will I be to them as a little sanctuary in the countries where they shall come."

The poet-editor is slight and delicate, as a poet should be, with a kind of bashfulness of men, that would seem to ask two wings wherewith he might cover his face. His blue eye often flashes up with sudden thought, and then gradually subsides into a gentle, dreamy expression. His mental habit seems to be metaphysical. And now I leave you, with these few sketches of his lineaments before you.

JANE T. H. CROSS.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

CHIPS FROM AN ARKANSAS LOG-CABIN.

"Arkansas Travelers"—Sabbath Morn in Summer-time—Baptist Revival—A Happy Death—Refreshing Showers—Methodist Revival—N. O. Christian Advocate.

TUESDAY, the 9th of August, was ushered in with all the brightness and beauty peculiar to a summer morn. We were up, bright and early, for Rev. S. Hawes was to preach at Linn-wood church, Ashley county, Arkansas, about six miles above, on the Bertholomew; so we started, that is, we sent ahead a negro man to trace a road for a mile or more for the passage of our light buggy—supposing, after going that distance, we would find no more difficulty; but, alas, for human hopes; we wound about the woods, seeking for the new cut road and the man until our patience began perceptibly to ebb away—at last we found both; and sending Davy home, we plodded on our way, here jumping a root and there scraping the bark from a tree.

On we trotted, well pleased with the bit of smooth road before Mr. W.'s door. At a right angle we left the Bayou, and again wound along a woodland road.

A log across the way—a mere matter of moonshine in Arkansas—so we lightened the buggy, and on we went. Well, a dilemma indeed! a large tree, top and all, directly in the road.

I tell you, Mr. Editor, I dont believe a whole cane-brake or a hurricane could stop an "Arkansas traveler," so of course *we* by some means got around *that* tree. "Look! look! there goes a snake!" Sure enough, there he did go, just in time to save his tail. There was no time to tarry, and we jolted on until Mr. H.'s farm came in view.

When will we see Linn-wood church? Acres of new ground clearing, right and left and across the road; why, there was a "brush-heap" forty yards long, with a host of minor ones to keep it company.

"Well, my dear, shall we turn back?" "O no, you go through, over the logs and between the brush-heaps, and I will drive around through the woods."

And we parted with many misgivings as to whether we *should* meet on the opposite side of the clearing. I know you will be glad to hear that we did. Seating ourselves in the buggy we went on our way rejoicing. At last we reached Linn-wood church, a neat house, lately erected—where we were glad to meet a few familiar faces. The kindly greetings, the good sermon, and the sweet songs of Zion we heard, more than repaid us for our troubles by the way.

"Sabbath morning! Sabbath morning!
Welcome Sabbath morning, bright!"

Is it true, that the sunbeams fall with gentler radiance, the cool dewy breath comes up from the sparkling bosom of earth with a purer freshness—the birds sing more joyously, and the flowers bloom more beautifully, on the blessed Sabbath morning than during the rest of the week? We think so. "Make a joyful noise unto the Lord, all ye lands. Serve the Lord with gladness—come before his presence with singing," because of these holy Sabbath days.

A few weeks since there was a glorious revival of religion at Zion church, (Baptist) in Ashley county, Arkansas. There were twenty conversions, besides the general revivification in the members of the church. Ten ladies and gentlemen were immersed—the remaining four converts joined the M. E. Church.

One of the newly converted has already been called above, to the "rest prepared for the children of God." The young wife and mother has laid aside her clayey garment, with the calm dignity of a heart at peace with its Maker, and has ascended where only dwell the pure in heart.

Ere she died she had a glimpse of "Glory-land," and was content to leave all on earth with God, and go to her home in heaven. Thus died on the 12th August, 1859, Mrs. Mary Haynes, aged 18 years, daughter of I. F. Norrill, Ashley county, Arkansas.

She attended the protracted meeting in her usual health, professed religion, was immersed, and joined the Baptist Church a few days before her unexpected death. May we, like our young friend who has so lately departed from among us,

"So live, that when the summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan that moves
To that mysterious realm where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not like the quarry slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon; but sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach the grave,
Like one that wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

"Thou, O God! didst send a plentiful rain whereby thou didst confirm thine inheritance when it was weary. Bless the Lord, who daily loadeth us with benefits."

Our hearts run over with joyful gratitude to our heavenly Father, for He has not only sent us temporal but spiritual blessings. Refreshing showers have fallen upon the thirsty land.

"The pastures are clothed with flocks; the valleys also are covered over with corn; they shout for joy, they also sing."

But, better still, refreshing showers of divine grace have penetrated the dry soil of human hearts in our midst, and the lovely fruits of righteousness are seen where erst were nought but bitter, deadly weeds. Have we not need then to make a joyful noise unto the Lord, and bless him for all his benefits?

On yesterday closed a protracted meeting at Jone's Chapel, Morehouse parish, Louisiana, of eleven consecutive days. Such a general revival of religion has never been known before in this country. On account of the Elder's absence (Brother Ivey,) it was thought the Quarterly meeting would continue only three days; but, thanks be to our Heavenly Father, there was such power and mercy shown in the conviction of sinners and conversion of mourners, under the ministrations of Revs. Hawes, Brewer and Price, that the meeting was continued from day to day with the most pleasing results.

On Friday evening Bro. Waters came in to the "help of the Lord;" and, with a heartfelt appeal, petitioned sinners to come into the fold of Christ.

Some seven or eight couples, heads of families, professed and joined the Church. Brother J. C. Falks professed religion, and feeling called of God to proclaim the everlasting gospel of Christ, like a valiant soldier, he immediately responded—"Thy will, O Lord, be done;" and, having received the sanction of the Ministers and people, he entered directly upon his duties as a soldier of the Cross. May he, by God's blessing, turn many sinners from the error of their ways.

"Old things have passed away, and behold all things have become new." It is even so in this neighborhood. Religious discourse and spiritual songs have taken the place of the light conversation of former days.

Many are just beginning to live in the true sense of the word. How encouraging, how cheering to Christians the belief that their Lord is cognizant of every effort to do their duty.

We are told that the Lord will hearken to the conversation of those that fear Him, and a book of remembrance will be written before Him, for those that love and fear the Lord, and that think upon his name.

"How pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." This pleasantness is beautifully exemplified in the neighborhood around Jones' Chapel, Morehouse parish, Louisiana. This neighborhood extends about six miles in Ashley county, Arkansas. I am inclined to think that the New Orleans *Christian Advocate* is one bond of union that draws the hearts of the people together. Ten families receive the "*Advocate*" at Line Post Office, and I donbt not that more or less are received at the other Post Offices in the immediate neighborhood.

I can now think of but four or five heads of families who do not belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

There were twenty-five converted, twenty-three baptized, and forty-four joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at our last protracted meeting. May the good work still go on.

M. A. O.

THE GREEK CHURCH.

IT HAS been long rumored that Turkey contains a large class of people who are Mohammedans only by name, and cherish the wish to return to the faith which the ancestors professed, and which they left only when compelled by brutal force. Since the promises of the Hatti-Homayoun have become better known among Moslems and Christians, and since the Turkish Government has given repeated proofs of its spirit of toleration with regard to converted Mussulmans, these secret Christians avow their intentions more openly. Valuable informations concerning them is found in a work recently published by a Russian, (Lettres sur la Turquie, par P. de Tchihatchef—Bruxelles and Leipsic, 1859,) who has lived for many years in the East, and made himself thoroughly acquainted with all classes of the people. He describes an interview which he had with a Turkish Mollah, (a higher order of judges,) who confessed to him that secretly he was a Greek priest, and implored his intercession in order to have his daughter preserved from the harem, and to have her sent to a Christian country. Tchihatchef estimates the number of such Christians in the vicinity of Trebizonde at nearly 50,000. From *The New Evangelical Church Gazette* of Berlin, we learn, that in the March of the current year a firman for the pashalics of Trebizonde and Erzeroom gave permission to the tribe of the Koorumloo to return to the faith of their ancestors, on the condition that also as Christians they would be bound to do military service, and that in consequence of this proclamation about 7,000 Koorumloo declared themselves before the Turkish authorities as Christians.

By the death of the ex-Patriarch Konstantios, Jan. 17th, the Greek Church is said to have lost a man of great merits in behalf of the education of his nation. He had the reputation of possessing a thorough knowledge of the oriental and classical languages and literatures. He is the author of a valuable monograph on the city of Constantinople. When Patriarch he founded many schools, introduced the Lancasterian method into the primary schools, established an ecclesiastical seminary on the island of Khalki, the only one of the Greek Church of Turkey, and reorganized the great Greek National Hospital. The latter part of his life he spent in literary occupations on the island of Antigone, in the Sea of Marmora.

PULPIT-WATERFALLS.

WE HAVE seen waterfalls, says Dr. Cheever in the *Independent*, in the other hemisphere, and there are some such in this, that are called *dust-falls*, not having quantity and power of water proportioned to the depth of the fall, so as to hold in one concentrated body the tumbling mass till it reaches the bottom, but letting it scatter as in a long slow-trailing cloud of spray. There are just such presentations even of divine truth, where there ought to be divine solemnity and energy. Such are some sermons, that in their descent into the ravines of an audience, wanting the depth and volume of thought to make an impression, break into flowers, festoons of flowers and beautiful sentiment, all the way down, and end in glittering generalities of spray, blown over the congregation by whatever devious winds of taste, fashion, or even popular and expedient transgressions, may be blowing for the time. Sometimes the diamond drops of eloquence are so vapory and fine, that the congregation are surrounded by rainbows, and yet the mist so floating above them, that not in any case is there concentration enough for a single whole round radiant drop to [illegible] and be carried away as solid thought. It is a [illegible] of transfiguration, only the people never tremble [illegible] they enter into it, neither do they behold Moses [illegible] nor the Saviour; but yet a general good and [illegible] season may be the result, and they may [illegible] church somewhat in the mood of a party [illegible] visiting a beautiful waterfall. They [illegible] of glittering spray tumbling over [illegible] in some cases is a sort of Horse-shoe Fall of [illegible] of nature and art, without grace, without [illegible] and without the voice of God, and that presence and power of the Spirit, which alone can reach the soul.

Interesting articles will be found on the fourth page. Be sure to read them.

METHODISM IN CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.

...Expedition—The Carmels in Oregon—More ...—Its View of Policy out there.

The last news from the Pacific makes us glad. Bishop ... is presiding in many congregations, in as many ... possibly can before the time for ... Southern Church and ministry there, ... is invigorated anew. What a pity he ... There is nothing now to fear for the ... Church on the Pacific but a revival of the ... duty there, which has existed among ... of our ... this side the Rocky Mountains. ... least, however, that doubt will now give way to ... and that a holy enthusiasm will follow. The great ... people on this side has been with our Pacific ... all the time, though sometimes filled with fear ... the unfortunate counsel of a few. Nothing has ... California work so much injury as this. Let it ... forever.

Rev. S. Fisher and Rev. J. C. Kolbe have been laboring in Oregon. A circuit has been formed including the towns of Salem and Corvallis, a quarterly conference held, about sixty members have been enrolled, Rev. J. C. Kolbe has been left in charge of it, and Rev. J. E. Forrest, formerly a local preacher, has been employed, and is forming a circuit on the east of the Willamette river. And now they are calling for men—more men ... men of mind, of power, of singleness of eye"—men for both California and Oregon. The States on this side are full of men who ought to go, local and itinerant. California is a delightful country, and Oregon also—the Pacific slope, in addition to gold, yielding the grains and fruits in abundance. Rev. C. Fisher says he never saw ... and fruit than in Oregon. We hope the Bishop at the coming conferences will remember California and Oregon.

The *Pacific Methodist* is one of the very best papers ... connection. How it has lived we cannot tell, but it has lived, nevertheless, and is now flourishing. It is ... conservative, spiritual in tone—able, sagacious, ... in thought and policy—judicious, tasteful, ... in matter and style. It is a *Pacific power*. It will live. It must live. We trust it is now over all ... but should it "run aground," the rescue will ... be delayed. In the following sentiments, it confirms ... we have maintained ever since we entered the editorship:

"Expansion is the necessary policy of every scriptural church. It is peculiarly ours, so far as the introduction ... maintenance of pure and primitive Methodism on this Pacific coast are concerned. The people are liberal and conservative in sentiment; they are strongly and unalterably opposed to the introduction of extra-scriptural ... disorganizing political abstractions into the church. They will abide no such tests. Sooner than do it, they will sever every tie that binds them to any existing ... organization. This we assert confidently after ... years' acquaintance with the people of California. ... same is true of the people of Oregon. Differ as they ... on political questions, they will unite in resistance ... to all attempts to make of these questions tests of membership, let them come from whom or in what shape ... may. Of this certain parties who have made the ... this time be pretty well convinced. ... has forced them into nominal conser... which, however strongly they may cherish their ... in secret, they dare not openly avow. A few years ago, ... immediate and utter ecclesiastical ... against all who would not ... Bravado and denun... were brought to bear upon all recusants, but ... failed either to silence them with terror or to ... Blame and vote were predicted, ... The same belongs elsewhere. ... under many disadvantages as to ... is true—but in such a ... bly that we have the ... unsuccessful attempt ... surrender those who could not ... This attempt is a part of the ... Doubtless there are those who wish ... but for the honor of religion, ... join in the wish. ... seems that the old tactics are to be resumed. ... put-up prejudices must have vent. Forgetful ... severe lessons heretofore received, the parties ... to pay to Cæsar the additional head of pop... After a long struggle between prudence and ... the flood-gates opened again. Bishop PIERCE, ... no ... he had performed the work of ... apostolic minister, so dingly and efficiently, is ... as a political propagandist; another venerable ... minister is accused of falsehood, and our ... is denounced with the utmost bitterness ... assailed with the most persistent misrepresentations. ... years ago we recorded our belief, and we repeat ... and we invite all who are interested in the ... of Methodism on this coast to mark it—*that no ... can stand on the platform of non-intervention ... questions can maintain a prosperous ... The people want no political agitation in ... and they will have none. The Methodist ... stands on this principle, and cannot be ... On this principle it will surely triumph, else ... Head of the Church must fail to ratify his own ... and sustain those who follow his example. ... God and the people are ... with us."

Let there be no doubt that the Southern Methodist Church has no position outside of slave territory, after ... the scriptural argument against a *geographical* Church, be prepared also to answer the argument against, a *political* Church; for, as a *non-political* Church is the platform assumed by our Pacific brethren, because they regard it (and correctly) as the platform of the Southern Church, a refusal to prosecute our work on the Pacific, would be a tacit admission that we are, ... a *political* Church; for it would be a refusal to ... our Pacific brethren on the above platform. ... forward, wherever we can, in all territory, ... that platform.

... to maintain as a separate Church organization ... independence of our present ... by its sales, in an independent ... the present Southern Church there, would ... that there is a better position than ours ... that the existence of slavery in our ... Discipline is strictly non-intervention, ... to us. Our present position, and course, are ... scriptural ones—the only ones just to ourselves, ... before the world—before the Southern people.

ALONG THE PREACHERS.

THIRD PAPER.

RICHARD CHEVENIX TRENCH.

RICHARD CHEVENIX TRENCH, D.D., is well known to the literary world. And to his praise be it said, that the most of his literary labors are in perfect sympathy with his calling as a minister, and reflect honor on his pulpit notes. In these days, scholarly and cultivated ministers are sometimes fascinated into literary pursuits, that if not positively inconsistent with habits of spiritual thinking, are yet doubtful, because of their latent tendencies to worldliness and intellectual ambition. We feel assured that a certain degree of literary culture is highly advantageous to every minister of Christ, and indeed he cannot be fitted for some of his duties if this culture is neglected. Apart from the specific value of the knowledge which a general acquaintance with literature gives, there is a breadth of thought, a depth of sympathy, a firm and well-braced attitude of intellect, which literary studies impart, that can scarcely be over-valued, at least as rudimental benefits to mind. None need this discipline more than preachers. Theology is the science of all mind—of mind in every aspect and form—and it is therefore of no small importance to preachers that they be cultivated men outside of their own immediate calling. But let them be cautious—prayerfully and watchfully cautious—lest the literary spirit take too strong a hold of them. This is fatal to their peculiar usefulness. Whatever is done in literature, whether in private study or public authorship, ought ever to be held as tributary to their special office. Spirituality is their intellectual life. It is their badge of rank in the world—God's seal on their hearts, on their brows, which is never to be dimmed or darkened for any other lustre, no matter how bright how captivating.

There are preachers (and they are an increasing number) who carry this literary spirit into the pulpit and throw it into the foreground of their discourses. They have a trim and polished way of putting their thoughts, a constrained deference to rhetorical rule, an occasional allusion to classical lore, a tame and repressed manner of utterance, an awe of criticism, and above all, a kind of temper that smacks of the schools, and which, however hard to define, is easy to detect, that is most pernicious to effective preaching. All this is deplorable enough. A sermon is the farthest possible remove from a literary performance. A sermon is not an essay, not a disquisition, not an oration. A sermon is a divine message to the world; and hence, if divine, it ought to be simply intent on recognizing and presenting the divine aspects of truth, taking its facts for granted, indulging no parley with this or that standard of human judgment, dismissing all considerations of self, both as self is concerned in speaker and hearer, assimilating truth with the highest spirituality of which the mind is capable, and breathing it forth, as it can only be breathed forth when the soul is in exclusive fellowship with the Lord Jesus Christ. Can any man doubt that this is the true attitude of a preacher's mind? But assuredly this is a peculiar attitude. Literature can never create it. Rhetoric and oratory can never create it. Genius cannot even personify it. No; it is God's own gift; and whenever it is felt, the most scholarly and cultivated mind is lifted far out of its common modes of thought and feeling, receives the unction of the Holy Ghost, forgets all artificialness, and speaks solely for God and eternity.

We do not know that Dr. Trench's sermons preached before the University of Cambridge, England, are altogether free from the literary cast that we have condemned. A practiced eye might possibly detect the presence of the library-student, but on the whole, these sermons, as sermons, are entitled to very high and cordial commendation. The great truths under discussion are fully before the preacher's eye, and no one can doubt that he sees them as they are—sees their realness and adaptation—sees their precise connexions, and justly appreciates their bearings on spiritual experience. He opens a subject with the skill of a practical anatomist, lays bare the very nerve he is in search of, never misses his aim and never disappoints your expectations. And in such a work there is necessarily a decided activity of intellect, and particularly that form of intellect which is both critical and creative.

But Dr. Trench never rests in the intellectual or philosophical aspects of a religious doctrine. Neither the sense of beauty in the imagination, nor the sense of fitness in the reason, is his aim. To pass beyond these into the interior recesses of the soul; to reach the conscience, and to stir that within man which forms his sense of the invisible and the eternal; this is the paramount end to which everything in the shape of analysis, argument and illustration is made to minister. We think that no one can read these discourses and not feel the presence of a believing, loving, adoring heart, vitalizing the otherwise dead processes of the intellect—struggling to render words obedient to its mighty impulses—and preferring infinitely to convey a deep emotion rather than a sublime thought. The only light in which the gospel can be consistently and impressively seen, is as the truth of God for the salvation of sinners. It is therefore the truth—the truth in Christ Jesus—as distinguished from all other truth; and as such, in its supremacy, it is to be preached. Dr. Trench is faithful to this ideal of the gospel. Indeed in some respects he is a remarkable model of good preaching. Although most commendably eager to unfold the genuine spirituality of doctrine, yet he takes care to avoid those errors into which preachers of the more evangelical class are too apt to fall. One of these errors grows out of a disposition to undervalue the agencies of intellect—to neglect breadth of statement, force of analysis, and appropriateness of illustration—and to trust in exhortatory and emotional fallacies for success. A great deal of this sort of spiritual preaching (so called) is quite superficial, and falls far short of the true ideal of the ministry. Dr. Trench strikes us as happily free from the extremes of literary sentimentalism and shallow spiritualism. So far as this last-named phase of preaching is concerned, Dr. Trench handles doctrines with great directness and skill—adjusts them to their place in the system of Christianity—and then shows what are their legitimate fruits in experience and practice.

We cannot better convey our ideas on this subject than by quoting an extract from the Dr.'s first sermon in this volume. It is on "*Christ, the only Begotten.*"

"Theology, when it limits itself to the immediately practical and useful, dismissing everything which it does not esteem such, will not long retain even that practical and useful to which it has been willing to sacrifice everything besides. Its pastures will lose their greenness soon, its lower levels will become dry and parched and barren, if they be not fed and refreshed from the upper springs. Its conversation must be habitually in heaven, if it shall really have anything which is worth the telling upon earth. It is a Jacob's ladder, but angels must descend upon it no less than ascend. If there be none descending, there will be in a little while none to ascend."

All that is admirably said. It sets forth the just idea of spiritual preaching, viz: Looking at man and man's interests from God's throne and in its light, instead of merely looking up to that throne from man's earthly position. Such preaching will deal with the deep things of God and reveal the mind of the Spirit. It will be neither imaginative nor emotional. Nor will it be coldly argumentative, but it will address our whole nature—provide a benign influence for every faculty of that nature—move all its powers and mellow all its sensibilities.

Dr. Trench is very earnest in presenting the dignity of Christ's offices and ministry as the sum and substance of Theology. He argues in a decided tone for the Eternal Sonship. Believing that the Eternal Sonship is a doctrine of prime importance—believing it to be the basis of the incarnation, and the ground of man's being, no less than the ground of man's redemption—we congratulate ourselves gratified that Dr. Trench should have exhibited this neglected truth in a bold and striking light. It may indeed seem that this doctrine of the Eternal Sonship lies remote from the most tangible facts of Christianity, and that therefore it is not a matter of much moment what opinion is held on the subject. But this is a dangerous standard to set up. It is the standard of our judgment, and as such, whether it positively mislead us or not, is a false standard, at least in theory. Aside from this, we think the Eternal Sonship is not an abstraction. It has all the inherent force of the Trinity, nor can we see how that Trinity, as a Christian doctrine, can have a scriptural form of expression, when the Eternal Sonship is rejected. Athanasius did well to struggle and suffer for it. And moreover, we believe that the Rev. Richard Watson never rendered better service to Theology than when he defended this doctrine against the erroneous views of Dr. Adam Clarke.

Another point of interest in this volume, is the clear and satisfactory manner in which the doctrine of Christ's atonement is treated. Dr. Trench is emphatic here. And no wonder, for it is enough to stir any man's soul to see how this cardinal truth, without being utterly rejected, is yet despoiled of its force. We allude not to Unitarianism. We allude not to any of the repulsive forms of Socinianism and Arianism. But we allude to those accommodating theories of the death of Christ, which in certain quarters have lately become so fashionable.

All these theories, whatever shades of difference exist among them, repudiate the idea of Christ's death as a vicarious sacrifice for sin. None of them tolerate the idea of Christ's substitution for us; and while they use the word *atonement*, yet it is atonement in the sense of reconciliation, and not of expiation. Coleridge's views on this subject are well known. So are those of Julius Charles Hare and Professor Maurice. All these gentlemen of the "Broad Church" substantially agree with Bahr of Germany, that the Jewish sacrifices were not typical of the penal sufferings of Jesus Christ in our behalf, but were types of "his own self sacrifice, which actuated his (Christ's) whole life, shining only with a peculiar transcendency in his death." Poor John Sterling, whom no one can think of without an aching heart, once wrote to his friend Hare as follows: "On sacrifice, he (Milman) seems to have nothing of the least interest to offer; though I think he does keep clear of the ghostly speculations of Magee and of most of our modern orthodox Brahmins." Who the "Brahmins" are, need not be told, nor what are "*the ghostly speculations*" of Archbishop Magee, in his celebrated work on the Atonement.

Dr. Trench does not name these parties. Standing in the pulpit, he avoids very properly any such ill-bred personality. But he arraigns the doctrine, and justly condemns it. Says he: "The gravity of the matter thus brought to issue, none can deny, nor yet the very serious and far-reaching consequences which must follow, if, while the word 'sacrifice' should indeed be left us, all wherein the essence of sacrifice consisted, as mainly its *vicarious and satisfactory* character, were to be exploded from the New Testament." Proceeding then to argue that the "first of these consequences would be a loosening" of the bonds between the Old and the New Testament, he forcibly declares of the Levitical sacrifices, that on this false theory, "they are a huge husk without a kernel; types without their antitype; shadows, but not 'shadows of the true,' and thus, with no substance following, a promise without performance, an elaborate and enormous machinery for the effecting of nothing."

The following passage is full of vigorous, straightforward thought: "But if the question is here asked, how can one man satisfy for many? how by one man's obedience could many be made righteous? the answer is not far to seek. The transcendent worth of that obedience which Christ rendered, of that oblation which he offered, the power which it possessed of counterbalancing and counterbalancing a world's sin, lay in this, that he who offered these, while he bore in human nature and wrought human acts, was a divine person; not indeed God alone, for as such he would never have been in the condition to offer; nor man alone, for then the worth of his offering could never have reached so far; but that he was God and man in one person, indissolubly united, and in this person performing all those acts—man that he might obey and suffer and die—God that he might add to every act of his obedience, his suffering, his death, an immeasurable worth, stooping in the glory of his divine personality all of human that he wrought. Christ was able so summarily to pay our debt, because he had another and a higher coin in which to pay it than that in which it was contracted. It was contracted in the currency of earth; he paid it in the currency of heaven."

Such preaching speaks to our hearts. In it we hear the confession of the Church of Jesus Christ in all ages. In it come to our ears the voices of martyrs and saints, and extending still farther back, the voices of those whose inspired tones first swept over the world the blessed story of the Cross—whose glory and whose only glory was to preach Christ crucified, not as a martyr but as the Lamb of God that taketh away our sins—and whose example, whenever and wherever followed, lifts our frail nature into strength and introduces it into companionship, pure and precious, with the eternal Trinity.

We acknowledge ourselves to be debtors to the sanctified learning, earnest faith, and energetic spirit of Dean Trench. On other fields—fields too, where he has been an original explorer—the scholarship of the age has gathered no more harvest from seed sown by his own industrious hands. He has done much for language, especially in its historic and moral connections. His Hulsean Lectures are charmingly rich and full. But above every thing else that he has given to the world, commend us to his Discourses. Not indeed that he is a faultless sermonizer. Not that he is as eloquent, as soul-stirring, as some other divines. But he comes to us like a man redeemed—with a step manly and free—with a front unabashed, and with a voice that gives no uncertain sound. And for this we honor him. For this we thank him. There have been hours in our lives, that his genius has enriched—solitary seasons that he has adorned and cheered—and whoever fulfills for our hearts a ministry so beautiful and blessed, shall have our humble need of praise, no matter what country or what Church claims him as her own.

***

A VISIT TO THE ISLAND-HOME OF BLENNERHASSETT.

Burr was as infamous, as ungrateful and insinuating, as Blennerhassett was noble, generous and unsuspecting. Fifty-four years ago the most beautiful island nature ever gave to the Ohio was the home of contentment, elegance, letters and hospitality.

Wirt says that "its music might have charmed Calypso and her nymphs; its shrubbery Shenston might have envied; there an extensive library spreads its treasures; a philosophical apparatus offers to its elegant proprietor all the mysteries and secrets of nature; peace, tranquility and innocence shed their mingled delights around him; and to crown the enchantment of the scene, a wife who is said to be lovely even beyond her sex, and graced with every accomplishment that can render it irresistible, has blessed him with her love, and made him the father of her children."

Such *was* Blennerhassett's island-home fifty-four years ago. But, alas! its rural splendor, its magnificent simplicity and hospitality, its too confiding friendship, its misplaced confidence, and its ruin.

Blennerhassett's Island is twelve miles below old Marietta, in Ohio, and one or two below Parkersburg, in Virginia. Oh, I wish I could, if even for a day, exchange a little of my cold, square, matter-of-fact materials for a little of the imaginative, a little of the plain embroidery, or the poetry of thought and utterance. The present proprietor of the island, my good friend Mr. George Neale, of Parkersburg, gave me, this morning, a pleasant winding-way buggy ride down the river and across the half of it, and we spent two hours on the once beautiful home of the accomplished Irishman who so keenly felt the withering touch and so largely and so innocently shared the disgrace of Aaron Burr.

The beautiful mansion was accidentally burned up in 1811. The rude hand of agriculture has been there, raising corn and hay; and the more rude hand of time has been there, and left *his* mark. The old well, the digging and walling of which cost $500, is still there, "as good as ever." And there is also, hard by, a venerable locust tree, which it is said Blennerhassett planted with his own hand, and there are, also, some remains of the underground portion of a milk house, and a round, basin-like looking place, four feet deep by twenty in diameter, which was once a wine cellar. These, with some little remains of the foundation of the house, are nearly all that is left of the beautiful and classic mansion of the early island-forest of the far West.

Many a passing stranger in ascending or descending the Ohio has landed here, to walk over and look upon the grounds where once stood this strange American Alhambra, and where lived the accomplished exile with his beautiful and accomplished wife, and which romantic spot so strangely and mysteriously became the theatre of their happiness, their deception and their ruin.

Who was Blennerhassett? and what were his crimes? Why was he immured in prison? One of the most villainous acts ever performed by the Government of the United States was the arrest and imprisonment of Blennerhassett. Being, perhaps, practical piety, a more noble character or a better man never landed from briny water on the soil of this free land of ours.

The public facts respecting the history of Blennerhassett are known, and have been published in the world in connection with the career and trial of Burr. But there are many things of a more domestic nature connected with the interesting family not generally known. It has been my good fortune for the past week and more to be a guest in a family in Parkersburg, Va.—which is in sight of the celebrated island—the aged father and mother of which were well acquainted with Blennerhassett and his most amiable and accomplished lady. From these and others I have gathered many interesting facts respecting them which are not generally known, and as soon as a little leisure shall afford me an opportunity to do so, I propose to put these materials in a readable shape, and place a paper, or most likely a series of papers, containing them, in the hands of the editor of the Home Circle, and I hope, if I shall be spared to perform this labor, the papers may not be entirely uninteresting to his lady readers. In these papers I can but indulge a hope that I may be able to introduce Mrs. BLENNERHASSETT to our American ladies in a way in which she has not been heretofore introduced.

Parkersburg, Va., September, 1859. R. ABBEY.

TUSKEGEE FEMALE COLLEGE.

MR. EDITOR: But little having been said in your columns in behalf of this institution, we have thought proper to send you, in connection with the advertisement, which please insert, a somewhat full account of it.

HISTORY.—The Tuskegee Female College, under the patronage of the Methodist E. Church, South, Alabama Conference, was opened February 11th, 1856, with the Rev. A. A. Lipscomb, D. D., as President. Eminent success crowned the enterprise at the outset. Within the first year of its existence, over 260 pupils were enrolled, while the thoroughness of its organization, the efficacy of its disciplinary regulations, and the success of its admirable plans of female culture, placed the College at once in the front rank of educational movements.

ORGANIZATION.—With modifications adapted to the ages of the pupils, the same general principles of Education obtain throughout these divisions. All the leading branches of literary culture are begun in the lower departments, and are carried forward, in various forms, through the succeeding stages of intellectual development, securing, in this manner, not only the utmost proficiency in the mere technicalities of education, but imparting, also, to the entire system a beautiful unity, consistency, and completeness. It will be perceived that pupils entering the lower Departments of the College, enjoy advantages superior to those whose course begins at a later period.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.—The main objects contemplated in this department, are to render learning, in all its most elementary forms, engaging to the mind of the young pupil—to employ the faculties in so agreeable a manner as to lay the basis of habits that may prove serviceable in the subsequent work of personal culture. To effect these ends, a large and elegant room is appropriated to the department, handsomely fitted with furniture of the most approved pattern, and decorated with mottoes and ornaments calculated to minister not only to the instruction of the pupils, but to contribute to their refined amusement, and to sustain their delighted interest.

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.—The design of this department is to supply instruction to pupils who have advanced beyond the range of Primary studies, but who are not fitted for the severe regimen of the College course. Opportunity is here afforded to review and perfect the studies of preceding years; to correct defective methods of earlier training; to ascertain the peculiarities of individual minds, and to determine with greater exactness such habits as shall fully qualify the pupil for her subsequent pursuits.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.—The system of Instruction, organized in the College, embraces five years. The Tuskegee Female College looks solely to the responsibility it assumes of presenting to the Church, and to the world, the highest type of womanly character, within the scope of its literary and religious culture. To effect this purpose, such topics are pursued, and such appliances are employed, as the ever-varying intellectual developments of the several classes may seem to require.

The Holy Scriptures are to be taught in all the classes of the Institution, and at every step of the pupil's progress. The disputed points of doctrinal teaching, as understood by different sects, are not to be made the subjects of discussion, or of dogmatic inculcation. But those great, cardinal, saving truths of the Gospel, held by the Holy Catholic Church in all its branches, and felt by the universal heart of Christendom, are to be taught systematically and zealously. To the Bible is to be assigned the first and paramount place amongst text books. "It must stand for God—sovereignty over intellect, over books, over everything—and in this majestic attitude, be honored, reverenced, and loved."

FACILITIES FOR EDUCATION.—In every department the amplest means of culture are supplied. The admirable adaptation of the College edifice to the uses of education; the comfort, size, and convenience, of its lecture halls; the elegant appointments of the Chapel as a general study room; the comfortable arrangements of the recitation apartments; the judicious location of the music and practice rooms, under the immediate supervision of the head of the department; the completeness of its laboratory; the full supply of drawings, paintings, casts, and models, in the gallery of art; the number and superiority of the musical instruments; the mineralogical and geological specimens, furnish to teacher and pupils the requisite materials for imparting thorough instruction.

LECTURES.—The Tuskegee Female College claims, as a special feature in its plans of instruction, the introduction of the Lecture System to an extent altogether greater and more effective than has hitherto been attempted in our Southern Female Institutions. Since the period of its organization, there have been, annually, several courses of lectures upon literary, scientific, and esthetic subjects, delivered to the young ladies of the higher classes, to irregular pupils and to resident graduates.

ART DEPARTMENT.—Having been the first seminary for young ladies in the world to incorporate into its literary framework the cultivation of the beautiful, as well as useful, Arts of Design; and having already awakened a surprising degree of interest in the public mind in reference to this novel and elegant branch of female culture, the Trustees take a just pride in carrying the organization of the department to the highest point of efficiency. The accomplished Principal is at present visiting the Eastern cities, where, in the study of such master-pieces of artistic genius as this country affords; in the inspection of the most celebrated galleries of paintings; in the examination of the sketching portfolios of artists, and in the presence of the grand and inspiring scenes of nature, she is fitting herself to renew her labors with redoubled ardor and enlarged experience. It will be her care to re-supply the department, under her own personal supervision, with the most approved facilities for illustration and for study. In furtherance of this purpose, an order has been sent forward, through an eminent teacher of Art, to London, for a full set of drawing models, such as are furnished to schools under patronage of the English Government. These, in connection with new casts, medallions, statuettes, and studies, will fully meet the demands for art instruction of the highest style.

In connection with the regular routine of instruction in this department, pupils are commended to the perusal of such works as bear directly on their studies, such as "Ruskin's Works," "Jarves' Art-Hints," "Ware's Works of Art in European Capitals," "Mrs. Jameson's Works," etc., while the Principal, by lectures and illustrations, familiarizes their minds with the varied styles of the different schools of art, in their relations to the ideal of artistic excellence.

For the purpose of more effectually encouraging the liberal study of art, in its higher forms, the Trustees of the Institution have decided to establish a Diploma or certificate of Graduation, to be conferred upon pupils who shall have completed a three years' course of art instruction in the Tuskegee Female College. Upon the satisfactory completion of this course the pupil will be entitled to spend the fourth year in the department, receiving instruction and attending upon the various courses of lectures *gratuitously*, by leaving to the institution, at her option, a specimen of her work to aid in the formation of a permanent Student's Gallery of Art.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.—It is deemed unnecessary to add anything in reference to the Department of Instrumental Music, beyond the announcement of the retention of Prof. Corbeau as Principal.

RESIDENT GRADUATES' COURSE.—One of the objects of the Institution from its commencement has been to provide suitable means for the continuance of the education of its graduates, so far as they may wish to avail themselves of such advantages. To effect this end, during the college year 1857-8, a class was organized, embracing not only the Resident Graduates, but teachers, or any other persons anxious to extend their personal culture.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.—The Tuskegee Female College is not an endowed Institution. With an earnest desire, however, to extend the advantages of a liberal education to persons of limited means, the Institution proposes to receive and educate *one young lady from each Presiding Elder's District* within the bounds of the Alabama Conference, taking her notes, properly avouched, for the settlement of her board and tuition, payable when she shall have earned the money to be applied to that object. In this manner it is believed that many worthy persons may be judiciously assisted in securing the advantages of enlarged personal culture, who would otherwise be entirely debarred from these high privileges. To secure the proper accomplishment of the proposed plan, the applicant, in each case, will be required to produce the official endorsement of the Quarterly Conference for the circuit or station in which she may reside, certifying to her worthiness socially, intellectually and morally. It is to be supposed that this arrangement will be sought *mainly, if not entirely*, by young ladies who intend to prepare themselves for the avocation of teaching. For particulars, apply to the President of the Institution.

BOARDING DEPARTMENT.—The domestic arrangements of the Institution are placed in charge of the Rev. John W. Rush, of the Alabama Conference.

EXAMINATIONS, PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS.—Disapproving the entire system of public exhibitions in our Female Institutions, the Trustees adopted at the outset the plan of having all examinations conducted in private. A more gratifying result could not be desired than has attended upon this radical innovation. The inspiring presence of a select number of judicious and appreciative persons; the colloquial ease and freedom from embarrassment on the part of the pupils; the genial discussions that pleasantly interrupt the accustomed exercises; the rare-strained participation of visitors in the offices of examination; the entire abandonment of textual questions and formal answers; the unexpected development of logical finesse and of expressional power in young ladies, under the legitimate stimulus of such agreeable circumstances—have abundantly vindicated the wisdom of this method of conducting examinations.

In this connection it is proper to observe that in the Tuskegee Female College, young ladies are not permitted in public to read essays, addresses, or compositions of any kind whatever. When such performances are to be publicly introduced, they are committed to the hands of gentlemen, selected with special reference to their ability to read them in an impressive and becoming manner. In vindication of this policy, nothing more need be said in this place, than that, in the views of female education held by the Institution, the qualities of mind and heart, fostered by such public displays, are inimical to its high ideal of womanly character.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.—An effort is made in the Institution to develop and to embody the true ideal of a religious life—a life which, like that of our Divine Exemplar, blends the severest devotion to the humblest duties with the loftiest consecration to God's service, of redeemed intellect and of ennobled spirit. In addition to the daily expositions of Scripture in the morning exercises of the College, discourses are delivered by the President in the Chapel, every Sabbath afternoon. Other forms of Scriptural teaching are also adopted, and in this manner the pupils are taught to recognize the distinct existence of the College, *as an organized religious power*. Attendance upon Sabbath School is one of the requirements of the Institution. The membership of pupils in the various churches forms matter of special concern. Young ladies belonging to the Methodist Church especially are required to present their letters, and attach themselves at once to the communion in Tuskegee, and to attend the class-meetings which are regularly held in the College for their benefit. ¶

WASHINGTON CHURCH, PARISH OF ST. LANDRY.

DEAR BRETHREN: please read this in your Congregations, and receive their donations

I would most respectfully appeal to your kind charities, in behalf of our Church at Washington, St. Landry Parish, Louisiana. The debt hanging over it amounts to $1950. But the liberal creditors propose to deduct therefrom, $8,00, leaving a balance of $1150. We have raised about $400 of this, and the friends at Washington think they can possibly raise $200 more, still leaving $550 to be raised by foreign aid.

They are few and feeble, who are Protestants in Washington. Romanism and wickedness abound—and some enemies of christianity propose to purchase the Church for a Ball room, etc. Will you give us ten dollars towards paying the Church out of debt? "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord."

Address Rev. B. F. White, Opelousas, Louisiana.

THE SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY.

By reference to the advertising columns of the *Advocate* it will be seen, that the Southern University will be opened for the reception of Students on the 1st of October. The President will deliver his Inaugural Address on Wednesday, the 5th, and the Exercises of the Institution will commence.

The question has been frequently asked, how are the students to be accommodated with board, etc.? It gives us pleasure to say for the information of those interested in the answer to this question, that Mr. McDonald has now in course of erection one of the most convenient and commodious buildings in the State, for the accommodation of students.

Judging from the ground-plan and the design of the front elevation, it will, in magnificence and beauty, surpass the University building itself. When completed, there will be about forty well ventilated rooms and halls with columns, verandas, passages and stairways, and a large dining-hall 40 by 60 feet, all of which are modeled after the style of the most convenient and recent improvements. His arrangements for the comfort and convenience of his boarders are on the most liberal scale. The building stands immediately in front of the University, necessible at all hours to the faculty, and under their supervision, which will render it *in every particular* the most desirable boarding-house in Greensboro. Mr. McDonald will be in readiness for the reception of students by the 1st of October.

We may beg leave to say to those who may wish to send their sons to the University, that he is a gentleman everyway worthy of their confidence. If integrity, energy, industry, firmness, are the requisite characteristics for the position he will occupy, he certainly possesses them in a remarkable degree. Justice demands that we say this much of one who by his energy and zeal has so intimately identified his interests with the University. Its truthfulness will be endorsed by all who know him. We can confidently say to the friends of the Institution, send on your sons, and ample provision will be made by Mr. McDonald and others for their accommodation.

REV. JOSEPH T. AUERNATHY, of the Alabama Conference, died Sept. 15th last, at the residence of Rev. Jno. McKenzie, Coose County, Alabama, suddenly and unexpectedly, of congestion of the brain—having, as we gather from the letter informing us, overworked himself in filling his appointments and other services when nearly worn out. We knew him well. From the poor pine-woods of East Alabama, he went into the itinerant ministry, a few years since, an unsophisticated, untempered, roughhewn man; and, it seems, has been wonderfully blessed of God in the salvation of souls. He was an amiable, good man. If any one begins to lose faith in the itinerancy, let them look on this case. In any other system, this man could not have found an "open door" to become the instrument of the conversion of a single soul, as a preacher.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.—As the patrons of this Institution may feel desirous of knowing what arrangements have been made in regard to the care and over-sight of the young ladies boarding in the College, we are requested to state that Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, the Steward and Stewardess, will reside in the College building; and, in connection with the Governess, Mrs. Buckingham will give every attention to the comfort and wants of the young ladies. In another column will be seen the names of the Faculty. The prospects of the College were never brighter.

THE HERALD OF TRUTH is the title of a new weekly periodical issued by Rev. J. M. Major, 130 Nassau street, New York, prices, five cents a single copy—$2,00 a year—$8,00 for five copies—$15,00 for ten copies—containing five sermons, two of them by Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. It is to be devoted to the publication of sermons by the distinguished living ministers of the different preachers of the Christian Church. If none but good sermons are published, it will be valuable; otherwise, otherwise. Specimen copies sent free. Ministers charged but $1,00 a year.

THE BOOK AND TRACT CAUSE in the Mississippi Conference, as we learn by letter from Rev. H. H. Mongomery, Agent, is moving forward. He has been very successful, of late, in getting subscribers as shareholders—more having been obtained within a few weeks than in six months preceding. The Agent is a man of indomitable perseverance and energy, and success is so far from such qualities. Let the cause move forward. The Publishing House needs the "free cash capital" and the country needs the books.

DR. GRAHAM, of this city, the same who killed Mr. Loring of Florida in New York some years since, was killed one night last week, by Ernest Toledano. They were at enmity, Dr. Graham, as is alleged, having been defeated for the office of city Physician by Mr. Toledano. Graham, an amiable gentleman when sober, repeatedly threatened Toledano's life when drinking. They met in a *bar room*—Toledano fired several times, putting a number of bullets into Grahm's breast.

THE TEHUANTEC ROUTE, short, expeditious, and important as it is to New Orleans, has been ignored by the Postmaster General, in awarding the contract for the California mail, in favor of New York and the Nicaraguan route. Such freaks will, and ought to, kill any Administration, in the South.

SCHOOLS OF BATON ROUGE.—We learn that Miss Read's Seminary, and Prof. Magruder's Institute, are both promising well. They are both of good standing, well established, with ample facilities, imparting thorough moral and intellectual training and education. They are worthy of the amplest patronage.

PURVIS & HAYNIE, Cotton Brokers, have their card on third page, fourth column. Read it. We have known Mr. Haynie for many years. He is a reliable gentleman, and an experienced man of business.

DR. CLOUD'S SOUTHERN RURAL MAGAZINE, the American Cotton Planter, and Soil of the South, published at Montgomery, Alabama, for October, has reached us, and is as good as ever.

JAYNE'S FEMALE INSTITUTE, Brandon, Miss., has an advertisement in the fourth column, third page, of this paper. Read it. It speaks for itself. The references are the best.

SHELBY MEDICAL COLLEGE, Nashville, Tenn., has an advertisement on third page, fourth column, to which we invite attention. It is all that it is represented to be.

DR. A. L. PLOUDE, Dentist, has his card in this paper. He has shown high testimonials from distinguished Bishops, Presidents, and D. D.s, from 1828 down.

NO YELLOW FEVER yet at New Orleans. No one need fear to visit, or return to the city now. There will certainly be no epedemic here this season.

MANY COMMUNICATIONS, especially obituaries and revival intelligence, are crowded out this week. Be patient.

Read the advertisement of the worthy Agent of the Mobile Book Depository, J. F. EARLY, Esq.

YELLOW FEVER is at Houston, Galveston, and Key West.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1859.

REPORTS OF CONFERENCE SESSIONS, 1859.

WESTERN VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.

The *Southern Methodist Itinerant*, published at Parkersburg, the seat of the recent tenth annual session of the Western Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, comes to us with a full account of the proceedings. The Conference met on Wednesday September, 1859, Bishop Andrew presiding, and opening with reading the Scriptures, leading a Conference prayer-meeting for an hour, and delivering an earnest and appropriate address. Rev. S. Hargiss was elected Secretary, and Revs. H. B. Pope and W. Kennedy Assistants. The usual committees were appointed. It was resolved that, in the passage of character, each preacher, as his name was called, should give an account of his missionary and Conference collections for the year past—a first-rate plan.

Reports were received, read, and referred to appropriate committees, from Rev. Dr. Taylor, Sunday-school Secretary—Rev. Dr. Summers, Secretary of the General Conference, enclosing report on Itinerancy—from the same, on Quarterly Review—Rev. Dr. McFerrin, enclosing exhibit of the Publishing House—and from Rev. A. H. Redford, Book Agent at Louisville Kentucky. Rev. R. Abbey, Financial Secretary Publishing House, Rev. Dr. E. W. Sehon, Missionary Secretary, and Rev. Dr. Chas. Taylor, were present during the session, and made able and effective addresses in behalf of the Church interests in their respective departments, and also in behalf of the interests of the Church generally, as they severally came before the Conference. The Sabbath-school Anniversary meeting was addressed by Bishop Andrew, Dr. Sehon, and Dr. Taylor, and $52 67 was collected.

Four preachers were received on trial. The Statistical Report showed a total membership of 11,275, in full connection and on probation. The Missionary Anniversary meeting was addressed by Dr. Sehon, Dr. Taylor, and Mr. Abbey, and $200 collected was the result. The Sabbath services were earnest and spiritual—some souls were converted—Bishop Andrew, Dr. Sehon, Dr. Taylor, and others, preached to the town, and adjacent communities. The Publishing interests and periodicals of the Church received due attention, and Bishop Andrew and Mr. Abbey delivered addresses to the Conference in their behalf. The "Washington City Church," and the "Methodist Pulpit South," were not forgotten. The session was harmonious, brotherly, and devotional. Point Pleasant is the place of the next session.

Much business was done, yet, some of the interests of the Conference failed to receive all the attention required, notwithstanding the session continued about a week. The following is a list of the appointments of the preachers for the present Conference year:

CLARKSBURG DISTRICT—S. H. Mullan, P. E.

Clarksburg, S. T. Mallery; Rowlesburg, R. N. Crooks; Millcreek and Weston, J. M. Lanck; Buckhannon, J. D. Hauk; Jacksonville, F. M. Slaven; Braxton, S. M. Brannon; Glenville, John J. Goff; West Union & Harrisville, G. S. McCutchen; Beotha-ville, A. C. Flesher.

GUYANDOTTE DISTRICT—G. B. Poage, P. E.

Guyandotte & Barboursville, P. H. Hoffman; Wm. McComas, supernumerary.

North Liberty, J. Farmer; Grayson, J. F. Benne; Big Sandy, F. Shearer; Louisa & Peach Orchard, J. R. Brown; Printsville, J. Vertegnus; Warfield, J. H. Wright; Wayne, H. Moore, B. Burlock, supernumerary; Green Bottom, J. E. Williamson; Scaup, J. T. Johnson.

CHARLESTON DISTRICT—J. Baillhart, P. E.

Charleston, S. Kelly; Malden, B. G. Hall; Coals Mouth, R. Graves; Boone, R. Bias; Charleston Circuit, B. S. Chambers; Mouth of Kanawha, W. S. May; Marshall Mission, To be supplied; Pocotalico Mission, To be supplied; Raleigh, M. A. Davis; Logan, E. Kendall.

GREENBRIER DISTRICT—S. Field, P. E.

Lewisburg & Frankford, J. W. Amiss; Greenbrier, W. Downey; Monroe, J. H. Burns; Newcastle & Newport, H. S. Williams; Covington, To be supplied; Fayette, S. A. Rathbun, G. A. Warner, sup; Summersville, C. P. Crooks; Nicholas, N. G. Robinson; Blacksburg, J. Hank.

PARKERSBURG DISTRICT—S. Hargiss, P. E.

Parkersburg, C. M. Sullivan, W. Keanedy; Little Kanawha, T. Briscoe, I. Wells; Elizabeth, R. Fox; Williamstown, T. S. Hyde; Ravenswood, R. Stevens; Ripley, R. A. Claughlen; Union, J. A. West; Point Pleasant, S. K. Vaught; L. G. Davyront; Mason Mission, W. R. Chambers; New Martinsville, S. Rider.

C. F. Medley, Agent for the Western Virginia Book and Tract Book Depository, and member of the Guyandotte Quarterly Conference.

S. Black, Agent for the Western Virginia Book and Tract Depository, and member of the Parkersburg Quarterly Conference.

M. Mark Russell, Agent for Marshall College and member of the Guyandotte Quarterly Conference.

J. F. Sedwick asked to be transferred to the Kentucky Conference.

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

Italy.

The National Assembly of the Romanis, comprising the Northern portion of the Papal States, was still in session at Bologna.

The Governor General of the Romanis, in an address to the Assembly, stated that he had provided for the defense of the country from all sides, by the formation of a league with the neighboring States of Modena and Parma.

The election in Bologna resulted in an immense majority in favor of the Liberal ticket, which entirely repudiates the temporal power of the Pope.

The aristocracy of the country are at the head of the movement.

The finances of the Romanis are found to be in an excellent condition, and the provisional government will be able, it is believed, to get along without a loan, now that the overthrow of the temporal power of the Pope has been so successfully accomplished in that section.

The bandits and smugglers which have so long infested that portion of the country have entirely disappeared, and perfect security prevails throughout the Romagna.

The Italians are beginning to exhibit much impatience at the inactivity and want of progress of the Zurich Conference, and the opinion generally prevails that a general Congress of all the great Powers must be held, as the only means of settling the great questions at issue.

The government of the Pope rejects all reforms and is using its influence and threatening force to prevent the establishment of those proposed in the Romagna.

King Victor Emmuel received a delegation from Tuscany on the 24 inst., and in reply to their address said that he hoped Europe would not refuse justice towards Tuscany, and that the pacific work of redressing grievances which it practiced towards Greece would be again adopted by them.

The vote of Parma upon the question of annexation to Piedmont resulted in 63,000 for annexation to 500 against it.

A new Serdinian loan of 5,000,000, it was expected, would soon be announced.

From 8000 to 9000 Papal troops have been concentrated at Pesaro.

The National Assemblies of Parma and the Romagna had resolved on annexation to Piedmont.

The Assembly of the Romagna at Bologna have authorized the President to express to the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Serdinia their sympathies for the Venetian people, and to express their readiness to make peculiar sacrifices in their behalf.

The Pope has experienced a severe attack of fever, and has been compelled to suspend audiences for several days, but at last accounts was recovering.

It is supposed the Pope's army will not be able to act against the rebels force.

The circulation of several French journals had been prohibited in Sardinia, on account of their advocating the separation of Savoy from Piedmont.

Appeals are pending in the National Assembly of Parma, calling Farini as Dictator, and declaring the expulsion of the Bourbon dynasty.

Russia.

The Russian expedition into Daghestan, in Asia, had proved completely successful, and a company had been formed at St. Petersburg for the construction of a commercial port there upon a large scale.

The government had ordered the three corps d'armee under Prince Gortschekoff to be placed on a peace footing.

Italy.

The Queen of Spain has sent a protest to the various European Courts against the expulsion of her cousin from Parma.

The Spanish Government has determined upon sending an expedition against the Moores, and has appointed General Prim commander-in-chief of the expedition.

The Madrid journals announce that the Imperial Government of Morocco has promised to inflict exemplary punishment on the tribes who insulted the Spanish flag and murdered Spanish subjects.

The Spanish Government, however, places little faith in these promises, is continuing its preparations for an expedition against Morocco.

Algiers.

Col. Charras and Col. Barbes have formally refused to avail themselves of the amnesty granted by Napoleon, and Col. Charras has written a letter filled with the most furious invectives against the Emperor.

The full triumph of the French admiralty over the English in relation to the New Foundland fisheries is announced in the Paris *Moniteur*.

Advices received from Paris represent that the French Government is making vigorous naval preparations with a view of strengthening the coast defences of the Empire.

Prince Napoleon has gone to Switzerland.

The accounts respecting the recent harvest in Algiers are quite favorable.

The Paris papers express the opinion that the Italian question will be submitted to a general Congress of all the great powers, and consider it almost certain that such a congress will soon assemble.

The French Ambassador at Florence, Prince Ponintowski, has been recalled.

Danubian Principalities.

At the Paris Conference for the final settlement of the question of the Danubian Principalities and the navigation of the Danube, the Ottoman Ambassador announced that "the Sultan agreed for this time only to grant investiture in Couzas as Hospodar of Moldavia and Wallachia."

The Austrian and Turkish Ambassadors have been called on for an early statement of their decision respecting the navigation of the Danube.

Belgium.

The Belgian Senate had adopted the first article of the bill providing for the fortifications of Antwerp by a vote of 34 against 15.

Austro French Alliance.

Prince Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador at Paris, had gone on a mission to St. Sauveur to confer with the Emperor Napoleon.

One object of this mission is said to be the formation of an alliance between France and Austria, the nature of which is such that if successful it would endanger Italian liberty and menace the peace of Europe.

General and Political Intelligence.

The steamship *Great Eastern* had been safely got out to sea and her performance proved quite satisfactory.

The Zurich Conference had been suspended, and the Plenipotentiaries had returned to their respective courts. It is reported that they had decided upon the boundary between Lombardy and Venetia, but nothing of an official character had transpired respecting their proceedings or the cause of their suspension."

England and Spain.

The English Government has addressed a formal note to that of Spain, asking an explanation as to the object of concentrating Spanish troops at Algiers, in the vicinity of Gibraltar.

Death of the Emperor of Morocco.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces the death of the Emperor of Morocco. Algiers was tranquil.

The Circassians.

A deputation of Circassians had arrived at Constantinople and presented a protest to the foreign Ambassadors at that Court against the invasion of the Circassian country by Russia.

They state that the whole province will be obliged to submit to Russia unless they are supported by the Porte.

Earthquake and Fire.

A great fire had occurred at Erzereuth, which destroyed a large amount of property. The place had also been visited by several shocks of an earthquake.

Another Imperial Meeting.

The Emperors of France and Austria it is positively stated, are shortly to meet again in Switzerland.

General and Political.

The general and political news by the steamers City of Baltimore and North America is of a very important nature. The overland mail from China had arrived at London, bringing the important intelligence that hostilities had been renewed between the Chinese and the English and French forces before Canton.

A most bloody conflict had taken place at the month of the Pekin river, in which the Allied squadron were repulsed with great slaughter, and obliged to abandon their attempt to land a force and capture the forts.

The Chinese fought with great bravery and sustained but little loss, as they were protected by fortifications, while the English alone lost nearly 500 men killed and a large number wounded.

It is reported that the American Ambassador to the Celestial Empire had arrived at Pekin and was received in a most friendly manner.

A terrible accident occurred on the steamship Great Eastern during her trial trip.

The feed-pipe easing to one of her funnels exploded, and five of the firemen were instantly killed, while a number of others were badly wounded.

The furniture and cabin of the steamer were considerably injured. The damage thus sustained is estimated at £5000. Otherwise the ship and machinery sustained no serious injury.

Mr. Scott Russell has undertaken to repair the steamer, and engages to have her ready for sea within three weeks.

Further by Steamship City of Baltimore.

The English and French fleets at the mouth of the Peiho numbered two ships of the line, seven large steamships of war, and ten gunboats.

Among the wounded is the Admiral of the British fleet.

No further attempt to attack the forts will be made at present, owing to the want of a sufficiently large land force, and it is probable that nearly a year will elapse before sufficient reinforcements can reach the Allies to enable them to make a successful attack. No serious interruption to the China trade is, however, anticipated.

The builders' strike in London has terminated in favor of the workmen, the leading firms and master builders having yielded to the demand of the workmen to recognize their nine hour's a day rule.

The King of Belgium has gone to France to confer with the Emperor Napoleon. The object of his visit is reported to have reference to a difficulty between Austria and Belgium.

It is reported that both the French and English Governments have agreed to the assembling of a congress of all the great Powers for the purpose of a final settlement of the Italian question.

The recently published article which appeared in the Paris *Monitor* upon the subject, and which attracted so much attention, is said to have come directly from the Emperor himself.

The National Assembly of Parma have unanimously voted the expulsion of the House of Bourbon and in favor of the annexation of Parma to Piedmont.

King Victor Emanuel is disbanding his army, and furnishing them with passports to Tuscany and Modena, for the purpose of swelling the army of Central Italy.

Schamyl, the noted and brave Circassian chief, has finally been made prisoner by the Russian troops and sent to St. Petersburg.

Further by the North American and City of Baltimore.

In consequence of the re-opening of hostilities in China, the plenipotentiaries of France and England have returned to Shanghai.

The Austrian Government, in carrying out the measures of reform proposed by the Emperor Francis Joseph, are making great concessions to the Protestants.

Signs of dissaffection and mutiny still continue to be manifested in some portions of India, especially in Madras, among the cavalry stationed in Hydrabad.

Advices from Australia state that the supply of gold was increasing, and the miners were doing well.

San Juan Island.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Col. Raukin, formerly Register of the Land Office at Olympia, Washington Territory, has arrived in this city direct from San Juan.

He says that if Gov. Douglass' plans and orders had been carried out, a collision would have inevitable have taken place, but the opportune arrival of Bayne, who countermanded his orders, prevented it.

Col. Rankin states that Gen. Harney did not dispatch troops to the Island of San Juan until he had received assurance from the Boundary Commissioners that our title to the Island was clear and certain, and then only at the request of the inhabitants, who demanded of him protection from British aggressions and Indian incursions.

The original difficulty was occasioned by the insolence of the Hudson Bay Company, which Governor Douglass represents.

Arrival of the Vanderbilt.—The Pope Dying.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The reply of the Spanish Government to the inquiry made by that of England, in regard to the object of the armsonl concentration of Spanish troops in the vicinity of Gibraltar, is evasive and not satisfactory to the British Government.

The feeling in Spain against England is very strong. Some of the Madrid journals advocate taking Gibraltar from the English at all hazards, if further pressed.

The French and English Governments have determined to adopt prompt measures in regard to the renewal of hostilities in China, and intend to send out re-inforcements immediately to chastise the Chinese.

Advices from Rome state that the Pope was considered in a dying state, and it is reported that he has received extreme unction.

Advices from Tongerstate that in consequence of the agitation caused by the death of the Emperor of Morocco, all the foreign Consuls had been obliged to barricade their houses and arm their dependents to protect themselves from the violence of the natives. All the Christian residents were leaving, and the families of the Consuls have taken refuge on board the Spanish steamer. Great excitement prevailed and life and property were not considered safe.

A treaty was signed between the Papal Government and the Queen of Spain, on the 12th of August, by which the latter agrees to occupy the Roman States with troops whenever the French troops are withdrawn.

DOMESTIC.

Indian Massacre.

Advices received at San Francisco from Oregon report that Captain Wellin's command had been surprised by a large body of Snake Indians at the Warm Springs, and 140 of their number massacred.

San Juan Island Affairs.

The American troops still hold possession of the Island. Gen. Harney had sent a reinforcement of troops to the Island and the American force now numbers 400 men.

The papers from Victoria state that five companies of United States Infantry, four battries of artillery and eight thirty-two pounders had been landed from the United States war steamer *Massachusetts*.

The Colonial House of Assembly on the 12th of August, adopted an address to the Governor Douglas requesting him to require the home government to demand of the United States the withdrawal of our troops from the Island of San Juan, and to urge upon the English Government the importance of maintaining their right not only to the Island of San Juan, but to all other Islands in the same Archipalago which are now clandestinely, dishonorably and dishonestly claimed and invaded by the United States.

A motion was also adopted by the Assembly urging Gov. Douglass to commence the formation of volunteer military companies for the purpose of protecting British interests against the encroachments of the United States.

The shipments of gold from Victoria during the previous two weeks amounted to $144,000.

Later from New Mexico.

St. Louis, Sept. 20.—The New Mexican mail has arrived at Independence with dates from Santa Fe to the 5th inst. There had been an abundance of rain.

The return of the elections for delegate to Congress indicate that Senor Otero had been elected.

The San Juan Island Difficulty.

WASHINGTON, Sep. 20.—The Administration is somewhat apprehensive that a collision may occur between the American and British troops on the Island of San Juan, before General Scott can reach the Pacific, and every possible precaution has been taken to prevent it. This difficulty does not call for an increase of the naval force on Pacific, as the Pacific squadron is unusually strong at this time.

A New Political League.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Ex-Senator Cooper has published a manifesto in favor of cheap postage and a protective tariff, and recommends the formation of an "Iron Men's League," for the purpose of controlling political parties. This manifesto has caused great uneasiness among some of the old political leaders.

Mexican Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Advices from Vera Cruz state that the French Minister at the city of Mexico has obtained the whole of the French claims against the Mexican Government, amounting to $140,000 which he proposes to invest in private enterprises in connection with Miramon. The French residents at the capital are indignant at his conduct in the matter.

Departure of General Scott for the Pacific.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—General Scott sailed to-day in the Aspinwall steamer for California, on his mission from the Government, in relation to the San Juan Island difficulty. He was escorted to the steamer by several regiments of the New York militia, who offered appropriate testimonials to the old soldier. As the steamer passed down the bay, a salute was fired in honor of General Scott from Governor's Island, Fort Columbus and Fort Hamilton.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING September 26, 1859.

The following statement is condensed from the weekly report of the New Orleans *Price-Current*, ending on the 24th instant:

The week has passed with a fair degree of activity in our leading staple, Cotton, and Sugar, also, has met with a fair demand at a further improvement in prices, but Tobacco has been neglected, and the operations in the various articles of Western Produce have been mostly confined to limited parcels for home consumption.

The steamer Borussia brough Liverpool dates to the 4th inst. They report the week's sales of Cotton at Liverpool to have been 57,000 bales, of which 4000 were taken on speculation and 2500 for export, and all the better qualities showed an advance of 1-16 to 1-8 on the figures of the previous week. The quotations given were 8d. for fair Orleans, and 7 1-16d. for middling; the total stock at Liverpool is stated at 652,000 bales, of which 555,000 bales were American. Trade at Manchester and the other manufacturing districts was improving, and Consols continued steady. At Havre the week's sales had been 5000 bales, and the quotations were 113f. for tres ordinaire and 105 for bas. On Thursday morning the Arabia's advices, still one week later, were received, reporting the sales of Cotton at Liverpool, for the week ended 9th inst. to have been 57,000 bales, the quotations remaining the same, though with a rather easier market. Manchester advices were still favorable, but the public funds were depressed. The Havre Cotton market closed steady at previous week's quotations, the sales of the week 6500 bales.

COTTON.—We have to notice the prevalence of a fair demand during the past week, the entire sales since our last report amounting up about 25,800 bales, viz.: 2500 on Saturday, 3300 on Monday, 8000 on Tuesday, 5500 on Wednesday, 4000 on Thursday, and 2500 on Friday. The receipts during the week amount to 37,633 bales; cleared during the same period, 13,059; and the stock remaining in presses and on shipboard, not cleared on the 23d inst. 90,740 bales. With respect to prices, we have again to remark that a good deal of irregularity has prevailed, though the general business has continued to be done on a basis within the range of our previous quotations, though the market closed heavy.

The receipts of new crop the past week were 38,740 bales, and the total receipts this season to date are 104,864, against 65,515 bales to same date last year.

We notice much complaint of the quality of the new receipts, as they are found to embrace an unusually large proportion of leafy and dusty cotton for so early a period of the season. The dusty parcels as we have already repeatedly stated, are exceedingly difficult of sale, as most orders received are imperative for their rejection. Under these circumstances, they must accumulate, and if sold at all it must be at a much wider difference in price than has hitherto prevailed.

The remainder of the old crop, of a similar character (some 7000 bales) still weighs upon the market without demand, and with prices entirely nominal.

New Orleans Classification:

Inferior	— @—	Good Middling	11½@11¾
Ordinary	— @—	Middling Fair	12 @12½
Good Ordinary	10 @10½	Fair	—@—
Low Middling	10½@10¾	Good Fair	—@—
Middling	11 @11½	Good and Fine	—@—

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to 1000 hhds. We quote for Inferior and Refining 3¾ to 4¾; Common to Good Common 5¼ to 6; Fair to Fully Fair 6¼ to 6¾; Prime to Choice 6¾ to 7¼; Centrifugal and Clarified 6¾ to 7¾ cents per pound. The above quotations apply to round lots, but small orders of 5 hhds and under, could not be filled without paying a further advance of ¼ to ½c per pound.

MOLASSES.—The sales of the week are about 350 hhls. The quotations are: For Inferior and Fermenting 30 to 35; Prime to Choice and Reboiled 30 to 37 in hhls., City refinery reboiled 40 cents per gallon.

TOBACCO, is quoted, for Lugs—factory, — to —; planters 3¾ to 4¾; Leaf—Inferior to common 5 to 5¾; fair 6 to 6¾; fine 7¼ to 8¾; choice, heavy and light, 8¾ to 8¾ and 10 cents per pound. The sales of the week barely sum up 100 hhds.

FLOUR.—The sales have amounted to about 5500 bbls. The market continues its heavy and inactive appearance. We quote a range, from $4 75 to $5 00 for ordinary to superfine, $5 25 $5 50 for ordinary to good extra, and $5 75 to $7 00 and $7 50 per bbl. for choice extra brands.

GRAIN.—The sales of Corn during the week amount to about 3,500 sacks—the extreme figures of the sales ranging from 70 to 75c. for mixed, yellow, etc. and 80 to 90c. for good to prime, and 92 to $1 for prime to choice white. Oats sell at 50 to 55c. per bushel for ordinary to prime St. Louis. Bran is quoted at $1 05 to $1 10, and $1 15 to $1 25 per 100 lbs. for good lots.

PORK.—The sales of the week amount to about 400 bbls. Mess. We quote Mess at $14 75 to $15 00, and a lot of Mess ordinary was sold at $14 per barrel. Retail parcels are selling at $15 25 to 15 50.

BEEF.—We quote Prime Mess at $14 50 per bbl. for extra brands.

BACON.—Shoulders 7¾ to 7¾; Ribbed Sides 10¼ to 10¾; Clear Sides 9½ to 10¾; Sugar-cured Hams 13 to 14½ cents per pound, Dealers prices for retail lots.

LARD.—We quote 11¼ to 11¾c for prime to choice prime, in tes. and 12¼c. for kegs.

BUTTER.—Western generally selling at 12 to 15 cents per pound, according to quality; and Cheese 9 to 10c.

BAGGING and BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at 12 to 14½ cents per yard; India Bagging, 12 to 12¾c. Bale Rope, hand spun, 6¾ to 7¾, and machine made, 7¼ to 8 cents per pound.

GUNNY BAGS—Limited parcels sell at 11½ cents for light and 12¾ to 12¾c. to heavy and extra heavy bags.

COFFEE.—We quote fair at 11¼ to 12, and prime at 12¼c. per pound. Stock in first and second hands is only about 9300 bags against 24,200 at some period last season.

MARRIAGES.

"It is not good for man to be alone."

Married on 14th inst. at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Anson West, Mr. W. L. FINKLEA, to Miss JOSEPHINE CANNON, all of Wilcox county, Alabama.

On the 15th ult. by W. H. Hatch, Esq., at Hampden, Ala., Mr. JEREMIAH P. ADEE to Miss MARY L. HORTON, all of Marengo county, Alabama.

On the 29th ult. by W. Thornton, Esq., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. JOHN C. TOWNS of Mississippi, to Miss M. J. THREADGILL of Wilcox county, Alabama.

On the 27th ult. at Holly Springs, Mr. S. S. DEAN to Miss T. A. SALE, all of Mississippi.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE BOOK DEPOSITORY,
No. 111 Water Street, Mobile, Alabama.

JOHN F. EARLY, AGENT,

Keeps on hand a large supply of all the Books of the Southern Methodist Publishing House, Nashville Tennessee; the Standard works of the Northern Methodist Book Concern, New York; and other Religious and Literary Works, suitable to our trade.

Our Terms to Ministers and Wholesale Dealers, are twenty per cent. discount from retail prices, on six months time; and thirty per cent, for cash.

Any of the regular Catalogue Books will be sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the money, at retail prices, but at the risk of the purchaser.

NEW BOOKS.—Just received, the second volume of "Stevens' History of Methodism"..... $1 00
"The Immortality of the soul." By Rev. R. W. Landis..... 1 25
"Ten years of Preacher-Life." By Rev. Wm. H. Milburn.. 1 00
"More about Jesus"..... 00 0

ALSO, Donn's MATHEMATICAL SERIES, viz: Elementary and Practical Arithmetic, revised; High School, do, do; Key to do; Elementary Algebra; High School do; Key to do; Elements of Geometry and Mensuration; Trigonometry, with applications to Surveying and Navigation—full tables.

Jackson, September 22, 1859.

To the Members of Mississippi Conference:

The Preachers and Delegates to the next Mississippi Conference, to be held in the city of Jackson on the 16th November next, will, on their arrival at Jackson, report themselves to a committee at the Methodist Church—who have been appointed to receive and conduct them to their homes. It is particularly requested that Delegates who intend to be present will notify me as soon as possible after their appointment, so that places may be assigned them in advance, and they be shown to their quarters without confusion.

The Legislature, the State Fair, and the Supreme, Federal and Circuit Courts will be in session; and, although the city will be excessively crowded, ample provision has been made for the entertainment of every member of and delegate to the Conference and such visiting brethren from a distance as may see proper to attend; but no provision could be made for preachers' wives or daughters, who might be disposed to attend Conference. Sorry for it; but cannot help it this time.

J. L. FORSYTH.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE — Shreveport District — Fourth Round Quarterly Meetings.

September—24 and 25, Grand Cone Circuit.
October—1 and 2, Caddo Circuit; 8 and 9, Natchitoches; 15 and 16, Anuecco; 29 and 30, Mansfield.
November—5 and 6, Shreveport Circuit; 12 and 13, Red River; 19 and 20, Lake Bisbineau. J. PIPES, P. E.

P.S. We have just closed the third Camp-meeting for this District—between seventy-five and one hundred conversions. We are expecting a revival.

NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY.
So. Methodist Publishing-house, Nashville,
Nov. 30, 1859.

We intend, as heretofore, to keep a full supply of Books of our own publication at the AGENCY of the Southern Methodist Publishing-house, at New Orleans. J. B. MCFERRIN, Agent.

NOTICE.—Persons having business with the NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY, will please direct to KEENER & PARKER.

NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY.
Just Received.

Life of Adam Clarke	$1,25
Elements of Moral Philosophy (Rivers)	1,00
Hymns, 24 mo. sheep	50
do do do and Ritual	60
do do Roan	00
do do Morocco	1,25

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD, we are instructed to give notice that the Faculty of the University will be in their places on the first day of October, Monday and Tuesday, the 3d and 4th, they will devote to the examination of students. Wednesday, the 5th, the Board of Trustees will meet, and the President of the University, Rev. Dr. WOODMAN, will deliver his INAUGURAL ADDRESS at 11 o'clock, and the Exercises of the Session will commence. The public are invited to attend.

WM T WEBB,
J W WALTON,
W E KENNEDY.

Greensboro, Sept. 10, 1859

Greensburg (La.) Camp-Meeting will commence on the 1st day of October. Preachers and people invited.

ALLEN CASTLE.

The Camp-Meeting at Salem Camp-ground, near Jackson Court-house, Mississippi, will commence on the 20th October. Preachers and people are solicited to attend.

WM A. SAMPEY, P. E.

Mount Vernon Camp Meeting.—A Camp Meeting will be held on the Ocean Springs Circuit, commencing on the 14th October, at a place called Mount Vernon, on the Western side of the Pascagoula River.

T. F. RANDALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PURVIS & HAYNIE,
COTTON BROKERS, No. 46 Carondelet Street,—New Orleans.
ROBERT PURVIS, *Mobile.* JNO. D. HAYNIE, *New Orleans.*

A GEORGIAN AND METHODIST OF FIVE years experience desires a Situation as Teacher, in the upper part of Louisiana or adjoining States. Apply to the sep28 EDITOR OF THE N. O. CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

READ VILLA SEMINARY,
Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

The next Session of this Institution will open MONDAY, October 10th The season being so entirely healthy, the parental attendance of pupils from the various parts of the State is respectfully urged upon parent and guardians. MRS M. W. READ, Principal.

CARD—THE MEANS OF PRESERVING THE Teeth Practically, at a moderate Expense.

DR. A. L. FLOURNOY, Senior DENTIST, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues to exercise his Profession, with the Latest Improvement in the Dental Art.

Dr. F. can be found at his NEW OFFICE, No. 13 BOURBON STREET, a few doors from Canal street, where he has fitted up suitable apartments, so as to accommodate his customers at all hours of the day, say, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

☞ There is nothing in the more valuable than a beautiful set of SOUND TEETH and those who will consult Dr. FLOURNOY, at his New Office, No. 13 BOURBON STREET, will learn practically the means of PRESERVING THEIR BEAUTIFUL ORNAMENTS.

SHELBY MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHVILLE, Tennessee.—Session of 1859-60.

The Second Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday, October 3, 1859, and close on the last of the following March. The Lectures of the first month will be free to all students.

Clinical Instructions will commence at the opening of the October Course. The Anatomical Room will also be open at the same time.

FACULTY:
THOMAS L. MADDIN, M.D., Professor of Anatomy, Descriptive, Histological, and Surgical.
JOHN FREDERICK MAY, M.D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery.
JOHN H. ALLENDER, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
E. O. HASKINS, M.D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
HENRY BRAI, M.D., Professor of Medical Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.
DANIEL F. WRIGHT, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.
JOHN D. FORD, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
H. W. COMPTON, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

FEES:

Lecture Fee	$105 00
Matriculation Fee, (paid but once,)	5 00
Demonstrator's Fee	10 00
Graduation Fee	25 00

The price of Boarding and all the personal expenses of the Students are as reasonable in Shanville as in any city in the Union. Good Boarding can be obtained from $4 to $5 per week.

JOHN FORD, M D, Dean of the Faculty,
sep28 15 Summer street.

JAYNE'S FEMALE INSTITUTE, RBANDON, Mississippi.

REV. WM. M. JAYNE.....Principal.
MRS. JULIA F. JAYNE.....Governess.

This is a Boarding school The buildings, private property. The first session will commence Monday 3d of October. One session, of forty weeks per annum. Room for fifty Boarders. Cistern water Near Haugh's Well, of similar properties to Cooper's Well. For further information apply for a circular

References.—A G Moyers, Esq; R Lowry, Esq; Hon J Beanell; Hon Geo Swinton; Mr F Richardson; Dr J J Thornton, Orandon, Mississippi. Mr Robert H Smith, Rev C K Marshall, Vicksburg, Mississippi. Hon J J Shannon, A F Conzizer, Esq, Pushligo, Mississippi. Hey J B Walker, Rev Richmond Mellonis, Mr John G Parham, Messrs Block, McAfee & Co; and Messrs Jordan, Mimms, and Gillespie, New orleans, Louisiana.

September, 1859. [sep28

TUSKEGEE FEMALE COLLEGE, ORGANIZED February 11th, 1856.—Average patronage, 270.

FACULTY:
REV. G. W. F. PRICE, A.M.....President.
JAMES M. ANDERSON, A.M.....Languages and Vocal Music.
REV. JOHN W. RUSH, A.M.....Mathematical Department.

Lecturoshipa.—REV. A. A. LIPSCOMB, D.D. Course on Art and Belles Lettres; PROF. JOHN DARBY, A.M. Course on Chemistry; PROF. W. H. C. PRICE, A.M. Course on Geology and Physical Geography.

GEORGE A. MCDONALD.....Ornamental Penmanship.
MRS A. A. THOMPSON.....Governess of the Hall.
MRS. O. M. M. REED.....Primary Department.
PROF. F. CORDEN, MRS. L. FERGUSON.....Music Department.
MISS JULIA A. SPEAR.....Arts of Design.
MISS M. E. FAIRWEATHER.....Ornamental Branches.
REV. JOHN W. RUSH.....Steward's Department.

ORGANIZATION.

The plan of the Institution recognizes three Departments in the Literary Course, viz: Primary, Intermediate and College.

I. Primary Department.—Mrs. O. M. M. REED, Principal. Terms, $30 00 per year.

II. Intermediate Department.—Terms, $40 00 per year.

III. Collegiate Department.—Terms, $50 00 per year.

SYLLABUS OF LECTURES.

Literary Department.—Rev. A. A. LIPSCOMB, D.D.

First Course—*Poetry*—1. Thompson's Genius and his Characteristics; his Seasons; 2. Cowper; his Character and Life; Peculiarities of his Genius and its position in Engli h Literature; 3. Milton; his History and Times; his Genius and Works; 4. Sacred Poetry and its Offices.

Second Course—*Art.*—1. The Foundation of Art; 2. The Province of Art; 3. Its Utility; 4. Its special relation to all true Culture and Education.

Scientific Department.—Prof. JOHN DARBY, A.M.

First Course—*Chemistry*—1. Nomenclature and Laws of Chemical Affinity; 2. Heat, Light and Electricity, only as Chemical forces; 3. Oxygen and its Compounds; 4. Hydrogen, and its relations; 5. Nitrogen and its compounds; 6. Carbon and its compounds with Oxygen; 7. Compounds of Carbon with Hydrogen, including Illumination; 8. Sulphur and Phosphorus and their compounds with oxygen and hydrogen; 9. Potassium and its compounds; 10. Sodium and its compounds; 11. Calcium, and its compounds; 12. Constitution of Plants and Animals 13. Classification of Bodies of four natural Types primary, by course of life; 14. Spontaneous process of fermentation, etc.; 15. Preservation of animal and vegetable substances for culinary purposes; 16. The relation of the different classes of food to human health; 17. The relation of vegetation to the atmosphere and water; 18. Relation of animals to air and water; 19. Location, as affecting human health; 20. Hygiene, with practical applications.

Second Course.—Prof. W. H. PRICE, A.M.

First Division.—*Geology*—1. Introductory Lectures; 2. Primitive and Metamorphic Rocks 3. Secondary Formation; 4. Coal, with special reference to the coal region of Alabama; 5. Salt; its Geological position, distribution, uses; 6. Tertiary formation; 7. Alluvium formation; Delta Mud shipd, Silo, etc., 8. General view of the mineral resources of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida, Mississippi and Texas.

Second Division.—*Physical Geography.*—1. Land; 2. Water; 3. Atmosphere; 4. Distribution of Flora; 5. Distribution of Fauna; 6. Farm, as related to commerce and future destiny of man; 7. Influence of physical characteristics upon Art; 8. Farm, as related to landscape painting.

Art Department.—Miss JULIA A. SPEAR, Principal. Pupils go to—

Music Department.—Prof. F. CORDEN, Principal Instrumental Music; Prof. J. M. ANDERSON Instructor in Vocal Music.

RESIDENT GRADUATE'S COURSE:

Reading and Lectures.—1. Taylor's World-of-Mind; 2. Ruskin's Modern Painters; 3. Mrs Jameson's Works; 4. Coleridge's Aids to Reflection; 5. Lord Kame's Criticism; 6. Sir William Hamilton's Metaphysics.

Boarding Department.—The domestic arrangements of the Institution are placed in charge of the Rev. JOHN W. RUSH of the Alabama Conference.

Collegiate Year.—The academic year begins September 28th, 1859, and closes the first week in July, 1860.

There are two Sessions of unequal length. *First*, from September 28th to March 1st; *Second* March 1st to vacation, in July. No pupils taken for less than one session. Pupils beginning in the middle of a session are charged from time of entering. Daughters of Trustees Ministers pursue the regular literary course, without charge; but instruction in extra branches, books, materials, and board are charged at usual rates.

Payment of half the tuition fees in advance is rigidly insisted upon, as the only possible plan upon which the income of the Institution of the College can be sustained. Patrons at home as well as abroad, are respectfully urged to adopt this method of adjusting their accounts. Deductions, except for protracted sickness, are at the option of the Faculty. Upon all bills, not settled by the 1st of August annually, interest will be charged from the close of the Session.

Commencement, first week in July, 1860, unless otherwise announced. Private examinations, the week preceding. A summer vacation of about two months and a half will be given.

Boarding—per month—including Washing, Fuel and Lights—$16.

Expences in the Institution.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1859. THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM ANNOTATOR.

Our Large Mirror again—Its Reflective Force—The Herald's (Providence) Strictures on Annotator, Reviewed—Another Peep—The Herald's advice taken, "to hold the Mirror up to Nature"—The Sabbath—Its Desecrations.

I have not forgotten, gentle reader, my promise to let you take another peep into our large mirror; and I do so the more cheerfully as it "reflects the image true to the picture."

Such is its reflective force, that things done in the dark are brought vividly to view, and that which is done behind the curtain is made manifest. As an evidence of its bringing "hidden things to light," in one locality at least, the "*Providence (La.) Herald*," conceiving that by "our town" was meant Lake Providence, stoutly takes to task Annotator, for the little missile in the former letter.

The *Herald* must be argus-eyed and quick of perception. How does the *Herald* know Providence was meant? Was Providence correctly delineated? If so, does not this prove our mirror a rare instrument? But are there not two-score or, more towns in the broad valley of the Mississippi that have Churches and hotels and drinking saloons and gambling halls and cursings and fightings?

By way of application, as the *Herald* has saddled Providence, I remark in that trite but significant saying, "If the cap fits, wear it." This, however, the village paper denies unequivocally. I shall give its effort at abortion, *literatim*. It says: "Some *wiseacre* over the signature of "Annotator," in the New Orleans "*Christian Advocate*," of Aug. 31st, pretending to give a picture of things in our town, has drawn upon his distorted imagination for the following:"

Here, the writer pockets the missile, beginning with: "I promised to exhibit some of our male *friends*," and concluding with: "Will give you another peep into this mirror some other time:" and then proceeds: "The 'Gambling Hall,' the 'shooting' and stabbing,' are features that do not exist to our knowledge, and must be the creation of Annotator's diseased fancy.

"This place has heretofore been bad enough; but now, we claim for it a character of order, law, morality and quietness, second to no place of its dimensions in the State, and claim it justly; and, whoever the correspondent of the *Christian Advocate* may be, we are bound to regard him as being opposed to the welfare of our town and its inhabitants, and would ask him, when he next takes a 'peep,' to hold the mirror up to *nature*.'"

Here is evidently an effort at something; and if the writer survives and is not lionized, should'nt be surprised some day to hear that he had actually turned to a *sardine*.

"*Wiseacre*," alias Annotator, thinks—notwithstanding "his distorted imagination" and "diseased fancy"—that the writer of the above specimen was like the man that was drunk; he thought everybody else was drunk too; and I have no doubt if the *Herald* would acknowledge up, he would be the "diseased" one, and not Annotator.

"He says, "whoever the correspondent of the *Christian Advocate* may be, we are bound to regard him as being opposed to the welfare of our town and its inhabitants." The *Advocate's* "correspondent" claims to be an inhabitant of our "town," be its name what it may; he claims to be as devoted "to the welfare of our town and its inhabitants," as the man does that wrote the above paragraph; and this is the reason why he opposes gambling and fighting and drinking. Does the *Herald* man oppose these things *en masse*? "Answerest thou nothing?"

Again, he says, "the Gambling-hall, the shooting and stabbing, are features that do not exist to our knowledge." I am heartily glad to learn from the organ of Providence, that it is not cursed 'with a 'gambling-hall' and 'shooting and stabbing.' But it is "known and read of all men," that these are, or have been—and that recently—"features" in "our town."

The *Herald*, in confirmation of this "bold stroke," says: "This place has heretofore been bad enough; but now we claim for it a character of order, law, morality and quietness, second to no place of its dimensions in the State, and claim it justly." I shall let the *Herald* reply, at this point, to its own assertions. Just to the left, in another column, is information which stands in beautiful contrast to the "order, law, morality and quietness," as claimed for Providence. Here it is: "The *Mayor's Court* was full of business until a late hour on Wednesday evening. A general melee took place at one of those establishments outside the levee, in which several countenances were disfigured, a quantity of whisky consumed and *claret* wasted." "I speak as unto wise men—judge ye what I say;" for "out of his own mouth have I condemned him?"

Now, reader, in "our town," as you will clearly see from the mirror, "those establishments" spoken of in the *Herald*, are by some known as "*dead-falls*," by others as "*doggeries*;" but to the "refined circles," by the more classic name, "bar." At those establishments they sell poison by the wholesale and retail. Men get drunk—make brutes of themselves—rob their wives and children—become a stench in the nostrils of society, and as *Mr. Herald* says, disfigure their countenances and waste *claret*. Drinking is not confined to the low, dirty, vulgar Irishmen; but as you will perceive from the mirror, men in authority, men of wealth, of influence, instead of frowning upon these things, and setting a good and virtuous example to the young people, and especially to the children, drink and swear and gamble, if they do not fight. These things naturally lead to the most flagrant desecrations of God's Holy Day. Men are licensed to sell goods and groceries and whisky in this Christian land on the Christian Sabbath. Negroes are encouraged to bring chickens, meal, potatoes, corn, fodder and wood, to sell on the Sabbath. Cotton wagons freighted with bales are seen every Sunday.

Now, I ask the Editor of the *Lake Providence Herald*, if these are "features" of Lake Providence? If they are, how do you manage to stretch your conscience to such tension as to "claim justly, a character of order, law, morality and quietness" for that town, "second to no place in the State of its dimensions?" The *Herald* must have an elastic conscience. ANNOTATOR.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

ONE THING LACKING.—BY RAG-PICKER.

New Orleans is but little, if any, behind other cities in public institutions for the afflicted. Her well known Charity Hospital, her Seaman's and Widow's Homes, several Orphan Asylums, Houses of Refuge, &c., are monuments that will evidence, in the far distant future, her love of mercy. In genuine and unostentatious benevolence her citizens are unsurpassed; for the poor unfortunate needs but to be known in order to find speedy relief.

There is, however, one thing yet needed. Hundreds of children, from five to fifteen years of age, wander about the streets suffering the ills of poverty, who from their peculiar situations receive no benefit from the public institutions. They are truly objects of what may be called *half charity*; for by selling papers and matches, and picking rags, they *manage* to obtain a *half living*. These poor boys and girls barely succeed in keeping soul and body together, while in the effort they suffer much from heat or cold, and contract habits of shameless wickedness.

Now a Sunday school or missionary system that would bring them under the influence of religious training, and at the *same time assist* them to *preserve their bodies*, could not fail in doing *much good*. 'Tis useless to talk religion to them while they are hungry and naked, and those who talk are both warm and fat; but a kind and *practical* regard for their *physical* well-being will be greatly conducive to that state of mind best suited to the reception of religious truth.

Then let the benevolent reflect upon and mature a plan by which these immortal, but now neglected souls shall be trained for useful places in life, and the exalted life of the blest around the Throne Above. No doubt in *such* an enterprise the people of New Orleans will take stock, and pay high premiums for shares; and certain it is that the next generation will cherish their names, and shed tears of grateful remembrance over their graves.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

CONSCIENCE.

"HERRIS do I exercise myself, to have always a *conscience* void of offence toward God, and toward man."—It is not easy to define conscience. But in general we may say:

Conscience is that *natural* power, faculty, or principle within us, which, by the *light* and *influence* of the Holy Spirit, and of divine revelation—*urges us to do right*, and *decides* upon the merit and demerit of our thoughts, words, actions, passions and affections. And education, habit, example and usage, exert a peculiar influence upon our conscience, either right or wrong, good or evil.

The light and influence of the Holy Ghost, and of divine revelation, always give correct intimations of what we ought, and ought not to do. But the total depravity of man, and erroneous education, habit, example and usage, and Satan, *counteract*, to some extent, this light and influence.

This view of the subject is sustained by the whole tenor of Scripture. For example, Moses says: "God saw that the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and that every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually." The apostle Paul writes: "The carnal mind is enmity against God; for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be." Here is the native, total, moral depravity of man; one fundamental view of human nature. But in another view there is less or more good, even moral good, in every man; and that too without any volition or act of his own. It is a free gift of God, giving him ability to "work out his salvation with fear and trembling." This distinction in the use of the term, "human nature," is important. In one sense it means the native, total, moral depravity of man. But in another sense it embraces the good, as well as the evil, that is in men. The apostle Paul, speaking of this compound of good and evil, in human nature, says: "The good that I would, I do not, but the evil which I would not, that I do. Now if I do that I would not, it is no more I that do it, but sin that dwelleth in me. I find then a law, that when I would do good, evil is present with me. For I delight in the law of God, after the inward man. But I see another law in my members, warring against the law of my mind, and bringing me into captivity to the law of sin which is in my members. O wretched man that I am! who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" Here is a struggle, a warfare, in a penitent sinner, between *fallen human nature* on the one hand, and *conscience* on the other.

We come now to a very important point. The apostle Paul says: "The Gentiles, who have not the law"—that is, the revealed and written law—"are a *law* unto themselves . . . their *conscience* also bearing witness . . . accusing, or excusing them;" or, *conscience* is the *law* by which they are to act. Those heathen who have no correct knowledge whatever of the gospel plan of salvation by faith, and have no means to acquire this knowledge, are to act, and be judged, and be saved or damned, by the *law of conscience*. Faith is not required of them in the same sense and degree that it is of us. St. Paul inquires, "How shall they believe in Christ, of whom they have not heard? and how shall they hear without a preacher?" But although they may be saved by the *law of conscience*, and we by the law of faith, the salvation itself, in both cases, is the same, though there may be a difference in the degrees of light, grace and enjoyment. Even Job, an Arabian, who lived perhaps three thousand years ago, "was perfect and upright . . . feared God, and eschewed evil;" and why may not other Gentiles be perfect too?

But then if the heathen may be saved without the gospel, why make so much effort to send it to them? We answer. The New Testament expressly says: "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature." And God requires the Church to support the vast missionary enterprise. And thereby elevate the heathen to civilization and christianity.

Man has the right of conscience to avow his own opinion on subjects of religion, and to worship the Almighty in the mode which he deems most acceptable to him. And no person or earthly power has any authority to obstruct this right. Yet, no individual, sect, or party, has a warrant, under a plea of conscience, to infringe upon the legal or religious rights of others. But if this be done, then where admonition cannot prevail, or is impracticable, the civil authority should interfere. Nor can any person knowingly violate the revealed law of God with impunity under a plea of conscience.

Conscience is the second testimony to the christian that he is a child of God and an heir of heaven. The apostles Paul writes: "The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit"—that is, our conscience—"that we are the children of God; and if children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint heirs with Christ." Here is a very pure, important and lofty office assigned to conscience. When our hearts are entirely filled with the love of God, we are *conscious* of the admirable fact. All other evidence to the contrary cannot overthrow it. Here, "by faith . . . . . we stand, and rejoice in hope of the glory of God." Again the Apostle most clearly affirms that, "our rejoicing is this, the *testimony* of our *conscience*."

On the other hand, conscience is an evidence to the sinner that he is a sinner, and that he is not a child of God, is not prepared to die in peace, and is not fit for heaven. These startling and awful facts he reluctantly believes by the power of conscience.

An ill-informed conscience is a powerful instrument of mischief. And a well informed conscience, possessed of sensibility, is good security for virtue. These two points are elucidated in the case of St. Paul. In the extraordinary speech he made in his own defence before the council in Jerusalem he said: "Men and brethren, I have lived in all good conscience before God until this day." When he was under the influence of an ill-informed conscience, he was a sinner, and persecuted the Church of Christ. But when he was under the influence of a well-informed conscience, he was a genuine Christian, and chief Apostle. But he should have been a child of God from his youth, for he had the Jewish Scripture, and sufficient opportunity to be orthodox, and to worship God in spirit and in truth.

The apostle Paul wrote, "that in the latter times some should depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits, and the doctrines of devils; speaking lies in hypocrisy, *having their conscience seared with a hot iron*; forbidding to marry, and commanding to abstain from meats." "Even their mind and *conscience is defiled*. They profess to know God, but in works they deny him." "They received not the love of the truth, that they might be saved. For this cause God shall send them strong delusions, that they should believe a lie; that they all might be damned who believe not the truth, but had pleasure in unrighteousness." On this ground we can account for nearly all the erroneous and absurd opinions of some people on the subject of religion. And here is a reason why some sinners even die without remorse.

But in general, conscience so exercises its judicial functions that the most profligate are forced to respect its claims and stand in awe of its insulted majesty. And it makes cowards of profligates, bold offenders, and hardened criminals. It terrifies and drives them to distraction, and sweeps away their refuge of lies. It confronts the persecuting monarch in his dying chamber, presents him the ghosts of the victims he murdered, crimsons the splendid hangings of his bed with their innocent blood, and makes him feel that he is a criminal arraigned before the Supreme Judge.

Conscience will not be destroyed or removed from us at death; but it will be delivered from those errors incident to human depravity, and its office will be somewhat changed, as will presently appear. It may be called a recorder of all our thoughts, words and actions. It will be a true witness that cannot be bribed, flattered, deterred, nor erased by time. And though it may be scared, hardened, resisted, and defiled in this life; yet, immediately after death, and especially in the great day of final judgment, it will arise in awful majesty, vigor, terror and wrath, to execute eternal vengeance on those who have rejected its light and influence. And the book of conscience will be opened before Jehovah's court as a living testimony against the wicked. Then each one will read his own history in his own conscience. And all that was forgotten will be remembered. He will read, not slow as now, but as in the lightning, flash after flash, he will read distinctly the history of his whole life. Terrible indeed will be the power of conscience, this viceroy of heaven, in asserting the claims of the Supreme Judge.

And in the world of endless woe, "*their worm*"—*that is, their conscience*—"*dieth not.*" And it will be the most excruciating part of their agony. It will make them feel that they are ruined, lost, damned to all eternity. It will sink them in the ocean of despair to rise no more. Nor this alone, "the fire that never shall be quenched," will kindle upon their entire being, and burn, but not consume. In the midst of all this, conscience will be inexorable and make them acknowledge their punishment *just*! They will remember the good things of this life, the blessings of Christianity, the offers of salvation, the wooings and admonitions of conscience. And they will contemplate the eternal paradise of God, the heaven to which they were invited but which they refused! . . . . . And "*Jesus wept!*" . . . . . Again he invited them to come . . . . . And *they would not!* . . . . . These and similar reflections will forever augment the consciousness of their guilt, and of the justice of the final and eternal doom? *O, intolerable anguish! woe! despair!*

But on the other hand, a good conscience is a solace, a boon, a source of unfailing consolation. It approves the piety of the righteous, and affords them a blessed prelibation of that fullness of joy, and of those pleasures for evermore, which will constitute their great and eternal reward. It enables them to triumph over death and the grave. In the day of final judgment they will read in their own conscience the history of their pilgrimage on earth. They will read with rapture, as in a ruinhow of refulgent glory, that they have a title to a home in the eternal paradise of God. And in the world of endless bliss, while the magnificent universe rolls in harmony through the cycles of eternity, *the glorified saint will forever have an approving conscience.*

DAVID KINNEAR.

MINISTERIAL PLEASANTRY.

SAYS Dr. Bond, in the Baltimore *Advocate*, August 16th: "Good humor has always been a characteristic of Methodism. Mr. Wesley and many of the early preachers were remarkable for their pleasantry, and at this day ministers are the most agreeable of companions, whether they draw their theological opinions from Oxford or Geneva. Religon is wine as well as milk, exhilaration as well as sustenance. We wish we had more wit and more religion, though some of our contemporaries have intimated that what little we have of the one, accounts for our having less of the other. Mr. Wesley, too, was accused of too much levity, and there are yet some who consider every countenance to savor of sin that is not rigid to petrifaction. Our opinion is that such an endowment of God should be so devoted to the Devil that it may not be redeemed to the service of him who created it for his glory. We would like to see the humor that abounds in the conversation of religous men become as abundant in their writings; from which it is so completely and unhappily excluded. No man has a right to publish a dull book, and wherever the subject will permit of the use of wit and humor, they should be employed. Mr. Spurgeon's new sermons owe much of their popularity and effectiveness to his naturalness in this respect."

FATHER CHINIQUY.

Rev. Dr. Rice and Mr. C. A. Spring have lately visited the Colony of Canadian French at St. Ann's in Kaukakee Co., Illinois. In a letter to the *N. York Observer*, the latter of these gentlemen bears testimony to the genuine conversion of this interesting people from papal superstition under the pious and zealous labors of Father Chiniquy. His testimony is confirmed by that of Mrs. Susan T. Wills of Chicago, a French Canadian lady of high standing, who has spent a few weeks in visiting among them. They have resisted both the threats and temptations of Rome, and have borne persecution even to suffering for principle's sake. They are worthy the sympathy of christian people.

Obituaries:

"Let me die the death of the Righteous."

MRS. SOPHIA JONES NEW, daughter of Maj. John Harrison, of Westmoreland county, Virginia, and relict of Robert A. New, Esq., and born in Clarksville, Indiana, in sight of Louisville, Kentucky, to which latter place she was removed, when but six weeks old. She was born on the 15th day of February, 1788, professed religion in Corydon, Indiana, November, 1819, and after a life of usefulness, died in Louisville on the morning of Sabbath June 19th, 1859. Endeared by her unassuming manners and gentleness to a large circle of friends, we cannot but mourn her absence from the society which she enlivened by her holy life and godly deportment. She was instant in season and out of season, always abounding in the work of the Lord. No inclemency of weather nor darkness of night kept her from her seat in the female prayer-meeting which she led, benevolent societies, class-meetings, love-feasts, visiting the sick and poor, or the public worship of the sanctuary. The almoner of thousands of bounties, scarce any one could resist the appeals she made in behalf of her beloved poor. She loved her Church; "old Fourth Street Methodist;" but she loved the image of her blessed Savior wherever sustained. Her conversation was in heaven, administering balm and consolation to the afflicted; she did truly weep with those that wept and rejoice with those that rejoiced. But in her old age she seemed to forget that it was time for the energy and activity of youth to disappear, and, heedless of remonstrances on account of her feebleness, for a year prior to her decease would exert her self as much as in her prime. The consequence was, that in a few lingering months the machinery of life stood still. A cold was contracted; fatigue of body—the growing infirmities of age, caused her to take her last rest on earth. Concerning such an one, need it be asked, "How did she die?" Her life was the exponent of her profession; her death its endorsement. She was resigned to go or stay, as her Father in heaven willed. During a period of her six months illness, she talked incessantly of religion, would frequently burst out in strains of rapture and song, and was much engaged in prayer. She exhorted those around her, and enforced her exhortations with many appropriate texts of scripture. "Let me die in peace," were her last words.

MRS. CATHARINE MARANDA RIDDELL, wife of Anderson Riddell, and daughter of John B. and Louisa M. Scrivner, died in Leake county, Miss., September 11th, 1859; was born Oct. 31st, 1839; professed religion and joined the M. E. Church, South, in 1852, and has been a consistent member ever since; was married 3rd November, 1858. She leaves a kind and affectionate husband, father and mother, brothers and sisters, and a large family of connexion to mourn her loss; but we mourn not as those who have no hope, for we feel that our loss is her eternal gain. May we all live and die with that blessed hope, and, at last, get home to God, where we will be better enabled to praise and glorify His holy name. I. J. SCRIVNER.

Forest, Miss., Sept. 13, 1859.

SAMUEL BEATY, aged 13 years 3 months and 17 days, died at the residence of Mr. D. Beaty, Indian Bayou, Sunflower co., Miss., on 6th Sept., A.D., 1859.

F. W. OBER—DEALER IN NORTHERN AND WESTern Produce. ☞ Fresh Goshen Butter, in small packages, suitable for families, constantly on hand.
New Orleans, January 12, 1859. No. 61 POYDRAS STREET.

P. H. WILLARD,
Coal Merchant,
18 EXCHANGE PLACE. (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)
THOSE desirous of purchasing Coal or Wood, can be supplied at short notice at the—CITY COAL OFFICE, where is constantly kept on hand Pittsburgh, English, and Cannel, Anthracite and Lower Ohio Coal. Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses, Steamers, &c., &c., supplied at the lowest market prices a22-1y

PROFESSIONAL.

JAS. J. HUTCHINSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Livingston, Alabama.
[ja24] ☞ Will Practice in Sumter and the adjoining counties.

EDWARD J. DELONY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana.
Will Practice in the Courts of the Parishes of Carroll, Madison and Franklin, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans, La

DR. E. D. BEACH, HAVING RESUMED THE practice of Medicine, offers his Professional services to the citizens of New Orleans.
N. B.—Special attention paid to diseases of the RECTUM, PILES, FISTULA IN ANO, ETC.—*Fistula in Ano* permanently cured without the use of the Knife, cautery, pain, or confinement whatever. Office No. 6, Baronne street near Canal. ap27

J. E. ELAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BATON Rouge.
REFERENCES—Henderson & Haines and Chinn & Bolton, *New Orleans*; W. S. Pike and A. Mollis, ... *Baton Rouge*

B. D. W. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Floyd, Carroll Parish,
ja19 Louisiana

J. E. FUQUA. J. H. KILBOURNE.
FUQUA & KILBOURNE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLINTON, LOUISIANA,
PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans.
References—Payne & Harriman, Byrne, Vance & Co., Broadwell & Payne, Pritchard & Fluker, Edw. Sadler & Co., Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans. mar 20-1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

C. T. MURPHY, *Durant, Mi.* W. SYKES, *New Orleans La* M. TONEY, *Mobileton, Ala.*
MURPHY, SIKES & CO., COTTON FACTORS and General Commission Merchants,
jy20 6m No. 42 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

W. A. BROADWELL. A. P. HAYNES.
BROADWELL & HAYNES,
(*Formerly* BROADWELL & PAYNE)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 40 UNION STREET, N. O.
HAVING RETIRED FROM BUSINESS, I TAKE PLEASURE IN soliciting for my former Partners, BROADWELL & HAYNES, the patronage and confidence of my friends, believing their experience, capacity and means, will merit its continuance, and enable them to give general satisfaction. [jy1] M. C. PAYNE.

W. R. STUART, *New Orleans* DR. D. A. JAMES, *Madison Parish, La.*
STUART & JAMES,
No. 42 Union street, New Orleans,
HAVE ASSOCIATED THEMSELVES TOGETHER for the purpose of conducting a COTTON FACTORAGE and GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS; are prepared to make the usual Advances to planters, in the way of supplies, etc., and respectfully solicit patronage.

B. M. LOWE & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND General Commission Merchants,
ap6 No. 47 GRAVIER STREET, New Orleans.

MR HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PARTner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders, from our large and well selected Stock of GROCERIES, PROVISION, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants
COOPER & NEIBERT.
New Orleans, Dec 1st, 1858. 27 and 29 Common st.

W. COOPER. J. O. NEIBERT. H. LUCAS
COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 27 and 29 Common street, New Orleans.

F. J. VAN BIBBER & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
[d8-1y] 44 *Carondelet street, New Orleans.*

J. BOYD & CO.,
Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,
No 4 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS
apr 17-1y
LEONARD FASH. F. B. LAFRANCE.
LEONARD FASH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
45 POYDRAS STREET,
Oct 24. *NEW ORLEANS.*

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No 47 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

JOHN F WYCHE & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 119 Common street, New Orleans. my9-1y

A. H. May & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No 94 Gravier street New Orleans. au21y

J. C. PAYNE. J. F. HARRISON.
U. W. HUNTINGTON. WM. B. DAMARON
Payne & Harrison.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 51 Union street, New Orleans. dec7-1y

S. L. WALKER, New Orleans. ROBT. D. HUTCHINSON Caddo Parish, La.
Walker & Hutchinson,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 37 Carondelet street, New Orleans. jc28

LANE, SALTER & CO.,
[Successors to LANE, MAYFIELD & Co.]
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 79 St. Charles street, New Orleans. jy5-1y

T. T. TWITTY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Agent for the sale of Manufactured Tobacco, Cigars, and Herrings celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. No. 32 Gravier street New Orleans. mh18m

L. SAWYER,
DEALER IN WOODEN-WARE,
Paper, Brooms, Matches, Cordage, Twines, Scales; and DEARBORN'S CELEBRATED BALANCES for Weighing Cotton, Sugar and Tobacco.
ap20 No. 70 MAGAZINE STREET, New Orleans.

WATKINS & HOMAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, FANCIES, and Curtain Materials, No. 30 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

BOOTH & CO.,
ARCADE HAT STORE, No. 45 Magazine Street, New Orleans
Established in 1843. Manufacturers and Jobbers at Wholesale in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.
For the accommodation of our friends and the public, we have opened a retail department on the same premises aug30

Dameron & Co.,
IMPORTERS and Dealers in Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtain Goods, Upholstery Goods, etc., No. 26 Chartres and 72 Customhouse streets, New Orleans jan1

R. C. ARMISTEAD,
(Successor to MALLARD & Co.)
No. 63 Gravier st., cor. Bank Place, New Orleans.
CLOTHING, IN EVERY VARIETY—THE MOST MODERN, AT GREATly Reduced Prices. ☞ BLANKETS, KERSEYS, and SATINETT Suits for Negroes, at Auction Prices. 1020]

RHEUMATISM CURED!!—ALL THE VARIOUS forms of this Painful and Paralyzing Disease—either Inflammatory, Acute or Chronic—no matter how severe the case or of how long standing. Call for DR MORTIMORE'S REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, which is purely a Vegetable Internal Remedy, and has already cured about Twenty Thousand Cases—many of TEN, TWENTY, and even THIRTY YEARS standing, which had long since been given up as hopeless, incurable cases.
Look back to Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, volume IX, of this paper and read in each the overwhelming evidence.
This Remedy can be had of J. WRIGHT & CO. Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres st (cor. N. Peters), or, can be ordered, through any Drug Gist or Merchant in New Orleans.
☞ Price, $5 per Bottle; Six bottles for $20, or $36 per dozen.
ap13 1f MR. D. MORTIMORE, Proprietor, Louisville, Ky.

To Merchants and Planters.
MANUFACTURERS' COMMISSION HOUSE:
LARGE STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK,
No. 41 Magazine st., opposite the Arcade,
NEW ORLEANS.
nov 14 R. W. RAYNE.

BLOOMFIELD'S PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING Establishment, No. 46 CAMP STREET, corner Gravier. All kinds of BOOK AND MERCANTILE PRINTING AND BINDING executed neatly and correctly, at moderate prices.
dec 26 1y WM. BLOOMFIELD, Jr.

PURIFIES THE BLOOD!
B. F. WILLIAMS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF SARSAparilla, and Iodide of Potassium. This medicine is offered as one of the best preparations of Sarsaparilla extant, and as a curative remedy has won great favor at Nashville, Tenn., and other Southern Cities. The medical faculty authorize its use (having been shown the recipe.) As a BLOOD PURIFIER there is no remedy equal to this compound, and for the cure of a numerous progeny that owe their origin and parentage to a strumous Diathesis or Scrofulous taint in the Constitution and in the blood, such as White Swelling, Chronic Ulcers of long standing, Obstinate Tetter, Ring Worms, Sore Eyes, Scald Head, Syphilitic Disorders, and other diseases of the skin and blood that resist the usual treatment. He can substantiate by the very best evidence in our City, its efficacy in Nervous and General Debility, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Inflammation of the kidneys, Rheumatism, etc. etc. It is confidently recommended in diseases peculiar to Females, such as Leucorrhœa or Whites, Suppressed Menstration, Chlorosis or Green Sickness. Try it You will be satisfied with the result Read what Dr. Hudson says He is a gentleman of high standing.

Charlotte, Tenn., Sept. 15, 1859.
MR. B. F. WILLIAMS: Instances are not rare where the attending physician fails to cure well confirmed Scrofula. The following memorandum is interesting:
SUBJECT—A girl of 15 or 16 years of age, the attending physician had failed to cure. An anxious father had consulted me, and from my knowledge of your preparation, I was constrained to prescribe it. After taking six bottles she was considered well. She was cured of a deep seated ulcer and a constant drain of milky matter from one or more sores under the ear. The entire lymphatic system was deeply involved. This case alone is well worth the attention of all—but when added to a long catalogue of cases of great obstinacy, cured by us Panacea, not Nostrum, nor Patent Medicine: no Secret, but an invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla, Iodide of Potassa, etc., well gotten up by the Chemist, and made familiar to the intelligent physician, it very justly deserves a trial by all laboring under any of the numerous chronic diseases that afflict us. J. R. HUDSON, M. D.

Oakland College, Miss., Nov 20, 1858.
MR. J. F. MCAVOY With regard to your inquiry about the "Williams' Sarsaparilla and Iodide of Potash," which I purchased of you, I have no hesitation in affirming that it acted magically. My sister was afflicted with a cutaneous eruption, which enveloped the head and a large surface of the body, and which resisted all medical treatment. I think that one bottle affected a permanent cure though I continued the treatment until two bottles had been used. It has been eighteen months since, and as yet there has been no re-appearance of the disease. I have frequently expressed, and reiterate the opinion, that it is the best preparation of Sarsaparilla in use, and the addition of Iodide of Potash enhances its value tenfold. Very respectfully yours,
C. E. STEVENS
Price $1 per bottle, or $10 per dozen Sold by
ap 6 3m O. Q. WOODMAN, J. WRIGHT, & CO.

DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED REJUVENATING Elixir.—Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principles, by one of the ablest chemists of the age.
FOR THE CURE of General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysterics, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the System, take

The Rejuvenating Elixir,
And you will soon find yourself a new man—a pride instead of the reverse to your friends, and a healthy, sound, and worthy member of the whole human family. For sale, by the Proprietors,
J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., New Orleans.
And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Children.
TRUTH OMNIPOTENT.—We give to our readers and the public generally the following copy of a letter received by us from C. W. Vesey, Esq., of the *Aberdeen Conservative*, enclosing at the same time a communication to that paper from Colonel Vasser, of North Mississippi, and who was formerly associate editor of the Conservative. The subject of the letter and communication we do not feel it necessary to comment on—they tell the whole story, one that ought to go home to those in whose hands the rising generation of children are placed for nurture and for care. All we ask of our readers is a careful perusal of the documents.
CONSERVATIVE OFFICE,
Aberdeen, Miss., August 23d, 1858.
Messrs. Wright & Co—As any testimonial in reference to your preparations may prove beneficial to you, I enclose the following, published in my paper, in the "Conservative" of the 21st inst.
Col. Vasser was formerly associate editor of the "Conservative," and is well known in North Mississippi, as a gentleman of intelligence and strict integrity. Respectfully, J. W. VESEY.
[*By the Conservative.*]
Commendated. ABERDEEN, Aug. 19th, 1858.
DEAR VESEY: Upon the principles of justice and humanity, I am induced to ask your permission to insert this communication in your paper, believing, as I do, that it may be the means of preventing untold sorrow and untimely and unhappy bereavement.
On Friday last, having been for several days previous absent from my family, I found, on my return home, that my infant, aged about 15 months, was quite unwell, from some unknown cause—supposed to be teething. Upon an examination, however, I was of the opinion that her indisposition proceeded from worms; and having been told by a respectable physician that WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE was a sovereign remedy against the terrible scourge of children, I was induced to give it a trial, believing, by the acquiescence of my family Physician.
On the following morning, (Saturday) I commenced administering it by directions, calculating, being afraid to give the amount of prescription. I was unable to detect any impression occasioned by it until late in the afternoon of that day; and should not then, but for the discharge of some thirteen worms, varying in length from two and a half to six inches. This I thought a remarkable number for a sparing infant. But to my great amazement, about one o'clock the next morning I was aroused from my slumber to witness the incredible number of nine hundred and thirty-six from one evacuation.
Before breakfast of the same morning, (Sunday) but one small dose was administered, which was followed by the discharge of fifty during the day. The next day, (Monday) none was administered; but still occasional discharges occurred during the day, varying in size and quantity as described.
On Tuesday morning following, one more small dose was administered, taking all five doses of a quarter of a teaspoonful instead of a half as prescribed by the label of directions. In all, the little creature has discharged to this date, the rise of three hundred worms, a majority of which will average five or six inches in length; and is running about as usual, with returning evidences of good health and spirits.
Having met with such astonishing effects in the case of my infant, I was induced to use the Vermifuge on six other children under my protection, varying in age from two to ten years old, and in every case save one, (that of the oldest) the like happy results have been produced.
These facts are elicited, 1st, because of my antipathy heretofore to nostrums of every kind; and, 2nd, because my experience has convinced me that, in the experiment I have made with WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, it is due to suffering humanity, as well as the manufacturer of the medicine, to make public the results of my observation.
W. H. VASSER.
For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., Sole Proprietors.

Hehsobeid Extract of Buchu,
Read! Read! Read! "Ye afflicted read" the following Certificate of a cure of over 20 years' standing:
B. T. HERMSON—*Dear Sir*: I have been troubled with an affliction of the Bladder and Kidneys for over twenty years. I have tried Physicians in vain, and at last concluded to give your Genuine Preparation a trial, as I had heard it highly spoken of. It afforded me immediate relief. I have used five bottles, and I have obtained more relief from its effects and feel much better than I have for twenty years previous. I have the greatest faith in its virtues and curative powers and shall do all in my power to make it known to the afflicted. Hoping this may prove advantageous to you in assisting you to introduce the medicine I am truly yours, M. MCCORMICK.
For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., General Agents.

The Goddess Hygeia!
When Hygeia lent medicinal aid to man,
And taught him all his evils how to scan,
Not to a favored few she showed the way
To banish the wound and all its pain allay—
Not to the few who now claim physic theirs,
And think but what they give legitimate wares,
No! to all human kind communed she gave,
"Employ your skill, and your sick brother save"
So went he forth the Magic Salve to find—
The Magic Salve that now heals all mankind.
Nor Wound nor Bruise, nor Cut, can long remain,
Nor Scar its rude appearance long retain.
Use it—you'll find we urge not truth's detractor,
For you'll be healed by
Dalley's Pain Extractor,
The only sure, effective and complete remedy for Bruises Scalds, Eruptions, Piles, or any Cutaneous disease whatever.

We Don't Want Any Other.
Such is the language of all who use WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE," when they call for it, and any other is offered them; they have tried it, and from experience know it to be superior to all others; therefore when they are in want of a medicine of the kind, they purchase that which they know to be good and can be depended on. An Agent who called on us a few days ago, said "I find it difficult to sell any other Vermifuge when I have yours. I have had some in my store for a long time which I occasionally try to 'work off,' but no one will purchase it unless I warrant it as good as yours, this I cannot do." So it is, and so it will be, Winer's Vermifuge owes its unrivalled popularity to its own intrinsic merits, on this alone it has a ways depended, and never will, for in fact that is superior as a remedy for worms, it would ere this have shared the unenviable fate of many other articles designed for similar purposes. To all who are in want of a medicine of the kind we say try it and judge for yourselves, we are confident that it will give entire satisfaction.

Beware of Calomel.
The public generally may not be aware that nearly all Worm Lozenges contain Calomel, and that the lives of children are thereby endangered; parents should remember this, for although medicine may be easily administered when in the form of Lozenges or Candies of any description, yet the danger that is incurred outweighs the advantages, besides Calomel very often fails in accomplishing the desired object, it is by no means to be depended on as a remedy for Worms, and it is not now so generally resorted to by physicians as it was a few years

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.—C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 30.
WHOLE NUMBER 451.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1859.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE
OFFICE—112 CAMP ST.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

A BLIND MAN'S BOOK.

BY A CRITIC IN SPECTACLES.

First Paper.

THANKS be to God for a man that can write a book!—a man simple-hearted, earnest, fervid, genial, eloquent; a book full of tear-starting pathos, of glowing descriptions, of keen humor, of admirable character-painting, of affecting personal incidents, of hair-breadth escapes, of moving perils by flood and field;—a book that records the opening of a lovely life suddenly shrouded in the darkness of severe affliction, that records the development of a loving spirit, the manly struggles of a heroic nature, the growth of a vigorous intellect, the fearful agonies of a soul wrestling with doubts, and distracted by the vain janglings of a false philosophy, the triumph over the powers of darkness, and the serene culmination of the brilliant orb in the cloudless zenith of an assured faith and an unhindered trust in God! Such a man is William H. Milburn, and he it is who has written such a book.

Upon the fringed curtain of our eye-lids hath lain the shadow of that land wherein there is nevermore any rising of the glorious sun, no more blooming of odorous flowers, no more unfolding of beautiful landscapes. To us, also, hath been the darkness of the forbidden day-light; the hushed stillness of the imprisoning chamber: the dreaded visitation of nauseous drugs. To us hath come the yellow haze of the flickering lamp-light, all blown which, to our disordered vision, went floating tumultuous black motes, wreathed serpents luridly lustrous, shimmering shapes of ominous darkness, springing and darting downward and fainting away, through the moist halo that encircled the waving chandelier. To us hath it been for us to press again and again the cold horny eye-ball, in the pauses of our midnight watch, waiting full painfully until the wearied sight could refresh itself for another studious effort. Even now, while the lamps are lighted in our chamber, and the cool wind sighs over the fragrant vanilla by our window, we must we sit idly, never for a moment daring to lift the cover of the volume that lies so temptingly by our side, nor to trust for any space, however brief, this quiet pen to the waiting sheet. When a man has lived with eyes half-shut to shield them from the sunlight; when he has trembled upon stepping into a parlor, lest he ignore a friend, or bespeak a stranger; when he has been harshly misjudged for his painful infirmity, looked as haughty because he could not see the bow he solicited, or the nod that patronized him; when to the night is barred against his keen thirst for reading, and even the day-light is a harsh interpreter to his diseased eye-sight, then must there be sympathy in his heart with every man of like infirmity with himself. Therefore we love William H. Milburn, were it only for our common affliction, though in different degrees, which bound us in a brotherhood of suffering, the like of which, oftener than any other human weakness, touched tenderly the pitiful heart of Jesus.

We had heard through the letters of a friend, some time ago, that a young man well-nigh blind, was electrifying the good folk of Montgomery by the surpassing eloquency of his pulpit efforts. We were curious to see this youthful prodigy. In 1849, we sat in the old Methodist Church in that city, one Sabbath morning, waiting for the preacher. The people were rapidly in, crowding all the available space in the body of the Church. The hour for service came on. Presently there was a little flutter, as it were a surprised "there he is", running along up the aisle. Looking about, we saw, passing us, noiselessly as it had been a spectre, a small, frail-looking man, inultlessly habited in black, who walked with steady step to the sacred place, ascended the little stair, and disappeared behind the pulpit. We sat still, scarcely breathing, so great was our expectancy. In a moment he arose, and turned full toward us. We were painfully struck by the extreme pallor of his countenance, the angular lines of his attenuated visage, the thinness of his emaciated person, and the general air of feebleness which marked his entire presence. Our sympathies were wrought upon. We yielded him in our own heart, so frail, so thin, so feeble, so seemingly inadequate to the arduous duties of a laborate, so little competent to the fatigning labors of a faithful ministry. Judge of our surprise, when with clear, round, full, unquivering, sonorous voice he solemnly began one of his favorite hymns: "O where shall rest be found?" We were amazed that such a volume of sound could find lodgement in such a feeble-looking body. Never shall we forget the peculiar emphasis with which he was wont to enunciate the word "weary", in the second line of that hymn, rolling it liquidly nhont his well-modulated tongue, until it fell of in a burden of moaning, like the mournful refrain of "nevermore" in Poe's song of the "Raven." After the recital of appropriate Scriptures he said "let us pray." Never had we heard, until then, a voice that seemed so full an embodiment of the essence of supplication, calm, solemn, earnest, penitential, humble, as its tones rosa up in thanksgiving, or sank into the measured utterances of urgent intercession. The sermon gave us high delight, combining the glowing fervor of Robert Hall, the energetic terseness of Dr. South, with a power of verbal collocation that seemed to us almost as felicitous as Jeremy Taylor himself could boast. Such was our first hearing of the man, whose second book is before us, entitled "Ten Years of Preacher-Life."

Mr. Milburn's book does not aim to give a detailed account of his life. Not at all. He but very briefly alludes to his early history, not venturing to disclose the sanctities of the home-circle previous to his fifth year. Ever memorable to him stands out that year in his terrible isolation of sorrow and darkness and affliction. Up to that time he saw with two as bright and sparkling eyes as any young Philadelphian could boast. How clear, how keen, how observant were those childish eyes, we have abundant proof, for even now in their period almost rayless gloom they cling with loving lithesomeness to the pictured impressions of that glorious season of boyish delight. Standing, on a bright, breezy summer afternoon, down in his father's garden, drinking in the brave show of sky, and flower-girt earth, and wavy trees, a play-fellow, drawing back to throw a bit of rock, or oyster-shell, laid open the ball of the left eye, just below the pupil, and in an instant was blotted out the celestial glory of the outer world!

The opening chapter, in which Mr. Milburn recounts the particulars of that distressing providence, is scarcely inferior in tender pathos to the death scene of Little Nell, by Dickens. The original injury was so much aggravated by ill-judged medical treatment, that not only was the sight of the left eye totally destroyed, but the sight so far sympathized that but one triangular, transparent spot, not much larger than a pin's point, remained in the cornea and pupil, through which the light might enter. To render even this fraction of an eye available, it was necessary to wear a shade above, to place the middle finger of the right hand beneath it, and to seek the strongest natural or artificial light in which to read. Thus painfully spelling out, letter by letter, and word by word, stooping until bent double, with cramped frame, suppressed breath, and straining eye-ball, could the emaciate thirst of the scholarly mind alone be quenched. And yet, while suffering in a manner that would have absolved common minds of any responsibility of intellectual culture, and furnished occasion for whining complaint and bilious discontent with the allotments of providence, Mr. Milburn has read in this agonizing way a prodigious amount, devouring greedily the contents of libraries, and dog-earing with repeated perusal, books of which many a man with two good eyes has only heard by the hearing of the ear.

Mr. Milburn's father failed in business, and removed to Illinois. It was at a time when fabulous accounts were circulated of the glorious possibilities of the great prairie-world. To the mind of the ardent boy, these stories put on the hues of oriental romance. But the prosaic reality administered a serious shock to his imaginative temperament. The sad removal, leaving the golden memories of the irrevocable past for the unrevealed actualities of the future; the location in the far West; the novel customs and manners of the primitive inhabitants; the striking scenes that were constantly presented to the eye of the stranger,—all are told in a most agreeable manner in the second and third chapters of the Autobiography. Young Milburn became, at once, domestic and merchant's clerk, assisting his mother in various little household arrangements, while helping, also, his father to barter and trade and sell in the store, in which the latter had embarked his small capital. His moments of leisure were passionately given to the perusal of such books as the sympathy and kindness of newformed friends placed at his disposal. While engaged in the dull, unpoetic business of counting eggs, or weighing butter, or measuring home-spun, his youthful fancy, all aglow with the fervor of an imaginative nature, revelled in the bright elysian world to which his favorite books had given him loving access and the sweet embraces of a hearty welcome. Not satisfied with his attainments in the English tongue, "ye clerke" yearned for an acquaintance with the languages of ancient renown. A Latin Grammar was purchased and mastered. A favorite turn in pecuniary matters gave him a teacher for an hour daily. To the Latin was added the mysteries of Greek, and, in due season, the young student was ready for the college, which grew and flourished in the town of his adoption. A sturdy set of collegians were those, not your fellows with varnished boots, and creaseless coats; with hats of mirrored silkiness and straw-colored kid gloves; with curling mustache and gold-headed cane. Never a bit of it. Young men they were who cut wood at seventy-five cents per cord, lived on potatoes and corn-meal, paid their own tuition bills, declining aid, and pushed their way through all obstacles with a glorious spirit of vigorous manhood. How far our embryo preacher stood his hand with these fellows of thews and sinews we know not, but we can but believe that much of that fearlessness of danger and that manly independence, which break out all through his subsequent history, is due to his early acquaintance with the unrestrained freedom of Western life, and the self-reliant spirit of his young associates. But alas! in the midst of his devotion to his studies, his health gave way, and with the goal to which his youthful ambition aspired so pantingly full in view, he was reluctantly compelled forever to abandon the classic shades of college retirement.

The question naturally occurs to the reader, "how came Mr. Milburn to be a Methodist Preacher?" Anticipating this laudable curiosity, he devotes the fourth chapter to the giants that were in the early days of Methodism. It is the old story. The house of his father was the home of Methodist Preachers, and therein did he entertain angels, though it may be not unawares,—messengers of grace, peace, and mercy to the dwellers under that consecrated roof-tree. There the wondering and delighted lad often saw the venerable forms of McKendree, George, Roberts, Capers, and their compeers. It is not surprising that upon so sensitive an organization as that of young William, the reverend and grave aspect of these men, "in sanctitude severe and pure:" their qualat straight-brensted coats; their broad-brimmed white beavers; their simple dignity of manner; their kindly regard for children, to whom they spake always "some comfortable words,"—should have made a deep and permanent impression. Seated in their midst, in listening awe, he heard them recount their long and arduous service; their perilous travels; their frequent persecutions; their lonely journeys through untrodden wildernesses; their nights of sleep under the leafy coverts of the solemn woods, or the still canopy of the over-arching heavens; their exposure to death in every form, and their marvelous deliverances from the very jaws of destruction. He heard of their religious experience; their conflicts with sin, as with bodily presences of evil; their penitential exercises; their glorious initiation into the joys of the kingdom; their inspiring faith in God. And when, at the close of an evening of sweet fellowship in Jesus, the Bible was fetched from its wonted place, and its solemn words read in the hearing of all; and when, with faces reverently turned to the wall, the sublime strains of the evening hymn rose full and clear from the lips of these prophets of the Lord, a strange fire burned in the boy's heart, and a strange spirit seemed to glide into his bosom, as he tremblingly ventured to think that he too might one day become of this goodly company of witnesses to the power and glory of the Gospel of Christ.

We left Mr. Milburn turning sorrowfully away from the promised land of his youthful aspirations, the scholastic seclusion of a contemplative student's life. About two months before this sad termination of his college career, we find him enjoying a ride over the snow-clad prairie on a brilliant December morning, in company with "a tall, stalwart, weather-beaten man," "a profound thinker, an able theologian, and a powerful preacher of the word." They had not proceeded far, when he was startled and subdued by the commanding voice of his companion saying, "William, did you ever feel that you were called to preach?" He had for years felt the call, but now that it was presented in a definite form, he shrank from it with unutterable dread. He demurred, putting in the usual pleas, of "youth, inexperience, incompetency," and finally concluded that he could by no means think of it until he had graduated.

In less than two months his health was a wreck; books were banned; study fore-sworn of necessity; plans overruled; visions beclouded; aspirations checked, and in his lonely wretchedness, the ever-recurring inquiry of his venerable friend haunted him day and night with its earnest persistency of unanswerable appeal. But the dawn came to his troubled spirit, his resolution was formed, and soon we find him mounted "on a five-year-old, frolicksome but kindly," his comfort consulted by the provident care of his loving mother, his saddle-bags stuffed with clothing and books, his umbrella and overcoat strapped behind his saddle, an exhorter's license in his pocket, and his former querist, the Rev. Peter Akers, presiding Elder, for his traveling companion. Then follow the incidents of his early ministry, and to many an itinerant's experience will they present the stirring counterparts of recollected tribulations. Here we have the awkward occasion of his first stammering exhortation; his induction into the mysteries of a Western Quarterly Meeting; his acquaintance with the jolly shoemaker, "who worked half his time, and attended meetings the other half", "and who sat astride a bench, seesawing to and fro, slapping his hands, and pouring forth his stentorian solo; his attendance upon a Western wedding, where a gormandizing native gulped down boiled custard, declaring that he had been raised upon "*thickened milk*;" his participation in the striking panorama of an Illinois Camp Meeting; his effective tuteiage, under the superior instruction of his "venerable guide, philosopher, and friend," when, riding over the limitless prairies, he had for "his seminary the wide open universe with the glowing sunshine, or the glimmering star-light, the fathomless azure, or the embattled clouds juluing in the fierce din of the tempest over-head, and the land all around arrayed in the luxuriant garb of summer time"—for his teacher "one whom he revered and loved," and for discourse "a theme deep as life and solemn as eternity."

At Quincy, the seat of the Illinois Conference, on the day completing his twentieth year, Mr. Milburn was received on trial in the traveling connection. His brethren, he signalizes as "a brave and hardy band of pioneers," whose "confidence and esteem he coveted more than that of generals and kings."

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE GOSPEL AND SLAVERY: No. I.

BY A MISSIONARY.

Do not be alarmed or offended, friendly reader, because of my name. I am no enemy in disguise. I am your friend, and the friend of mankind; and in communing with you for a brief space, I desire only to confer a real kindness on you, and through you, upon others. Do not, therefore, throw me aside, nor put me off, until you hear fully all that I have to say. My public name is as above, but my real name is, *The Gospel in practice*; and, as you are a shareholder, there is an intimate relationship existing between you and me, far we are kindred. The first part of my name binds me to the last; and both bind me to you. So, being kindred, we are at once on terms of social intercourse, and can therefore dispense with formality and ceremony.

Suffer me then, both as a relation and a friend, to ask you: Do you provide your servants sufficiently with the Gospel? They are yours—wholly yours; and no one has, according to the teachings of Heaven, and the laws of men, any right to interfere, in the smallest degree, with you or them, except myself. For the very reason, then, that the word of God recognizes the relation of master and servant, it becomes the more necessary for me, while you occupy this position among your fellowmen, to ask this question, to see if you have observed and performed a very important duty arising out of your part of the relation. You know very well that if a Book is quoted as unquestionable authority, on any given subject, that that book must be imperative in its teachings on all correlative matter belonging to the same subject; and, where such a Book is known to be divine, there is no appeal from a performance of every duty enjoined in it. It is therefore essentially necessary for your own, and the good of others, that you should hear, know, and keep in remembrance, all that Heaven says in reference to your position as a master. This is an age evincive of activity, of progress, and of great humanity. The ends of the earth are being speedily brought together; and the gospel, according to the design of its author, * is being rapidly carried to every creature on the face of the whole earth.

Look at the missionary operations of united christendom, at the present time, and you will see more laborers and more conversions among the tribes and nations of men than the world has ever before known or heard of. Now, as you hold absolute control over the persons and religious privileges of a portion of the human family, you will at once see the propriety, necessity, and friendship of my present interrogatory. If you do not see and answer it yourself, your neighbors may for you. With them you enjoy the reputation of a good citizen, an intelligent, humane, and liberal man, in all your sentiments, principles and actions; but the world is becoming sensitively alive to the necessity of fulfilling the design of the author of the gospel, to have it preached to every creature; and, perhaps, by carelessness, or for want of due reflection, you are standing in the way of this being done to a goodly number of the creatures of God. They are your slaves, it is true; but, by the declarations of Heaven, and the common sense of men, they are also human beings, with human souls, and wholly dependent upon you for what they know, or what they hear, upon the subject of salvation.—Are you ready to meet them on the day of eternity to answer my question there?

Allow me then again to ask the question: Have you fully provided your servants with all the means and opportunities of the Gospel? But you "do not believe it yourself, and are not therefore bound to obey it yourself, or to furnish it to your servants." Think again. Does your failure or neglect, as to yourself, lessen your responsibility towards your servants? Not in the least. Your want of belief is simply the evidence of your own loss; but whose fault is it that your servants do not hear and believe? You have never moved in the matter, and † "How shall they hear without a preacher?" But you "want to do what is right towards your servants—still, you do not think that it will do them any good to hear preaching." I am very glad to hear you say so; but is it left to you to think when Heaven has already decreed that the gospel shall be preached to every creature? But your "neighbor, who is a professing christian, does not think that the gospel does his servants any good." But you are neither held responsible nor justifiable according to what he thinks. Is he wiser than that which is written? The gospel must and will do good whenever it is fully known—in all its plainness and simplicity—as the conversion of tens of thousands of slaves all over our land already sufficiently exemplifies. But, seeing that you introduce your christian neighbor as a witness, and, through him, bring a very formidable objection, allow me, through you, to ask him a few cross-questions.

Brother, *how* have you had the gospel made known to your servants, so that it has falsified its own declarations, in not becoming the power of God unto their salvation, which it actually is, both to the bond and the free? "By the Missionary." And does it require no more than the mere existence of this fact to give the gospel, in all its fullness, freeness and simplicity? Has the gospel no concomitants to render it readily acceptable besides the presence of the Missionary? What place, for instance, did you specially erect and set apart to the exclusive worship and service of Almighty God, so as to make your servants feel, as much as possible, that they were actually in the House of God? What! "a common cabin!" Is this all you thought God worthy of, in which to call upon Him, in a public manner, for His blessing? Can you believe that your servants could feel devotional where there was so little respect paid to the Almighty by one who knows so well the respect and reverence due Him? What does experience say? ‡ For instance, you can never make the slave population believe that a sugar-house or cotton-gin" (or indeed any common house) "is a church; nor do they feel, in the place of their daily toil, that pleasure and delight which they experience in a house consecrated wholly to divine worship." And then again, how much money did you expend so as to obtain a sufficient portion of the Missionary's time for this very important purpose? "One year $20 and another $30." Do you not see, brother, that you have not really begun to give the gospel to your servants, and yet you testify to your neighbor that you think the gospel does them no good. I am ashamed of your christianity, and tremble for your responsibility. You provide no special place in which God may may be sought unto—you give only $20, or at most $30, to meet the expenses of the Missionary, (the church having no store-house from which to feed and clothe him) and, as you require and allow him to preach only on the Sabbath, he is reduced to the necessity of finding (if he can—for you don't concern yourself) two other places, on the same day, with nine others for the rest of the month, (which he seldom can) to entitle him to the same miserable pittance which your example has established as a gospel measure, that therewith he may try to keep soul and body together; so, at an unseasonable hour, he must come, in a hurry, to get you to force your servants out in a hurry—preach in a hurry—and attend to their spiritual and eternal interests in a hurry, and then go in a hurry, to go through the same hurried procedure with another and another distant congregation, in like circumstances, on the same day; and so on, throughout the month. Is this doing as you would be done by, to hear and know the gospel of your salvation? Is it rendering § "to your servants that which is just and equal?" Do they enjoy equal privileges with yourself, to hear and believe the gospel? To give them what is just, has reference, I will say, to this world only; but, to give them what is equal, must include the other world also; because both are amply within your reach.

You have, in comparison with others, food, raiment, and shelter, with absence from involuntary oppressive labor, so far as this world is concerned. You have, doubtless, great variety—perhaps, superabundance; but your variety and superabundance resolve themselves at last into food, raiment, and shelter—these being all that you have, as compared with your servant, or the world at large. Now justice (leaving self-interest and humanity out of the question) requires you, in return for their entire labor, daily to render "unto your servants" an ample sufficiency of proper and nutritious food, answerable to the work which they have to perform, with raiment and shelter, and all necessary care and attention in sickness and old age—as well as freedom from over-work at all times. A share of your variety would be wholly unsuited to their wants and necessities; but that variety is more than compensated to them in the abundance of their wholesome substantiality. In so far, therefore, you render to your servants that which is just, and "even equal with yourself, in this respect.

But, besides these things, both to you and them, in this world, you are also immortal beings—destined to live forever; and to you, at least, the providence of God has thrown around you the amplest means for your eternal salvation, which, without hindrance, you can use to the glory of God, in your own personal salvation. The gospel—the way of salvation—is also in your house, and you can read it and have access to it at any time. You have, or have the means to have, the regular preaching of the gospel at your own door, and can even go to a considerable distance to hear it. Your opportunities, privileges and advantages, in preparing for the other world, are very great indeed.

Have you rendered unto your servants that which is equal to yourself, in all respects, also? Heaven awards you their constant, single-hearted labor and obedience; but as rigidly exacts of you the amplest means for securing their spiritual and eternal interests. Have you taken their obedience and labor and yet denied them the gospel? They cannot read the gospel themselves, and ought, by its ministers, to be provided with it by ample and unhurried hearing of it, accompanied by oral instruction, to compensate for this deficiency. They cannot go to the ordinary place for the public worship of Almighty God, as their are no seats and no room for their accommodation; standing outside at the doors and windows being no privilege to worship God in his own House; and they ought and must be provided with the same means, advantages and appliances by you at home before you can be clear, in your final account, in rendering to them that which is "just and equal."

* Col. 4, 1.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

INTERESTING COMMUNICATIONS, No. II.

IN the town of P., State of G., in the year 1833, during a prayer-meeting conducted by the preacher in charge, Rev. E., one Sabbath morning before preaching, the power of God was most marvelously displayed among the people. The intelligence spread through the community during the day. At night a crowd gathered at the Church, to see and hear for themselves. Among them, was a Mr. L., a tavern-keeper in the place, who was an honest, reliable man, but decidedly irreligious. He said that he would go down to the Church and "see the fun," as he expected they would have some rare scenes that night.

At the close of preaching, two of Mr. L.'s daughters, grown young ladies, presented themselves among the penitents at the altar for prayer.

God was in the midst of the assembly—it was no time for "fun" to any present. The scoffing infidel stood in awe before the Lord of Hosts—the cries of broken-hearted penitents filled the place, while the shouts of the redeemed came up like incense before the throne: *the scene was awfully glorious!*

After prayer, the preacher extended a second invitation to approach the altar for prayer; when, to the surprise of all who knew him, Mr. L. "came running and kneeled before the Lord." This new development intensified the excitement to the highest conceivable degree. It was enough to rend the very rocks themselves to see the old scoffer and his two daughters locked in each others' embrace, and all prostrated before the mercy-seat crying, "God be merciful to me a sinner." Other centres of influence like this were thrilling whole circles around them—for it was one of the days of "the right hand of the most High."

Mr L. and his daughters were converted, and the divine assurance given that they were now the children of God. Just *one month* from that day Mr. L. breathed his last, and went home to heaven. The *mocker* saved! Saved by *just one month!* But *saved* he was! Not only were his conviction and his conversion attended by demonstrations of the divine power scarcely less overwhelming than those displayed by the darkened heavens and the rending graves at the crucifixion, but the pathway of that *short month* was all radiant to its very close with the glory of the Lord.

Never had the inmates of that old tavern witnessed such a scene as the dying triumphs of Mr. L. *He was filled with glory and with God.* He had a word of admonition or of encouragement for every one that entered his room. An old companion in infidelity and in sin hearing that Mr. L. was dying in triumph, said: "I will go and see him; if he tells me *now* that Christianity is true, I will believe him; for L. will not deceive me; he is an honest man." As soon as Mr. L. saw his friend D. enter the room, he addressed him in the most earnest and emphatic manner, assured him that *Christianity was true, that he knew it, and that now in the dying hour he realized its all-sustaining power*, and urged him to seek it and meet him in heaven. The infidelity of Mr. D. gave way before such a demonstration of the divine power and glory of Christianity. He sought the Lord and joined the Church.

Such are the epistles God has written in the hearts and lives of his people; and by these shall men know that *he is the Lord.*

† Rom: 10. 14.

‡ Minutes of of Mississippi Conference for 1855, p. 28

§ Isa: 62, 10; Mark 13, 10—16, 18.

BOOTH, THE ACTOR, ON THE LORD'S PRAYER.

The following anecdote of Booth, the great tragedian, is related in the *Washington Sentinel*. It occured in the palmy days of his fame, before the flash of his great black eye had been dimmed by that curse of genius and bane of humanity, strong drink.

Booth with several friends had been invited to dine with an old gentleman in Baltimore of distinguished kindness, urbanity, and piety. The host, though disapproving of theatres and theatre-going, had heard so much of Booth's remarkable powers, that curiosity had, in this instance, overcome all his scruples and prejudices. After the entertainment was over, lamps lighted, and the company repaired to the drawing-room, some one requested Booth, as a particular favor, and one which all present would doubtless appreciate, to read aloud the Lord's Prayer. Booth expressed his willingness to afford them this gratification, and all eyes were turned expectantly upon him. Booth rose slowly and reverently from his chair. It was wonderful to watch the play of emotions that convulsed his countenance. He became deathly pale, and his eyes, turning tremblingly upwards, were wet with tears. As yet he had not spoken. The silence could be felt. It became absolutely painful, at last the spell was broken, as if by an electric shock, as his rich-toned voice, from his white lips, syllabled forth, "Our Father who art in Heaven," etc., with a pathos and solemnity that thrilled all hearts. He finished. The silence continued. Not a voice was heard or a muscle moved in his rapt audience, until from a remote corner of the room a subdued sob was heard, and the old gentleman (their host) stepped forward with streaming eyes and tottering frame, and seized Booth by the hand. "Sir," said he, in broken accents, "you have afforded me a pleasure for which my whole future life will feel grateful. I am an old man, and every day, from my boyhood to the present time, I thought I had repeated the Lord's Prayer, but I have never heard it before, *never*." "You are right," said Booth; "to read that prayer as it should be read has cost me the severest study and labor for thirty years, and I am far from being yet satisfied with my rendering of that wonderful production. Hardly one person in ten thousand comprehends how much beauty, tenderness, and grandeur can be condensed in a space so small and in words so simple. The prayer of itself sufficiently illustrates the truth of the Bible, and stamps upon it the seal of divinity." So great was the effect produced (says our informant, who was present,) that conversation was sustained but a short time longer, in subdued monosyllables, and almost entirely ceased; and soon after, at an early hour, the company broke up and retired to their several homes, with sad faces and full hearts.

NEARER HEAVEN.

The weary laborer, counting the hours until the sun goes down, rejoices at each sound of the bell that warns him that he can soon return to his home. The little child hurrying from play or from school to the kindly welcome of a mother's arms, is glad when the well-known roof is in sight, and he almost there. The home-sick stranger enters joyfully the vessel whose swift wing shall waft him over the waters to the land he loves. Even so the Christian pilgrim gazes through the mists that enshroud his pathway, for the first glimpse of the everlasting hills which are crowned with the city of his God. Heart-sick and desponding, fainting and weak, there is no surer word of hope that can cheer his drooping faith, and arouse his sleeping zeal, than the melody of "nearer heaven."

If we are toilers in the vineyard at all, every glowing sunset is the token that one day less is left to journey over. Every new morning is another mile-stone, silently telling us that we are approaching the end of the road. Every hour of labor is an earnest of never-ending rest. The path we travel may be tangled and wide; it may lead up rough and rugged mountain-sides, and into dangerous ravines; storms may break over our heads, and the blinding hail and dripping rain render it almost hopeless; yet in sunshine and in gloom we are ever going onward. At the end of the way is the "house Beautiful," where the Master has gone to prepare a place for us.

We know not what lies before us ere we reach our home. Joys may be lying in the way, waiting to clasp us in their fragrant arms. Fairer hopes may spring up, like flowers, which we tread. Happy hearts may be around us, and the gentle ministries of the fire-side make earth an Eden; or darkness may be on the wing, and the creeping shadows already looking over the shoulder of the sunshine; yet in the same sweet spirit of submission and gratitude let us take whatever our Father sends.

"If grief await, O let me murmur not;
He passed through furnace-fires tenfold as hot!
And shall the servant scorn the Master's lot?"

One moment in glory will more than recompense for all the toils and griefs of the way thither. Let us cheer each other by thus wing with the songs of Zion, and whisper in the ear of every singing one, "Nearer heaven!"

"My days are gliding swiftly by,
And I, a pilgrim stranger,
Would not detain them as they fly,
Those hours of care and danger.
For O! we stand on Jordan's strand,
Our friends are passing over,
And just before the shining shore
We may almost discover."

THE IRON MOUNTAINS OF MISSOURI.

THE State of Missouri is rich almost to a fabulous amount in its iron ores. Its iron mountains—well named mountains—will yet prove a mine of wealth to the Mississippi basin. A correspondent of the *Toledo Blade*, who has just paid a visit to the Pilot Knob, one of the most remarkable of these iron deposits, gives some facts about it which will interest some of our readers:

This hill is 500 feet high, and one mile in circumference. The iron ledge crops out everywhere upon the sides. Laborers are quarrying it in open daylight on the mountain-side, as you would quarry granite. From the inclination of the strata, and every external indication, the hill or mountain seems to be homogeneous of solid iron ore. It is what is called micaceous oxyd of iron. Its relative weight to pure iron is as 90 to 100. At the furnaces it yields under very crude management 50 per cent of pure iron. It might yield probably 65 per cent. The indications of iron at the Iron Mountains are equally marvellous. Calculations have been made of the quantity of iron in those hills—mere approximations, of course—which make it amount to 600,000,000 tuns; a quantity sufficient to supply one hundred millions of people, with twenty-four pounds each, for 500 years, if it was accessible to them all. The iron is said to be very malleable, and hence very desirable for all those uses and purposes for which such qualities are required. No large quantities are now used at St. Louis, though it can be transported cheaply by the Iron Mountain Road, which connects the mines with the city. The difficulty of obtaining an abundance of coal, at cheap rates enough and free from sulphur, is said to be the present difficulty in the way of making St. Louis a great mart for iron manufactures; even greater than Pittsburg. The iron, when cast into harness fixtures and ornamental work, receives a polish like burnished silver. Much of the silver plating on harness used in our country, is merely polished iron from the Missouri Iron Mountains.

INVISIBLE ARMOR.

General Schuyler was one of the American officers in the army which fought for our freedom. He figured largely in those stirring scenes which took place on the Hudson and Mohawk rivers, when the English Generals hired the Indians to fight on their side. General Schuyler had great influence with the red men; they loved and feared him; so the English wished he was out of the way; and as he did not get shot on the field of battle, a plot was hatched to waylay and murder him.

Two men were picked out to do this bloody deed, an Englishman and an Indian. The day and time was set; they shouldered their rifles and took their stand behind a clump of trees which he had to pass by on his way home.

After waiting and watching for some time, the General hove in sight. He was on horseback and alone. Now, or never! They took aim. In a minute or more, the General would have been a dead man.

At that moment the Indian knocked down the Englishman's gun, crying:

"I can't kill him; I have eaten his bread too often."

The General rides on unharmed; he has buckled on an invisible armor stronger than brass, and he is safe. What was it? The armor of friendly a[ctions]. General had often relieved the distresses of [the] men; he had fed them when hungry, and clothed [them] when naked; and now British gold cannot [buy] the grateful memory of his kindness, as it melts the deserter's heart.

"I can't kill him; I have eaten his bread too often!"

Oh, what power there is in friendly actions. They not only make you friends, but disarm your enemies. Remember, boys, they may defend you when a great name, a stout arm, a brave heart, a good rifle, a fleet horse, can avail you not. Think of this.—*Child's Paper.*

THE BORROWED SERMON.

A clergyman, in passing to his parish, which was at some distance, had to pass by the house of another clergyman. On one occasion while on his way to hold the sermon for the day, to his great discomfort he found he had forgotten his sermon. He was at a loss for a moment to know what to do. The time would not admit of returning home; and to attempt to preach without a book was not of the question. There was only one help for him in this difficulty, and that was to call at the clergyman's whose house he had to pass, and ask him to lend him a sermon. This he was most loth to do, "because," said he to himself, "he is a Methodist sort of a fellow; however, it cannot, under the circumstances, be helped." He called at the parsonage, saw the clergyman in question, told him of his dilemma, and asked him for the loan of one of his sermons. The clergyman consented, and withdrew to his study, resolved to make the most of the opportunity. He sought out a sermon upon the text, "Ye must be born again." The clergyman received it with thanks, proceeded to his church, conducted the service as usual, and concluded by reading the borrowed sermon. At the close of the service, one of his congregation came to him in great distress of mind; "Sir," said he "what must I do to be saved?" "O, repent the Lord's Prayer, and say the Creed and the Ten Commandments." "Ah, Sir, I have done that, but I find that won't save me. I want to know how I am to be born again, as you have been telling us this morning?" "Well," said the clergyman, "the fact is, it was a borrowed sermon; and you had better go to Rev. Mr. ——, who lent it to me, and he will tell you what to do."

London Wesleyan Times.

EDUCATION SOUTH.

The Boston *Post* has published a series on "Colleges and Schools at the South," which concludes as follows:

"In reviewing the subject of education in the Southern States, we arrive at this general result: That the scattered condition of the people is unfavorable to the very general prevalence of the common school system, such as prevails in New England. Private schools are more general in the South than any other portion of the world; and as to the higher seminaries of learning, if she is not now equal to the North, she soon will be. And then the education she acquires from social intercourse may outweigh all the real instruction imparted through the lyceum system.

"At the present time the South is more active in improving her educational system than the North. At her recent commercial conventions the subject has been freely discussed, and the general view has been taken that her sons and daughters should be educated at home, and not at the North. The Southerners not only propose to furnish themselves with education, but with school books. The last have been very generally procured from the North. The South has been accustomed to pay the North for school books and education $5,000,000 annually. But she is now endeavoring to manufacture both school books and education for her own children.

THE VALUE OF STORIES.

A gentleman who acted as private secretary and amanuensis for Prescott, the historian, gives some extremely interesting particulars in relation to the habits of a remarkable man. He was as regular in his movements as clock work, and among his invariable habits was that of listening every day of his life, for the space of an hour, to some story or tale, read to him by his wife or his secretary; he needed this kind of mental refreshment as a relief from his grave study of the matter-of-fact histories which he worked, as much as he needed sleep or exercise in the open air. And what he required every mind requires. Stories, therefore, are necessary to the preservation and improvement of the human intellect as any other kind of literary exercise. It is only the thoughtless and unphilosophical who speak of stories with contempt. They are to the sober realities of the earth what flowers are to the vegetable world. Roses and violets are as important to the economy of the universe as are the oaks and cedars. The story-writer, therefore, is not to be held in less esteem than the author of ponderous volumes of history or dissertations of philosophy and political economy. Each has his sphere, and is entitled to respect according to the degree of ability with which he fulfills the duty which his talents qualify him to discharge.

THE SECOND THOUGT.

"You have stabbed me; I could kill you, but will not, on account of your wife and family." This is the language, as reported in the Sacramento Union, of Mr. C. S. Fairfax, clerk of the Supreme Court, to Mr. Lee, its official reporter. It seems, that during a conversation between these two, concerning the withholding from Lee (as the reporter) the transcript of cases decided in the Supreme Court, Mr. Fairfax became much excited, and told Lee "you lie," or "you are a liar," at the same time giving Lee a slap in the face. The latter having a sword-cane in his hand, drew at once and stabbed Fairfax twice. Mr. Fairfax then drew a derringer and presented it at the breast of Lee all ready to fire—when to the astonishment of all present, as it must indeed have been, as well as to that of Mr. Lee himself, instead of shooting—said, "You have stabbed me," &c., &c., and as if afraid to trust himself with the dangerous weapon, delivered it into the hands of a friend.

ECCENTRICITY.

WE never see an eccentric man—especially if he be a young man—without suspecting him of a spice of affection. Nature is a whimsical old dame, and now and then manufactures an odd fellow; but such works are rare, and therefore likely to be counterfeited. We have no patience with those young gentlemen who, in company, affect absence of mind; who, if you ask them a question, seem so profoundly wrapped in meditation as to be unmindful of what is passing around them. Vanity often makes a man ridiculous, but never more so than when he affects to be eccentric.

SIGNIFICATION OF THE WORD CREOLE.—The Southern journals are discussing the origin and signification of the word creole. As there is a popular error that the word is applied to a person of European and African blood, it should be remembered that there is an authority for it. The word was originally used to designate the children of Spanish parents born in Spanish colonies. In time it was applied to the children of other nations, and people talked of French creoles and Dutch creoles. The word properly signifies now that the person to whom it is applied was born in a country originally colonized by France or Spain, and descended from ancestors residing in that part of the country, at or before the time of its transfer to the United States.

PULPIT VEHEMENCE.—Dr. Hamilton, in a speech before the General Assembly of the Scotch Free Presbyterian church, to illustrate that the vehemence of Scotch preachers who settle in England is offensive to the people, quoted a French visitor as saying to him, "O, yes, I did hear you in your church one day, or rather I did see you, when you were *making the Gospel offer with clenched fists.*"

POWER OF CALMNESS.—When Mr. Webster stood before the eager thousands at Banker Hill, on an occasion which must have agitated any common man, his wife, regarding him from a distance, observed to a friend; "I do not care to remain; for I see that he is calm, and I know that he will succeed."

With a true wife a husband's faults should be
A woman forgets what is due to herself when she
scends to that refuge of weakness—a female
A wife's bosom should be the tomb of a
failings.

UNBROKEN RESOLUTION.—A sovereign, once broken into, soon goes, and it is the same with a resolution. A resolution, unbroken, is hard as gold; once change it, and it is thrown, as it were, into so many coppers, and rapidly melts away.

ENVIABLE DISTINCTION.—"Not a single infidel publication," says an exchange, "can be found in the Welsh language."

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Christian Advocate.

00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1859.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The Advocate will hereafter begin and end and it is very desirable that subscriptions should a entire rule.

new subscribers, who do not begin with the year, send, not two dollars, but an amount sufficient to paper till the end of the year, at the rate of Four A Week.

Thus, every subscriber will know, without being informed, what at the beginning of the year is the time to remit the subscription money.

Many accounts having been sent out before this arrangement was made, we shall not be able, until next year, to make the accounts of old subscribers conform to this rule.

Our readers will please notice, and help us in this desirable It is an approximation to the cash system, without objections, and will obviate confusion in accounts.

APPLICATION OF ART TO THE WORLD'S CONVERSION.

Philosophus and Philander are friends. The one is a thinker and the other a man of fine common sense. Both are practical men, but the first is most abstract—has a philosophy for everything—sees no place for expediency either in a system of truth or an earnest life. The second is regarded as most practical, by his neighbors, but Theophilus, their Pastor, says differently. He is, however, very happily practical, to a degree, without a philosophy, guided by good instincts and common sense. They are both good Christians, however, and love and admire each other hugely—one, for his far-seeing and godly wisdom, and the other for his hearty, ready goodness. To their Pastor they are both devoted, like Aaron and Hur to Moses, each supporting an arm. The three form one of those rare and delightful circles in this world, where piety, intelligence, refinement and friendship, constitute, cement, and crown the joyous Rest of kindred souls. They all *believe* in God, in Jesus Christ, in the Holy Ghost, in the Holy Catholic Church, in the remission of sins, in the resurrection of the body, in the life everlasting, and, as a matter of course, in the conversion of the world.

Philander is a "revivalist," and thinks that the world is to be converted mainly, if not entirely, through the instrumentality of revivals. He is a friend of education, especially of Christian education. The Church has good schools, and "they must be supported." He is also a friend to literature, especially Church literature. The Church has her periodicals and Publishing House, and "they must be supported." Then, they have revivals every year at the schools. The periodicals publish all the revival intelligence and happy deaths, and the Publishing-House sends out many good books, abounding in illustrations of Christian experience, and the workings of the Itinerancy. He loves every thing connected with the Church and religion, and *feels* that sanctified literature and christian culture have much to do in the welfare of the world; but he has never been able to explain to his own satisfaction their relation to religion and the world's conversion.

Theophilus and Philosophus agree with him as far as he goes. Their philosophy of instrumentalities is much wider in range, and various in details, however.

On a certain beautiful moonlight evening in autumn, the three friends were seated upon the front gallery of the Pastor's study engaged in pleasant conversation. The high aims of a truly enlightened Christian Life was the general theme of discourse. The scriptural phraseology in which their sentiments were uttered was not widely different in the mouth of each, yet an intelligent listener might have discovered that with Theophilus and Philosophus there was an understood and felt interpretation much deeper than with Philander—a broader horizon and a higher sky. From personal religion, culture, and life, they naturally expanded into a discussion of the destiny of their race. Philander, as was usual with him, warmed with the thought of the world's conversion. At last he broke out as follows:

"O for a spiritual steam-engine with which to convert the world; or at least a spiritual sowing-machine (he did not mean *sewing*-machine) with which to sow the gospel broad-cast over all the earth—a sort of spiritual seed-planter, capable of sowing millions of handfuls of the "good seed" by the same force now necessary to sow only single handfuls by the old-fashioned hand-plan of individual preaching and christian labor."

"Ah, my friend," answered Theophilus, "you have uttered the true idea of the whole matter. But take care that you do not undervalue the old-fashioned hand-plan of individual preaching and christian labor. It is of divine institution, and large development and varied application of the original principles of that plan, constitute the only improvement that can be made; and, indeed, such development and application, when properly understood, contain the very multiplied power for which you long. The true and only motive power lies in the preaching of the gospel; the application of that power, in a way analogous to the application of native water, and latent steam, to machinery—this is the problem of modern Christianity. The world was long in discovering the one, and the Church has not, as yet, fully discovered the other. But the fullness of the time approaches. The preaching of the gospel must ever remain as the primary power for the salvation of souls. But the development and application of this incalculable power, upon the art-and-machinery-principle is to be the means of the salvation of the world. As material civilization has advanced more in the last half century, upon this philosophy, than in the whole Christian era before, may we not hope that the last half of the present century will witness, from the same cause, a similar advance in the triumphs of the Kingdom of Christ?"

At this point, Philosophus, who, for the last few moments had remained silent, kindled into an enthusiasm not common to him, and delivered himself as follows:

"You have touched upon the great question of later Christian times—*The Indefinite Multiplication of the Power of the Christian Church, through appropriate agencies.* These agencies are many—Missions, Sunday-schools, Schools, Colleges, the Press. At some other time I will tell you my views of all these. But the agency that admits of the greatest multiplication of power is our *Newspaper Press.* Of that I wish to speak at present.

"Newspaper-power, much as is said about it, is the most grossly promising, and, at the same time, the least appreciated, of all the agencies auxiliary to the Church and ministry. It preaches, prays, describes revivals and conversions, expounds Scripture, teaches the children, records the death of saints, advocates Sunday-schools, Bible-distribution, missions, education, religious literature, church, parsonage and school building. It imparts sanctified knowledge of philosophy, science, politics, art, poetry, biography, travels, geography, scenery, trade, commerce, medicine, law, agriculture, navigation, and manufactures. It nourishes character, moulds life, creates and concentrates opinion, develops thought, plants principle, refines taste, corrects error; encourages poverty, comforts affliction, cheers loneliness, unites its readers with bonds of sympathy, and opens a world of truth, beauty, joy and hope to tens of thousands of minds and hearts every week. Besides, it tells every thing that is worth knowing of the news from all parts of the world. Its influence is silent as the dew, all-embracing as the sunshine, and productive as the spring-time.

"Newspaper-reading is a "University Course" to the vast masses of American youth unable to go to school or college. One paper in a family gives this course of culture to all its members. When you get a new subscriber, it is as though you had given the means of education, and furnished a library, to every member of the family. Religious newspaper-reading is weekly gospel-preaching to the tens of thousands of subscribers. The speaker or preacher can only reach those within the compass of his voice; and but few audiences are large enough to tax a good voice. But the newspaper can speak to a million at a time as well as to a hundred. No expense is necessary in building churches or lecture-halls, or recitation-rooms, or chapels, or dormitories. It is emphatically reading and "worshipping God under our own vine and fig-tree, with none to molest or make us afraid."

"It is a blessing that comes to the poor as well as the rich—to the cabin as well as the mansion—to the poor farmer or mechanic in his work-day clothes, and to their wives and children in their homely apparel, as well as to those in the most elegant attire. No need of dressing to go hear the weekly messenger discourse of all thoughts and feelings, and enantries, and conditions, and facts, and fancies. No bad roads to traverse, no dark and cold and stormy nights to brave, no children, and sick, and affairs, to leave unprotected, in order to hear that voice that sounds in every man's home all over the country. It sounds even in the sick-room. It says to the lonely dweller in the wilderness, or on the prairie, or in the far interior, or in the heart of the city, "We are all here. you are not alone—we are working, and laughing, and fighting, and making peace, and preaching, and praying, and striving, and going to heaven, over here, in New Orleans, New York, London, Paris, Rome, St. Petersburgh, Constantinople, Jerusalem, Pekin, Calcutta, the Cape of Good Hope, and in all the country wide of the world. What are you doing over your way?" It brings the news from both earth and heaven.

"Every virtue is strengthened by it, and every vice repressed. Every intellectual want is ministered to, every moral sentiment inspired, every noble aspiration encouraged and counseled, every hope strengthened, all love of beauty gratified, every sorrow sympathetically divided and sweetened. It is a friend to every imaginable legitimate interest. The preacher, the educator, the *litterateur*, the publisher, the missionary, the Sunday-school teacher, the merchant, the mechanic, the manufacturer, the planter, the farmer, all are assisted in the knowledge, the sentiments, the tastes, the sympathies, the information, imparted by the newspaper. He who plants a tree is a benefactor to his kind, but he who gets a subscriber to a good newspaper, has scattered a handful of intellectual seed which will, the first crop, bring forth thirty, sixty, or a hundred fold, which will likewise be sown, in million increase, by thousands of hands, until "shaking like Lebanon" shall be a feeble figure of its infinite fruitfulness.

"This is the new power that is to shake the world. The question of the world's conversion, settled in divine promise, but made doubtful by the slow progress of human instrumentalities, is to receive its greatest help toward salvation from the religious newspaper-press. What steam and electricity are to material civilization, the newspaper is to mental and spiritual civilization. What the Atlantic cable and the Great Eastern are to general progress, the newspaper is to spiritual progress. The neglect of our preachers and people to circulate broad-cast our newspapers, depending alone upon the ordinary instrumentalities of usefulness, is like going to New York on horseback to buy goods, or hauling cotton to market in an ox-wagon hundreds of miles, along the track of a railroad, or the banks of a navigable river. The other instrumentalities of good are not to be under-valued, but *their* highest value is to be developed in connection with the influence, and through the help of the newspaper, to say nothing of its independent unrivaled power for good, increasing, as it circulates, in an incalculable ratio.

"Let us awake to the value and power of the newspaper, and make it available to the highest possible degree. This is the lever-power that is to move the world. It is many-handled, and all men, all women, all children, may take hold, and throw their weight upon it, to assist in lifting the world out of the mire of ignorance, and sin, and unbelief, into the sunlight of wisdom, and purity, and a heavenly faith. Every one who writes a good, readable article for a good religious newspaper, or reads the paper, or gets others to take it and read it, is using this lever-power in behalf of God and man. It is a cheap, practical, available way of doing good. If you cannot preach, get a newspaper into some family or families in which it is not. If you cannot give money to support the gospel, or to send out a Missionary, or to build churches and schools, get a few more readers for the religious newspaper.

"If you cannot visit the sick and poor, send them the newspaper. But, if you can do all—preach, give money, visit the sick—double it, treble it, quadruple it, increase it a thousandfold, by circulating the newspaper as largely as possible. This philosophy is true. If our friends would practice it, our range of usefulness would be doubled immediately."

THE PLACE OF SOULS.

It has been said that the spirit-world—Paradise, and the place of the unhappy—is not far distant from us—indeed, that it is strangely near to us—so near that nothing but the fleshly walls of mortality intervene between us and its scenes and inhabitants—and that if the earthly house of this tabernacle were suddenly dissolved, we should find ourselves, without changing our position, within the space and presences of its grandly solemn domain. Is this the case with our departed friends? Are they only disembodied, instead of departed? Do they still keep us company? "Are they not all ministering spirits," constantly "ministering to them who shall be heirs of salvation?" How can they minister to us, unless they be present with us? How solemn, how precious the thought, that the loved and lost, as was supposed, are not lost, but are the dearest and most loving friends and companions God has allotted us! Do we all have society and sympathy and companionship that the world knows not of—the society of the spirit-world!

Could we always carry in our hearts an assured consciousness of these things, what a serious atmosphere, what a solemn tone, what a pervading grandeur would it give to our lives! But there are more solemn, and perhaps more real things, on every side of every human life. We need not open the mysterious portals of the shadow-land in order to find them. We need not wait for death to disclose them. The present world is full as real, full as solemn, as the spirit-world.

What is it that gives the spirit-world its almost intolerable solemnity? It is the fact that it is the place of souls. And are there not souls in this world? This world is full of souls. Every human being has a soul. Every human face is the life-mask of a human soul. Wherever you see the glancing light of the gleaming eye, you see the out-beamings of a soul, its countenance flashing through the windows of its mortal home. Every smile indicates a joyous soul, the sunshine of whose gladness illumines the cloud-like countenance that hides it; and all gloomy countenances indicate unhappy souls. Most of the sounds of the world that ring against the dome of the sky, or steal out from hidden chambers and cellars, are the glad songs or agonizing groans of human souls. All prayers and blessings, all curses and blasphemies, are the sounds of the wings of upward or downward-flying souls. All thought, all imagination, all sentiment, all feeling, all speech, all literature, are foliage, flowers, and fruits of living souls. All trade, all commerce, all art, all government, are products of the labor of human souls. All civilization is simply the sum-total of what souls have done for themselves. All history is the web which, silk-worm-like, souls have woven for their memories to dwell in, before they departed.

The world is full of souls.—The souls of little children, and young men and maidens, of wives and husbands, of old grey-headed men and women, of wise men and ignorant, of rich and poor, of bond and free, of sick and well, of good and bad, of happy and unhappy. The world is a soul-field, life is soul-life, and the work of life is soul work. If we do good, it is good to souls; if we do evil, it is evil to souls. Our interests here are soul-interests; our duties are soul-duties; our responsibilities are soul responsibilities; and our rewards and punishments are predicated of the soul. Everything in this world is for the soul: our bodies, and our homes, and our relationships; our pleasures, and our business, and our education; the sky and the earth, the day and the night, the sunshine and the shade, all sorrow and all joy. The love of God for the world is the love of souls; the death of Christ upon the cross is for the salvation of souls; the Holy Spirit is the light and comfort of souls; the Bible is the book of souls; the gospel is the power of God unto the salvation of souls. All life is the probation-time of souls, and the eternal weal or wo of souls depends upon its issues.

"COMFORT YE MY PEOPLE."

Comfort, encouragement, is the spirit, and import, and purpose, and effect, of the ever-blessed gospel. "I bring you glad tidings of great joy." "Unto you is born a Savior, Christ the Lord." "He is risen"—"and become the first-fruits of them that slept." He "died, the just for the unjust, that he might bring us to God." He "come into the world to save sinners"—even the "chief" of sinners. "Him that cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out." These doctrines, declarations, and sentiments constitute the sum of the gospel-message to all men, saints or sinners; for no sinner is so low in sin as to be beyond the reach of Christ's mercy, and no saint is so high in holiness as to possess any thing better than simple salvation from sin through Christ's ever-present and ever-bounding mercy. Comforting encouragement to trust in Christ, therefore, is the primary element of gospel-preaching.

There are three things that ought to comfort all the sons and daughters of men. The first is, that the mercy of Christ is for all men and women alike—none are excluded—none are favored; none need despair—all may be saved. The second is that the mercy of Christ is regardless of the differences in moral character. As the "rain falleth upon the just and the unjust," and as the sun smiles as sweetly upon festering pools as upon fragrant flowering plains, so mercy and pardon are offered with equal graciousness and cordiality to the poor crimson-dyed, scarlet-hued sinner whose "offence smells to heaven," as to the sinner of courteous, circumspectly moral unbelief and disobedience. Christ loves the one as much as the other, and will forgive the one as soon as the other.—*Our* estimate of character, and Christ's love of the soul, are as infinitely separated as the east from the west. We should be cautious, especially if we be preachers, that our estimate of a fine character does not prevent us from loving, in a Christ-like spirit, a lost soul. Mercy, thank God, is no character-philosopher, but a simple soul-savior.

The third encouragement is, that not only are mercy and pardon offered to the worst sinner, but if he repent and come to Christ, God's *justice* demands his salvation. "If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness." The pardon and salvation of the truly penitent and believing sinner, therefore, becomes a matter of claim, as well as of mercy, and is as certain as any thing else that depends upon the justice of him who "will do right."

Courage to go to Christ, and confidence in his forgiving compassion, are much more necessary to be inspired in the minds of men, in order to their salvation, than keen convictions of the "terror of the Lord." Unbelief—despair of mercy—is much more in the way of the world's salvation than presumption; and presumption, in a majority of instances, is the re-action of despair. Confidence, faith, in Christ's mercy, and not despairing fear of him, is the object to be accomplished by gospel-preaching—to win souls to Christ, and not to frighten them away from him. In harmony with this, Christ's love is the gospel-theme. No sermon explanatory of *faith*, has a millionth part of the value in *inspiring* faith, as a sermon descriptive of *Jesus*.

Brother in the ministry of the Lord Jesus, think on these things. Reader of the *Christian Advocate*, show this paper to your unsaved friend.

MAKING HASTE TO PRINT.

"Making haste to be rich," the scriptures teach us, lead men "into a snare," and "many foolish and hurtful lusts." Making haste to print, is a morn modern development of "total depravity." Literature and Republicanism are both cursed with the same calamity, viz: the rush of the incapable for place, and paper-room, and the indisposition to such noble public services among those who are capable; and the unfortunate result is, that the offices and the papers are almost monopolized by demagogues and scribblers; the government of the country, and the power of the periodical press, are not in the hands of the wisdom, the patriotism, the genius and taste of the time. As in the political case, so in the literary; declension from the stern principles of both literary and political criticism and judgment, are well nigh forced by the mere selfishness of the majority-power.

A judge is elective, and must remember this in his legal decisions. An editor is either elective, or dependant for bread upon popular favor, and must remember these things in his literary decisions. A pure and elevated judiciary will never be attained until it is made independent of popular whim; and the highest newspaper character, tone, and power, will never be realized until we have an independent press, endowed, or otherwise, for the same reason that we have endowed universities and colleges. Absolute editorial freedom from all influences calculated to sway the judgment, whether from hope of reward, or fear of condemnation, is indispensable to the realization of the *ideal* newspaper. An editor should never feel constrained to publish any thing which his judgment and taste condemn, or decide to be valueless. Half the newspaper columns of the land are filled with such things.

The highest editorial capacity consists in the knowledge of what ought not to be published, rather than in the knowledge of what ought to be thus honored; for the latter is easy of determination. Mediocrity and ignorance, though blessed by providence with a large and respected place in this world, were surely not intended to usurp the places assigned to genius, and learning, and taste. In the language of the gifted writer of the paper on the "Rev. Thomas Arnold D.D.," in the last *Southern Quarterly Review*, "mediocrity is tolerable, even enjoyable, in some things, while in others it is not to be endured. Common men are great blessings in the pulpit and elsewhere, but the press belongs to the nobility of mind, and ordinary talents ought to respect its dignity."

Men should make haste to write, but not to print. Writing in an important part of personal culture, but printing is for the culture of the public, and its end is defeated if it is made the medium of communicating the inanities and vulgarities of those who have no culture themselves. Many men print because they never reflect upon the audience to which they speak. They utter things through the press which they, with all their hardihood, would not have the courage to utter before a large and intelligent congregation; forgetting that through the press they speak to an audience of from thirty to fifty thousand, perhaps, including the highest intelligence and refinement of the land. And not only do they speak in an august presence; they *record* their folly upon the bulletin-boards of the world. If a man *speak* folly, not many hear it, it will be forgotten, and he may improve. But if he *write* himself down an ass" in the public prints, wo be unto him.

Nothing that is not valuable, in thought, or sentiment, or popular interest, should ever appear in a newspaper. Unimportant things, which *must* be published, should be in the fewest possible words, that brevity may secure a reading, or occupying but little space, be out of the way.

LETTER FROM DR. SUMMERS.

Mistake about our Missionary Plans Corrected—Nashville Election—Work-houses—"Smoky Row" Mission—Insane Hospital—University—East Alabama Male College—Dr. Wightman—That Billet at Columbus.

Mr. Editor: The Tennessee Conference is to hold its session this year at Columbia, October 12. Bishop Early is to preside. We expect him to visit Nashville next week, to hold a meeting of the Missionary Board on Friday, October 7. This meeting is to take into consideration the measures to be adopted in regard to the dispatch of our new Missionaries to China and Japan. By-the-way, I find the following *on dit* going the rounds of the Northern *Christian Advocates*. I am quite certain it is improperly fathered upon that accurate sheet, the North Carolina *Christian Advocate*:

"Missionaries for Japan.—The North Carolina *Christian Advocate* states that five Missionaries from the Southern Methodist Church will sail for Japan in November, including Rev. M. L. Wood, of the North Carolina Conference; Rev. Mr. Allen, of the Georgia Conference; Rev. Mr. Stewart of the Tennessee Conference, and two ministers from the Memphis Conference."

Be good enough to contradict this wild statement. There were but *two* Missionaries spoken of for Japan, and one of them has turned back, and the other is in this city, having come hither to attend the medical lectures at Shelby Medical College—the Faculty, with characteristic liberality, having given him free tickets. Rev. Sullivan is not a member of an Annual Conference. He is a local preacher of Oxford, Mississippi, Memphis Conference; and purposes to make application to that body at its next session for admission into the traveling connection, and ordination for the mission work. He is a man of learning, and of serious piety; he is nearly thirty years of age, and has, I think, been preaching some five or six years. Some are of opinion that it would be well for him to complete his medical education before he goes to Japan. It is also thought desirable that he should have a companion—I do not mean a wife, though I am not sure that a wife ought to be ranked with the *impediments* of our missionary army—and it is a shame to the Church if no one can be found willing and worthy to bear him company.

I understand that it is the intention of the Bishop to send the Rev. Messrs. Allen and Wood to China this Autumn; whether or not any others will accompany them I cannot say.

Our little metropolis has just passed through a somewhat exciting contest in the Municipal elections. The ballot-box showed that Mr. Hollingsworth (1198 votes) beat his competitor, Mr. Smith, by a majority of twenty-two votes. Mr. H., therefore, is our present Chief Magistrate. I hope he will carry out some good reforms initiated by his predecessor, Mr. McGavock, who, by-the-by, refused to be a candidate for re-election. One of the good things done by the late Mayor was, the enlargement and improvement of the workhouse—a humiliating but necessary institution of the city. It is put under excellent *regime*. By the special request of the late mayor, Divine service has been held on Sunday afternoons for the benefit of the wretched inmates. I officiated there a fortnight ago, and my heart was saddened by what I heard and what I saw. There were a number of wretched females in attendance—a quota being supplied continually from the *fifteen hundred prostitutes* that the Mayor informed me are to be found in this little city! Judge of the habits of many of our young men—and, I fear, old ones too—by these figures.

One of our city missionaries, Bro. Duncan, has established preaching and a Sunday-school for the benefit of the miserable wretches who inhabit "Smoky Row," the "Five Points" of Nashville. I am happy to say, he has some promise of success. His reports at the weekly Preachers' Meeting are full of painful interest. O what prudence, and charity, and zeal, and patience, are required to get the lever of the gospel under this lower stratum of society, to upheave its corrupt and festering masses!

I visited, a Sunday or two ago—I have done it frequently—an institution of a widely different character from that which I have just noticed. I mean the Tennessee Hospital for the Insane. The magnificent edifice of this institution is located about six miles south of Nashville. It is constructed in the castellated style, 405 feet long, and 210 feet wide—having in this area two airing courts. It contains 265 rooms, exclusive of domestic apartments, etc. It is heated by steam, and ventilated by a centrifugal fan, driven by an engine. It is supplied with water by a steam-engine pump. It was erected under the superintendence of Major Heiman—the architect by-the-way of our Southern University at Greensboro, Alabama—at a cost of some $180,000.

At every visit I have made to the hospital, I have been impressed with the excellent system there adopted, and successfully carried out by the excellent superintendent, Dr. Cheetham. His treatment is kind and rational, and has proved eminently successful; many of the patients—among whom are some in whom I have felt great interest—have been restored to sanity.

The Doctor bestows much attention on the ornamental grounds and farm. (150 acres) which afford fine employment and recreation for the patients. He has an extensive green-house, where there are many rare and curious exotics, including a magnificent *Victoria Regina*, tea and coffee plants, sago and other palms, ferns, mosses, and hundreds of other botanic beauties. These are all soothing and sanitary in their influence on the minds of the patients who assist in their culture.

The Superintendent has a Chapel fitted up in the Hospital, where Divine Service is performed every Sunday morning. The Chaplain is the Rev. Mr. Warren, of the Tennessee Conference. I sometimes officiate for him, and never without the greatest satisfaction. The Doctor says he cannot maintain the *regime* of the institution without this weekly service. It has a fine, a blessed effect. There are now some 260 patients in the hospital. The Tennessee Legislature has made an appropriation for 100 patients; the others are charged at moderate rates.

On yesterday I preached a couple of sermons, and organized a Sunday School Society in a school-house in Edgefield, to be the nucleus of the Russell Street charge. A lot has been purchased in a beautiful grove—an eligible site—and a church is to be erected for the accommodation of the fast-growing community on that side of the Cumberland. The congregation which attended and the interest manifested give promise of success.

After all that has been said about the unfitness of the site chosen for "The University of the South," in Tennessee, the enterprise is likely to succeed. Our Protestant Episcopal friends, though, as a sect, they are in a decided numerical minority, are very apt to see their enterprises through. I notice in the papers that Mr. Oliver H. Morgan, of Louisiana, has presented to Bishop Polk $10,000, thus making up the half million desiderated for the University. Does not that throw us rich Methodists into the shade? With all our wealth and prestige in Alabama, we have only raised about $300,000 for the Southern University at Greensboro, and not half that for the College at Auburn, those two institutions which have so drawn out the liberality of Alabama Methodism. By the way both of these institutions are to be launched next month. I should like to see them salute the waves. They are both well manned. President Sasnett is a noble christian scholar, and he is supported by a fine staff. Of my old friend and colleague, William M. Wightman, D.D., LL.D., I could say much, and would say much, if I were not rather principled against the eulogizing of living men. This much I may say; he seems to be the very man for the place to which he has been chosen with so much *eclat*. He is of the right age—fifty-two years old—a Hebrew of the Hebrews, his father and mother, William and Matilda Wightman, having been "of note" among the old Methodists of Charleston. Their son was pious from his youth, and was, I believe, the first graduate of Charleston College, from which he recently received the honorary degree of LL.D. That means something in the Charleston College. Of Dr. Wightman's successful career as one of the best preachers in America, a professor in Randolph-Macon College, editor of the *Southern Christian Advocate*, and President of Wofford College, it is not necessary here to speak. It certainly is not expedient for me to say much; for a most intimate daily association with him for eight or nine years, a course of friendship which never had a ripple on its surface, quite unfits me to speak on the subject. I may be allowed, however, to say that unless he has changed since I was associated with him, he will endeavor to have the institution over which he is to preside thoroughly permeated with the spirit of a living christianity; and this I consider a point of transcendent importance. There was a Providence in that mistake in the single billet at Columbus, by which my honored friend was kept from the Episcopal bench. He has placed one noble institution in a successful career, and now he is called to do the same for another; but *nous verrons*.

Congratulating you, your correspondents and subscribers with the success of your beautiful sheet, I will close my hasty scrawl. Thos. O. Summers.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 26, 1859.

REV. A. A. LIPSCOMB, D. D.

Mr. Milburn, in his recently published book, pays a beautiful and heart-felt tribute to the noble friend, who was a "friend indeed." We take the liberty of giving it to our readers. We dissent from Mr. Milburn on one point—Dr. Lipscomb is as good a writer as he is a speaker. Mr. Milburn, after having heard him preach for the first time, says:

"The portraiture of John Wesley in his old age presents a wonderful example of the triumph of the soul over the decays of nature. At the age of threescore and ten his gray hairs were the only signs of declining life. His brow was as smooth, his eye as brilliant and piercing, his complexion as ruddy, and his voice as strong, as when he first heralded the truths of the Gospel to a former generation. For more than fifty years he had constantly risen at four o'clock in the morning, and commenced preaching at five—an exercise which he always found eminently favorable to health. Not a year, during that period, had passed without his traveling, by sea or land, not less than four thousand five hundred miles. For the greater part of the time, this uninterrupted traveling—equal to the circumnavigation of the globe in less than every six years, was performed on horseback. His labors were extended to the remotest corners of the British Islands. In Ireland, he not only visited the chief centres of the Methodistic fields, but penetrated to the obscure villages, and mountain regions, preaching in the market-places, the streets, and on the hill-sides. Scotland was the scene of his repeated labors, and the mountain defiles of Wales echoed to his persuasive appeals.

"Arrived at the age of eighty-two, he still exhibited no signs of mental or bodily decay. His writings were never more fresh and vigorous. For eleven years he had felt no "such thing as weariness." In spite of his manifold labors, he was "perfectly easy from head to foot." His mind seemed to recover the simple vivacity of childhood. His daily life was illuminated by a purer and brighter light. He was singularly susceptible, even in those years which are usually marked by labor and sorrow, to all the beauties of nature and all the charms of literature. He makes frequent records of his impressions of books; compares and criticises Ariosto and Tasso; indulges occasionally in dramatic reading and criticism; discusses the question of Ossian's poetry, which was then a great topic in literary circles; and notes, in brief, picturesque passages, the scenery of his out-door preaching and the landscapes of his travels. He was delighted with the gardens of the nobility, the ruins of old cathedrals, and fine music; and rejoiced in the approach of spring and the return of the singing birds. His conversation still fascinated the Christian households which entertained him in his rapid movements. He cherished the delicacy and fervid sentiment toward woman which is always entertained by the noblest minds. Children flocked around him with fondness, always with reverence, but never with fear, for the bland old man. For them he always had a peculiar tenderness. His demeanor was marked by cheerfulness, mingled with gravity; he had an unusual flow of spirits, but tempered ever by the most serene tranquillity. His dress was a pattern of neatness and simplicity. He wore a narrow, plaited stock, a coat with a small upright collar, no buckles at the knees, no silk or velvet in any part of his apparel, while his snow-white head suggested an idea of something primitive and apostolic.

It was not till Wesley entered on his eighty-fifth year that he began to be conscious of the infirmities of age. Then he acknowledges that he is not as agile as formerly. His sight is a little decayed; his left eye has grown dim, and hardly serves him to read; he cannot walk as fast as he did; his memory for recent events is somewhat impaired; but he feels no weariness, either in traveling or preaching, and writes his sermons as readily and as correctly as ever. Decay, however, was now coming on apace. He presided at his Conference for the last time in the summer of 1790. He was then in the eighty-eighth year of his age. His sight was so dim that he could not see to read the hymns in public worship. His limbs were too weak to ascend the pulpit or to walk the streets without support. His memory was too feeble to recall readily the divisions of his sermons; and yet the tottering evangelist pursued his course of daily travel and daily preaching. His last sermon was preached on Wednesday, February 12, 1791. On the next Sunday he wrote his final letter. This was addressed to Wilberforce, urging him to perseverance in his parliamentary labors against the African slave-trade. On the Sunday morning after his last sermon he rose with apparently improved health; but attempting to converse, he was quickly exhausted, and was obliged to lie upon his bed. The next day he was lethargic. On Tuesday, March 1, he sank rapidly, and after attempting to sing some of his favorite hymns his voice failed, and though his lips continued to move his meaning could not be understood. He rose no more from his bed. Prayer and praise still lingered on his dying lips. The next morning the scene closed, and while many of his old friends were prostrate in prayer around him, the spirit of John Wesley took its flight, without a struggle or a sigh."

Harper's Monthly for October is one of the best of that really "excelsior" American magazine. "Daniel Boone" should be read by every body. Duty and justice demand it. If ever man had cause to say "Republics are ungrateful,", this brave old hero and pioneer had. The "Gaujlquero Indians" is full of interest and information. The paper on Mr. Milburn is much after the style of the one now appearing in this paper, and is excellent. Mr. Milburn's continued fidelity as a Methodist preacher, and his present American and European reputation, fully vindicate the discriminating friendship of those who, when he was a member of the Alabama Conference, sought to do him justice, without, as some do "valuly imagine," "imitating" his transitional transcendentalism. "The cultivation of the ideal," the paper under the head of "Editor's Table," is really "splendid." Our Alabama friend, "L." of the *Southern Quarterly*, surely wrote it, we think.

BEAUTFUL PEN-PORTRAIT OF JOHN WESLEY.

Harper's Monthly, in a notice of the second volume of Dr. Abel Stevens' great work, the History of Methodism, which is said (we have not been permitted to see it) to contain the best life of Wesley ever published, says the following:

"As I left the Church I felt that I had never listened to so wonderful a preacher, and I think so still, after having heard most of the renowned pulpit orators in England and America. It was as if upon the copious diction, the calm, elevated philosophic thought of Channing had been ingrafted the vital energy and evangelical fervor of John Wesley. Yet it is hard to say wherein his wonderful power lies; there is such a harmonious blending of gifts and grace. Allowance must be made for a fine voice, the result of a diseased throat; and for a want of distrust which amounts to the shrinking timidity of a girl. His strength is in the tongue, for he speaks incomparably better than he writes—the magnetism of a listener is essential to his full inspiration. His method is athletic as it is subtle, delicate as it is strong. But for me the charm of the man lay in his genuine, unaffected piety, his rich experience of the deep things of God. In him reverence was profound as the source of life, without the slightest shadow of superstition. He seemed to have wrought its highest results in his character, and to have become the evidence of things not seen, the substance of things hoped for. His love for God and man showed itself in unfaltering obedience to the divine law, and in a tender regard for his fellow beings, which took all the shapes of compassion, forbearance, toleration, courtesy, sympathy, benignity, as personal relations required. But I am anticipating. I did not come to all this knowledge of the man at first. After the discourse in question I inquired of a number of persons if this was his usual style of preaching; for notwithstanding that my doubts as to the genuineness of the production had been laid, my surprise could but vent itself in an occasional query. I was told that he always preached as well, and usually better. Thereupon I fell into a great disgust toward the people of Montgomery; for they did not appear to have discovered that they had one of the greatest living preachers among them. As I lay weltering in my chair, looked as if God had sent an angel to succor me, I therefore went to him at once, and said, 'If thy heart burns as my heart, give me thy hand.' From that time forward I quitted Montgomery a part of almost every day I spent in his society. Such was the commencement of my acquaintance with Andrew A. Lipscomb."

CALVINISTIC JESUITISM.

Of the late Dr. Alexander, the eminent Old School Presbyterian divine, the New York *Independent* says: "Often the unconscious theology of his heart, which, with the love of Christ and of souls, got so much better of the narrow and repulsive dogma of that he poured forth the invitations of the gospel, and urged its commands as if it were no heresy at all to say that Christ died for all men, and that every one ought to repent and believe on the instant, because he can."—*Memphis Christian Advocate.*

Well, suppose this statement were true—which is likely the case for the *New York Independent's* readers—did the *Christian Advocate* never hear a Methodist brother in prayer recognize a *particular providence*, or his absolute dependance on divine grace to enable him to perform any commanded duty? Did he ever hear such a brother boast at the throne of grace the *merit of good works* or his *christian perfection*? If a Methodist never prays his theology, a Presbyterian may be excused for preaching what, with fair explanation, is not inconsistent with his theology.—*St. Louis Presbyterian.*

The case supposed in the first question of the *Presbyterian*, as he very well knows, involves no inconsistency. "Particular providence" and "divine grace" can be "available" an Arminian "to perform any commanded duty," but they have no place in the eternally fate-forced and decree-determined automaton-righteousness of Calvinism. As to the second question, the *Presbyterian* very well knew that he was bearing false witness when he implied that Methodists ever *preach* a theology that "boasts of the merits of good works," or one including a "christian perfection" that admits of boasting. His sneer at christian perfection is a sneer at the Bible—at the teachings of the Holy Ghost. We "move" that it be considered time to bold the editor of a religious paper responsible for misrepresentation as a secular editor—that is, if we can "get a second."

The Boston *Traveler*, speaking of the work of American Missionaries and the Arabic Bible says:—"This language is spoken by not less than eighty millions of people scattered throughout Syria, Northern Africa, Persia, Hindostan, and China. Through all these vast barriers to the circulation of the Scriptures have been broken down so rapidly as to surprise the most sanguine. No kingly or priestly power can ever set up these barriers again, and loud is now the call to give the Arabic Bible to these accessible millions. The late Dr. Eli Smith had carried a new and superior translation of the New Testament to the last of Acts, when death took him away from his loved and important labors. The work will, however, be completed under the skilful and energy of Dr. Van Dyke, of the Syrian mission, who is eminently qualified to succeed Dr. Smith in the work. Each proof is sent, for criticisms and suggestions, to all the members of the mission, and also subjected to the most rigid scrutiny of the most learned grammarians in Syria. This Arabic New Testament will take rank as a classic, wherever pure Arabic is spoken, and yet will be beyond the reach of the common people.

Our Paper.—God knows we are not egotistic in telling our friends, and patrons, and agents that their paper is good enough to have *twenty thousand subscribers*. Encouraging words come from every quarter. Brethren, send us a thousand new subscribers before the Conferences. Do! you can. Try. Don't forget. Let *every one* send as many as *possible*. Collect every account. Subscribers in arrears, pay up—remit at once, or pay the preacher. Come! The paper is yours. It is worthy. Support it well. Send the money along. Many have paid. Thanks to them.

"A Critic in Spectacles," on our first page is raving, with much delight, a "Blind man's Book," and giving his impressions of both man and book; but what he says. *Harper's Monthly* is just on, and has a paper on the same theme, which is about the length as the one in our paper, and which reads velously like it was from the same pen. At any rate our "critic" is equal to Harper's. Do not not read it because it is in three numbers.

Telegraphic News, which happens not to be important, has this week, to give place to revival news, which is important. Read our "Home Work." Verily, God is with our people. O for a general and permanent revival! Shall Ireland go before us.

The Ladies' Repository (M. E. Church, North) for October, has reached us. Hating its abolitionism, which is of the bald, unreasoning, demagogical, pharisaical kind—it is a delightful Monthly.

The Gospel and Slavery, on our first page, should not fall of a careful reading. The South, and the Southern Church, need "line upon line" in this direction.

"Dr. Hamilton has the second of his "interesting communication" in this paper. In the next issue another will appear, from the pen of the lamented Dr. Winans.

The Home Circle for October has come. Mrs. Cross, Dr. Taylor, Dr. Lee, and others, contribute very readable articles.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

OCTOBER 6, 1859.

REPORTS OF CONFERENCE SESSIONS, 1859.

MISSOURI CONFERENCE.

Mr. Editor: This body closed a most delightful and harmonious session of one week, on yesterday afternoon—Bishop Pierce presiding. It is entirely free from those abominable pests of some Conferences—party cliques and leaders.

All the interests of the Church have greatly flourished within its bounds during the past year. Among them, the Sunday-school cause is prominent. The Conference resolved itself into a Sunday-school Society, and auxiliary to the Sunday-school Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and has called a Sunday-school Convention to meet May, 1860, at Chillicothe—one of its most central towns. It also recommended the holding of such a Convention in each Presiding Elder's District, at some time during the year.

On the Sunday preceding the meeting of the Conference, the largest and most beautiful Church in this State, North of the Missouri river, was dedicated—the Rev. Robert A. Young of the St. Louis Conference, conducting the services. The entire debt then remaining on the building, $2500, was paid at that time.

The next Session of this Conference is to be held at St. Charles.

Below you will find a list of the appointments.

Bishop Pierce and myself are about leaving to-day for Kansas.

CHARLES TAYLOR.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 21st, 1859.

ST. CHARLES DISTRICT—A. MONROE, P. E.

St. Charles Circuit, to be supplied; Flint Hill Circuit, R. G. Loving; Warrenton Circuit, Geo Smith; Truxton Circuit, L. T. McNelly; Danville Circuit, J. M. Cook, H. B. Watson; Fulton Station, W. A Mayhew; Middletown Circuit, W. M. Durnett, J. Aga; Auburn Circuit, R. P. Holt; Louisiana Station, J. Dines; Paynesville Station, G. L. Sexton; St. Charles College, W. H. Anderson, President; Portland German Mission, to be supplied..

FAYETTE DISTRICT—B. H. SPENCER, P. E.

Fayette Circuit, B. F. Johnson; New Franklin Circuit, W. F. Bell; Rochport Circuit, H. H. Jordan; Columbia Station, W. B. Miller; Columbia Circuit, D. Brown; Ashland Mission, N. L. Eads; Mexico Station, R. R. Baldwin; Audrain Mission, M. Easton; St. Aubert Circuit, Geo W. Penn; Fulton Circuit, R. C. Hatten; Central College, T. W. Pritchell, Prof. P. M. Pinkard, Agent.

BRUNSWICK DISTRICT—W. M. RUSH, P. E.

Brunswick Station, W. G. Caples; Glasgow Station, Lyson Dines; Keytsville Circuit, Wm. Warren; Yellow Creek, Mission, N. P. Halsey; Simons Circuit, E. Robinson; Chillicothe Station, W. Penn; Springhill Circuit, J. D. Vinch; Utica Circuit, D. Penny; Carrolton Circuit, D. R. Cooper, H. G. McEwen; German Mission, to be supplied.

WESTON DISTRICT—J. BIRD, P. E. Ag't P. H. School.

Weston Circuit, L. H. Downer; Platte City Circuit, T. T. Star; Parkville Circuit, O. R. Shackleford; Liberty Circuit, to be supplied; Richmond Circuit, Jas Devlin; Millville Circuit, J. Storm; Kingston Circuit, Wm Collett; Plattsburg Circuit, Wm Perkins; St. Joseph Circuit, W. A. Tarwater; Ridgley Mission, Thos Hurst.

ST. JOSEPH DISTRICT—N. G. BERRYMAN, P. E.

St. Joseph Station, To be supplied; Savannah Circuit, S. W. Cope; Oregon Circuit, B. R. Baxter; Mound City Mission, H. H. Dodd; Hockport Circuit, R. A Austin; Maryville Circuit, W. H. Albright; Albany Circuit, Geo. H. Newton; West Point Circuit, W. W. McMurring; Mayville Circuit, A. Spencer; Stewartsville Circuit, R. N. T. Holliday; German Mission, to be supplied.

GALLATIN DISTRICT—A. E. SEARS, P. E.

Gallatin Circuit, E. Hudson; Pattonsburg Mission, W. Ketron; Bothany Mission, I. J. Catlin; Trenton Mission, J. Sutton; Princeton Mission, R. Minshal; Milan Mission, I Naylor; Greencastle, J. Faubion; Unionville Mission, A. Crithfield.

BLOOMINGTON DISTRICT—W. TOOLE, P. E.

Bloomington Circuit, J. Penn; Kirksville Mission, J. C. C. Davis; Lancaster Mission, S. K. Fowler; Memphis Circuit, J. F. Shores; Edina Circuit, W. M. Sutton; Shelbyville Circuit, T. DeMoss, J. S. Lansom; Paris Circuit, Geo. Fenton; Florida Circuit, L. Rush; Huntsville Circuit, D. H. Root; Macon City Mission, W. E. Dockery; Macon High School, O. R. Bonton.

HANNIBAL DISTRICT—C. I. VANDEVANTER, P. E.

Hannibal Station, E. K. Miller; Palmyra Station, W. M. Newland; Canton Station, to be supplied; Lagrange Station, A. P. Linn; Alexandria Station, J. R. Taylor; Waterloo Mission, G. Baldwin; Faidas Mission, J. W. Penn; Hydesburgh Circuit, D. Mason; Frankfort Mission, T. D. Clanton; Monticello Circuit, M. R. Jones. Wm. A. Robins transferred to Kansas Conference. P. Philps transferred to Texas Conference. W. Shaw transferred to East Texas Conference.

NEWS FROM OUR HOME WORK.

"To spread Scriptural Holiness over these Lands."

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

Eufaula District.—The Rev. J. W. HANEY writes: The work of saving souls is going on gloriously. Several appointments have shared largely of the Divine blessing. Gods ministers are faithful. They have held forth from the pulpit the controverted doctrine of the Church in danger of Apostacy, Infant Baptism, etc. The proclamation of those points peculiar to us have had a fine effect, notwithstanding some tender-hearted Methodists have feared and trembled. Some of our people would rather our vessel should spring a leak, and continue to leak, than that we should assail others that are constantly attacking our peculiar views. But, thank God, these are few, and are growing fewer.

Now, what has been the result of the preaching of our brethren? In one Circuit 73 infants have been baptized; in another 50; another 30; and so on. And the adults that have been converted, and have joined our Church, have taken baptism in the scriptural way, by pouring.

We have in the District a noble band of Itinerants; men that have religion, enjoy it, preach it, and live it; men who love the institutions of the Church, as they are. The cause of Christ will prosper where such men lead in the great enterprise of saving souls, and the institutions of Methodism will be maintained. A number of local brethren labor with great success. The cause of Christ and the success of Methodism would be greatly retarded if these men were removed. God bless them! They love and are beloved.

The Missionaries in this District are doing well. They are much loved by the white people, and no men can eclipse them in the estimation of the slaves. Many of the negroes are being converted, and have been instructed in reference to the mode of baptism, so that they are not always hearing voices saying, "go down into the water," etc. They come up and are baptized in the Church; and bring their little ones with them. These Missionaries should have our prayers. Their's is, in some respects, a hard work.

Let me say one other thing.—The cause of Sabbath Schools is greatly improving; these Schools form bright spots in every part of the District. Schools have been started in many places where there never had been one. The P. E., in passing through the District, collected about one hundred dollars, to have the *Sunday School Visitor* sent to the children.

Several churches are being built. Some fine houses will soon be going up. The number that have been converted and joined the Church, I will leave the several pastors to report. The people of Eufaula are talking and fixing, and fixing and talking, about the approaching Annual Conference. These people will get up an Annual Conference just right, no doubt. An Annual Conference will be a new thing in this part of the world. There will be more people there than we have ever seen at our Annual Convocation. Eufaula is improving, in view of the completion of their railroad.

Union Circuit.—Revs. Dickinson and Dowling writes: We are in the midst of a gracious revival which has been in commence seven weeks.

We commenced at Hopefield on Friday night, before the third Sabbath in July, and continued until the night before the fourth Sabbath—received on probation, four whites and three colored—the membership greatly blessed.

While some of the brethren were engaged at Hopewell, others were out and commenced at Rehoboth, on Saturday, before the fourth Sabbath in July, which continued one week, and received four colored members. The membership, both white and black, was revived.

The next point at which we commenced was Mount Hilliard. This embraced our Third Quarterly Meeting, which was held on the fifth Sabbath of July, and Saturday before. Dr. Jennings, the P. E., was present, and preached with as several days "a demonstration of the Spirit and of power." The meeting continued until the first Sabbath in August—received twenty-four whites and seven colored—the membership powerfully blessed.

At Salem, we commenced Saturday before the first Sabbath in August, and continued till the second—received twenty-two members—seventeen white and five colored.

Commenced at Murphey's Chapel Friday night before the second Sabbath—continued till the Friday night after, and received eight whites.

We commenced at Magnolia on Friday night before the third Sabbath in August continued till Thursday night after, receiving thirteen members, twelve white and one colored.

On Saturday before the fourth Sabbath in August, we commenced at Farriorville, under a bush arbor, and continued until the Thursday night after the fourth Sabbath—received twenty-eight members—seventeen white and eleven colored.

Union Circuit is in a flame. We have not ascertained the number of conversions; however, there have been scores.

During the Conference year we have received 245 members into the Church on probation.

Black's Bend Circuit.—Rev. A. WEST writes: I have just closed my round of protracted meetings.

I held my first, at Union Church, the third Sabbath in July; it continued five days. Five white members joined on probation.

At Mount Charmal Church, the fourth Sabbath, I held a meeting of five days, at which five white members joined on probation. Nine professed conversion.

On Saturday before the first Sabbath in August, I commenced at the Academy, and continued six days. Four white and thirty colored persons joined on probation. Twelve were converted.

The last was at Palmetto Church, commencing on Friday night, before the fourth Sabbath in August, and continuing eight days. Twenty-four white and eleven colored persons joined the Church; thirty-five in all. Eight embraced religion that we know of. The Church was made to rejoice. There was a good feeling in the congregation. The hardest sinners were moved. At the latter part of the meeting there was from ten to twenty-five mourners at the altar.

I am now finishing my work for the second year in this Circuit. I love the people. I must soon leave them. I ask of the Lord, his blessings upon them.

Mount Zion Circuit.—Rev. W. H. RILEY writes: The Lord blessed us with six revivals; the members have been much revived; and fifty-nine added to the Church. The general prosperity of the Church is good.

Sapulga Circuit.—Rev. H. J. HUNTER writes: We have held several meetings, at which the Lord has been with us in great power. At Asberry Chapel eight accessions, and, perhaps, as many conversions, were made.

At Concord, we had quite an interesting meeting continued five days—nine white and three colored, on probation.

At Ruenhope, we only held two days; the Lord was present in great power—seven conversions—seven additions to the Church.

We have just closed one of the most interesting meetings of all, at Wesley Chapel; twenty-nine conversions, twenty-seven whites and two colored, joined the Church. It was thought, at several times, there were over one hundred mourners at the alter.

At a new place, Neale & Gandy's steam-mill, at a bush arbor, there was a glorious work—thirteen whites and ten colored added to the Church. We have two good houses of worship on the way, which will soon be completed. Still the work goes on.

Enterprise.—Rev. A. MCBRYDE writes: Connected with this Station there is a country appointment at which our best Quarterly meeting was held; commencing on the night of the 9th inst. and continuing five days. Sixteen accessions were made to the Church and the same number of conversions. On the night of the 17th we commenced in town, and continued until last night. Twenty-two whites and nine colored were added to the membership, most of whom are converted; and could we have continued the meeting the present success was only a pledge of a great ingathering. Many of our first citizens are manifestly interested on the subject of their souls' salvation.

REV. W. A. MONTGOMERY writes: Our camp-meeting has just closed. There were some thirty or forty conversions, and an addition of thirty whites and twenty-two colored to the Church. The last night of our meeting was as good a meeting as I ever witnessed. The Lord came down in such power that we had no use for preaching. There were some as bright conversions as I ever saw. Up to the present, about fifty-eight whites and sixty-five colored persons have joined the Church on probation, and near one hundred have been received into full connection.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

Attala Circuit.—REV. L. ENCANBRACK writes: On September 2d, Bros. Deshazo and Mathews, exhorters, began a meeting at Mr. Ware's shop, five miles West of Kosciusko; in a neighborhood where, so far as I can learn, a soul never was converted. The people were almost entirely under primitive Baptist influence. Yet, when these brethren proposed a protracted meeting they all consented; met together, built an arbor, and made every necessary arrangement. Good congregations attended, day and night, and the interest increased till the close. I was at the meeting about three days, and up to that time twelve were converted. From Wednesday till Friday night, the last three days of the meeting, Brother Deshazo had the entire labor to perform—except two sermons by Brother Harmon—but God was with him in a wonderful manner. He says, on Thursday night every mourner at the altar between eight and twelve, were converted; and for several hours, you could hear nothing but the shouts of these, and those converted before; together with the shouts of a number of good Baptist sisters. To these, shouting seemed as natural as to the Methodists, and you would have thought them anything else but "Hard Shells." Rev. D. was compelled to close the meeting on Friday night, the eight day, from sheer exhaustation, leaving some fifteen mourners at the altar. Between twenty-five and thirty were converted, five joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and probably a number more will join soon. O how many might be saved if our exhorters and Local preachers would go into the destitute neighborhoods and hold protracted meetings! Of many, I fear it will never be said, "Well done good and faithful servants." He, delinquent brother, and imitate brother Deshaza, a poor mechanic. Give a week to God and his cause, and glorious may be the results.

Paulding Circuit.—REV. J. R. THOMAS writes: We have just closed one of the best meetings in Garlandsville I ever witnessed. The meeting was protracted ten days; the last four days the presence of the Almighty was wonderfully manifested. The result of the meeting was some twelve or thirteen conversions—twelve accessons, whites—some nineteen blacks.

Black Creek Mission.—REV. N. H. YOUNG writes: We have just closed a meeting at Rouse's Church; the Lord was with us in power. There were twelve accessions, sixteen conversions, and two professed perfect love. We have had fifteen accessions this year.

Rocky Spring.—REV. D. A. J. PARKER writes: The Lord has greatly revived his work at this place. We have an interesting meeting now in progress; forty-six have joined the Church. The work is still going on and we trust that many may yet be born of the Spirit.

Rocky Springs.—REV. D. A. J. PORTER writes: We have a good meeting in progress at this place; sixteen have joined the Church.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

Calhoun Circuit.—Rev. W. O. STAYTON writes: We closed a meeting on Monday night last that resulted in the conversion of ten souls; five accessions to the Church; the membership greatly revived. The congregation only numbered about forty.

When we closed there was but one sinner left, and she was at the altar praying for mercy.

Our camp-meeting will commence the 20th of October. We hope for a Pentecostal shower.

Monroe Circuit.—REV. W. G. MCFARLANEY writes: We have just closed a five days' meeting in Floyd; had fourteen accessions to the Church and the membership greatly revived. The tippling houses closed their doors, and the keepers thereof were in attendance all the time.

"METHODIST PULPIT SOUTH."

DEAR BRO. GILLESPIE: Every body, who has seen and read the "Methodist Pulpit South," speak in glowing terms of it. No one has read it without profit. No one has seen it, without speaking in terms of high commendation of the style in which it has been gotten up, and also, of the object, for which it has been published, to promote. Every body, who speaks to the publisher in relation to the work, wants to know, if every friend of the Church does not buy a copy, and when they are answered in the negative, of course they express great surprise at it. Now, my impression is, that every friend of the Church, intends to buy a copy, but some of them, want a little time to consider about it. It is not every man in the world that acts upon first impulse. A very large portion of the human family want, and must have, a little time to reflect before they act, and, a great many of us need a great deal of persuasion before we will consent to say yes. Everybody to whom the work has been offered, who act without requiring time to reflect, who are *ready* and *willing* to act at once, have purchased a copy. Others who are waiting for a little time to get *ready* to buy, will buy a copy after awhile. And there are others who have not yet seen the work, but are anxious to see it, and intend to buy a copy just as soon as they can get hold of one. And after awhile, every body will have a copy. Of course, no friend of the Church, no friend of enterprise, no friend of benevolence will allow this great and attractive work to pass away without purchasing a copy. They can't do without one. It is altogether out of the question to think of doing without a copy of the "Methodist Pulpit South." Remember this, brethren in the ministry, and harden together every body with whom you come in contact a copy of the "Methodist Pulpit South."

Those who have already generously engaged in the sale of the work, will please do what they can to close out all they have on hand by the next session of their conferences. It will be very desirable, dear brethren, to settle up at that time. The demand for funds, with me, is pressing, and is becoming more and more so every day. This is owing to the fact, that I am obliged to make heavy expenditures every day, more or less to carry on the publication of the work, and the amount already in the hands of our friends, throughout the South, is very large, and is daily accumulating. Brethren will see the force of my request, without further explanation from me.

One brother writes me: "Find enclosed ten dollars. I send the money as fast as I collect it." Would that all engaged in the sale of the work would do likewise! Then I should not be at all pressed for funds to carry on the publication of the work.

In conclusion, dear brethren, allow me to encourage much zeal and ready action in the prosecution of this great work. Let us determine every friend of the church that one hundred thousand copies of the "Methodist Pulpit South," shall be sold, and that speedily. The sale of one hundred thousand copies may be the means of the conversion of as many precious souls. May God encourage our hands and bless our labors!

Washington, September 22, 1859. WILLIAM T. SMITHSON.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE STANDING ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, composed of the militia of the different States, numbers 2,756,720 men, and they are the best soldiers in the world, equal to the French at Solferino.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, writes Dr. Cowlks, is now free from all difficulties—its liabilities all provided for, the old and new companies merged—the feeling in Texas favorable—and J. Edgar Thompson, the great Railroad man of Pennsylvania, soon to accept the Presidency.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT is encouraging. The surplus from importations will exceed the estimate about $6,400,000, while the expenses are below the estimate. About $7,771,053 surplus will be on hand to meet, in part, the Treasury note debt.

A NOVELTY IN FASHION. Among the novelties recently introduced in ladies' apparel, is a new article of suspenders. They bear resemblance to those worn by gentlemen, except that they are made of more delicate white elastic fabric, with frilled edge about one inch wide and are attached to the skirt by buttons in like manner.

THE NAME OF WASHINGTON.—Judge Daly of New York, in the course of his decision, in the matter of John Snook for a change of name, remarked that the name of Washington was originally "Wessyngton," which signifies "a person dwelling on the meadow land where a creek runs in front the sea."

THE FIRST AMERICAN WOMAN who ever went ashore in Japan was Mrs. Daily, wife of Captain Daily, of Philadelphia, master of ship Mary Ellis. She was surrounded and followed by a large crowd of Japanese, but all their movements were perfectly respectful.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH is building in Houston, Texas. One is shortly to be built in San Antonio for the Rev. Mr. Jones, who was ordained in New Orleans last spring.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD.—The Fernandina Floridian reports the Florida Railroad finished, and ready for operation on the 15th, to Chunky Pond, twenty-five miles beyond Gainesville—making the number of miles ironed and in running order one hundred and twenty-two.

DEATH OF A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.—Wm. Owney, of Southampton county, Virginia, died a few days since, aged one hundred years and five months. He was engaged in the battle of Brandywine, and also at Petersburg, Va., when Arnold paid that town a visit. The old soldier had never taken medicine in his life.

COMMERCE OF MEMPHIS.—The receipts of cotton at Memphis the last year were 325,480 bales; an increase of 82,480 on last year. The value of the crop estimated at $18,000,000. The total business of this flourishing city is believed to have amounted to $19,000,000 during the past year, an increase of 33 per cent. on that of the year previous.

MAJOR TYLER, of the Citadel Academy, Charleston, has accepted the Presidency of the Georgia Military Institute, at Marietta.

DIPLOMACY IN CHINA.

It is well known to our readers that the treaties formed with China at the close of the late war stipulated that the Ministers Plenipotentiary of England, France, Russia and the United States should be permitted to enter Pekin and reside near the Imperial Court. The Queen's speech at the prorogation of the English Parliament, very clearly indicated that the English government intended promptly to avail itself of that provision in its treaty, and advices by the Etna reported that the Hon. Mr. Bruce, the English Ambassador, was about to test the value of that clause in the treaty. It appears that at the latest advices the English fleet, under the command of Admiral Hope, had left Shanghai for the Gulf of Pechele, embracing about seventeen ships of all classes, from frigates to gun-boats, and having on board a strong force to meet any resistance, should it be made, to Mr. Bruce's purpose. There does not appear to be any ground, however, for supposing that the Celestial government will attempt to repudiate or nullify its treaty, although the character of that government probably warrants that disposition which accompanies the English Minister, whose example would soon be followed by the French and American Ministers.

A new era in Chinese diplomacy is therefore about to be inaugurated. Taking it for granted that this provision of the treaty will be complied with in good faith, and that foreign Ministers will henceforth hold the same relation to the government of China that they hold to other governments, the character of Chinese diplomacy will undergo a radical change. The intercourse of China with the other great nations of the earth will be marvellously different from what it hitherto has been. This change is prefigured in the terms of the treaties in question. China comes into the brotherhood of nations, and as her entrance fee gives freedom to religion, opens her ports to commerce, and admits foreign Ministers to direct intercourse with her government. Thus is a wide field open for cultivation, on terms of brotherhood, to those whom hitherto she has assumed to regard only as barbarians. The nations interested will sensibly feel the effects of this improved state of intercourse with the Flowery Kingdom, but China itself will be most changed and let us hope benefitted by it. When brought into contact with Europeans and Americans, the Chinese, we are disposed to believe, will manifest some valuable traits of character. They have evinced industry and endurance even in the ungenial climate of California, and it is not too much to assume that when brought in contact with the best society of the United States and Europe, still better traits of Chinese character will appear and be fostered.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, October 3, 1859.

The following statement is condensed from the weekly report of the New Orleans *Price-Current*, ending on the 1st instant: The operation in our market have generally been on a limited scale within the past week, the only article in which there is any movement of consequence being our leading staple, Cotton, and that has found purchasers to a very fair extent. Sugar has further improved in prices, upon a low stock, but Tobacco continues dull, as do most other articles of Western Produce, while the general merchandise market, with ample and attractive supplies, must remain comparatively inactive until more extended intercourse is opened with the interior by a rise in the tributary streams.

European advices, received by the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool to 14th ultimo, report a dull market, the sales for four days being 24,000 bales; some authorities reporting a decline of 1-16d, though Middling Orleans was still quoted at 7 1-16d. Consols declined on receipt of the advices of the renewal of the Chinese war, but subsequently recovered; also, the steamer Circassian, with advices from Liverpool to 15th ult. have come to hand, reporting the week's sales of Cotton to have been 45,000 bales, and all qualities are stated to have declined during the week—Middling 1-16 and the lower grades ¼d. The quotations given were 8d. for Fair Orleans, and 7d. for Middling do. and the stock at Liverpool was estimated at 618,000 bales. The advices from Manchester were generally favorable. At Havre the Cotton market was dull, and a decline of 1f. was reported. The week's sales were only 4500 bales, and the quotation given was 112f. for *très ordinaire*.

The river is about thirteen feet below high water mark.

COTTON.—Our last report closed upon a dull and drooping market, and Saturday passed off heavily, with sales of about 4000 bales, and at irregular and generally easier prices. On Monday, however, with a better supply to select from, there was a more general attendance of buyers, and the sales of that day reached fully 8500 bales. There were, also, 8000 bales taken on Tuesday, 8000 on Wednesday, 7000 on Thursday, and 6500 on Friday; making a total for the week 42,000 bales. The receipts during the week amount to 48,000 bales; cleared during the same period, 25,202; and the stock remaining in presses and on shipboard, not cleared on the 30th ult. 122,613 bales.

With respect to prices, we are again without any marked change to notice. The transactions of the week show a good deal of irregularity in the purchases, but the prevailing rates have continued within the range of our quotations.

The receipts are on quite a liberal scale, but the dusty descriptions, which are in unusual proportion for this period of the season, obstruct operations. The demand runs mainly on Middling and Strict Middling, as clear of leaf as possible, strong in staple, and free from dust.

The receipts of new crop the past week were 58,099 bales, and the total receipts this season to date are 152,951, against 101,490 bales to same date last year.

New Orleans Classification:

Inferior	—@—	Good Middling	11⅛@11⅜
Ordinary	—@—	Middling Fair	12 @12⅛
Good Ordinary	10 @10⅛	Fair	—@—
Low Middling	10⅝@10⅞	Good Fair	—@—
Middling	11 @11⅛	Good and Fine	—@—

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to 600 hhds. We quote for Inferior and Refining 3¾ to 4¼; Common to Good Common 4¼ to 4⅝; Fair to Fully Fair 6¼ to 6⅝; Prime to Choice 7 to 7¼; Centrifugal and Clarified 7¼ to 8¼ cents per pound. The above quotations apply to round lots, but small orders of 5 hhds and under, could not be filled without paying a further advance of ¼ to ½ per pound.

MOLASSES.—The sales of the week are about 550 hhds. The quotations are: Fair Inferior and Fermenting 28 to 30; Prime to Choice and Refined 34 to 37 in hhds.; City refinery refined 34 to 40 cents per gallon; 10 hhds new crop syrup, an inferior article from immature cane, sold at 40c.

TOBACCO, is quoted, for Lugs—factory, ——; planters 3¾ to 4¼; Leaf—inferior to common 5 to 5½; fair 6 to 6¾; fine 7¼ to 8¼; choice, heavy and light, 8¾ to 9¾ and 10 cents per pound. The sales of the week barely sum up 400 hhds.

FLOUR.—The sales have amounted to about 6000 bbls. The demand for this article continues quite limited. We quote a range, from $5 00@$5 25 for superfine, $5 50 to $6 00 for good extra and $6 25 to $7 00 and $7 50 per bbl. for choice extra brands.

GRAIN.—The sales of Corn during the week amount to about 3,500 sacks—the extreme figures of the sales ranging from 90 to 95c. and $1 00 for ordinary to prime mixed, 90 to 95c and $1 for yellow, and $1 05 to 1 10 for good to prime white. Oats sell at 55 to 56c. per bushel for ordinary to prime St. Louis. Bran is quoted at $1 10 to $1 25 per 100 lbs; closing rate for good lots being $1 10.

PORK.—The sales of the week amount to about 3000 bbls. Mess. We quote Mess at $15 00 to $15 25, and M. D. at $14 to $14 50 per barrel.

BEEF.—We quote Prime Mess at $14 50 per bbl. for extra brands.

BACON.—Shoulders 7¾ to 7¾; Ribbed Sides 10¼ to 10½; Clear Sides 9¾ to 10¼; Sugar-cured Hams 13 to 14¼ cents per pound.

LARD.—We quote 11¼ to 11¾ for prime to choice prime, in tcs. and 12¼c. for kegs.

BUTTER.—Western generally selling at 12 to 15 cents per pound, according to quality; and Cheese 8¼ to 10c.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at 12 to 14¼ cents per yard; India bagging, 12¼ to 12½c Hale Rope, hand spun, 6¼ to 7¼, and machine made, 7¼ to 8 cents per pound.

GUNNY BAGS.—Limited parcels sell at 11¼ cents for light and 12¼ to 12½c. to heavy and extra heavy bags.

COFFEE.—We quote fair at 11¼ to 12, and prime at 12½c. per pound. Stock in first and second hands is only about 22,000 bags against 35,400 at same period last season.

MARRIAGES.

"It is not good for man to be alone."

MARRIED on the 21st ult. by the Rev. Jno. F. Dickinson, at the residence of the bride's father, Dr. J. T. Warnock to Miss MARY J. DELBRIDGE, all of Magnolia, Alabama.

At her mother's residence, in Pike county, Alabama, by Rev. J. F. Dickinson, Rev. J. E. DEAN to Mrs. NANCY TERRY.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

RECEIPTS, BY THE POST-OFFICE, From 1st September to 1st October, 1859.

A—J S Arinthnot, $15; O M Addison, $10; J B Adams, $15; V D Allen 2 50; T G Andrews, $1.

B—J Browning, $2; T W Brown, $11; S Byrd, $4; J Bamroft, $2; W J Bonner, 2 50; H Bencham, 2 50; W T Boyd, $1.

C—G Collier, $2; J D Cameron, $15; H G Cardon, $2; J B Poltrell, $20.

D—W C Dowdell, $6; H W Drake, $5; A Dowling, $12.

E—I. Ercanbrack, $2; W M Ewing, 57c.

F—E French, 63c; J D Fisher, $10.

G—W Glass, $10; H D Gayle, 4 50; R P Gordon, 50c; L Green, $5; W H Gardner, $2; A S Glenn, $5; P A Gray, $5.

H—R K Hawkins, 5; H K Houston, $15; W B Humberlin, 2 50; W B Harper, $10; W C Hearn, $15; W Harrington, $18; A R Rines, $3; G Hawkins, $14; J H Huey, $2; R T Henning ton, $3 50; H Harris, $2.

J—W Jenkins, $5; W M Jayne, $10; J G Jones, $8; K H Jones, $1; L B Judge, $2 50.

K—S Kennedy, $1; J H Laney, $5.

M—J W McCann, $5; W P Murray, $5; W A Murchison, 63c; J McLendon, $6; J J Millsaps, $5; J A Miller, $5; J W McCrary, 9 50; H H Montgomery, $5; T W McKinrigon, $5.

N—E L Norman, $5; J O Newsom, $20; W B Neal, $10.

P—E Phillips, $1; T H Perkins, $2; J Perkins, $8 50; A W Poole, $2; R T Parrish, $25.

R—J M Rice, $6; M W Read, $15; T J Rutledge, $20 50; R Y Rew, $30; J Russel, $1 44; T C Rayner, $28.

S—T F Swanson, $5; J B Scott, $2; N H Self, $6; H O Shattuck, $14; J H Stone, $5; J F Scarlock, $2; J H Swearingen, $1; W J Smith, $2; E P Swinney, $10.

T—J Tarver, $2; G W Tramwell, $15; H U Tison, $2.

W—D M Wadsworth, $1; E Wadsworth, $10; J O Woodward, $6; L M Wilson, $1 50; W K Wilson, $2; M Whitehurd, $2 V—W Vaughen, $5.

NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY.

No. Methodist Publishing-house, Nashville, May 30, 1859.

We intend, as heretofore, to keep a full supply of Books of our own publication at the AGENCY of the Southern Methodist Publishing-house, at New Orleans. J. B. MCFERRIN, Agent.

NOTICE.—Persons having business with the NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY, will please direct to KEENER & PARKER.

NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY.

Just Received.

Life of Adam Clarke	$1,25
Elements of Moral Philosophy (Rivers)	1,00
Hymns, 24 mo. sheep	50
do do do and Ritual	80
do do Roan	60
do do Morocco	1,25

Greensburg (La.) Camp-Meeting will commence on the 1st day of October. Preachers and people invited.

ALLEN CASTLE.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE BOOK DEPOSITORY, No. 111 Water Street, Mobile, Alabama.

JOHN F. EARLY, AGENT,

Keeps on hand a large supply of all the Books of the Southern Methodist Publishing House, Nashville Tennessee; the Standard works of the Northern Methodist Book Concern, New York; and other Religious and Literary Works, suitable to our trade.

Our Terms to Ministers and Wholesale dealers, are twenty per cent. discount from retail prices, on six months time; and thirty per cent. for cash.

Any of the regular Catalogue Books will be sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the money, at retail prices, but at the risk of the purchaser.

Jackson, September 23, 1859.

To the Members of Mississippi Conference:

The Preachers and Delegates to the next Mississippi Conference, to be held in the city of Jackson on the 16th November next, will, on their arrival at Jackson, report themselves to a committee at the Methodist Church—who have been appointed to receive and conduct them to their homes. It is particularly requested that Delegates who intend to be present will notify me as soon as possible after their appointment, so that places may be assigned them in advance, and they be shown to their quarters without confusion.

The Legislature, the State Fair, and the Supreme, Federal and Circuit Courts will be in session; and, although the city will be excessively crowded, ample provision has been made for the entertainment of every member of and delegate to the Conference and such visiting brethren from a distance as may see proper to attend; but no provision could be made for preachers' wives or daughters, who might be disposed to attend Conference. Sorry for it; but cannot help it this time.

J. L. FORSYTH.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.—Shreveport District.—Fourth Round Quarterly Meetings.

September—24 and 25, Grand Cote Circuit.

October—1 and 2, Caddo Circuit; 8 and 9, Natchitoches; 15 and 16, Anacoco; 22 and 30, Mansfield.

November—5 and 6, Shreveport Circuit; 12 and 13, Red River; 19 and 20, Lake Bisthcan.

J. PITTS, P. E.

P.S. We have just closed the third Camp-meeting for this District—between seventy-five and one hundred conversions. We are expecting a revival.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAYNE'S FEMALE INSTITUTE, BRANDON, Mississippi.

REV. WM. M. JAYNE.....Principal.
MRS. JULIA F. JAYNE.....Governess.

This is a Boarding School. The buildings, private property. The first session will commence Monday 3d of October. One session, of forty weeks per annum. Room for fifty Boarders. Cistern water. Near Bangle's Well, of similar properties to Cooper's Well. For further information apply for a circular.

References.—A G Meyers, Esq; R Lowry, Esq; Hon J Beanell Hon Geo Wm Shelton; Mr F Richardson; Dr J J Thornton, Brandon, Mississippi. Mr Robert H Smith, Rev C K Marshall, Vicksburg, Mississippi. Hon J J Shannon, A F Dantzler, Esq, Paulding, Mississippi. Rev J H Walker, Rev Richmond McInnis, Mr John O Parham, Messrs Block, McAfee & Co; and Messrs Jordan, Minnus, and Gillespie, New Orleans, Louisiana.

September, 1859. sep28

To spread Scriptural Holiness over these Lands.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

Eufaula District.—The Rev. J. W. HANEY writes: The work of saving souls is going on gloriously. Several appointments have shared largely of the Divine blessing. Gods ministers are faithful. They have held forth from the pulpit the controverted doctrine of the Church in danger of Apostacy, Infant Baptism, etc. The proclamation of those points peculiar to us have had a fine effect, notwithstanding some tender-hearted Methodists have feared and trembled. Some of our people would rather our vessel should spring a leak, and continue to leak, than that we should assail others that are constantly attacking our peculiar views. But, thank God, these are few, and are growing fewer.

Now, what has been the result of the preaching of our brethren? In one Circuit 73 infants have been baptized; in another 50; another 30; and so on. And the adults that have been converted, and have joined our Church, have taken baptism in the scriptural way, by pouring.

We have in the District a noble band of Itinerants; men that have religion, enjoy it, preach it, and live it; men who love the institutions of the Church, as they are. The cause of Christ will prosper where such men lead in the great enterprise of saving souls, and the institutions of Methodism will be maintained. A number of local brethren labor with great success. The cause of Christ and the success of Methodism would be greatly retarded if these men were removed. God bless them! They love and are beloved.

The Missionaries in this District are doing well. They are much loved by the white people, and no men can eclipse them in the estimation of the slaves. Many of the negroes are being converted, and have been instructed in reference to the mode of baptism, so that they are not always hearing voices saying, "go down into the water," etc. They come up and are baptized in the Church; and bring their little ones with them. These Missionaries should have our prayers. Their's is, in some respects, a hard work.

Let me say one other thing.—The cause of Sabbath Schools is greatly improving; these Schools form bright spots in every part of the District. Schools have been started in many places where there never had been one. The P. E., in passing through the District, collected about one hundred dollars, to have the *Sunday School Visitor* sent to the children.

Several churches are being built. Some fine houses will soon be going up. The number that have been converted and joined the Church, I will leave the several pastors to report. The people of Eufaula are talking and fixing, and fixing and talking, about the approaching Annual Conference. These people will get up an Annual Conference just right, no doubt. An Annual Conference will be a new thing in this part of the world. There will be more people there than we have ever seen at our Annual Convocation. Eufaula is improving, in view of the completion of their railroad.

Union Circuit.—Revs. Dickinson and Dowling writes: We are in the midst of a gracious revival which has been in commence seven weeks.

We commenced at Hopefield on Friday night, before the third Sabbath in July, and continued until the night before the fourth Sabbath—received on probation, four whites and three colored—the membership greatly blessed.

While some of the brethren were engaged at Hopewell, others were out and commenced at Rehoboth, on Saturday, before the fourth Sabbath in July, which continued one week, and received four colored members. The membership, both white and black, was revived.

The next point at which we commenced was Mount Hilliard. This embraced our Third Quarterly Meeting, which was held on the fifth Sabbath of July, and Saturday before. Dr. Jennings, the P. E., was present, and preached with as several days "a demonstration of the Spirit and of power." The meeting continued until the first Sabbath in August—received twenty-four whites and seven colored—the membership powerfully blessed.

At Salem, we commenced Saturday before the first Sabbath in August, and continued till the second—received twenty-two members—seventeen white and five colored.

Commenced at Murphey's Chapel Friday night before the second Sabbath—continued till the Friday night after, and received eight whites.

We commenced at Magnolia on Friday night before the third Sabbath in August continued till Thursday night after, receiving thirteen members, twelve white and one colored.

On Saturday before the fourth Sabbath in August, we commenced at Farriorville, under a bush arbor, and continued until the Thursday night after the fourth Sabbath—received twenty-eight members—seventeen white and eleven colored.

Union Circuit is in a flame. We have not ascertained the number of conversions; however, there have been scores.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

…and here, in company with his pleas… daughters, … passed a few days very … They are one of those families whose Christian … and easy manners will not permit a guest to feel … them as home. The society of Athens is refined, and its hospitality proverbial. I obtained as a donation to the … Bible Society, $205.

Decatur.

This is an old town and bears the marks of decline. The … imposing edifice to be seen here is the old Decatur Bank. It has been appropriated to other than banking purposes, and … is beginning to assume an antique appearance. This town lies on the … banks of the beautiful Tennessee river, which is navigable up … to this point for only a short season of the year. Here the … Charleston and Memphis Railroad crosses the river. The bridge … was being rebuilt when I was there. The former bridge had … been a few weeks before struck by a storm sweeping down the … river, and carried away, and with it went a traveler who ran … into it for shelter. This bridge being roofed tightly, and left … open at the bottom, was filled with wind like an umbrella, and … blown off its pillars. Measures are being taken to build a rail-… road from Montgomery to this place, and others to connect … north and south Alabama, long separated by mountain bar-… riers. This is "a consummation devoutly to be wished."

Courtland.

While on my way to Courtland, who should I meet in the … cars but Brothers Bates and Hamilter, from East Alabama. … The latter, is the magnificent giver of $15,000 to East Alabama … Male College. They were on their way to look at Red River … lands. Their design was not to move, but simply to purchase … land. I was truly glad to get with them, for it brought over me … the home-feeling. Met also in the cars Dr. Maddin, whom I … learned to know in Nashville last spring. He is a delightful … Christian gentleman and traveling companion. He is author … of the work styled the "Apostate Methodist Preacher;" a … copy of which he gave me, and which I have partly read. … Others, who have read it report well upon it. I should re-… port well upon it, if permitted to judge it by his conversation … and preaching, for in both he is eloquent. As presiding elder … he gave me ample privileges as Bible agent. At Courtland, I … preached at his quarterly meeting and took up a collection … realizing some $100.

In company with him I spent a night at Col. Jas. E. Saun-… ders, whose wife is a relative of mine. They live out from … Courtland about three miles at a charming place, where native … forest trees, clover and blue-grass refreshingly abound. The … family spend their winters in Mobile and their summers at this … delightful country home. I found that death had recently … visited them, and seized as his victim one of their lovely and … accomplished daughters, Mrs. Blair. It has not been long since … she gave to the destroyer her young husband. Now, she to… … passed away. But what a death! How full of hope and Chris-… tian triumph. The valley of death was to her one of enchant-… ment—full of celestial light—the entrance-way to "the city of … our God." Her departure was so calm and joyous, that her de-… voted parents repress every murmur and rest their confidence … upon Him whose grace is all-sufficient.

Courtland bears the marks of age. Railroad facilities seem … not to have inspired it with new life, or to have started it for-… ward in the path of improvement. Its low situation indicates … chills and fever in abundance. Its citizens are many of them … intelligent and refined. A circus was in full blast when I was … there; but, if I am not mistaken, not a lady of Courtland hon-… ored the strolling, profane-Sabbath-breaking, licentious gentry … with their presence. The visitors were mostly from the coun-… try—the negro element greatly preponderating.

Florence.

This has gotten to be a classical name; for here is a Univer-… sity that is acquiring a character far and near, for what it has … done and can do for the education of young men. The building … is constructed in the Gothic style, and is unsurpassed by any I … have seen of male colleges, for chastaness and beauty.

I had the pleasure of meeting with Dr. Rivers, its popular … President. Another Institution made an offer lately to the Doc-… tor, but the Board of Trustees at Florence felt that his services … could not be dispensed with, and they ran up his salary and … said we cannot give him up. And so he remains.

My success in the Bible cause in Florence was good—raised … over $200, as a donation to the American Bible Society.

I spent my time at the house of Bro. Washington Foster, … who took me to his plantation, where I had the benefit of hunt-… ing, cool shades, baths, and mineral waters—the latter of which … I felt profitable to my health.

I had the pleasure of meeting at her daughter's, Mrs. Foster, … a niece to my father whom I had never seen, Mrs. Robt. H. … Watkins. Though over seventy, she is sprightly and cheerful. … Her piety has no sombre hues about it; light and smiles play … around it, and you understand what our Savior meant, when he … said: "My yoke is easy, and my burden light."

After preaching three times in Florence, I took leave of this … kind family, and came to

Tuscumbia.

Here I preached in the Presbyterian church to a congrega-… tion made up of Presbyterians and Methodists—Bible collection … over $100. Tuscumbia, like Courtland and Decatur, manifested … no little thrift. Florence has nearly completed a rail-road … connection with it, and will, I imagine, take the wind out of … its sails, and float out upon the sea of prosperity the more … gallant and triumphant craft.

There is at Tuscumbia one of those glorious springs that you … will find now and then rolling out from under hills and moun-… tains in North Alabama. It comes out at once a full-grown … river.

As you look into its crystal depths, you observe schools … of beautiful fish swimming about, and you feel tempted to get … in and share the pleasure with them, but you remember it is a … spring, and the waters may be too cold. And now, Mr. Editor, … with wearying you and your readers, I will take the cars, and … through lovely valleys, and over, around and through moun-… tains, and across gorges dire, I will hie me home.

C. D. OLIVER, Bible Agent.

For the New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

COLD SPRINGS, TEXAS.

MR. EDITOR: Our country is in a prosperous condition. We … have abundantly good crops in this portion of Texas. Cold … Springs community is a most suitable place of location for … some one or more Methodist local preachers. We have a good … house of worship, and church-going community, without a … Methodist minister in their midst. The circuit preacher … preaches here but once a month, and has to assist him but one … local preacher in the bounds of the entire work, Rev. Dr. J. E. … Scott, of Waverly, whose time is mostly taken up there, and at … points nearer home. As to health, it will compare with any … other place in the State no near our largest rivers. As to the … richness and productiveness of the soil, the many strong … planters located here who have been here for years and intend … staying here, give abundant proof of its superior qualities over … many other boasted places in Texas. As to schools, we have … them—male and female, Methodist and Baptist—in the town. … As to its being a well-watered country, its name took its rise … from its numerous springs—cold at that—both where the town … is now situated and in the surrounding country. We do heartily, … in the name of the Church, invite some *good, strong, efficient* … Methodist preacher to locate here. *Souls are here to be saved.* … Ministers should go where they are most *wanted*, and not … where they have *least* to do. YOUR CORRESPONDENT.

Children's Column.

"Suffer the Little Children to come unto Me."

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Faith and its Effects.

"Oh, Aunt Jane; see what a nice wet evening it is! Just the … evening for a story. Will you not tell us one? One of Mr. … Caughey's pretty ones, that he used to tell in the pulpit?" … said a little girl to her aunt, one dull November day.

The rain was falling, not as if it were at all in a passion, but … calmly and quietly, like the tears we shed after the first wild … burst of grief is over, and we can look at sorrow with the … "meek and quiet spirit which is, in the sight of God, of great … price."

"A story, darling. Well, let me see. It is a long time since … I have heard Mr. Caughey, but I will try and remember one. … So, now Artie, do you try and sit quiet, and listen to me."

"Once upon a time, many years ago, there were a number of … little boys playing in one of the dirtiest, dingiest, darkest alleys … of London, England. The bright beams of the blessed sun … never pierced that den of filth; it seemed afraid to look with … its pure, sweet beams, upon that miserable place; in fact, the … houses were so high, and the alley was so narrow, that the sun … would have had but a small chance of succeeding were he even … to have tried to shine down there—so, like a wise sun, he did … not make the attempt; but left the alley alone in its gloom. … Yet still the boys played on, heedless of the dirt and the dark-… ness, and the tall ghostlike houses that surrounded them.

"Their game at last led them opposite a house that appeared … still darker, direr, and more gloomy than any of the others.

"'O, boys!' said Bill H., the tallest boy amongst them. … 'Don't let's play here. Let us go somewhere else. I am afraid … to stay here.'

"'Why?' said one; and, 'Why?' said another; and, … 'why?' were asked all round.

"'Because,' said Bill. 'But come near me, for I must whis-… per it to you. He might hear me up there,' and he pointed … with his finger to the topmost room of this direst house. … 'There is an old woman there, who has been very bad and very … wicked; and she is dying; and she says she is going to hell; … and she knows the Devil is only waiting to drag her down … there. O, boys, let us go away; for they say you can hear her … talking to the Devil at nights; and the Devil says, he must and … will have her.'

"The boys for a few moments were silent. They looked, with … a feeling of awe and fear, at the old house, and at the room … where the Devil was said to pay his nightly visits, waiting to … fly away with the soul of the old sinner. One of the windows … wanted some panes of glass—an old hat supplied the place of … one; old rags, that of another; a board, that of a third, and … so on.

"Leaning beside the house, with its top touching the old hat, … was a ladder, very rickety, 'tis true, but still it was a ladder—… not a Jacob's ladder though; for, as the boys looked at it, they … thought that very probably the Devil used that same ladder to … get in and out of the old woman's room.

"It was getting late, and the increasing darkness added to their … fears; besides they thought they heard groans proceeding from … that doomed top-room, and they were just going to run when … George S. A. the little blue-eyed urchin, exclaimed—

"'Well, what have we to be afraid of? The old woman need … not go to hell unless she likes. I know a text that I learned in … Sunday school that would take her safe home to heaven if she … only believed it.'

"'Well, then, if you do, why don't you tell her?' said Bill.

"George seemed to think for a minute; he hesitated; he felt … half afraid to board the devil in his own den; but, children, … what do you think he did? Imagine you see the old ladder. … Look at him now. Now he goes over to it. No more hesitation … now; no more uncertainty now. He knows what he ought to … do, and he is going to do it bravely; going to carry a message … from heaven to that sin-sick soul. See how he climbs, step … after step, hand over hand. Now he has reached the window. … Gently he withdraws the old hat. He puts in his little head … with its halo of golden curls clustering around it, and with a … clear, silvery, child-like voice, he says:

"'Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved.'

"And down he comes quicker, much quicker, than he went up. … The old women turns round on her miserable bed to see who … spoke. She looks at the door; it is shut. She looks at the … window; none but a bird or an angel could fly in there. She … thinks; and then, wondering who could have brought the mes-… sage, she repeats the blessed words to herself. "Believe on, … &c." Years had passed since that women had heard one line … of that Good Book; years of sin, and shame, and sorrow, and … now they are brought to her by an angel's voice. She clasps … her withered hands. She repeats over and over again those … few words. She weeps; she prays; she pleads with God; she … asks him, for the sake of His son, to pardon her sins—even … hers. Yes, children, hers. Faith seizes hold of that text—she … has but a few hours to live—she dares not let that text go, and … venturing her whole salvation on it, she dies repeating, "Be-… lieve on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved."

AUNT JANE.

Obituaries:

"Let me die the death of the Righteous."

REV. JAMES ALEXANDER JAMES, a faithful, holy man of God—for nearly thirty years a Methodist preacher—died in Holmes county, Mississippi, August 20th, 1860. Brother James was born in Williamsburg District, South Carolina, September 19th, 1805; came to Mississippi in 1811, and has resided in that State since that time, with the exception of a short time in Louisiana. He was converted at the age of twenty; three years after, he was licensed to exhort. In 1832 he was licensed to preach, and traveled the first year, by employment, under a Presiding Elder. In 1836-7 he traveled the Yazoo circuit; his health failing he returned to his home, continuing however to work as a Local preacher, when his health would allow, and always acceptably and usefully.

In 1844, he again attempted to labor as an itinerant, but was forced to give up at the end of the year. In 1848-9 he served the Yazoo, Misslou, and since that time has never been able to do effective service, nor labor with any regularity—though always working beyond his strength. He was never idle—his business, to the last of the pulpit, was to urge the claims of the Cross of Christ. His afflictions were many and great—in addition to his personal afflictions, his home has been desolated by the hand of death; two of his children sleep in one grave; and others, at different times, have been torn away from the heartstone. Only two are left with the widowed mother. The writer of this was for a length of time an inmate of their home in Mississippi, and will remember, with a gratitude as lasting as life, the generosity, the kind Christian sympathy of Alexandr James, and his sweet spirited Christian wife.

"Holiness to the Lord" was his motto through life, and his pilgrimage was over a path which shone "brighter and brighter even unto the perfect day," until, "beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, he was changed into the same image, from glory to glory, even by the Spirit of the Lord." His whole existence, from the hour of his conversion to the hour of death, was an unbroken record of holy living. Such a life necessarily brought a peaceful, a triumphant death. The highest ambition of a Christian could not lead him to ask a greater boon, than to die as Dr. Alexandr James. Let those whose hearts and homes have been blessed by his pious labors, not forget that the widow and the orphans he has left, have claims upon them.

La Grange, Tennessee, 1859. H. T. LEWIS,

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM SMITH.

I now stand on the verge of the grave in the last stage of consumption, and thus become a witness for my master. I was born in Mughlenbergh, Kentucky, on the 30th May, 1812. Moved with my parents to Louisiana in 1817, and located in Natchitoches parish, Louisiana. Buried my father, October 23d, 1825—now, my mother widowed and her numerous children orphaned, with but a scanty sustainence for maintenance, in a wild and almost uncultivated forest. Here God more mani-festly dwelt with us after the toils of the day: my deeply pious mother would call us around the family altar, read portions from the old family Bible and tearfully instruct us therefrom. Then beseechingly entreat God for help. Oh, blessed remem-brance and worthy of record, He heard and supplied our numer-ous wants. On the 12th of January, 1833, my much respected mother took her final leave of us, her orphaned children shout-ed "victory!" and went up to heaven. From my youth I was often religiously moved to fervent prayer and holy meditation. But mixing with the world, omissions multiplied until I laid aside all forms of the worship of God. In 1846 I attended a Camp-meeting at Kisatchie, and on the second day, in the eve-ning, the Rev. Daniel Watkins preached, with but little success. He proposed two prayer-meetings—one conducted by the men, and the other by the women—in the grove, on either side of the Camp-ground. He stepped out of the pulpit and invited all the men to follow him in procession. The evening was dark and rainy. Silence prevailed until he halted and was surround-ed. Then throwing his hat on the ground, others imitating, in less than one minute the whole concourse were prostrate around the pile of hats, and praying as for life. A shower of convic-tion followed; but, poor me, left without the witness of accep-tance. When the door of the Church was opened I resolved to enter, and did so; fifteen or twenty associates followed. I re-mained a probationary member one year before conversion, and now feel grateful for said liberty. I confess, a false humility made the cross of public prayer intolerable; but now I see my loss is immense. After long struggling I gained the family al-tar, and for ever after was more happy. I solicited prayer-meet-ings at my residence, and found it a rich means of grace. I gladly record, the Lord blessed me in them with liberty to pray, I hope usefully; though I have ceased them as my lungs are almost gone, and I am too prostrate with consumption to join in them again. But heppy. Oh, how happy—to know that my prayers peet, shall be succeeded by endless preise in heaven. Now for the encouragement of my dear brethren who labored at the altar of prayer with me long and anxiously, in my deep penitence, I record their names, and return them thanks for their labor of love. Rev. Daniel Watkins, Rev. P. P. Mathews, Rev. Richard Overby and Bros. Daniel Brown, Thomas Brown, Jonathan Sproul, Hampton Turner, and Dr. McAllen. The Rev. W. A. Smyth promises, after my decease, he will send this brief Autobiography, together with my Obituary, to the New Orleans *Christian Advocate* for insertion. Now brethren, as you read this, rejoice with me. Our prayers and intercessions were united in our Savior, and peace, love and joy in the Holy Ghost, is mine. Amen!

WILLIAM SMITH, author of the above, died at his resi-dence in Natchitoches parish, Louisiana, on the 24th July, 1859, of lingering consumption. Sunday at eight o'clock Rev. P. P. Matthews sang the chorus, "I have not long to stay etc.," but a short time before he died; he faintly joined in singing the last chorus, and then clapped his pale and icy hands and dis-tinctly shouted "glory to God! I am going to meet my mo-ther and daughter!" He had suffered much, but called it "light afflictions." Soon after he became easy and passed away without a struggle or groan. His corpse was a smiling sleep, bewilderingly beautiful, and is interred in his garden, beside his much loved daughter, Louisiana.

"He leaves friends here, who weep and pray;
To meet friends there, in endless praise."

In compliance with the deceased's request, this I send you.

WILLIAM A. SMYTH.

RESOLUTION of the third Quarterly meeting Conference, in the Natchitoches circuit held at Kisatchie, Louisiana, offered by the Rev. P. P. Mathews.

Resolved, That as God in his infinite wisdom saw fit to take from our midst our beloved Brethren William Smith and W. D. Stephens, that Rev. O. P. Westmoreland be appointed by this Conference to collect the most important events in their lives for publication in the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*; toge-ther, with our respects to their memory and our heart-felt condo-lence, as offered to their much bereaved friends.

J. PIPES, P. E.

DEAR BRETHREN, members of the Natchitoches Quarterly Conference: in compliance with the above resolution, I hereby present you with the Autobiography from Brother Smith, whose house was a welcome home to all the preachers. May it be blessed, as he in my presence has often prayed.

O. P. WESTMORELAMD.

MR. MILLS WILKES, of Higginsport, Ohio, aged about forty years, died in Thibodaux, Louisiana, on the night of 22d September, 1859, of Chronic Inflammation of the Liver. The deceased came to this place about four weeks since, in delicate health. During his last illness he had every attention paid him by surrounding friends, especially by Capt. B. F. Holden and family, at whose house he died. Years gone by he made a pro-fession of religion; but being a boatman, entertained the idea too prevalent with that class of men that his calling and a strict observance of the duties of religion were incompatible; he re-linquished his profession, and cared for "none of these things." He was directed by the Presbyterian minister and the writer, to the Savior of men. He became a true penitent and an humble believer in the Lord Jesus. He did not fear death, for Christ had died for him, and forgiven his sins. R. A. NEW.

☞ Western Ch. Adv. please copy.

MARGYANNE VALINE TEARS aged one year and one day, died September 2d, 1859. "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." W. P. H. DAY.

L. W. TEATE, in the fifty-seventh year of his age, died in Holmes county, Mississippi, at the residence of Col. W. W. Lamar. He was a native of North Carolina, but raised in Georgia, where he lived to the age of mature manhood. Then moved to Alabama, and to this State in 1845, where he lived to the time of his death. Though reckless and dissipated, he pos-sessed a warm heart and many noble traits of character, that recommended him to the kind consideration of those who knew him in this community for fourteen years. The king of terrors claimed him for his victim, while attending a protracted meeting under the control of Rev. T. C. Rayner, in the Method-ist Episcopal Church, at Emory—not before however, he had attached himself to the Church, during that meeting, and ex-pressed his determination never to cease seeking until he through the grace of God, had obtained the remission of his sins—which happy blessing was granted unto him several days previous to his death. He has left a wife, seven children, and many friends to mourn his loss, but they mourn not as those who have no hope.

MR. JOHN GALLATIN PAXTON, was born and raised in Rockbridge county, Virginia, and removed to this State and county about two years since, to seek his home and fortune among brothers and friends previously residing here. His ill-ness was protracted through ten or twelve days. In his death the country has lost a worthy citizen, and many devoted friends and relations mourn the departure of one much beloved. If a calm and philosophic mind, scholarly attainments, and cultivated manners; if medical skill, the attention and earnest prayers of ministers, the love and sympathy of friends, could have stayed the fatal shaft, our friend and brother had been with us still. But he is gone! Thank God! "we sorrow not as those who have no hope." During his illness, he professed faith in Christ and gave strong evidence of a renovated and sanctified heart. He constantly asserted his confidence in God through Christ, often, but calmly praised God in hope of an immortal crown. About two hours before his death he was told that in a short time he would be in heaven, and joy kindled upon his face, and he said: "Bless God! Amen!" After leaving his blessing for his brother and sister and their children, and aged father, and bestowing his property upon his widowed sister and her chil-dren, he fell asleep in Jesus. W. B. H.

LITTLE MAGGIE, youngest child of Dr. George W. and Orra Carter, of the University of Mississippi, died in Lynch-burg, Virginia. She was only two years of age, the pet and darling of her little brother and sister, and the joy of her fond parents' hearts. On Saturday the 3d ult., this end of sweet promise was transferred from earth to heaven, to bloom upon the bosom of the blessed Saviour, where bright cherubs will develop and expand its delicate petals into the full-blown rose.

"O, not in cruelty, not in wrath,
The Reaper came that day;
'Twas an ANGEL visited the green earth,
And took the flower (s) away."

MARY F. SELBY, daughter of C. E. and Eliza Selby, died in Oktibbeha county, Miss., Sept. 10, 1859, in the 13th year of her age. She was perfectly resigned to the will of her Lord; told her father and mother not to weep for her, and to meet her in heaven; bid adieu to all her friends and relatives present, then fell asleep in Jesus. She repeated the following lines just before she died:

"Am I a soldier of the Cross,
A follower of the Lamb?
And shall I fear to own his cause,
Or blush to speak his name?"

O. P. CARLISLE.

REBECCA JANE WELLS, wife of Jorden Wells and daughter of John B. and Louisa M. Scrivner, died in Leeko county, Miss., on the 25th September, 1859, in her 23d year. Professed religion, and joined the M. E. Church, South, 1851. Gave many tokens of a saving faith in Christ—was a bold soldier of the Cross—an affectionate daughter—leaves a large connexion to mourn their loss. But those who mourn, mourn not at those who have no hope, but are satisfied their loss is her eternal gain. ISAIAH J. SCRIVNER.

THERESA LEWELLA LANEY, youngest daughter of Rev. James H. Laney, of the Miss. Conference, died near Holmsville, Pike county, Miss., 19th September, 1859. She lacked a few weeks of being three years old. She was a sweet-spirited child, much devoted to her friends, and remarkable for her good sense. We all loved her, but she is gone to live with the angels, and with her angel-mother that passed over death's cold river some six months before her. AMELIA F. NICHOLSON.

REV. LUKE CONNERLY died of consumption in Louisiana, Sabine Parish, at his residence, September 8, 1859, aged 66 years. He was beloved by his friends. He was willing to die. He said to his wife, not long before he died, he would soon be where he would have the best of society, while she would be so lonely; but not to grieve; for they would soon meet again. He was sick about five weeks. He left a wife and a large number of friends to mourn. C. C. MCCRARY.

WILLIAM SHADRACH, son of Duncen B. and Susanna Easterling, died Sept. 5, 1859, of typhoid flux, aged three years four months and three days. He was a sprightly, promising boy, but he is gone to attain his majority in a more congenial clime. Weep not fond parents. Let this be your comfort in affliction, that though he cannot return to you, you can go to him. May God bring you, with the remainder of your charge, to meet your departed loved one "beyond the great river," where death is no more. B. B. WHITTINGTON.

ABBIE A. BARKER, died at the residence of her father, in Jefferson county, Mississippi, August 11th, 1859, of "congestion of the brain," in the fourth year of her age. No more shall her little heart thrill with joy on earth. She has passed through the golden gates of the Eternal City, and "quaffs joy and im-mortality" from the waters that flow hard by the throne of God. Then weep not bereaved friends. W.

GEORGE ANTHONY, son of Mr. J. and Mrs. A. C. Smith, died in Rankin county, Miss., Sept. 5, 1859, at the tender age of two years. Fare thee well little George. Fond mother and father dry your weeping eyes; know that your little angel George can not return to you, yet you may go to him. W. W.

EDWARD FRANCIS, youngest son of Rev. W. P. and Mrs. E. J. Harris, died in Orrville, Dallas county, Alabama, Septem-ber 19th, 1859, aged twelve months. W. P. H.

"Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

MARY A. CARLISLE, daughter of C. P. and J. C. Carlisle, died in Oktibbeha county, Miss., Sept. 18, aged 14 months and 27 days. She rests for evermore. C. P. C.

PROFESSIONAL.

JAS. J. HUTCHINSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Livingston, Alabama. [jan24] ☞ Will Practice in Sumter and the adjoining counties.

EDWARD J. DELONY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana. Will Practice in the Courts of the Parishes of Carroll, Madison and Franklin; and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans, La.

DR. E. D. BEACH, HAVING RESUMED THE practice of Medicine, offers his Professional services to the citizens of New Orleans.

N. B.—Special attention paid to diseases of the RECTUM, PILES, FISTULA IN ANO, ETC.—*Fistula* in ano permanently cured without the use of the knife, cautery, pain, or confinement whatever. Office No. 0, Baronne street near Canal. op27

J. E. ELAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BATON Rouge.

REFERENCES—Henderson & Gaines and Chinn & Bolton, *New Orleans*; W. S. Pike and A. Mills.....*Baton Rouge.*

B. D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana. ja19

J. C. FUQUA. J. C. KILBOURNE.

FUQUA & KILBOURNE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, *OLINTON, LOUISIANA,*

PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans. *References*—Payne & Harrison, Byrne, Vance & Co., Broadwell & Payne, Pritchard & Flower, Edw. Nolle & Co., Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans. mar 20-1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

PURVIS & HAYNIE, COTTON BROKERS. No. 40 Carondelet street, New Orleans. ROBERT PURVIS, *Mobile.* JNO. D. HAYNIE, *New Orleans.*

C. T. MURPHY, *Durant, Mi.* W. STERS, *New Orleans, La.* M CONLY, *Middleton, Mi.*

MURPHY, SIKES & CO., COTTON FACTORS and General Commission Merchants, jy20-4m No. 42 Union street, New Orleans.

W. A. BROADWELL. A. F. HAYNES.

BROADWELL & HAYNES, (*Formerly* BROADWELL & PAYNE) COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 40 UNION STREET, N. O.

HAVING RETIRED FROM BUSINESS, I TAKE PLEASURE IN soliciting for my former Partners, BROADWELL & HAYNES, the patronage and confidence of my friends, believing their experience, capacity and means, will merit its continuance, and enable them to give general satisfaction. [jel] M. D. PAYNE.

W. R. STUART, *New Orleans.* DR D. A. JAMES, *Madison Parish, La.*

STUART & JAMES, No. 42 Union street, New Orleans, HAVE ASSOCIATED THEMSELVES TOGETHER for the purpose of conducting a COTTON FACTORAGE and GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS; are prepared to make the usual Advances in planters, in the way of supplies, etc., and respectfully solicit patronage.

B. M. LOWE & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND General Commission Merchants, ap6 No. 97 GRAVIER STREET, New Orleans.

MR. HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PART-ner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders, from our large and well-selected Stock of GROCERIES, PRODUCE, WINES, LI-QUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants.

COOPER & NEIBERT. *New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858.* 27 and 29 Common st.

W. COOPER. J. C. NEIBERT. H. LUCAS.

COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Nos. 27 and 29 Common street, New Orleans.

F. J. VAN BIBBER & CO., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, [d8-1y] 44 *Carondelet street, New Orleans.*

J. BOYD & CO., Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants, No 4 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS. apr 17-1y

LEONARD FASH. P. S. LAURANS.

LEONARD FASH & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 45 POYDRAS STREET, Oct 24. *NEW ORLEANS.*

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO., COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No. 47 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

JOHN P WYCHE & Co., COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 119 Com-mon street, New Orleans. my2-1y

A. H. May & Co., COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No 94 Gravier street New Orleans. nn2 1y

J. U. PAYNE. J. P. HARRISON. G. W. HUNTINGTON. WM H. DAMERON

Payne & Harrison, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 51 Union street, New Orleans. dec7-1y

S. L. WALKER, New Orleans. ROBT. C. HUTCHINSON Caddo Parish, La.

Walker & Hutchinson, COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 37 Caron-delet street, New Orleans. je28

LANE, SALTER & CO., [*Successors to LANE, MAYFIELD & Co.*] COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 70 St. Charles street, New Orleans. jy5-1y

L. SAWYER, DEALER IN WOODEN-WARE, Paper, Brooms, Matches, Cordage, Twines, Scales; and DEARBORN'S CELEBRATED BALANCES for Weighing Cotton, Sugar and Tobacco. ap30 No. 70 MAGAZINE STREET, New Orleans.

WATKINS & HOMAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, COR-NICES, and Curtain Materials, No. 80 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED REJUVENATING Elixir.—Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principles, by one of the ablest chemists of the age, FOR THE CURE of General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hys-teria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emacia-tion, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Organs of Generation, Pal-pitation of the Heart, and in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the System, take

The Rejuvenating Elixir,

And you will soon find yourself a new man—a pride instead of the reverse to your friends, and a healthy, sound, and worthy member of the whole human family. For sale, by the Proprietors,

J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 161 Chartres st., New Orleans.

And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Children.

TRUTH OMNIPOTENT.—We give to our readers and the public gener-ally the following copy of a letter received by us from C. W. Veasey, Esq., of the *Aberdeen Conservative*, enclosing at the same time a com-munication to that paper from Colonel Vasser, of North Mississippi, and who was formerly associate editor of the Conservative. The subject of the letter and communication we do not feel it necessary to comment on—they tell the whole story, one that ought to go home to those in whose hands the rising generation of children are placed for nurture and for care. All we ask of our readers is a careful perusal of the documents.

CONSERVATIVE OFFICE, Aberdeen, Miss., August 23d, 1858.

Messrs. Wright & Co.—As any testimonial in reference to your pre-parations may prove beneficial to you, I enclose the following, pub-lished at my request, in the "Conservative" of the 21st inst.

Col. Vasser was formerly associate editor of the "Conservative," and is well known in North Mississippi, as a gentleman of intelligence and strict integrity. Respectfully, J. W. VEASEY.

[*For the Conservative.*]

Commandments. ABERDEEN, Aug. 19th, 1858.

DEAR VEASY: Upon the principles of justice and humanity, I am in-duced to ask your permission to insert this communication in your paper, believing, as I do, that it may be the means of preventing un-timely sorrow in many a happy household.

On Friday last, having been for several days previous absent from my family, I found, on my return home, that my infant, aged about 15 months, was quite unwell, from some unknown cause—supposed to be teething. Upon an examination, however, I was of the opinion that her indisposition proceeded from worms, and having been told by a respectable physician that WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE was a sover-eign remedy against this terrible enemy of children, I was induced to give it a trial, reluctantly, by the acquiescence of my family Physician.

On the following morning, (Saturday) I commenced administering it by directions, save in quantity, being afraid to give the amount of pres-cription. I was unable to detect any impression occasioned by it until late in the afternoon of that day; and should not then, but for the dis-charge of some thirteen worms, varying in length from two and a half to six inches. This I thought a remarkable number for a nursing infant. But, to my great amazement, about one o'clock the next morn-ing I was aroused from my slumber to witness the incredible number of one hundred and thirty-six from one evacuation.

Before breakfast of the same morning, (Sunday) but one small dose was administered, which was followed by the discharge of fifty during the day. The next day, (Monday) none was administered; but still occasional discharges occurred during the day, varying in size and quantity as described.

On Tuesday morning following, one more small dose was adminis-tered, making in all five doses of a quarter of a teaspoonful instead of a half as prescribed by the label of directions. In all, the little creature has discharged in this city, the result three hundred worms, a majority of which will average five or six inches in length; and is running about as usual, with returning evidences of good health and spirits.

Having met with such astonishing effects in the case of my infant, I was induced to use the Vermifuge on six other children under my pro-tection, varying in age from two to ten years old, and in every case save one, that of the oldest, the like happy results have been produced.

These facts are chiefly for, because of my antipathy heretofore to nostrums of every kind; and, 2nd, because my experience has con-vinced me that, in the experiment I have made with WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, it is due to suffering humanity, as well as the manufacturer of the medicine, to make public the results of my observation.

W. H. VASSER.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 161 Chartres st., Sole Proprietors.

Helmbold Extract of Buchu,

Read! Read! Read! "Ye afflicted read" the following Certificate of a cure of over 20 years' standing:

H. T. HELMBOLD.—*Dear Sir:* I have been troubled with an afflictioe of the Bladder and Kidneys for over twenty years. I have tried Physi-cians in vain, and at last concluded to give your Genuine Preparation a trial, as I had heard it highly spoken of. It afforded me immediate re-lief. I have used three bottles, and I have obtained more relief from its effects and feel much better than I have for twenty years previous. I have the greatest faith in its virtues and curative powers, and shall do all in my power to make it known to the afflicted. Hoping this may prove advantageous to you in assisting you to introduce the medicine. I am truly yours. M. MCCORMICK.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 161 Chartres st., General Agents.

The Goddess Hygeia!

When Hygeia lent medicinal aid to man,
And taught him all his evils how to scan,
Not to a favored few she showed the way
To stanch the wound and all its pain allay—
Not to the few who now claim physic theirs,
And think but what they give legitimate wares,
No! to all human kind command she gave,
"Employ your skill, and your sick brother save."
So your he forth the Magic Salve to find—
The Magic Salve that now heals all mankind,
Nor Wound nor Bruise, nor Cut, can long remain,
Nor Scar its rude appearance long retain.
Use it—you'll find we are not truth's detracter,
For you'll be healed by

Dalley's Pain Extractor,

The only cure, effective and complete remedy for Bruises Scalds, Erup-tions, Piles, or any Cutaneous disease whatever.

We Dont Want Any Other.

Such is the language of all who use "WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE," when they call for that and any other is offered them; they have tried it, and from experience know it to be superior to all others; therefore when they are in want of a medicine of the kind, they purchase that which they know to be good and can be depended on. An Agent who called on me a few days ago, said "I find it difficult to sell any other Vermifuge when I have yours. I have had some in my store for a long time which I occasionally try to 'work off,' but no one will pur-chase it unless I warrant it as good as yours, this I cannot do." So it is, and so it will be, Winer's Vermifuge owes its unrivaled popularity to its own intrinsic merits, on this alone it has always depended, and were it not a fact that it is superior as a remedy for worms, it would ere this have shared the unenviable fate of many other articles designed for similar purposes. To all who are in want of a medicine of this kind we say try it and judge for yourselves, we are confident that it will give entire satisfaction.

Beware of Colomel.

The public generally may not be aware that nearly all Worm Lozenges contain Calomel, and that the lives of children are thereby endangered; parents should remember this, for although medicine may be easily administered when in the form of Lozenges or Candies of any descrip-tion, yet the danger that is incurred outweighs the advantages, besides Calomel very often fails in accomplishing the desired object, it is by no means to be depended on as a remedy for Worms, and it is not now so generally resorted to by physicians as it was a few years ago, they have become convinced of the danger of its use and of the uncertainty with which it acts, and have prudently and wisely resorted to other means by which these objections are obviate.

Physicians generally now use WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, this medicine is a simple vegetable preparation and can always be admin-istered with perfect safety and confidence as to the result, as it will al-ways destroy Worms and restore the patient to health.

Save the Children.

Of the multitudes of children that die before they reach their twelfth year, three-fourths are believed to be the victims of internal worms, or of diseases arising from that cause. A medicine like WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, which will infallibly and rapidly cure the disease is there fore of immense importance to every family. It is entitled in the highest terms by the faculty, and at this time when the mortality among children is greater than was ever before known, it is not safe or prudent for any household to be without it. Believing that the frightful increase of deaths among children is mainly attributable to worms and the dis-orders they produce, we recommend this specific to all who have charge of young families.

Winer's Canadian Vermifuge.

Of all the pernicious humbugs that ignorance ever preached, the doctrine that internal worms are not injurious, is the most cruel. They engender incurable diseases of the stomach and bowels, and are the truthful causes of Chronic Diarrhœa and Chronic Dysentery, Inflamma-tion of the Mesentery, Epileptic Fits, Insanity, Imbecility, Consumption and Asphyxy. In fact the disease saps the very fountains of vitality, and leads with absolute certainty, unless arrested in time, to an early death. Let Parents reflect on these undeniable facts, and remove the danger in time with that infallible preparation, which the faculty have pronounced a specific, WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE.

Facts for Parents.

What, in

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 37.
WHOLE NUMBER 432.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1859.

$3.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE
OFFICE—113 CAMP ST.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

INTERESTING COMMUNICATIONS—NO. III.

It will be seen by the date of this—June 1, '57—that it must have been among the last earthly labors of the lamented author, as he died, after a protracted illness, the August following. —J. H.

SPIRITUAL RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE OF REV. GABRIEL BLACKBURN.

Rev. GABRIEL BLACKBURN was a Local Preacher of the M. E. Church, within the bounds of the Mississippi Conference, for more than twenty years. The materials for the following narrative were furnished to the writer by Mr. B. himself; and the truth and frankness by which he was eminently distinguished, will be a sufficient guarantee, with all who knew him, of their absolute reliability. There is much, in his moral and religious vicissitudes, which, to say the least, was strikingly peculiar. It is that fact which principally induces me to condense the materials furnished by him into the following brief memoir. I say that this is the *principal* inducement—it certainly is not the only one. The manner in which sinners are brought to God is *always* matter of much interest, and very often instrumental of much good when made known. Few departments of religious literature are so effective in winning souls to salvation; as that which lays before the reader the experience of those who have been "turned to righteousness." My sincere prayer is that, by means of this narrative, Rev. G. Blackburn, "though dead, may yet speak" effectively to many who are now wandering in the way of transgression!

G. Blackburn was born in Samson county, North Carolina, in the year 1769; was carried thence by his parents, at two years old, to Caroline county, S. C. Two other removes brought him near to Georgetown, in the same State, where he married at the age of twenty-one years. In 1793 he removed to the State of Tennessee; in 1797, to the neighborhood of Natchez, in the then Mississippi Territory. His next remove was into West Florida—then a Spanish Province—near where the town of Jackson now stands. Finally, he removed to the neighborhood of Monticello, in the State of Mississippi, where he died several years ago; "rejoicing in the hope of the glory of God."

His *education* was very limited; but the native activity and strength of mind with which he was endued, enabled him to maintain a respectable standing in position somewhat prominent, in both civil and ecclesiastical society. He was a man of exceedingly ardent temperament—of stern and unfaltering veracity. There was nothing he more abhorred than departure from truth in any form.

He received no *early* religious instruction from parents or others. His parents were wholly unqualified to give religious instruction—being themselves utter strangers to religion, even in theory. I have said he received no religious instruction from his parents; and I think the assertion perfectly consistent with the facts, that his father taught him, when eight years old, to repeat, when going to bed, "Here I lay me down to sleep," etc., and that he admonished him, just before he died, to "Be good to all men." He was as little instructed by *example* as by *precept*. He had never seen a person kneel in prayer—had never heard a prayer, till at eight years old, led by the Spirit of Grace, he himself "kneeled before God, and called upon Him in prayer." He was, it seems, incited to this by the remark of a stranger in relation to him. "This child will some day be a preacher." He neither knew the author of this prediction, nor understood the grounds on which it was made; but it made a strong and lasting impression upon both his mind and his heart.

His earliest religious opinions were Calvinistic—how enlightened he does not afford the means of determining—most probably, by association in early life with those who entertained such opinions. But, by whatever means they were taken up, they exercised an important influence for many years upon his course in regard to religion. His predilection was to the Baptist Church; and, so strong was his partiality, that, when he resolved on a Christian life, having no opportunity to join that Church, he would not for many years attach himself to any other. After maintaining a religious life with honest integrity for a considerable time, he was prevailed on to join in the amusement of *dancing*, which, for the time being, extinguished his religious desires altogether. After some months they returned upon him in sufficient force to indnce another honest and earnest effort—persevered in for a considerable time—to be a Christian. At length he was overcome by a temptation which was especially adapted to his social disposition. This "well-circumstanced sin" plunged him deeper than ever in darkness and hardness of heart; and he now abandoned himself without stint to whatever sin commended itself to his fallen nature. In these circumstances, he became intimately associated with an avowed Deist; and very soon approved himself an apt scholar in infidelity. Though for a short time exceedingly zealous in this cause, it was not long till he was compelled to abandon it, by a conviction, too strong to be resisted, that it was unreasonable and false. Thus convinced, he once more made a somewhat protracted and very earnest effort to be practically a Christian man. He considered his success decidedly encouraging, and derived much comfort from it; so much so, that he imagined himself a converted man. But alas! his easily besetting sin again plunged him into guilt, darkness and recklessness; and he became debauched, profane and intemperate—eminent for transgression!

While in this state, he obstinately evaded religious influence as far as he could—not hearing a sermon for seven years. His range of wickedness was wide, and the spirit in which he indulged in it, ardent and resolved. Nothing nearly allied to desperation goaded him on to perpetration, that he might lose in the excitement of open iniquity, that sense of remorse which he was conscious would overwhelm him in any moment of calm and serious thoughtfulness.

At length, in circumstances which, to human apprehension, seemed most unpropitious for such a purpose, a call was put upon his headlong career, and he was effectually aroused to a consideration of his latter end. He indulged for three successive days in bacchanalian revelry; during which time he had a *fight* with one of his boon companions, in which one eye was very much injured, and the other nearly extinguished. This swelled his bosom with malice; and he deliberately planned and resolved upon the *assassination* of his antagonist. His plan was cunningly devised, and it would, doubtless, have been successful had he not in a wholly unexpected manner been prevented from carrying it into execution. He belonged to a volunteer cavalry regiment, and had brought to the tavern with him his holster of pistols, which, upon coming, he had placed in the hand of the landlord for safe-keeping. His plan was to throw his antagonist off his guard by *affecting* a reconciliation with him, and, having done this, to order his horse and possess himself of his pistols, as if he were going home: then carry his holsters on his left arm, and take deliberate aim of the company present, taking care that his antagonist should be the last person whom he would approach for that purpose; when, instead of extending his hand to say farewell, as he had done in the case of the others, he would draw a pistol and shoot his antagonist. Having done this, his purpose was to rush to his horse, mount remarkably fleet one—and hastening home, obtain money for his expenses, to escape to a distant tribe of Indians. The initial steps of this murderous plan were taken—his horse was in readiness for him; his adversary had been lulled into security by a reconciliation, and he applied to the landlord for his pistols; who without reason misgiving, refused to let him have them. This effectually frustrated his plan of revenge. He sat down in sullen silence, his heart swelling with disappointed rage. He felt that it was intolerable to live with such an injury as he had received, unrevenged. After dwelling for a considerable time with intense bitterness on this aspect of his case, other views presented themselves to his mind. The thought of the *social* consequences which would inevitably have followed upon the successful execution of his plan of vengeance. He must have been forever an exile from his country and from all civilized society—must, especially, forever have been seperated from his wife and children. Next, the *moral character* of deed he had meditated rose up before his mind in horrible colors. And, finally, the *eternal consequences* armyed themselves in lurid terrors before his now awakened and affrighted apprehension. He now felt that for no earthly consideration would he inflict the slightest injury upon the man whom he had so recently intended to murder; on the contrary that he would, if it was in his power, do him good. All these vicissitudes of thought and feeling occurred to him while he sat among his associates in disputation. He now resolved to go peaceably home, and, with that view, asked for his pistols, which, without any remark, the landlord instantly surrendered to him.

A few brief remarks on the incidents related in the last paragraph may not be out of place. I have represented Mr. B. as remarkable for truth and candor, and as abhorring any departure from veracity in any form.—I repeat that he *was so*. Yet, in this plan of vengeance he meditated falsehood, and in its grossest and most revolting form. The fact was, that he was *beside himself* with rage. The conduct of the landlord, in first refusing him his pistols and then giving them up without an observation in either case, may, perhaps, be accounted for by supposing that he had remarked in the countenance of Mr. B., the deadly purpose which he meditated, and the subsequent change which reflection had wrought in his mind. Mr. B., I think, always ascribed the landlord's conduct to the controlling influence of Divine Providence. Far be it from me to impugn a supposition which is in such perfect harmony with Bible teachings!

Mr. B. set out from the scene of his late debauch hardened with a sense of guilt, and with an apprehension of impending punishment, almost greater than he could bear. As soon as he thought himself secure from human observation he turned aside *to pray*, and this, in riding some two or three miles, he repeated a number of times, but without any sense of relief. Instead of going directly home he turned aside to the residence of Samuel Cresswell, for many years a Local Preacher of the M. E. Church, and, rushing into his house entreated him to pray for him. Mr. C. excused himself on the plea of bad health. Soon after, two other Preachers came, to whom Mr. B. presented the same request. They also declined praying with him. They, doubtless, believed him drunk. He then told them that as they would not pray for him, he would pray for himself, and kneeling down in their presence, did so in a very earnest manner. His son now coming for him, he extorted a promise from Mr. C. to visit him at a certain time, and then left with his son for home. Arriving there, he was met at the entrance of his house by his wife, when he fell upon his knees to pray. His wife supposing him anything but a sincere penitent, and shocked by what she considered his mockery of sacred things, fled from him, exclaiming, "What will he not do?"

On the day appointed, his neighbor, Mr. C., paid him the visit he had promised. As he had continued to be earnestly engaged in seeking his salvation, his neighbor had become satisfied of his sincerity; so that now, he reasoned, prayed with and exhorted him, but without apparent success; except that he obtained a promise from him that, as soon as his eyes were in a condition for him to do so, he would attend public worship. Some weeks elapsed before his eyes were in this condition, and he considered the time very long—such was his anxiety to be among praying people! Meantime, in his dreary isolation he did not relax in the earnestness of his prayer for saving mercy. He, moreover, strove to bring his whole life into an exact conformity to the Divine requirements. Thrice he was overtaken by the sin of profane swearing, to which he had been greatly addicted. The provocation in all the cases was sudden and violent. But he was enabled to overcome his most easily besetting sin, when the temptation was peculiarly urgent and the opportunity most convenient; and, in general, was watchful and successful against his evil tendencies and habits. But neither his earnest, almost incessant prayer, nor his careful amendment of life, brought him any abiding peace of conscience, or permanent relief from fearful apprehension.

As soon as the condition of his eyes would permit, he attended both preaching and class-meeting; and in all the services to which one not a member of the Church was admitted, heartily participated. He would not join the Church for fear he should not stand fast, having so often fallen, and he loved both the cause and the people of God so much that he would not hazard doing them an injury, by indentifying himself with them. In the prayers of God's people he had great confidence; and, hence, feeling his great need, he was always found among those who kneeled at the altar as objects of intercessory prayer. Nor was he less diligent in private prayer for himself. Still, months of almost utter darkness and despair saw him unsaved and uncomforted.

A camp-meeting was to come off not far from his residence; but he had heard such representations of this institution as induced him to doubt whether any good equal to the evil it occasioned was to be expected to result from its operations. At any rate, he had no hope of himself finding the blessing for which his soul longed at such a meeting. Nevertheless, he resolved to attend this camp-meeting, that he might for himself judge of its character and tendency. He accordingly went, and though satisfied of the entire misrepresentation of camp-meetings, which had betrayed him into such utterly erroneous views concerning them, he did not derive any sensible spiritual benefit from his attendance on its services for two days. He labored to throw himself into the current of religious influence, but, like the poor sufferer at Bethesda, he was unable to accomplish his purpose. He therefore left the meeting where others had been filled with joy, hardened with guilt—still sorrowing towards God. It is true, that transient gleams of consolation and hope occasionally broke the horrible gloom in which he had been so long enveloped. These gleams, however, visited him *only apart from* the public exercises of the meeting. *In them* he experienced only darkness, hardness and the oppression of his burden. After his return home, his reflection probably suggested the true reason of this: he had gone to the meeting expecting no spiritual benefit from its services, and "according to his faith it was done to him."

But the day of his deliverance was nigh at hand, though to him it seemed afar off. God would "not suffer the spirit to fall before Him, nor the soul which He had made." He continued his diligent attendance on the public and private means of grace—indulging some hope, but suffering far more fear, in regard to his salvation. Private prayer was the means of grace on which he placed most reliance, and in this he was much engaged. Sometimes he imagined that a particular spot would be most favorable to the success of his prayers. Disappointed *there*, he would repair to another, under a like illusion. He was in the condition so graphically described by Job, where he says, "Oh, that I knew where I might find Him! that I might come even to His seat! I would order my cause before Him and fill my mouth with arguments. I would know the words which He would answer me, and understand what He would say unto me. Behold! I go forward, but He is not *there*; and backward, but I cannot perceive Him; on the left hand, where He doth work, but I cannot behold Him. He hideth himself on the right hand, that I cannot see *Him*."

He entertained the opinion that only upon his knees and engaged in prayer, could he be converted. After spending a great portion of the day in earnest prayer upon his knees, experiencing the alternations of hope and despondency, he walked into his field. While sadly wondering and musing on his condition, his burden was greatly increased. But at this interesting point he shall speak for himself: "I said, or thought, Lord, shall I never find mercy? All I had ever felt was nothing. My heart-strings appeared to swell; and I was sure that I should burst. I could not step another step. I appeared to myself almost powerless and speechless; and felt sure that hell was right between my feet, and that in a few moments I should drop into it. In this situation I broke out into a laugh! I then could speak, and cried, 'Lord have mercy on me! What sort of a being am I, that can laugh at my calamities?' I found that I was about to laugh again, and if I had possessed all the wealth in the world I would have given it rather than to do so. I clenched my fists and strained every nerve and muscle in my system to repress the tendency, but in vain. In spite of all my repugnance and all my efforts I broke out into a laugh so loud that it might have been heard a considerable distance. But blessed be God! at that instant my load of guilt and sorrow was removed; and, just at the point where I was looking to drop into hell, I was enabled to praise God for His great salvation. I accordingly fell on my knees and poured forth the gratitude of my renewed heart. But I could not long remain in that posture—I must hasten to tell my wife and children of the goodness of God." On the night of this auspicious day he set up *Family Worship*, and, at the earliest opportunity, united himself to the Methodist E. Church, in whose communion he lived unblameable, until his Heavenly Master said, "Come up higher!"

Of the evangelical character of his conversion, none of his fellow-christians who knew him, had any doubt. Indeed, according to the Scripture-rule, "By their fruits ye shall know them," there could be no reasonable doubt entertained by any one. His ardent piety; his deadness to the world; his abhorrence of sin, especially in the modes of it in which he had particularly indulged before his conversion; his love for "the brethren;" his zeal for the advancement of the Redeemer's cause; and his uprightness towards all men, were perpetual and convincing evidences that at this point he was "made a new creature"—was "created in Christ Jesus unto good works."

Almost immediately after his conversion he commenced seeking the blessing of *entire sanctification*. When he began to seek it, he had, as he himself confessed, no distinct understanding of its nature; but believing it to be in an eminent degree a higher attainment than justification, he sought it with earnestness and perseverance, till about three months after his conversion he received a blessing so great, that he then and ever after believed it to be the sanctification which he sought. He accordingly made profession of his experience; but, meeting with an old preacher who had himself never experienced the blessing, and consulting him with regard to the nature of the work and of the proper evidences of its attainment, he received such an answer as led him to doubt the genuineness of his experience. Immediately upon the admission of the doubt, he lost the evidence of the blessing, and, I believe, never regained it; though he long lived in the conscious enjoyment of the Divine favor, and in the hope of eternal life, and died in the "full assurance of that hope." WILLIAM WINANS.

June 1, 1857.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

A BLIND MAN'S BOOK.

BY A CRITIC IN SPECTACLES.

Second Paper.

"BRUSH COLLEGE," is the significant title of Chapter Eight, in which our author gives us some account of his first "work," lying on Illinois River east, comprising thirty (30) preaching places, requiring four weeks time and three hundred (300) miles distance for each round of appointments. Although in comparison with some of the circuits of the Fathers, this was not such a formidable parish, yet a compass of three hundred miles in that westerly world, even at that day, (1843,) was likely enough to furnish material for adventure and exploit to an inexperienced hand, especially to one who saw "men as trees walking."

Accordingly he found bad bridges to cross, swollen streams to ford, roads turning off into mere bridle-paths, or even faint trails, where woodcraft might well demand keener sight than his fragmentary eye afforded, and often the low prairie overflowed, until the "chaos seemed to have come again, and the waters under the firmament had united with the waters above the firmament." Yet right honestly and right nobly does our pupil magnify the stern discipline of "*Brush College*" and of "*Swamp University*," for out of such hard tuition has grown up the bone and muscle of many a man of giant strength and fiery soul.

Our Preacher next comes up to a Conference, and passes his examination, and receives his appointment. His eye growing rapidly worse, he resorted to St. Louis for medical advice, in the autumn of 1844. There he spent nine months following, finding kind, hospitable, refined friends, who came to his help most providentially, while he was dolefully meditating a separation from his last dollar. By the pleasant fireside of one of these friends, a legal gentleman, he heard from the lips of his intelligent host, the voices of the great poets, especially of Shakespeare, while he made acquaintance, also, with the great masters of prose literature. His time passed between walking the hospital, attending the lectures, drenching with nauseous medicaments, leeching, cupping, and the imprisonment of the invalid chamber. The intervals were solaced by listening to the pomp of verse, the stately march of prose, or the genial converse of accomplished female friends, while the monotony was relieved by an occasional "pulpit sweat" in town or country.

The ensuing Conference found him blinder than ever before, yet he reported himself as effective, and ready for work. After his ordination as deacon, he was appointed agent to travel eastward for the pecuniary benefit of a Male and a Female College, to be established in the Illinois Conference. Although his success in this new field was but moderate, yet the pursuit of his agency brought him in contact with the circumstances that gave an entire change to the direction of his talents and his energies. Upon one of his steamboat excursions he had for his fellow passengers a number of Congressmen. Observant of their conduct and conversation, Mr. Milburn was overwhelmed with mortification to find their profane, drunken, blasphemous gamblers, instead of presenting that embodiment of wisdom, virtue, temperance, and patriotism, which his rose-colored fancy had painted as the ideal characteristics of national representatives. Unexpectedly detained over Sabbath upon the boat, he was invited to preach. He accepted gladly. At the conclusion of his sermon, turning to the Congressmen, who were seated in stern decorum about the speaker, he poured forth the pent up indignation of his soul, denouncing their vices with unstinted boldness, declaring, that as an American citizen he felt humiliated and disgraced by their conduct, and concluded with a pungent warning as to the consequences of their continued transgression. Retiring to his state-room he awaited, not without some nervousness, the issue of his vehement denunciation. Soon a knock aroused him. A gentleman, representing the members of Congress, tendered him their thanks for his fearlessness and fidelity in rebuking their misconduct, begged him to accept fifty or a hundred dollars as a token of their appreciation, and solicited him to allow the use of his name as candidate for a Congressional Compliment.

Thus at the very unusual age of twenty-two, Mr. Milburn found himself standing where many of the most eminent divines of the country had stood, in the responsible office of Chaplain to the American Congress. With what success he discharged the onerous duties of this elevated position, the author modestly refrains from telling his readers. Upon the expiration of his term of service, declining re-election, Mr. Milburn married in Baltimore, and set out for Paris, the distant seat of the Illinois Conference. After countless mishaps, pending which his wife was very unceremoniously introduced to the interesting details of Western *cuisine* and *menage*, eating sparingly of half-done saleratus biscuits and fried chickens, compelled to sleep rather gregariously for comfort, and testing the locomotive capacities of sundry non-descript vehicular contrivances, the place of destination was reached. Our preacher was once again appointed to the Agency. His success as a beggar is rather mildly drawn in the *Autobiography*. In 1847, upon the first September, he closed his Conference year, and put off the Agent's harness at the same time.

Here Mr. Milburn indulges a momentary retrospect. He finds himself "four years" old in work; has traveled about 60,000 miles, and has delivered 1500 sermons; has preached in all kinds of houses, from the humblest log-cabin of the distant West to the stateliest edifice of the national capital; has "exercised" before audiences of every imaginable size, from the eager squad of motherly crones by the blazing hearth of a prairie farm-house to the listening thousands of the tented Camp-ground; has tried every species of locomotion, whether four-footed or biped, whether by land or by flood, whether of wind or of steam, save the careering balloon or the plebeian wheelbarrow. Quite Wesleyan this, and proof that his youthful admiration of the giants of early Methodism, was not a sickly, evanescent sentimentalism. But this work had told so seriously upon a constitution naturally frail, that he must needs abandon the regular itinerant field, and find a more hospitable climate. With face set Southward, he journeys down the mighty Mississippi, stops for a breathing space in New Orleans, passes over to the genial hospitalities of Mobile, and while briefly sojourning there, receives an invitation, from the Presiding Elder of the District, to supply the vacant Church in the city of Montgomery. An account follows of his two years residence in the latter place, interrupted by occasional preaching tours through the State; then a narrative of his four years stay in the city of Mobile. These interesting pages are concluded by the statement of the eventual failure of his health for the second time, his consequent compulsory flight Northwards, and his arrival in New York, September 26th, 1853, shattered, wrecked, and clinging for solace alone to the word of Him whose promises in Christ are "yea and amen." Having thus imperfectly sketched the mere outline of Mr. Milburn's *Autobiography*, we must content ourselves with a few generalities, which may serve, however rudely, to mark the characteristics of this fascinating book.

The author shows his wisdom in limiting his present attempt to a single decade of his rather eventful life. Seizing upon the formative period of his ministerial career, running from his admission into the Itineracy to the close of his Southern residence, rejecting with fine discrimination all the less important details of his earlier years, he has succeeded in maintaining a consistent unity of plan throughout the performance, that, while it leaves us with an agreeable impression upon our minds, whets the appetite for further chapters of this entertaining record.

We have alluded to the pathos that pervades portions of the book. In stirring up the tender emotions, in sounding the depths of the heart, in awakening its freshest impulses, and in unsealing the hidden fountain of tears, Mr. Milburn possesses the art of a master, whether he speak from the pulpit, or woo us with his graceful pen to the gentle motions of a sympathizing spirit. We have pointed out the opening chapter as a specimen of his power in pathetic writing. Who can read without being touched, of the little boy, imprisoned in his narrow chamber, where brooded a solemn perpetual night; of the tender care of the mother, who all through those weary days and nights, suffered never for one time the handuges to dry upon the throbbing temples of her suffering child; of the moving, speechless grief of the father, when in the noontide pauses of his daily business, he stole noiselessly into the darkened room, and taking the patient little fellow upon his knee, let fall upon his upturned face the warm shower of his unrestrained tears, telling him, when he grew calm, all in the gloom of his unlighted chamber, the old stories of the Revolutionary war, and the tales about duck-shooting among the river celery, and the pleasant histories of the Family Bible! Other passages there are that start our tears. Such is the incident of his sojourn in St. Louis, when sick, almost blind, friendless, penniless, and alone, upon rising to return to his cheerless lodgings after a pleasant evening at the house of a mere acquaintance, his generous host, seizing both his hands, says "This house is your home, sir, as long as you will stay in it." So, too, when after being censed for attempting "to come the blind humbug," because he solicited assistance in getting into a Cincinnatti omnibus, and after reading how he was allowed to receive a severe fall in getting off the cars at Baltimore, we read that, while groping his way, one bitter cold night, along the Washington wharf in peril of tumbling off the pier, a friendly Irish voice saluted him, and when upon mention of his infirmity, the whole-souled Hibernian clasps him in his arms, bears him through the crowd, as you would a child, to the centre of the warm, bright cabin, commends him to the care of the waiters, and at the mention of pay, exclaims, "Do you're think I'd take money for helping a blind man? My old mother wouldn't spake to me, if she thought I would!"—we are not ashamed to take off our spectacles, and to dry out the tears that have been, all this while, getting in the corners of our eyes.

If there is pathos in the book, so too is there humor, rich, abundant, overflowing. It is remarkable with what uniformity the humorous and pathetic elements blend in the minds of men of genius. We do not now speak of wit, that pungent, dazzling, startling power, that flashes out its lightning-halts with instantaneous brilliancy; that cuts and thrusts and bites and stings, as often as it charms or soothes; that flushes one face with anger, or suffuses another with shame, while it sets the company in a roar of "inextinguishable laughter;" that gleams in the sardonic snarl of Douglas Jerrold, or plays imbently over the cynical sneer of Sydney Smith. But we speak of humor, that genial, humanizing power, that makes a man smile all inwardly as he reads with serene self-complacency; that kindly faculty that bespeaks you so tenderly from out the stammering lips of the gentle *Elia*, or that glows with the subdued radiance of a purple Indian-summer sunset, all over the pages of David Copperfield.—We should judge Mr. Milburn to be a capital fellow at a joke, to have a keen relish for fun, and to take to wholesome laughter with a kindly genius. This humor crops out all through the book. How sportively he tells of the disenchantment of his visions of the Prairie-world; how unctuously he dwells upon the amusing episodes of Western life,—the lively market day scenes,—the promiscuous "plunder" that was bartered and sold,—the piratical cows boarding the wagons so adroitly,—the trade in "them molasses," the chaffering garrulousness of homespun dames and damsels, and the indignant exclamation of one of the latter, when offered three cents per dozen for eggs:—"what, d'ye spose our hens is gwine to strain themselves a layin eggs at three cents a dozen? Lay 'em yourself, and see how you like the price!" The same vein of humor pervades his graphic description of itinerant life in the West,—the little audience of gossiping old women hugging the chimney corners, with knitting and cohpipes, pronouncing the earnest and excited preacher to be "a powerful pert little feller;" the treasured tin cup of frosted persimmons, graciously bestowed by the hostess; the dinner of "hog, hominy, and pone," finished off with a steaming dish of "seed-tick" coffee; the bed under the eaves, up the rickety ladder, amoogst "broken tools, strings of onions, piles of potatoes," and spun truck; his laughable confusion at "hitching a long-metre tune to short metre words,"—for he was not gifted of St. Cecilia; his Dickens-like portraiture of the New Orleans simpleton, who spent all his earnings in rigging up his person with gold ornaments for the gratification of a Sabbath day's strut in his peacock finery.

Of anecdotes there are full a score or two, many of them entirely new, and all rich, racy, piquant, mirth-provoking. Anecdotes there are about the funny things said and done by Western Preachers; anecdotes of the exhorter, with the boil on his knee, who knelt upon the prostrate body of an accommodating hearer; of the zealous friend of Bishop Morris, who kept peace among the boys of the congregation by slapping them right and left, calling them "little savages," and threatening to knock their heads off; and of the devotee to the Thomsonian system of medication, who tartly replied to the presiding Bishop's remark, that he neither knew nor cared anything about the prospect of the life to come, and the servant finds his humble grave. 'He dwelt long with me and received laws from me. He served me well, and when the day was done demanded no hire. What have I done for him? Bears he no charge against me to my Master in Heaven? Did I treat him as having a soul to save, and what have I done for his salvation? Am I clear of his blood?' The grave levels all. The small and the great are there, and the servant is free from his master. The history of homes, whether in the country or city, of plantations on river bottoms, bayous and hammocks, will then be an open record, and every part of it will be of unspeakable importance when those immortal beings who have been moulded and fashioned thereby take on their eternal destiny. What of heavy crops then? Of so many bales and hogsheads to the hand? What though you fed and clothed and housed your servant well, and kept him in good working condition? What of all this, if you have not cared for his soul? The simple mound of earth is raised over his body, and the account between you and him is closed—till the judgment."

You "desire no argumentation but wish to know how you may meet your obligations to your servants in this respect, according to the expectations of men and the requirements of Heaven"—to doing all that is proper and right towards them; and again I say, I am glad to hear you say so.

The plan is simple and easily carried out. I have advocated it for many years and have tried, in some places, to establish it; but the same interest has never been taken in it that is now manifested upon the whole subject. It is:

First.—In the absence of sufficient accommodation (for special services to them) in the Church nearest to your residence or plantation, or in the face of your objections to their going with others promiscuously to such a place, to have a chapel or house for the public worship of Almighty God erected, and set apart for this express purpose—either on your own place or (under given circumstances, as hereafter detailed,) contiguous to one or two of your neighbors, who may be similarly situated with yourself—alike disposed, as to the performance of this duty and in joining you in such an enterprise, would accommodate you, as well as themselves, as I shall shortly make apparent.

Second.—Procure for them a man of God, to bestow competent moral and religious instruction in this house of worship; and see to it that this man shall not be hurried for want of time, in giving this instruction efficiently.

Third.—As they must "hear" to be benefitted, let it be a part of the discipline exercised over your servants, to require their unfailing attendance upon this public worship and instruction.

Fourth.—Give your own present and continued countenance and approbation, and that of your family, if present, and of your agent, whether you are present or absent, upon all the faithful labors of him who, in the estimation of the world, demeans himself to toil in such an undesirable field of Missionary enterprise; but which, even in this life, will be sure to be productive of a rich harvest; and, in the world to come, will have "a great recompense of reward."

These four items include the whole plan; and when faithfully carried out by you, and the Missionary appointed to that work, will never fail to produce visible, desirable and valuable results.

"But you cannot see the difference between a house of worship and one used for the time being for such a purpose." This may be; and yet there is a vast difference notwithstanding. If the service gone into is really the worship of Almighty God, surely God is worthy of having a house of worship to Himself—those who wait upon Him, without desecrating it by any common use afterwards. This, at least, [illegible] the belief and practice of those who have been [illegible] how to worship God aright, for more than three thousand years; and then, the argument against your Christian neighbor, of rendering to your servants what is *equal*, is

* Duties of Christian Masters, by Rev. H. N. McIntyre, D.D., Nashville, Tenn. 1 1859.
† Duties of Christian Masters, p. 212-4-6.

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE GOSPEL AND SLAVERY: No. II.

BY A MISSIONARY.

Would you be willing to place to yourself under the same religious privileges, only, as your servants now possess and enjoy? If you misuse or abuse your privilege, what may you not look for from them? Is it any wonder then, brother, that the gospel has not done, among your servants, what it has already done, and is now doing, all over our land? Your spirit and conduct have begotten like principles and practice in your servants; and, no marvel either. Your light has shined, but at the expense of the Missionary and his work; and the same has passed with you for the reality. Indeed, you have spent less to test the power of the gospel among your servants, than, perhaps, you have smoked or spit away, in the use of tobacco, or in the gratification of some useless self-indulgence, or other extravagant expenditure. I fear exceedingly that the leading reason why you have ever done what has even been done by you was, that you might enjoy among your fellowmen the reputation of christianity, at the cheapest possible rate of money or anxiety.

I am sorry to say it, brother, but you are not a competent witness in this case—because you are a party deeply interested in opposition to the real success of the gospel. I pray you to reflect seriously upon the duties and responsibilities which you owe to God, to yourself, and to your servants, while I finish my conversation with your sensible, candid neighbor; and, to help you in your meditations and reflections upon this subject, in the meantime, I earnestly urge you to procure a copy of a small book entitled, * "Duties of Christian Masters," which will richly repay you for the small outlay of money in its procurement, and greatly assist you in arriving at a knowledge of the full measure of your duty in this matter.

And now, friendly reader, having disposed of your christian neighbor's testimony, I return to you again. You readily perceive that his acts and testimony do not at all sustain your objection; that the gospel does servants no good; and, as you have said you want to do what is right towards your servants, we must, therefore, find out what right is. The search is simple and soon made. Indeed, the right has been found out already, in the declaration previously made, that Heaven has decreed that the gospel shall be preached to every creature upon the face of the whole earth. Whatever Heaven orders must be right, and cannot be otherwise. There is no room for doubt. Heaven is infallible, and cannot be mistaken, as to our duty, or its results. Good, and only good, must be the result of what Heaven has intended and designed to be heard by the children of *men*. Our views, our experience and our judgment, must not come in conflict with the wisdom and will of Heaven. God is wiser than men, and cannot err. He has commanded the gospel to be carried into all the world, and to be preached to every creature; and, as your servants are a part of those to whom the gospel must be preached, you must, therefore, see to it, that this important duty is neither overlooked nor neglected, lest, hereafter, you shall be found acting in opposition to the will of God. It is an exceedingly serious matter, allow me, as your friend and kinsmen, to say, for you, yourself, to neglect the gospel; but, it is an awful responsibility wilfully to keep the gospel from reaching 50 or 100 others—perhaps even more than that number. If they die in their sins, without having the proper means and opportunities for religious instruction, in reference to personal salvation, afforded them, their blood will be required at your hands.—You are their master; and, while you remain such, you cannot divest yourself of the responsibility of the position and relation which Heaven fixes upon you towards your servants. That tribunal has unchangeably determined the relative and respective duties of master and servant for this life; and will not hold him guiltless who overlooks or neglects them—whether he be bond or free—whether he be master or servant. † "There comes a period to every servant's history, when his master survives, that must press home to the master's heart weighty reflections. It is when the toil of this life ends in death, and that death is accomplished without any cheering prospect of the life to come, and the servant finds his humble grave. 'He dwelt long with me and received laws from me. He served me well, and when the day was done demanded no hire. What have I done for him? Bears he no charge against me to my Master in Heaven? Did I treat him as having a soul to save, and what have I done for his salvation? Am I clear of his blood?' The grave levels all. The small and the great are there, and the servant is free from his master. The history of homes, whether in the country or city, of plantations on river bottoms, bayous and hammocks, will then be an open record, and every part of it will be of unspeakable importance when those immortal beings who have been moulded and fashioned thereby take on their eternal destiny. What of heavy crops then? Of so many bales and hogsheads to the hand? What though you fed and clothed and housed your servant well, and kept him in good working condition? What of all this, if you have not cared for his soul? The simple mound of earth is raised over his body, and the account between you and him is closed—till the judgment."

You "desire no argumentation but wish to know how you may meet your obligations to your servants in this respect, according to the expectations of men and the requirements of Heaven"—to doing all that is proper and right towards them; and again I say, I am glad to hear you say so.

The plan is simple and easily carried out. I have advocated it for many years and have tried, in some places, to establish it; but the same interest has never been taken in it that is now manifested upon the whole subject. It is:

First.—In the absence of sufficient accommodation (for special services to them) in the Church nearest to your residence or plantation, or in the face of your objections to their going with others promiscuously to such a place, to have a chapel or house for the public worship of Almighty God erected, and set apart for this express purpose—either on your own place or (under given circumstances, as hereafter detailed,) contiguous to one or two of your neighbors, who may be similarly situated with yourself—alike disposed, as to the performance of this duty and in joining you in such an enterprise, would accommodate you, as well as themselves, as I shall shortly make apparent.

Second.—Procure for them a man of God, to bestow competent moral and religious instruction in this house of worship; and see to it that this man shall not be hurried for want of time, in giving this instruction efficiently.

Third.—As they must "hear" to be benefitted, let it be a part of the discipline exercised over your servants, to require their unfailing attendance upon this public worship and instruction.

Fourth.—Give your own present and continued countenance and approbation, and that of your family, if present, and of your agent, whether you are present or absent, upon all the faithful labors of him who, in the estimation of the world, demeans himself to toil in such an undesirable field of Missionary enterprise; but which, even in this life, will be sure to be productive of a rich harvest; and, in the world to come, will have "a great recompense of reward."

These four items include the whole plan; and when faithfully carried out by you, and the Missionary appointed to that work, will never fail to produce visible, desirable and valuable results.

"But you cannot see the difference between a house of worship and one used for the time being for such a purpose." This may be; and yet there is a vast difference notwithstanding. If the service gone into is really the worship of Almighty God, surely God is worthy of having a house of worship to Himself—those who wait upon Him, without desecrating it by any common use afterwards. This, at least, [illegible] the belief and practice of those who have been [illegible] how to worship God aright, for more than three thousand years; and then, the argument against your Christian neighbor, of rendering to your servants what is *equal*, is

* Duties of Christian Masters, by Rev. H. N. McIntyre, D.D., Nashville, Tenn. 1 1859.
† Duties of Christian Masters, p. 212-4-6.

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Terms—$2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1859.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The volume of the *Advocate* will hereafter begin and end with the year; and it is very desirable that subscriptions should conform to the same rule.

Thus, new subscribers, who do not begin with the year, will always need, not two dollars, but an amount sufficient to pay for the paper till the end of the year, at the rate of Four Cents a Week.

Thus, every subscriber will know, without being informed, that at the beginning of the year is the time to remit the subscription money.

Many accounts having been sent out before this arrangement was made, we shall not be able, until next year, to make the accounts of old subscribers conform to this rule.

Our Agents will please notice, and help us in this desirable arrangement. It is an approximation to the cash system, without its objections, and will obviate confusion in accounts.

THE OPENING FIELD IN ITALY.

Sardinia is now the hope of Italy, in reference to both civil and religious liberty. She herself, is free, and in her bounds religious toleration prevails. And the sympathy of all Italy is with her. With Sardinia for a centre, Italy now presents the most interesting missionary field in the world—the land of art, and poetry, and beauty, and the seat of Popery. The susceptibilities of the Italian character to the influences and benefits of the religion of the Bible are of a much higher order than is generally imagined. A writer in the *Christian Examiner* institutes an interesting comparison between the Italians and Germans. According to him, in point of intelligence, the middle and lower ranks in Italy are much superior to the same classes in Germany, and, so far as the charities of life belong to the department of ethics, in morals also. Stupidity, churlishness and rudeness are as rare among the Italian peasantry, as they are general among the German; and as for the hotel-keepers, traders, and veturini, while in Italy you may be flattered or argued by them into paying a few shillings above a reasonable reckoning, you will in Germany be treated with boorish insolence, if you refuse to submit to an extortion of as many pounds. With respect to the educated classes, the relative position of the two nations is reversed, and the German is superior to the Italian, in just the same proportion as his advantages of education are greater. The reason of this lies in the intellectual constitution of the races. The German is just what books and scholastic discipline make him, and in German life there is no social training which alone supplies their place. Take these away, and you have but a coarsely organized and intensely animal being left. The Italian, on the other hand, has original endowments, a facility and a flexibility of nature, and habits of associate life, which enable him to form and develop a character without the aid of the artificial means which are indispensable to the German. The Italians are inherently and collectively a civilized people; the German must be reclaimed and civilized *de novo*, in each individual case.

FOUR GREAT NAMES.

It is a misfortune to a man to have the name of Shakespeare, or Milton, or Wesley, or Washington. The world will never know, or care for, but one of each. They all lived *whole* lives—lives as large as humanity—in sympathy with principles as universal as truth, appreciated by the hearts of all people in whatever age. As a matter of course, their names are imperishable. Their light has neither gone out nor become dim. They have become guiding stars in the intellectual firmament. With the increase of knowledge, of historical and political information and literary culture, they become better known, and more reliable as models and exemplars. Their lives constitute, at this late day, the most interesting and attractive subjects of literary study and labor. The writings concerning Shakespeare have been continuous. The glorious living has devoted the maturity of his years and the ripeness of his powers to the life of the glorious Washington. Dr. Stevens, in his recently published second volume of the History of Methodism, has, it is said, presented the world with the best life of Wesley it has ever seen. And Prof. Masson has recently published a life of Milton, which is said to be one of the greatest works of the age. In the January number of the Southern Methodist Quarterly, a paper on Milton will appear, which, we have good reason for believing, is the result of years of appreciative study, and will be worthy of its great subject. David Masson, a Scotchman, of thirty-six years, devoted from youth to the higher periodical literature, especially the British reviews and magazines, is about to become deservedly known to the world in his published Essays, and Life of Milton, from the press of Gould and Lincoln, Boston.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Rev. Joseph Cross, D. D., and lady, have arrived in San Antonio, and, day before yesterday, Monday, Oct. 10, 1859, opened a Methodist female institution, in the basement of the Methodist Church. It is intended to develope it into a first-class seminary. Mrs. Cross is the "elect lady" for the work. A child of the wide and wonderful West—with an intense native love of beauty, whether of nature, art, or "holiness," and which has been cultivated by the study of polite literature, and by travel in the historic land of beauty and of art—she has made her home in that most beautiful place of the beautifullest land in the Union—San Antonio, Western Texas. Devoted to God and the Church, she is to consecrate the ripeness of her years and experience to the christian culture of the beautiful maidens of the far West, that they "may be as corner-stones, polished after the similitude of a palace." And by this time next year, we confidently expect to see Dr. Cross at the head of a male institute at the same place. Dr. Boring has earnestly labored for this consummation, and has, for this purpose, sought this concentration of forces. Dr. and Mrs. Cross, we believe, both speak Spanish. Dr. Boring's Church in San Antonio has been graciously prospered of God this year. The Rio Grande Conference will give a good account of herself in a few years. May God illumine, guide, bless, and bind together in heart, Boring, Cross, De Vilbiss, Cox, Fly, Harper, Belvin, Ferguson, Thompson, and their co-laborers.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW ON DR. BUNTING

The *North British Review* for August, gives the following in its notice of the first volume of the biography of Dr. Bunting, by his son:

We had anticipated, like others, that another respected member of Dr. Bunting's family would have told the story of his venerable father's life; but as far as the story has yet gone, it has been told so well that we are entirely satisfied with the arrangement which assigned the task to the present biographer. In spite of the wide difference of professional habits and pursuits, we have in the author of the memoir a hearty sympathy with all that interested his parent, which is infinitely better than any fellow feeling that is merely professional. We find just such avowals of connectional or denominational preferences as we like to meet with, frank and manly, yet not obtrusive; decided, yet discriminating, expressed with a cordial appreciation of what is excellent in other branches of the Church of Christ. It is quite refreshing, to come in contact with a spirit so manly and genial, so full of Christian charity and good will, while at the same time, the most strenuous Wesleyan must be satisfied that the biographer of Bunting regards Methodism with as warm and intelligent esteem and affection as could possibly be desired. We rejoice to find such a man, in speaking of religious truth and experience, using without disguise, yet without parade, his "Methodist mother-tongue;" while his earnestness of tone, combined with his keen perception of character and thorough knowledge of the world, give us an ample guarantee that the old familiar words are not mere sounds and forms, but are full of genuine significance. It affords us sincere pleasure to be able to speak of this volume in terms of cordial commendation.

FRUITS FROM THE SEEDS OF METHODISM.

Dr. Bond, of the Baltimore *Advocate*, in a notice of volume 2nd of Stevens's History of Methodism, says: "We have no need to be bigoted, or even sectarian, in order to contemplate Methodism with the highest satisfaction. Dr. Stevens very properly follows both the great streams into which the Wesleyan movement was divided, and traces the broad, green belt of fertility that marks the progress of both Calvinian and Arminian Methodism. From these have been drawn off every rill that is now turning the wilderness of sin into a garden of the Lord. It is strange indeed to find that all the great plans of evangelical effort, that have assumed such glorious proportions as to give a character to the present age, as distinctive as any of its features, were devised by early Methodists. The Bible Society, the missionary efforts, the popular book of science—even the medical dispensary—seem to have come out of Methodism. There came out of it, too, the religious song—the Christian carol—that has done, and is doing, almost as much as preaching to spread sound doctrine among the people. Charles and John Wesley, Toplady, John Newton, Cowper, Montgomery, and many others, put songs in the mouth of the people such as never were sung before. They furnished the ballads of the hearty Christianity they felt. And now, we ask, where is there any religion worth the name not, traceable to these old Methodists? Take the low or Calvinistic Church out of the Episcopalian, and the influence of Whitefield, and Hill, and Jay, and Wilberforce, and the rest of the Calvinistic Methodists from the Independents and Presbyterians, and what of vital piety would be left? Take away the writings of these men and their coadjutors, of the Arminian school, and what would a Christian library be worth in lessons and examples of piety?"

EXTRA LOYALTY.

In Ethridge's Life of the Rev. Adam Clarke, D. D., just published, there is a singular incident of the loyalty of ladies noticed. When Dr. Clarke had become a very popular preacher, the trustees of the Wesleyan congregation at Leeds had petitioned that Mr. Clarke should be appointed there for the ensuing year, as the stationed minister. The conference was held at Leeds, and Mr. Clarke preached twice during the Sabbath. In the morning prayer he casually omitted to pray for the King. Reminded of the failure in the morning, he endeavored to repair it in the evening, when, among other supplications for his Majesty, he devoutly implored that God would bless him with his pardoning and sanctifying grace. Some of the "chief women" of the congregation took umbrage at this style of petition, as implying "that the King was a sinner." So deeply was their sense of loyalty wounded, that a remonstrance against the appointment was signed by these ladies, and sent to the Conference, with the understanding that "the dangerous democratic principles" implied in such a prayer sufficiently unfitted the person who could utter it for ministering among the people of Leeds. The trustees and other male members endeavored to bring about a reconciliation, but Mr. Clarke would not listen to it, and declared his determination never to accept an appointment in Leeds as a stationed minister.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

The accident to this mammoth steamer—the explosion of a pipe—will delay her departure for the United States until the 20th of this month—later, we now hear. Her arrival at Portland, Maine, will be greeted, doubtless, by assembled thousands from all parts of the United States and Canada. It will be a spectacle well worth traveling to see.

The performance of the Great Eastern gave great satisfaction. During the trip a storm came up and the sea ran high, but the Great Eastern moved along steadily, while other vessels in the same sea rolled badly.

The vessel proceeded down the Thames as far as Purfleet, on the 7th, and anchored there for a tide of the following morning. Her departure from her moorings, accompanied by four powerful tugs—two at the bows and two at the stern—gave rise to a scene of the greatest enthusiasm on the Thames, which was continued at all the prominent points. Captain Harrison and the most experienced Thames' pilot directed the ship's motions. Mr. Scott Russell was on the bridge directing the action of the engines, both of which, screw and paddle, were under steam. Capt. Comstock, of the Collins steamer Baltic, stood aft to transmit directions to men at the wheel—the new steering apparatus not being completely fitted. The very first turn in the river demonstrated that the ship was as completely under command as a river steamer, and that the only difficulties to contend with were the sharp curves in the stream. She steers as easily as a wager boat, and her engines were found capable of starting her or arresting her motion literally almost by a single motion of the hand. The only difficulty experienced was at Blackwell Point, where the river forms an acute angle, and in the centre of the channel, at which point a bark and a schooner had unfortunately anchored. There was an anxious and perilous delay of fifteen minutes, but the danger was passed and there was no other serious cause for uneasiness. There was not a single regular seaman on board during the river trip, the crew not having joined.

There were perfect ovations at Greenwich, Blackwall, Woolwich, and other points, where immense crowds had assembled. At Purfleet the ship swung round to her single anchor in beautiful style, and the anchor, "Trotman's patent," never yielded an inch from the spot where it dropped. On the 8th the Great Eastern got up steam and weighed anchor, and at 8:40 A. M. started from Purfleet for the Nore. As on the preceding day she was accompanied by tugs, and the enthusiasm along the river, particularly at Gravesend, was very great. On arriving at Chapman's Head, at the top of Sea-Reach, the tugs were cast off and the real vessel was left to herself. Increased speed was then got on her, simply to give her good steerage way and move her engines readily, but with no view to test her power. In ten minutes, however, says the correspondent of the Times, she set at rest all doubts forever as to her being the fastest vessel beyond comparison in the world. Employing less than two-thirds of her power, in her worst trim, being six inches down by the head, and too high out of water to permit her paddles or screw blades to work properly, and with a strong tide against her, she ran a distance of fifteen statute miles in two minutes under an hour. The engines worked with astonishing ease, and there was scarcely a vibration perceptible. Before anchoring the vessel was put about and went completely round in less than three quarters of a mile. At 12:30, the vessel anchored at the Nore. She was to leave the Nore at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 9th, and steam away easily for Portland, Dorsetshire, which harbor she was expected to reach early on the morning of the 10th.

Much regret was felt that serious illness prevented Mr. Brunel from being on board to share in the triumph. He has since died! Moses-like, he was not permitted to witness one of the grandest triumphs of modern material civilization, in which he had been the leader.

Opelousas Female College is a new developement in Louisiana. Read what Rev. White says in the "Home-Work." We wish him God-speed.

ORATORICAL EMBELLISHMENT.

Mr. Editor: It has been my happy or unhappy fortune to have heard much public talking by quite a large variety of public speakers, and though I have made but poor improvement of these advantages I have not forgotten all I have heard. It may be that some of these reminiscences may be of use to aspirants for oratorical and elocutionary fame. Of course these reminiscences and suggestions are meant for the young the modes of expression have become chronic and crystalized with the old, and I may not hope to benefit them; to the young then I commend these reminiscences.

For the speakers on Commencement occasions, my first, and, indeed, I esteem it my most valuable recipe for oratorical embellishment is "*the blind old bard of Scio.*" As this is a precious morceau, it ought to be made as available as possible. I would suggest a new turn or two to the sentence. Say then, "*The old bard of Scio, who was blind,*" or, "*Scio's blind old bard,*" This diversifies the statement, and turns up as in a new light another angle of the shining gem, and gives a certain air of freshness and spice to what, historical candor compels us to admit, is not the most rare of classic quotations.

"Troy," glorious old Troy!—with all her heroes, inside and outside her battle-defying walls—the theme of the blind old bard's immortal song, well deserves a shining place; and no collegian can overlook her claims without doing an unpardonable injustice to his classic learning.

"Old Rome"—(the Eternal City is the modern style,) with her consuls, legions and Cæsars, terminates a period with a certain swell and grandeur, that is most impressive. By no means omit, just in this connection, that famous old quotation—"*Delenda est Carthago.*" It may be that some of the audience have never heard it—if so, it cannot fail to do signal execution.

The "Pharos" of Alexandria, with its far-streaming light; the "Pegasus," with his winged speed—worthy the bestriding of a god, and that glorious emblem of perennial juvenescence and immortality, the Phœnix—all, all, are admirable things, and no one who recognizes the elegancies of classical learning will ever omit them.

But in all the classical cornucopia there is nothing richer than—"Cloudy Olympus," where Jupiter and all the immortal gods once reigned and revelled. There is a shadowy mystery, an impressive incomprehensibility, that affectingly appeals to the faith and poetry of an audience.

Virgil, Horace and Seneca must never be omitted; and if the speaker will remember to say—"Virgil's glorious Æneid," "Horace's immortal Satires," and "Seneca's profound Maxims"—he will find from the effect, that the adjectives have stood him in good stead; it gives an air of familiarity with these classic authors. If a quotation or two can be done in Latin it looks all the more learned, and is a delicate compliment to the Latinity of the audience.

Lest a good thing should be overlooked, I will suggest to young speakers the priceless value of the "Rubicon" as a rhetorical embellishment; from the days of the revival of literature until now the successive generations of youthful orators have recognized and appreciated the valuable uses to be made of this gem of antiquity; fail not then to advise your audience of your familiarity with this historic stream. No man guilty of such a crime against classic lore can ever hope successfully to stir the thousands, or jar the Senate-house.

The people need to be told about Demosthenes and Cicero—Alexander, Hannibal, Cæsar, Brutus, Leonidas, and Cato the "divine," must be mustered into the ranks of oratory, and made to achieve greater triumphs on the rostrum, than erst upon the martial field.

When you introduce into the machinery of your speech an animal, let it be the lion; do not fail to make mention of his shaggy mane, and loud, terrific roar; say, too, that he is the king of beasts.

But no department of animated nature has furnished so rich a contribution to the higher embellishments of oratory, as ornithology; poor indeed would be the speech and barren the imagination of the speaker that did not introduce the eagle, "the bird of Jove," with his imperial sweep and sunward flight. For a Fourth of July speech, nothing is reckoned equal to the eagle; its absence would be as unseemly and unpardonable as the absence of the *stars and stripes* themselves. I would suggest that too much has been sometimes exacted of the eagle, by some rather extravagant declaimers. When, for example, he has been perched upon some cold and towering crag, his wings so expanded that they dip in the ocean on the East and on the West—sheltering the Continent—looking alarming threats at the despots of Europe, and perhaps bathing in the insufferable splendors of solar light. We submit, that is too much—not to say unkind.

There is another item or two not precisely to be designated as "embellishments," but still essential elements for a good Commencement speech or composition; that is, to administer at least a modicum of sober advice to the audience; they always feel edified by these admonitory suggestions, and they *may* do them incalculable good.

To citizens generally we would modestly suggest, that whenever any of them have to make an inaugural address or speech of acceptance, that they fail not to express their profound regret that a more able man has not been selected for the place, and their painful sense of their utter incompetency to the grave and difficult duties of the position; but, at the same time, the speaker's firm reliance upon the charity that will forgive his errors, and the wisdom that will correct them.

But let me not overlook the grave claims of "the cloth." The pulpit orator should not hazardously depart from ancient usage. There are a number of excellent things, hallowed and memorable because venerable, which may be used "in their customed place" without the peril and possible failure attendant upon venturous flights into new and unfamiliar regions.

If, for example, you would speak of man's moral helplessness, how can you better say it, than "there was no eye to pity, no arm to save?" In describing the crucifixion, what is more graphic than "the darkened heavens and the trembling earth?" If you speak of this world, what is better than the venerable phrase—"This vale of tears?" It is most pathetic, and may do considerable execution.

The phrase, "*as it were,*" is of the cautious genus; it is not to be pressed so far, perhaps, as in the case of the brother who said "Christ died (as it were) upon the cross." This rather smacks of ancient heresy. But in avoiding the evil of over-cautiousness do not run into the other extreme of over-statement, like the preacher who said "he had shed barrels of tears" over a certain infirmity of his nature.

In prayer, there are certain forms and ancient phrases that you would do well to note; as, for example, "Our *land* and *country*;" it is so explanatory. The phrase—"Thy *Church* and *people*," has the same strong claim.

"The galleries of his grace" is ancient and pretty, though, I must confess, rather obscure—not having as yet been able to gather its import.

I remember a preacher who always said in his prayer, "Forgive us our iniquities, sins, transgressions and crimes." This was most comprehensive, and nearly exhausted petition in that direction. Another, always in beginning, said—"We see, feel, know, and believe." This, though a strong statement, was barely in keeping with mental processes and psychological laws. In all, remember the statement of the master of the feast, "the old is better."

NEMO.

Vicksburg Depository has a very full and interesting card under "Special Notices." The Agent is exerting himself to keep on hand a full supply of books for the Conference.

Revivals are numerous. Read our "Home-Work."

LETTERS FROM TEXAS—NO. III.

On the March again—Parting with Friends—A Representative State—Boat between Galveston and Havana—The Boat.

I had sojourned two weeks in Galveston. Most agreeably had the days passed in spite of that Paul Pry intrusion, the tooth-ache, that always "just steps in" at the most inconvenient moment; but even this was not altogether unfortunate, as it brought to my notice the fact that no city of the United States, perhaps, boasts a more accomplished dentist than Galveston does, in Dr. Ing. Thus, the tooth-ache cured, according to the old recipe, "Have the tooth removed root and branch, and if the jaw-bone is not broken it will be well in a few days," I was somewhat in a condition to enjoy the pleasures of the Island City; and just then I made my adieux to them. This occurs more than once in life. We clear a little space around us, plow up the ground, sow the seed which is to produce future enjoyment, and before the twin leaves have pushed through the soil, the order comes, as to the Wandering Jew, "March!" and again we start forth to make another clearing. If this world were our resting-place, we might find this state of things intolerable; but when we reflect that all those little detours carry us still forward on the great march of time, to that country where enjoyment is not always in seed, but in fruition, we may pursue them with cheerful hearts. The most difficult thing to manage in these changes is parting from one's friends, and it is astonishing how ivy-like the heart is, sending forth a thousand little threads and tendrils to attach itself to that which is near; and even when you have been but a few days in a place, attempt to move and you will find that more of those tendrils have to be broken than you had suspected. I scarcely thought when I stormed Mr. McMahan in his counting-room, on the strength of his having come from our "old Kentucky home," when I sat and talked to him, discerning all the while, through his dark and quiet eye, a reliable soul—I scarcely thought that I should feel so much regret in parting from him and his kind and affectionate family. I scarcely thought that it would be such an effort to tear ourselves away from our neighbors who lived the next door—from Mr. John, whose mirthfulness is ever rising like bubbles of gas through the pure waters of a generous nature; from his gentle, thoughtful, Christian wife, whose life seemed to me a comment on the text: "Charity never faileth." Yes, snapping off threads and breaking loose tendrils is decidedly an unpleasant work,—picking cotton were preferable, if one might choose. But here again comes the Great End us the consolar, and bewilderingly joyful is the array of bright forms and loving faces, as the curtain drops.

The people of Texas are rather different from any I have ever met: they are a conglomerate, and the better for being so. Texas is a great representative hall of all nations. They come from all parts of the world, from France and Italy, from Spain, and especially from Germany. The South and West have sent their sons to occupy these fertile fields, and the North has furnished quite its proportion. These elements have made a fine character—kind, frank, ingenuous, friendly and generous; ready to help you, yet, like Hercules, expecting you to do something for yourself. If a Texian is pleased, he expresses, his pleasure without hesitation, and if he is displeased he is not like Moses, "slow of speech;" neither is he slow of action, though he does not rush to an end like the character in the "Memoirs of a Nullifier," who made such extraordinary haste toward certain unmentionable regions because a debtor who owed him a dime had just preceded him. He works heartily, yet not as if labor were a curse that was resting upon him; or as if the demon of Avarice were lashing him on with a cat-o'-nine-tails.

But while I sit discussing the character of the people, the steam-boat is making ready to leave the wharf. Good-bye is said. Miss H. V., and "little Ruby" remain behind, while Mr. Cross and I take our seats in Mr. John's carriage, as if it were our own—we have used it until we half believe it; and in a few moments we are on a beautiful and exceedingly clean steamer—so much is it like the Ohio river steamers, that I feel as if I were just about taking a little trip from Louisville to Cincinnati.

As we were detained by some extra freight I had time to observe a steamer that lay near us. Its appearance was altogether unpromising. A great, heavy, slow, uninteresting vessel it looked, painted black and yellow. I learned that it was intended for the transportation of cattle from Galveston to Havana. If it were so contrived that it could bring home loads of tropical fruits one might forgive it for being so ugly. Several gentlemen stood by discussing its merits, and they all agreed in the opinion that it would be rather an unreliable safeguard in the time of a storm—so true is it that "men value life more than anything else, and take less pains for its security." It is something, however, to see a steamer started between Galveston and Havana, even if it go to the bottom instead of the destined port. One of the pleasures of a new country is to see it growing, to be able to mark its rise in inches as one does the rise of the Nile, and to know that every inch is bringing it to the climax which will spread, in one broad wave, comfort and wealth and prosperity over this land; it is somewhat, too, if one can add to this inundating flood, if it merely be by adding a little half-pint cup of water.

Our boat lingered as if reluctant to quit the beautiful shore, but when she seemed to have fully made up her mind, she darted forward, sending back drops of spray as farewell and love-tokens to the city. The Bay was placid as a fair girl listening to flattery, and nothing could have been more delightful than the gentle motion of the boat, and the soft breezes, and the glowing evening sky, and the gilded, vanishing city. With great good taste our supper was not served until twilight had drawn her grey curtains around the landscape and left the tea-table as the most pleasant object of contemplation. Seldom does one find such a table—crowded with every luxury prepared with the nicest skill.

After tea we resumed our seats upon the guard, and engaged in a pleasant conversation with a gentleman from Austin. Soon we touched ground; that was more like the Ohio than ever. Then we were off again, and now we are proceeding cautiously through a channel staked on each side—surely Texas is a strange place: you travel over the land without roads, and have roads through the water.

Kindly,

JANE T. H. CROSS.

MINISTERIAL EDUCATION.

REV. F. O. FERGUSON.—HIS REPLY, ETC.

Mr. Editor: In your paper of Sept. 21st, I find a reply to an article from myself, published in a former issue, from Brother Ferguson. Baring two slight errors: first, in which, by the grammatical connection *merely*, I seem to say that Bro. F. classed St. Paul with the Methodist clergy, a thing I did not intend to say, and so correct it; and, secondly, in which I carelessly made the mistake of writing "until the reformation" for "until the days of Wesley," in copying what he said of certain articles I published in the *N. C. Advocate* on Ministerial Education, which I also gladly correct: he has said nothing in his reply which either answers or abates the force and truthfulness of what I felt constrained by truth to say in my article.

As to the additional evidences of vanity and self-conceit furnished in his last article; the little and contemptible abuse of *myself* and the friends of true Ministerial Education; his obvious failure to meet any *real* issue in it, and his utter evasion of the question proposed for honorable and fair discussion—namely, "*Ought our church to educate young men who give satisfactory proof of a call to preach the gospel, but whose insufficient education disqualifies them for the work of the ministry?*" with no *reference* to theological schools, I have only to say that I shall observe the pledge made in my first article—"*Get out of Mr. F.'s way,*" and heed, by his own suggestion, Solomon's advice—"Answer not a fool according to his folly." What is writ is writ. He can say on.

Jas. S. Kenneuy.

Strawberry Plains, Tenn.

LETTER FROM MOBILE.

Proposed City Mission—The Right Man—Great Need of the Work—Fallacious Objections.

Ma. Editor: You will doubtless remember that at the anniversary of the Parent Missionary Society, held in this city last Spring, amongst other propositions one to support a City Missionary in Mobile met with a very prompt and liberal response; and to call attention to this wide and growing field of usefulness is the object of this communication. Fully impressed with a conviction of the good and gracious results to our common Methodism, that would grow out of this enterprise, if the right man be sent here to inaugurate it—it is *exceedingly* desirable to us, nay more, *indispensable*, that we have a man of "*fervent spirit,*" *indomitable energy and perseverance*, and if possible, one somewhat acquainted with the field he will be called upon to occupy. We want a man who can engage the sympathies of the efficient membership of our churches, to induce them *earnestly* to co-labor with him—who can marshal our young and active members to go out with him into the highways and hedges, and compel the unknown and suffering outcasts to come to the gracious feast so liberally prepared for them, at the immeasurable cost of the precious blood of Jesus—one under whose leadership the latent talent of our churches, now rusted from inaction, will be evoked and fully developed. We may no longer, with quiet consciences and in inglorious ease, content ourselves with simply providing for the pastoral care of our churches—leaving scores and hundreds in our immediate neighborhood to go down to the grave and appear at the Judgment seat of Christ, ignorant of the first principles of godliness—without an effort on our part to carry into their abodes of careless indifference or squalid poverty, the glad tidings of salvation. The command was to "go out into the highways," and "*compel* them to come in." We may build churches and have their pulpits occupied by the most faithful and earnest preachers—our congregations may be served by the most devoted pastors—and yet many go from this Christian land to that

"death, whose pang
Outlasts the fleeting breath,"

without having been benefited by either.

In large cities, and with large charges, our *best* men are too much engaged, *necessarily*, by the duties imposed upon them in their peculiar work, to devote the time requisite to secure the interest and attention of that class a city missionary would especially seek; hence the need of a *missionary*—a lack none so sensibly perceive as those who have taken the pains to cultivate an acquaintance with our suburbs. To *be* and to *get* good, we must *do* good, is a Methodistic axiom; and as true is the declaration, that aggression upon the kingdom and powers of darkness is our only road to true progress in the kingdom of grace. To preserve the purity and power of our holy religion, and retain the gracious influence of the Holy Ghost in our hearts, we must use the talents (however feeble) that God has endowed us with, else we shall with the "unprofitable servant" be cast out "into utter darkness," when we are called upon to render an account of our stewardship.

Calling into *active, real* usefulness, and eliciting the *interested* Christian benevolence of our brethren and sisters in Christ—arraying them in an invincible phalanx to *push forward* the conquests of our Redeemer's kingdom, is one of the first fruits we anticipate from the establishment of the City Mission. Who can doubt that we shall make many converts to the Lord, from amongst those to whom the faithful Missionary—aided and encouraged by a host of Christian sympathizers—shall offer the "bread of life," who would otherwise live and die almost within sight of one or more of our churches, without ever once listening to the message of salvation as addressed personally to them. Let us carry it to their doors, and preach it in their houses, so that no one *can* escape the conviction that *personally* and *practically* "Jesus died for *me*." To this end it will be readily seen that we require a thoroughly ardent and energetic Missionary, combining with his energy a full share of discretion—in short, the *very best* man that the Conference can send us; and as the enterprise is a new one, it is very important that it be so set on foot in the outset as to ensure its success, and establish its utility firmly in the confidence of its friends and patrons.

From the fact that we have already several churches and stationed pastors in Mobile, it *may* be conceived, possibly, by some that there is the less need of the qualifications we have described, in the Missionary who will be sent here next year; and to impress the fallacy of this idea upon the appointing power of our Conference, by briefly adverting to the great and important interest at stake, and the promising field of usefulness offered in the proposed missionary effort, is the principal reason of this intrusion in your columns.

B.

Mobile, Oct. 7th, 1859.

LETTER FROM LEXINGTON KENTUCKY.

Convention of Veterans—Hon. J. R. Giddings—Cincinnati—Covington and Newport—Kentucky Conference College—Bishop Andrew—Gov. Wright—Missionary Anniversary—Bishop Kavanaugh.

After leaving Niagara, I went, via Buffalo, to Painesville, Ohio. Here was a large convention of old veterans of the war of 1812, devising means by which to secure a pension from the Government. There was present in procession and council about one hundred and fifty infirm old men—some grey, some bald, some deaf and some blind. It was an interesting sight. Hon. Joshua R. Giddings—the wheel-horse of "Western Reserve" abolitionism, was the orator of the day. His speech was ordinary.

After leaving this place I proceeded, *via* Cleveland and Columbus, to Cincinnati. Cincinnati being almost exclusively a commercial town has but little interest to a stranger. It perhaps has more elegant business-houses and capacious streets than any other city in the Union. The public buildings most worthy of attention are, the "Mechanics Institute," "Woodward College," the "Custom-house," "Pike's Opera-house," "Fourth-street Presbyterian Church," "Wesley Chapel," and "Ohio Medical College." It has two first class hotels—the "Burnett" and "Spencer" houses—and markets unsurpassed by the world. It derives a great deal of importance from the beef and hog packing business, which is carried on more extensively here than at any other place in the world. A splendid wire suspension bridge is being erected to connect Covington with Cincinnati. Covington is on the Kentucky side of the Ohio river, and is a city of 15,000 inhabitants. Newport is separated from Covington by the Licking river, but is united to Covington by a wire suspension bridge. It has 9000 citizens. A United States barracks is located in Newport.

After I left the "Queen city" I came to Millersburgh, the seat of the "Kentucky Conference Male College;" and, also, of the "Female Collegiate Institute," under the supervision of Dr. Geo. S. Savage, of the Kentucky Conference.

Methodism in Kentucky is emphatically progressive. Years ago, such eloquent and influential agents as Drs. Bascom and Kavanaugh, canvassed the State in behalf of Augusta College, and Transylvania University, and raised in the aggregate only about $35,000. During the last year the Rev. Mr. Wellburn raised in one half the territory, in a hasty canvass, $50,000 for the Methodist College, located at Millersburgh by the Kentucky Conference, at its last session. The Educational Board confidently expect to secure an endowment at an early day of $100,000; Rev. Wm. C. Dandy goes forth as its Agent. A handsome and commodious building of the Norman style of architecture, three stories high, and costing about $20,000, has been erected during the past year, and the whole enterprise has a substantial appearance about it. But not only in this—but in other departments of the Church—has the Conference been steadily advancing. The Ministry are now (all the advantages of the location of the Conference considered) paid as well as the preachers of any other Conference. The laity are attending Conference in large numbers, and exhibiting a vital interest in the legislation of the Church. Young men of social culture and education are joining the Conference, and indeed, I may say, all things are hopeful in Kentucky.

Bishop Andrew spent a few days before Conference with me at my mother's home, "Forest Hill." On Sunday he preached a plain but forceful sermon, to a large congregation in Millersburgh. The Bishop claims the prerogative, as an old man, to say whatever he thinks proper in the most unadorned way. In this manner, like Mrs. Fletcher's *beau ideal* preacher, he never fails to "scrape the hearts of his hearers." God bless the father in Israel!

On Tuesday, in company with the Bishop, I went to Georgetown to attend the Kentucky Conference. On Wednesday, the Conference convened. The usual routine of business was proceeded with, which in its development revealed the encouraging fact that Methodism in Kentucky, in every respect, is more promising now than ever before.

On Friday night, the anniversary of the "Sunday-school Society" was holden. Addresses were delivered by Drs. Sehon, Huston, and your correspondent. A fine religious feeling pervaded the crowded assembly. Rev. J. S. Bayless, President of the Society, read a letter from the Hon. Joseph Wright, United States ambassador to Berlin—and, what is more honorable, an *active* laymen of the Methodist Church—commending to him, (his former pastor) the progress of Methodism in the German States, and an account of a large Sabbath-school of German children which he had the pleasure to address at Bremen. Brother Bayless paid a deserved tribute to Gov. Wright for his fidelity to the Church amid the cares of his administrative and diplomatic life.

The Missionary anniversary was held on Saturday night. Dr. McTyeire delivered a forcible speech on the practicability of the Missionary enterprise. He dealt with facts, and stern logical conclusions. Dr. Bond delivered a *rousing* speech, in his best vein of eloquence. If I mistake not the addresses on the occasion infused a warm zeal into the hearts of all the preachers present, and I believe the Missionary report of 1860 will reveal it. *So mote it be.*

The preaching on the Sabbath was excellent. Brother Abbey was present—but the Conference, while it approved his plan, did not think it expedient for them at this juncture, to present the scheme through an agent to the people. The brethren of the Kentucky Conference, however, appreciated the Christian sacrifice of Brother Abbey, and he has a warm place in their hearts.

On Wednesday night, the appointments were read, and the Conference adjourned. The preachers heartily went forth, to battle another year for the truth of God. May the Lord give them the victory!

Dr. McTyeire came home with me; and I took particular pains to show him "the elephant," as it presented itself in Bourbon. He saw fine blooded horses, cattle, mules and hogs—such as he never looked on before. On Saturday, he went to Lexington, where he preached on the Sabbath.

Bishop Kavanaugh has been very ill, but is reported better. It is exceedingly doubtful whether he will be able to attend the Conferences assigned him. Let all the brotherhood pray for him! Possibly I may go to see him to-day.

I am now on my way back to Alabama, and next Sabbath expect to preach in my charge.

H. A. M. HENDERSON.

Lexington Kentucky, October, 1859.

Mrs. Sarah Clark, wife of Moses Clark, Esq., died recently at their residence, at the Brooks House, in this city. Having been intimately associated, as a most estimable friend, with the family of the writer, since their first arrival in this city—and in times of anxiety and distress—a word of tribute to her memory is appropriate and just—a sad pleasure. Amiable and intelligent, consistently and earnestly pious, devoted to the welfare of the sick and poor, her memory is blessed—permanent in the hearts of many. Beloved of her husband, and loving in return, her untimely death was indeed a sad providence. But she had laid up her treasure above. Let this be the consolation of the bereaved ones.

The *Baltimore Christian Advocate*, in reply to a Western Virginia correspondent of Zion's *Herald*, who had asserted that Virginia would be a free State in ten years, says: The tendency towards emancipation has not been only checked, but almost destroyed by the unreasonable violence and unjust expedients of controversy. Even in England and the Northern States of the Union, the tide of feeling that set so strongly in the direction of emancipation, becomes feebler day by day, and even gives indication of an ebb proportioned to its highest flow. It is much more probable that, under the continued influence of present causes, there will not be a free colored man in Virginia ten years from now than that there will not be a slave.

Rev. Abel Stevens, LL.D., acknowledges himself a "Black Republican," and his paper, the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, will doubtless lend the weight of its sanction to Seward, or to the Black Republican nominee, in 1860. He says: "The Church has no politics, and this paper has none; but a large portion of our laymen are "Republicans," and we are perfectly willing it should be known that we personally are with them there." In a note to the notorious New York *Tribune* he avows similar sentiments.

New Orleans Clothing Emporium.—L. W. Lyons, the proprietor, advertises this "institution" fully on third page, fifth column. Cool weather admonishes a re supply of the outer man. Utility, comfort, and aesthetics should combine in the selection. Good and handsome clothing is a part of moral and intellectual culture. Lyons is an accomplished "professor" in that "department." Call and take "lessons," from city and country.

Typographical Blunders.—Editorial absence resulted in some in last week's paper. Wesley's head was put on Lipscomb's shoulders, and *vice versa*. In the "Home-Work" there were mistakes. Bishop Pierce was made to preside at the Missouri Conference, though in California. Bishop Paine was in the manuscript. Cannot help these things now, except in this way. More watchfulness in the future will be exercised.

Normal Sunday School.—The rarity, need, and value of good Sunday School teachers, is such that there ought to be in every well-organized Sunday-School, a class, or normal department, for the training of teachers. We commend the suggestion to our pastors, Sunday School Superintendents, and brethren, generally.

Let us Hear.—Throughout the United States, a large class of secular newspapers are ringing the cry: "It is wrong and inexpedient to *force* the observance of the Sabbath by *law*." Let us ask if they will join us in the "*moral* suasion" to bring about Sabbath observance. If we yield the "legal suasion" doctrine; or will they continue to encourage, directly or indirectly, the desecration of that holy day! Let us hear.

Tuscaloosa Female College has an advertisement on third page, fifth column. It is well located, well established, and well manned; and deserves the support of all concerned.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

OCTOBER 12, 1859.

REPORTS OF CONFERENCE SESSIONS, 1859.

KENTUCKY CONFERENCE.

We copy the appointments, and condense somewhat of the proceedings of this Conference, from the *Nashville Advocate*, whose editor is leisurely and comfortably sojourning with his Kentucky brethren. The session was at Georgetown, and closed September 28. Bishop Andrew presided, we are sorry to hear, in feeble health. The membership in its bounds, including probationers, is 23,775—increase, the past year, 880. On Conference claims, paid fifty-four per cent. The Louisiana plen—n per cent on preachers' receipts, adopted for the future. Louisville Depository doing well. Preachers hearty, and ranks full, for once. Fine talkers and singers. Speeches short. Shelman, from Alabama, fresh as ever, beloved and useful. Many laymen present. Sunday-school Convention to be held at Lexington fourth Wednesday in November. Blue grass, clover, and fine stock. Dr. Sehon working and preaching. People hospitable, and other Churches brotherly.

Appointments:

LEXINGTON DISTRICT—J C HARRISON, P. E.—Lexington, first charge, E P Buckner; Lexington, second charge, to be supplied; Frankfort, Joseph Rand; Lawrenceburg, Duke Slavens; Versailles and Georgetown, Jedediah Foster; Nicholasville, Stephen Noland; Jessamine and Woodford, Milton Mann; Winchester and Mount Zion, L G Hicks; Vetnna, John L Gregg; Mount Sterling, Clark Polley; Oxford, M J W Ambrose; Leesburg, John C Hardy. Agent for Educational Fund, W C Daedy, member of Lexington First Charge Quarterly Conference; Moreau Brown, (layman) Associate Agent for Educational Fund.

HARRODSBURG DISTRICT—J G HAUCK, P. E.—Harrodsburg, George L Gould; Danville, G W Merritt; Perryville and White Chapel, Henry C Northcott; Lancaster and Stanford, Charles W Miller; Richmond and Providence, B M Missick; Madison Circuit, James H Brooking, Crab Orchard, Anselm Minor; Somerset, Peter E Kavanaugh; Salvisa, William G Johns; Murrville John S Cox; Lancaster Circuit, D W Axline; Perryville, Waller C Campbell; Pulaski, to be supplied.

SHELBYVILLE DISTRICT—WILLIAM MCD. ABBOTT, P. E.—Shelbyville, John H Linn; Shelby Circuit, L D Parker; Simpsonville, James C Minor; Taylorsville, Jer. Strother, P A Freeman; Bloomfield, Thos J Godby; Lagrenge, John F Van Pelt; S S Deering, supernumerary; Westport, John A Humphrey; Bedford, John P Grimstead; Lockport, to be supplied; Carrollton, G W Crumbaugh; Newcastle, Drummond Walburn; Anderson Mission, Wm T Benton.

COVINGTON DISTRICT—T P C SHELMAN, P. E.; Covington Scott Street, Robert Hiancr; Latonia Mission, Orson Long; Newport, John W Cunningham; Alexandria, William H Winter; Falmouth, E M Cole; Millersburg, Daniel Stevenson; Cynthiana, B F Sedwick; Carlisle, W W Chamberlain; Warsaw, W B Kavanaugh; Crittenden, Elkanah Johnson; Leroy C Danby, supernumerary; Burlington, W J Snively; Owenton and Eagle Creek Mission, Jessee B Lock; Paris and North Middletown, Wm F T Spruill; Thos. F Vanmeter, supernumerary. G S Savage, Principal of Millersburgh Female Collegiate Institute, and member of the Millersburg Quarterly Conference. L D Houston, editor of the Home Circle and Sunday-school Visitor, and member of the Scott Street Quarterly Conference, Covington.

MAYSVILLE DISTRICT—S. S. ROBERTSON, P. E.—Maysville, John S Bayless; Washington and Germantown, Geo. G Lamkinson; Mt. Olivet, John C C Thompson; Augusta and Brooksville, David Walk; Mluervn and Dover, George W Smith; Orangburg, H P Walker; Shennon and Sardis, W C Atmore; Dawsin, F T Johns; Flemingsburg and Helene, H J Perry; Tilton, Milton Pyles; Poplar Plains and Hillsboreugh, S X Hall; Fox Creek, Jacob Walk; Sharpsburg and Bethel, Ransom Lancaster; Owingsville, John M Johnson; Pleasant Ridge Mission, Wm H Porker.

IRVINE DISTRICT—WM. B. LANDRUM, P. E.—Irvine, Joshua Taylor; Jackson Mission, to be supplied; Pikeville Circuit, to be supplied; Prestonsburg, Samuel J Dally; West Liberty, Jas. Randall; Highland Mission, Peter Conway.

BARBOURSVILLE DISTRICT—ELIAS BOTNER, P. E.—Barboursville and Manchester, Solomon Pope; London Mission, to be supplied; Mt. Vernon Mission, to be supplied; Boonsville and Proctor, to be supplied; Whitesburg Mission, W D Power; Yellow Creek and Mt. Pleasant Mission, W L Furniss; Williamsburg, to be supplied. John Sandusky, transferred to the Rio Grande Conference; Wm E Littleton, transferred to the Arkansas Conference; Fielding Bell, transferred to the Louisville Conference.

NEWS FROM OUR HOME WORK.

"To spread Scriptural Holiness over these Lands."

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

Demopolis District.—REV. J. BARKER, P. E., writes: Not long since you requested preachers to send notices of revivals for publication; I am induced therefore to be one of the multitude reject letter-writers; fearing however that your patrons may end the reading of this brief note with that awful "*cui bono?*" Anticipating such a result, let me say, "It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord," and this is what we desire to do: hoping that the righteous hearing thereof may "be glad," and that many may thus be constrained to say *amen*, to our giving of thanks.

Our good times began on the Butler circuit a few weeks since. We were dedicating a specious and beautiful Church to the worship of Almighty God at Mount Stirling; the house was filled with the presence and power of God, and fourteen were added to the Church on probation that day. Since then, the preacher in charge of the circuit, Rev. T. J. Rutledge, has held pretracted meetings at various points on his work, and reports the following additions to the Church: at Pleasant Greve, twenty-one; at Bethel, twenty-nine; at Ebenezer, sixty-eight; Brightwater, twenty-five, and at Butler, sixty-five—making a total of two hendred nnd twenty-two.

Rev. G. Hawkins, on the Gaston circnit, reports an increase of ninety-nine (99) member on probation.

Rev. J. W. Shores, on Reubert Hills circuit, has received fifty persons on probation during the last quarter.

Rev. L. M. Wilson, on Spring Hill circuit, reports an increase of one hundred and forty-nine (149) received on probation.

Rev. J. W. McCan, on Unlontown colored mission, has one appointment among the whites, at which he has lately had a good meeting, where ten white persons were converted and added to the Church.

These members added, make a total of five hundred and thirty received into the fold of Christ during the last few weeks—and these are not all. Among this number are found, the old, the middle-aged and the young; but I think there is a larger proportion than usual of those appropriately termed "hard cases," dwellers among the tombs. May the mercies of our God abide with them and keep them from "that wicked one!"

It will not be difficult to persuede yon Mr. Editor, thet during these meetings there have been many "heppy people over yonder," I can testify for one, and guess for a good many others. But I promised brevity, nnd will therefore close this communication with words which spring from a gled and thankful heart: "O magnify the Lord with me, and let us exalt his nama together."

Vilnia Colored Mission.—REV. J. W. JORDAN writes: Saturday night, I am sitting in wife's sick room, where I have sat nearly six weeks, during which time my colored friends have needed my visits. I feal it, but cannot help it. The room is a log-cabin, snug and comfortable, about fifteen feet square, seven feet high in the pitch inside, with one door, one window, and a hole near the fire-place.

There lies wife. Whether the prospects for recovery are favorable or not I cannot tell. But, thank the Lord, she says she don't think she is afraid to die," for I always ask her about that matter when she is sick, and sometimes when she is not. Bless God for some one to move my deepest sympathies! And this is a good stand-point, I take it, from which to view what it is—"its vicissitudes and vanities." I am not sad—but very sad. I am solemn.

It is nearly five years since I found a place to work among the holy men, the Abrhams Conference; and hallowed be the day that ee honored me. May it never be made to mourn. During each year I have thought that I was doing the best I could. But ever and anon, on turning back and reviewing the past, I have seen with shame that I had not in anything done or suffered my master's will as I could and should have done. And then? Why, "Lord, give ma anothec trial, and I will do much better." And so it has ever been until this good hour. And now under all those circumstances, ten dollars in pocket, no horse, he having become useless—having to hire one for each appointment I fill—wife on the verga of the grave, and "a man too"—I can say in truth, "Woe is me if I preach not the gospel." Am I sane? may be, not! I cannot tell. Are souls in glory, helped in any degree by me? They said so when they were dying that they were going there. But, no matter: I would be calm. Pardon ma, gentle reader. I have this day finished reading Dr. Wm. J. Basnot's book on "Progression." It has made me a new man, as a minister in the Church of God: I needed it. I will not attempt a panegyric, that has been done long ago; and yet, perhaps, there are those of mine equals, in the humble walks of life, who would give more credence to a criticism from me than from a more exalted source. Allow me then to say that his plan of "Progresslon" may be speedily adopted, and faithfully practiced throughout the Church.

But my mission. I purpose writing you a particulnr account of it; but not now. There are many things that might, and ought to be said; but I can wait. Suffice it that I have not been very successful in getting numbers into the Church. I am not a revivalist, after the common acceptation of that term; have only received on probation twenty-eight as yet; have baptized many children; catechized much, etc., eff. There is one thing that does encourage me, however, and that is, the one hundred and one received on probation last year will yield no et least ninety in full connection. Moreover, there is religion among the people, deep, vital religion—saving religon. Yes, blessed be God, not withstanding the crippling infidelity in certain quarters, nearly concerned, there is power in the atonement to save the old, hardened, weather-beaten African. But I must not preach now—say then, my mission, so far as the negro is concerned, is healthy.

Touching the patrons, appointments, preaching places, accommodations, pay, etc., etc., please hear me sometime hence.

Union Circuit Again.—REVS. J. P. DICKINSON AND A. DOWLING write: We commenced a meeting at Greenwood Church, which continued till Wednesday night after the second Sabbath of September. There was a mighty stirring among the "dry-bones"—sinners convicted, mourners converted, and the believers greatly revived. The result was, thirty-nine accessions—twenty-four whites, fifteen colored—and twenty conversions. Up to this time we have received two hundred and ninety into the Church on trial.

Manvilla Mission.—Rev. S. BURGOS writes: The Misson is a small one, in a thinly settled country. The membership is about one hnndred and fifteen. Of these we have some very substantial members. The missionary has met with great kindness and hospitality. He has been able to meet all his appointments but two, on account of sickness.

I closed a protracted meeting at Citronelle, on the 8th September. We had quite a revival among the membership, some few conversions and accessions. I have just closed a meeting at Manvilla, of a few days. We had six accessions to the Church.

I am getting on pretty well with my Missionery collections.

Union Town Colored Mission.—REV. J. W. MCCANN writes: For the third Quarter, I have received thirteen on probation; three into full membership, baptized one hundred and twenty-two children, and seven adults. The children at some of the appolntments are progressing finely in the catechism. I find where two or three plantations meet, they seem to enjoy preaching better. Some have been converted, and some have died. The last words one was heard to say were, "I am rising higher and higher."

In addition to my colored Charge, at the solicitation of some, I took in an appolntment for the white people in a destitute neighborhood. By the way, there are many such places between two Stations. Rev. Josiah Bancroft and myself commenced a two-days meeting Saturday before the second Sabbath in August; it was protracted, it resulted in ten conversions, and eight accessions to the Church. There were some that had not heard preaching in five years before.

Columbus Circuit.—REV. J. N. GLOVER writes: We have had since the fourth Sabbath in July last, some glorious meetings. God has been with us. Over one hundred professed religion, and joined the Church—mostly whites.

Choctaw Corner, Circuit.—REV. WM. H. CARTER writes: This is the Western part of the old Lower Peach Tree Circuit—the Stage-road from Grove Hill to Clay Hill being the dividing line. When I got there in December last, I found five appointments—at each of which was a Society. The state of experimental and practical religion was very low; old church difficulties, and very unpleasant feelings among many of the members. But by the blessing of God, and though the instrumentality of local and travelling brethren, we are considerably revived again. At Carleton's Chapel we had a protracted meeting the third Sunday in July, and God graciously revived us. Prayer-meetings have been held in the neighborhood ever since, which have resulted in the conversion of ten or twelve, and the sanctification of some eight or ten. At Paine's Chapel, a protracted meeting was held, embracing the fourth Sunday in August, at which several were pardoned. At Sweetwater, embracing the second Sunday in September, we had a gracious refreshing from on high. Some ten or twelve pardoned and reclaimed, and several sanctified. And at Bethel we have just closed a meeting of some ten days continuance which resulted in the pardon of some seven or eight and the sanctification of some two or three. But we deeply feel that we ought to have had much better times. God help us to in the future! Mr. Editor, why do not our preachers insist as much on sanctification as justification? Is it not best to do so?

Calhaba River White Mission.—Rev. R. W. COONS writes: For the 2d, 3d and 4th quarters: 10 appointments; received by letter, 6; on probation, 23; into full connection, 8; dropped, 1; baptized by local brethren, adults, 11; infants 13. Received in cash, $3 40 for the support of their Missionery. One new church built this year; two Sabbath schools; two superintendents; eight teachers; seventy students; volumes, 110. The schools are in a prosperous condition. Five hundred and fifty persons preached to. The prospects of this Mission are only tolerably good.

Mariana District.—Rev. W. P. MILLER writes: For the last three months we have had refreshing times from the presence of the Lord on my District. I think we shall be able to report prosperity in nearly all our borders this year, and in nearly every department of our interest.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

Fayette.—Rev. W. G. MILLSAPS writes: We have just concluded a protracted meeting of seven days, about six miles west of Mt. Carmel, during which God gave us the victory through the power of His spirit. We began in a cluster of forest trees, the dense foliage of which was our protection from rain and sunshine—in a region where Methodism was not established and where we had neither church nor member. About two weeks previous we had taken fifteen into the Church. During the past week twenty persons were converted and joined us, happy in the love of God, the principal part of whom were heads of families. Several gray-headed fathers sought and obtained pardon, and with their families came into the Church. Besides, there were about sixty colored persons joined and several conversions among them. We organized a Church with thirty-two active and zealous members, newly-converted, and ready to pray in public, private, at the altar, or in the *woods prayer meeting*. A church will be immediately built, and no doubt others will soon join us who are now serious.

Many interesting scenes were witnessed on the occasion; especially among the aged. One day of the meeting an aged, gray-haired father came tremblingly and with streaming eyes and gave himself to God by joining the Church. During the *intermission*, while kneeling by a hickory tree, (now dear to his memory,) God powerfully converted his soul in the "woods prayer meeting." He came back praising God; met his son and daughter near the stand, took them on either side and walked down the aisle, exhorting them to meet him in Heaven. Many of his servants joined, and he is anxious for preaching at his house. We sold about fifty of our hymn books, besides disciplines and other religious books, and hope to send you a list of new subscribers soon. Rev. J. J. Wheat was with us from Monday till the close of our meeting, and preached in his usual earnest and effective style. May he make equally as effective a teechor of Greek.

Attala Circuit.—REV. L. ENCANDRACK writes: Our Liberty chapel camp-meeting closed on the 5th inst. with good results. A more general interest among the people about camp-meetings prevailed than ever before. Several of the tents had two and three families in them. The families were all on the ground the first day, and when the signal was first made to assemble at the stand, all with few exceptions came. Saturday it rained; things looked unfavorable; but at length the clouds cleared away, and at night we had a good congregation and a number of penitents at the altar. On Sabbath, a large congregation, good order and a good state of feeling among many. At night several conversions. After the 3 o'clock services on Monday, the penitents, with a number of professors, repaired to the grove for a "woods" prayer meeting. The Lord met with the sisters in mercy, and many of them shouted aloud for joy. Four or five were converted. At night we had seven or eight conversions and a number of professors rejoiced with great joy. It was good to be there. The next day in a woods prayer-meeting seven or eight youths, (some say eleven) were powerfully converted. May some of them be called to labor in the vineyard! We may safely say that twenty-five to thirty were converted; thirty-seven joined, (eight or ten of them children nine or ten years old). A number were reclaimed. Eight adults and fourteen children were heptized.

Sharon Circuit.—REV. J. M. PUGH writes: I have just closed a very interesting protracted meeting at Madisonville. It was continued sixteen days and resulted in seventeen conversions and nineteen accessions to the Church. The Society was feeble, consisting of six members and five probationers. Three years ago this appointment was thrown out of the Circuit, and was last year partially supplied by Rev. J. A. Light. This year it was attached to Sharon Circuit. There are in this neighborhood a few Presbyterians and a number of Baptists, but neither having a church organization, most hold their membership at Canton. Our Presbyterian brothers, and also our Baptist brothers, with a few exceptions, entered into the meeting with commendable fraternal zeal. It was "pleasant for brethren to dwell together in unity."

We had an experience meeting, in which Presbyterians, Baptists and Methodists participated. It was a meeting long to be remembered; and if there was any difference as to shouting, our Presbyterian and Baptist friends must bear off the palm. Two young men were convicted by hearing the experience of a young brother, and were converted. A warm-hearted Baptist sister, feeling it her duty to speak to a certain lady on the subject of religion, was instrumental in her conversion. Persons who had not been for some time on friendly terms embraced each other. Many were made to realize a deeper work of grace in the heart. It was truly a religious festival, and such is the interest, a prayer-meeting will be continued for the benefit of those penitent ones who still linger at the altar.

Attala Circuit.—Rev. L. ENCANDRACK writes: I have still good news for the *Advocate*. We closed our camp meeting at Bethel on the 21st ult., with good results. For the first three days our prospects were very discouraging, though a few had been converted. Monday morning, at the eight o'clock service, there was much feeling, and several penitents at the altar. At 11, feeling still increasing, and more seekers at the altar. At 3, several clear conversions. At night we had the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and such a sacrament I have rarely witnessed. Many communed, and among these several young converts. O how near and dear the Saviour appeared to all.

"Hail, sacred feast, which Jesus makes!
Rich banquet of his flesh and blood!
Thrice happy he who here partakes
That sacred stream, that heavenly food!"

This over, mourners were invited to the altar—15 or 20 came, most of whom were powerfully converted. At times we could neither prey nor sing so as to be heard—husbands and wives, parents and children, brothers and sisters, all rejoicing at once. Long will that scene live in my memory, and long that arbor, where it was witnessed, be dear to my heart. These scenes are oases in a minister's pilgrimage. Blessed be the Lord for such displays of His power. How they do encourage my naturally doubting soul to confide in God, and persevere in the way of duty.

The tent-holders displayed a noble generosity, though some of them were sick or had several of their families sick, through the meeting. God bless them and theirs for ever!

Between twenty and thirty conversions and reclamations, eixteen accessions, and several professed sanctifications, may be stated as the results of the meeting. Thanks to the preachers for their efficient labors.

Soon after the tenters left the ground, a fire broke out in one of the tents, and burned up six or seven tents before the fire could be arrested.

Buffalo Circuit.—Rev. J. J. CLARKE writes: We have had several good meetings—a number of conversions, some of whom have long been members; twenty-three to join the church, and seventeen received into full connection.

There has been raised for this circuit, for church purposes, this year, over *four thousand dollars* in cash, and good subscriptions. We have *four* framed churches on hand, in the hands of building committees, composed of energetic business men. One of which is to cost $1,760, the others after a time. Each house is to be forty-five feet long, and thirty-five feet wide.

A "*home*" is offered the next year's preacher. I have collected more *Advocate* accounts than you sent me.

Scarcely any one has been asked for money, the people have made free-will offerings to God.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

Bon Idea Circuit.—Rev. S. HAWES writes: Our Third Quarterly meeting was held at Jones' Chapel on the 20th of August, commencing on Friday and continuing eleven days.

As the meeting progressed it became evident that the power of the Lord was present to heal. Like a gentle summer shower that gradually increased from pattering drops to dreadful torrents, until the whole country was deluged with a "refreshing season from the presence of the Lord."

After the meeting had progressed several days a call was made for those who had never tasted the joys of pardoned sin, but had, during the present meeting, found "the blessing," to make themselves known by taking the "front seats." *Sixteen* boldly came forward—perhaps others had left.

As we know of several that were converted after this, we may conclude there were about twenty-five conversions. There were also forty-one accessions to the Church. Nearly every day witnessed the scene of husbands walking across the house, leading up their wives and joining the Church together.

I baptized in one day nineteen adults and nine children, among them whole households.

One brother, a native of Louisiana and of a Methodist family, appeared to be moved by a sense of duty to operate in a more public capacity. He was recommended by the Society to receive license to exhort. I hope we may hear from him again.

I had the assistance of Bros. H. B. Price and A. H. Brewer. The latter, a protestant Methodist, a good man, faithful and true, and having no church of his own in the country, concluded to unite with us.

Monroe and Trenton.—Rev. A. W. SMITH writes: Monroe and Trenton Circuit is looking up. There is an increased interest on the subject of religion. Our hearers are more numerous—more eager to hear the word of life. Penitents at the altar of prayer and accessions to the Church are more frequent. Up to this date we have had four conversions, eighteen accessions to the Church and more than fifty seekers at the altar. Two more appointments have been taken in; one church house built, dedicated and paid for early last Spring; $800 subscribed for the erection of another, with ground to build it upon, and a burying-ground connected therewith. This is an evidence that we have some practical, enterprising believers here in the Christian religion.

Mansfield.—Rev. S. B. SCRATT writes: We have lately had a gracious revival of religion in Mansfield. We preached there on the fourth Sabbath of this month, with but little thought of protracting the meeting. We called for penitents. Five presented themselves, and one was converted. We continued eleven days. Thirty souls were converted and thirty-five joined the Church. Dr. Thweet and Rev. B. J. Hamilton rendered us efficient aid. Praying and not preaching was the characteristic of the meeting. The Church as well as the preachers were the workers. Our morning prayer-meetings were attended with great power. The young ladies' prayer-meetings were eminently successful. Several who a few weeks since were foremost at the dancing parties were the most zealous in sending up petitions to God for more grace. This revival we believe to be the fruit of the Pleasant Hill camp-meeting. It is no more impossible for a river to rise without a corresponding swell in its bayous and lakes than a good camp-meeting without a gracious revival influence in the surrounding Churches. To God be all the glory.

Opelousas.—Rev. B. F. WHITE writes: We are at *work* preaching at thirteen different places. Have baptized about 100 children. Received on probation about 110; into full fellowship over 100; collected $60 missionary money; paid for our parsonage; paid in notes and money the old debt of the Church at this place; have half enough to pay the Washington Church debt; have carried God's Word to every man's door in the parish. Have a pretty good emigration to these parts. Have influenced several young, intelligent christian gentlemen to come over and tench some of our schools; and "last, but not least," perhaps, we are establishing, with fine prospects, a good Female College at this place, as a co-worker with Rev. C. A. Frazee's High School for boys, in educating and training the "sons of the sires," and their sisters for future usefulness and final happiness. Under the smiles of God, we expect to do a vast amount of good. We need the smiles and prayers of all the "good and holy." "He that goeth forth, and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him."

North Rapides Circuit.—Rev. R. T. PARISH writes: The Lord still continues to revive his work on this Circuit. There have been sixteen conversions and twenty-five accessions since I wrote you last, whilst the Church has been greatly revived and strengthened.

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

From the Rio Grande.

Brownsville, Texas, has been attacked by Mexican guerrillas, and five citizens had been killed. They had robbed the mail from Loredo. Mexican troops were sent from Matamores to protect the city. Most of the citizens had escaped to Matamores. Word was sent to San Antonio for troops.

From Mexico.

A conspiracy to overthrow Miramon had been discovered at the city of Mexico, and crushed. The Liberals were preparing to attack the capital, and other places—they have had several successful fights recently.

From California.

Mr. Broderick, U. S. Senator, and Judge Terry, Chief Justice Supreme Court, had fought a duel, and Broderick was killed the first fire. The Lecompion Democrats have carried both California and Oregon.

Arrival of the Canada.—Advices to Sept. 24th.

The Italian Question.

It is rumored that Tuscany is to be ruled by the King of Belgium. The second son, Count Flanders, is to have the three Italian Duchies; and the Archduke Maxhnillian, Venetia, with separate constitutions.

It is stated that a European Congress is soon to be held at Brussels, and to be presided over by the King of Sardinia. The Sardinian Government denies the ruported cession of Savoy to France, and has protested to the great Powers against the secret aid of Austria in recruiting troops for the Pope.

The affairs of the Pope are very alarming. Antonelli has declared himself unfit to attend to public affairs.

The Paris correspondent of the London Harald calls the story, placing a Belgian Prince on the throne, a ridiculous canard.

Cochin China.

The French Admiral has obtained four concessions from Cochin China. The right to exercise the Christian religion; a treaty of commerce; cession of the town of Segar, in the adjoining territory; and the recognition of the French right to the Bay of Suzan.

Spain.

Advices from Madrid confirm the report of the appointment of General Serano, Captain General of Cuba, to replace General Concha.

Arrival of the Indian—Advices to Sept. 28th.

The Chinese War.

Advices of the 10th August from China have been received at London. The exact whereabouts of Hon. Mr. Ward, the American Minister, on his journey to Pekin, with an Chinese escort, was unknown at Canton and Shanghai.

The English force against China, in the new expedition, is to consist of 10,000 men, all of whom will be sent from India. No troops are to be sent from England to join this expedition, which is to be under the command of Gen. Sir Hope Grant.

The Italian Question.

It was rumored at London that a treaty of peace would be signed at Zurich, in a few days; but that Sardinia opposed the proposed Italian Confederation under the Pope's Presidency.

In the proposed general European Congress at Brussels, it is believed that Austria will be represented by the Archduke Maximilian, and Great Britain by Prince Albert.

Steamship Great Eastern.

The day of sailing of the steamship Great Eastern, for the United States, has again been postponed, to allow of the repairs occasioned by the late explosion on board being fully completed.

Further by the Indian.

The British Japan Treaty.

Intelligence has been received from Japan to the effect that the British treaty with that country was ratified on the 11th of July.

Subsequently the Japanese attempted to evade it by confining foreigners to a small island ten miles from Jeddo. The British Consul entered his protest against it and trade for the present has been stopped.

China.

The Hong Kong newspaper, of the latest datos, says that the American Minister, Mr. Ward, is still on board of his ship, and will be little likely to obtain a ratification of his treaty.

Another paper says that the British Minister had gone to Pekin, and a Russian dispatch says that he had arrived at Pekin, but had been placed in confinement.

The Russian account of the affair at Pelho states that the Chinese had 1000 men killed, but the number of wounded not ascertained; and that the Englishmen who fell into the hands of the Chinese were well treated.

Riot at Shanghai.

A riot had occurred at Shanghai, during which several foreigners were killed and others wounded, among the latter was the interpreter Fuy, whose wounds are said to be dengerous.

The riot is said to have originated on account of kidnapping coolies for a French vessel. The Captain of the French vessel, however, states that the coolies were coming on board to rob the vessel, and that he was compelled to fire upon them in self defense.

The French Minister has ordered the French ships into port for a strict investigation of the matter.

At Shenghai black teas were ranging 30 per cent. higher than last season, while the quality is inferior.

India.

The disarming of Oude has been completed. There has been no official requisition for troops for China yet made, but the Government has given orders to two regiments to hold themselves in readiness.

The crop of indigo is shorter than was anticipated.

Africa.

Dates from South Africa of the 21st August state that satisfactory accounts have been received from Mr. Livingston, the renowned explorer.

From the same source the intelligence of the burning of the ship Sheeghanpore, loaded with Coolies, bound for the West Indies, has been received. The Captain and crew sixty four in all, were rescued. All the Coolies three hundred and fifty in number perished.

Advices from Tunis state that the Bey of Tunis died on September 22d.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, October 10, 1859.

The following statement is condensed from the weekly report of the New Orleans *Price-Current*, ending on the 8th instant: The operations in our market generally continue on a limited scale, the only exception being our leading staple, Cotton, which has met with a very favorable demand, generally at well-maintained prices during the greater part of the week. Sugar has run down to a very low stock, and prices have materially improved within the week, but Tobacco continues to be almost entirely neglected, with an accumulating supply. In the various articles of Western Produce the transactions are mainly confined to limited parcels for home consumption, and the general merchendize market can present but little activity so long as low waters continue in the tributary streams.

On Friday evening despatches were received, announcing the arrival of the Canada with three days latter European advices, which are said to report a decline in the Liverpool Cotton market of ⅛d in Middling and ¼d in the grades below, with sales for the week of 46,000 bales.

COTTON.—Our semi-weekly report closed upon a very fair demend, and but a moderate supply of desirable lots, the sales for the first three days of the week summing up about 18,000 bales. On Wednesday the inquiry was renewed with a good degree of activity, and sales were effected to the extent of about 10,000 bales. On Thursday, with later European advices hourly looked for, there was less animation in the demand, and the sales were confined to about 4500 bales. Under similer circumstances Friday's sales were about 5500; making a total for the past three days of 20,000 and for the week of 38,000 bales, taken mostly for Great Britain, with some purchases for France, the Continent of Europe, Spain, the North &c. As we have remarked in several previous reports, the demand runs mainly upon the Middling and Strict Middling descriptions, free from dust and of good staple, and the rates of these descriptions have generally been well maintained through the greater part of the week, while dusty parcels, of similar classifications, are comparatively unsaleable, and may be bought at irregular rates under inside figures. Indeed a good deal of irregularity has been observable in prices throughout the market generally, but the quotations heretofore given were tolerably well maintained in the general transactions up to yesterday, when buyers obtained a marked advantage, and we reduce our figures ¼ cent for all qualties.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas,) are 200,873 bales, against 155,084 bales to same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 42,000 bales.

New Orleans Classification:

Inferior	—@—	Good Middling	11⅛@11⅜
Ordinary	—@—	Middling Fair	11⅜@12⅛
Good Ordinary	9⅞@10⅛	Fair	—@—
Low Middling	10⅛@10⅜	Good Fair	—@—
Middling	10⅜@11⅛	Good and Fine	—@—

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to 1200 hhds. We quote for Inferior and Refining — to —; Common to Good Common 6 to 6½; Fair to Fully Fair 6⅞ to 7; Prime to Choice 7¼ to 7⅞; Centrifugal and Clarified 7 to 8 cents per pound. The above quotations apply to round lots, but small orders of 5 hhds and under, could not be filled without paying a further advance of ⅛ to ¼c per pound.

The first receipt of the new crop last year was on the 20th September, but this year the crop is said to be about one month later; a very important and unfavorable difference, and all accounts agree that the product must fall very materially short of that of last year.

MOLASSES.—The last year's crop is nearly all disposed of, and there are but few transactions of consequence in this article. The quotations are: for Inferior and Fermenting 25 to 30; Prime to Choice and Rebolled 35 to 37 in hhds., City-refinery rebolled 33 to 40 cents per gallon.

TOBACCO, is quoted, for Lugs—factory, — to —; planters 3¼ to 4¼; Leaf—inferior to common 5 to 5¾; fair 6 to 6¾; fine 7¼ to 8¼; choice, heavy and light, 8¼ to 9¼ and 10 cents per pound. The sales of the week barely sum up 350 hhds.

FLOUR.—The sales have amounted to about 8000 bbls. The demand for this articles continues quite limited. We quote a range, from $5 15 to $5 30 for superfine, $5 50 to $6 75 for good extra, and $7 00 to $7 50 and $7 75 per bbl. for choice extra brands.

GRAIN.—The sales of Corn during the week amount to about 3,500 sacks—the extreme figures of the sales ranging from 90 to 95c. and $1 00 for ordinary to prime mixed, $1 00 to $1 05 for yellow, and $1 10 to 1 20 for good to prime white. Oats sell at 54 to 62c. per bushel for ordinary to prime St. Louis. Bran is quoted at $1 10 to $1 15 per 100 lbs; closing rate for choice lots belag $1 15.

PORK.—The sales of the week amount to about 2000 bbls. Mess. We quote Mess at $15 30 to $15 75, and M. O. at $14 to to $14 50 per barrel.

BEEF.—We quote Prime Mess at $14 50 per bbl. for extra brands.

BACON.—Shoulders 8 to 8¼; Ribbed Sides 11½ to 10½; Clear Sides 12½ to 12¾; Sugar-cured Hams 13 to 14½ cents per pound.

LARD.—We quote 11¼ to 11¾c for prime to choice prime, in tcs. and 12 to 13c. for kegs.

BUTTER.—Western generally selling at 12 to 15 cents per pound, according to quality; and Cheese 7½ to 8¾c.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at 12 to 14½ cents per yard; India Bagging, 12 to 12½c. Bale Rope, hand spun, 6½ to 7¼, and machine made, 7¼ to 8 cents per pound.

GUNNY BAGS—Limited parcels sell at 10½ cents for light and 11½ to 12¼c. to heavy and extra heavy bags.

COFFEE.—We quote fair at 11 to 12, and prime at 12¼c. per pound. Stock in first and second hands is only about 11,300 bags against 28,300 at same period last season.

MARRIAGES.

"It is not good for man to be alone."

MARRIED on the 29th ult., in Greenville, Mississippi, by the Rev Whitefield Harrington, Mr. JAMES O. WILCOX of Rodney, Mississippi, to Miss S. JANE SCOTT of Greenville, MI.

On 22d ult. by Rev. S. Harwell, the Rev. Wm. H. WILN, of the Alabama Conference, to Miss JULIA A. SEAMONTER, of Chambers county, Alabama.

On the 1st ult. by Rev. J. A. Ivy, Mr. JAMES A. THOMS of Alexandria, La., to Mrs. E. H. MULDER, of Baton Rouge, La.

On the 6th ult. by Rev. J. A. Ivy, Mr. THOMAS O. BIONET to Miss ALICE J. THOMS.

On the 4th inst. at Tangipahn, La., by Rev. C. C. Gillespie, Mr. GEO. E. BROWN, of New Orleans, to Miss ALICE CARPENTER, of the former place.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Persons having business with the NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY, will please direct to KEENER & PARKER.

RECEIPTS, BY THE POST-OFFICE,

From October 1st to the 11th, 1859.

A—E Armstrong, $2; M I Abbott, $2.
B—L Brown, $1; Baker, Lawler & Co. $2 50.
C—D P Cullin, $10; N A Cravens, $10.
D—C H Dickson, $2; Z Dowling, $2.
E—L Ercancrack, $2.
G—J G Guice, $5; S F Gard, $20.
H—G Hawkins, $28; R K Hargrove, $11; J S High, $4; P Howard, $2 50.
J—K A Jones, $2; J W Johnson, $1.
K—E A Keruachan, $9.
L—J D Loftin, $2.
M—W A Montgomery, $12; S J Massangale, $2; M Mooro, $2; W P Miller, $4.
O—N B Owings, $1.
S—A W Smith, $11.
T—G R Talley, $5.
W—L M Wilson, $5; W K Wilson, $10.

VICKSBURG DEPOSITORY, Washington Street.

This Depository has a stock of Books, Stationery, etc., of $14,500 on hand—including the Publications of the House at Nashville, and valuable Publications of Carlton & Porter, New York, and R. W. Allen, Boston, etc.

Bibles and Testaments, from the American Bible Society; and selected Publications of the American Tract and Sunday-school Societies.

A large quantity of Cap, Letter, Post, Note, and Bill Papers, Envelopes, etc.

And receiving Books every week. Catalogues furnished to applicants.

Also the following: Mrs. Phœbe Palmer's Works; The Promise of the Father; Incidental Illustrations; Way of Holiness; Dr. J. T. Peck's Central Idea, and True Women; Pioneer Bishop; Life of Bishop Capers; History of Methodism by Dr. Stevens; Methodist Pulpit South.

The Works of Goldsmith, Addison, Irving, Bancroft, Prescott, Hadley, the British Essayists, Milton, Cowper, Montgomery; Heber, Young, Homane, Kirk White, Rogars, Campbell, Longfellow, Mrs. Sigourney, Elize Cook, etc., etc.

Emerson's Representative Men, and complete Works.

In addition to a large assortment of common School Books just received—the Golden Wreath, Jubilee, and Family Choral, Music Books; Choquet's First Lessons in French, and First French Reader; Spear's and Surenna's French and English Pronouncing Dictionery; Johnston's, Parker's, Comstock's and Olmstead's Natural Philosophy; Wolle', Vauman's, Johnston's and Stillman's Chemistry, and a great variety of Taxt Books, too numerous to specify.

Payson, Denton and Scribner Writing Books, assorted.

All weiting to be called for, H. H. MONTGOMERY, Agent.

To the Under-Graduates of the Mississippi Conference.

BRETHREN: The Committee on the *Theological Course* desire to examine you on Monday and Tuesday, 14th and 15th days of November. Please to be at your posts.

Those on the *first year's* Course, Monday morning, at ten o'clock.

Those on second *year's* Course, same day.

Those on *third year's* Course, at eight o'clock, P. M.

Those on *fourth year's* Course, on Tuesday morning, at nine o'clock.

I presume other committees will be on hand at the same time, so that all the classes can be examined by Tuesday night. It is important that this work be done before Conference opens. And, so far as our part of it is concerned, must be done.

October 12. H. H. MONTGOMERY, Chairman Com.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

Evergreen, La., Sept. 17, 1859.

To Elder John Oquin and Robert R. Irion, Esq.:

GENTLEMEN: We, the Committee appointed by the Quarterly Conference of the "Evergreen" Circ

[Continued from first page.]

necessarily applicable also to you. You have, or can have, a house of worship wholly devoted to the service of Almighty God, to which you go, or may go, to wait before the Lord your maker; and, to be clear of responsibility, you must make your servants "equal" with yourself, in this respect; and this equally necessarily demands a chapel, or house, in which to worship God. But you "do not believe in allowing your servants to mix promiscuously with other servants." This may be, and your objections, with the discipline heretofore exercised on such occasions, may be well founded; but this does not remove the necessity for submitting to such an alternative. There are other important considerations which must enter into this part of the subject. The Missionary—the moral instructor and servant to your servants—is a man, and must, according to the common dictates of humanity, as well as the positive arrangement and decree of Heaven[‡]—live while doing his work—must live at your expense, and not at his own. The duty is not met,—the "right" (to use your own words) is not done by simply providing a "house of worship, and then, merely granting to the missionary the privilege of access to your servants—*you yourself must fully meet the entire expense of the whole enterprise*—[ ] "who goeth a warfare at any time at his own charges?"); for the Church could never succeed in taxing poor men to pay the expense of preaching to rich men's servants—neither would it be just to attempt it. Many planters already, individually ask and obtain of the Church, annually, the services of separate missionaries, for the exclusive benefit of their own servants; and each cheerfully meets the entire expenses of his own particular missionary. It is with them a component part of the care, government and management exercised over their servants annually. I could mention, if necessary, names of parties who do thus, with whom you are quite familiar. Do less obligations rest on you than on them? But "the expense is too great." Are the present moral government and good of your servants, and their eternal salvation, to be measured or weighed down by a consideration for dollars and cents alone? Allow me to transcribe, for your perusal, a part of Bishop Andrews' address to Christian masters, where—speaking of the conduct of a certain wealthy planter, who refused to give the Gospel to his servants, even while his overseer offered to meet one-half of the expense—he says: ¶ "To this, the owner of so many broad acres demurred—probably could not afford to give to his negroes the preaching of the Gospel, at a small cost; and yet this same man could afford to spend two hundred dollars at a single wine party! Will such men never awake to a realisation of the solemn fact, that, whether they will or not, they have to meet these fearful responsibilities at the bar of One who will deal out impartial justice to all, master, overseer and slave, without reference to cotton bags, sugar hogsheads, or rice barrels!" And again, as "O you, whose annual income counts by thousands, for which you are indebted to the toil and sweat of your slaves, is it a great boon, if you, from their own earnings, appropriate a few hundred dollars, to have the Word of God carried to their cabins, that they may live to love and serve that Almighty Being who is your Master as well as theirs? Do you demur at the cost? Remember, man, your reckoning at the bar of God!—a settlement which you must soon make, and which you have no power to avoid or postpone. Come, go to all your quarters and call up all those negroes which you are already, in prospect, appropropriating to your sons and daughters; call them all up before you; look on the countenance of each; mark them well, and remember that you will meet them again, and they will be strong witnesses either for or against you."

‡1 Cor: 9. 14. | Ibid 9. 7. ¶ Duties of Christian Masters, pp. 248-4. "Duties pp. 248-4.

Poetry.

A SUMMER IDYL.

"The harvest is past, the summer is ended," and, whether we are saved or not, it is past the season for which this beautiful little poem is intended. But the "Indian Summer" is about coming, and it will be cruel to make the readers of the *Advocate* wait for the pleasure of reading it until next summer. The verses are from the *Springfield Republican*, signed J. A. H.

The air is hushed to holy calm,
A sun-dipped cloud hangs here and there,
And eon low tide of music rare
Falls like a sweetly ebbing psalm.

Above, the sun in one bright blaze
Flames down alike on high and low—
Creation's censer! to and fro
It swings, and burns in endless praise.

In one vast flood of argent gold,
O'erflowing pasture, land and wood,
It falls as though the world were good;
And needed blessings manifold.

And so it does—for just as fair
Is earth to-day, as when the June
First woke the happy summer tune
That charms the seasons every where.

Oh, happy days!—oh, season sweet!—
Oh, priceless wealth of rural joys!
What, though we have no shepherd boys
To trip the hills with bare, brown feet:

Or rose-lipped maidens, rustic clad,
To guard with them the vagrant flocks;
We have the vales, the woods, the rocks,
As fair as aught the ancients had.

What sweetness now the sense assails,
While slumber steeps the soul in dreams—
Low, murmurous sounds of singing streams
Float by, on odor-bearing gales.

The trill of bird, the croon of bee,
The gaunt cicada's slender reed,
For one brief life of pleasure plead,
And universal love and glee.

PENSIVE AUTUMN STANZAS.

Sadness and hope and beauty are happily blended in the following sweet lines, which we find in a newspaper. Some poetry-loving reader of the *Advocate* will find pleasure in reading them.

Leaf by leaf the roses fall,
Drop by drop the springs run dry;
One by one, beyond recall,
Summer beauties fade and die;
But the roses bloom again,
And the spring will gush anew,
In the pleasant April rain
And the summer sun and dew.

So, in hours of deepest gloom,
When the springs of gladness fail,
And the roses in their bloom,
Droop like maidens wan and pale;
We shall find some hope that lies
Like a silent gem apart,
Hidden far from careless eyes
In the garden of the heart.

Some sweet hope to gladness wed,
That will spring afresh and new,
When grief's winter shall have fled,
Giving place to rain and dew—
Some sweet hope that breathes of spring,
Through the weary, weary time,
Bedding for its blossoming,
In the spirit's glorious clime.

Children's Column.

"Suffer the Little Children to come unto Me."

Little Johnny Moore.

The St. Louis *Republican*, a newspaper published in the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, has the following account of little Johnny Moore, which we publish in the "Children's Column," for the benefit of the little readers of the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*. Read, it little friends, and whenever you are tempted to do a mean or dishonest thing, think of it, and remember also, that God's eye is upon you, and that he will bless the honesty, and curse the dishonesty, of the children of men.

Johnny Moore is the name of a bright-eyed, jolly-faced lad, twelve or fourteen years of age, whose invalid widowed mother, living on Morgan street, he helps to support by the sale of newspapers and by such errands and small jobs as he may chance to fall in with. Johnny, who is the hero of the pleasant and truthful incident we are about to record, is extremely neat in his attire, though his clothes have not always been of the best, and may have shown, in sundry patches and mended rents, the results of both poverty and frugal care. In short, Johnny is just such a boy as "we used to" read about" in Sunday-school books. Yesterday morning, bright and early, he was tugging along Broadway, between Franklin Avenue and Wash street, when he chanced to stumble against a large pocket-book, which he picked up and found to contain a large number of bank notes and papers. While he was meditating on the suddon riches he had amassed, and which he had slid into a capacious pocket, or perhaps racking his youthful mind whether to seek for the owner or conceal his good fortune, a gentleman rushed by him in an anxious, hurried, nervous manner, which convinced the boy that he was looking for something, and he thought he knew what.

"Have you lost anything?" asked Johnny. "Yes—my pocket-book," was the gentlemen's answer; "have you seen it?"

The little fellow "expected" he had—he didn't know, though. What kind of a pocket-book was it?

This led to an adjournment to a neighboring store, where the flushed and almost breathless individual "of the first part" proceeded to say that the pocket-book was a large black one, containing $1200 in bank bills, and some accounts, a strip of red morocco binding underneath, the flap being inscribed "Robert Thomas, Covington, Ky." The description tallied, and Johnny's eyes snapped with cheerfulness as he placed the treasure, just as he had found it, into the stranger's hands; and we opine there was greater joy in that one act than ten thousand dollars could have purchased, at the expense of a guilty conscience.

Mr. Thomas hardly seemed to know which to feel most—relief on the recovery of his money and papers, or gratitude to the lad and admiration of his honesty. Taking Johnny by the hand, whose bounding heart (he knew not why,) had by this time "splashed tears into his eyes," the gentleman took him to a clothing store and dressed him out, from top to toe, in a bran new suit. Then proceeding to a jewelry store, he purchased a good silver watch, upon which he directed to be engraved these words: "Robert Thomas to Little Johnny Moore. St. Louis, September 3d, 1859. Honesty is the best policy." Not even content with this, the generous stranger placed in a neat bead purse five twenty dollar gold pieces, which he directed the lad to give to his mother.

We shall not attempt to portray the emotions of the boy. If his quivering lips, and choked utterance, and the smile that strove so hard to get through the great watery globes that trembled in his eyes, failed to tell what was going on in his heart, how shall we tell it?

The Family Circle.

"Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee."

A WIFE'S REMORSE.

"Sick—sick again!" said the heedless wife, with petulance—"I'm so tired of seeing a pale face from morning till night, of hearing groans, of mixing doses. It seems to me there is little need of this constant giving up—why don't I give up!"

"Mary—Mary," cried a quavering voice.

"Coming, coming" replied the woman. "O! dear, how I have to run. He's so impatient, and I must always be there; men ought never be sick, they make so much trouble."

There was but little tenderness in the voice that answered the faint queries of the sick man, yet Mrs. Nash was not a hard-hearted or unfeeling woman. Her character leaned somewhat to the side of selfishness, and being in robust health, she had no knowledge of the heart-wearing that continual pull-backs cause to men of the strongest wills.

"O dear," sighed the man half childishly, "It seems as if my head never did ache as it does now."

"I've heard you say that a hundred times," said Mrs. Nash, not in the softest manner.

"But I'm sure it's worse—if you'll only pull the curtain down—the least light strikes through my eyes even when they are shut."

"Up again," thought the wife, rising impatiently, scattering her work with some noise as she did so, and, heedless of the groan that followed, she let the blind fall heavily.

"I'm a great deal of trouble," said the sick man, seeing the cloud on his wife's brow.

"O! no"—her face cleared up—"you're notional of course; all men are—men dont know what sickness is, and they are so frightened at the least pain."

"But this is terrible!" cried the invalid, pressing his closed eyes together.

O how he longed to have some soothing hand upon his temples!—but he would not ask his wife, because he saw that she had snatched up her sewing and was again absorbed in its completion.

Hours passed, and the pulse leaped madly, the eyes grew strained and crossed with veins, the temples fluttered with the throbbing flesh, and strange words came thickly on the stillness of the chamber.

Mrs. Nash had been down stairs preparing supper; she had just laughingly said, in reply to a neighbor's question concerning her husband—

"O! going to die, as you men all are, if you happen to cut your finger."

Little she thought how true the prophecy she so unthinkingly uttered. In another moment her eldest son came into the room.

"Isn't it funny?" he cried, "pa don't know me. He called me Mr. Morris, and asked if I had that will all made out."

"What do you mean child?" His mother paused in the midst of her work.

"He *don't* know me, because I kept calling, pa, and he would look at me so strange, and keep asking me if I had that will all made out."

Her cheek paling a little, Mrs. Nash hurried up to the chamber above. Her husband was talking wildly to himself, and his appearance had changed frightfully. Now seriously alarmed, she sent for the physician, who was all wonder that he had been called at so late an hour.

"The man must have shown symptoms of more than ordinary distress, this morning," he said—"did he make complaints of nothing but an ordinary headache?"

The wife was forced to confess that the symptoms had been unusually severe, but he was so liable to these attacks that she did'nt think much of it. Her heart however condemned her. She was conscious that the moans and complaints of her poor sick husband had irritated her to an unusual degree, and that she had borne far from patiently with him. Now she was ready to make all amends. With tears and loving thoughts she hovered over that sick bed, accusing herself—as every wild cry for her rang out, still there was no consciousness, still he felt not the kind hand, saw not the streaming eyes—of being the cause of all his wretchedness through her selfish neglect.

Tears, hot and copious, wild prayers to heaven, sweet and fervent words of love availed nothing. The death-hour came, and with it consciousness. Arrows could not have pierced that sad heart as did the last words of that dying man, "Dearest you have been a good wife to me."

The meek face looked calmly white amidst the casements of the grave, but it was scarcely whiter than the face that bent over it. O! what would that wretched heart have given to recall those cold, careless words that were ringing in her own ears at every step. This was the thought that gave anguish unparalleled, as her trembling steps led her to his open grave—as she looked her last upon the dear, manly face that had ever had a smile for her. O! to live with this consciousness! to bear a burden so heavy—these were to be her punishment.

"If I had been tender to him that day"—she often sobbed out, as she accused herself—"if I had only kissed the hot brow, and bathed it more carefully—if I had only put down that feeling that I would not humor his fancied indisposition—I would give worlds." But the sorrow, dreadful as it was, has not been without its salutary influence. Now the widowed woman is the welcome visitor by the bedside of the sick. Her gentle voice soothes as the voice of a mother—her hand's touch is like the pressure of velvet, her very sympathy is as the sweetest cordial. And if ever she is tempted to think an impatient thought, or give expression to a selfish wish, there comes up before her the vision of a pale face that, but for her neglect, might be smiling on her now—and with the rebuke working patience in her heart, she goes about her Master's work.—*Mother's Journal*

INCREASE OF LONGEVITY.

—It is a prevailing impression among many that long life was more common in the time of our ancestors than at present. Facts would seem to prove otherwise. In the latter part of the 16th century, one-half of all who were born, died under five years of age, and the average proportion of the whole population was but eighteen years. In the seventeenth century, one-half of the population died under twelve years. But in the first sixty years of the 18th century, one-half of the population lived over twenty-seven years; in the latter forty years, one-half exceeded thirty-two years of age. In the beginning of the present century, one-half exceeded forty years. The average longevity of these successive periods has been increased from eighteen years in the 16th century up to forty-three, by the last reports. This increase in the duration of life is believed, to be the result of improved medical science, improvement in the construction of houses, drainage of streets, and superior clothing.

MARIAGES OF CONSANGUINITY

Are discussed in the last number of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal. After a statement of the facts elicited by responsible medical observers, the editor says:

For ourselves, without the least partisan feelings, we can say that we have seen too many direct instances of evil consequences from the marriage of near relations, to doubt in the least the unpropitious influence exerted. We cannot think that, were the following questions propounded to any right-minded and well-instructed physician—Would you think it right to sanction a marriage between very near relations, say first cousins?—the answer would be anything but an emphatic No. Yet we have been told that such marriages *are* sanctioned by some physicians, when their opinion has been asked—or at least, that an adverse opinion has not been decidedly given. We do not, at this moment, recollect any such advisers ourselves.

FLAXEN RINGLETS.

Poets have often sung in raptures of blue-eyed, laughing, flax-haired girls, but Geo. Speight, of London, a thoroughly practical man, understands things better than those dreaming rhymsters who make sonnets to their sweethearts. He has just taken out a patent for making plaits and curls for head-dresses and other head-ornaments, and employs Russian or American hemp dyed to the exact shade desired, and glossed up with aromatic grease, and curled to adorn the head of some happy fair one either with flowing auburn or raven locks, as may be desired. When it is taken into consideration that long brown hair for making ladies' artificial curls cost from $10 to $12 per pound, Mr. Speight may be considered a sort of benefactor to all those individuals who are deficient in natural cranial ornamentation, although we think his invention will rather *spite* the girls in Normandy, who cultivate their hair expressly for our wig-makers.—*Scientific American.*

CONVERSATION.

The art of conversation is the finest of the fine arts; it is not the art of saying much, but of saying well. There are preaching men who talk, but listen not, or who speechify in private; or gossiping men, who think little and are never still, and yet they are not conversable men. The real art of conversation consists, not only in expressing your own thoughts freely, but in drawing out by encouragement the thoughts of others. You will never be liked for long talking by anybody; but you are sure to be liked if, by your talking, you encourage and stimulate others to think and talk in response to your thoughts. The art is a natural gift in the main. It is not only a gift of mind, but also of temper. It requires condescension, indulgence, patience, and many other accomplishments; refinement as well as power.

Obituaries:

"Let me die the death of the Righteous."

AUGUSTUS JOHN BROWN died at his residence in Tallapoosa county, Alabama, on the morning of the 20th June, 1859, aged 65 years. For thirty-two years he was a useful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is not our wish to recount his virtuous deeds. Our fondest tribute to his beloved memory is the epithet, Christian. Such was he in deed and in truth. Life's journey was finished, and with the trusting fondness of a child he went to sleep in his Savior's arms. His family mourn a father and friend, and the community a man who worked for the public good.

☞ Southern C. *Advocate* please copy.

FARM SCHOOL, MONTPELIER,
Monroe county, Georgia.
REV. CARLISLE P. G. MARTIN.....PRESIDENT.
COURSE OF STUDY—Classical, Mathematical, Scientific, Literary. FARM—not for Manual Labor, but for Practical, Scientific Study. Dr. J. N. LOOMIS has charge of the Scientific Department.
Terms.—Tuition and Board, exclusive of, lights, for Scholastic Year, (payable each half in advance) $200 00
☞ Books and Stationery can be had at the Institution, for which cash must be paid, as it is too troublesome to keep accounts.
Students can be brought from Macon, by Hayden & Goldsby, for $3 00; and from Forsyth, by Mr. Johnson, for $2 00. jan24

COLUMBUS (MISSISSIPPI) FEMALE INSTITUTE—The Trustees and Faculty content themselves with referring the public to their numerous patrons in the various Southern States represented in the Institute.

FACULTY:
Rev. B. F. Lebaron, A.M.....President.
Thomas D. Bailey.....Professor of Natural Science and Lath.
J. W. M. Shattuck.....Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry.
Otho W. Chamberlain.....Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Miss Caroline R. Shaucey, Teacher of French and Superintendent of Study.
Miss E. Abernathy.....Teacher of Drawing and Painting.
Mrs. E. E. Shuttuck.....Teacher of the English Department.
Miss I. Street, Miss M. Curtis and Miss M. L. Penny, Teachers of the English Branches.
Miss Victoria Ribera.....Teacher of Harp, Piano and Guitar.
Miss Henrietta Ribera.....Teacher of Piano.
Mrs. O. W. Chamberlin.....Teacher of Piano.
Mrs. L. Eaden.....Teacher of English Literature and Governess
Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Lebaron, ...Proprietors Boarding Department
Columbus, Miss. Dec. 28, 1858. n10 1y

MOUNT HERMON FEMALE INSTITUTE:
Near Clinton, Mississippi.
The next Annual Session of the above named Institute will commence on the first Monday in October, 1859. The location is retired, healthy and beautiful. Able and experienced teachers are employed in every department of the school. The boarding house rooms are neat, large and well ventilated. Terms the same as in similar institutions of the State. For particulars apply to the Principal.
se14 T. C. RICE.

STATE FEMALE COLLEGE, NEAR MEMPHIS TENNessee.—The Fall Session opens the 15th of September. The Spring Session commences on the 9th of February. The buildings are large and commodious. Faculty unsurpassed, course of Study complete—Terms liberal. For particulars address the Rev. H. G. Sparks, A. M., President of the College. Reference is made by permission to the Ministers of the Mississippi, Louisiana, and Memphis Conferences.
W. K. Patrau, Secretary. S. Watson, President Board.
December 29, 1858

TEXAS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
FAYETTE COUNTY, TEXAS.
PROF. C. O. FORSHEY.....SUPERINTENDENT.
STUDIES—Thoroughly Collegiate.....DISCIPLINE—Military
DRESS—Uniform—obtained at the Institute.
EXPENSES—Board and Tuition, $250 per year, of Forty Weeks.
☞ LOCATION—in the country—healthful, accessible and beautiful—☜
dec1-1y

PROFESSIONAL.

JAS. J. HUTCHINSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Livingston, Alabama.
[jan24] ☞ Will Practice in Sumter and the adjoining counties.

EDWARD J. DELONY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana.
Will Practice in the Courts of the Parishes of Carroll, Madison and Franklin; and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans, La.

DR. E. D. BEACH, HAVING RESUMED THE practice of Medicine, offers his Professional services to the citizens of New Orleans.
N. B.—Special attention paid to diseases of the RECTUM, PILES, FISTULA IN ANO, ETC.—Cured in any permanently cured without the use of the knife, cautery, pain, or confinement whatever. Office No. 6, Baronne street near Canal. 4y37.

J. E. ELAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BATON Rouge.
References—Henderson & Baldwin and Chinn & Dalton, *New Orleans*; W. S. Pike and A. Mulla.....*Baton Rouge*.

B. D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana.
ja19

J. D. FUQUA. J. G. KILBOURNE.
FUQUA & KILBOURNE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLINTON, LOUISIANA,
PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans.
References—Payne & Harrison, Byrne, Vance & Co., Broadwell & Payne, Pritchard & Flower, Edw. Nolle & Co., Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans. mnr 26-1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

PURVIS & HAYNE,
COTTON BROKERS, No. 46 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
ROBERT PURVIS, *Meade* JNO. D. HAYNE, *New Orleans*.
C. T. MURPHY, *Durant, Mi.* W. SYKES, *New Orleans La.* M. CONLY, *Middleton, Mi.*

MURPHY, SIKES & CO., COTTON FACTORS and General Commission Merchants,
jy20 6m No. 42 Union street, New Orleans.
W. A. BROADWELL. A. P. HAYNES.

BROADWELL & HAYNES,
(*Formerly* BROADWELL & PAYNE)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 46 UNION STREET, N. O.
HAVING RETIRED FROM BUSINESS, I TAKE PLEASURE IN soliciting for my former Partners, BROADWELL & HAYNES, the patronage and confidence of my friends, believing their experience, capacity and means, will merit its continuance, and enable them to give general satisfaction. [jel] M. U. PAYNE.

W. R. STUART, *New Orleans.* DR. D. A. JAMES, *Madison Parish, La.*

STUART & JAMES,
No. 42 Union street, New Orleans,
HAVE ASSOCIATED THEMSELVES TOGETHER for the purpose of conducting a COTTON FACTORAGE and GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS; are prepared to make the usual Advances in planters, in the way of supplies, etc., and respectfully solicit patronage.

B. M. LOWE & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND General Commission Merchants,
ap6 No. 97 GRAVIER STREET, New Orleans.

MR. HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PARTner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders, from our large and well-selected Stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants.
COOPER & NEIBERT.
New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858. 27 and 29 Common st.

W. COOPER. J. G. NEIBERT. H. LUCAS.
COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 27 and 29 Common street, New Orleans.

F. J. VAN BIBBER & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
[d8-1y] 44 *Carondelet street, New Orleans.*

J. BOYD & Co.,
Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,
No 4. UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
apr 17-1y

LEONARD FASH. F. S. LAURENS.
LEONARD FASH & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
45 POYDRAS STREET,
Oct 24. *NEW ORLEANS.*

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No. 47 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

JOHN F WYCHE & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 119 Common street, New Orleans. my2-1y

A. H. May & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No 94 Gravier street New Orleans. au21y

J. U. PAYNE. J. P. HARRISON.
G. W. HUNTINGTON. WM. H. DAMERON
Payne & Harrison.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 51 Union street, New Orleans. dec7-1y

R. L. WALKER, *New Orleans.* ROBT. C. HUTCHINSON *Caddo Parish, La.*
Walker & Hutchinson,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 87 Carondelet street, New Orleans. jo28

LANE, SALTER & CO.,
[*Successors to LANE, MAYFIELD & Co.*]
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 79 St. Charles street, New Orleans. jy5-1y

L. SAWYER,
DEALER IN WOODEN-WARE,
Paper, Brooms, Matches, Cordage, Twines, Scales; and DEARBORN'S CELEBRATED BALANCES for Weighing Cotton, Sugar and Tobacco.
ap20 No. 70 MAGAZINE STREET, New Orleans.

WATKINS & HOMAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CORnices, and Curtain Materials, No. 80 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

To Merchants and Planters.
MANUFACTURERS' COMMISSION HOUSE:
LARGE STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK,
.....AT.....
No. 41 Magazine st., opposite the Arcade,
NEW ORLEANS.
nov 14 R. W. RAYNE.

PH. P. WERLEIN, PUBLISHER AND DEALER IN Sheet Music and Music Books. Dealers will be supplied at the regular Board of Trade prices. The PIANO FORTES are of the best manufacture, and sold at Eastern prices. MELODEONS of the celebrated thorough A. PRINCE & Co. "the best in the world," (Home Journal,) at wholesale and retail. PIANOS, VIOLINS, GUITARS, and all other instruments tuned and repaired.
Call at the Music Store, No. 5 Camp street. PH. P. WERLEIN.

F. VAN BENTHUYSEN, D. F. LEWIS, of Rapides. } A. MONDELMAN, ORD. D. BENDALL.
BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS.
a19-1y 116 Canal st., New Orleans.

E. COLEMAN'S METALIC FARM MILL IS THE most Simple, most Durable—of greater capacity, requires less power, costs LESS THAN HALF the price of any other Mill capable of doing the same amount of work. Send and get Descriptive Circular. HUBBS BROS. Agents Southern Industrial Store, my25 97 COMMON ST. New Orleans.

J. H. KELLER, SOAP MANUFACTORY, CORNER of Howard and St. Andrew streets, New Orleans.
☞ A good supply constantly on hand, and all orders promptly filled.

CARD—THE MEANS OF PRESERVING THE Teeth Practically, at a moderate Expense.
DR. A. L. PLOUGH, Senior, DENTIST, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues to exercise his Profession, with the latest improvement in the Dental Art.
Dr. P. can be found at his NEW OFFICE No. 13 BOURBON STREET, a few doors from Canal street, where he has fitted up suitable apartments, so as to accommodate his customers at all hours of the day, say, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
☞ There is nothing in life more valuable than a beautiful set of SOUND TEETH, and those who will consult Dr. PLOUGH, at his New Office, No. 13 BOURBON STREET, will learn practically the means of PRESERVING THEIR TEETH at a Moderate Expense. jeop28

FASMANN'S IRON HOOPS AND TIES FOR COTTON Bales.—Orders for Fasmann's Iron Hoops and Ties filled to any extent, at SIX cents per pound. The Hoop and Tie guaranteed to hold; and guarantee also given that the cotton bound with them shall be received at the Orleans Press on the same terms as rope bound Cotton.
Liberal deductions made to country Merchants for cash orders.
my4 6m F. UHLICHER, Agent, 124 Commercial Place, N. O.

BOOTH & CO.,
ARCADE HAT STORE, No. 45 Magazine Street, New Orleans.
Established in 1843. Manufacturers and Jobbers at Wholesale in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.
For the accommodation of our friends and the public, we have opened a retail department on the same premises. aug30

Dameron & Co.,
IMPORTERS and Dealers in Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtain Goods, Upholstery Goods, etc., No. 26 Chartres and 72 Customhouse streets, New Orleans. ja1

F. W. OBER—DEALER IN NORTHERN AND WESTern Produce. ☞ Fresh Goshen Butter, in small packages, suitable for families, constantly on hand.
New Orleans, January 12, 1859. No. 51 POYDRAS STREET.

P. H. WILLARD,
Coal Merchant,
18 EXCHANGE PLACE. (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)
THOSE desirous of purchasing Coal or Wood, can be supplied at short notice at the—CITY COAL OFFICE,
where is constantly kept on hand Pittsburgh, English, and Cannel, Anthracite and Lower Ohio Coal. Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses, Steamers, &c., &c., supplied at the lowest market prices. n22-1y

RHEUMATISM CURED!!—ALL THE VARIOUS forms of this Painful and Paralyzing Disease—either Inflammatory, Acute or Chronic—no matter how severe the case or of how long standing. Call for DR. MORTIMORE'S REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM which is purely a Vegetable Internal Remedy, and has already cured about Twenty Thousand Cases—many of FIFTY, TWENTY, and even THIRTY YEARS standing, which had long since been given up as hopeless, incurable cases.
Look back to Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, volume IX. of this paper and read in each the overwhelming evidence.
This Remedy can be had of J. WRIGHT & CO. Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street, N. Orleans, or, can be ordered, through any Druggist or Merchant in New Orleans.
☞ Price, $5 per Bottle; Six bottles for $20, or $36 per dozen.
ap13-1y DR. D. MORTIMORE, Proprietor, Louisville, Ky

BLOOMFIELD'S PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING Establishment, No. 46 CAMP STREET, corner Grayier;
All kinds of BOOK AND PERCANTILE PRINTING AND BINDING executed neatly and correctly, at moderate prices.
dec 26 1y WM. BLOOMFIELD, Jr.

DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED REJUVENATING Elixir.—Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principles, by one of the oldest chemists of the age.
FOR THE CURE of General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness, and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the System, take

The Rejuvenating Elixir,
And you will soon find yourself a new man—a pride instead of the reverse to your friends, and a healthy, sound, and worthy member of the whole human family. For sale, by the Proprietors,
J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., New Orleans.
And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Clothiers.
TRUTH OMNIPOTENT.—We give to our readers and the public generally the following copy of a letter received by us from A. W. Vesey, Esq., of the *Aberdeen Conservative*, enclosing at the same time a communication to that paper from Colonel Vasser, of North Mississippi, and who was formerly associate editor of the Conservative. The subject of the letter and communication we do not feel it necessary to comment on—they tell the whole story, one that ought to go home to those in whose hands the rising generation of children are placed for nurture and for care. All we ask of our readers is a careful perusal of the documents.
CONSERVATIVE OFFICE,
Aberdeen, Miss., August 23d, 1858.
Messrs. Wright & Co.—As any testimonial in reference to your preparations may prove beneficial to you, I enclose the following, published at my request, in the "Conservative" of the 21st inst.
Col. Vasser was formerly associate editor of the "Conservative," and is well known in North Mississippi, as a gentleman of intelligence and strict integrity. Respectfully, J. W. VESEY.
[*For the Conservative.*]
Contemplated. ABERDEEN, Aug. 18th, 1858.
DEAR VESEY: Upon the principles of justice and humanity, I am induced to ask your permission to insert this communication in your paper, believing, as I do, that it may be the means of preventing untold sorrow in many a happy household.
On Friday last, having been for several days previous absent from my family, I found, on my return home, that my infant, aged about 15 months, was quite unwell, from some unknown cause—supposed to be teething. Upon an examination, however, I was of the opinion that her indisposition proceeded from worms; and, having been told by a respectable physician that WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE was a never-failing remedy against this terrible enemy of children, I was induced to give it a trial, reluctantly, by the acquiescence of my family Physician.
On the following morning, (Saturday) I commenced administering it by directions, save in quantity, being afraid to give the amount of prescription. I was unable to detect any impression occasioned by it until late in the afternoon of that day; and almost despaired of any good effect, when, about one o'clock the next morning I was aroused from my slumber to witness the incredible number of one hundred and thirty-six from one evacuation.
Before breakfast of the same morning, (Sunday) but one small dose was administered, which was followed by the discharge of fifty during the day. The next day, (Monday) none was administered; but still occasional discharges occurred during the day, varying in size and quantity as described.
On Tuesday morning following, one more small dose was administered, making in all five doses of a quarter of a teaspoonful instead of a half as prescribed by the label of directions. In all, the little creature has discharged to this date, the rise of three hundred worms, a majority of which will average five or six inches in length; and is running about as usual, with returning evidences of good health and spirits.
Having met with such astonishing effects in the case of my infant, I was induced to use the Vermifuge on six other children under my protection, varying in age from twenty years old, and in every case save one, that of the oldest, like happy results have been produced.
These facts are elicited, 1st, because of my antipathy heretofore to nostrums of every kind; and, 2nd, because my experience has convinced me that, in the experiment I have made with WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, it is due to suffering humanity, as well as the manufacturer of the medicine, to make public the results of my observation.
W. H. VASSER.
For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., Sole Proprietors.

Helmbald Extract of Buchu,
Read! Read! Read! "Ye afflicted read" the following Certificate of a cure of over 20 years' standing.
H. T. HELMBOLD.—*Dear Sir:* I have been troubled with an affection of the Bladder and Kidneys for over twenty years. I have tried Physicians in vain, and at last concluded to give your Genuine Preparation a trial as I had heard it highly spoken of. It afforded me immediate relief. I have used three bottles, and I have obtained more relief from it effects and feel much better than I have for twenty years previous. I have the greatest faith in its virtues and curative powers, and shall do all in my power to make it known to the afflicted. Hoping this may prove advantageous to you in assisting you to introduce the medicine I am truly yours. M. MCCORMICK.
For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., General Agents.

The Goddess Hygeia!
When Hygeia lent medicinal aid to man,
And taught him all his evils how to scan,
Not to a favorite few she showed the way
To stanch the wound and all its pain allay—
Not to the few who now claim physic heirs,
And think but what they give legitimate wares,
No! to all human kind command she gave,
"Employ your skill, and your sick brother save".
So went he forth the Magic Salve to find—
The Magic Salve that now heals all mankind.
Nor Wound nor Bruise, nor Cut, can long remain;
Nor Scar its rude appearance long retain.
Use it—you'll find we are not truth's detractor,
For you'll be healed by

Dalley's Pain Extractor,
The only sure, effective and complete remedy for Bruises Scalds, Eruptions, Piles, or any Cutaneous disease whatever.

We Dont Want Any Other.
Such is the language of all who use "WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE," when they call for that and any other is offered them; they have tried it, and from experience know it to be superior to all others; therefore when they are in want of a medicine of the kind, they purchase that which they know to be good and can be depended on. An Agent who called on us a few days ago, said "I find it difficult to sell any other Vermifuge when I have yours. I have had some in my store for a long time which I occasionally try to 'work off,' but no one will purchase it unless I warrant it as good as yours, this I cannot do." So it is, and so it will be, Winer's Vermifuge owes its unrivaled popularity to its own intrinsic merits, on this alone it has a ways depended, and were it not a fact that it is superior as a remedy for worms, it would ere this have shared the miserable fate of many other articles designed for similar purposes. To all who are in want of a medicine of this kind we say try it and judge for yourselves, we are confident that it will give entire satisfaction.

Beware of Calomel.
The public generally may not be aware that nearly all Worm Lozenges contain Calomel, and that the lives of children are thereby endangered. parents should remember this, for although medicine may be easily administered when in the form of Lozenges or Candies of any description, yet the danger that is incurred outweighs the advantages, besides Calomel very often fails in accomplishing the desired object, it is by no means to be depended on as a remedy for Worms, and it is not now so generally resorted to by physicians as it was a few years ago, they have become convinced of the danger of its use and of the uncertainty with which it acts, and have prudently and wisely resorted to other means by which these objections are obviate.
Physicians generally how use WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, this medicine is a simple vegetable preparation and can always be administered with perfect safety and confidence as to the result, as it will always destroy Worms and restore the patient to health.

Save the Children.
Of the multitudes of children that die before they reach their twelfth year, three fourths are believed to be the victims of internal worms, or of diseases arising from that cause. A medicine like WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, which will infallibly and rapidly cure the disease, is therefore of immense importance to every family. It is extolled in the highest terms by the faculty, and at this time when the mortality among children is greater than was ever before known, it is not safe or prudent for any household to be without it. Believing that the frightful increase of deaths among children is mainly attributable to worms and the disorders they produce, we recommend this specific to all who have charge of young families.

Winer's Canadian Vermifuge.
Of

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 38. WHOLE NUMBER 453.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1859.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. OFFICE—113 CAMP ST.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE GOSPEL AND SLAVERY: NO. III.

BY A MISSIONARY.

What is my "*entire* scheme for going into and successfully conducting a work of this kind?" I am truly glad to have such a question propounded, and shall take great delight in answering it fully. Well, then, I have already told you, in the second item of the "plan" first laid down, that after your house is erected and set apart to the worship of Almighty God, you must provide *competent* moral and religious instruction. Now the *cheapest* rate at which this may be done is neither the best, most suitable, nor even the cheapest in the end. You want the labor expended to be found both now and "after many days;" and you therefore require a man of general intelligence and of varied and deep experience with human nature—especially with this African development of it—a man of ardent piety and of respectability to scholastic requirements—with unflagging perseverance in all the departments of his vocation. This man, in forty-nine cases out of fifty, will be a married man with a wife and children to provide for; and if he engages in this work at all he will be wholly dependent upon his work for their and his own living, because Heaven itself has arranged as to such a workman that he "is worthy of his hire." Well, you pay the manager of your *temporal* affairs (who is most likely a young man) $700, $800, $900 or $1,000 a year; and shall the man who assumes to tend the whole responsibility of caring for and managing the *spiritual and eternal* interests of your servants be deemed as deserving of less compensation or consideration while performing a work of such magnitude and importance? Surely not. But as the object is merely to *live* and not to make money by such a vocation, I will put this man with his family at a low figure of expense, and will say that a saitable dwelling house and $700 a year will enable him and them to live in some degree of comfort and respectability, so that he can at least be wholly given up to his work. As, however, you may not wish for the exclusive services of one man for your servants alone, only in conjunction with others, you can divide his time and expenses equally between yourself and one neighbor, and this will reduce the amount to you one-half, ($350) and for which you will receive a weekly service. Or, to benefit your neighbors as well as yourself, you can take in three of them into your arrangement, and this will give to each one service every two weeks, and reduce the expense of each to $175. In all these cases, however, each neighbor is supposed to have a chapel or meeting house on *his own* place, and also to meet his quota of the arrangement as to a dwelling house for the Missionary. And the reason for suggesting this method of *individual* places of worship is only an endeavor to accommodate the plan to the wishes or objections of those who prefer that their servants should not meet with others in a promiscuous assembly. But for reasons which I shall not now take time to enumerate, and because a *promiscuous* assembly looks more like a congregation hearing the gospel than a single family, or plantation, the *best* arrangement, in my judgment and experience, is for you and one or two or more of your neighbors (according to the first item of the "plan") to unite in building a chapel or house of worship in a contiguous and convenient spot for all your servants, to which the servants of each neighbor, under the usual leadership of the foreman of the crop, may go and unitedly hear the gospel of their salvation; and then after service, under the same orderly oversight, return immediately to their respective places of abode. This arrangement would also give two services a month, and has the additional recommendation of accommodating a large number of parties at a very trifling expense. If one neighbor unites with you your share would only be $87 50; if two unite with you, only $58 33; or if as many as *three*, then only $43 75. Or, should you three neighbors have but few servants and be unable to go into a weekly or semi-monthly service, you can reduce it to a *monthly appointment*, which, though insufficient, would be much better than none at all, and then the expense to each dwindles down to $27. Or, lower even still, embrace *four* others with yourself in your arrangement in this plan for the evangelization of the servants *of all your neighbors*, and the expense to each diminishes to $17 50. And yet farther, should the Missionary furnished under either plan prove unmarried, (a possible case, at least,) then *half the amount* of all the quotas here given would meet the entire expense of the charge. [*Let not, however, I pray you, the desire of economy in any event become the ruling motive for adopting the cheaper plan*—only the meeting of a case of necessity for the benefit of others.

Such a method of combination has this merit over all others, that it enables one man to do a great deal of good among his neighbors; and when carried out fully, which it must and ought to be speedily, *will embrace every neighborhood throughout the length and breadth of our land*, at an expense which is truly insignificant. You see, therefore, that by plan and arrangement the bringing of the gospel within the reach and hearing of your servants, and the freeing of yourself from responsibility in this important behalf, may be made to become to you individually, (under given circumstances,) almost without money and without price. And when by one united act of you and all such as are similarly situated with you, this simple plan for evangelizing the entire slave population within our borders shall have been fully set on foot and faithfully carried out, (a period and consummation which I hope yet to see,) then indeed shall every cause of reproach by our enemies be taken away; and though fanatics and pseudo-philanthropists may continue to upbraid and denounce us until the sound of the Archangel's trumpet shall have put an end to their uncharitable and senseless ravings; yet, having faithfully and voostantly carried out the *Master's* part of the relations of *Master* and *Slave*, as laid down in the Book of God, (and thereby met the just expectations of Heaven) we are well assured that these "ignorant and proud railers"† can neither touch, molest, nor even approach us; for God being on our side—which He always will be when we faithfully do our duty—He will be more than all that can be against us. And we shall then be able also to exhibit ourselves before the world as having carried the gospel to *every creature* in our midst—a measure of labor and of duty which those who defame us are not likely to attain to speedily, even with the comparatively few persons of the same color, in their midst, where they have never had any let or hindrance to engage in such a work.

The sum of *what has been said is this: you are a shareholder, and Heaven has ordained and now requires of you to furnish your servants with all the opportunities and privileges of the gospel. Will you do this?* or will you refuse after this friendly visit of mine to neglect it and thereby run the risk of having soon to answer to that Tribunal for your disobedience? If it suits your views, means and convenience, to unite with others in the performance of this duty, well. If not, neglect not, I beseech you, to *accomplish it by yourself.* It has long been neglected already, and time waits for no man. Whichever arrangement, therefore, best enables you and your neighbors to meet your obligations to Heaven, by engaging in this vitally important enterprise, let one candidly and earnestly resolve you that *you yourself, with them, must arrange and determine all about it*, before you

* Luke 10, 7; 1 Tim. 5, 18. † 1 Tim. 6, 1-4.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

A BLIND MAN'S BOOK.

BY A CRITIC IN SPECTACLES.

Third Paper.

Here's a new face. You are introduced to the Rev. Wilson Pitner, familiarly known as Wils. Pitner. Swarthy as an Indian, litho and strong. Knows border lore, and is well read in wood-craft. He has some parts for a pioneer, withal. Can pick a squirrel's eye with a rifle ball at a hundred yards, guide you across an untracked prairie, follow a bee with unerring precision from flower to the honied hive in the hollow tree, and snare muskrat or otter against any trapper you please. Innocent of books in a great measure, but well-taught of nature. With a powerful voice, a matchless zeal, a brilliant eye, and a vivid nature, you might hear Wils. Pitner pour forth, at times, such torrents of fiery eloquence that no human sensibilities could withstand his appeals. Let him "swing clear" on a "sugar-stick," and not even Chrishmas Evans, the great Welsh orator, could surpass him in the power of his wonderful pulpit efforts. Original in exegesis, he ventured to differ from Paul and Wesley on the point that faith cometh by hearing; for, said he, "I once knew a man who was so deaf that he could not hear it thunder, and he had more faith than anybody I ever saw. Now, did his faith come by hearing?" When coming out of a fit of depression, he declared that his *soul felt as if it were running horseraces in the grand prairies of divinity.* Such was Wils. Pitner!

But we forget that we were not to particularize. We dismiss, therefore, the vivid characterization of the most remarkable statesmen of the day, A. H. Stephens of Georgia, and S. A. Douglas, of Illinois, commending their portraits to their respective admirers. We pass over, also, some worthy clerics that are strikingly reproduced in the *Autobiography*. Upon one name we linger a moment, because of the important influence of the individual in moulding and shaping the character and life of Mr. Milburn. We refer to his appreciative sketch of Rev. A. A. Lipscomb, D.D., ere-while of Montgomery city. But before we reenr to the portraiture, let us premise a little.

Mr. Milburn's residence in Montgomery marked an era in his life, for it was during his two years sojourn there that he ran a narrow risk of being hopelessly engulphed in the Maelstrom of German Neology, beyond the reach of any regurgitant wave of common sense or of vital religion. Having abundant leisure, and an insatiable thirst for reading, he plunged at once into the Ocean of Transcendental Rationalism. The main point was the heroic apotheosis of the sublime Ego. In ephemeral literature, his divine philosophy found fit media in the New York *Tribune*, the *National Era*, Westminister Review, and in the incomprehensible utterances of Emerson, or the phrenzied deliverances of Wendell Phillips and Theodore Parker. His greater luminaries, however, were Zoroaster, Aristotle, Plato, Thomas Aquinas, Des Cartes, Leibnitz, Kant and Fichte. By an easy net of contemptuous expatriation he adopted Germany as his Fatherland, donned cap and gown, in badge of naturalization, thrust a fuming Meerschaum betwixt his teeth, and held forth with amazing profundity about the wonderful Goethe. Indeed, he wanted nothing but the cognizzlement of tankards of *lager-bier* to make him as brave a Teuton as was ever befuddled at Tubingen, or befogged at Halle. Neander's "Life of Christ," Strauss' "Life of Jesus," De Wettes "Theodore" and "Commentaries," together with Lessing, furnished him with nutritious philosophic pabulum for a considerable heat. Per consequence, he grew wondrous wise; tolerated Shakspeare, and a few other books which German critics had condescendingly noticed; thinned out in flesh, eschewing food, that the soul might be dominant; discoursed learnedly of the "me" and the "not me," in such sort as would have delighted Sir William Hamilton; hermeneutically discriminated between the authentic and the suppositions in the Scriptures; patronizingly admitted the merits of David, Job, and Isaiah, through inferior to the Iliad, the Sagas of Norsemen, or the Hindoo Vegas; took huge disgust at the common affairs of life; dwelt serenely, self-contemplative, amid the glories of "Cloud-land, gorgeous-land," and ended by being clothed upon with "*Theological Methodology*," in place of the simpler robe of Wesleyan Methodism. But chief did he dote upon Thomas Carlyle. He devoured the man's books, as the heathen God, in the old myths, ate up his own offspring. He grew acquainted with Herr Teufelsdroeckh, conned the formularies of the Everlasting Yea, the Centre of Indifference, and the Everlasting Nay, and "hated cant and Sir Jabez Windbag with due intensity."

Jocosely as all this is said, there is something terrible in the heroic struggle of a true and noble soul, reaching, grasping, clutching out through the darkness of body and of mind for the truth that alone can satisfy, and for the faith that alone can save. His feet were in slippery places. He was sliding into the damnable pit. A few tottering, groping steps forward towards the yawning abyss and he would have plunged helplessly sheer downward into the palpable obscure of heartless, soulless, Christless atheism. Mark what saved the man! Through the gathering darkness rose up the calm, still faces of the old homestead; above the turbulent roar of these furious billows quivered the echoing voices of the unforgotten long-ago. He had seen father and mother walking in the furnace of affliction, and there walked with them one as it had been the Son of Man; and they had come forth without the smell of fire upon their garments. To them, he knew that Jesus Christ had ever been a merciful and a faithful High Priest. In infancy and youth he had been "taught to look upon Him as a comforter full of grace, truth, and tenderness." The simple faith of childhood triumphed over the "statuesque idioms of thought chiselled by the pure intellect." O, ye mothers! will ye not the more diligently teach the childish hands to clasp your knees, and the childish tongues to lisp: "Our Father who art in Heaven!" In his early ministry Mr. Milburn had associated intimately with Chauncey Hobart, whom he calls "one of the noblest of men." Now Chauncey could shout till your blood tingled, "Glory to God for the hope of everlasting life!" His trust in God was invincible. He was a thorough Methodist; revered John Wesleys' memory; loved the institutions of the Church; preached the doctrines with fiery ardor and unquenchable zeal; looking only for the final plaudit: "well done, thou good and faithful servant." In the midst of the fierce strife of these later years, doubt not the voice of Chauncey Hobart often sounded through the depths of "this poor man's" troubled soul, calling him back to the path from which he had so miserably strayed. And so the light went on, the past arraying its ever blessed, soothing memories, the present marshalling its grim spectral cohorts of doubt, and fear, and downright scepticism. But in the very thick of the contest God sent, as it were, "an angel to succor him." Going, in a spirit of decent conventionalism to a sister Church on a funeral occasion, he sat a critic "intrenched in his indifference." Soon, however, "the critic was driven out of his strong position," "admiring wonder gave place to tears, and a heart suffused with the glow of religious emotion." He left the Church feeling that he had never "listened to so wonderful a preacher," no opinion which he has seen no occasion to change, even after hearing the most renowned orators of Europe and America. Recognizing a congenial spirit Mr. Milburn sought an introduction to the minister, whose sermon had so powerfully affected him, and, thenceforward, until he left Montgomery, a portion of almost every day was spent in his society. "Such was the commencement," says he, "of my acquaintance with Andrew A. Lipscomb, whose influence ever me, together with that of Chauncey Hobart and Thomas Carlyle, forms the most significant and important chapter of my mental history during these ten years."

We would gladly copy his tribute to Dr. Lipscomb, if our space allowed. For ourselves, knowing as we do the sweet charities of the man, having learned at his feet how "like apples of gold in pictures of silver" are words fitly spoken, we accredit to the utmost his salutary influence in correcting Mr. Milburn's morbid intellectual and spiritual developments. Having himself breasted the waves of that bitterness, fog-encircled sea of German mysticism, and having planted his feet securely on the hither shore, upon the rock that is higher than we, the good Doctor was a guide that knew the cloudy pathway, and a helmsman that had held firmly to the rudder in many a tempestuous sea. What with the hallowed memories of his mother's knee, the remembered faith of Chauncey Hobart, and the cheery voice of his present helper, our storm-driven mariner came safe to harbor, a wiser, may be, a sadder man.

We had laid out to say something of Mr. Milburn's recollections of his six years sojourn in our midst; of his just appreciation of Southern character; of his hearty liking for Southern society; of his uncommon insight into the peculiarities of our slave population, and his excellent temper in speaking of the institution, the bare mention of which sends the pupils of Horace Greely's eyes careering upwards in a spasmodic twitch of saintly indignation. Although a Northern man, Mr. Milburn puts on none of the sour godliness of their Praise-God-Bare-Bones school of Methodist ranters. He sees clearly that the only true friend of Caffee is the Southern planter; the only true spiritual guide of the black man is the self-sacrificing missionary, carrying the message of life to the hut of the slave amid sickly rice-fields, malarious swamps, and wherever else a negro toils in furrow, brake, or forest. In this noble work he assigns, rightly, the front rank to Methodist preachers, enrolling in the number of such faithful evangelists, the names of venerable Bishops, reverend Editors, and grave Elders. Our author fell to loving the negroes for their "generous, gentle, docile characters," and with real unction treats us to several capital anecdotes of his colored friends, the which we read betwixt our laughter and our tears. Apropos of his notes on Southern society, two of his female friends, whose names he modestly withholds, furnish two of the most beautiful, quiet, home-like portraitures of refined, cultivated womanly character that it has ever been our good fortune to read. Our only quarrel with the author is that we are not permitted to treasure up in memory the names of the happy originals.

And so we lay away the *Autobiography* as we took it up, lovingly. We have left behind much that we would gladly have taken into the account—much of eloquence, much of poetry, much of pathos. But how otherwise, unless we reprint the book, which is too monstrous to be thought of in so meagre an article as ours.

It is a *Methodist book*: there is one of its chief excellences. It breathes throughout the Wesleyan spirit, the the old itinerant fire. There is record of suffering borne unmurmuringly, of privations accepted gladly, of kindness endured in a temper of good soldiership, of fights fought manfully, of victories won gloriously. It vindicates the Methodist policy of taking hold upon mere boys, with its hand of iron in the glove of velvet; of asking nothing but "hath the Lord called thee?" of thrusting them forth with Bible and Hymn-Book, to stammer it may be a disjointed exhortation, to offer a trembling petition in the congregation, to wrestle for the salvation of sinners upon the straw-covered ground of a Camp-meeting altar. It fitly comments upon the favorite saying, "though the workmen die the work goes on," for while it tells us of the heroes of early Methodism gone to rest long ago, it points us to the brightening galaxy of names in the Methodist horizon, such names in our Southern sky as those of Paine, Andrew, Pierce, Wightman, Summers, Myers, McTyeire, Neely, Hamilton, and a host of others. The work will do a service to the church by bringing persons in certain quarters acquainted with Methodism, who while they may not, like Sydney Smith, apply to Methodists the contemptuous epithet of "*vermin*," still feel privileged to consign our church, with all its appliances, intellectual and spiritual, to the limbo of "decent debility." When such men find genius, chastened by affliction, and purified by religion, devoting its energies to the loving exposition of Methodist principles, and the effective vindication of the Methodist economy, and that too in a form so attractive to the most cultivated intellect, it can scarcely fail to bring them to a healthier state of thought and feeling towards the once "despised sect."

Lastly, it is a *manly book*. Though penned by the fingers of his kind young friends; though it contains chapters from a life of deepest suffering, insomuch that the author might with truthfulness write "*De profundis clamavi*;" though a record of months and sometimes years of imprisonment from God's glad sunshine; though it recount how every part of his person, almost, bears sad witness to his infirmity, in some cut or bruise, or scar—though all this be true, there is not a line of murmuring in it, not a single line of whining complaint, not a single appeal to maudlin sentimentality, not a single stage-trick to elicit sympathy. It is the book, contrariwise, of the cheerful, hopeful, helpful spirit of a man who stands as erect in our presence as though the angel of sorrow had not laid upon his eyelids the shadow of his wings.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

OCTOBER, 8th, 1859.

Many of our Churches are being favored with refreshing showers of Divine grace. In Hanover street Church, upwards of thirty have professed pardon. At Mount Vernon station, fifty have recently united with the church. Franklin street Church, Eutaw, Caroline, Hartford Avenue, High street, Columbia street, and other churches, are sharing largely in accessions to the church.

The recent session of the Local Preachers' Convention, held in this city, was a very harmonious one.—About a hundred local preachers were present, from different parts of the country. Many of our stationed ministers mingled with their local brethren in the convention. Rev. Henry Slicer presented some friendly and congratulatory resolutions passed at the Preachers' Meeting of this city. Local preachers were invited to occupy the pulpits of our stationed preachers on the Sabbath. The religious exercises of the Sabbath, in the Charles Street Church, were of the most interesting character. The Experience Meeting at 9 o'clock, was a happy one. Many of the local preachers testified of the saving power of Christ, in the pardon of their sins, and in the entire renovation and sanctification of their souls. The sermon by Bro. Tasker, of Philadelphia, was a good, sound, practical one. The exercises of the afternoon and evening consisted of short addresses, by the local brethren from different parts of the country. Rev. Dr. Sargeant conducted the services of the experience meeting in the morning, and holy communion in the afternoon.

The Convention occupied Monday in business matters. The adoption of a constitution looking to the organization of District and Conference Associations, also a National Association, to meet annually. Presiding Elders were respectfully requested to solicit the formation of District Associations, of local preachers, for spiritual and theological improvement, and for the expediency of electing delegates to the National Association. A committee of five was appointed to prepare an address to the General Conference. The same committee were elected as a deputation to the General Conferences of the M. E. Churches, (North and South.)—Committee.—Revs. J. P. Cook, Baltimore; C. D. Leigh, New York city; T. T. Tasker, Philadelphia; —— Riddle, Delaware; —— Gatchell, New Jersey. It was resolved to hold the next annual Association in Philadelphia, in October, 1860. It was also resolved to celebrate the Introduction of Methodism in America, next year—the Centenary of Methodism. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Rev. T. T. Tasker, Philadelphia; Vice Presidents, C. C. Leigh, N. Y.; J. L. Graham, Pittsburg; Dr. Roberts, Baltimore; J. W. Hancock, N. J.; Recording Secretary, W. H. Kincaid, Pittsburg; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. W. R. Munroe, Balt. Treasurer, J. P. Cook, Balt.

Rev. Chauncey Shaffer, a lawyer, from New York preached two powerful sermons in the Eaton Street Church, on Monday and Tuesday evening. He spoke with great effect in love feast, on Sunday morning.—Among other things, remarked that he had visited New Orleans and other parts of the South, on business, and had everywhere found the same warm-hearted Methodists, full of holy fire, and expressed his belief that Methodism, in this country, will ere long be united in one common brotherhood.

Rev. Dr. Buckus' new, fine Presbyterian Church, on Madison street, was dedicated on Sabbath last. Rev. Dr. Potts, of New York, officiated in the afternoon and evening. This new edifice is a most splendid and costly piece of architecture. It is estimated that the entire cost, when fully completed, will be two hundred thousand dollars.

M.

PREACHERS AND THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

A prevalent practice among certain orators of moral reforms and paragraphists of the popular press, of very questionable propriety, merits the attention of the thoughtful hearer and reader. Let any one of these valiant reformers begin an attack on any popular vice, and immediately forgetting his legitimate theme, he rushes pell-mell upon some supposed apathetic class of community, and at once all his vials of wrath are emptied with self-righteous indignation. In these attacks the members of the Church and the Ministry, especially the latter, are represented as chief delinquents. Illustrations of this are so numerous that every reader can recall them. Indeed, it is difficult to take up a printed speech on any reform movement, whether reported or prepared for the occasion, in which they do not occur.

An example is just at hand, and it affords opportunity to refer to the subject to show its injustice. It is a speech on the subject of temperance of eight pages, two of which are taken up in depicting the fearful evils of intemperance, and the remainder is a severe rebuke of the Church and the Ministry for their apathy. Speaking of the desirable results which would follow a prevalence of temperance, and of the causes which retard it, the orator names, as of "first importance and magnitude the apathy and carelessness of the Church of God and the Ministry," and after making an exception of some of the latter, whose "burning eloquence and best talents are ever ready to plead the cause of temperance," he declares that "*the great body of the Church of God is not with us in our efforts.*" Their apathy is attributable, it is said, in some, to the love of the morning, noonday and evening potations; in others to profits resulting from its sale.

After this severe censure of the Church, he comes to the Ministry. "Surely," he exclaims, "they are with us. Alas! alas! for poor, weak human nature. Many drink themselves, others are kept from the advocacy of the cause by fear; others still because they think the cause beneath them." Now we most heartily object to these sweeping denunciations, one and all. They are unjust—they are mischievous—they are cowardly. They are uttered against a class of men, who, while their prominence makes them special marks, their character and position give them no opportunity to reply.

They are *unjust*. As a class, ministers of the gospel are unsurpassed for self-denial and temperance. As a class, they are, almost without exception, the advocates of temperance, and there is hardly a pulpit in the land in which the vice of drunkenness is not from time to time denounced, and its adjuncts and evils portrayed. Whenever opportunity serves, ministers of the gospel are in the front ranks in all efforts to promote the cause.

These attacks are mischievous. They are calculated to deprive the ministry of much of their strength. Public confidence to a certain extent is destroyed in them by such means as these, until it is almost a signal for defeat whenever they appear prominent in any special work of moral reform. Much that they do is done quietly and unobtrusively, because of the prejudices that have too often been fanned by these senseless declaimers against men whose excellencies they neither appreciate nor approach.

These attacks are cowardly. Many a spurging temperance speaker, who would quail before a searching and truthful response from one of the class he denounces, vituperates his second-hand denunciations for the want of something better, whenever he mounts the rostrum. We have on one or two occasions felt under the necessity of volunteering a word or two in defense of the cloth, and we have uniformly found a considerable lowering of canvass on the part of these fast sailors, and a striking of colors by no means creditable to the courage of the boasting voyagers.

The truth is, the temperance cause is more indebted to the Ministry of the land than to any other class. No decided advancement has been made which has not originated with them, with, perhaps, the exception of the Maine law scheme in New England. The ablest temperance tracts have been written by the Ministry; the most laborious statistics have been gathered by the Ministry; the first blows at the monster thirty-five years ago were struck by the Ministry. If the cause has languished, it is because it has too often been taken out of the hands of the Church by men intoxicated by the novelty of a position in which, with a very small mental capital, they could make a considerable show of indignant oratory. It is time the stupid nonsense should be abandoned. It ruined the Washingtonian movement—it has driven many a preacher from sympathy with the Sons of Temperance—and it is this day doing more harm than a thousand such temperance addresses as that now before us will ever do good.—*Methodist Protestant.*

MR. SPURGEON'S FATHER.

At the laying of the foundation-stone of Mr. Spurgeon's new Tabernacle, his father, the Rev. John Spurgeon, said among other good things:

"I always thought my son did wrong in coming to London; now you see that I was wrong. I always thought he was wrong in not going to college; I tried three or four hours with him one night with a dear friend that loved him, but it was no use. He said, 'No, I will never go to college, only to strict obedience to you as a father.' There I left the matter; and I see that God has been with him, though I thought it was a wrong step in him to go to London. * * I believe, under God's grace, his mother has been the means of leading him to Christ. You are well aware that I go and talk in the best manner I can to a few poor people on the Sabbath day, and God has blessed my labors. I thought, however, I ought not to go out on the Sabbath day, as God's people should train up their children in the best way they can. I thought I was neglecting my children, and as I came home one evening about seven o'clock, and went up stairs, I heard the voice of a mother pleading for her boy Charles, and talking to him and others, and pouring her heart out in prayer in such a way as I never did in my life, and as I never heard before. It is for the encouragement of mothers that I mention this, that you may pray for your children, for God is a prayer-hearing God. My heart is too full to say more. May God bless you and keep you, and may we be brought together when this building shall be finished and entirely out of debt.

FRANKLIN'S OPINION OF WHITEFIELD'S PREACHING.

The old Court-house of Philadelphia, then standing on Second and Market streets, had a balcony, which several years before the visit of Whitefield had been often used instead of a pulpit. In 1736 we find that Mr. Able Noble had preached "from the Court-house steps," on a Monday, to a large congregation standing in Market street, on keeping the Sabbath. In the same year Michael Welfare appeared there to give his "warning voice," and now, in 1736, it became one of the favorite preaching stands of the great Evangelist, Whitefield. Here he stood, surrounded by many thousands, even down to the side of the Delaware river, not a few bathed in tears, and inquiring after the way of salvation. Dr. Franklin said of Whitefield's preaching: "The multitudes of all sects and denominations that attended his sermons were enormous; and it was a matter of speculation with me to observe the influence of his oratory on his hearers, and how much they admired and respected him, *notwithstanding his common abuse of them, by assuring them that they were naturally half beasts and half devils.* It was wonderful to see the change soon made in the manners of our inhabitants. From being thoughtless and indifferent about religion, it seemed as if all the world was growing religious; so that one could not walk through the town in an evening without hearing psalms sung in different families in every street."

But not only does Franklin bear witness of Whitefield's eloquence as to his voice, but still more strongly to its *persuasiveness*. The following is his own account of an incident often alluded to. He says: "I refused to contribute to his orphan house in Georgia, thinking it injudiciously located. Soon after, I happened to attend one of his sermons, in the course of which I perceived he intended to finish with a collection, and I silently resolved he should get nothing from me. I had in my pocket a handful of copper money, three or four silver dollars, and five pistoles in gold. As he proceeded, I began to soften, and determined to give the copper. Another stroke of his oratory made me ashamed of that, and determined me to give the silver; and he finished so admirably, that I emptied my pocket wholly into the collector's dish, gold and all. At this sermon there was also one of our club, who, being of my sentiments respecting the building at Georgia, and suspecting a collection might be intended, had, by precaution, emptied his pockets before he came from home. Towards the conclusion of the discourse, however, he felt a strong inclination to give, and applied to a neighbour who stood near him to lend him some money for the purpose. The request was made to, perhaps, the only man in the company who had the firmness not to be affected by the preacher. His answer was, 'At any other time, friend Hodgkinson, I would lend thee freely; but not now, for thee seems to be out of thy right senses.'"

Both at Philadelphia and New York printers applied to Whitefield for copies of his sermons for publication, two were so issued, in the influence of which their author had cause to rejoice. In an after period, Benjamin Franklin printed "Whitefield's Journal in New England," still extant, a copy of which was sold at auction in Philadelphia, in 1855, for about thirty times its original price.

Watson, in his "Annals of Philadelphia," speaking of Whitefield's first visit to that city, tells us that he preached to a crowd of fifteen thousand persons on Society Hill (Second and Pine streets.) No less than fourteen sermons were preached on Society Hill in the open air in one week, during the session of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Whitefield died at Newburyport, Massachusetts, September 30, 1770, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. A monument is erected to his memory in the Church beneath which his remains are interred. [*Belcher's Life of Whitefield.*

HALLELUJAH.

We have at times been struck with the irreverent use of this word, as if it merely passed for an expression of joy or triumph. It is the most solemn form of praise in the Hebrew Psalms, or that was in use among that almost superstitiously reverent people. It is well for Christians to consider it. It is a compound word, made of *halleloo, praise ye*, and *Yah or Jah*, which is an abbreviation of *Jehovah*, the most awful name of the Supreme Being. *Jah, or Jehovah is* derived from *hayah*, the verb. *to be*, the verb of *existence*, and when God says, Ex. 3; 14, "I AM that I AM," he assumes the same descriptive title as in Rev. 1; 4, 8, "He which is, and which was, and which is TO COME;" i. e., the IMMUTABLE and ETERNAL ONE. The later Hebrews so reverenced this name that they never spoke it or wrote it, lest they should "take it in vain," as forbidden Ex. 20: 7, but wrote *Adonai* instead. The Lord said to Moses, Ex. 6: 2, 2, "I am JEHOVAH, I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac and unto Jacob, by the name of God Almighty, but by my name JEHOVAH was I not known to them." Other names of Deity are expressive of some attribute or office, and are sometimes applied to other beings, but this is expressive of the self-existent, incommunicable nature of God, and is never applied to any creature. We say, there is a special solemnity in this name, and let it not be thoughtlessly uttered, even by pious people, in their expressions of praise. Never say *hallelujah*, where you would not say *praise ye Jehovah*.

[*Northern Acvocate.*

THE BENEVOLENCE OF NEANDER.

Neander's love of his fellow-men, and especially of good men, was ever active and self-sacrificing. His charities were unbounded. He allowed his sister to manage his domestic affairs, according to her pleasure; but in regard to his charities he was most decided. He would allow none to interfere here; and of the amount of his givings, he would never render any account.—Vast multitudes were benefitted by him, the particulars of which will never be known. One example may be given as a specimen. During the illness of a student, which proved to be fatal, he was unable to obtain all that was necessary in this condition. A friend went to Neander and informed him of his state. As he was entering into details, Neander suddenly interrupted him, and inquired how much was needed. The friend named the sum. Neander wrung his hands in agony; he had no money at his command. He paced the room, glancing eagerly at his books. At length he stopped before a large volume, splendidly bound, one of the most valuable books in his library; and the more precious, as but few had been printed and distributed by the author among his friends. He seized the book, put it into the hands of the student, and said, "I have no money, but take this and try to sell it. Do it secretly, I beg, nobody must know it."

A PRAYER-MEETING THIRTY MILES LONG.

A few days since some Christians of Philadelphia were returning home by the Pennsylvania Railroad, from a village in the interior. While talking among themselves of the things of the kingdom, they found that nearly all the other persons in the car, both ladies and gentlemen, were interested in the subject. It was proposed, therefore, to hold a prayer-meeting. No one in the car objected. Several passengers from other cars in the train, hearing what was to be done, came to listen and take part. They began by singing the stirring hymn, "Blow ye the trumpet, blow," to which the passengers all joined with great animation. The exercises were like in character to those in the Noon Prayer Meeting—prayer, reading, singing and exhortation. A most excellent spirit prevailed, and all seemed to feel that the time was spent in a manner as profitable as it was novel. All the time they were thus engaged in these acts of solemn worship, the tireless engine was hurrying them along over the iron track at the rate of thirty miles an hour!

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. CLARKE.

The *Colerain Chronicle*, Ireland, of Sep. 3, has a description of the ceremonies attendant on the inauguration of the monument at Portrush; also with laying the foundation-stone of a memorial church at Portstewart. The services consisted of a prayer-meeting and several addresses. A model statue, from which a bronze one is to be cast, was exhibited, and pronounced by all an excellent likeness. The Rev. Mr. Cather announced that the whole cost of the monument and the memorial church would be £2,250, and they had received £1,750, so that they wanted £500 more, which he knew they would get before the church would be finished. The Rev. Mr. Parker preached a sermon from the words—"Simon, Simon, Satan hath desired to have thee," etc, "from which he delivered an able sermon, which had previously been printed and published amongst his sermons."

How truly did Shakspeare say, "I am never merry when I hear sweet music." How often has a golden sunset or a silver night brought sadness to the soul—a sadness without pain; or the lapse of some free river, or the strains of some sweet tune filled eyes with tears that had no thought of sorrow.

In matters of conscience the first thoughts are best; in matters of prudence the last.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Terms—$2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1859.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The volumes of the *Advocate* will hereafter begin and end with the year; and it is very desirable that subscriptions should conform to the same rule.

Therefore, new subscribers, who do not begin with the year, will please send, not two dollars, but an amount sufficient to pay for the paper till the end of the year, at the rate of Four Cents a Week.

Thus, every subscriber will know, without being informed, that at the beginning of the year is the time to remit the subscription money.

Many accounts having been sent out before this arrangement was made, we shall not be able, until next year, to make the accounts of old subscribers conform to this rule.

Our Agents will please notice, and help us in this desirable arrangement. It is an approximation to the cash system, without its objections, and will obviate confusion in accounts.

PRAISE CULTURE.

There is a charm in the very idea of a hymn. The very word is melodiously spiritual. Religion is the highest life of the human soul, and praise is religion in bloom. Poetry and music are the finest of the fine arts, and their highest use is praise. Religion, to be mature, should reach the ripeness of praise; and the bloom of praise, to attain its highest beauty and fragrance, should have the highest service that poetry and music can render. Religion without praise is like a forest doomed to eternal winter—never permitted to bud and to blossom. It is a censer empty of sweet incense. And poetry and music without the spirit of divine praise, is like cold statuary—beautiful but lifeless. And praise without the charms of poetry and music, is like a beautiful spring-bird with the voice of a raven. Why should theology be studied altogether in prose? Why not set religion to music, as David did? Sacred song is "the gospel according to" the angels. The first Christian sermon was an angel's song. Why not have professorships of musical theology? Why is it that sermons should have the highest service of intellect and culture, and not "psalms, and hymns, and spiritual songs?" Why is it that the delivery of sermons should require elocutionary study and practice, and yet the truthful and forceful rendering of grand old hymns in the great congregation be matter of little thought and culture? Why should Moses, and David, and Asaph, and Isaiah, as to their hymnic compositions, be enrolled among God's inspired classic artists, and yet the names of the melodious poets of Christendom, whose spirit-harps have intoned the praises of God at the breathing touches of the Holy Ghost, have scarce a place among the classics of the church? Very few hymn-writers have any fame, as such. Why should thousands upon thousands be annually spent upon the musical culture of the sweet-voiced daughters of the church, in Christian schools, so-called, and yet no increased revenue of divine praise be realized from the investment? It were far better to devote it to training the negroes to sing the hymns of Jesus, for then the investment would yield the Lord "his own with usury."

All high and true feeling seeks musical utterance; and even when not uttered, "there is music in the soul."—Christ sang a hymn in the interval between the Last Supper and the Agony in the Garden of Gethsemane. There is more true philosophy in the singing tones of Primitive Baptist preachers, in the pathetic passages of their sermons, than is credited. The unlettered African, when filled with feelings beyond the capabilities of his scant vocabulary, and akin to realms of which his simple lore has never taught him, pours forth his soul in song, with an instinctive faith in unseen audience and unearthly sympathies. The joyous enthusiasm of religious singing, it is not hard to believe, is the unworldly mirthfulness occasioned by happy communion between the souls of men and angels and "ministering spirits." Sacred singing is the most spiritual exercise of the soul. Sorrows and joys too deep for the prose of conversation, and above the sympathies of human communion, find a voice in song by which to speak "unutterable things" to the heavens. The instinct of song is a trait of immortality, and an aspiration towards its beatitudes.

Hymns constitute the "polite literature" of the heart—of the inner life. The intellect and the taste may revel in the sciences, the philosophies, the esthetics, the economics, the moralities of all books; but the homely human feelings native to the heart—the realities of experience, of joy and sorrow, hope and fear,—that freeze the spirit, or crown it with the glorious joys of a transfiguration,—these find their communion and utterance in song. Evil passions flee, and good affections visit the soul under the influence of sacred song. Saul was soothed of the evil spirit by the music of David. People cannot sing together and hate each other.

The sweetest memories of every sensitive and pious heart are musical memories (sweet memories are always musical in spirit), mellowed by the lapse of years, softened and deepened in tone by their passage through the valley of past sorrows, and yet instinct with an unworldly cheerfulness from the ripe sunshine of the aanumbered mercies and joys that have illumined the pilgrimage of life. The songs of the old and well-remembered mother, with which she lulled her babies to sleep—the songs of family worship in our early days,—or the rustic tunes upon which the praise of God was borne to Heaven from the log-chapel or the grand and glorious temple of the green-wood trees.

Hymns have been the best creeds to preserve "sound doctrine" amid heterodoxy, superstition and corruption. Romanism, in the dark ages, refused the common people the privilege of singing the praises of God; and the ancient Britons were not allowed by their tyrant ruler to sing their native songs; high testimony, in both cases, to the conservative power of song. One has said, "Let me make the songs of a people, and you may make their laws." Romanism hid the songs from the common people in Latin, and scientific composition, but when the Reformation dawned upon England, Edward VI. had "all the congregation" to sing, "men, women and boys singing together." Calvin and Luther devoted themselves to sacred music. Congregational singing broke out with the Reformation, like the singing of birds at sunrise; and all great revivals of religion have had the same accompaniment. Edwards and Whitefield patronized sacred music, and the Wesleys have filled the world with their glorious hymns. Thomas Von Celano is said to be the author of "*Dies Iræ*," and the great Charlemagne of the "*Veni Creator*," though others attribute it to Ambrose, Bishop of Milan. William the Conqueror died at sunrise, while the priests, in full choir, were singing in the Cathedral,

"Now that the sun is gleaming bright," etc.

And much excellent knowledge of the authorship, and history, and influence of hymns, is it not contained in the book suggesting this paper?

---

* Historical Sketches of Hymns, their Writers and their Influence. By Joseph Belcher, D. D. Lindsay and Blakiston, Philadelphia.

† We are glad to see that in our revised and enlarged "Course of Study" for undergraduates in our Annual Conferences, the Hymn-Book has a place in each year.—ED. A.D.

THE CHAMPIONS.—Dr. Stevens of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, and Dr. Whedon of the *Quarterly Review*, of the Northern Methodist Church, are before the public, each in a pamphlet, designed to affect their General Conference next May, at Buffalo, New York—the first representing the stand-still, discipline-as-it-is, anti-slavery party—the other representing the ultra, slave-holder-exclusion-from-the-church, party. God forever defend our church from any such crusades and championships! The conservatives will win in this case, however, so far as we can see; and the fanatics will still have to endure a slave-holding church, or secede, which they have not the pluck to do.

"WE ALL DO FADE AS A LEAF."

OCTOBER has come and is going—is even now more than half gone. The sweet green of the infant grass-shoots of the early spring-time, as they peered above ground after the long sleep of winter, seeming to greet every passer-by with, "Here we are again!" was a joy then, and is a joy still, in memory; for "a thing of beauty is a joy forever," whether it live or die. The violets and plum-blossoms, and other *avant-courriers* of the regal May, as they breathed from their tiny lips somewhat of their delicate perfume upon the still icy breath of lingering winter, touching the olfactories like stray breezes of Araby amid Siberian wilds, affording strangely inspiring analogic prophecies of a wonderful world of joy not far from this mixed world, have had their day, and are now treasures laid up above. The glow and glory of gorgeous Southern summer-time have passed; Summer, serene in her splendor, mild and majestic in her magnificence, returned at her time, and reigned for her season, and has retired according to the covenant of God. Stepping off her temporary throne, she begins to lay aside her royal robe of green. The leaves begin to fade and fall. Russet-brown, mixed with green, in the crown of every tree, like gray hairs in a head of raven hue, betoken the grave change. The season is sober from age. The sweet air of spring, and the frolicksome breezes of summer, have given place to the cloud-nursed, damp-cool, low-moaning winds of autumn. They do not cool the brow, nor set the green leaves a-dancing, nor awake the enthusiasm of the song-birds, nor open the windows of the fragrant chambers of the sleeping flowers: they dry the skin, and shake down the sad and decaying leaves from the mourning tree, and heap them up in pitiful piles in road-sides, and fence-corners, and street-sides, and gradually dishonor them by driving over them the dull and remorseless sand.

And—"*we all* do fade as a leaf!" What more need be said? The lesson is complete. The text read, the sermon is ended. Amplication is unnecessary, well-nigh impossible. The divine artist said thus much, ceased, and left the speaking picture complete. Infancy unfolds into youth; youth springs into manhood and womanhood; they solver into age; and age fades, declines into the grave. The grave! It is cold, it is cheerless, it is sad, it is fearful. It shuts a door behind upon all that is beautiful—that is dear—that is sacred—that is of worth—upon all that is treasured in this life.

But spring will come again when the winter is gone and the resurrection morn will dawn upon the long night of the grave. No spring-time shall equal its beauty, no summer shall rival its glory, no autumn shall compare with its wealth. The light of the countenance of "the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world"—the light of the eye, of the mind, of the heart, of the imagination—shall pale the happy day-light, and the glory-flood of sunshine, and the rays of the moon and stars. Birds and bird-songs will be needless, for winged souls, millions of angel-infants, and holy and happy spirits who have "washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb," with heavenly voices, and the harps of God, shall awake the choral echoes of the universe with the world-thrilling tones of their wonderful music. No need of spring-time; for that shall be the day of "the restitution of all things." "Behold I make all things new," will then be an accomplished prophecy. Every enchanting vision of good and beauty indulged in the dream-prophecies and minor inspirations of this life, will be more than realized by million-fold; and every evil and grief will be more than recompensed by the same ratio. Let us be content, nor repine at increasing years, and fading youth, and the coming of grey hairs, and the approach of the time of our departure. "Death is the gate to enclose joy."

Forever with the Lord!
Amen! So let it be.
Life from the dead is in that word—
'Tis immortality.
Here in the body pent,
Absent from him I roam,
Yet nightly pitch my moving tent
A day's march nearer home.

My Father's house on high—
Home of my soul—how near,
At times, to faith's aspiring eye,
Thy golden gates appear!
Ah! then my spirit faints
To reach the land I love—
The bright inheritance of saints—
Jerusalem above!

MINISTERIAL PUBLIC READINGS.

Preachers should study, with great and prayerful diligence, to read well—so as to bring out the highest beauty and power of the hymns and lessons (and liturgy, when used) in public service. That anecdote about Booth, the tragedian, repeating the Lord's prayer with such wonderful power and pathos, fully illustrates what is meant in these remarks. The Episcopal liturgy, unequalled in the world by anything else of the kind, bating some things to be credited to less evangelical times, and of which the Methodist liturgy is an abridgement, while admired by literary men and divines, is distasteful to the masses of the people, from the formality and heartlessness with which it is too generally rendered in public service. And the same things may be said of most liturgies, the Scripture lessons and hymns of most religious services. We say nothing about rules, and elocutionary education. These are to be applied according to good sense, and the circumstances of each case. To have the *meaning*, and *sentiment* in the mind, and to have the *heart* in sympathy with the beautifully solemn and inspiring realities poetically pictured forth in the hymn—or divinely taught in the lesson—in short, to be intelligently in earnest—to read "with the spirit and with the understanding also"—these are the things of most importance. Artificialness is worse than negligence; earnestness lies above both. Hymns and lessons should be *studied* like sermons.

LAKE PROVIDENCE.

THE *Lake Providence* (La.) *Herald* is full of wrath against a correspondent of this paper, who writes over the name of "ANNOTATOR." Not having paid scrutinizing attention to the articles in question, we had not dreamed that the seeds of such a tempest lay hidden in what we had supposed a mere humorous "take off" of some of those vices and follies which are to be found in every village in the country. The editor of the *Herald* denounces and bitterly abuses "ANNOTATOR," who, whatever the editor may think of the propriety of his literary labors, is a gentleman—we vouch for that; while "ANNOTATOR, as we take it, had said nothing against the village proper, but simply described those things which all good citizens oppose. The same thing is done for New Orleans, by New Orleans papers, almost every day, and nobody thinks of "getting in a passion" about it. Why should good citizens go so far in their local loyalty as to fight for everything, good and bad, in their vicinity? Patriotism ceases to be a virtue in such cases. It is a burden we shall never assume, most certainly.

In addition to the editor's dashes at "ANNOTATOR," he allows one of his correspondents to attack this paper in a style too strong—much too strong—for the good of his cause. But it is not a serious matter with us. We shall not fret to our hurt, even if worse things be said. We do not seek to vindicate "ANNOTATOR." We know nothing of the merits of the case. Certainly, however, we had not seen that in publishing his articles we had given cause for such vindictiveness against ourselves. There may be local and personal causes for the bitterness manifested of which we know nothing. All parties, we take it, are friends of "our town," (we are, we know,) but occupy different "stand-points," as the transcendental philosophers say. Our advice to all concerned is, to quit their newspaper war, and be friends.

FUNERAL SERMONS AND OBITUARIES.

Rev. William J. Parks, well known as a "representative" man of the Elder School of Georgia Methodist preachers, writes some seriously sensible things to the *Southern Christian Advocate* about obituaries and funeral sermons. We would publish it, but for two reasons: first, all sensible men are agreed upon the propriety which should govern these things, but very few have the firmness to practice them—each, from some cause, being led into the delusion that the "subject" of his "notice," in funeral or obituary, is "a special case;" second, men who are not sensible seem to be incorrigible, after you make preachers of them. Dr. Parks thinks, however, that funeral sermons and obituaries, beyond mere notice of death, in *religious* newspapers, in the case of persons whose lives were not godly and of good example, decidedly objectionable. "Social qualities," "religious *opinions*," etc., as the staple out of which ministers of the gospel are expected to manufacture soothing and flattering funeral sermons, or obituaries for a religious newspaper, are justly objectionable with him. The public is misled, and religion scandalized. He says he once preached a funeral of a lady, all the knowledge he had of whom was received from her affectionate father, and found afterwards that he had, in the sermon, described an unreal character. After the funeral sermon of a departed son, the father wished to *beat* him, because he had said so little *for* his son, though he had said nothing *against* him. The lamented Rev. Harris Taylor, a local preacher of Talladega county, Ala.—one of the best men, and greatest natural pulpit orators we ever knew—being called on to preach the funeral sermon of a young man who had been thrown from his horse and killed in a drunken frolic, took for his text the following: "And in hell he lifted up his eyes, being in torment." He did not apply his remarks to the *case*, but preached a good sermon upon the *text*, merely saying, in the beginning, that the service of the occasion was the funeral of the deceased.

"THE SUMMER IS ENDED."

It has passed as a dream passes, and, with two many, has been as fruitless as a dream. City people, and many country people, of means and leisure, have been away to the watering-places—a very few for health—the majority for pleasure, we were about to say, but we pause to ask, for what? To escape from a most burdensomely unsatisfactory self, in most cases. But the same self has come back, more under par than ever. Money spent foolishly, the sweet stream of healthful life muddied by dissipation—in short, the folly and sin inseparably connected with what is called fashionable life—may not humble pride, but it assuredly lowers the tone of character and self-respect. The poor, from necessity, have stayed at home, and sought their joys by the humble hearth-stone. The servants have done the same. And many of the wiser of all classes have done likewise. Most ministers of the gospel have stayed by their flocks, at least those of them who did not go. A few of those things called "fashionable preachers" "followed the multitude." The "cent-get-nowhys" have had a delightful time. Home-life has not been turned out of its heaven-made channel to turn the machinery of fashionable folly. The cities have been healthy, and the country too. The breezes of the season have been balmy. Affairs have not been neglected. Autumn does not find them artificial *blase* fools. Many of them have been at camp-meetings, and in the midst of revivals. Souls have found the faith of Christ. The cause of God has prospered.—Yes, the summer of 1859 is ended. Another summer gone!

SHALL OUR MISSIONARY COLLECTIONS DECLINE?

We have some fears, from the Conference Reports already to hand, and from other information, that our Missionary Collections for the year are going to fall off. Shall this be so? In this great and rich country, with so much wealth in the Methodist Church; with a most prosperous agricultural season; with gracious revivals in every direction; with cheering indications of progress in every other department of the Church—a prosperous Publishing house, and Depositories, and periodicals and papers, and schools and colleges—shall this missionary department of a great missionary Church be allowed to languish? Let the prayers and labors of the ministers and people of God forbid it! Let none feel exempt from the responsibility. Every presiding elder and stationed preacher, and missionary to whites or blacks, and class-leader and steward, and Sunday school superintendent and trustee, and male and female member, is directly responsible to God, to the world, to the history of the Church, in this matter. Give, and get others to give. Let good reports come up to Conference from every charge. "The field is the world." "The world is our parish." Christ died for the *world*. The heathen world is opening her doors. Let us enter.

LIVING NEAR TO GOD.

One day a little girl, about five years old, heard a preacher of a certain denomination praying most lustily, till the roof rang with the strength of his supplications. Turning to her mother, and beckoning the maternal ear down to a speaking distance, she whispered:—

"Mother, don't you think that if he lived nearer God he would'n't have to talk so loud?"

Such a question is worth a volume on "Elocution in prayer."

While there is truth in the above "hit," which we find in the "sensation" papers, there is error—dangerous error. Earnestness is the life of prayer, and we *must have* it, whether loud or low in voice. Earnestness, in different men, breaks out like waters in different streams—with thundering power in some cases, with low-murmuring tones in others. One man's voice, naturally, at the highest pitch of earnestness, is mild and musical; and another's, in medium earnestness, makes the house tremble. Let piety first regulate the earnestness, and nature and good sense afterwards take care of the voice. A boisterous prayer, in the absence of earnestness, and as a cloak to cover it, is horrible. The little girl's premise, "living nearer to God," is sound, whatever may become of her conclusion.

INCREASE OF CHRISTIAN WEALTH.

Conversing, a few days since, with a distinguished member of the Mississippi bar, who is also a devoted and active member of the Church—a regular and punctual class-reader—he remarked that the present year was the most prosperous one, agriculturally and commercially, that had been recently known in this usually prosperous country; and that if the members of the Church were not now liberal toward those great benevolent enterprises, initiated for the good of the country and the world, they would be without excuse. And so it impresses us. We profess that Christianity requires the consecration of ourselves, our substance, and our influence, to the cause of God. We profess great interest in the cause of missions—in sending the gospel to the destitute whites, and unevangelized plantations of blacks—in sending missionaries to the millions of China and Japan, now so strangely open to us—and also to Oregon, California, and Spanish America. We profess great interest in the success of the Publishing House—in raising means for our Depositories, and to endow the Parent Concern. We profess great interest in the cause of Christian education—in the endowment of Greensboro, and Centenary, and Auburn, and Emory, and others. God has given us the means to do all this. He has blessed us with wealth and prosperity. Shall we live unto God—glorify him with our substance; or shall we live to vanity, and pleasure, and avarice? Let our people awake to these things before the Conference year closes.

WOULD YOU BE WOMAN OR MAN?

FANNY FERN is evidently sorry she is a woman. She ought not grieve much on that account, however, for, like the preacher, who, being reproached for conduct or manners inconsistent with his "cloth," *naively* remarked that he was "not a preacher to hurt," so Fanny may console herself with the reflection that she is not a *woman* to hurt. She says, in the *Ledger*:

"Hands of horror are raised, and uplifted eyes turned inside out, that a woman should exist so impious as to wish "she had been born a man." Was there ever a *man* who would honestly say he would willingly have been a *woman*? I have asked the question of every man I know, and never yet received other than a negative answer."

She, representing her sex, should always get a negative answer. Men do not desire to be women, because such a desire would be unnatural; and equally unnatural is it for a woman to desire to be a man. It is just as unnatural as for any one to wish a change of personal identity. None but perverted hearts ever have such wishes. Fanny says no man wishes to be a woman; and we say but *few* men would wish to marry Fanny. She writes beautifully, upon occasion, about wifehood, but more than writing is needed. May Providence deliver us and our country from those women who wish to be men, or who would fain not be wives and *mothers*. We are afraid of all such, and God, while he compassionates their souls, through Christ, does not love their characters, we are sure. The respective lots of men and women have each their glories, disadvantages, and compensations, and repining comparisons are the marks of fools and infidels.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT STARKS.

We were painfully surprised to find in our exchanges, a few days since, the announcement that Rev. S. G. Starks, President of State Female College, near Memphis, Tenn., was dead. It is stated that he had been for some time in declining health. Last winter he attended the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences in the viger of health, and in the prime of life. He was well known, and esteemed and beloved, in Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana, and in the South-west generally. He had in former years been a member of the Memphis Conference, but, for some time previous to his recent removal to Memphis, he had been President of the female college at Holly Springs, Miss. As an educator he had "a good name." He was also a good preacher. An excellent sermon from his pen is to be found in the "Methodist Pulpit South." And he was one of the most amiable of men. But he has gone, as we all must go. His memory will be precious with his brethren.

Since writing the above, we learn from the *Memphis Advocate* that his last words were: "I commit my wife, my children, and my friends into the hands of Almighty God. I die in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ. Amen!"

CHURCH BUILDING.

There is a movement among us in this respect which is far more extensive, significant and important, than has ever been known in the South, or than is now imagined by a careless observer. Churches are just completed or going up, all over the land. In the "News from our Home Work," we chronicle, almost every week, the commencement or completion of new churches—sometimes three or four in one circuit. Circuit preachers are enlarging their sphere of action. In addition to preaching, praying, singing, visiting, and administering discipline, they are building parsonages and churches, establishing Sunday schools; looking after our educational, missionary and publishing interests; circulating our papers and periodicals, and attending to the support of our worn-out preachers, their widows and orphans. This is as it should be. Let it increase.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY.

This institution opened its first session about the first of this month. Dr. Wightman delivered an inaugural address. The Faculty were all present. It was desired by the Faculty, we understand, that not more than twenty-five or thirty students should present themselves at the commencement for admission, as, by exclusive attention to their examination, etc., the tone of morals and scholarship could be fixed at a high standard; but about forty were in attendance, and the list will soon run up to fifty, we learn. The Faculty is of the highest character this country can afford. The building is said to be a most magnificent structure. The boarding department is of the completest and most satisfactory kind.

We had looked for a full account of the opening of this institution, in which the whole country is so much interested. We had requested, earnestly, that it be attended to. It has had no friend who seemed to appreciate the value of such a thing. We have gleaned what we could from the papers.

Greensboro' is representative of Southern wealth, refinement and hospitality. It is a proper seat for such an institution as the Southern University is designed to be. It was our own home once, and we know whereof we affirm.

AUBURN MALE COLLEGE.

By a letter we learn that between fifty and sixty students applied for admission at the recent opening of this institution, and that more were expected. They have a fine college building. The community and surrounding country has a virtuous and public-spirited population, and the devotion to the interests of the college is enthusiastic. They were taken by surprise by the number of students applying for board, but rallied, and made all satisfactory arrangements. President Sasilett is an eligible man for President, and is assisted by a first-class Faculty.

A new era in religious education in Alabama has dawned. Greensboro' and Auburn will henceforth be centres of education and literary culture. We wish them both God-speed.

CENTENARY COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA

This institution has opened with flattering prospects—with more than twice the number of students at the same date last year—one hundred and sixty having entered by the 10th instant, and more coming. It is expected that three hundred students will be in attendance during the session. Really Centenary is growing. It is pleasant to witness. With such fine buildings, such an able and industrious faculty, and such a country to support it, there is nothing, as it seems to us, to hinder its prosperity. Full health is its present condition.

WOFFORD COLLEGE.

Rev. A. M. Shipp, D.D., succeeds Dr. Wightman in the Presidency—an excellent selection. The College opened about the first of October. Twenty applicants for admission into the Freshman and Sophomore classes, increasing the number of students to twelve more than last year. The session has opened auspiciously. A professor to supply the place of Rev. Whitefoord Smith, D.D.,—the place declined by Dr. Doggett,—will be elected in November.

KENTUCKY CONFERENCE COLLEGE.

This is a new and important enterprize of Kentucky Methodism—the institution located at Millersburg. An excellent building, costing about $20,000, has been erected; $50,000 endowment has already been obtained. They have a Chair of Biblical Literature and Church History already endowed. The promise of Transylvania University is, at last, to be realized at Millersburg.

ALL WE KNOW ABOUT SHAKESPEARE.

He was born in April, 1565, at Stratford-on-Avon, was the son of John Shakespeare, tradesman, and at the age of eighteen was married to Ann Hathaway, then twenty-six years old. In 1586 he went to London, and there became a player; in 1589 he was one of the proprietors of the Blackfriars Theatre, and in 1595 was a prominent sharer in a large theatre called the Globe. He seems to have altered, mended, and added to the dramas of others before he wrote any himself. Between 1591 and 1613 he wrote over thirty plays, but the precise date of the composition it is impossible to fix. About the year 1610 he retired permanently to Stratford. He died on the 23d of April 1616. Such are the meagre results of a century of research into the external life of Shakespeare.

Outside of uninspired history, there is not such another instance of unsought fame—of fame arising solely from what was accomplished in the life, without any apparent effort to bring it before the attention of the world. It is like Abraham's fame, who simply obeyed God, and knew not that he was enrolling his name at the head of the list of God's chosen Old Testament worthies. It is like Paul's fame, who simply asked, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" and knew not that he was taking the same position in New Testament history that Abraham took in that of the Old. The repose of a life forgetful of fame, is fruitful of that power which is followed by fame.

GROWTH OF MEMPHIS.

Fifteen hundred houses have been built during the present season—costing $3,000,000. The city is about two miles long, and one mile wide. There can be no interior rival on the Mississippi, because there is no other eligible city-site between Vicksburg and the Ohio. The value of real estate in the city limits is $18,000,000. In 1821 the population of Memphis was 53; in 1825, 308; in 1832, 906; in 1835, 1,239; in 1840, 1,700; in 1846, 3,500; in 1850, 6,327; in 1854, 12,687; in 1859, 25,000.

DEATH OF FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.—The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says: I am sorry to learn (*apropos* of military hygiene) that Miss Florence Nightingale continues to lose strength under her continued labors. The scenes and sufferings of the Crimea made a deep and abiding impression on her devoted and deep nature. She determined after her return to give herself up to the removal of the manifest sources of that evil which she had beheld in full play in the lazar-houses of Scutari, and under the dismal hospital marquees before Schastopol. Ever since the conclusion of peace she has been laboring at the work of barrack and hospital improvement, with a view to the amelioration of the health of the soldier and the increase of his comforts. She has persevered in this labor in spite of impaired health and failing strength, and she has told her friends, when they remonstrate with her and urge her to take repose, that it is her vocation; she must work at those objects till either she sinks at her work or sees it accomplished. She has all along been the right arm of the barrack and hospital comission, and, with them, has had to strugle against all the entanglements of red tape, and the obstacles of a *vis inertiæ*, and prejudice against improvements, which are difficult for civilians even to conceive.

THE *London Times* ON THE IRISH REVIVAL.—The *London Times* of September 17th, has a long article on the Irish revival, which it considers is a mixture of good and evil, to be accounted for on psychological principles. Excitement of the emotions in isolated cases passes unnoticed, but when, as now, whole multitudes are brought under conviction, the public notice is attracted. It thinks that a great many people have been benefited by such exercises, but takes exception to the making "a spiritual luxury and dramatic excitement of a principle which was implanted in human nature as a motive to action."

Nothing better could be expected from the *Times*, which follows the multitudes whether led by the world, the flesh, or the devil.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE TURF.—We learn from the Canada *Christian Guardian*, that at the solicitation of the Governor-General, Queen Victoria has granted a prize of fifty guineas to the Toronto Turf Club, to be run for at Toronto or such other place in Upper Canada as she may appoint. Diffusible, very. First, she paid for printing the sermon of a dissenter, Rev. John Caird, and now encourages gambling by a prize. We are sorry, for we admire the Queen prodigiously. Liberality and latitudinarianism are not easily distinguished, and less easily avoided, by any but those versed and "grounded" in the principles of the Bible.

OUR FOURTH PAGE has been honored of late. The press upon our columns has compelled us to insert many articles on that page, to the crowding out, partially, of the "children's column;" even then, small type had to be used to economize space.

Rev. A. B. Fly apologizes for his article. We are glad he does. Such articles may be necessary, but, if so, they are "necessary evils." They are not to our taste at all. Controversy between the churches is a sin. This paper cannot be its arena. But Mr. Fly is not responsible. They had better let him alone. He is a match for Graves any day.

Rev. H. A. M. Henderson's letter is on this page also. The children will be delighted with "Tallulah."

MORE NON-SECTARIAN UNION!—*Zion's Herald*, noticing one of the American Sunday School Union's publications, entitled "The Land of Mystery, or Scenes and Incidents in Central Africa," says: "As in the 'non-sectarian' publications of the American Sunday School Union generally, it is a little 'funny,' as a child would say, to see how completely Methodism is overlooked. Moravian Missions and the American Board are honorably mentioned, and even the Sandwich Islands Missions are lugged in, but no allusion, whatever, is made to the scores of Methodist missionaries in Africa. Whether the neglect is intentional, or from ignorance, does not appear."

THE *Christian Examiner* mentions as a remarkable fact, that in the splendid array of world-renowned German writers who, in the last hundred years, have so gloriously adorned and illustrated almost every field of human thought and fancy and research, there is not one who was not born and educated as a Protestant. It adds, "if we were to strike from the records of human intellectual action all that Catholic Germany has contributed to the general stock since the Protestant Reformation, the world would not be poorer by one great idea or even by one comprehensive fact."

THE *Sunday School Times*, organ of the American Sunday School Union, at Philadelphia, professing to be Catholic, and not sectarian, has a department headed "Ministers and Churches," in which "calls," "installations," "resignations," etc., of Ministers, and building and dedication of new churches, are recorded. Not a single item in the issue of Oct. 1, so far as we can see, indicates the existence of the Methodist Church. Where will this humbuggery end?

VERY LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.—Just as we go to press, we receive the advices by the North Briton, which left Liverpool Oct. 5th. Advance in Cotton, and war expected in Italy.

OLD DR. BEECHER AND SLANDERERS.

Let them alone. Dr. Beecher is said to be the hero of the following anecdote: While residing on Long Island he was returning home one evening from a visit to old Dr. Woodworth. Seeing as he thought a rabbit by the roadside, a little ahead, he said, "They are rather tender animals; if the fellow sits still till I come up, I think I could hit him with these hooks," a goodly bunch of which he had in his handkerchief. Hit him he did; surely it proved to be, not a rabbit, but a skunk. He returned to his family in anything but the odor of sanctity. In after life, being asked why he did not reply to a scurrilous attack made on him, he answered: "I discharged a quarto once at a skunk, and then I made up my mind not to try it again."

AMUSEMENTS DENOUNCED.—The Catholic Bishop of Montreal has addressed a circular to his clergy, calling upon them, as soon as posible, to pronounce from their pulpits "a strong warning against the opera, the theatre, the circus, and other amusements of a similar nature, which at the present moment are a real scandal to society and country districts."

Other things being equal, that priest will do to canonize after his death.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI.—The *Oxford Monitor* of the 6th says: The University of Mississippi commenced last Monday, and we learn that up to this time two hundred students have been admitted. This is about one-half larger than was ever admitted during the first week before. We stated a few weeks ago that five hundred were expected during the session, and the present appearances fully that number will be here.

MR. SPURGEON'S NEW TABERNACLE, the corner-stone of which was recently laid, will accommodate 6,000 persons. It has deep double galleries—a lecture-room capable of containing 800 persons—besides school-rooms and other lecture rooms in the basement. It will cost about $125,000, and is expected to be completed early in 1861.

THE *Baltimore Christian Advocate* of the Northern Methodist Church says, emphatically, that those it represents "will not submit," to any change in the general rule on slavery. It is a co-incidence, however, that this announcement was not made until Dr. Stevens announced in the *Christian Advocate and Journal* that from the votes in the annual conferences already had the day was saved.

"A BLIND MAN'S BOOK, by a Critic in Spectacles, is concluded in this issue, by a charming paper. It was too long, but it was so handsome that we could not consent to curtail it. The gifted author has let his pen rust to long. Three of his "five talents" have not been "put to the exchangers." Let us hope that he will continue to write for the *Advocate*.

JONES CHAPEL MEETING.—Having already published *two* accounts of this gracious revival—one from a lay and one from our friend and brother, Rev. S. Hawes, we think it unnecessary to publish another one, sent us by J. W. R., though well written.

EDUCATIONAL REPOSITORY AND FAMILY MONTHLY. This is the title of the proposed periodical of the Educational Institute. It will not succeed, and had better be abandoned. Those who are in it have much more important business to attend to—and this is the reason it will fail.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The Final Exploration Expedition of the devoted and heroic Lady Franklin, in the yacht Fox, Capt. M'Clintock, has returned, with full information and many relics of the long-lost Arctic navigators. They all sleep in the eternal snows. Sir John died in June, 1847.

A PREACHER should not, in reading, thinking, writing, and fashioning the Scriptures into sermons, forget to incorporate its truth and power into his character, and its precepts into his life. Every sermon should be adapted, and preached, to his own soul, first; thereby he will both save himself and them that hear him.

THE GAP of forty miles' staging on the Mississippi Central railroad line, will, in a few days, be reduced to twenty miles—the only break of the rail between New Orleans and New York—and that will be finished by January next, when three days and a half will be the travel-time between the two cities.

THE English papers announce the death, on the 14th ult., at St. James's Palace, in the 65th year of his age, Rev. Charles Wesley, D. D. sub-dean of Her Majesty's Chapel Royal at St. James's Palace, and chaplain in ordinary to her Majesty.

THE University of Alabama begins with over one hundred students. A happy effect from the fact "that the rigidity and tyrannical duties of the old system have been displaced by one less rigid and more republican in its tenets."

OPELOUSAS FEMALE COLLEGE, Rev. B. F. White sole lady, Principals, is to be opened on the first Monday in January, 1860. It is a fine locality for such an institution.

IT is said that the Hon. Edward Everett will supply the pulpit on Sunday at the South congregational Church in Boston during the absence in Europe of the Rev. E. E. Hale.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT demands of the U.S. Government explanation about San Juan Island, and returns thanks for the aid of Minister Ward and Com. Tatnall at the battle of the Pohoi.

WHEN, in a case of doubtful morality, you feel disposed to ask, is there any harm in doing this? please answer it by asking yourself another, is there any harm in letting it alone?

YOUNG MAN, instead of going out at night, for want of something else to do, subscribe for the *Advocate*, and have it on hand for a leisure hour.

"THE GOSPEL AND SLAVERY" which is concluded in this week's *Advocate*, should be generally read. The last number is especially valuable.

HON. EDWARD EVERETT has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at the Georgia State Fair, to be held in Atlanta from the 24th to the 28th of October.

A FEW CASES OF YELLOW FEVER are reported in the Charity Hospital, but it is a matter of no importance to the health of the city.

REV. J. U. GRANBERRY, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Washington City, has been appointed Chaplain to the University of Virginia.

OBITUARIES, several at least, as well as much other matter, have been crowded out this week. They will appear in next issue.

DUELS AND SUICIDES continue and abound. They are near of kin.

BATTLE OF PEI-HO.—Read the thrilling account on third page.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

OCTOBER 19, 1859.

DOLBEARS COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—We desire to call the attention of all concerned to this institution, now occupying the upper floor of that splendid edifice—the finest mercantile building in New Orleans—the "Story Building." The advertisement speaks for itself. Read it.

CONFERENCE NOTICES.—See, under "Special Notices," the directions to Preachers attending the Mississippi and Alabama Conferences. Also, notices to undergraduates of Mississippi Conference.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS.—See the advertisement of Mr. P. Beaudlon, in fourth column of third page. We vouch for what he says.

JOB OFFICE.—Isaac T. Hinton, Book and Job Printer, has his card in fourth column of third page of this paper, to which we call attention.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Pierce and Payne College is to be built. See notice to contractors in fourth column third page.

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the North Briton—Liverpool Dates to Oct. 5.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 5.—The sales of cotton for the three business days since the sailing of the *Africa* amount to 38,000 bales, of which speculators took 2000 and exporters 6000 bales. The market generally closed steady at the quotations of last week; Middling Orleans is quoted at 6¾; Middling Mobile 6¾; Middling Uplands 6¾. Holders offer their stocks freely, but show no disposition to press sales.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday noon, Oct. 5. The Cotton market closed steady at yesterday's quotations. The sales to-day, it is estimated, to amount to 8000 bales to speculators and exporters.

MINISTER MASON'S DEATH.—A despatch from Paris announces the sudden death of the American Minister, Mr. Mason, of apoplexy.

The Zurich Conference.

On the 3d inst., a full meeting of the Plenipotentiaries was held. Two representatives from each of the Governments represented at the Conference being present at this meeting, the articles of the treaty of peace, so far as agreed upon, were read, and other points discussed in a most conciliatory spirit.

The Paris *Patrie* says that the treaty will be signed in a few days, and will confirm the cession of Lombardy to Sardinia and contain the settlement of the Lombard debt.

The *Patrie* states that the general affairs of Italy will be settled by a European Congress.

It is asserted at Paris that Austria has consented to reduce the Piedmontese portion of the Lombard debt from 400,000,000 francs to a little more than 200,000,000 francs.

The San Juan Affair.

The London *Times* while rejoicing at the pacific mission of Gen. Scott, denounces Gen. Harney as a filibuster, and asserts that the Island of San Juan belongs to England.

Rifled Cannon in Demand.

Agents of the French, Austrian, and Sardinian Governments are in England soliciting from the various English founderies tenders of large quantities of rifled cannon, to be furnished with the utmost dispatch.

France.

The Emperor Napoleon was to leave Biarritz, where he had been sojourning several weeks, on the 10th. He intended to visit Bordeaux soon; where it was expected he would deliver an address.

It is announced that the French army of observation will winter in Italy.

The extensive preparations for the French expedition to China have been suspended, and there are other indications that France is backing down on the Chinese war.

Breakers Ahead.

Marshal Niel has joined his troops at Toulouse, and issued to them a very spirited order of the day, which has been construed into an admission that peace is not likely to last long. Preparations for war are heard on every side.

Gen. Changarnier has returned to Paris.

The visit of the King of Belgium to the Emperor Napoleon, at Biarritz, in relation to the Belgian debt to France, proved a perfect failure.

Italy.

The Sardinian Government has sent circulars to the various representatives of the European Courts, urging the formation of a kingdom in Upper Italy.

It is asserted that the Pope had ordered that passports be delivered to the Sardinian Minister for his immediate use.

It is reported that the announcement gave rise to a collision between the Swiss troops and the neutral force stationed at Catholica.

Insurrectionary movements are reported to have taken place at Palermo.

Garibaldi has issued a proclamation summoning the Italians of the Legations to arms, and threatens to free Italy of all strangers.

A collision is shortly expected.

The American Minister to China.

Since the battle with the Chinese, in their forts at the mouth of the Peiho, in which the English and French were defeated with the loss of over 500 men killed and wounded—the American Minister, Mr. Ward, and the commander of the U. S. Squadron, Com. Tatnall, being present, but taking no part, except some offices of humanity to the wounded British commander, Admiral Hope, and his sinking boats—there are conflicting rumors as to Mr. Ward's movements.

By the *Africa*, which arrived at New York on the 14th, having left Liverpool on the 1st, we learn that the steamship Indian, from Liverpool the 28th ult., brought advices from Hong Kong to the 10th August.

One of the Hong Kong newspapers received at London, stated that Mr. Ward, the American Minister, was still aboard his ship, and as little likely to obtain the ratification of his treaty as the English Minister was.

Another journal, however, spoke of the probability of Mr. Ward having gone on to Pekin, and a Russian dispatch, published at St. Petersburg, said that he had arrived in Pekin, but was kept in confinement.

The Africa reports that still later advices from China have been received at London, and they go to confirm the previous reports of the arrival of Mr. Ward at Pekin, and his virtual confinement there by the Chinese authorities.

The Paris *Pays* states, upon reliable information, that the American Minister, Mr. Ward, and his suite, had arrived at Pekin, and were well received and treated, except that they were confined to the residence that had been assigned them, and were not allowed to see anything of the city.

They were transported from the mouth of the Peiho to Pekin in an immense traveling-box, from which only the sky could be seen, all other parts of the vehicle being so closed as to prevent the Minister and his party from seeing anything of the country or the people. A military escort and a number of high dignitaries went with them.

Mr. Ward was to have an interview soon with the Emperor of China, after which he was to return to the sea coast in the same manner he had come.

Although treated with the greatest respect, the American Minister and his suite were thus virtually prisoners.

Italian Affairs.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that the amended Zurich programme is stated as follows: A definite treaty of peace will be drawn up by which Austria cedes Lombardy to France, who will transfer it to Sardinia. The most difficult point in the double transfer is the Lombardy debt, and on this head it is believed that Austria will moderate her demands. The other documents respecting the Italian Confederation, the Duchies, &c., will be signed, the correspondent says, by the Austrian and French Plenipotentiaries only, as Sardinia utterly rejects their restoration and will not under present circumstances agree to the Italian Confederation. Austria, however, persists in her desire to keep an army in Venitia.

There appears to be, however, a feeling of irritation arising among the people of Italy most concerned in the treaty deliberations, that threatens to involve still further the complicated questions before the Conference.

The King of Sardinia, in reply to a deputation from the people of the Romagna, said: As an Italian Prince, I am reminded that Europe, having in view the state of the Romagnese people, who demand prompt and efficient measures of reform, has accepted formal obligations toward your country. I receive your wishes, and, strengthened by the rights conferred upon me, will support your cause before the great powers. You may rely on the generous love of our country, of the French Emperor, who will accomplish the great work of reparation he has powerfully begun, and who, assured of the gratitude of Italy, and seeing moderation which has characterized your resolution during the last moments of incertitude, will recognize that, in Romagna, the mere hope of a national Government suffices to put an end to evil disorders.

A decree of the King of Naples extends to June 1860, the period for the admission of wheat.

The Emperor Napoleon has emphatically denied the correctness of the reports, that he desires to place Prince Napoleon on any Italian throne.

The news from Italy is somewhat contradictory. One statement is to the effect that Sardinia and Austria are busily preparing for a warlike solution of the difference between them, while the French army in Italy is to be largely increased. Another statement is, that the Dukes of Modena and Tuscany have organized a large force, with which they intend attacking the army of the Italian League, under Ulloa and Garibaldi. Again, another statement is that the Duke of Tuscany is going to promise his former subjects universal suffrage, and by that means hopes to regain his throne.

Serious disturbances are reported to have occurred at Naples; but the official journals of that city contradict these rumors.

The Duke of Tuscany, in the prosecution of his claims, proposes to grant a Constitutional Government for Tuscany, and general amnesty to all political offenders. It is reported that the Princess of Parma is to have Modena, and that Parma is to remain annexed to Piedmont. The most sanguine partisans now abandon all hopes of emancipation from Papal rule. The Duke of Modena is at the head of 10,000 troops, backed by 5000 men under the grand Duke of Tuscany. Gen. Cullermattio had collected 10,000 men, one-third of whom were Croats and the remainder Swiss. It is reported that he goes to Vienna to organize the plan of attack against the army of Central Italy under Garibaldi, which is now concentrating around Rimini. The Archdukes would operate from the north. Piedmont is entirely preparing for the crisis, which seems near at hand. Ancona, in the Abburri, is in open revolt. Capria and other fortified places have been ordered to be placed on a war footing. It is rumored that the Pope contemplates abandoning Rome and taking refuge at Gaeta. Letters from Naples state that 25,000 men have been sent to the frontiers, and that 10,000 more are to follow.

General and Political.

Spain and England—Austrian Finances—King of Belgium—French Warlike Preparations—Zurich Conference—The San Juan Difficulty.

The proffer made by the English Government to act as a mediator between Spain and Morocco has been rejected by the former Government.

The report is again made that Austria is endeavoring to effect a loan in London.

The recent visit of the King of Belgium to the Emperor Napoleon, at Biarritz, it is now stated, had reference only to the debt due to France by Belgium.

It is announced upon what appears to be good authority, that several regiments of General Castellane's corps d'armee, in the Department of Lyons, had received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march.

Grand armaments are also in course of preparation in several other parts of France.

The French Government has purchased land at Bologna at a very high price for the purpose of erecting fortifications.

A floating battery is also to be constructed, to be navigated by steam and armed with rifled guns.

In the leading arsenals of France military preparations of a warlike nature are in active progress, whilst in the fortified harbors and naval depots, armaments and other movements of a similar character are pushed ahead rapidly and vigorously.

Prince Napoleon left Zurich, so late despatches state, without having an interview with the Plenipotentiaries of Austria and Sardinia.

The sessions of the Conference continued regularly, but nothing of the proceedings had transpired, the utmost secrecy being enjoined and observed.

The London *Times*, in an article on the San Juan affair, says that the seizure of the Island of San Juan by our Government originated in the assumption that England would not dare, to avenge the act, (!) and expresses the conviction that it is time for the British Government to "put a stop to such notions."

Gen. Serano superceded Gen. Concha, who is preparing to depart for Spain.

Battle of the Pei-ho.

Frightful Massacre of English Troops—British Rescued by the Americans.

The terrible engagement at the Peiho took place June 25th.

About the middle of May, 1858, an imposing fleet was anchored just where we are now; the vessels of England, France, the United States and Russia. England had some twenty; France, seven or eight; the United States two; and Russia, one. The ministers were here with the avowed object of obtaining an interview with the Emperor of China, and exacting treaties from him that should loosen the long-existing drawbacks upon the commerce of the world with China." There were two roads to its attainment selected. England and France, taking the past and their knowledge of Chinese character as their guides, came with the sword in one hand and just and reasonable demands in the other.

England and France, finding their demands avoided by cunning and procrastination, at once turned to war as the only alternative. They got up steam on a dozen or more gun-boats, crossed the bar, and commenced steaming up the river, on their way to Pekin. Arrived at a chain which had been stretched from bank to bank between the forts at its mouth, they were fired into by a hundred guns, returned the fire, and let go their anchors. Then was continued a well-contested battle, which, at the end of an hour and a half, was turned in their favor by a body of twelve hundred stormers, who landed and carried the forts at the point of the bayonet.

The Allies then steamed quietly up the river a distance of seventy miles and anchored off the city of Tein-sing, situated at the head of gun-boat navigation, and some seventy miles short of Pekin. Of course, the road was now open for the "holders of the olive branch," and the next day saw them also safely at anchor off Tein-sing, but undeniably under the protection of English and French guns, and consequently under the necessity of "taking up their beds and walking" as soon as these guns should be withdrawn.

The frightened Emperor now trembled in his threatened capital, and hurriedly commissioned three high officers to proceed to Tein-sing and check the advance of the hostile forces. Four separate treaties resulted from this action. Those of England and France granted all demands—that of Russia was perhaps nearly as fortunate; while that of the United States was little better than so much sheep-skin. And it was only saved from being virtual sheep-skin by the exertions of Mr. William H. Reed, our minister, assisted by the evident good understanding existing between himself and the representatives of England and France.

The four treaties being all thus formed, the Allied guns returned to the anchorage outside the forts, with the understanding that they, the treaties, were to be exchanged "a year hence at Pekin." Of course, the two olive branches floated down the river several hours ahead of the guns—a fact owing, perhaps, to their fear of being left behind.

The "year" being up, the English, French, and United States ministers arrive at Shanghai on their way to Pekin to exchange the ratified treaties. There they find the same commissioners (with one exception) that had treated with their predecessors at Tein-sing. The Allies are informed of nothing indicative of a change of feeling upon the part of the Emperor; but our minister is notified that the only right which the United States has to send to Pekin flows from "the most favored nation clause of our treaty," and that such right does not therefore exist, while, as yet, "the most favored nation (English) itself has not been received there. As for the Russian minister, report had long since told us that he had reached Pekin by the overland route and become permanently settled as resident minister near the court of China. Another rumor had spoken of vast fortifications that had arisen from the ruins of the Peiho forts; but this was laughed at, while the former was considered barely "possible."

Well, we arrived here, nine miles from the forts, on the 20th inst., and anchored in four fathoms water, with the English and French vessels around us, and with the forts upon the distant horizon. The Allies had already been at anchor for several days; had sent into the mouth of the river; found it ten times more strongly fortified than ever, three barriers (each sufficient in itself to stop a squadron) thrown across, and a very evident determination that nothing in the shape of a foreign ship should enter. Upon being informed at the forts that the English and French ministers were about to pass up on their way to Pekin, the reply was,

"You can not go to Pekin by this branch of the river. Go to the other outlet farther north, and wait there until the commissioners arrive from Shanghai. This river is not the Pei-ho, but the Nan-ho, and it is barricaded against an expected attack from the rebels, and we can not open it."

"Very well," replied the English Admiral. "This is the only road we know to Pekin, and if you do not permit us to pass, we shall remove the barricades by force. Give you until day after to-morrow to decide."

Upon being again visited at the expiration of the time, they replied:

"We will be very sorry if you attempt it, for we are ordered not to permit the passage of anything here, and shall be forced to fire upon you."

"I will give you until the 25th to re-consider the subject," now said the Admiral. "If on that day I do not find the river clear I shall attack the forts." And this was the position of affairs when we arrived on the 21st.

The threatened attack of the rebels was purely imaginary, and no chart indicates the existence of any other "outlet" to this river.

From the 21st until the 23d the rough state of the weather did not admit of boating, and all parties were consequently confined to their ships. After it had moderated, the Hon. John E. Ward visited the other ministers, and upon his return signified his intention of proceeding in the chartered steamer *Toey-wan*, with his interpreters, to the inner edge of the bar the next day, and thence to dispatch the latter in a boat to the forts to inform their commander that the American minister was at hand, and anxious to pass the barriers to Pekin.

Well, the next day came, and in went the *Toey-wan* with the Flag-officer, Minister, and suite, Captain of the ship, Flag-lieutenant, and the Captain of Marines. The English Admiral also went in force at the same time, to be ready for the struggle, which the next day was likely to witness. His entire attacking force numbered about thirteen hundred men, six hundred of whom were marines and seven hundred sailors, sixty of the latter being French. Thirteen steamers carried this army, and eight others, of too heavy draught to cross the bar, were left outside with just men enough to take care of them.

Arrived inside of the bar, the *Toey-wan* accidentally ran on shore under the very guns of the first fort, and the Admiral (who, with his fleet, had anchored well out of range), expecting to see her fired into every moment, generously sent a gun-boat to pull her into deep water. He begged also that, if she could not be got off, the flag-officer would host his flag at the gun-boat's main, the American ensign at her peak, and consider her as entirely at his service. This was an offer unprecedented in naval history, and was accepted so far as her assistance was concerned; it, however, proved unavailing, and the *Toey-wan* remained on shore until high tide. The interpreters were now sent in the flag-officer's barge to communicate with the authorities of the fort; arrived near which point, they were stopped at the mouth of the river by a number of ragged-looking Chinese, who asked their business.

"We wish to see the highest officer present upon the part of the American minister," replied our friends.

"There is no officer here of sufficient rank to communicate with you," was the untruthful reply.

"Where can he be found?" queried the interpreter.

"At a place about thirty li (ten miles) further to the north."

"How can we go there?"

"Outside. Fly the sea."

"Can you furnish us a pilot?"

"No."

"Can you provide us with sedan-chairs to go overland?"

"It would be useless; there is no road by land."

"We wish to leave our cards. Will you accept them?"

"We can not dare to do such a thing. Our rank is not high enough. We are only poor people from the neighborhood engaged upon the forts."

And here the interview ended. Comment is needless upon the above dialogue, as it has since been proved—as was indeed apparent to all at the time—to have been a series of lies. It is of great value, however, as the exponent of Chinese feeling toward Americans. It is not an unsafe prediction to indulge in when I say, that, in less time than five years, China will have so conducted herself toward our citizens resident along this coast as to draw down upon herself the hostility of the United States.

Saturday, the 25th of June, was a cool morning for even our latitude of 39 degs. N., and beautifully clear. The beautiful day grew older and older, and saw the English complete their preparations at 2.30 P.M. Then they were observed to be "hove short" upon their cables, while steam was allowed to escape slowly from their pipes, and while the guns' crews were ranged along their pieces in evident readiness for the Admiral's signal to "go ahead!" This was the greater part of the naval portion of the attacking force, the marines and only some two hundred blue-jackets having been transferred to some captured junks out of range of the forts, there to await a call for their services as a "reserve" or as "stormers" for the capture of a silenced fort.

A few minutes of breathless suspense, and then ascends the Admiral's signal, and every one proceeds to do his duty—up anchors and away at the enemy.—Soon the increasing velocity of the Admiral's gun-boat creates a breeze, and the flags blew out and show the assumed meaning of the signal. Gayly decked, as if for a holiday, they steam into the conflict. See the noble-looking Admiral, who even as he sits seems taller by a head than the boy-midshipman at his side. It is said to have been a grand sight to see him thus leading his men into battle against the fearful odds which he then knew he was about to encounter. The attacking squadron looked desperately formidable, but the silent forts towered over them like volcanic hills. Up to this time the forts had seemed perfectly devoid of life, the number of their guns even being concealed by hanging screens. It began to look as if they were not to be resisted. Not a Chinaman had been seen upon their walls, and an unnatural silence pervaded the atmosphere—it was the silence of sudden death to many brave hearts then full of life. No sooner had the little *Kestrel* grappled the first stake of the second barrier than the screens were elevated like the curtains of a theater, a hundred yawning muzzles became visible, and the next instant a hundred destroying balls were belched forth by flames and smoke.

The carnage that ensued was awful. Men fell as if a dozen huge scythes had been swooped along their ranks, some to rise no more, others to crawl slowly out of the way to die, and a few a very few in urbis painfully to fight in spite of their wounds. The engagement now became general. The gun-boats returned the fire before it had been well received, let go their anchors in position, and for more than seven hours kept up the unequal war. The *Nimrod* in particular covered herself with glory. Anchored nearly between two of the largest forts, with her propeller going, and her heavy guns working with the regularity of steam engines, she moved around as if upon a pivot, pouring first into one fort and then into the other her rapid broadsides. The Admiral, with his flag on board the *Plover*, sees his captain fall headless to the deck and takes the command himself. A moment later, and he also is down, severely wounded in the leg. He looks around the bloody decks and sees but three men remaining out of thirty-five. Was ever such havoc as this before?

Calling to him the boy-midshipman, he orders:

"Take a boat and pull to the American Commodore. Tell him that all of my men are shot down, and half of my gun-boats are disabled. I must have the reserves to take the places of the dead and wounded. If he can oblige me by towing them up against the tide it will be a great service."

Two boats were sunk under the midshipman before he reached the *Toey-wan* in a third. Begrimed by powder and bloody from a wound in the face, he gave his message, and told of the Admiral's wound. The flag-officer knew not what to do.

"If I tow up the reserves," he reasoned, "I at once engage in a hostile act against China, with whom my country is at peace. If I refuse, I leave the wounded Admiral and his handful of men at the mercy of ten thousand treacherous cowards. What shall I do?"

He was not long in answering this question. The increasing fury of the fire from the forts, and the slackened return by the gun-boats, told him that life was passing away, and that time was precious. "Away with every consideration save those of humanity! I cannot stand quietly and see such wholesale butchery. I will not see a wounded brother sailor, with crippled and exhausted crews and disabled sides, asking me in vain for aid. When I was aground under hostile guns he sent me help. I will help him now."

The *Toey-wan* hitched on to the boats filled with impatient sailors, and pointed her head against the stream. Two hours after the commencement of the battle she steamed with them in among the gun-boats, cast them off, dropped a little out of the fire, and anchored. The Flag-officer, accompanied by the Flag-lieutenant, now got into his barge to visit the wounded Admiral, who had in the mean time been removed to the *Cormorant*. His flag was still flying, and he directing the battle from his recumbent position. Round shot and grape tore the water along the boat's course, but did her no damage until arrived at the side of the *Cormorant*, when one of the former struck her on the quarter, wounded mortally the cockswain, and blew away the whole stern. As she filled the officers and crew climbed to the deck of the *Cormorant*. An awful scene of blood and mutilation, and desperate men contending against desperate odds was here spread out before them. The Admiral was stretched upon the quarter-deck, the scuppers were running blood, the dead block ed up the road of the living, the wounded glared fiercely at the fate which had stricken them down when their services were so much needed, and the unwounded jerked their guns in and out with the spasmodic strength of men whose every nerve seemed to have been braced to conquer as they died. Perhaps a more desperate picture was never painted by man's aroused ferocity. Let us follow it no further.

After an interview of several minutes the Flag-officer returned to his ship in an English boat, and towed up a second reserve. The general carnage had been so dreadful that the first had been at once absorbed, and they in turn were now thinned so much as to necessitate a second supply.

The day was now drawing to a close, but the conflict still raged with unabated fury. English courage would not give way before Chinese guns, and the latter could not be silenced, for as fast as a man fell his place was filled from their countless thousands. From the *Toey-wan*, with a glass, our party could see the Chinese throwing their dead over the walls of the forts, while the English were dodging the same from sides of their hospital ships. The Admiral determined to storm the apparently "silenced" fort, and to turn its guns against the others. This fort had not fired a gun for an hour, and was supposed by every one to be *hors de combat*. Subsequent events proved its silence to have been a mere artifice on the part of the enemy, to encourage a landing in force, that they might the more speedily and safely slaughter the foe they feared to meet, and six hundred doomed men got into their hands.

The shades of the Northern night were slowly closing around as the boats of the squadron, ladened to their gunwales with eager men, pulled heavily toward the low-water mark below the first barrier. When the boats grounded, and the eager hundreds sprang from them to the attack, they became merged in a dense and swaying crowd, in which the actions of no one man could be distinguished. And it was but one vast mass of human beings struggling through mud and water—over the walls, in many cases—to gain a dark-looking wall, which they were to scale or die. That dark-looking wall at this moment became lurid with the flames of death. A score of heavy guns, aimed leisurely and with fatal truth, cast forth their engines of death into the struggling mass of life, and swept away at one single discharge an eight of those who formed it.

The stormers staggered beneath the blow, but still rushed desperately toward the wall. Fearful of another discharge they separated into small parties, and thus rendered positions less certain to the Chinese gunners. But the forethought of their enemies had provided against this even; for they had scarcely reached the first ditch—over which they were forced to swim—when burning balls were thrown from the forts, which gave ample light to paint them out. Many of them crossed the first ditch with saturated ammunition. A few even got over the second, with clothes and limbs torn by the sharp spikes; and there were six or seven whose desperate energy, physical endurance, and good fortune, carried them up to the very walls of the fort. But the attempt failed; and leaving the third of their friends dead and wounded upon the muddy beach, the remnant gained their boats and retreated out of fire. There was no time then to take away their dead—hardly to assist the wounded. Such of the latter as were able crawled to the boats and dragged themselves painfully over the gunwales, and a few were picked up during the hurry of the retreat; the others remained with the dead, and were covered slowly—slowly by the rising tide, from which they could not fly.

There was one poor fellow, perhaps the bravest in the party, who met his sudden death before the landing had even commenced. Determined to be among the first, he stationed himself upon the bows of the boat, sprang forward a moment to soon and sank so deep into the mud that the waters gathered over him and he was seen no more.

I do not suppose that one who has never lost a battle upon the results of which was staked so much, can appreciate the brave old Admiral's feelings as he saw his stormers returning in bleeding and broken ranks from their unsuccessful attack. Himself badly wounded; with gun-boats sorely pressed and with his stormers beaten back, one would have looked for an immediate and general retreat. But this did not seem to enter into his calculations at all; for until late at night did he hold his ground and batter away at the unyielding forts. Then, with empty magazines and bleeding men, blinded by impotent rage, he nailed the English flag to the mast of the *Cormorant*, left her ant three other boats aground and half full of water, and, reluctantly retreated with the others. England owes honor to Rear-Admiral Hope.

All night long the survivors worked hard to restore things to a state of comparative order, and the following morning the sun came through a clear sky to look upon the picture of misery and woe spread out upon both land and water. Every moment the strong tide carried by a floating body, and upon looking to the point where the unfortunate stormers had landed, Chinese butchers were seen stripping the dead, killing the wounded, and cutting off heads, which were then put in bags, doubtless to be carried to Pekin as evidences of the victory. These are the people whom some persons call "the poor Chinese;" and those headless trunks were once the bodies of brave white men whom the same people call "the domineering English." When will the masses of the Western world arrive at a true idea of Chinese duplicity and wanton rascality? *Cor. Harper's Weekly.*

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, October 17, 1859.

The following statement is condensed from the weekly report of the New Orleans *Price-Current*, ending on the 15th instant:

The past week has been a period of but little activity in the market generally, there being only limited transactions in all the departments except Cotton, which upon a lower basis of prices, has moved more actively within the past few days than at any previous period of the season, though the week opened very dull. Tobacco remains almost without demand, and Sugar has become dull and depressed since the arrival of a few parcels of the new crop. In the various articles of Western Produce the transactions are mostly confined to the home demand, but prices generally are well sustained.

European advices to 27th ult. from Liverpool, received per City of Manchester, reporting the sales at 8000 bales on that day, at previous quotations. Fair Orleans, 7¾d. and Middling at 5 16d—barely maintained. At Havre the week's sales were confined to about 3000 bales at easier prices, though the quotation was still 112f.

COTTON.—In the early part of the week the market was unsettled, with a general decline of fully ⅛c. per pound, and with sales for the first three days of about 21,500 bales. On Wednesday buyers came forward more freely, and sales were effected to the extent of fully 15,000 bales, prices being still irregular and rather more in favor of purchasers. These large sales left the market with but a moderate supply of desirable lists, and factors were inclined to ask rather more full prices at the opening of the market on Thursday, but buyers did not respond to their claims, and, with unfavorable weather, business fell off to about 6500 bales; and on Friday rainy weather caused an almost entire suspension of business, the sales being confined to barely 500 bales; and the total sales of the week sum up 43,500 bales; receipts during the same period amount to 64,758 bales; and the exports during the same period to 58,026. The stock remaining in presses and on shipboard, not cleared on the 14th inst. is 180,013 bales.

With respect to prices, we have already stated that factors, under unfavorable European advices and a considerable pressure of stock, were induced to accept the offers of purchasers in the early part of the week, which involved a decline of fully ⅛c. Since then there has been a struggle for a still further reduction, but it has been generally resisted, and it will be seen that a very good extent of business has been done, which has been mostly on the basis of the decline above stated. We have to remark, however, that much irregularity has prevailed, and also to state that it requires even running lists of a strong classification, of good staple and free from dust to command outside figures.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas,) are 263,735 bales, against 202,800 bales to same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 55,113 bales.

New Orleans Classification:

Inferior	—@—	Good Middling	11⅛@11⅜
Ordinary	—@—	Middling Fair	11⅜@11⅝
Good Ordinary	9⅞@10⅛	Fair	—@—
Low Middling	10⅛@10⅝	Good Fair	—@—
Middling	10⅝@10⅞	Good and Fine	—@—

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to 500 hhds. We quote for Inferior and Refining —to —; Common to Good Common 3½ to 4; Fair to Fully Fair 4¼ to 4¾; Prime to Choice 5 to 5½; Centrifugal and Clarified 6¾ to 8 cents per pound. The above quotations apply to round lots, but small orders of 5 hhds and under, could not be filled without paying a further advance of ¼ to ⅜c per pound.

Of new crop, some 50 hhds. have been received; we are advised of the sale of 15 hhds. fully fair, in two lots—one at 7¼ and the other at 7¾c. and a lot of 7 hhds prime Centrifugal at 8c. per pound.

MOLASSES.—The old crop is almost gone. A few trifling lots were disposed of through the week. The quotations are: Inferior and Fermenting, 25 to 30 cents per gallon; and Prime to Choice Rebolled 33 to 36 cents. Of the new crop several lots have been received, and sold at fancy prices—from 45 to 55 cents a gallon.

GRAIN.—The sales of Corn during the week amount to about 2,000 sacks—the extreme figures of the sales ranging from 90 to 95c. and $1 00 for ordinary to prime mixed, $1 00 to $1 05 for yellow, and $1 10 to 1 15 for good to prime white. Oats sell at 56 to 58c. per bushel for ordinary to prime St. Louis. Bran is quoted at $1 00 to $1 05 per 100 lbs. Wheat sells at $1 15 per bushel.

PORK.—The sales of the week amount to about 2200 bbls. Mess. We quote Mess at $15 50 to $16 00, and M. C. at $11 to $11 50 per barrel.

BEEF. We quote Prime Mess at $11 00 per bbl, no extra brands.

BACON. Shoulders 8¼ to 8¾; Hilded Sides 10¼ to 10¾; Clear Sides 12¼ to 12¾; Sugar-cured Hams 13 to 14 cents per pound.

LARD. We quote 11¼ to 11½c for prime to choice prime, in tes, and 12 to 13c. for kegs.

BUTTER. Western generally selling at 12 to 15 cents per pound, according to quality; and Cheese 7¼ to 8½c.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE. We quote Kentucky Bagging at 12 to 14¼ cents per yard; India Bagging, 12 to 12½c Bale Rope, hand spun, 6¾ to 7¼, and machine made, 7¼ to 7¾ cents per pound.

GUNNY BAGS.—Limited parcels sell at 10¼ cents for light and 12 to 12½c. for heavy and extra heavy bags.

COFFEE.—We quote fair at 11 to 12, and prime at 12½c. per pound.

MARRIAGES.

"It is not good for man to be alone."

On the 29th Sept at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. M. S. Shirk, President of the Anite Female Seminary, Mr. H. F. DINIS to Miss JULIA A. HOSKINS, all of Anite county, Miss.

On the 27th Sept by the Rev. J. English, Mr. W. A. MCCLURE to Miss. DELIA F. ARMSTEAD, both of Pearlington, Miss.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE. Persons having business with the NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY, will please direct to KEENER & PARKER.

Jackson, September 23, 1859.

To the Members of Mississippi Conference:

The Preachers and Delegates to the next Mississippi Conference, to be held in the city of Jackson on the 16th November next, will, on their arrival at Jackson, report themselves to a committee at the Methodist Church—who have been appointed to receive and conduct them to their homes. It is particularly requested that Delegates who intend to be present will notify me as soon as possible after their appointment, so that places may be assigned them in advance, and they be shown to their quarters without confusion.

The Legislature, the State Fair, and the Supreme, Federal and Circuit Courts will be in session; and, although the city will be excessively crowded, ample provision has been made for the entertainment of every member of and delegate to the Conference and such visiting brethren from a distance as may see proper to attend; but no provision could be made for preachers' wives or daughters, who might be disposed to attend Conference. Sorry for it; but cannot help it this time.

J. L. FORSYTH.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

To the Members of the Alabama Conference:

On your arrival at Enfaula, call at the store of Bro. C. D. Laney, where you will be informed of your homes during the Conference.

To those Coming by Public Conveyance:

Arrangements have been made, by which steam-boats will leave Columbus, Ga., at eight o'clock A. M. on the 26th, 28th, 29th, and 30th of November, and will bring the preachers down at half price.

N. B.—Local brethren who expect to attend Conference for ordination, candidates for admission, lay delegates, and preachers who purpose bringing their wives, will write to me immediately. W. M. MOTLEY.

Enfaula, Ala., October 7th, 1859.

To the Preachers of the Mississippi Conference, of the first, second, third and fourth year:

Brethren, you are hereby requested to be in Jackson, the seat of our next Conference, on the 14th November next, to be examined on the *historical part* of your course of study. The members of this Committee will please notice this, and govern themselves accordingly. J. L. FORSYTH, *Chr. Com.*

Jackson, October 19th.

VICKSBURG DEPOSITORY, Washington Street.

This Depository has a stock of Books, Stationery, etc., of $14,500 on hand including the Publications of the House at Nashville, and valuable Publications of Carlton & Porter, New York, and R. W. Allen, Boston, etc.

And receiving Books every week. Catalogues furnished to applicants.

In addition, a large assortment of common School Books just received.

All waiting to be called for. H. H. MONTGOMERY, Agent.

To the Under-Graduates of the Mississippi Conference.

BRETHREN: The Committee on the *Theological Course* desire to examine you on Monday and Tuesday, 14th and 15th days of November. Please to be at your posts.

Those on the *first year's* Course, Monday morning, at ten o'clock.

Those on *second year's* Course, same day.

Those on *third year's* Course, at eight o'clock, P. M.

Those on *fourth year's* Course, on Tuesday morning, at nine o'clock.

I presume other committees will be on hand at the same time, so that all the classes can be examined by Tuesday night. It is important that this work be done before Conference opens. And, so far as our part of it is concerned, must be done.

October 12. H. H. MONTGOMERY, Chairman Com.

WANTED.

Two good teachers, one a Male and the other a Female—a gentleman and his lady would be prefered—to take charge of the Alabama Male and Female Academy, in Columbia county, Arkansas. A good salary will be given to such teachers. They must be competent and have a good moral character. For further particulars address the trustees at this place.

J. TURRENTINE,
W. R. SMITH,
S. S. PROCTOR,
T. C. SMITH,
W. J. T. AWBERY,
Trustees.

oct19 1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CARD.

TO PARENTS, MERCHANTS, ETC.,

Who wish to give their Sons or Clerks a Practical Business Education, in the shortest possible time, and young gentlemen whose time is important.

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS,

Founded in 1852—Chartered by the Legislature of Louisiana, with Agricultural and Mechanical Departments.

Capital Stock $250,000,

Is removed and re-opened in the new and spacious Iron-Edifice known as

STORY BUILDING,

CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STREETS,

Entrance on both streets.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

N. B.—There are apartments and Professors for Book Keeping, Penmanship, Mathematics, French, Spanish, German, English, etc., so as to save the time of business men.

Persons from 12 to 60 years attend to any branch they wish, and until as perfect as they wish to be. There are probably not less than 200 of the former students in Banks and business houses in this city. Merchants apply here for Clerks and Book keepers. Country merchants, Steamboat Clerks, etc., can learn in a few days to keep their books correctly, or write a free, handsome hand. Catalogues, with Terms, Opinions of the Press, the leading men of the nation, etc., sent to all who may desire them. This is the only Chartered Commercial College in the South-west, and the oldest in the United States, and has stood for more than a quarter of a century on its own merits alone.

Board can be had with the Professors or other good families speaking English French, Spanish or German, from $4 to $6 per week.

N. B.—To prevent mistakes or impositions Students intended for this College should bring this Advertisement as Special Directions, as there are every winter temporary rooms open for a few months, all of course making WONDERFUL PROMISES and PROMISE, and posting *flaming placards to enlighten the people of New Orleans and of the South!* Citizens and strangers are invited to visit the College and judge for THEMSELVES.

NOTE.—If, as is expected, the citizens in favor of *Southern practical*, subscribe as liberally to this NEW institution as they ever have to distant ones, the *Agricultural and Mechanical* Departments will be at once put in operation, and the whole placed on a firm basis, to stand for ages as a permanent institution of the South, and under the direction of the Stockholders themselves and the Trustees appointed by the Legislature. The Charter is perpetual. RUFUS DOLBEAR,

oct19 President.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS.—THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO cast Printers' Rollers of the best quality, upon reception of orders either from city or country, at short notice. It is just as foolish for each pressman to cast his own rollers as it is for each man to make his own shirt.—Work warranted to be of the best kind.

Address, J. BEAUDIET,
oct19 112 Camp st., New Orleans.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received by the undersigned until the 1st of December next, for the erection of one or both of the wing buildings of Pierce and Paine College, at Pleasant Hill, La. Said building to be 25 by 50 feet; two stories high; to be built of brick, in the best manner and style of architecture.

For plans and specifications, apply to Geo. A. Sleat, Pleasant Hill, La.

Building Com. { JOHN JORDAN, GEO. A. SLEAT, S. S. SURATT.

oct19

ISAAC T. HINTON, BOOK AND JOB PRINTER, 27 COMMERCIAL Place, New Orleans, executes with neatness, Pamphlets, Cards, Billheads, Circulars, Labels, Bills Lading, Checks, and every description of Plain and Fancy Printing.

EDUCATIONAL.

TUSKEGEE FEMALE COLLEGE, ORGANIZED February 11th, 1856—Average patronage, 216.

FACULTY:

REV. G. W. ESPRIE, A.M. ..... , President
JAMES M. ANDERSON, A.M. ..... Languages and Vocal Music
REV. JOHN W. REED, A.M. ..... Mathematical Department

Lec

Correspondence.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

J. R. GRAVES.

Excuse me, Brother Gillespie, I would not introduce such a man to the readers of the *Advocate* if I did not believe that the cause of truth, under existing circumstances, really demands it. Immersionists, in the vicinity of Evergreen, La., have for some time been spouting about the "iron-wheel," "Infant sprinkling," "Communion," etc. Some time last spring, I touched them off lightly, denounced the iron-wheel as a libel against the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; and, that all Baptists who circulated and endorsed it, were *participes criminis* with J. R. Graves.

I told them, further, that unless they could prove themselves innocent, that public opinion would pronounce them guilty; as they were understood as endorsing it. A Baptist minister said that they endorsed it *intoto*; and could and would bring a man who would meet me in discussion, and establish their positions; and would give me six weeks' notice, so that I could arrange my appointments to suit the time. I gave them six months to get their champion. I heard nothing more from them.

A few days since, a friend handed me the Tennessee *Baptist* of July 16th and 30th; from them, with your permission, I will make a few extracts. It appears that Graves has been called on to defend the iron-wheel himself. In reply to Rev. Jno. Oquin and others, we find the following:

"We do not regard Mr. Fly, per se, as worthy of our consideration in debate. We met him, having been fully endorsed by his Conference as we understand, at Quincy, where he let fully down, and gave out his dinal proposition to his presiding elder."

Mr. Graves did meet me in discussion at Quincy; with that exception, every word in the above paragraph is false. There is not a shadow of truth in another word in his whole article. "The endorsement of the Conference," the "letting down," (unless he means that it was a "letting down" to meet him—which I admit) and the "giving out the last proposition to the presiding elder," was never heard of before.

But, Mr. Editor, Graves is master of his trade; there is but one being in the universe that can beat him at it—and considering his age, and that he is father of it, his old father has not much to boast of.

There are several other false statements, but as they are connected with the subject before us very remotely if at all, we let them pass.

It would seem that his slang did not quite satisfy his brethren; they still urge him to come.

In reply to Crawford, he says: "If possible I will visit you this fall, but must be excused from meeting in religious discussion such clerical buffoons as Fly and J. L. Chapman."

Once upon a time, "*Asinus, indutus leonis pelle, superbe ebuccinabat, et reliquas bestias terrifabat,*" but the sound of his voice betrayed the secret, and showed that there was no real cause for the alarm.

But see how he evades the true issue between Baptists and Methodists. Hear his instructions to Crawford: "In all future discussions with Methodists, they should be called upon to affirm the following propositions: '1, Sprinkling water upon the head is alone scriptural and valid baptism; 2, The Lord's Supper belongs to all who are willing to partake of it, and is a means of grace; 3, Infant baptism is a scriptoral ordinance, and confers or secures the gracious work of the Spirit upon the heart."

That is, in plain English—Bro. Crawford, we cannot sustain our positions in debate with Methodists, as I know from very painful experience; yet, we will require them to affirm everything, even what we know they neither believe nor teach, and thereby raise a dust to cover our retreat; and then we will attack them as usual and banter the Bishops and Doctors of Divinity: we know they will never notice us, and we will take great care to avoid a conflict with those who are set for the defence of Methodism—especially such men as Fly and Chapman—for we have learned from past experience that a debate with either of these men is a calamity much to be dreaded by Baptists.

The following dialogue seems to leak out of the correspondence between Oquin and Graves:

OQUIN.—Brother Graves, I insist that you visit us; and that you defend our positions, especially this one: "The Baptist Church is the Church of God."

GRAVES.—Softly! Aside, my brother: I must be excused. Fly has been a man of war from his youth. I carry scars on my person from wounds inflicted by his sword, which I can never forget; his name brings in a train of unpleasant associations; when I think of Quincy, I am almost thrown into a fit of *delirium tremens*—my blood is chilled, cold drops stand on my forehead; I see strange things, hear frightful sounds, as if the scenes of Quincy were passing before me. I said then, I never would come in contact with that blade again; and, by the purity of the Iron-wheel, I never will.

OQUIN.—But, Bro. Graves, Fly has made his mark here. I have pledged myself to bring a man who will establish the charges that we have brought against the Methodist Church. Something must be done, and quickly done. Did not Fly "let down at Quincy, and give out his last proposition to the presiding elder?" If you can meet him here, and answer his arguments successfully, you will be worth more to the Baptist Church than a whole menagerie; we would go further to see such a man than we would to see the elephant.

GRAVES.—I never can forget what I have endured; a burnt child dreads the fire. I have proclaimed a victory, this is easily done; but to feel victorious, after such a castigation as I received at Quincy, is a difficult matter. I have said that Fly "let down;" but then, that was all for Buncombe. It is true that he let down some of the hardest arguments that ever fell on my pate. I know that I was not willing to test public opinion by a vote, because I felt that every body, except a few Baptists, felt that I was defeated. I am quite unwilling to face him again. I must be excused. Do not urge the matter, if you please.

OQUIN.—Don't get angry Bro. Graves; our case is urgent. We do not quite understand how it is; that if Fly is small fry, as you intimate, why have immersionists spent so much time in trying to silence him? We learn from your paper that Mr. Stodge, Mr. Tucker, Dr. Brown and yourself, have all tried this "little Fly." Now, pardon me Bro. Graves, but I must say, that if a small man in the Methodist Church can trouble our great men so much, and keep them in hot water so long, I would dread to see you come in contact with one of the "*big* men."

GRAVES.—My brother, you talk like the shell was still on your head. Do'nt you understand our policy? We debate with such men as we think we can manage; if we find that they are too strong for us, we then call them "buffoons," "small fry," etc., etc., and take good care always to keep at a distance.

OQUIN.—What shall we do, Bro. Graves?

GRAVES.—Oh I will propose to meet any Pedo-Baptist in Louisiana, the parties to be fully endorsed by their Churches—this will look fair; then, if we are taken up, they require me to be endorsed by the First Church, which I can't get. But I do n't think that they will accept the terms. As I have been excluded, and clandestinely reinstated contrary to Baptist usages, and contrary to my own positions taken in the Iron wheel, I cannot be expected to comply with my own proposition.

OQUIN.—Your proposition is accepted; the endorsement of the First Church, at Nashville, must come, or we are fairly cornered.

GRAVES.—Misery! Which way shall I turn, or turning, find relief? Well, at last there is hope. You will recollect, Bro. Oquin, that the items are to be settled by correspondence. Now, I assure you that I will never agree to any thing fair; but will keep up appearances till the itinerant wheel rolls our opponent to some other place, and then we will advertise him as a runaway. We will then have a jollification and crow largely as Shanghais. There now, Bro. John, aint I some?

John bows, and they separate.

Now, Bro. Gillespie, I came to this Conference to labor for and with my brethren; I have attended strictly to my own business; but immersionists have been firing at me all the while, have had my name in the papers for the last eighteen months, and more than a year before I said one word in reference to the points of difference between us. There is a point beyond which forbearance would cease to be a virtue. That point has been reached. Baptist ministers have circulated their Iron-wheel slang, and preached their exclusive sermons, in which they have denounced the Methodist Church as a despotism, and Methodist ministers as perjured rebels, long enough. I have asked the Baptists about Evergreen to cease their Co-manche warfare and come out into the open field; and if they really are "THE CHURCH OF GOD," to affirm it. I deny. They are pledged to do so. Will they? We shall see.

They appear to be alarmed. Graves advises Crawford to abandon the old grounds. Mr Lee, of the Louisiana *Baptist*, hopes that no Baptist minister will meet "Fly." A sensible suggestion that, Mr. Lee. Your system has a powder-magazine about it, you would do well to keep at a safe distance from sparks. "Prudence is the better part of valor." But, sir, if you should become so impolitic as to allow your creed to be examined before the court of public opinion, you will find that your exclusive claim to be the Church of God will vanish before the light of truth, like snow before the summer sun. I know that your pretensions are a humbug. Will you put me to proof? Never.

In conclusion, I will say to Baptists about Evergreen: if, gentlemen, you cannot redeem your pledge to sustain your proposition, just say so. I will then take the *onus probandi* upon myself, and affirm that the Baptist Church, on the *principles assumed by Baptists*, is not the Church of God, nor any part of it; and, that no such Church had an *existence* for fifteen hundred years after the birth of Christ.

Come, gentlemen, the "war is now carried into Africa;" Scipio is now before your gates; you sent an army to invade Italy, an enemy is now at your capitol. Such is the fate of war. "The Rubicon is passed," you would have it so. Rally your forces, the Romans are upon you. You would not be at peace, you have now trouble at home. "Speak or ever after hold your peace." If you will not face the music, cease your whining about the Church, Methodist Society, rebels, etc.; and learn to love and serve your Maker—do all the good you can, and let other Christians do the same. And, when all the devils are conquered, and all the sinners saved, then root up the tares if you are bidden. "As many as I love, I rebuke and chasten; be zealous, therefore, and repent." A. B. FLY.

ORMONDAN, La., Sept 22 1859.

For the New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM ATLANTA.

OCTOBER 6th, 1859.

On Monday, Oct. 3d, I left Lexington and went to Versailles, on a visit to Bishop Kavanaugh. I found him so much improved as to be able to walk his room and to ride out. He is now convalescent, and will, in all probability, be able to attend the later Conferences assigned him. He may be confidently expected to preside at the Alabama Conference. The whole Church should feel grateful that this faithful servant of God has been spared for future usefulness. The Bishop happily possesses a cheerful piety, which has sustained him in the painful ordeal through which he has just passed. Long may he live to edify the Church with his forceful eloquence, and win the hearts of lost sinners back to the favor of God!

Dr. McTyeire came down in the cars as far as Eminence, where he disembarked to pay that priceless amoeg women, Mrs. Teris, a visit, at Shelbyville.

Dr. McTyeire has made a favorable impression upon the Kentuckians, and they have made an equal one upon him. He has been visiting some of the best farms in Bourbon and Lafayette counties, and feasting his eyes upon neighing steeds, "big-uddered cows," and Baalam's saddle-horses.

On Tuesday morning I left Louisville for Nashville, and after proceeding 94 miles on railroad, staging 32 miles, and *riding on a rail* once again 72 miles, I arrived at Nashville.

In six weeks more the whole line of the railroad, from Louisville to Nashville, will be completed, and at once become the Grand Trunk Railway, from the South to the East and North. Running as it does within eight miles of the Mammoth Cave, it will increase the visitation to that natural wonder ten-fold. The road is the best made, and best ballasted road that I have ever traveled over—and, although built at an immense cost, must prove profitable to the stockholders.

I found all the hotels crowded with people in attendance upon the Legislature, a Democratic Convention, and the races, and was necessitated to camp out. There is no city in the Union that needs an ample, first-class hotel, more than Nashville; and such an one is being built at an expense of nearly one half million of dollars.

I strolled down to the Publishing-house, and found most of the "great officials" absent on business for the concern. Yet I found Dr. McFerrin, the Agent, and Dr. Summers the editor, in their respective offices, *early in the morning*. Dr. Summers showed me over the whole establishment. Who could wish a better guide? He is a perfect encyclopedia of all kinds of information, and, like all good-natured men, he is willing to communicate. As we looked upon the *corded* books, the hissing engines, the sweating presses, the vaults of stereotypes and electrotypes, the bindery, etc., I felt proud of our Publishing house. It increases one's interest in the concern greatly when he passes through and sees the completeness of the whole house.

The Press, next to the Pulpit and Sabbath-school, is the mighty engine of moral power, and our church has done well to inaugurate this enlightened enterprize as an element in the great economy of evangelization. It ought to be endowed *liberally*, so that sacred literature may be cheapened, and thus made accessible to the masses; and then will its influence be felt in the increased intelligence of the Church, a more enlightened ministry, and a revival of God's work in every department of our ecclesiastical system.

Let no one prophecy a failure for this House. It MUST succeed. It would be a burning shame if a publishing-house with more than 2000 itinerant agents, laboring among over half a million of people under Methodist influence, could not be sustained. Let all the preachers and people resolve that this establishment shall not only continue, but have a career as ceaseless as future time and as brilliant as the meridian sun!

A second edition of Dr. Rivers' Moral Philosophy has been found necessary, and is now being brought out in neat style. It is to become *the* text-book on moral science in all our Southern Institutions; and will, doubtlessly, be adopted by the more conservative schools and colleges of the North. The misfortune with former authors on this subject has been, that they had written as though their books were designed for philosophers. Dr. Rivers has written his for those who wish to *learn to be philosophers*. It is lucid in style, and, whatever may be thought of some minor views, it has the benefit of being unobjectionable as *a system* to any section of the country. A Northern publisher, sagaciously perceiving the necessity of such a work, has made tempting overtures to the author to secure its publication by his house; but, Dr. Rivers being a Southerner and Southern Methodist Preacher and President, has resisted the offer and left the book where it belongs, in the hands of the "Publishing-house, at Nashville.

"Theophilus Walton" continues to sell; and, wherever it goes, it is a sure antidote to a most insidious poison. Harrison deserves as much credit for furnishing it, as any physician would who should discover an unfailing preventive to the yellow fever.

In the Publishing-house I met with Fountein E. Pitte, the valiant soldier of Christ who hath won so many jewels for the crown of his Savior. He is evidently worn with the toils of long service, yet looks as though he might sound the clarion and lead the charge in many a battle yet.

Leaving Nashville, we stopped a short time at Chattanooga. A moon-lit view of the stern visage of Lookout Mountain repaid well for a short walk we took from the depot.

Soon I was again on the move; and this morning I find myself in the city of rails, Atlanta, Georgia. What a rush of passengers, clatter of wheels, and tooting of steam-whistles here! Atlanta is not an attractive city to the stranger—yet many feel here the heart-beat of an active business. Young cities, like half-grown boys, always present an awkward appearance. Years will give the grace of manhood to Atlanta. It must ever depend upon its rail-roads for its prosperity, since there is little else in the country around to support a matured city. It boasts a Medical College, in which Dr. Means, the Southern Gilfillan, has a Chair.

This morning, at 10½, I expect to leave for Montgomery.

H. A. M. HENDERSON

INDIA-RUBBER-AND-DUG-OUT CONFERENCE.

The southern portions of Louisiana and Texas abound in settlements of people commonly called "Swampers." According to the vulgar opinion that all human beings have souls, we may infer that these people have among them at least *a few souls*. Throughout the whole coast sections of these States there are also many settlements on diminutive rivers, lakes and out-of-the-way bayous, of poor people, living by hoeing or hunting, who may also be supposed to have a few souls among *them*. By an occasional accident one may here and there find two or three men camped on a little island, who, though living by fishing, may also be credited with a soul or two.

Now it happens that this large district is the occasional *route of passage* of the Conference above named, composed of one or one-and-weary preachers. This effective and laborious body is indefatigable in efforts to transact business, i. e., *get through*, scarcely taking time to indulge in the worldly thoughts suggested by the rich lands around them. They are careful to spend as few of Mr. Wesley's social hours as possible, constantly endeavoring to cheer themselves by "the hope set before them" *of getting out*. Indeed the attitude, or rather *movings* of this Conference are so novel a sight, that on occasion of even the shortest hour of rest, skiff, dug-outs and high India-rubber boots may be seen bringing their passengers in great numbers to gaze thereon, and intently listen for the dulcet notes of some stranger-land. This assembled divinity is not to be admired for the display of kids, the polish of leather, or the array of gilt canes, but on the contrary often presents rather a *rough* appearance. This, however, is excusable from the fact that more fashionable regions will soon be reached where the outer man will undergo a change that will make it presentable to eyes refined.

Now, considering that a *few souls are found* in this remarkable and almost unknown region, it is proposed that this Conference hold *regular* sessions and earnestly solicit transfers from the more populous ones. The country offers many inducements to transfers and the citizens feel that they have only to name them in order to receive numerous accessions to their present force. For instance, the transfers will be taught the useful art of handling the oar and paddle, initiated into the mysteries of swamp-wading, and thoroughly inured to chills and mosquitoes. They will also be taught how to obtain *natural* glories, which will in time prevent blistering by the sun, and may, if diligent, *graduate* in swamp geography. Another thing, valuable as it is appreciated, is that a few souls may be saved from being *irretrievably* swamped!

"Preachers of Louisiana and Texas Conferences! our *lakes, bayous* and *swamps* call *loudly* for the gospel! Will you not lay aside gloves and pumps, cease to hurry through these dreary regions, and learn to "stop a while" and *talk about Jesus*? So mote it be!

Children's Column.

"Suffer the Little Children to come unto Me."

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The Little German Girls.

It is the custom, dear children, in some of our Sabbath schools, to have a committee of teachers, whose duty it is to go out into the highways and hedges and bring in the children that they may receive religious instruction—that they "may hear of Heaven and learn the way." Then, too, this committee call on strangers and invite their children also to come to Sabbath school. The members of some of these committees often report, at the Teachers' Monthly Meeting, interesting incidents connected with their mission.

Some years ago, while a committee of this kind were out rambling in the suburbs of our city for the purpose of gathering in scholars, they were attracted by a number of children, who were playing in front of a small red shop. As they approached and asked if any of them went to Sabbath school, the children looked glad and replied politely. The shop-keeper, hearing strange voices at her door, came out and appeared very much interested in the conversation which was going on, when one of the committee turned and asked if she would send her children. She smiled as if she felt complimented, and pointed at two little girls, who were between four and seven years of age, saying, "Take them—they are mine," while her broken English could scarcely be understood. And in the little girls could not speak a word of English save the monosyllables, yes and no. The committee were puzzled, for they had no German teacher in their school. After some hesitation they concluded to take their names; as they were strangers it might amuse them to see the nice little children who assembled in our infant class every Sabbath morning. Then, too, it might keep them from running in the street and learning bad words. On the following Sabbath morning a member of the committee brought the girls, Mata and Nancy, into the school-room and handed them over to the kind-hearted infant class teacher, who smilingly seid, as she took charge of them, "We will teach them to talk; being girls, they will soon learn." No wonder that she was inspired with the hope of success at the moment, for the little bright-eyed Germens looked up into her face and smiled so sweetly. To the astonishment of every one, in a few weeks their voices were heard to chime in with the other scholars' as they sang that beautiful hyme, "There is a happy land."

Each Sabbath morning found them occupying their seats in the class; never, as the manner of some children, coming in at a late hour, loudly trampling up the aisle, diverting the attention not only of those who were more punctual from their recitations, but greatly annoying the teachers. The little girls were also sent to a day school; for at that time the Methodist Church of this city had a free school under her fostering care, where many, many destitute little children claimed care and protection at the hands of kind-hearted, generous teachers. There the Germans soon learned the use of many English words and made great progress in their studies. Mata became so attached to her Sabbath school teacher that, after having found where she lived, she would walk every morning seven blocks out of her way, just to peep in at a window of the house where her teacher dwelt. To do this she had to take an early start from home, so as not to be marked as a truant from school. As soon as she had met the glance of her teacher, she would call out her name with such glee, and dart off again on her way to school, as if that smile was all her childish heart needed to gladden it through the day. She gave strong evidences of a renewed heart, and two years had passed briefly away, when the dark shadow from the wings of the angel of Death overspread our land! The homes of thousands were desolated by the dreadful epidemic. And the name of dear little Mata was among the first on the list of the City Sexton! Her redeemed spirit had gone to be an angel in

"That happy land, far, far away,
Where saints in glory stand,
Bright, bright as day!"

Mobile, Ala. TALLULAH.

Manners.

Young folks should be mannerly. But how to be so is the question. Many good boys and girls feel that they cannot behave to suit themselves in the presence of company. They are awkward, clownish, rough. They feel timid, bashful and self-distrustful the moment they are addressed by a stranger, or appear in company. There is but one way to get over this feeling, and acquire easy and graceful manners; that is to do the best they can all the time, at home as well as abroad. Good manners are not learned so much as acquired by habit. They grow upon us by use. We must be courteous, agreeable, civil, kind, gentlemanly and womanly at home, and then it will be a kind of second nature to be so everywhere. A coarse, rough manner at home, begets a habit of roughness which we cannot lay off, if we try, when we go among strangers. The most agreeable people we have ever known in company, are those that are perfectly agreeable at home. Home is the school for all the best things.

Four Little Children.

Four little children were playing together near some water, when one of them fell in, and would have been drowned, had not his brother jumped in after him and pulled him out. Another brother helped to carry him home, and their little sister followed them. A little while after, their father, who had heard what had taken place, called them into his study, that he might reward them as they deserved. He then asked the first, "What did you do when you saw your brother drowning?" "I rushed in after him and brought him out." "You did well: here is your reward. And what did you do?" turning to the second. "I helped to carry him home." "That was right: here is your reward. And what did you do when you saw your brother sinking?" speaking to the latter, being a little girl three years old, "I prayed, papa." "Well, that was all you could do; here is a book for you too."

A Word to Boys.

Begin in early life to collect libraries of your own. Begin with a single book; and when you find or hear of any first-rate book, obtain it if you can. After a while another, as you are able, and be sure to read it. Take the best care of your books, and in this way, when you are men, you will have good libraries in your heads as well as on your shelves.

The Family Circle.

"Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee."

LOVE A WIFE AND RULE A WIFE.

I wish every husband would copy into his memorandum book this sentence from a recently published work: "Woman must be constituted very differently from men. A word said, a line written, and we are happy; omitted, our hearts ache as if for a great misfortune. Men cannot feel it, or guess at it; if they did, the most careless of them would be slow to wound us so."

The grave hides many a heart which has been stung to death, because one who might, after all, have loved it after a certain careless fashion, was deaf, dumb and blind to the truth in the sentence we have just quoted, or if not, was at least restive and impatient with regard to it. Many men, marrying late in life, being accustomed only to take care of themselves, and that in the most erratic, rambling, exciting fashion, eating and drinking, sleeping and walking whenever and wherever their fancy, or good cheer and amusement, questionable or unquestionable, prompted; come at last, when they get tired of this, with their selfish habits fixed as fate, to—matrimony. For a while it is a novelty. Shortly, it is strange as irksome, this always being obliged to consider the comfort and happiness of another. To have something always hanging on the arm, which used to swing free, or at most, but whirl a cane. Then, they think their duty done if they provide food and clothing, and refrain (possibly) from harsh words. Ah—is it? Listen to that sigh as you close the door. Watch the gradual fading of the eye, and paling of the cheek, not from age—she should be yet young—but that gnawing pain at the heart, born of the settled conviction that the great hungry craving of her soul, as far as you are concerned, must go forever unsatisfied. God help such wives, and keep them from attempting to slake their souls' thirst at poisoned fountains.

Think, you, her husband, how little a kind word, a smile, a caress to you, how much to her. If you call these things "childish" and "beneath your notice," then you should never have married. There are men who should remain forever single. You are one. You have no right to require of a woman her health, strength, time and devotion, to mock her with this shadowy, unsatisfying return. A new bonnet, a dress, a shawl, a watch, anything, everything but what a true woman's heart most craves—sympathy, appreciation, love. She may be rich in the everlasting else; but if she be poor in these, and is a good woman, she had better die.

There are hard, unloving, cold monstrosities of women, (rare exceptions,) who neither require love, nor know how to give it. We are not speaking of these. That big-hearted, loving, noble men have occasionally been thrown away upon such, does not disprove what we have been saying. But even a man thus situated has greatly the advantage of a woman in a similar position, because, over the needle, a women may think herself into an insane asylum, while the active, out-door turmoil of business life is at least a sometime reprieve to *him*.

Do you ask me, "Are there no happy wives?" God be praised, yes, and glorious, loveable husbands, too, who know how to treat a woman, and would have her neither fool nor drudge. Almost every wife would be a good and a happy wife, *were she only loved enough*. Let husbands, present and prospective, think of this.—*Fanny Fern.*

FALL FASHIONS.

The observant traveler through the streets of our principal cities—through Broadway in New York, Chestnut street in Philadelphia, and Washington street in Boston—the great centres from which the fashions of the new world radiate—will notice a change in the tints of the goods displayed in the windows of the milliners and dry-goods men. As the deepening greens of our forests begin to assume a more brilliant hue, changing to purples, and *browns*, and yellows—colors of a richer hue and a warmer tone, so do the tints of the ribbons, and silks, and velvets also begin to assume a richer, a darker, and warmer hue. Cool colors are most agreeable to the eye in summer, while the warm and brilliant tints, which all Northeners are fond of, become pleasant in the winter. Red, the favorite color of England, is suggestive of a cool, damp climate; the inhabitants of the British Islands require warm colors in their clothing, to give them a feeling of comfort. English farmers generally wear red waistcoats, English hunters wear red coats as do English soldiers. The Lord Chancellor of England puts on a red robe when he takes his seat on the wool sack; the Speaker of the House of Commons also wears a red robe, and so do the majority of English officials. Welsh women wear red cloaks, and a "flame colored" livery of some kind is worn by all sorts of servants. Red in our hot, dry climate and clear atmosphere would be positively offensive to the eye, the greater part of the year. But red is sprinkled among the leaves of the forest in autumn; the berries of the mountain are a bright orange color, and the berries of the holly are crimson; and so we see sprinkled in the textures worn in the fall months, streaks of vermillion and crimson bows on ladies' bonnets. Fashion, though changing, is not so fickle as she is generally accused of being. There is method and philosophy in her seeming freaks. The fall fashions conform to fall weather.

Ledger.

THE SEPARATION OF FRIENDS BY DEATH

Is less terrible than the divorce of true hearts that have loved but have ceased to sympathize, while memory is still recalling what they once were to each other.

"WHY ARE YOU LIKE A CRAZY MAN, my dear?" asked a wife. "Don't know," replied the husband, scratching his head. "Why," replied the wife, hitching closer to him, and putting on one of her sweetest smiles, "I'm your other self, and you are *beside yourself!*"

Obituaries:

"Let me die the death of the Righteous."

REV. BREWRY FLOWERS, in the 79th year of his age, died near Slate Hill in Randolph county, Alabama, on 12th August, 1859. He was born May 1st, 1780, in the State of North Carolina, but was principally brought up in Darlington District, South Carolina, where he married Miss Katharine Sullivan, in the 21st year of his age; at twenty-six, he embraced religion, and became at once a warm-hearted, working member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was licensed to preach in his thirty-second year, was ordained Deacon by Bishop Asbury in his thirty-sixth, and Elder by Bishop George, in his forty-fourth year. He lived some time in Henry county, Georgia; and, subsequently, several years in Fayette county, in the same State; from which he was brought to Alabama several months ago, in a state of great physical feebleness, and mental alienation, where he lingered under the vigilant and devoted care of his venerable wife and their daughters, with their husbands; and, such devoted attention and nursing assiduity, as he received from them has seldom been witnessed in this world; his mental faculties were so much impaired, that he seemed to know almost nothing besides God, as a pardoning God. But when you spoke to him of experimental religion, he seemed to be himself again. He was the most perfect example of patience I ever saw, he never complained, was easily controled by any member of the family; and, whatever else he forgot, he never forgot to pray. I have often heard his tender, plaintive, pleading voice as it fell upon the stillness of the midnight hour offering up his accustomed prayer; that prayer is now lost in endless praise. Father Flowers, as a preacher, was acceptable and useful; as a christian, he had the confidence of all: and in all the relations of life he approached as near perfection, I think, as I have ever known any man to come. His life closed as calm and sweet as a summer evening.

W. D. MATTHEWS.

REV. LUKE CONERLY died at his residence in Sabine parish, La., on the 8th inst., in the 69th year of his age. He was born and raised in Duplin county, North Carolina, where he married Miss Rebecca Wilkinson, with whom he spent more than forty years of his life, and who now mourns the loss of one of the best of husbands. They emigrated to Marion county, Mississippi in 1822, and again to Sabine parish, La., in 1849. He embraced religion and joined the M. E. Church soon after moving to Mississippi, and shortly after felt it to be his duty to call sinners to repentance, and was licensed to exhort and subsequently to preach, and was a local preacher about thirty years—most of which time he filled the place of circuit and recording steward, and his house was the preachers' home. "Uncle Luke," as he was familiarly termed, was not a great man as the world estimates greatness; but only great as he was good. Modest and unassuming in his manners, and persuasive in his arguments, it seemed almost impossible to listen to his admonitions without falling in love with his counsels. He was not only more than ordinarily esteemed for his Christian virtues and moral qualities, but as a citizen he was highly respected. He was perfectly calm, retained his reason to the last, and expressed a willingness to depart and be with his Savior. L. LEWIS.

☞ Nashville and South Carolina "Advocates" please copy.

MARGARET EUPHRASIA STURDIVANT, wife of Wyatt S. Sturdivant, and youngest daughter of Samuel and Margaret Berryhill, was born in Choctaw County, Miss., August 20th, 1835, was born of God in 1850, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in the year 1854; and died near the spot where she was born September 19th, 1859. A short time before her death, she requested that there should be no weeping around her, for after death she would be "better off."

S. N. BERRYHILL.

PROFESSIONAL.

JAS. J. HUTCHINSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Livingston, Alabama.
[jan24] ☞ Will Practice in Sumter and the adjoining counties.

EDWARD J. DELONY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana.
Will Practice in the Courts of the Parishes of Carroll, Madison and Franklin; and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans, La.

DR. E. D. BEACH, HAVING RESUMED THE practice of Medicine, offers his Professional services to the citizens of New Orleans.
N. B.—Special attention paid to diseases of the RECTUM, PILES, FISTULA IN ANO, ETC.—Fistula in ano permanently cured without the use of the knife, cautery, pain, or confinement whatever. Office No. 6, Baronne street near Canal. ap27.

J. E. ELAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BATON Rouge.
REFERENCES—Henderson & Gaines and Chinn & Bolton, *New Orleans*; W. S. Pike and A. Matta.....*Baton Rouge.*

B. D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish,
jal9 Louisiana.

J. O. FOQUA. J. O. KILBOURNE.
FUQUA & KILBOURNE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLINTON, LOUISIANA,
PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans.
References—Payne & Harrison, Dyer, Vance & Co., Brownell & Payne, Pritchard & Flower, Edw. Nalle & Co., Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans. mar 20-1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

PURVIS & HAYNIE,
COTTON BROKERS, No. 46 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
ROBERT PURVIS, *Mobile.* JNO D. HAYNIE, *New Orleans.*

C. V. MURPHY, *Durant, Mi* — W. SYKES, *New Orleans La.* — M. CONEY, *Middleton, Mi.*

MURPHY, SIKES & CO., COTTON FACTORS and General Commission Merchants,
1jy26 6m No. 42 Union street, New Orleans.

W. A. BROADWELL. A. F. HAYNES.
BROADWELL & HAYNES,
(*Formerly* BROADWELL & PAYNE)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 40 UNION STREET, N. O.

HAVING RETIRED FROM BUSINESS, I TAKE PLEASURE IN soliciting for my former Partners, BROADWELL & HAYNES, the patronage and consignment of my friends, believing their experience, capacity and means, will merit its continuance, and enable them to give general satisfaction. [jy1] M. U. PAYNE.

W. S. STUART, *New Orleans.* — DR. D. A. JAMES, *Madison Parish, La.*

STUART & JAMES,
No. 42 Union street, New Orleans,
HAVE ASSOCIATED THEMSELVES TOGETHER for the purpose of conducting a COTTON FACTORAGE and GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS; are prepared to make the usual Advances to planters, in the way of supplies, etc., and respectfully solicit patronage.

B. M. LOWE & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND General Commission Merchants,
ap6 No. 97 GRAVIER STREET, New Orleans.

MR. HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PARTner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders from our large and well-selected Stock of GROCERIES, PRODUCE, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants.
COOPER & NEIBERT,
New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858. 27 and 29 Common st.

W. COOPER. J. C. NEIBERT. C. H. LUCAS.
COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 27 and 29 Common street, New Orleans.

F. J. VAN BIBBER & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
[d8-1y] 44 *Carondelet street, New Orleans.*

J. BOYD & Co.,
Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,
No 4 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
apr 17 1y

LEONARD FASH. P. B. LAURANS.
LEONARD FASH & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
45 POYDRAS STREET,
Oct 24. *NEW ORLEANS*

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No 47 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

JOHN F WYCHE & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 119 Common street, New Orleans. my2-1y

A. H. May & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No 94 Gravier street New Orleans au21y

J. D. PAYNE. J. P. HARRISON.
O. W. HUNTINGTON. WM. H. HARRISON.
Payne & Harrison.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 81 Union street, New Orleans.
dec7-1y

A. L. WALKER, New Orleans. ROBT. C. HUTCHINSON, Caddo Parish, La.
Walker & Hutchinson,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 87 Carondelet street, New Orleans. je28

LANE, SALTER & CO.,
[*Successors to LANE, MAYFIELD & Co.*]
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 79 St. Charles street, New Orleans. jy6-1y

L. SAWYER,
DEALER IN WOODEN-WARE,
Paper, Brooms, Matches, Cordage, Twines, Scales; and DEARBORN'S CELEBRATED BALANCES for Weighing Cotton, Sugar and Tobacco
ap20 No 70 MAGAZINE STREET, New Orleans.

WATKINS & HOMAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CORnices, and Curtain Materials, No. 30 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

To Merchants and Planters.
MANUFACTURERS' COMMISSION HOUSE:
LARGE STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS,
CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK,
.....AT.....
No. 44 Magazine st., opposite the Arcade,
NEW ORLEANS.
aug 16 R. W. KAYNE.

PH. P. WERLEIN, PUBLISHER AND DEALER IN Sheet Music and Music Books. Dealers will be supplied at the regular Board of Trade prices. The PIANO FORTES are of the best manufacture, and sold at Eastern prices. MELODEONS of the celebrated Burges & Prince & Co's "the best in the world" (Home Journal,) at wholesale and retail. HARPS, VIOLINS, GUITARS, and all other instruments tuned and repaired.
Call at the Music Store, No. 4 Camp street. PH. P. WERLEIN.

DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED REJUVENATING Elixir.—Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principles, by one of the ablest chemists of the age.
FOR THE CURE of General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Coolness of Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the System, take

The Rejuvenating Elixir,
And you will soon find yourself a new man—a pride instead of the reverse to your friends, and a healthy, sound, and worthy member of the whole human family. For sale by the Proprietors,
J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., New Orleans.
And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Children.
TRUTH OMNIPOTENT.—We give to our readers and the public generally the following copy of a letter received by us from A. W. Vesey, Esq., of the *Aberdeen Conservative*, enclosing at the same time a communication to that paper from Colonel Vassor, of Lowndes county, Miss., who was formerly associate editor of the Conservative. The subject of the letter and communication we do not feel it necessary to comment on—they tell the whole story, one that ought to go home to those to whose hands the rising generation of children are placed for nurture and for care. All we ask of our readers is a careful perusal of the documents.

CONSERVATIVE OFFICE,
Aberdeen, Miss., August 23d, 1858.

Messrs. Wright & Co.—As any testimonial in reference to your preparations may prove beneficial to you, I enclose the following, published at my request, in the "Conservative" of the 21st inst.

Col. Vassor was formerly associate editor of the "Conservative," and is well known to North Mississippi, as a gentleman of intelligence and strict integrity. Respectfully, J. W. VESEY

[For the *Observatire.*]

Communicated. ARKANSAS, Aug. 19th, 1858.

DEAR VESEY: Under the principles of justice and humanity, I am indined to ask your permission to insert this communication in your paper, believing, as I do, that it may be the means of preventing no timely sorrow in many a happy household.

On Friday last, having been for several days previous absent from my family, I found, on my return home, that my infant, aged about 14 months, was quite unwell, from some unknown cause—supposed to be teething. Upon an examination, however, I was of the opinion that her indisposition proceeded from Worms; and having been told by a respectable physician that WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE was a sovereign remedy against this terrible enemy of children, I was induced to give it a trial, reluctantly, by the acquiescence of my family Physician. On the following morning, (Saturday) I commenced administering it by directions, save in quantity, being afraid to give the amount of prescription. I was unable to detect any impression occasioned by it until late in the afternoon of that

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 39.
WHOLE NUMBER 454.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1859.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE
OFFICE—112 CAMP ST.

For the New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE CHINA MISSION.

ROOKS' WELLS, HOLMES COUNTY, MISS., *October 10th, 1859.*

MR. EDITOR: Sometime late in July I received a letter from the Rev. J. W. Lambuth, Missionary in China, and one from his excellent lady, both interesting and cheering as to their prospects in China; and, an acknowledgment of the amount of $538 00, less nine percent exchange, sent on by order of the Mississippi Annual Conference, for a Church in China. Also $100 from the estate of the Rev. S. Shepherd, bequeathed by him to buy one hundred Bibles and thus kindle one hundred fires in China. These letters I would have copied, or made extracts from and have sent them to you for publication, but I was not able to do so. For almost fourteen weeks I have been sick.

About two weeks since I received another letter from Brother Lambuth, and one from Rev. Andrew Liew our respected brother in Christ, the Chinese preacher, and his wife Mary. I send you these two last letters. You can publish them, or make extracts from them as you please. Liew's letter is in Chinese, but accompanying it is a translation, by Brother Lambuth.

On the day Mr. Lambuth left New York, for China, off Sandy-hook, he commenced a Journal, that contains all the interesting events of the voyage, in the Ariel; recorded every day at one o'clock, during a four months passage, including the latitude and longitude, the state of the weather, clear, cloudy or rainy, calm, windy or stormy, the course of the wind and the temperature of the air and water. A work perhaps never entirely performed by any one individual, and this was daily continued until they left the ship off Shanghai, after one o'clock, and his daily observations, and record of the same. This Journal I have long had in my possession, and in a letter from Prof. Henry of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, it is suggested that I submit a copy of the scientific observations of Mr. Lambuth to Lieutenant Maury for inspection and publication. I have also received and caused to be sent to other Institutions than Madison College, Chinese Bibles, tracts and curiosities for their Libraries and Museums, sent by our excellent Brother Wm. Lambuth.

Now, Brother, let me say to the friends of Rev. Simpson Shepherd, deceased: A Bible, as bequeathed by him, has been sent by the American Minister to the Emperor of China, and as I see the Minister has arrived it has been kindly received, that Bible is at this time doubtless in the Emperor's possession. O if the spirit of the just can behold the transactions of this world! with what delight must the departed spirit of that saint of God behold the blessed effects of this last act of his life "Go thou and do likewise."

I cannot close, without asking every member of the Mississippi Annual Conference, that he will remember in his efforts, the China Mission. I received at the Kosciusko Conference a pledge from many brethren to try to raise each one hundred dollars, amounting to $3900, only $538 of this has been received and sent on, as originally intended for a Church at Shanghai. Come, brethren, to Conference prepared to redeem the pledge. Come, too, with the money to send another Missionary from the Mississippi Annual Conference to China. You have promised by a solemn vote to do it. This is not all. Let the young man come, with self-sacrificing wife, that is ready and willing to go, and go at once. The United States Government has a bold on Chinese feeling that opens our way to any part of China.

Come, too, ready to go to Mexico. I have evidence that Mexico is now open for missionary effort. The Macedonian cry is heard from that afflicted land as well as from Japan, and China: "Come over and help us." Although, dear Brother, in possession of more documents and regular information from China than any other one, so far at least as Brother Lambuth and wife are concerned, I have not for six years troubled you, or any editor, or your readers; and if you and they will forgive this I will not soon trouble them again; unless in better health, and duty should imperatively demand it.

Your Brother, T. C. THORNTON.

MR. LAMBUTH'S LETTER.

That plan of remitting funds (by mail) to China, is the safest and most speedy, and attended with decidedly less care and anxiety, than sending specie by ship. Anything which can be sent by mail is never advisable to send by ship, for it is often the case that six, eight, and ten months elapse before the arrival of ships at this port. But by mail it is here in two months and a half.

My health is very good at this time. I have recovered my entire strength, and I am now able to engage in my regular work. Thanks be unto God for His great goodness to me, an unprofitable servant. Pray for me, my dear brother, that I may give myself a living sacrifice to God. The health of my family is very good. It is certainly a cause of great rejoicing to us, for we feel daily that we are in the very midst of sickness and death.—Sister Jenkins' health is not good. We hope, if it be the good pleasure of God, she will not have to go home. I think it is probable they will have to go over to Japan for a few weeks, or to some part of China near the seacoast.

Bro. Liew sends a letter by this mail to you. He was much rejoiced to hear of your making him a life-member of the Missionary Society. He speaks of it in his letter, as you will see. The certificate you spoke of sending has not yet arrived, and I hope, for our our brother and sister Liew's sake, it will come, that I may hand it over to them as a proof of what has been done. In my report to the Conference I hope to have them—that is, all our native members—write a letter and sign their names, that the brethren in the conference may remember them in prayer to God. The treaty goes into effect on the 26th of this month, and we hope that the day has come when we shall no longer be prevented from preaching boldly the unsearchable riches of the Gospel. We hope you will all remember us in prayer to God, that we may not labor in vain for the conversion of this people. I cannot now speak of the efforts I have been making to obtain places in other cities in the interior where I can preach, but I will do so in my report in July. This is Monday; I have just returned from the country. On Monday of this week I expect to go again; so when I return I shall send my report to the conference.

Believe me over yours, in Christ Jesus,

J. W. LAMBUTH.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, 5TH MONTH, 8TH DAY, *June 8th*, 1859.

This letter I send to give you information.—

PRESIDENT THORNTON—Most noble and venerable teacher, in your much loved home you trust in God for protection, peace and everlasting blessing. I, at this great distance, have heard of your advanced age, over sixty, and that your body and strength still remain firm. Your whole heart is given up to the instruction of the youth and to the preaching of the inspired word of God. I, your younger brother, received on the 8th day of April, a letter which was written by your own hand, the words of which were entirely affectionate and manifesting a loving spirit. You, together with your friends, having willingly lent your aid to the Church of God, by giving forty dollars to make myself and wife life-members of the Missionary Society, I, therefore, certainly know you truly love and care for us; but I have nothing to return you for all this great kindness. This is the abundant grace of God our Heavenly Father, which has called all nations to love each other and serve Him.

First, I wish to thank God for His abundant goodness to me. Secondly, I thank you, my elder brother, and also all my brethren who did assist in making me a life-member. I, therefore, morning and night, unite with my family in solemn prayer for God's blessing upon His Church in America and in China. I also pray that the younger members may be confirmed by the grace of God so that they may be able to resist temptation and to give their whole hearts to believe the word of God. I pray God to bless and protect the elder members of the Church; and I also pray God to bless you and make you a living member of His Church, and give you everlasting life in Heaven. And I pray for the conversion of all in foreign countries and in China. I also remember in my petitions to God the particular church to which I belong, that it may daily increase, both here and elsewhere. Our church has now been in China for many years, and we are almost without strength, as the diseased body of a man, and no physician to heal it. It is because our missionary board have not built us a church; moreover, the preachers of the Word are too few, because God, by His loving kindness, has opened the doors of China, and now the Gospel can be preached in every place. Paul says: "He which soweth sparingly, shall reap also sparingly; and he which soweth bountifully, shall reap also bountifully." Therefore, if you have any relative or friend in your conference who is willing to leave his country, and, as it were, throw away his body for Jesus, and come to China and preach the holy doctrine of Jesus, it will be a good and glorious work. It would certainly be of great profit to the church, and our Heavenly Master would delight in such a one.

My elder brother, we are separated many miles apart. Some years back I never knew you; neither have I, as yet, seen your face. How are we now acquainted? It is that our Heavenly Father, having called us to believe in His Word, therefore we are not strangers to each other. Moreover, all who love Jesus are as one body. I hope you, my most excellent elder brother, will send me your likeness, that I may see it every day, and continually remember you. I pray God to teach my heart to listen to the instruction and admonition contained in your letter. I hope you and your household are all well, together with the brethren of your conference, and may peace be with you.

President Thornton, I daily desire to inquire after your peace.

ANDREW AND MARY LIEW
Send greetings to you.

THE AMAZON AND ITS PEOPLE.

It will be remembered that two years since an effort was made by the Board to distribute the Bible along this river. Mr. Robert Nesbit, who had before ascended it on secular business, was employed as an agent for distribution. As stated in the last report, he made a very auspicious beginning at Para and vicinity, putting in circulation over 2,000 Bibles and Testaments among those who were desirous of reading them. According to his original purpose, he then took a supply, and began to ascend the great river by a steamer bound for Nauta, on the borders of Para. Seldom had any one a finer prospect of success and usefulness before him. But the Lord's ways are not as our ways. He was early taken somewhat ill on the voyage, soon grew worse, and when he had ascended some 2,000 miles, his hopeful agency and his life were brought to a close.

Mr. Nesbit wrote some sketches of his voyage, particularly in regard to the people, climate, and productions of the Amazon valley, designing, when he commenced distributions in the upper country, and on his return, to furnish an account of his further Bible work. Such a work he was not permitted there to perform.

Having received, however, some sketches of the country referred to, we have thought it might be interesting to our readers to peruse a few extracts, which we now make. Though pertaining to a region now occupying but little of the world's attention, the time must come, and that rapidly, when millions will there find their home, and the Gospel, as we trust, have a wide and glorious triumph.

Brazil is emphatically a Romish country, yet the supreme government is very liberal in reference to other creeds. The emperor has not only given permission to the Protestant English and American residents to build a church in Para, but has donated the land to build it upon; but there is not interest enough among them to do so.

Schools are increasing in Para, as well as on the Amazon generally. The great drawback heretofore has been the scarcity of school books of every kind. For, excepting at Para, there is not a bookstore on the river Amazon, a length of 3,500 miles. I have been in schools on the upper Amazon, of thirty and forty children, with not an entire book in them.

There is considerable business done in Para, principally by a few foreign houses, English, American, German, French, and Portuguese. Upon these houses the jobbers depend, who supply the up country and river traders, and who receive in return, seringa, or India rubber, and other products of the Amazon valley. By the time the consumer gets his supply, the article has more than doubled in value. The climate of Para and of the Amazon valley generally is good. There are none of those sudden transitions of temperature from heat to cold, that we experience in North America. The thermometer does not vary more than ten or twelve degrees all the year round. From seventy-six to eighty-eight Fahrenheit, with always pleasant sea breezes in the afternoon and evening, with the nights so cool as to make a blanket acceptable. There are no alternations of the seasons as with us, but one continual Spring, in which you may plant every day in the year. The only difference is, that there is more rain in one half of the year than in the other. From December to May is called the wet season. There is no such thing as crops suffering from drought on the Amazon, for there is seldom a week without rain. The climate here is unlike that of Africa in the same latitudes, which is either scorching heat, or drenching rain.

In starting up the broad Amazon on the southern side, among the numerous islands, we notice first the Rio Guama, just above Para, with water enough for light draught steamboats, and many settlements on its banks, where sugar cane, and various articles for the Para market are raised, with seringa, or India rubber in abundance. But there is everywhere evidence of a lack of industry among the people, though there is plenty of excellent land for agricultural purposes, and splendid plantations might be opened with much less labour than is required on our western frontier. The Rio Tocantins empties into the southern extremity of the Bay of Marocciro, which at this point is ten or twelve miles wide. About forty-five or fifty miles from its mouth is the city of Cameta, containing about 20,000 inhabitants, and large quantities of cocoa, mandioca, rice, tobacco, and sugar cane, are raised, with oil from the andiroba nut, which is collected on the islands. The women paint gourds, which are used as drinking vessels, and manufacture vessels of white clay, which they fancifully ornament with various figures.

This region of country enjoys a fine climate, clear, good water, abundance of fish, with deer and game of every kind. There is a great deal of business done at Cameta, so much so, that the Steam Navigation Company have appointed one of their steamers to run as a semi-monthly packet between this place and Para. The Rio Tocantins is one of the most important branches of the lower Amazon. Amongst the mountains, at the sources of this stream, both gold and diamonds have been found, but the Indians are very hostile to the whites, and have murdered some venturous parties. The land is fertile, and is said to produce some of the best coffee that is raised in the Brazils.

The town of Monte Alegre is built upon an elevation of land overlooking the main river, and contains about 1,500 inhabitants. The range of mountains here extends back for a great distance, and are known to contain both gold and diamonds in abundance; and although several parties have from time to time gone to explore them, owing to the hostility of the Indian tribes, they have never returned to tell their tale. But the rich treasures of this magnificent country will not always remain undeveloped. Santarem, containing about 10,000 inhabitants, is the second town of importance on the Amazon. It is about 600 miles from the ocean, and about 450 from the Barra. Considerable business is done here in collecting the productions of the country. The people of Santarem are exceedingly hospitable to strangers. There is a semi-monthly communication between this place and Para, by the Amazon steamers, which has much increased its business and importance. The market of this town is better supplied with edibles than that of Para. Cattle are abundant, and of good quality. Many horses and mules are raised in this vicinity for the Para market. Santarem has a great advantage over many towns on the Amazon—there are no *musquitoes* there.

Obidos, about 150 miles from Santarem, contains about 2,000 inhabitants, and is a flourishing place. The Amazon Company have established a colony in the vicinity, which appears to work well. We saw Villa Nova on the right bank of the river. Between these points, several steamers empty into the Amazon, whose banks are covered with thick forests, inhabited by monkeys, parrots, wild hogs, etc. In fact there is a vast extent of tillable land everywhere, occupied only by the wildest denizens of the forest, capable of sustaining hundreds of thousands of the human race. In this country of the Amazon, health, comfort, and longevity, might be obtained on easy terms; there is so little cause of disease, that I must think it naturally a healthy region, for their miserable mode of living would cut life off very short any where else.

We of the United States know but little of this vast valley, either as to its fertility, health or natural resources; for it has never been explored, nor ever will be by its owners. *Bible Society Record.*

THEODORE PARKER.

THE Methodist Quarterly for October has, as its first book-review, from the pen of Dr. Wheden, the following notice of "Theodore Parker's Experience as a Minister, with some account of his early life and education for the ministry, contained in a letter from him to the members of the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society of Boston." The notice is a complete resume and exposition of Parkerism. Dr. Wheden says:

Theodore Parker lately informed us, in a sarcastic tone, that "orthodoxy is dyspeptic." We now learn from the same authority that heterodoxy is pulmonic. "Medical men" have bidden it "be silent and flee off for life to a more genial clime." It has availed itself of the opportunity of adding another item to its plagiarisms of the orthodoxy it abuses, by telling its "experience." That experience is more entertaining than edifying. It attracts by the peculiar power of the author's style; it fails to edify from the unhappy character of the system. It is strikingly variegated with strains of eloquence scarce unworthy of John Milton, and streaks of blasphemy quite worthy of Thomas Paine.

Mr. Parker, by his own chronology of life, has nearly closed his half century. Born of Unitarian parents, and attendant upon the ministry of Dr. Channing, he was thoroughly indoctrinated in the principles of natural right, but slightly tinctured with the principles of religious truth. The scanty creed of Unitarianism by natural progress, or rather regress, soon disappeared, and left him before manhood what he has since remained, a pure Deist. He settled very early in his own mind the primary dogma that miracles were impossible, and by consequence, that the inspiration and all the supernatural facts of the Bible were by anticipation falsities; and by this fundamental law of criticism the genuineness of those sacred records was to be tested and repudiated. Believing himself destined to be a preacher, he passed through the divinity school of Harvard, and thence to a country pulpit.

But in order to be a preacher it was necessary to have a religion. Harvard may abound in skillful chess playing, but is poorly endowed with piety. Being as poorly endowed in this respect as his Alma, Theodore was obliged to inaugurate a religion of his own. He identified, therefore, in the soul of man the "Three Intuitions" of Right, of the Divine or God, and of Immortality. These three fundamental intuitions are the basis, or, we may say, the entire substance of his Absolute Religion; so that his creed, if not his Piety, is triune. To this religion he made of himself a complete surrender, and felt rising in himself a vivified strength to act according to its dictates. Thus converted, dedicated and regenerated, he entered the pulpit, and the parody was complete.

At this point we may *first* suggest that Christianity, as we understand it, embraces these three intuitions, so that the absolute religion, so far as it is positive, is truly embodied in the theology of the Bible. God, immortality, and the Divine Law—are not these fundamental in the Scripture system? They there exist, sustained by additional proofs and enforced by higher sanctions than pure Theism can pretend; and all Mr. Parker attempts is to diminish those evidences and lower those sanctions. And *second*, in addition to these *three* intuitions, which afford the basis of Mr. Parker's system, it is quite competent for us to inaugurate a *fourth*, authenticated by equally valid signatures, namely, an intuition of the *supernatural* or *miraculous*, which may stand as the basis of the Incarnation and all the attendant miracles of the Christian Theology. These two germinal suggestions, we apprehend, properly expanded, would furnish a fundamental refutation of Parkerism.

Having entered the pulpit, Mr. Parker, after a period of moral misgiving, sent forth his blast of war against Christianity in language and temper worthy the whole line of her assailants from Celsus to Strauss. Let the following passage illustrate how his absolute religion can,

"Quack itself in oaths,
And fall to cursing like a very drab."

"I knew that I had thoroughly broken with the ecclesiastical authority of Christendom; its God was not my God, nor its Scriptures my Word of God, nor its Christ my Savior; for I preferred the Jesus of historic fact to the Christ of theologic fancy. Its narrow, partial, and unnatural Heaven I did not wish to enter on the terms proposed, nor did I fear, since earliest youth, its mythic, roomy Hell, wherein the Triune God, with his pack of devils to aid, tore the human race in pieces forever and ever."

When Mr. Parker issued forth his manifesto, results followed at which he seems to have been very much surprized. The friends of the Christian religion withdrew their fellowship, avoided his intimacy, and discouraged his publications. Mr. Parker's surprise at this is to us very surprising. How he could expect that a community who considered him as undermining the foundations of public morality, of rudely assailing our holiest feelings and noblest hopes, should not look coldly on him, is a problem whose only solution can be found in the depth of his personal egotism.

* * * * * * *

It was our fortune to read in close connection Mr. Parker's "experience" and Dr. Stevens's historical portraiture of Wesley. We thereby were led to bring into close comparison the Christian and the anti-christian Reformer. We must say that in the presence of the great, serene, reverential founder of Methodism our Absolute Religionist looks meager, limping, and bombastic. Great pretences does he make of originality, and haughty rejection of the faith and theologies of past ages. And yet he miserably fails in comparative depth and power. How infinitely less searching in his discourse to disturb the guilty conscience with the damnation of sin and the terrors of God! How feebly he arouses the scourge of remorse or the radical volition of repentance! What knows he of the rapture of pardon, of communion with God, and joy in the Holy Ghost? All these deep, solemn, glorious feelings he ignores, and substitutes old Stoicism, with its marble moral will and its desperate reliance on self. Hence, never, never can he stir the moral depths of the popular heart, and pour religious revival through the soul of the dying masses of men. No John Nelsons or George Storys spring up to his side. No Kingswood colliers grow holy under his discourse. No helpers rise by hundreds to carry the glad evangel to the common people of all the land. No impatient missionaries burn to herald his frozen Gospel to distant isles and continents. From the far hemisphere and antipodes no echo comes, making the heavens above him glad with the shout of redeemed souls rejoicing in a Gospel of peace.

A Southern paper thinks it would be hard to find anywhere "more lawyers, doctors, colonels, captains, majors and squires, more legislation and laws less understood, more migratory population, more half-cooked biscuit, harder corn dodgers, less care for expenses, more regard for females, more go-aheadativeness, more Bibles and more novels, more religion and more devils, more cleverness and liberality, more real independence, wilder oxen, more politeness and gawkiness, more dangerous steam boats, unsafer banks, more pitching horses and awkward dancers, than in our beloved and honored United States." *Boston Post.*

ANECDOTES ABOUT HYMNS.

Congregational Singing.

It would almost be an act of injustice were we to omit a reference to the general excellence of the African ear for singing, which is so commonly shown in many of the ordinary occurrences of life as to be a frequent subject of remark in every part of our country. Indeed, it has been stated, apparently on sufficient grounds, that much of our popular music can be traced to negro origin.

But most of all we do love to hear the hymn-singing of the African race, and entirely sympathize with the Rev. Mr. Kirkland, who writes, "You know how sweetly a congregation of plantation-negroes can sing the songs of Zion. Tell me not of city choirs. I would rather hear 'I am passing away,' or 'Give me Jesus,' sung as we sometimes hear them, out of full hearts, by hundreds of these poor people, than their best performances. It is spirit-stirring: there are life and soul in the air."

Lady Mary W. Montagne, in a letter to Dr. Beattie, thus gives her opinion of the influence of plain congregational singing on a worshipping assembly:—"I think psalms written with great and noble simplicity, and sung in the same manner, friendly to devotion; and it is almost an offence to call in the aid of insensible and inanimate things to praise the Giver of life and reason. A psalm decently sung by the congregation always excites my devotion more than the organ. I would employ musical instruments in a pagan temple, but only the voice of man in a Christian church."

We can easily imagine the scene presented at the Music Hall in Surrey Gardens, London, at one of the assemblies of from eight to ten thousand people worshipping under the guidance of the popular Charles H. Spurgeon, as described by one of our countrymen:—

"The prayer concluded, Mr. Spurgeon announced the well-known Psalm beginning—

'Before Jehovah's awful throne,'

He read it through, having first announced that the tune would be the '*Old Hundredth*,' and then read each verse separately before it was sung. It is scarcely possible to give any idea of the sublime effect produced by those ten thousand voices as they swelled the massive harmonies of that grand tune with a fullness of sound rarely heard. After singing the first verse, Mr. Spurgeon said, 'I will read the third verse, and you will sing the fourth; and let the uplifting of your voices be as the sound of many waters.' His auditory responded to his wish. The words were—

'We'll crowd thy gates with thankful songs,
High as the heavens our voices raise,
And earth, with her ten thousand tongues,
Shall fill thy courts with sounding praise.'

Most magnificent was the shout of praise that now went up. Not a voice was mute, save where occasionally some one's nerves were overpowered by the massive rolling chorus that rose on every side. Never did we before so realize what congregational singing might become. It was an uplifting of voice and heart such as one can hope to hear only a few times in the course of a life. Much of this grand effect was no doubt owing to the majesty of the tune itself—much to the fact that all the congregation knew it—and perhaps not a little to the practice of reading each verse before it was sung, a practice we have always thought a very reasonable one, and commonly adopted in England, especially among the poor and and those who cannot read.

Though this is a striking instance of the grandeur of *congregational* singing, it was by no means singular. Gould very properly asks, "Who has ever attended a meeting of several churches, or some religious anniversary where there was a multitude of professors of religion, a great proportion of whom are always found able to join in singing, when they rise and sing a hymn at the celebration of the Lord's Supper, and has not felt the power of sacred music sung with both the spirit and understanding? How many who have been spectators only at the time have felt its power and been led to decide that it was something to them who were passing by, and from that time realized that unless they repented they never could join the angelic host, either on earth or in heaven?"

Even on occasions less solemn than these have vast effects been produced by singing. Was it not an impressive scene when, at the collegiate dinner-table at Andover, in 1858, upon an unexpected communication being made of the successful laying of the telegraphic cable, a thousand gentlemen spontaneously rose and, in the majestic sounds of "*Old Hundred*," sang the fine words of Bishop Ken?—

"Praise God, from whom all blessings flow!"

And, on a smaller scale, intense must have been the feeling among a number of converted sailors on board the *North Carolina* in the revival of 1858–59. They were speaking of the different countries in which they were born; and it was found that they represented ten different nations, the last man having said that he was born in Greenland. Unable to contain themselves longer, one commenced, and the others followed, in the hymn—

"From Greenland's icy mountains,"

which was sung with delightful earnestness.

Disorder.

It will scarcely be believed in coming generations that many Christians in the United States, in the middle of the nineteenth century, transferred much of the public singing of the praises of God in their houses of worship to choirs, while the members of churches sat in their pews, or, as a good old man in Boston expressed it, thanking God that they could hear singing, though public opinion prohibited their joining in it. Some few congregations in large cities went even beyond this, and, at an expense which exceeded the combined average salary of four pastors, employed *four* persons in their singing-gallery—generally performers at the opera-houses—to praise God for them. We attended, in 1855, the dedication of a house of worship in one of our largest cities, when one of these "*Quartets*" entered on the so-called duties. A programme had been published, and the first hymn was duly "performed in fine style;" but, most unfortunately, the excellent preacher required that the second hymn should be laid aside and that an old favorite of his should be substituted, beginning—

"There is a fountain filled with blood."

The "*Quartet*" got through the first verse very gracefully; but, when the second was begun—

"The dying thief rejoiced to see
That fountain in his day,"

a voice was heard here and there in the congregation "spoiling the music" by joining in the singing; and, when the third line commenced, all bounds were broken, and, in a voice "like many waters," the vast mass of people, rising from their seats, burst forth—

"And there may I, though vile as he,
Wash all my sins away!"

No language can describe the scene or the feelings which it inspired. Some *scientific* gentlemen spoke of it as the grandest thing they had ever witnessed.

Mara.

Charles Butler, in his very interesting letter on ancient and modern music, introduces the following anecdote, relating to Mara, an Italian vocalist:

"Once, in a private society, in consequence of something that fell in conversation, she sang, without any accompaniment, the simple air, in Marcello's Psalms, 'In my distress I called upon Jehovah, and he did hear me,' with such exquisite taste and pathos that she entranced every hearer. To our infinite gratification, she repeated it half a dozen times, and every time more beautifully and impressively than before. A person observing that there was a violincello in the room, requested that she would permit the late Mr. Paxton, who was present, to accompany her. This was done. It was fine—very fine; but the charm was lost. 'This little circumstance,' says Butler, 'may be thought to strengthen Rousseau's hypothesis—that harmony is unnatural, and rather weakens than increases the effect of simple melody.' Mara was particularly distinguished for the manner in which she sang, 'I know that my Redeemer liveth.' It was beyond singing: it was eloquence. She opened it with great solemnity; hope was discernible—but it was only the dawn of hope. As she proceeded, it brightened and expanded; but when she came to the last repetition of the sentence, the firm and animated confidence with which she uttered the words 'I know,' and the jubilation of soul with which she pronounced the words 'and in my flesh I shall see God,' no language can adequately tell. The audience thought not of the air, or of the band, or even of the singer: they only felt the sentiment; and they felt it in all its sublimity."

God Save the King!

"Come, thou Almighty King,"

is a parody on the old English national anthem, "*God save the King*," and first appeared in that country some nineteen years after "God save the King had been first printed in the "*Gentleman's Magazine*," which was in 1745, where it was simply called "*A song for two voices*." It is now common among us under the disguise of "*America*." The first appearance of the hymn was in 1764, in a collection of Psalms and Hymns, extracted from various authors, by the Rev. Spencer Madan. From this fact it is often attributed to Madan's own pen; but of this there is no evidence: all believe the real author to be as much unknown as that of which it is a parody. It has ever since retained its place in most of our collections, with remarkable integrity and freedom from "emendations," and will probably do so till the Church loses its militant character.

Singing to the Stage.

We confess to a love of hymn-singing under all circumstances. The family, the social circle, any, in many instances the sick-bed itself, may profit by it. But we have a beautiful illustration now before us of the advantages of singing in apparent solitude. In Governor Hill's account of his stage-ride over the Alleghany Mountains, in a dark night, shut up with strangers, he tells us that, to get rid of the fear of robbers, he began to sing one of Dr. Watts hymns, certainly supposing that as a Christian he was alone. To his great delight, however, another plain New Englander responded in another hymn, and he was followed by another, who broke out in a popular camp-meeting air. The Governor was delighted to ascertain that three of the travellers out of the six proved to be New England Puritans. He threw his fears away to the winds, and the morning found them side beyond the dreaded haunts of the highway-robbers.

A Choir of 10,000 Children.

Few events in English history will ever be invested with a more touching interest than the fact that at the inauguration of a Beautiful park and public hall secured for the use of the working-classes of Birmingham, in the year 1858, *forty-seven thousand Sunday-school children* sang a hymn in the presence of her majesty Queen Victoria. The account given by a public reporter may be read with more than common pleasure. We give a short extract:—"Each section had its musical conductor, armed with a long white wand by way of baton, and assisted by a drummer and two cornets—the first to give the little singers the signal to begin, and the latter to play over the simple music of this wonderful children-concert. As her majesty passed, they sang, in a low, gentle manner—almost seraphic—a hymn, which moved the royal lady and thousands of others even to tears.

REBUKE INSTEAD OF COMFORT.

"I know your excitability of temper, and your morbid brooding over imaginary evils," wrote one to whom a person in great distress and anguish of mind had applied for help and comfort; and then followed a short, crisp lecture, and a few words of information and advice, all given in the most impatient and hard temper of mind.

The words that had been so waited for, so hoped for, those important words from a valued and long-trusted friend; words which were to fall like soothing oil on a troubled and wounded spirit, came like the harsh and sharp rattling of hail upon the house-top, and the recipient sank down and fairly groaned.

"There is neither justice nor sympathy on earth," said he. "To whom shall one in sorrow go for help or pity?"

Ah! to whom? Some of "the weary and heavy laden" of this world have discovered a Friend who never stands upbraiding when, almost broken-hearted, they turn to him for sympathy; but, compared with the multitudes who know not where to find Him, these are few, indeed. How is the world without a comforter! What a way hath the world of doing good, of being friendly. When you ask it to pity your distress, straightway it turns upon you, and rebukes you. What if your misery be the result of our own fault, you do not wish to be told of that when your heart is breaking; when your very life is being wrung out of you by remorse and shame. It is for the hard and unfeeling sinner that reproach and upbraiding are meet; not for those whose flesh is failing, and whose eyes are going out in tears. Oh! that men would learn that when one has had trouble after trouble until one really has become "morbid," and has fallen to miserably "brooding over" his sad and trying estate, it is no way to cure his malady to sternly tell him this, and refuse, therefore, to acknowledge his claim for sympathy. Would that they would learn that the nervousness and excitability of feeling of the sensitive, and the deep and tender-hearted ones of the world, are not likely to be made less by harsh rebukes, or by chilling indifference. What a cruel, ungodly thing it is to thrust from us with such treatment, with a spirit towards them as cold and hard as the neither millstone—the bruised and broken fellow-mortals who, from time to time, come to us, pleading for strength and cheer. *Comfort ye, comfort ye, my people,* saith the Lord.

MR. SPURGEON ON COMMUNION.

I am frequently receiving letters containing this question—What is my opinion upon Communion? And once for all, to save all further loss of postage to my transatlantic brethren, let me say, I am pastor of a Baptist church, into which none can be admitted unless they are believed to be obedient both to the doctrine and precept of the Lord Jesus. Our Lord, one faith, one baptism, is a brief epitome of our religious union. We altogether disapprove of churches which bear a divided testimony on so significant a point as Baptism. In this we are one, and hope ever to remain firm in our profession that the immersion of believers is the primitive Baptism of the church of Christ, and that none other is worthy of the name of Christian Baptism. We are, therefore, strict in discipline, and thus enjoy the blessed consequences of union in sentiment and heart.

But as for Communion, it seems to us that this is no more at our disposal that the blood of the Redeemer, which he has shed for all his people, whether immersed or no. We believe restricted fellowship to be impossible among the saints of God. With all the Church we do and must commune. The Spirit of the living God has established an irresistible Communion among all the regenerated, and no Church-act can limit or restrain the divine impulse. Respecting the consciences of those who hold a limited fellowship, we do most solemnly protest against their error. Every member of the visible Church of Christ is invited by us to show forth publicly his fellowship with Christ, with the whole blood-bought family, and with us who believe ourselves to be a part thereof. As often as we break bread, we have the pleasure of seeing Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia, represented at the table, and members of all truly Christian communities are there also. This I mention, not as a matter of controversy, but simply in answer to inquiries. And I must add that a difference upon this point can never be sufficient to make me cease to love and commune with the most stern of my Baptized Brethren.

May the day soon come when all Pseudo-Baptism shall cease, and then the much vexed question of Communion must end also.

May the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of the Father, and the fellowship of the Spirit, be with all the people of God for ever. Amen.

Brethren, I am yours ever truly,

C. H. SPURGEON.

London, September, 1859.

DEATH OF ISAMBERT K. BRUNNEL.

While every one was rejoicing on the success of the Great Eastern, her designer, the celebrated engineer, was lying on his death-bed. He lived long enough to hear of the triumph of his skill, and on the 16th ult., passed away from this earthly scene. He was the son of a French engineer, and was born at Portsmouth, England, in 1806, while his father was superintending the construction of the block-making machinery at that dock-yard. In 1826, he assisted his father in constructing the Thames Tunnel, and in 1833 he was appointed to construct the Great Western Railroad, from London to Exeter and Bristol; in this undertaking he developed extraordinary talent as an engineer, overcoming every difficulty with ease; and on this line he first placed the "broad gauge." He also built the longest suspension bridge in England, the one crossing the Thames at Hungerford mouth. He assisted Mr. Stephenson in elevating the tubes of the Conway and Brittania tubular bridges, and was engaged on the Tuscan end of the Sardinian railway.

Most of the large docks in England are either wholly or in part of his construction, and he designed the Great Western, the first mammoth steamship that ever crossed the Atlantic. That then famous ship was only 236 feet in length and twenty-five feet six inches broad, and she would now be considered a small ship. Mr. Brunnel was a member of the various learned societies and scientific bodies, and had the cross of the legion of honor presented to him by the late Louis Phillippe.

He will be much regretted by his engineering and private friends, for he was a good as well as a great man, and was ever ready to communicate his knowledge to others, and help young members of his own profession up the thorny hill of fame. He was kind and genial, and almost semed to be unconscious of his own greatness, preferring to work than to be flattered, and to follow up his own congenial pursuits without form, ceremony or affectation. Isambert Kingdom Brunnel has left a great name behind him which can never be erased from the tablets of human memory.

WHO KILLED TECUMSEH?

The Cincinnati *Christian Advocate* of the 17th contains an obituary notice by Rev. A. Wright, of the Indiana Methodist Episcopal Church, of Isaac Hamblin, Sr., who died at his residence near Bloomfield, Indiana, a few months since aged about eighty-six years. Mr. Hamblin was a man of deep piety and unquestionable veracity. He was in the battle of the Thames, and the writer gives the following as his statement in regard to the manner in which Tecumseh was killed:

He says he was standing but a few feet from Col. Johnson when he fell, and in full view, and saw the whole of that part of the battle. He was well acquainted with Tecumseh, having seen him before the war, and having been a prisoner seventeen days, and received many a cursing from him. He thinks that Tecumseh thought Johnson was Harrison, as he often heard the chief swear that he would have Harrison's scalp, and seemed to have a special hatred toward him. Johnson's horse fell under him, he himself being also deeply wounded; in the fall he lost his sword, his large pistols were empty, and he was entangled with his horse on the ground. Tecumseh had fired his rifle at him, and when he saw him fall, he threw down his gun, and bounded forward like a tiger sure of his prey. Johnson had only a side pistol ready for use. He aimed at the chief over the head of his horse, and shot near the centre of his forehead. When the ball struck, it seemed to him that the Indian jumped with his head full fifteen feet into the air; as soon as he struck the ground, a little Frenchman ran his bayonet into him and pinned him fast to the ground.

CROMWELL, NAPOLEON AND THE WALDENSES.

The fact is perhaps not generally known that when, in Oliver Cromwell's time, the Waldenses or Vaudois people, were so cruelly persecuted by the church of Rome, he called for a collection to relieve their necessities in all the churches of the Puritan Covenanters in Great Britain. So heartily was this responded to that a considerable surplus was left after their wants were met, which remained in the British treasury; and this fact having at length been brought to the knowledge of the Government, it was agreed that the funds being no longer needed for their original purpose, should be set apart for the support of the Vaudois pastors. Accordingly, each one of them, sixteen in number, received annually £40 from the Bank of England. The source of another part of their support is even more singular. When Napoleon conquered Italy, he confiscated certain properties belonging to the church of Rome, and made them over to the Vaudois. By the treaty of Vienna, after Napoleon's overthrow, this arrangement was permitted to remain undisturbed; and, in consequence of it, each of the Vaudois pastors receives £20 sterling a year. Taking into view the simplicity of their manners, and the circumstances of the country, the £60 or $300 thus provided for them, afford an ample support. It is certainly a remarkable fact in history to find Cromwell and Bonaparte united in producing such a result.—*Banner of the Cross.*

THE SON OF NAPOLEON I.

A popular error in regard to this unfortunate youth has been recently corrected by a writer in the Home Journal, who professes to have derived his information from a credible source in Vienna. The belief is general, throughout the world, that the son of Napoleon and his Austrian wife was purposely corrupted by his Austrian relatives, and encouraged to destroy himself by vice. The writer referred to, however, asserts, on the authority of an intelligent and trustworthy valet of the young prince, that he was most tenderly beloved by his grandfather, the Emperor of Austria, and by the imperial family; who bestowed upon his health and education every imaginable care. Nor is there any truth in the story that he was not allowed to hear or read of his father. On the contrary the young duke had in his library every work on Napoleon that ever appeared in any language, and had read them all and cherished the memory of his father with enthusiasm. He died as it appears, of consumption, and his death was hastened by the zeal with which he discharged his military duties. At the time of his death he was lieutenant-colonel of one of the Hungarian regiments of the Austrian army. In conversation with Prince Mellernich, he is said, one day to have uttered these words: "The essential object of my life should be not to make myself unworthy of the glory of my distinguished father." I hope to reach this point if I can only appropriate to myself any of his high qualities; taking care, however, to avoid the rocks upon which he split."

HOW OYSTERS ARE MANUFACTURED.

The bivalve in question, although scarcely an "invention," is surely a great "institution;" and as such, may properly receive our attention. The cultivation of the oyster, it is well known, has long been an important branch of British industry; and now it appears that the French government (which at once decides questions of international policy; legislates on the pitch or diapason of musical instruments, and provides for the gustatory enjoyment of its subjects,) has set to work to colonize the article on the coast of France. The place chosen for the experiment, is a part of the Bay of St. Brieuc, which, for an area of 30,000 acres, is

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Terms—$3 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1859.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The volume of the *Advocate* will hereafter begin and end with the year; and it is very desirable that subscriptions should conform to the same rule.

Therefore, new subscribers, who do not begin with the year, will please send, not two dollars, but an amount sufficient to pay for the paper till the end of the year, at the rate of FOUR CENTS A WEEK.

Then, every subscriber will know, without being informed, that the beginning of the year is the time to remit the subscription money.

As many accounts having been sent out before this arrangement was made, we shall not be able, until next year, to make the accounts of old subscribers conform to this rule.

Our Agents will please notice, and help us in this desirable arrangement. It is an approximation to the cash system, without its objections, and will obviate confusion in accounts.

THE "GATHERING" OF A GREAT REVIVAL.

In our boyish days—and we feel boyish enough yet, in all conscience—the weatherwise old people prognosticated great rains when detached thunder-clouds began to "gather," as they termed it, in dense, dark masses, at a certain quarter of the heavens, and to move across the sky with a steady and increasing motion. The cloud no larger "than a man's hand" mentioned in scripture, suggests the same process. And these physical phenomena are not inapt illustrations of those general "refreshings from the presence of the Lord," when he sometimes comes to "rain righteousness upon" the earth. We have some cheering evidences upon which to found a hope that one of these times is not far from us. Our own columns teem with notices of glorious revivals attended with the ancient power. And our other papers, in our bounds, are full of similar glad tidings. Nothing, as we believe, is needed to obtain general help from heaven but general consecration of all to God, and to the salvation of souls. A general faith in a general revival, and a general use of all the means of promoting a general revival, would certainly be attended with a general and glorious out-pouring of the Holy Spirit.

Our brother editor of the *Southern Christian Advocate* writing on the same subject, says: The Lord works in Ireland, Scotland, Sweden; but no less in our own favored land. Some of the meetings reported through these columns have been marked by an extraordinary power; and in the minds of many of the old soldiers the memories of former times have been revived. We may reasonably hope that we have seen but the beginning of a powerful and extensive revival, that is yet to save tens of thousands of souls.

But there are churches which have not yet been made participants in this Divine visitation. For this there must be some reasons arising out of themselves.

We think it not difficult to give a prescription, which faithfully followed, will insure a revival. Let EVERY member of the Church begin by praying privately at least three times a day—praying for himself and for others, sincerely and in faith. And then let *every* member, not providentially hindered, be found statedly at *all* the meetings of his Church—with his class, at the prayer-meeting, love-feast, sacrament table, and in the Sabbath or week-day congregation. Then let every official member, local preacher, exhorter, steward, class-leader be at his post, and energetically at work; and let the preachers, taking the van of this vast working and praying army, in dependence upon the Holy Ghost, urge them forward to victory.

If the efforts now put forth by the few scattered and often unsustained soldiers of the kingdom can procure such results as we read of, what might we not expect to be accomplished, were all the Lord's professed followers to unite in the way indicated in pushing the battle against his enemies!

As sure as we have faith to believe that "Christ died for us," we may have faith to believe that he is to reign Lord over all, and to feel that to secure that result is now the one only work of Christians, under him, the great Captain of their salvation. It is not done, because the army is not put in array. Let the battle be commenced, in the way we have indicated, and carried on thus by every professed follower of Christ, if it be but for one year, and we risk nothing in saying, that the Church will have gained such a victory, as its fondest hopes have never supposed to be possible for this generation of Christians. What simple means for the attainment of so great ends! Let each reader resolve that if they are not attained, the failure will not be attributed to any neglect on his part.

DR. PIERCE'S CHURCH.

The second Methodist Church in this City was dedicated Sunday the 9th inst. Rev. Dr. Lovick Pierce preached the sermon for the occasion, assisted by Dr. Alfred Mann in the exercises. The church is a beautiful piece of architecture, and accommodates about five hundred persons. The pulpit is arranged with taste, and the rich colored glass in the window, in its rear, has fine effect. This congregation will have a choir, as the first Methodist Church, and the ladies and gentlemen will sit together. Rather an innovation upon the old established rules and customs of Methodism, but one which carries with it many advantages. Besides, it meets the sanction of all, and more especially the Pastor, Dr. Pierce himself, who has been a Minister of the Methodist Church for more than half a century. The second Church has been built, of course, from the pressing necessity of another charge for so large a congregation as that which worship from Sabbath to Sabbath in the old Methodist Church. In his sermon, on the Sabbath, Dr. Pierce was justly severe upon those visitors of a church who have so little regard for the convenience of the fairer sex, which has the want of gentility, as to spit streams of tobacco upon the floor. He is the Pastor until the assembling of the Conference.—The Methodists of this City are well pleased with their Ministers.—*Columbus, (Ga) Times.*

THE EXCLAMATION ARGUMENT.

The time was when the South, always opposed to sectionalism *per se*, said nothing on the subject of slavery, relying on the Bible and the Constitution, and *argument* on the subject was confined to a few fanatics at the North. At length, truth and necessity demanding it, the South was aroused to defend herself, and soon demolished the arguments against her. Then, for a while, mere *assertion* was launched at the South (like Dr. Stevens' assertion of the anti-slaveryism of St. Paul and the Primitive Church—a pitiful humbug). At length, however, the assertion artillery having failed to make any impression, the exclamation argument was the last resort. It consists in quoting the sentiments of Southern men on the subject of slavery, or stating some abuse of the "institution"—no more common than abuse of matrimony—and then placing one or more exclamation points at the close thus: or thus!! or thus!!! This kind of logical "ordnance" is superior to the French "rifled cannon," or the British "Armstrong gun," at least in one feature—the ease with which it is handled. To keep up the "notions" of a fight, and to keep ignorant adherents in countenance, it is superior to the old trick of placing painted pine logs on wheels, as make-believes for cannon.

The *Mobile Register* says:—We learn from a friend that the Rev. Jno. Quinlan of Cincinatti, Ohio, President of the Theological Seminary, has received the appointment of Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Mobile and West Florida, rendered necessary by the death of the lamented Bishop Portier.

THE POPE A FUGITIVE.

Just before going to press, Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 25, 1859, telegraphic dispatches of the news from Europe, by the Ocean Queen, were received in this city, she having left Liverpool later than the Anglo-Saxon, in which we are informed that the Pope had fled from Rome. The dispatch is as follows:

The Pope had left Rome, and was to have an interview with the King of Naples, at the Castle of Gondalfo, where his Holiness would remain for the present on account of the agitation in Rome.

After the Pope left Rome, some 10,000 visitors left their cards with the Sardinian Embassador, in whose favor an enthusiastic demonstration was made.

After the desertion of Rome by the Pope, order was preserved in the city by the French troops.

From present appearances, it seems that the Italian nation, if let alone, will forever rid themselves of that political, intellectual and moral night-mare, "temporal power of the Pope." For, in Italy, at least, the temporal and the spiritual power of the Pope are one—with the former goes the latter. And it is the duty of the civilized world to see that they *shall have* an opportunity to try the experiment of self-government. Poland and Hungary, in more modern times, and other peoples earlier, have gone down beneath the superincumbent mass of brute numbers and despotic ambition. The conscience and humanity of the age have borne about as much as they will bear, in that direction, as we think. Italy may crush herself, but others will hardly be allowed to crush her. And we have a growing confidence in her ability to stand alone. Her moderation and conservatism during the late struggle have surpassed expectation. If England will be true to her traditional position and duty, and co-operate with Louis Napoleon, who, we believe, wishes the cessation of the temporal power of the Pope, Austria and Spain will be powerless to support him.—Let us begin to hope for the destruction of that libel of a thousand years upon the religion of Jesus—the Papacy.

PROTESTANTISM OF LITERATURE.

Rev. John H. Newman, D. D., the eminent Catholic divine, has recently published a volume of lectures and essays in London. Among the confessions made by the author, there is one which, as he remarks, there is no use in denying, namely, that the national literature of England is a Protestant literature, and that it must remain so, till the hypothetical period when Rome may again be potent in the British Isles. Dr. Newman says:—Whether we will or no, the phraseology and diction of Shakespeare, of the Protestant formularies, of Milton, of Pope, of Johnson's Tabletalk, and of Walter Scott, have become a portion of the vernacular tongue, the household words of which perhaps we little guess the origin, and the very idioms of our familiar conversation. The man in the comedy spoke prose without knowing it; and we Catholics, without consciousness and without offence, are ever repeating the half sentences of dissolute playwrights and heretical partizans and preachers. So tyrannous is the literature of a nation: it is too much for us. We cannot destroy or reverse it; we may confront and encounter it, but we cannot make it over again. It is a great work of man, when it is no work of God's.

FLETCHER HARPER.

This member of the great publishing house of Harper & Brothers, in New York, has embarked for Europe. A New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says: He proposes to be absent three or four months, during which time he will visit Constantinople, Alexandria, the Nile, Jerusalem, and other interesting localities in that region. Fletcher Harper is one of the remarkable men of the day. Not courting notoriety of any sort, and especially averse to the excitement and turbulence of politics, there are few men in the country possessing in a higher degree than he does those very qualities that secure distinction in public affairs. To great quickness of perception, resolution, indomitable energy, fertility of resources, forecast, and tact, he unites a practical sagacity and good sense, and the habit of grappling with and doing things on a large scale, that would obtain for him distinction in the most responsible positions of the Government. His aspirations, however, so far as any outsider knows (he is a reticent man, possessing Talleyrand't great virtue, a talent for silence), are not political. He appears to be quite content as a member of the largest publishing house in the world, enjoying the society of the most distinguished intellectual men, of all professions, in the country, and especially happy in those domestic and social relations, without which wealth, position, power, influence, fame, are the merest dross.

In this connection we will say, what we have long believed, that Harper's *Monthly* and *Weekly* are the leading publications of the kind in the world. They are worthy, and, happily, appreciated. The November number of the Monthly, judging from the advertisement on third page, fourth column, is to be a charming one.

ALICE CARY.

Some few years since, says the *Christian Advocate* and *Journal*, the chief critical periodical of France, the *Revue des deux Mondes*, pronounced Alice Cary to be one of the highest examples of American literary genius. American readers, however, do not read French criticisms, or doubtless Alice Cary would soon have been thought more of as one of our great writers, for how much have our best authors and artists still to depend for public favor on the verdict of trans-Atlantic authorities! The London Literary Gazette has recently given an opinion of Miss Cary which will probably prompt the recognition which she so richly deserves from her countrymen. The Gazette reviews her *Pictures of Country Life*. Many of these stories were first published in our "Ladies' Repository," but without any enthusiastic interest on the part of the reading public. We doubt whether the American edition of the book has paid the author a dollar yet, but English literary justice will redeem it, and Alice Cary, now that the English press has reviewed her, will probably be the lioness of our literary circles

ADAM BEDE.

A letter from England says: "Some two months since I related to you the gossip which was then in circulation, that Adam Bede was written by William and Mary Howitt, the Loamshire of the book being Nottinghamshire, and the Stoneyshire, Derbyshire. I have had no chance since that time of referring to the matter. You will, however, find in this week's Watchman an elegant and, as I think, a just criticism of the novel, in which the author is regarded as the exponent, in its best form, of the modern school of realism in poetry, fiction, and art. I may add that Miss Mary Evans is no Methodist, but, as I think might have been surmised from the volume itself, a spiritualist Unitarian, of the earnest and better modern school, of which school many would seem to be "not far from the kingdom of heaven." To much the same class, I suppose, must be referred the sentiments and sympathies of the el-devant Quaker, William Howitt, and his wife."

Edward Everett, whose oration on Washington has electrified the country, has delivered an equally grand one on Webster, at the inauguration of his statue. Two glorious subjects, and a great artist. The fine arts do not produce, in sculpture or painting, any thing superior to those great American orations.

All history, says Emerson, easily resolves itself into the biography of a few stout and earnest persons.

THE D.D. DISCUSSION.

Why is it that so much is said on this subject? And why is it that no body has any thing to say about it but preachers? And why is it that those preachers who discuss so much about the doctorate are all devoid of the distinction? What is it that gives such prolonged life, and such sustained interest to the discussion? Even good-natured people are getting tired of it. It strikes many as being out of taste. If there are mistakes, and faults of judgment about it, so there are in connection with every thing else. The disturbed ones should console themselves with the reflection that neither the safety of the country nor the salvation of the world is endangered, any way. There is no harm done. Ministers should neither seek titles, nor endeavor to disparage those who are honored. A minister who is worthy of the distinction in question, is not by any means in need of it. It does not elevate him; it only recognizes previous worth.

UNBROTHERLY SUSPICIONS.

The New York correspondent of the *Western Christian Advocate*, Cincinnati, says:—The article in Harper's Weekly, a short time since, on the subject, is supposed to be at least semi-official, and it is looked upon as a kind of manifesto from that side of the house. "Stop the supplies!" was the war-cry of the "Fly-sheet" disunionists in England a few years since; and it is remarkable how closely their example is to be followed on this side of the ocean. Probably the results in this case would be similar to those in that. Our Church property is in no special danger of foreclosures and forced sales; and should such a contingency become at all probable there is enough of genuine loyalty to Methodism among us to rally to the rescue. Your readers have probably many of them seen Dr. Whedon's letter to Dr. Stevens, in the Tribune—a production that seems to be very generally approved in these parts.

WESLEYAN METHODISM.

We give from the London Watchman the following general view of the number of members in society, and of ministers in connection with the British Conference, and and several affiliated conferences.

	Members.	On Trial.	Ministers.	Trial.	Supn'.
1. British Conference:					
Great Britain	292,795	25,541	898	162	183
Ireland	19,731		94	14	23
Missionaries			27		1
Foreign Missions	63,406	3,271	321	66	12
2. French Con.	1,436		30		1
3. Asiatic Con.	28,138	4,990	108	60	6
4. Canada Con.	45,295	6,374	232	88	36
5. East Br. Am Con	14,816	2,119	73	31	9
Total	466,617	42,295	1,783	421	271

THE APOSTLES' CREED.

"I believe in God the Father Almighty," etc., was recently repeated by nearly two thousand people—Episcopalians, Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Congregationalists, N. S. Presbyterians, Dutch Reformed, German Reformed, Lutherans, Moravians, Seceders, Covenanters,—at the great ministerial union prayer-meeting in Philadelphia, in which they could all join as expressing their faith. This grandest of all uninspired summaries of Christian doctrine, is all that is made obligatory, so far as a doctrinal test of church-membership is concerned, upon the consciences of those who join the Methodist Church. The unity of spirit platform, so much urged of late, is simply the old Methodist platform.

LONGING FOR OTHERS.

It is recorded of the devoted John Welch, that he used to keep a plaid upon his bed, that he might wrap himself in it when he rose at night for prayer. Sometimes his wife found him on the ground weeping. When she complained, he would say, "O woman! I have the souls of three thousand to answer for, and I know not how it is with many of them." Possessed with such a responsibility to God, and to the people of his charge, how can any true minister of the cross withhold himself from an earnest devotion to his work of arousing souls, and pointing them to Christ? He feels his momentous responsibility during the week, while preparing beaten oil for the sanctuary. It covers him like a garment. It haunts him in the silent watches of the night. It absorbs his thoughts, and breathes out in every fervid utterance of his closet.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

It appears that Lady Franklin sank, in the last expedition to the Artic regions, all her remaining fortune, and that her failing health now detains her in the South of France. An "Arctic Navigator," in letter to the Times, suggests that, besides refunding to the widow of the officer who fell in the execution of his duty, the sum she paid for fitting out the Fox and her crew, she should be offered a home for her declining days in the palace of Kensington. The same writer also suggests that Capt. M'Clintock should by order in council, be allowed seatime as a naval officer while he commanded the Fox, and receive his well-merited knighthood, and that the officers and crew of the Fox ought to get the remaining £10,000 reward for solving the fate of the lost expedition.

KOSSUTH.

The English papers publish an interesting letter from Kossuth, expressing the keenest grief at the Villa Franca arrangement at the moment when the deliverance of his country was within reach. He says he returns to England again a poor exile, only ten years older, from bitter pangs of disappointment. He derives some consolation however, from the events of the war, and is strengthened in the conviction that Hungary will yet be free. He states that he insisted on a double stipulation on behalf of the Hungarian prisoners of war who were enrolled under his banner, viz: that of amnesty, and that of exemption from further Austrian military service. France has obtained these conditions from Austria.

MR. BANCROFT'S NEXT VOLUME.

The eighth volume of Bancroft's History of the United States will be published in a few weeks, including the period elapsing from the battle of Bunker Hill to the final signing of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Bancroft's first volume was published twenty-five years ago.—The seventh volume, published last year, is the first of a series of four, extending from the outbreak of the Revolutionary war to the peace of Paris in 1782. It is intimated in *Harper's Weekly* that beyond that date—the formation of the Union—Mr. Bancroft does not intend to proceed, inasmuch as our republican system since then is too much of an undecided experiment to be treated in a satisfactory manner by the historian.

HONOR TO EMORY COLLEGE.

In the class of 1845 at Emory College, Oxford, Ga., appears the names of William H. Chambers Esq, of Ala., Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar of Mississippi, J. Jenks Jones Esq, Mr. Thomas Hardeman Jr, and R. G. Harper Esq.

The first is the member elected to the Legislature from the County of Barbour, Ala., and a promising lawyer. The second is a Representative in Congress from Mississippi, and candidate for re-election without opposition. The three last are the Members elect from the 3d, 7th, and 8th Districts of Georgia to the next Congress. All honor to Oxford!—*Columbus Times.*

BECOME TIRED.

The *St. Louis Advocate*, in a notice of the Kentucky conference, has this significant statement: "Let it be stated that an entire congregation of 'Independant Methodists,' with their pastor, have joined us. Nearly three years since a congregation was formed in Lexington, known as the Independant, or Congregational Methodists. Two years since, Rev. S. L. Adams, of the Louisville conference, became their pastor. At the late session of our conference, brother Adams and his congregation again became identified with us, and now constitute the 'second charge' in Lexington."

THE LANDSMAN AND THE SEAMAN.

Man scarcely affords a wider range for developement in his intellectual than in his physical nature. There is hardly a wider moral difference between the mature philosopher and the school-boy than exists physically between the town-bred, lounging dandy, and the seaman, inured to effort, hardship, and danger from his childhood: the former suffers acutely from a scratch or bruise, the latter seems almost insensible to any external injury short of that which maims him; he has become, as it were, annealed in the fire of adversity, and is indifferent to sufferings that would be agonising to untried nerves.

GEN. JACKSON A SCHOOLMASTER.

Who would have thought it? It is nevertheless true, that old Hickory began his career as a teacher of an "Old Field School," in South Carolina, and in that vocation earned the money which supported him while he studied law. This is one among many curious and unexpected facts presented in Mr. Parton's forthcoming life of Gen. Jackson, the first volume of which is now in the hands of the printer. Many eminent Americans have begun life as teachers but we hardly expected to find the indomitable hero of New Orleans added to the list.

ANNUAL CONFERENCES.

We republish the times and places of the Annual Conferences yet to convene:

Memphis, November 16, Memphis, Tenn.
Louisiana, December 14, Franklin, La.
Arkansas, November 9, Searcy, Ark.
Virginia, November 16, Lynchburg, Va.
South Carolina, November 30, Greenville, S. C.
North Carolina, December 14, Beaufort, N. C.
Ouachita, November 2, Monticello, Ark.
Mississippi, November 16, Jackson, Miss.
Alabama, November 30, Eufaula, Ala.
Georgia, December 14, Rome, Ga.
Florida, December 28, Micanopy, Fla.
East Texas, November 30, Palestine, Texas.
Texas, November 16, Lagrange, Texas.
Rio Grande, November 9, Goliad, Texas.

Carondelet Street Methodist Church, in this city, is now enjoying a gracious revival of religion.—The meeting has been continued nightly for some time past, and is likely to continue for some time to come. The various pastors and ministers in the city, with the members of the other churches, assist Rev. J. B. Walker and his members in the good work; and brethren from the country business attend and participate. About 40 souls have been converted. May it continue all the winter, and absorb city and country.

An English friend writes to Dr. Stevens, of the *Advocate and Journal*, "I should not omit to add that a new, elegant, and very cheap edition of Fletchers' works is now in course of issue. This is another proof of your assertion, in the second volume of your History, that Isaac Taylor is utterly mistaken in saying that Fletcher's Works are now about forgotten. Your description of them will doubtless lead to their being yet more widely in request. We have now in this country editions equally cheap and elegant of the works of all the great masters of Wesleyan theology.

The following named gentlemen will take their seats for the first time in the United States Senate, on the first Monday in December next, on which day the first session of the thirty-fifth Congress will commence: Wm. Saulsbery, of Delaware; James W. Grimes, of Iowa; Lazarus W. Powell, of Kentucky; Kingsley S. Bingham, of Michigan; John C. Ten Eyck, of New Jersey; Thomas Bragg, of North Carolina; Henry B. Anthony, of Rhode Island; A. O. P. Nicholson, of Tenn; J. W. Hemphill, of Texas.

The Choctaw Mission of the American Board, embracing thirty men and women—preachers, teachers, etc., have been discontinued—that is, the Board have withdrawn support from them. The reason is that slavery exists in the Choctaw Nation, and the Board is abolition, and wish to preach and enforce their views, which is not allowed. What will become of the missionaries we know not.

The Berlin *Volkszeitung* denies the statement made by many German and English newspapers of the library of Alexander von Humboldt having been sold to Lord Bloomfield on account of the Trustees of the British Museum. The paper adds that several gentlemen are still busy making a catalogue of the library, which will not be finished before the end of December, the books turning out to be much more numerous than at first believed.

The Crockett (Texas) Argus, we see by the last number, is under the editorial management and control of our old friend and office-associate, John C. Hepperle, Esq. He is a sprightly editor, and has the typographical eye and taste essential to a handsome paper, which he always produces.

The Emperor of Russia has authorized the Jews to raise a fund, the interest of which is to be employed as prizes for the best literary works in the Hebrew language which shall be presented to the Academy of Sciences,—His Majesty has also founded five scholarships at the Technological Institute in favor of young Jews.

At the Episcopal Convention in session at Richmond, Va., the consecration of the Bishops, as announced by telegraph, will take place on Thursday next. The following are the reverend gentlemen who are to be consecrated: Rev. Dr. Odenheimer, for New Jersey; Rev. Dr. Whipple, for Minnesota; Rev. Mr. Gregg, for Texas, and Rev. Mr. Bedell, Assistant for Ohio.

We mentioned recently that the late Mr. George Brown of Baltimore had left in the hands of his widow $400,000 for objects of benevolence. We are pleased to learn that Mrs. Brown appropriates $30,000 of the amount to princeton Theological Seminary.—*Presb.*

Three of the most celebrated authoresses in this country are natives of Georgia.—Miss M. J. McIntosh, Madame LeVert, and Miss Evans, of Mobile, whose new novel Beulah, has rendered her famous in a few short months.

Senator Broderick, after receiving his mortal wound in a duel with Judge Terry, received the ministrations of a Catholic priest, and died in that faith and communion.

Quite a revival interest prevails at Newcastle, England, under the labors of Dr. and Mrs. Palmer. They have been welcomed by the Wesleyans, and are laboring with great success in the Wesleyan churches.

Rev. John C. Granberry, of Washington City, as we learn from the *Richmond Christian Advocate*, has been called, in the inscrutable yet wise and merciful providence of God, to suffer the loss of his wife, Mrs. Virginia S. Granberry, who died on the 17th "in great triumph and faith." The Lord comfort him—man cannot. May all preachers, wives, and their husbands too, and all the people of God, die "in great triumph and faith." And may all people become the people of God!

Rev. William H. Seat, of the Texas Conference, has lost his little daughter Fanny. She was one of the sweetest, most saintly, and most intelligent little creatures we ever saw. But from an incurable nervous disorder, from birth, she was entirely helpless. She long prayed to be able to walk, but at last resigned herself, after unknown struggles, to life-long helplessness. But God had "better things" for her.

Just as the stern features of manhood soften in slumber, just as the soldier upon the stained and trampled field saw his wife and children coming like angels in his dreams, and was father and lover again, so the turbulent spirit grows calm in dying, "the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."

Seven Squares were consumed in one fire in this city on Sunday night last. It was because our city government has provided no water-works for the Fourth District.

Rev. Fielding Bell, of the Kentucky Conference has been transferred to the Louisiana Conference, instead of the Louisville, as printed in the papers.

It appears from the accounts of Messrs. Phillips, Sampson, & Co., that they have expended $75,000 in establishing the Atlantic Monthly, and that the maximum profits of that periodical in any one year have been $4,000.

Bishop Soule, Dr. Lyman Beecher, and Rev. Dr. Biggs, of Cincinatti, are the only survivors of the founders of the American Bible Society in 1816.

The Hon. Henry W. Hilliard will deliver the annual address before the Alabama State Agricultural Society, in Montgomery, Thursday evening, November 17th.

Donation to Florence University.—Q. C. Atkinson, Esq., of Memphis, Tenn, has given ten thousand dollars to endow a chair of Biblical literature in this Institution.

Denominational Book Publishing.—The property, capital and stock of the Methodist Book Concern in New York is estimated at $518,681 over all liabilities; and of that in Cincinnatti at $208,896.

Rev. Dr. D. Merk, D. Aubigne has written to Rev. Dr. Baird that he is well advanced in the preparation of the sixth and seventh volumes of his History of the Reformation of the sixteenth century.

Read the astonishing account of the Harper's Ferry Insurrection, on our third page. The devil is surely let loose for a season.

A Jewish Rabbi and his family consisting of his wife and seven children, were lately baptized in the Methodist Church in Quebec.

Rev. Father Chiniquy denies the report that he has entered the communion of the Episcopal Church, with his little flock of converts from Rome.

NEW BOOKS.

Historical Sketches of Hymns, their Writers and their Influence. By Joseph Belcher, D.D., Author of "William Carey: A Biography;" "George Whitefield: A Biography;" "Religious Denominations of the United States," etc. etc. Philadelphia: Lindsay and Blakiston. New York: Sheldon & Co. 1859. For sale by *J. C. Morgan & Co.*, New Orleans.

This is a valuable and interesting book, and very opportune—needed by the times, and calculated to do good. Next in importance to a knowledge of the authorship and history of the different books of the Bible, is a knowledge of the authorship and history of the different hymns of the hymn-book. Sacred poetry is an important part of literature—its study necessary to a thorough, harmonious and refined culture. The knowledge furnished by this book will greatly enhance the interest and benefit of our "hymns, and psalms, and spiritual songs." A prominent place is given to the hymns of the Wesleys, and to Methodist singing. Every one should purchase this book, and also "Creamer's Hymnology." The lamented author of the book under notice died a few hours after finishing his labors upon it. May he sing in glory forever!

Beulah. By Augusta J. Evans. New York: Derby and Jackson, 119 Nassau St. 1859. For sale by *H. D. McGinnis*, New Orleans.

This book is by a young lady of Mobile, Alabama, who has heretofore produced a tale called "Inez." It is a history of intense, though natural interest. It is also a work of undeniable power—more like Jane Eyre than any American work we have read. The characters are strongly drawn, yet natural. You admire their naturalness, while you could wish them others wise; like you feel in reading scripture biography, where the good and the evil, the fortune and misfortune, are set down together. Whether nature, or the *ideal*, be the true model of high art, we stop not to inquire. Miss Evans adopts the former. Beulah is not an *ideal* woman—but she is a natural one, in most respects. In one—her long mastery of her heart by the mere power of the intellect—she is not a natural woman. In this feature, Miss Evans has evidently leaned toward *her* ideal. The successful life-struggle of an orphan-child—a female—will infuse energy into many a despouding spirit. The ultimate triumph of early implanted Christian faith over the seductive infidelity of the rationalism so interwoven with popular literature, is of excellent tendency. Beulah is a powerful work of art, and a sound religious book.

Tempea. A Novel. By Miss Marryatt, (daughter of Capt. Marryatt.) New York: Dick and Fitzgerald, publishers, No. 18 Ann St. 1859. For sale by *J. C. Morgan & Co.*, New Orleans.

This is an English work, with English scenes and characters. But the subject—"Temper"—is universal, and the interest in its proper treatment in a good book universal also. What of it we have read is in pleasant style, and the narrative, and the philosophy thereof, interesting and beneficial. Of the book as a whole, we cannot speak. Of the evident design we can—it is good.

The Proselytes Defeated. By Incognito. Nashville, Tenn. Printed for the author at the Southern Methodist Publishing House. 1859.

The design of this book is apparent. As "Theophilus Walton," and similar works, are aimed at the immoralon dogma, this is aimed at the lamentably, shamefully prevalent practice of proselyting—one of the greatest nuisances of Christendom. Like "Theophilus Walton," it is in the form of a narrative, and like it again, a thorough treatment of the case. It is a book for the times, evidently. We shall examine it more thoroughly, and speak of it again.

The Methodist Quarterly Review—October, 1859—has reached our table. The following is its table of contents.

I.—Lewis' Biographical History of Philosophy, by Rev. Oliver S. Munsel, A. M., President of Illinois University.
II.—Hugh Miller, by Rev. R. H. Howard, Ashland, N. Y.
III.—Wesley as a Man of Literature (second article,) by Rev. G. F. Playter, Frankford, C. W.
IV.—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, by J. F. Rosling, Esq., Trenton, N. J.
V.—Buddhism, by Herman M. Johnson, D.D., Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn.
VI.—Cannibalism and Christianity, by Rev. Erwin House, Cincinnatti, Ohio.
VII.—The Rich Man and Lazarus (second article,) by Seneca Wieting, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.
VIII.—The Moral condition of Infants, by F. G. Hibbard, D.D., Auburn, N. Y.
IX.—Religious Intelligence.
X.—Synopsis of the Quarterlies.
XI.—Quarterly Book-Table.

NEWS FROM OUR HOME WORK.

"To spread Scriptural Holiness over these Lands."

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

Bistineau Circuit.—Rev. R. Parvin writes: A grand revival influence is still going on, on our Circuit. Our Camp-meeting will live long in the memory of those who were in attendance. We had to commence in the forest where there was but a stick amiss; with a few noble-hearted energetic friends, I tented the place while those friends were at work; it seemed like a large undertaking, but they said they had not "put their hands to the plow, to look back." I have never seen a better Camp-meeting. Surely the good Lord was with us. The word was preached with power by a company of able preachers. Twenty-six conversions, seventy joined the Church, colored and white. Our missionary collection went ten dollars over the assessment. May the good Lord continue to bless those who build on the Lake Camp-ground.

Farmerville Circuit.—Rev. D. P. Cullin writes: Our Camp-meeting is over. It embraced the first Sunday in October. Sixty-four professed religion. Forty-one joined the Church. A goodly number of those that professed had previously joined. The Presiding Elder and Local preachers were in attendance. About one hundred and fifty persons have joined the Church on this circuit since the Middle of July. Not less than one hundred have joined by letter and on probation during the present year; and not less than one hundred and fifty have professed religion. The Lord is with us.

New Iberia Circuit.—Rev. T. B. White writes: Our meeting held at Prairie Greigg, last Saturday, Sunday and Monday, we received, some fifteen into the Church, and there was a general baptism of the Holy Spirit. An interesting feature of the meeting was the social union and fellowship of the people. I never saw more decorum and genteel behavior. To behold how good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.

Our new Church enterprise at that place is moving bravely.

Cadjo Circuit.—Rev. S. J. Hawkins writes: We commenced a revival meeting at Providence on Saturday last, which closed to-day. Thirty-one were born again, and twenty-two were added to the Church. At the close of the meeting the entire congregation were happy in the love of God, except one who was a penitant at the altar.

Grand Cane Circuit.—Rev. J. F. Scarlott writes: Success has attended our labors. We have had thirty-one conversions and nine additions by letter; thirty-four white and twenty colored have been received on probation. Our missionary apportionment—and more—has already been raised in part and subscription.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

Holmesville Circuit.—Rev. J. B. Bowen writes: We have had several meetings at which the Lord has been with us in great power, and the general interest of the church seems on the gradual increase. About eighty have lately united with the church, and quite as many have made a profession of religion. We have just closed our best meeting at Summit, which resulted in the reorganizing of the church there with seventy members, thirty of which are colored; thirty-eight of this number joined during the meeting.

We have a subscription out to build a fine church. And the interest in this movement that we will be sure to succeed. There is also a strong move on the subject of securing a parsonage for the new preacher.

We are not neglecting the conference and missionary collection. Neither will the people forget to pay the preacher.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

Gadsden District.—Rev. E. Hearn writes: I am on my last round for the year. I commenced my fourth round September 2nd at a Camp meeting on the Harpersville circuit, we had some thirty preachers and the Lord made known his saving power. Upwards of thirty professed conversion, and joined the Church. The preacher in charge had a camp-meeting just before, with about the same success. He informed me that during the year he had joined in society about 100 up to that time. The week following we had a camp-meeting on the Jacksonville circuit, and also for the Jacksonville station. We had fifteen preachers, fine weather, good order, sixteen converted and joined the Church. In Jacksonville there has been considerable revival and increase to the Church. Much doing on the circuit. The next week held a camp-meeting on the Centre circuit. The weather was quite unpleasant. We had a good supply of preachers, some fifteen converted, twenty additions. The preacher in charge informs me that he joined about 100 in society during the year up to that time. The next week held a Camp-meeting for Lebanon circuit. We had fine weather, good preaching, but small success—not more than two or three professed and joined. From there went to the Black Oak circuit on the Saud Mountain where they have had but little preaching during the year, for two preachers have failed and I could not supply the work, so nothing done. I am now just closed my Camp-meeting for Cedar Bluff Circuit. The meeting was cold, but some good was done. Some ten to fifteen converts and six joined. On the Gadsden Circuit a good work is being done. At a protracted meeting some time since there was a rise of thirty professed and joined the Church. The Ten Mission and the Cross Plains Mission are both doing well. The Lord be praised for all the success we have had on the circuit. I am in fine health, have not missed one appointment during the year. I am now closing my forty-third year in the ministry, and have entered my sixty-sixth year of life. I feel as a dear Brother, as much bound to serve the Lord and the Church as I ever did. I feel quite cut loose from the world, so that I have nothing to divide my attention from the services of the Church. I hope to see you at our Conference. My love to all. I am in haste, your Brother in Christ.

Centreville Circuit.—A correspondent writes:—We have just closed our fourth quarterly meeting Conference. Over the deliberations of this body, Bro. Starr presided to the satisfaction of all. The report of members received from the last quarterly Conference was called for. Answer: Whites eighty-one, colored forty. This is a glorious in-gathering. Bro. Cooper is a good man wherever he may be sent; he has done faithful work the present year on the Centreville Circuit. There were three applications for license to preach, and while they were being examined as to their views on the doctrines of our Church, the entire Conference was made happy. Bro. Starr is a sound man on the doctrines of the Methodist Church, and I do hope that the Bishop will send him back to us again; our children all love him.

We had a glorious revival during the meeting, there was, I think, about forty conversions during the meeting.

Talladega.—Rev. T. P. Crymes writes:—We have just closed a protracted meeting at this place, which resulted in the conversion of some twenty or twenty-five persons or more, and an accession of twenty-two whites, and three colored to the M. E. Church in this place, among whom are several heads of families of promise to the Church.

We had an exceedingly promising meeting until the 12th inst., celebrating the advent of the cars to this place, which diverted the public mind.

REPORTS OF CONFERENCE SESSIONS.

KANSAS CONFERENCE.

Mr. Editor: Our Conference, fourth session, closed to-day. We had a very pleasant and profitable one, both to the preachers and citizens of Tecumseh. Bishop Paine presided with great acceptability, and endeared himself to every preacher and all the people. One Sunday he preached one of his best and happiest sermons. Dr. Taylor was with us, and greatly endeared himself to us by his merry face and good preaching. We organized a Sunday-school Society. Our reports are most encouraging in this department. I doubt whether any other Church is doing as much in the way of Sunday-schools as ours. Our work has been, all things considered, a handsome increase in the membership the past year, say three hundred. Every part of the Church is increasing, and the prospects brighter. There were no complaints from the preachers in regard to their appointments, but each seemed to go forth with pleasure in the signs of the times seem to indicate good success to their labors. So mote it be.—*Nashville Advocate.*

The following are the appointments of the preachers for the ensuing year:

Lecompt District—Nathaniel Scarritt, P. E.—Tecumseh Mission, H. C. Meek; Shawnee Reserve Mission, C. B. Ross; Shawnee Mission, J. Spencer; Shawnee I. M. L. School, Thomas Johnson; Paola Mission, N. T. Shalar, one to be supplied; Pottawatomie Mission, Arthur Hawkins; Fort Scott Mission, to be supplied; Dry Wood Mission, John Hale; Sac Agency Mission to be supplied.

Council Grove District—William Bradford, P. E.—Council Grove Mission, H. H. Craig; Verdigris Mission, Tennison; Neosho Mission, James E. Bryan; Forest Hill Mission, to be supplied; Big Blue Mission, John O. Stevenson; M. Robbins; Santa Fe and Pike's Peak, to be supplied.

Leavenworth District—Thos. Wallace, P. E.—Potawatomie Mission, Wm. Barnett; Delaware Mission, Chas. Bonnelle; Leavenworth City Mission, L. B. Stateler; Kickapoo Mission, H. H. Hedgpeth; Donlphan Mission, to be supplied; Pleasant Mission, D. C. O'Howell; Nimehs Mission, P. M. Williams; Grasshopper Mission, E. S. Arrington, Vincent Jones.

The works that are left to be supplied are provided for, in general thing.

C. B

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

OCTOBER 26, 1859.

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

MEXICO.

Gov. Vidaurri a Fugitive.

The army officers in Monterey have deposed Gov. Vidaurri, who, with Gen. Zuazo, have left for the United States. He had amassed a fortune of $500,000, it is said, during his governorship. And so ends the fame of the great patriot leader of Northern Mexico.

Capture of Durango by Robbers.

The city of Durango, capital of the State of Durango, was recently captured by two hundred robbers, who, with some disaffected citizens, sacked the houses of thirty principal citizens, formed a provisional government, and were in turn driven out by State troops.

The Brownsville Outrage.

Cortinas, and his guerillas were encamped in Cameron county Texas, threatening death to lawyers and others who, they alleged, were combined to cheat them out of their lands, but securing all others of safety at their hands.

This is a mere "buncombe," as Cortinas is a noted thief and murderer.

The Late Attack on Brownsville.

BROWNSVILLE, Oct. 10, 1859.—You will receive, by the steamer Indianola, the proclamation of Nepomuceno Cortinas, who is at this time at Matemoros, feted and lionized by principal citizens there, we are told, as a hero. As to the promises not to visit us again, which we put no faith in, they are spoken of by him and by them as made out of regard solely to our helplessness.

And when you reflect that we have 12,000 people here, in our neighborhood, much nearer to us than the people of Ureina and Algires to New Orleans; that of these not over 300 men, women and children sympathize with Americans, as such, no matter what their extraction; and when you are assured that under a polite exterior the deepest, settled hatred exists in the Mexicans mied towards us, running far back, but intensified since the late war with Mexico; you will understand how great reason we have to be in a state of the utmost trepidation. The massacre of our citizens is not alone to be feared, nor the destruction of property, but the outlaws spare neither child nor woman, whose fate is far the most dreadful; and what is more, there are not over fifty American citizens, native or naturalized, here whose origin and sympathies are not Mexican. The conspiracy is thought to be wide spread.

The combinations Cortinas makes are all idle and untrue. There is no suit existing against him or any of his family. On the contrary, his mother and brother, who have been among us, were kindly cared for and sent home without injury. The brother is an assessor and collector of taxes.

The Mr. Glavaicke of whom Cortinas speaks is connected by marriage with his family, and their quarrel is wholly a family one. There is no respectable Mexican on our side of the river openly in his favor, but we have every fear that the mere hatred of the Gringos, as all Americans are called by them, will unite them in the common design of blotting out our unfortunate city and its whole population.

On Saturday last, the Mexican National Guard left here for Matamoros, greatly to the relief of most of our people, who had great dread of them, fearing them to be more likely to turn against us than otherwise. They were escorted to the ferry by all our citizen force, and the officers duly speechified and embraced by our Committee of Safety.

You will perceive the high encomiums in the paper published here on the people of Matamoros, the soldiers, the officers, and note too how carefully even Cortinas is mentioned. This may be very well for we are over a bed of burning coals, and are is necessary to get off from so dangerous a position. Had a party left to attack Cortinas at any time while he was entrenched above, not one of them would have returned, and our town would have been laid in ashes. Here we are separated by a region of country almost without a settler one hundred and seventy miles from the Nueces, and wholly at the mercy of the people of Matamoros. On the day Cortinos entered no two men could have assembled together, no man could have appeared on the streets with arms without being shot down, and few were the who had arms did not have them loaded. It was only by the interferences of Gen. Carvajal, who told the Mexican authorities that they must put a stop to this, or vengeance would fall on Matamoros, that laterposition was had and we were saved from destruction first by defail and then universal. "Death to the Gringoes." "Death to all the Americans." "Long live Mexico," wera their cries.

We keep up now an armed guard of 22 paid men always on duty, and 25 heavily armed citizens patrol the place from 9 P. M. to 6 A. M. This work will soon break us all down. For God's sake urge the Government to send us relief. Let the great guns again watch over our dear sister Matamoros, and the soldiers of Uncle Semuel keep marauders here in check, or practically the line of boundary between the United States and Mexico must be moved back to the Nueces. Already one of our principal merchants is offering his entire property, stock, and everything, at 33½ per cen. discount to be onabled to leave; and many others are prepared to follow. Cor. Pic.

United States Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—United States Treasury receipts for the last week amount to $1, 021,000. Amount in Treasury subject to draft $5,677,000. Increase on the balance of the previous week $108,000.

Death of Governor Dunlap.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Oct. 20.—Ex-Governor Dunlop, of this State, died to-day.

The Texas Frontier Troubles.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Official advices have been received from Gen. Twiggs, of the Military Department of Texas, informing the Government that he had ordered two companies to Brownsville, and that a body of Cavalry had been sent out to scour that region of the country in pursuit of the marauders.

Election in Nebraska.

St. Louis Oct. 21.—A dispatch from Leavenworth to the Daily Republican, states that Easterbrook has been elected as Delegate to Congress from Nebraska Territory, by forty-eight majority.

Gold from Pike's Peak.

St. JOSEPH; Mo., Oct. 20.—A party of Pike's Peak miners arrived in this city to-day, with $100,000 in gold dust.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Oct. 20.—The Leavenworth and Denver City Express of the 12th, has arrived in this city, bringing $7000 in gold dust. The accounts from the mines continue avorable.

San Juan Island difficulty.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The State Department is in receipt of telegraphic advices brought by the Anglo Saxon, at Quebec, to the effect that the despatches sent out in reference to the San Juan Island difficulty were very favorably received by the British Government, and our statement of the case was considered fair and honorable.

The reply to their first dispatches received from the English Government on the same subject, was sent out by the Liverpool steamer of Saturday last.

The London *Daily News* says there is good reason to believe this difficulty will speedily be amicably settled. The language of the American Government on the subject, in its communications with the British Ministry is firm, but at the same time indicates a desire for an early and honorable settlement of the question, on a basis just to both sides.

Dr. Livingstone's Expedition.

Letters have been received in England from Dr. Livingstone, the African traveler. At last account he was at Expedition Island, having witnessed various battles between the Portuguese and the natives of the country, in which the latter were badly defeated. In one case the natives were found in possession of many pieces of bronza cannon. He had a very narrow escape from death by drowning, and expected to leave soon for Tete. In his letter he speaks of having seen some curious and remarkable people.

GREAT RIOT AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The Kansas Banditti of Pita Head—Plunder and Bloodshed—The Abolitionists the Ground Instigators—Terrible Excitement in Virginia—The Insurgents Captured—The Notorious Brown of Kansas Captured and Shot—Many Killed and Wounded—The Arsenal Attacked and Carried.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.—A formidable riot broke out last evening at Harper's Ferry.

The United States Arsenal was seized, and all the railroad trains, East and West, were stopped by the mob.

The arseal town is in the possession of 600 or 700 men, a portion of whom are negroes.

It was first alleged to be an abolition movement, but it is now supposed to have been instigated and organized by employees on the Government dam at that place in consequence of their having been cheated out of a portion of their wages recently by an absconding contractor, and that they have taken this method of getting at the funds in the Government pay-house.

The President has ordered United States mariners and troops of Washington to proceed thither and force a passage across the railroad bridge, at all hazards. The Governor of Virginia has also sent troops from Richmond.

Further Particulars.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.—In addition to the troops sent from Washington and Baltimore, troops were also sent from this city and from Frederick, Va., to Harper's Ferry to quell the riot.

The authorities of Washington City and Alexandria are much alarmed for fear of an incursion by the rioters from Harpers Ferry.

The wires of the telegraphic lines communicating with Washington were cut last night.

A dispatch from Washington states that a gentleman who arrived there last night from Frederick, thinks the negroes only participated in the riot by compulsion.

A dispatch from Harpers Ferry, dated three o'clock this morning, states that several military companies arrived from Charleston and Shapardstown, Va., and from Frederick, Md. had taken possession of the town. Upon the approach of the troops the rioters withdrew to the arsenal, and entrenched themselves in the Armory.

The insurrectionists are commanded by the bandit Brown, of Kansas notoriety, and originally numbered only seventeen white men and five negroes.

The rioters hold several of the citizens prisoners, among whom are Messrs. Washington and Laperfield. Several of the banditti were shot in the attack which was made by the troops on the armory, and two men of the Martinsburg company were killed while charging on the armory.

A portion of the banditti had previously left under the command of a leader named Cook, who, with a large party of slaves, is supposed to be moving towards Pennsylvania.

A man named Allen Evans, of New England, one of the band, was shot, and when dying he confessed that the scheme was gotten up by Brown, who represented to those he wished to induce to follow him that the negroes would rise by thousands and Maryland and Virginia be made free States, this being the chief object they had in view.

Mr. Fountain Brenkman, the R. R. Agent, was shot dead from the armory. There are three of the ruffians lying dead under the bridge.

Capt. Cook is second in command of the band, and is said to be posted in a school-house a few miles distant, with a large body of runaway slaves.

The armory was taken possession of by the outlaws on Sunday night about nine o'clock, and was done so quietly that the citizens knew nothing of it until the railroad trains were stopped.

Col. Lee, who commands the United States troops, thinks there is an abundance of troops here (Harper's Ferry), to capture all the rioters.

Brown had routed a farm four miles distant, which he occupied as a rendezvous for his negroes and outlaws. Cook had lived in the vicinity formerly and taught school.

None of the other whites are yet known, but it is supposed they were most of them connected with Brown in his Kansas outrages.

It is reported but not confirmed that the rioters carried off a considerable sum of Government funds.

The attack upon the armory was successful, most of the outlaws and negroes being captured, together with Brown and his son.

Brown claims easy terms because he did not pillage the town or insult the females.

A severe conflict occurred between the outlaws and the military on the bridge, which resulted in the loss of several men on both sides. Among the killed is Evan Dorsey, a conductor on the road.

Mr. Rowman and Mr. Hollet were badly wounded.

It is supposed the rioters will be tried under martial law and hung on the spot.

Brown threatened to hang all his prisoners if he was attacked by the troops.

The armory was taken with the rioters about eight o'clock this morning, after a desperate resistance. The rioters shot three marines during the assault. When the ruffians were brought out of the armory the greatest excitement prevailed, and it was almost impossible to restrain the armed militia.

Brown and his son were shot in the affray, the latter having died and the former is dying.

Detailed Report from the Spot.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—The insurgents at Harper's Ferry entered that town and took possession of the United States Arsenal, on Sunday night. They were under the personal command of Capt. Brown himself, but only constituted a portion of the force he had collected. The people of the town fled in every direction, and the arsenal was in no condition to offer resistance.

Immediately after the incursion became known, messengers were despatched in every direction for assistance, which in all cases was promptly rendered.

Before daylight the next morning United States troops from Washington and a number of volunteer companies from the surrounding country were on the spot.

During the night, however, the insurgents had strongly intrenched themselves in and about the Arsenal; nevertheless, no sooner had the troops arrived than preparations began to be made for the attack, which was made about eight o'clock on Monday morning.

Report of an Eye-Witness.

The following are the particulars of the whole affair, as detailed by the editor of the Baltimore American, who was on the spot from the beginning, an eye witness of every thing that was done:

"Harper's Ferry, six o'clock A. M.—Preparations are now being made by the United States troops and volunteer military for an attack on the armory, in which the rioters have fortified themselves. Soldiers are posted all around the grounds of the arsenal to prevent any attempt on the part of the outlaws to escape.

"The rioters have the following persons in custody, as prisoners: Messrs. Armstead, Hall, Draughtsman, Benjamin, Mills, Master, John P. Danderlich, Paymaster of the armory, Clarke and Louis.

"A negro, named Lewis Leary, who has just died, confessed that the plot was concected by Brown, at a fair held in Ohio, two months since.

"The rioters have sent a flag of truce, with message to the effect that if they were not protected by the soldiers, they would hang all the citizens they captured."

Later—Storming the Arsenal.

HARPER'S FERRY, 8th A. M.—The armory has just been stormed, and taken after a determined resistance.

The rioters shot three of the United States mariners during the assault.

The rioters were all taken and brought out of the armory, amidst the most intense excitement.

"Many of the volunteer military are trying to get an opportunity to shoot them before they reach a place of confinement, and it is with the greatest difficulty that they are restrained from taking summary vengeance on the banditti.

"The notorious Brown and his son have been shot. The son is dead and Brown is dying.

"Brown, says his name is Ossawatimmie Brown, and that his whole object was to free the slaves. He justifies his actions as those of a philanthropist. He declares that none are engaged in the plot but those who accompanied him."

Pursuit of the Insurgents.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—The Harper's Ferry insurrection continues still to absorb public attention, and intense excitement prevails throughout this and neighboring communities.

In pursuance of instructions from the Governor, General Stuart has communicated orders to General J. W. Watkins, of this city, to equip a body of mounted men immediately for service in the mountains near Harper's Ferry, where many of the insurgents who were under Cook have taken refuge, and the troops left yesterday afternoon.

Governor Wise, of Virginia, left yesterday morning for the scene of the insurrection.

Three artillery companies from Fort Monroe arrived in this city yesterday morning, and are quartered at Fort McHenry awaiting orders.

A despatch from Harper's Ferry, dated Tuesday noon, says only two of the insurgents escaped without being wounded, viz: Edwin Coppich, white, and Childs Green, colored. They are both from Iowa. The party originally consisted of only 22, of whom fifteen were killed and two were mortally wounded on Monday, soon after the storming of the armory and capture of the band.

Something took place from the hills on the Maryland side, which is supposed to have been Cook's parting salute. The fire was returned, but the party were too far distant for the fire to prove effective.

Volunteers also have gone from the neighborhood in pursuit of the fugitives.

There are now probably a thousand armed men concentrated at Harper's Ferry, and reinforcements are pouring in from all quarters.

Action of the U. S. Government.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—A telegraph despatch was yesterday transmitted from the Secretary of War, to Col. Lee, at Harper's Ferry, stating that District Attorney Ould would forthwith proceed to this place, and at once institute legal proceedings against the prisoners.

The despatch also states that orders had been given to get a train ready at once to convey horses and men from Washington to the scene of the riot, and to pursue the rioters into any State or locality in the Union.

These orders were given by the President, at the request of Gov. Wise.

Military Commission of the Insurgents.

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 17.—One of the insurgents, who was killed, had in his pocket a captain's commission, belonging to one Capt. T. H. Seeman, purporting to be issued under the authority of *the Provisional Government of the United States*. It was dated October 15th, 1859, and signed by A. W. Brown, "Commander-in-Chief."

The Harper's Ferry Insurrection—Discovery of Arms and Ammunition—Further Development of the Plot—Prominent Abolitionists Implicated—Gerritt Smith and Others Furnished the Funds—Hundreds of Abolition Letters Found—Brown not Dead Yet.

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 19.—The Baltimore Grays started in pursuit of Cook and the fugitives under him, on Monday night.

On their way the Grays stopped at the farm which had been hired by Brown, as the rendezvous of the traitors, where they discovered several wagons loads with arms and ammunition consisting of rifles and pistols bearing the stamp of the Massachusetts Manufacturing Company, of Chicopee. Also a large number of spears, and bowie-knives attached to poles, indicating that a large number of men were to be supplied with arms for their murderous work.

It is supposed that these munitions were brought through Pennsylvania.

The insurgents did not attempt to rob the Paymaster's department at the Armory, in which there was a considerable amount of money.

Brown, when he was supposed to be dying, declared his sole object was to free the slaves from bondage.

He also declared that no other person than those about him were connected with the movement, and that he did not expect aid from the North.

He made the above statement in answer to questions propounded to him.

He also insisted that what he had done was right, and that he ought to be treated as a prisoner of war.

On Tuesday evening, a party of United States marines and volunteers visited Brown's house, and found, in addition to the arms above mentioned, a large quantity of blankets, shoes, clothes, tents, fifteen hundred pikes, with large blades affixed to them, and various documents indicating that their plans were deeply laid, with ramifications through several States.

The troops also discovered letters from several prominent Abolitionists; one from Fred Douglas, containing ten dollars from a lady, to aid the glorious cause; also a letter from Gerritt Smith, about money matters, and a check or draft on a New York bank, from Gerritt Smith, for $100, indorsed by the old hero.

Governor Wise has taken possession of all these papers, and has offered $1000 reward for the capture of Cook.

A large number of armed men are in hot pursuit of Cook and his men.

Action of the Authorities.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The excitement in relation to the Harper's Ferry revolt is subsiding.

The question of jurisdiction in the matter between the Federal Government and the State of Virginia has been the subject of much discussion between Gov. Wise and the United States Attorney, but it has finally been settled thus: The local authorities are to try the prisoners for murder, and the United States authorities are to proceed against them for treason.

Killed and Wounded.

During the riot five citizens and fifteen of the insurgents were wounded and five were taken prisoners.

The prisoners have been committed to the Charleston (Va.) jail, to await their trial.

Brown's Confession.

The wound inflicted upon Brown, shortly after the storming of the Armory, has not proved fatal. He is now improving; and states further, that he never had at his farm more than twenty-two men at any one time, but had reason to expect reinforcements from Maryland, Kentucky, North and South Carolina, an other parts of the country.

He says he had provided arms for fifteen hundred men, including two hundred revolvers and two hundred Sharp's rifles, which were stored at his farm.

He thinks he prevented reinforcements coming to him, and caused the failure of his schemes by the mistake he made in stopping the railroad trains on Sunday night.

Further Discoveries.

A thorough search of the farm house and premises occupied by Brown has been made and resulted in the discovery of an immense number of letters from all parts of the North. One dispatch says a bushel of letters have been discovered relating mostly to money matters, and informing Brown from time to time as to the amount of money raised for his patriotic work.

One of Gerritt Smith's letters informs Brown of money having been deposited in a New York Bank to the credit of J. Smith & Son, which it has been ascertained is the assumed name by which Brown transacted the financial business of the enterprise.

Further Disclosures of the Harper's Ferry Insurrection.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 20.—Dispatches from Harper's Ferry state that the outlaw Brown, while conversing yesterday, in the presence of Senator Mason, the Hon. Mr. Faulkner, the Hon. Mr. Vallandingham, and others, answered various questions which they put to him, which clearly demonstrated the complicity of numerous persons in the Northern, Western, and Eastern States, in the disgraceful outrage, recently perpetrated at that place.

Brown refused to answer whether he had conferred with Giddings, of Ohio, in relation to this Virginia expedition, but admitted that he (Brown) had numerous sympathizers in all the free States.

It is believed that Cook has escaped and reached Pennsylvania.

United States Attorney Ould has left Harper's Ferry for Washington, thus relinquishing the prisoner to the authorities of Virginia.

Governor Wise ridicules the people of Harper's Ferry for allowing themselves to be captured and imprisoned by a handful of men.

Brown is in no danger of dying from the wounds he received.

Gerritt Smith's letter to Brown is written in obscure language, informing Brown of what he had done, and promising to do what he could to keep Brown "at his Kansas work."

Gov. Wise takes the Responsibility.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Gov. Wise has arrived in this city, and made a speech on the steps of the capitol in relation to the late insurrection at Harper's Ferry.

He said he had taken the responsibility of placing a guard to protect the citizens and Government property at Harper's Ferry, and it was also his intention to distribute arms at all accessible points in the State of Virginia where such attacks might be made.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—A number of the letters found at the farm-house, where the Harper's Ferry insurgents rendezvoused, and brought to this city, directly implicate Joshua R. Giddings, formerly abolitionist representative from Ohio, in the late insurrection. They will be published in the Constitution newspaper to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—The Hon. J. R. Giddings has published a card in which he denies ever being consulted by Brown concerning the late Harper's Ferry insurrection, or upon any other matter whatever.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The Secretary of War has just received an insolent letter, purporting to come from Cook, of the Harper's Ferry insurgents, dated at Chambersburg, Pa., in which he threatens to take Harper's Ferry and Charlestown, Va., with an army of several thousand men. He also says in his letter, that he will throw open all the jails and liberate all the prisoners.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—The Abolitionists of Worcester, Mass., propose contributing a sum of money for the purpose of employing able counsel to defend Brown at the coming trial in Virginia.

The Anglo-Saxon's News from Europe.

The Pope and the French Clergy—Napoleon Getting Disgusted—The Universe Warned—The Murderers of Parma—Count Auvite—The Troops of the Italian League—The Piedmontese Guards and Victor Emanuel—Memorial from the Romanagnese—Sardinian Minister at Rome—Duranger Empress of Russia Visiting Victor Emanuel—London Times on Italian Affairs—Spain's Threatening Attitude Towards Morocco, &c., &c.

The French Consul at Parma is busily engaged investigating the facts connected with the late murder, by the populace of Parma, of Count Auvite, a sacred commissioner from the ex-Duke, whose assassination by a mob was reported by the Europa.

The murderers have been delivered over to the Consul, as being French subjects, and he has been requested to leave the country unless he proceed vigorously with the investigation.

Volunteers are daily joining Garibaldi's army for Venitia, together with deserters from the Papal standard. The Central Italian army is now nearly complete and ready for action.

The Dowager Empress of Russia proposes shortly paying a visit to Sardinia, and she will be received at Genoa, in state, by King Victor Emanuel.

The people of the Romagnas have addressed a memorial to the Great Powers of Europe, petitioning for their sanction of the proposed annexation of their country to Sardinia. One of their arguments is, that the Pope has already virtually abdicated his authority over them.

The national subscription to raise funds for the purchase of one million muskets for the Central Italian League, progresses steadily.

An article in the London Times state, that the agents of Tuscany have not succeeded in their attempt to raise, in London, a large loan for their State.

The Times says that Austria and France are more confident of the exiled Dukes, since it has become apparent that the central Italian States have not large amounts of ready funds at their disposal.

The war tax imposed by Austria on the people of Venitia is to remain in force until the month of November, 1860.

The Sardinian Minister at Rome, as was reported by the Europa, has received his passports, and will leave soon for Turin. In the meantime, he has placed the Sardinian subjects in Rome under the protection of the French Minister.

The general opinion of the Paris papers appears to be that the Emperor Napoleon is tired of the delays and intrigues of Austria in the settlement of affairs in Italy, and hence seems more inclined to a friendly understanding with England on that subject.

The Pope is reported to have issued instructions to the Catholic Bishops of France to advocate from their pulpits the necessity of the return to their thrones of the exiled Italian dukes.

An official warning has been given the Paris ultramontane organ—*L'Univers*—in consequence of its reflections on the French expedition to Cochin-China.

The Spanish Government have declined the request of the Emperor of Morocco to be allowed more time to examine into and settle the difficulty between them. The Spanish Consul at Tangier has received orders from Madrid to leave on the 15th inst., and the Spanish forces were to enter that place on the 16th inst., unless the redress demanded of Morocco was previously granted.

The London Daily News makes the statement that Morocco is disposed to accede to the Spanish demand.

The latest advices from China, by the overland mail, contradict the report of Mr. Ward, the American Minister, having got to Pekin with his suite. He was still at the mouth of the Pehlu, negotiating with the Mendarins; but was expected soon to start for Pekin.

The French and English squadrons kept up the blockade of the Peiho and the Grand Canal.

One day Later.—Arrival of the Ocean Queen.

The sales of cotton at Liverpool on the 12th and 13th inst., were 18,000 bales; and the market exhibited a good demand at the extreme quotations reported by the Anglo-Saxon.

From the Zurich Conference, the important news is reported that Austria has at last positively refused to reduce the appointment to Sardinia of the Lombardo-Venetian debt, and that France and Sardinia propose to submit the question to arbitration.

The Advices by the Ocean Queen report the death of Robert Stephenson, the celebrated English Engineer

The ship Quebec, from New Orleans, was wrecked on the 11th October near the Eddystone light-house.

Central and Political News.

The steamship Great Eastern sailed from Portland on the 8th and had reached Holy head. Her performance was successful and satisfactory, but the passage was made only at a moderate rate of speed. It is considered very doubtful whether she leaves England for the United States this season.

The London *Times* characterizes Gen. Harney's proceedings at San Juan Island as a gratuitous insult to the British Empire, and says it cannot be passed over in silence.

Differences have arisen in the English Cabinet upon the Chinese question, and a split among its members is anticipated.

Robert Stephenson, the eminent English engineer, is reported to be dying.

The Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie were enthusiastically received at Bordeaux. The Emperor's speech on the occasion made a favorable impression.

Among other things he said that the French troops would soon evacuate Rome.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, October 24, 1859.

We condense the following statement from the New Orleans *Price Current* of the 22d instant:—

We have no important changes to notice in the general market since the date of our last report. The transactions in nearly all departments are on a limited scale, and must continue so until more ample receipts shall afford scope for operations for export, the exception to the general dullness being our leading staple, Cotton, which, it will be seen, has met with very ready sale, at firm prices.

COTTON.—With respect to prices, we have to remark that no quotable change has taken place, though the advantage has evidently been on the side of sellers for some days past, especially in Middling to Strict Middling descriptions, which are still the qualities most in demand, and for which the market closes very firm.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobila, Florida and Texas,) are 332,989 bales, against 255,122 bales to same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 70,371 bales.

New Orleans Classification.

Inferior	—@—	Good Middling	11¼@11⅝
Ordinary	—@—	Middling Fair	11⅝@11⅞
Good Ordinary	9¾@ 9¾	Fair	—@—
Low Middling	10⅛@10⅜	Good Fair	—@—
Middling	10⅝@11⅛	Good and Fine	—@—

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to 800 hhds. We quote for Inferior and Refining —to—; Common to Good Common 6 to 6¼; Fair to Fully Fair 6¼ to 6¾; Prime to Choice 7 to 7½; Centrifugal and Clarified 7 to 8 cents per pound. The above quotations apply to round lots, but small orders of 5 hhds and under, could not be filled without paying a further advance of ⅛ to ¼c per pound.

Of new crop, some 50 hhds have been received; we are advised of the sale of 15 hhds, fully fair, in two lots—one at 7½ and the other at 7¾c. and a lot of 7 hhds prime Centrifugal at 8c. per pound.

MOLASSES.—The old crop is almost gone. A few trifling lots were disposed of through the week. The quotations are: Inferior and Fermenting, 25 to 30 cents per gallon; and Prime to Choice Rebolled 33 to 35 cents. Of the new crop several lots have been received, and sold at prices ranging from 41 to 45 cents a gallon.

FLOUR.—About 7,000 barrels have been sold during the past week, at from $5 to $5 25 for superfine, $6 12½ to 6 75 for ordinary to good extra, and $7 00 to $8 00 per bbl. for small lots of choice extra brands.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Corn continue light. About 3,500 sacks have been sold at from 55c to $1 05 for ordinary; and $1 20 to $1 25 for old white. Oats have been in good request at 55c to 57c per bushel for good to prime St. Louis. Bran sells at 85c to $1 05 for ordinary to choice lots. Wheat sells at $1 15 per bushel for prime red.

PORK.—The principal sales reported through the week were at $15 50 to $16 00 per bbl. for Mess.

BEEF.—We quote Prime Mess at $14 50 per bbl. for extra brands.

BACON.—Shoulders 8½ to 8¾; Hibbed Sides 11¼ to 10¾; Clear Sides 12½ to 12¾; Sugar-cured Hams 13 to 14 cents per pound.

LARD.—We quote 11¼ to 11½c for prime to choice prime, in tcs. and 12 to 12c. for kegs.

BUTTER.—Western generally selling at 12 to 15 cents per pound, according to quality; and Cheese 8 to 9c.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at 12¼ to 14¼ cents per yard; India Bagging, 11¼ to 12¼c Bale Rope, hand spun, 6¾ to 7¼, and machine made, 7¼ to 7¾ cents per pound.

GUNNY BAGS.—Limited parcels sell at 10¼ cents for light and 12 to 12½c. to heavy and extra heavy bags.

COFFEE.—We quote fair at 11 to 12, and prime at 12½c. per pound.

MARRIAGES.

"It is not good for man to be alone."

Married by the Rev. A. C. Pitts, on the 13th October, at the house of Robert Ruston, Esq., Mr. John D. Lasell, of Texas Parish, to Miss Lucie H. Hammond, formerly of Virginia.

Married on the 20th of October, in the Methodist Church in Franklin, Louisiana, by the Rev. Bro. A. Miller, Mr. Jonnson B. Cox, of West Feliciana Parish, to Miss Alice McWaters, of St. Mary's Parish, Louisiana.

Married on the 21st of September, by Rev. W. H. Watkins, D.D., Mr. A. H. Focus to Miss M. E. Hoyd

On the 29th of September, by Rev. W. H. Watkins, D.D., Mr. G. W. Woodover to Miss Annie Reynolds, all of Adams County, Missouri.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Persons having business with the NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY, will please direct to KEENER & PARKER.

To the Preachers of Mississippi Conference:

Dear brethren, permit me to call your timely attention to the following amendment to the REPORT TO THE FINANCE COMMITTEE of our last Conference—you will find it on the 30th and 31st pages of our printed MINUTES. Please notice the items and be ready to report clearly the separate items of *Allowance Amount paid you*, and *Amount raised for Bishops etc.* You will confer a favor, by having your reports ready when you first get to Conference. W. P. HARRIS, *Chm. Com. Min. Sup.*

AMENDMENT TO REPORT.

SIXTH, It shall be the duty of the Preacher in Charge, to furnish the Annual Conference a full statement, certified to by the Recording Steward, of the amount of money allowed him for his support by the Board of Stewards of his Circuit or Station, and the amount of such sum collected and paid to him; also, the amount of money collected for the purport of the Bishops, superannuated Preachers, their wives and children, and the widows and orphans.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

To the Members of the Alabama Conference:

On your arrival at Eufaula, call at the store of Rev. C. H. Laney, where you will be informed of your homes during the Conference.

To those Coming by Public Conveyance:

Arrangements have been made, by which steam-boats will leave Columbus, Ga., at eight o'clock A. M. on the 26th, 28th, 29th, and 30th of November, and will bring the preachers down at half price.

N. B.—Local brethren who expect to attend Conference for ordination, candidates for admission, lay delegates, and preachers who purpose bringing their wives, will write to me immediately. W. M. METERY.

Eufaula, Ala., October 7th, 1859.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

Applicants for admission into the Mississippi Conference, and the committee of examination are requested to meet at the Methodist Church in Jackson, Mississippi, on Tuesday, the 15th of November, at 10 o'clock A. M. As I am placed as Chairman of the Committee, I will suggest that Rev. J. H. Lambuth examine the candidates on their knowledge of the Bible. Rev. T. W. Brown on the different branches of a common English education. I will examine them on their Christian experience, and *call to the Ministry*. B. M. DRAKE.

Washington, Miss. Oct. 1859.

DR. PIERCE'S SERMON ON BAPTISM.

The first edition of this work is exhausted, a second revised edition will be out in a few days. It is neatly printed pamphlet in covers, and will be sent *postage paid* upon the receipt of eight three cents postage stamps, or ten copies will be sent for two dollars. A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers. Address, J. W. BURKE, *Agt. Macon, Georgia.*

NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY.

So. Methodist Publishing-house, Nashville, Tenn.
May 30, 1859.

We intend, as heretofore, to keep a full supply of Books of our own publication at the AGENCY of the Southern Methodist Publishing-house, at New Orleans. J. B. McFERRIN, Agent.

No. 111 Water Street, Mobile, Alabama.

JOHN F. EARLY, AGENT,

Keeps on hand a large supply of all the Books of the Southern Methodist Publishing House, Nashville Tennessee; the Standard works of the Northern Methodist Book Concern, New York; and other Religious and Literary Works, suitable to our trade.

Our Terms to Ministers and Wholesale Dealers, are twenty per cent. discount from retail prices, on six months time; and thirty per cent. for cash.

Any of the regular Catalogue Books will be sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the money, at retail prices, but at the risk of the purchaser.

VICKSBURG DEPOSITORY, Washington Street.

The Depository has a stock of Books, Stationery, etc., of $14,000 on hand—including the Publications of the House at Nashville, and valuable Publications of Carlton & Porter, New York, and R. W. Allen, Boston, etc.

And receiving Books every week. Catalogues furnished to applicants.

In addition, a large assortment of common School Books just received.

All waiting to be called for. H. H. MONTGOMERY, Agent

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS,

Close of the Nineteenth Volume.

HARPER'S

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

No. CXIV.] CONTENTS. [NOVEMBER.

THE RICE LANDS OF THE SOUTH. BY T. ADDISON RICHARDS
With Eighteen illustrations from Original Drawings by the Author.
THE VOLCANOES OF CENTRAL AMERICA.
With Twenty illustrations from Original Drawings by Hieronymus.
TEA CULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.
With Twelve illustrations.
ROBERT FENTON'S VICTORY.
MATH MAKING.
THE FALL OF MATHIA.
THAT DEAD BEAT LIKE BIGGS.
ONE OF THE NUNNS.
PROPOSAL. By BAYARD TAYLOR.
A MAN OF LETTERS.
THE FINAL OF DREAR. By FITZ HUGH LUDLOW:
THE VIRGINIANS. By W. M. THACKERAY. (*Concluded.*)
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Sir George, my Lady, and their Master—Two Head-Pieces
CHAPTER XCI. Satis Pugnæ.
CHAPTER XCII. Under Vine and Fig-Tree
EFFIE CAMPBELL.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
OUR FOREIGN BUREAU.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
PROFESSOR PEOR'S ENTOMOLOGICAL EXPERIENCES.
Sixteen Comic Designs by HELLOW.
FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.
With Two Illustrations by VIZZY.

The present Number closes the Nineteenth Volume of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. In the introductory Notice prefixed to the first Number the Publishers announced their intention to present a periodical "which no one who had the slightest relish for miscellaneous reading, or the slightest wish to keep himself informed of the progress and results of the literary genius of his own age, would willingly be without." And they intend to publish it at so low a rate, and to give it a value so much beyond its price, that it shall make its way into the hands of the family circle of every intelligent citizen of the United States."

How far they have succeeded in carrying out their design the 114 Numbers of the Magazine already published will show. Each of these contains as much matter as any ordinary octavo of 400 pages, costing, if illustrated in the style of the Magazine, at least three dollars. The Nineteen Volumes of the Magazine are thus equivalent to a library of more than a thousand Volumes, comprising the best productions of the foremost Novelists, Historians, Essayists, and Poets of the day.

Without entering into a comparison with other American periodicals the Publishers may be permitted to say that HARPER'S MAGAZINE contains 75 per cent. more matter than *Blackwood's*, or the *Dublin University Magazine*. While giving place to many of the best productions of European Novelists and Essayists, HARPER'S MAGAZINE regularly furnishes a larger amount of original matter than is contained in any other similar periodical, whether European or American. It has published articles for more than *Two Hundred* American writers residing in every section and in almost every State of the Union, by thus welcoming contributions from every part of the country, the Publishers have effectually prevented the Magazine from assuming a sectional character, or becoming the organ of any unnatural sympathy, clique or party.

As an *Illustrated Magazine*, HARPER'S is wholly without a rival. The volumes already published have contained more than *Six Thousand* Engravings, most of them executed in the highest style of the art, from Original Drawings by DARLEY, PARSONS, HOPPIN, FREDERICKS, WALLIN, TOWNSEND, HOPKINS, CHAPIN, LOSSING, YOUNT, BRYANT, MCLENAN, SCHOTTER, ROGERS, HALLAS, and other Artists. For these the Magazine has paid not less than *One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars*. The cost of its literary contributions has considerably exceeded this amount. HARPER'S MAGAZINE has therefore, in less than five years, paid more than a *Quarter of a Million Dollars* to American Authors and Artist.

The Publishers gratefully acknowledge that this large outlay has been remunerative beyond their most sanguine expectations. They hoped from the first that the Magazine would make its way into the hands of the family circle of every intelligent citizen of the United States," but the number of these readers have proved far greater than they anticipated. They believe that the circulation of the Magazine will continue to increase with the growth and population of the country for the spirit and manner in which it will be hereafter conducted, they can offer no better guarantee than the contents of the Volumes already issued.

TERMS.

One Copy for One Year	$3 00
Two Copies for One Year	5 00
Three or more copies for One Year (each	2 00

And an Extra Copy, gratis for every Club of TEN SUBSCRIBERS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE and HARPER'S WEEKLY, together, one year, $4 00.

HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS.

FALL AND WINTER OF 1859.

SOUTHERN CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
28, 28 and 30 St. Charles Street,
CORNER OF COMMON.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Just received, per late steamers, one of the largest and most magnificent Stocks of

**Fashionable Fall and Winter

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

OCTOBER 16, 1859.

Correspondence.

[illegible] STREET CHURCH.

Below, our readers will find a letter from our [illegible] and [illegible] brother, William H. Smithson, Esq. Read it, and note him. If you have not brought a copy of the "Methodist" to the City, [illegible] Yes, please go to [illegible] a short article, headed [illegible] taken from one of our city papers. It [illegible] Methodist Episcopal Church, [illegible] city. If you read [illegible] this article, in connection with [illegible] you will want our people [illegible] to secure an influence [illegible] Hall in the Capitol of the Union. The [illegible] of our Presbyterian friends, may [illegible] to the building, in the most liberal spirit, for [illegible] Are not Southern Methodists as liberal [illegible] and do they not love their Church [illegible] the Methodist Episcopal Church South [illegible] the strength of the country?—[illegible] that Southern Methodists [illegible] to the Capital of the Union? It is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 46. WHOLE NUMBER 455.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1859.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. OFFICE—115 CAMP ST.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

CROAKERS AND FAULT-FINDERS.

I do not say croakers or fault-finders, for the terms are not precisely synonymous. Croakers are those who grumble or censure unreasonably, but fault-finders are they who simply censure or object, and possibly may sometimes be in the right.

The croaker is a *habitual*, discontented, sore-headed, caviller; the fault finder is not necessarily *accustomed* to murmur. But both the croaker and the fault-finder are often, perhaps generally, characterized by a bad or a bitter spirit. The fault-finder bears the relation to the croaker of the egg to the chicken, or of the tadpole to the frog. Need I say the chicken comes from the egg, and the tadpole fault-finder is in danger of becoming the vile frog croaker?

Alack, what a disgustful variety there is of these hoarse musicians! There are your croakers against providence, the weather croakers and fault-finders—there is always *for them* too much rain or too little, it is too hot or too cold, or each too long continued. Not considering that there is nothing *less* under man's control than the arrangement of seasons and weather, and therefore that it is not only unreasonable but actually impious to fret and fume and find fault about it—they go on most presumptuously with their censures and pestilent discontent, as if *they* ought to have the management of the whole affair. I verily believe that there are many of this class of grumblers who would not be satisfied, if they were to make a thousand bushels of corn to the acre, and cotton and all other produce in proportion. The agricultural yield would then either be too much for them, or else not quite enough.

Then again we have our mercantile croakers, our war croakers, our political and social croakers—croakers of health, of religion, of science, literature, art—croakers about wives, husbands, children, servants, tradesmen, neighbors, friends, preachers, and last but not least, the croakers and fault-finders against editors and school-masters and teachers. The mercantile croaker never has trade right, always apprehends a crash sooner or later, somebody is always to blame. The war croaker frequently prognosticates war—can give you the most extensive criticisms on the profound strategy of the greatest generals, knows more about what they ought or ought not to do, or to have done, than the generals themselves; the war croaker often apparently thinks there ought to be war, and seems to desire nothing so much—blames others for their supineness, and even cowardice, when, perhaps, if his actual military service were required, he would think "discretion the better part of valour," and would exhibit practical proof of the distich (slightly but immaterially changed) that,

He who croaks and runs away,
May live to fight another day.

The political croaker is an animal of varied hue—and varying as the chameleon, but not so harmless. Sometimes he is found among the *ins*, and sometimes among the *outs*. He is great to scent corruption—no wonder, since he is always so near to it, or it to him. This sort, also, appears as the demagogue in office—who so grandiloquent and self-important as he? He vaunts Atlas's shoulders of pomposity and bombast. Once he was the dear people's servant; but, being *elected*, he is now the plebean crowd's master; he is a true representative of the antarchy of the demagogue. Whatever his public and ranting professions may be, there are not wanting indications of heart to show, that, nothing will express better the true sentiment and character of the man, than the language of Louis XIV., *l'etot c'est moi*: in plain English, *I am the state*. He croaks at every thing which oppose that proposition.

It is not my intention to delineate all the classes of croakers at this time. A few more will suffice.

It is painfully amusing to see how the newspeper croakers sometimes pitch into the corps editorial. There are some specimens of this class who have no idea of letting mercy rejoice either *against* or *with* judgment—they have no "mercy on the editor" at all. A *grenouille* of this breed lately saluted one of our accomplished editors with a belligerent serenade. The Doctor with astute politeness proffered him to enter his parterre, and heard his song out with consummate *sang froid*, and when the strain was ended, the Doctor quietly picked up his editorial lance with which striking his fresghip a great blow on his big *green* head just between his two impudent goggle-eyes, knocked him clear out of the doors back into his obscure mud-paddle pond. These censurers demand that the newspaper shall suit everybody by suiting themselves exclusively.

But, perhaps, the most curious kinde of the grumbling batrachian are those who display their spirit and abilities upon the corps of educators.

These have an common sense appreciation of Sam Slick's motto, applicable to other subjects as well as to horses, "I'd rather keep a critter whose faults I do know, than swap him for one whose faults I dont know." Their standard for the teacher is, that he must be a perfect, infallible paragon, possessed of all possible and impossible knowledge, and *incapable* of *any* mistake. The elements which constitute this immaculate standard are in the meantime, composed of all the caprices, whims, and fastidious fooleries of the various masculine and feminine individuals whether old or young (men, women, and children) that make up the class. Amongst the patrons of every school or college, and in every board of trustees, there is a greater or less number of these croaking rascals. They always manage to excite and to keep up some sort of disturbance. They are never entirely pleased—the fact is, they can only be pleased by being displeased. They have not brains enough to perceive that it is a thousand times better that an association or body of juveniles (at least) should be governed by one will and mind, even though sometimes making mistakes, rather than that such association or body should be *attempted* to be ruled by a dozen or more conflicting and absurd wills and opinions. But a truce to the stuff and folly of all such perverted and distorted specimens of human nature.

After all I cannot say but that these pesterers have a use, though not by their own design—a use something like that of the wicked for the day of slaughter. They remind one of Crockett's lightwood knot. Davy was traversing a road and heard a terrible noise in the bushes; he immediately went out there to see what it was which was making such a big fuss, when lo! it was a lightwood knot so crooked that it could not lie still. The only difference between Davy's knot and these butrachians of ours is, that the latter are so "crooked" *they will not* lie still—and so contorted are they that their throats are not strait, and the creaks which come out thence are worse twisted than the forked lightning. Lightwood knots when burnt make a light blaze, and as bacon is a grand fuel for the steam engine; but if our frog dons and dames were burnt, it is doubtful whether they would be so useful. They might give out a little light to warn the unwary—they would hardly afford any warmth, as frog-blood is allowedly *cold*, and they would be likely to send forth a baleful light without any heat.

In conclusion, the time is devotedly prayed for, when the wickedness of the wicked shall come to an end, and the follies *of the wise*, no less than those of fools, shall cease.

GRAPESHOT.

LETTER FROM TEXAS. No. IV.

Hempstead, no doubt, is a very clever little place. I can speak of it only from a rail-road acquaintance, and what the state of society may be I am not prepared to say, but from the general survey that I was able to make of it, I am inclined to think that it is a place, at which one would not be disposed to live, if it were equally convenient to live any where else. There we left the cars for the stage, and there we sat down to one meal—dinner, when I was forced, for the second time that day, to fall back upon my favorite position of "sweet potatoes"—fortunately, this vegetable is very good, if you will just let the fire cook it without intermeddling in any way. With the dessert came in a more hopeful state of things; and I felt as if I could say of the small piece of lemon last brought me, as Sir Walter Raleigh said of his wine: "It is very good if one might abide by it;" but whether my plate, knife, and fork were being washed, preparatory to the second course, or whether they were waiting for the last to be done, I could not say; I only know that my piece came at the last extremety, when the stage was waiting at the door; but inwardly addressing the waiter, I said: "My friend, if there is any Gil Blas trick in this I cannot permit you to 'profit by it;" so I immediately swallowed the last, though it was as hot as a patent cooking stove could make it.

From flying over the prairie, like birds of passage, we found ourselves packed into a mail coach and digging along through the dust and sand at the merest snail's pace. Fortunately for us, our company consisted of agreeable intelligent gentlemen, and the tedious way was shortened by lively conversation. One of the gentlemen had been to California, and entertained us for some time with an account of the country and its resources. Among other things he mentioned the "red wood" of California; identical with the wood, if I mistake not, of which cigar boxes are made, and which possess the valuable property of not shrinking—a property which is likely to be appreciated by persons whose houses are as quickly built, if they are not as magnificent, as the palace of Aladdin.

This gentleman had also been in search of the "Gold Lake" in California, and had found it beautifully situated upon the top of a mountain. It was, indeed, not a sheet of liquid gold, but of what is called in poetry "*pure crystal*," though not available as such, in commerce.

While we are talking, we are moving almost noiselessly down toward the Brazos. The wheels cut deep into the rich light earth; forests of oak, with their graceful covering of moss, are on each side of us, and the scene is made gay with the bright red flower of the Spanish apple, the root of which, I was told, is an excellent substitute for slippery Elm. Towards evening we passed some very fine cotton plantations, and in a short time the pretty little town of Chapel Hill was presented to our view. The whole landscape is attractive, with gently rolling hills, and whitening fields of cotton, and green foliage and white houses shining upon the hillsides.

We stopped at the Hotel, and in a few minutes I saw at the door the bright and welcoming face of Dr. Wilkes, who had come to invite us to his hospitable mansion. We had scarcely started when I saw a buggy coming down the street containing a lady and gentleman. I looked at the lady and said to myself: "Certainly I have seen the daguerreotype of that face;" and so it proved to be. It was one of my Texian cousins, and her father, Rev. Mr. Kenney, who has been living in Texas now somewhere about thirty years, longer perhaps than any other Methodist minister in the State. After our greetings were over, we proceeded to the house of Dr. Wilkes, where we found his wife going through all the duties attendant upon a large household, with a face as placid as a picture of the Virgin. Just here a story of the Doctor's little son occurs to me. He is about four years old. One day he said to his mother: "Mamma, what does Pa preach for?" His mother replied: "To make people good." "Well," he replied, "what has Mr. —— and Dr. —— and Mr. —— been doing that is bad, that Pa has to preach to them?" The matter being sufficiently explained, the conversation ceased. A few days after, however, the mother found it necessary to punish the child, for some fault. Before she had yet had time to inflict the chastisement, the little fellow proposed a compromise measure. He said: "Mamma, don't whip me, but wait till Pa comes home and let him preach to me." Whether a rigid sermon with a direct personal application would be preferable to a whipping, I cannot determine.

Soon after our arrival at Dr. Wilkes', we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Perry, the preacher stationed at Chapel Hill. He was in one sense no stranger, for I had heard his praises from the lips of a mutual friend in South Caroline, so that it was only necessary to say to me: "This is the face and person which belong to the character that you already know." Amid a multiplicity of arrangements it was at last arranged that we should accompany Mr. Perry to the house of Mr. Kezee, with whom he and Mrs. Perry were boarding. Here we met a most kind welcome, and found ourselves as pleasantly situated as possible. After tea, Mr. Perry, Mr. Cross, and most of the family went to preaching; Mrs. Perry and I sat and talked of friends in South Carolina, and Georgia, until we almost forgot how many miles separated us from them. After awhile, however, the fatigues of the day overcame the interest of the conversation, and I found myself forced to retire. To sleep, however, was another matter. The "little sand man" had surely come, but with him had come such a phantom host of centipedes, tarantulas, rattlesnakes, copper heads, moccasins, spreading adders, and all the horrors of which these Texians tell you so coolly and laughingly, that to sleep was utterly impossible. There I lay, in a pleasant room, on a comfortable bed, feeling as if I were upon the rack, sleep "weighing my eyes down," centipides and tarantulas (i. e. the fear of them) keping them open. Every moment I grew more nervous—it was the first night I had slept in the interior of Texas—the faculty of reason was altogether a superfluity. Suddenly I thought a centipide might be crawling on the headboard of the bed; I arose to see, and with me arose my shadow at the foot of the bed—"angels and ministers of grace defend us!" What new horror is that? Seeing instantly what it was, I laughed at my own silliness, and fell back on the bed with the determination just to let the centipides sting on if they chose. Thus I slept.

Truly, JANE T. H. CROSS.

A PLEA FOR THE BEARDLESS.—In the year 1586 the young Constable of Castile was sent by his sovereign to felicitate Pope Sixtus V. on his exaltation to the papal throne. The Pontiff, displeased that so young an ambassador had been deputed to him, could not help saying, "And well, sir, did your master want men, by sending me an ambassador without a beard?" "If my sovereign had thought," replied the proud young Spaniard, "that merit consisted in a beard, he would have sent you a goat, and not a gentleman."

Good breeding is a guard upon the tongue; the misfortune is, that we put it on and off with our fine clothes and visiting faces, and do not wear it where it is most wanted—at home!

THE easiest way to appear good, is to be good.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

KEEP YOUR TONGUE.

With the import of these three words far a subject, and the thirty thousand readers of the *Advocate* for an audience, we bespeak a respectful reading

We do not mean to insult you by the command, and therefore, hope you will hold in abeyance your rising anger, when we simply request you to *keep your tongue*.

Depend on it, there is no needed necessity for you to do so, or else we would not presume to make the request.

For if you do not keep your tongue secure with the anchor of moderation, you cannot have a calm and clear conscience.

If you would not be tossed and driven out upon the great sea of strife and trouble, keep your tongue:—

From excessive talking. Wordy, persistent talkers, whose tongues run like a race horse, are booked as sinners by the Bible: "for in the multitude of words there wanteth not sin."

The wise man, in his day, recognized this chattering, babbling class as very foolish people, and sententiously declared, "that the mouth of fools poureth out foolishness."

But when this excessive talking assumes the habit of scolding, and a man becomes the fretful, peevish, or common brawler, or a woman degenerates into a common scold, then the truth will not be questioned that, "it is better to dwell in the wilderness, than with a contentious and an angry woman," or man.

Tumults, anger, revenge and strife, ever follow in the train of such uneven tempers.

And when, as the old sailor would say, 'it is blowing great guns' about the head, men, with a peculiar look, will quote the proverb: "it is better to dwell in a corner of the house-top, than with a brawling woman in a wide house." And doubtless, some men would gladly betake themselves to the garret, if they could only compromise a peace by so doing. And many a sweet tempered, and heavenly minded woman, would hide herself in an inner chamber, if she could only save herself from a rough, crabbed, or dram-drinking husband.

Has the subject found you out? Do you begin to assume a defensive attitude? Then there was a necessity for the request, keep your tongue.

We beseech you not to throw the paper down. We did not intend to make you angry, only with the habit of talking and scolding so much. You are a man of too much sense, and you are a woman of too much character to fly into a pet, and therefore, we make still another request of you, and that is:

Keep your tongue from slander.

What! slander? Yes. Does not the very word itself sound keen, pungent, devilish?

But you do not intend to charge me with slandering any one? Well, keep your temper and read on. You will agree with us, that almost every community is more or less afflicted with such characters.

Did you ever whisper a story, report, or tale, in the ear of your neighbour in the utmost confidence, with a pledged seal of secrecy upon the lip, which, if it should come to an open exposure would damage character? Did you ever say, with an expression of righteous innocence, to another, "well really, I am so sorry for Mr. B, that he should have been guilty of so detestable a thing; I could not have believed it, but 'it comes so direct from Mrs. Tattle, that I am troubled about it?'" And thus, you let fly the keen and polished shaft, from the bow of slander, and the poisoned arrow went hurtling forth to accomplish its direful results

The fact is, if we come to a severe examination, it will come to pass, that almost all of us, are more or less, guilty of slander.

Floating upon the vexed current of gossip in every community, you hear of orphaned remarks, fatherless reports, and motherless speeches, all derogatory of character, to a greater or less degree, and each one feels entitled to pass these slanders and charge them, when questioned, to that mysterious person, "they say!"

And it would seem that in some places this great firm of "They Say & Co," are carrying on an immense wholesale and retail trade of whispering, babbling, backbiting, talebearing and slander in all its forms.

What bitter fountains are thus opened in thousands of hearts and homes!

"Adders poison is under their lips," said one whose whole life smarted under their stings; and thousands echo the bitter experience.

We sound it out with thundering emphasis to the thousands who form our audience—keep your tongues.

Ah sir! Ah madam! you may tame the wild beast of the forest, or civilize the savage from Africa, but never, never will you be able to arrest the progress of that cruel word which you uttered so carelessly yesterday morning or last night.

The Bible clearly intimates that the repeator of slander is alike guilty with the originator. The learned Dr. South, we think, says, that the teller and the repeater of slander ought both to be hung; the one by the tongue and the other by the ears. And if sympathy should go so far as to cry out, "cut them down," let it be done, but with the loss of the tongue in the one, and ears of the other. If such a sentence were to be executed now a days, what a tongueless and earless race we should have.

Persecution by the sword and fiery faggot has ceased, but is there not a persecution by the sharp and fiery tongue raging fiercely, cutting down and consuming its victims?

Let the motto then be rung out over the land and through the Church: Keep your tongues! So endeth the first reading.

NOTA BENE.

THE EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD.

THERE used to be but seven wonders of the word.

These were:—1st. The brass Colossus of Rhodes, 121 feet in height, built by Ceres, A. D. 288, occupying twenty years in making. It stood across the harbour of Rhodes 66 years, and was then thrown down by an earthquake. It was bought by a Jew from the Saracens, who loaded 900 camels with the brass.

2nd. The Pyramids of Egypt. The largest one engaged 360,000 workmen, was thirty years in building, and has now stood at least 3000 years.

3d. The Aquednets of Rome, invented by Applas Claudius, the censor.

4th. The Labyrinth of Psammetichus, on the banks of the Nile, containing within one continued wall 1000 houses and twelve royal palaces, all covered with marble, and having only one entrance. The building was said to contain 3000 chambers, and a hall built of marble adorned with statues of the gods.

5th. The Pharos of Alexandria, a tower of Ptolemy Philadelphus, in the year 282 before Christ. It was erected as a light-house, and contained magnificent galleries of marble—a large lantern at the top, the light of which was seen nearly a hundred miles off; mirrors of enormous sizes were fixed round the galleries, reflecting everything on the sea. A common tower is now erected in its place.

6th. The walls of Babylon, built by order of Semiramis, or Nebuchadnezzar, and finished in one year, by 200,000 men. They were of immense thickness.

7th. The Temple of Diana at Epheene, completed in the reign of Servius, the sixth King of Rome. It was 450 feet long, 200 broad, and supported by 126 marble pillars.

8th. Yes, now we have eight world's wonders—the Great Eastern Steamship

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE METHODIST CHURCH APOSTOLICAL.

Many have been the claims for *likeness* and *identity* to the Apostolic Churches. We wish to examine whether the Methodist Church has any claims to present for this honor. Likeness may be expected in three particulars—doctrines, ordinances, and polity. The Methodist Church teaches, that Christ and the Holy Spirit are equally *divine* with the Father; that the atonement, or provision of mercy, is universal; that justification is by faith alone, and regeneration a necessary qualification for heaven; that, (aside from grace,) men are totally depraved, and hence all ability to turn to God is derived from grace; that men can improve this grace and be saved, or abuse it and be lost; and that future rewards and punishments will be eternal. These doctrines are certainly apostolical. Thus far, likeness is clearly discerned. Let us now look for the ordinances. A scriptural ordinance, is an *institute* of divine appointment and of perpetual obligation. Of such, the New Testament teaches but two, baptism, and the Lord's supper. These do for us two things: 1. They introduce us into God's household and covenant, and 2. Bind us to duty. We hold them to be *signs*, or symbols, and not necessarily possessing or conveying inherent grace. We try to use the ordinances according to their *spiritual* import, without reference to *mode*, as mode is no where taught as *essential* to duty, and if it is essential to *one* duty it is to *all*. Hence we allow the right of *private judgment* to candidates for the reception of the ordinances. These views we think the scriptures clearly sustain. The last feature of likeness to be sought is polity. This, in the New Testament, we find in general *principles* only, and no where framed up into fixed form. Here is one of the strongest evidences of the unerring wisdom of the Christian Legislator, and of the inspiration of the Christian system. The gospel was to be preached under all kinds of civil government, from democracy to monarchy. If the gospel system had a *fixed polity*, it would be in constant *collision* with civil government somewhere, and in every age of the world, which would seriously retard, and often completely bar its success.

The polity of the New Testament is neither a democracy, aristocracy, or monarchy. It has properly no legislative or judicial departments. All its *laws* are already made—its powers are wholly executive.

But suppose we apply the terms of *civil* to ecclesiastical government; then, the latter is a monarchy, in that Christ is its sole Lawgiver; it is an aristocracy, in that the word and ordinances are administered by Christ's appointees; it is a democracy, in that the discipline of the Church is administered by the ministry and laity together. Now we see it in *operation*. The apostolical ministers were certainly *itineronts*—so were the prophets before them. Were Christ and his Apostles ever *settled pastors*? Never. It is said, "He *went about* doing good." To his ministers he said, "*as ye go, preach!*" They were sent to *seek* for the people, and not to wait for *the people* to seek for them, as is the case in all Congregational and similar Churches. The Apostles were not sent to fill *vacant* churches, but to prepare materials, and build new ones. A settled pastorate has its advantages no doubt, but *itinerancy* has this adventage, that it is scriptural and apostolical. While the church was under *inspired* teachers, they were itinerants without exception. Many, designing to popularize church polity, demand its conformity to the State. Can any sensible man suppose that a fixed church polity could assume every possible form of civil government? This delusion is ancient.

"When christianity came to be fully settled in the world, they contrived to model the external government of the church as near as might be to the civil government of the Roman Empire. As every city had its *temporal* magistrate, so every city had its bishop; as every province had its *proconsul*, whose seat was in the metropolis, so also the church had its metropolitan or *Archbishop*; and as every *diocese* had its *vicarii*, so the church had her *primate*." Why is the Romish Church blamed for demanding that the state should conform to the church? Is it not as reasonable that the state should conform to the church, as to require the church to conform to the state? If inspiration has given us a fixed form of church polity, it is certainly the safest to be governed by inspiration, and hence the better reason to make the state conform to the church. Then we conclude that *itinerancy* is Apostolical. The Father *sent* the Son, the Son *sent* the Disciples, and the Apostles *sent* Peter and John—Acts 8, 14: and 13, 3: We think therefore, that the *likeness* between the Methodist and Apostolic Churches is clearly made out.

J. A. SPENCE.

Troy Ala.

For the New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE MISSIONARY COLLECTIONS AT CONFERENCE.

MR. EDITOR: The Board of Managers of the Alabama Conference Missionary Society has abolished the practice of taking up collections at our anniversaries, which, with all deference to their superior judgment, I think deleterious to the interests of missions. We have been in the habit of raising from five hundred to one thousand dollars at our anniversaries, in addition to the collections on circuits and stations, the whole of which is lost by the present policy; and not only does the missionary cause lose what might be raised at *our* anniversaries, but the example is being followed by other conferences, and, should it prevail throughout the connection, it would amount to the loss of thousands of dollars annually. I know it is argued that the most of what is contributed on such occasions is paid by the preachers, and if they will contribute on their circuits and stations the loss will not be so great, and they will stimulate others by their example. In reply I would say that the preachers pay none the less on their work, because of their conference contributions, but, on the contrary, are stimulated to greater zeal and liberality thereby. They learn both how to give and how to collect, for the cause of missions, at the anniversary, where they have the example and the experience of our ablest men on this subject. But, if necessary, let the preachers be admonished to be less lavish at the conference anniversaries, but do not, by any means, set aside the collection, which is an important element in all our missionary meetings.

What will avail all the light imparted on the importance of missions, and all the convictions of duty that may be inspired, if they result not in corresponding sacrifices of ease and self-indulgence in order to their promotion? I have no doubt that many persons have had their first impulses in the cause of benevolence imparted by their donations at missionary anniversaries.

It is said that the principal reason for discontinuing the collections at our conference missionary meetings is, that the levity which is often engendered, and the unsanctified motives appealed to, and the undignified and inconsistent measures resorted to, in order to swell the collections, is disgusting to thinking men and disparaging to the cause of religion; and it is better to dispense with the collection altogether than to subject ourselves to such mortifying scenes.

I admit that sometimes such things occur, and they are to be deprecated; but can they not be discontenanced and corrected without so great a sacrifice to the missionary cause? I think a judicious selection of platform speakers and a few words of admonition from one of our bishops or venerable fathers in the ministry, at the commencement of the exercises, would correct this evil, and not only the addresses but the collection itself would become a means of spiritual profit, and promotive of the spirit of consecration and enlarged, benevolence.

If the imprudent manner in which collections are taken up is a good reason for abandoning our anniversary collections, it would be equally valid in regard to collections on circuits and stations, seeing that the evil is not confined to conference collections for missions exclusively. I hope that our excellent Board of Managers will reconsider their action, and let us have our annual collections for missions at conference, with the amendment in the manner of taking them which their wisdom and prudence may suggest.

A. SHAKER.

Columbus, Miss., Oct. 19, 1859.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

LOCAL PREACHERS.

There is a great deal of talent in the ranks of the local ministry, which, to a great extent, is inoperative. Were this actively at work, as far as circumstances will permit, it might accomplish a great deal. Cannot some plan be devised which will render it more available for good than it now is?

We would not have them, as has been sometimes suggested, received into conference. I admire and love the *real* itinerant system too well to see it destroyed in that way. There is too much of the local element already mixed up with it. I do not think a local ministry need come in conflict at all with the itineracy, occupying, as these two classes should, different and distinct positions in the body ecclesiastic. But the *local itinerant* system is utterly inconsistent and incompatible with the *real* itinerant system. It is even now stabbing it to the death. This *local* itinerancy, as a system, I "love to hate;" while I have a high regard for many brethren who occupy this unfortunate position. It combines all the disadvantages of an itinerant and a settled pastorate and possesses not one of the advantages of either. Keep the two classes—local and itinerant—separate and distinct; and in their different spheres there is certainly work enough for all. On large circuits it is impossible for the pastors to attend to all the interests of the church, as it regards pastoral visiting, class-meetings, Sunday Schools and Bible classes. And at the same time much of the material that would have made good class-leaders and Sunday-school superintendants, has been worked up into local preachers; and these two most important Interests are wofully neglected. Now, would it not be better to assign, *annually*, to each local preacher one, or at most two churches, where, in addition to preaching, he shall attend to the duties of class-leader and Sunday-school superintendant? In a word, combine local preacher, Sunday-school superintendant, and class-leader in one person. Or, if you please, make him a kind of sub-preacher in charge over the one or two appointments that may be assigned him. Much of what the local preachers do is thrown away, because it is scattered about from place to place without any regularity or system. This plan would concentrate their efforts. We lose much because our children are not instructed, nor our young converts taken care of. It would remedy these two evils. Indeed, I have thought it quite probable that, as a body, local preachers might be more useful than they now are, by industriously attending to Sunday schools and class-meetings, without pretending to preach. And let no local preacher be offended at this remark, for the writer is one of them. But they can do both; and thus attending to the one will increase their usefulness in the other.

ANNOTATOR.

Houston, Miss., Oct., 1859.

N.B.—I wish it understood that I am not that "Annotator" who, some time since, wrote a description of his town, &c. *Our* town is a very different place from his. Here we have no grog-shop, nor can distilled spirits, in any quantities, be sold, except as a medicine, in three miles of our corporate limits. As a consequence, a drunken man is rarely seen in our streets. We have elegant churches, large congregations, excellent academies, a splendid Sunday-school, an occasional revival, and a high-toned moral and religious community. A.

RELIGION IN ETHIOPIA.

A writer in the *Jewish Chronicle* gives the following curious information respecting the religion of a people found in Ethiopia:

"In the highlands of Ethiopia, Major Haris found a so-called Christian kingdom, a national establishment dating from the earliest ages. By this Church saints and angels are invoked, the Virgin and St. Michael are made scarcely subordinate deities, a crowded calendar of saints receive honors, and half the year is composed of fasts and festivals. It enjoins also confession to the priest, whose curse is dreaded by the people as the last calamity, while they confidently rely on the alms-giving and penance he imposes as an expiation of sin. Its most extraordinary peculiarities are certain usages and ceremonies, either borrowed from the Jews or retained from the Ethiopic faith. Their churches, which are generally small and mean, resemble precisely the Jewish temple: they are divided into three parts; the innermost is the holy of holies, and may be entered by the priest alone. The service is in a dead language, and dancing is one of the ceremonies. They keep in the same manner, and with equal strictness the seventh day and the first—the Sabbath of the Jews and the Lord's day of the Christians. They observe the Levitical prohibitions as to unclean animals; they wash their cups and platters as a religious duty; they will not eat with Pagan or Moslem, nor eat any flesh that has not been slain in the name of the Trinity. They practice circumcision, not asserting it to be obligatory, yet rigorously imposing it on every Pagan convert to Christianity. They allow of concubinage. They are all baptized once every year, commemorating the baptism of Christ at the Epiphany by a religious procession to the river, into which men, women, and children enter in a promiscuous and shameless crowd. Fasts of extraordinary frequency are observed with unexampled strictness, two every week, on Wednesday and Friday; while reckoning all the holy days together, one entire half of the year is thus occupied."

GREATEST WANT OF RUSSIA.

The greatest want of Russia is a free press. People living there, can find out very little of what is going on in the rest part of the world, and still less of what takes place in Russia, excepting what each sees with his own eyes. Transient papers are strictly prohibited, and only a selected few regular papers from abroad can be subscribed for, and these must be obtained through the government, which pays the publishers their regular rates, and charges the subscriber nearly three times as much. Even these regular papers are read by the public censor before delivery, and if any article be displeasing to him, it is blotted out with a kind of ink that is blackness itself. The two small daily papers published at St. Petersburg, are as barren of news, as a weekly country paper published in central Illinois would be to a Boston merchant. The subscription price of one of them, I notice, is sixteen rumbles, or twelve dollars a year. Previous to the 1st of January last, single copies could be obtained at the office for sixty kopecks (forty-five cents) each. The price was then reduced to twenty-five kopecks, which is taken to be an indication of progress.

Springfield Republican.

DEATH OF JOHN ANGELL JAMES.

THE patriarch of the English Independents has been called to his rest. The venerable and beloved pastor of Francis st. chapel, Birmingham, whose name for more than half a century has been identified with the religious history of that city, with the Congregational Churches and Colleges of Great Britain, with enterprise of Christian reform for the United Kingdom, and with missionary movements in behalf of the British colonies and of the unevangelized portions of the earth, and the savor of whose piety has been diffused through his writings wherever the English language is known; a preacher of almost Apostolic presence and power, a pastor faithful to every interest of his flock, an author gifted with the rare faculty of imparting to the written page the earnestness and directness of spoken address, a counselor whose voice was wisdom and peace, a friend whose words were truth and love, has gone to the home and the reward of Christ's faithful servants, and is joined to the spirits of just men made perfect, in the presence of God and of the Lamb.

He had for many weeks past been evidently ripening for glory. His mortal and material frame had for many months been undergoing a visible change in strength and vigor, and his increasing weakness was visible everywhere but in the pulpit. Indeed, until the last he continued to preach, with all his wonted energy, once every Lord's day, and preached with much energy his last sermon in Francis street chapel. His corporeal powers had, however, for many months undergone a great change. It was with difficulty, and frequently with much pain, that he could walk even a short distance, and latterly even carriage exercise was painful. Still he was ever at work for the press.

His health, however, gradually and almost insensibly gave way—though through the last three or four weeks the process was more visible. On Friday his weakness seemed extreme. He passed rather an unquiet night, but at six in the morning a visible change took place, and exactly at seven o'clock he fell asleep. His departure was most gradual, apparently without any pain; he literally "fell asleep in Jesus."

Mr. James was about 76 years of age. The jubilee of his pastorate at Birmingham—his first and only settlement in the ministry—was observed in 1855;—his age was then 72. The republication of his Sabbath-School Teacher's Guide, first brought him prominently before the churches of America. Since then almost every issue from his pen has been widely circulated here. We need only mention his "Church Member's Guide," his "Faith, Hope, Charity," his "Anxious Inquirer" and "Christian Progress," his Counsels to Young Men and Women—to awaken in thousands of minds the most grateful recollection of an instructor, counselor, and guide. Mr. James was a warm friend of America, and manifested a special interest in the revivals of religion and the various moral and social reforms which have been types of our religious progress. He devoted himself earnestly to the temperance reformation and to revival movements in Great Britain. The cause of missions engaged his warmest sympathies, and one of the ablest productions of his pen was an appeal for China, written after he had passed his seventy-fifth year. His death will be lamented throughout Protestant Christendom; but the many American Christians who have enjoyed his frank, affable, and elevated conversation, will mingle tears of affection with those of his kindred and his flock, at the grave of their venerated friend. The memory of the man as he was in his own house, helps us to conceive of the saint as he is in our Father's house on high.—*Independent*

MILTON.

MR. KEIGHLY gives the following account of the domestic habit of Milton:

At his meals he never took much wine or any other fermented liquor, and he was not fastidious in his food; yet his tastes seems to have been delicate and refined like his other senses, and he had a preference for such viands as were of an agreeable flavor. In his early years he used to sit up late at his studies, and perhaps he continued this practice while his sight was good; but in his later years he retired every night at nine o'clock, and lay till four in summer, till five in winter, and, if not disposed to rise, he had some one to sit at his bedside and read to him. When he rose he had a chapter of the Hebrew Bible read for him, and then, with of course the intervention of breakfast, studied till twelve. He then dined, took some exercise for an hour—generally in a chair, in which he used to swing himself—and afterwards played on the organ or the bass-viol, and either sang himself or made his wife sing, who, as he said, had a good voice but no ear. He then resumed his studies till six, from which hour till eight he conversed with those who came to visit him. He finally took a light supper, smoked a pipe of tobacco, and drank a glass of water, after which he retired to rest. * * *

Like many other poets, Milton found the stillness, warmth, and recumbency of bed favorable to composition; and his wife said that before rising of a morning he often dictated to her twenty or thirty verses. A favorite position of his when dictating his verses, we are told, was that of sitting with one of his legs over an arm of his chair. His wife related that he used to compose chiefly in the winter, which account is confirmed by the following passage in his life by Phillips: "There is a remarkable passage in the composition of Paradise Lost which I have a particular occasion to remember: for, whereas I had the perusal of it from the very beginning, for some weeks, as I went from time to time to visit him, in a parcel of ten, twenty, or thirty verses at a time, which, being written by whatever hand came next, might possibly want correction as to the orthography and pointing; having, as the summer came on, not been shown any for a considerable while, and desiring to know the reason thereof, was answered that 'his verse never happily flowed but from the autumnal equinox to the vernal, and that whatever he attempted (at other times) was never to his satisfaction, though he courted his fancy never so much;' so that in all the years he was about this poem, he may be said to have spent but half his time therein.

Milton's conversation is stated to have been of a very agreeable nature. His daughter Deborah said that he was 'delightful company, the life of the conversation, and that on account of a flow of subject, and an unaffected cheerfulness and civility.' Richardson, to whom we are indebted for the preservation of this testimony, adds that, 'he had a gravity in his temper, not melancholy, or not till the latter part of his life, not sour, not morose, or ill-natured, but a certain severity of mind; a mind not condescending to little things."

THE "INNOCENT" YOUNG LADY.

She is very petite, holds her head on one side, and peeps out of her eye "squirrel fashion." She approaches you with a hop, skip, and jump, which she imagines is immensely fascinating, and giggles out a silly little laugh, which she fancies is musical. When company is in the parlor, she runs across the room, stopping in the middle of it, with her finger on her lip, (a favorite attitude,) as if she were trying to remember something; then she tosses back her head, smiles deprecatingly at herself, and scuttles back again to an ottoman, with the hand her bracelet is upon, uppermost on her lap, and relapses into a pretty little reverie. Delicious small lamb! How interesting it is! One feels like tying a blue ribbon round its neck and—*strangling it!*

In the neighborhood of the innocent young lady lives an innocent young man. They meet, the guileless creatures. They love; and the coarse, unfeeling world, eat and drink—eat beans and cabbage, all the same, as if *their* daily fare were not honey-dew and roses. Heart-rending, but true. The scissors-man and "pine *and*" man, screech under this angel's window. The vegetable man yells 'neath her casement, "tomattoes and cucumbers." Vulgar carts rattle by, laden with odious fore-quarters, and hind-quarters, of pig and cow. The ash-man dumps down the dismembered barrel of her unsympathising "parient" opposite her area-door, dawling, as he does so, his questionable jacket-sleeve remorselessly across his pug-nose.

No doubt the early martyrs had their trials; but a star wandered from its heavenly sphere when Arminta alighted on "this orb" planet. FANNY FERN.

THE POPE'S PAY.—It is said that his Holiness the Pope, receives out of his States, some $3,000,000 a year. Of this, $600,000 goes to his private affairs, and $2,192,000 to pay interest, $2,700,000 goes to support the army and police, $600,000 to maintain the princes, $24,000 to schools. Other expenses in proportion. The yearly deficiency is $1,800,000. The [illegible] own $160,000,000 worth of real estate; and [illegible] the fat offices. The State debt is $27,000,000.

THE average income of the Mexican Church is twenty-five millions a year, while the revenue of the national government of the Republic is only fifteen millions.

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Terms—$2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1859.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The volumes of the *Advocate* will hereafter begin and end with the year; and it is very desirable that subscriptions should conform to the same rule.

Therefore, new subscribers, who do not begin with the year, will please send, not two dollars, but an amount sufficient to pay for the paper till the end of the year, at the rate of Four Cents a Week.

Will every subscriber will know, without being informed, that at the beginning of the year is the time to remit the subscription money.

Many accounts having been sent out before this arrangement was made, we shall not be able, until next year, to make the accounts of old subscribers conform to this rule.

Our Agents will please notice, and help us in this desirable arrangement. It is an approximation to the cash system, without its objections, and will obviate confusion in accounts.

REAL UNITY OF SPIRIT AND THE "UNION" HUMBUG.

There are two things common among modern Christians against which we have felt it our duty to lift up our voice. One is, the warfare between the different churches, either in pulpit or newspaper controversies. It is a sin and a shame. In short, we contend for the "unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace." Another is, the rage for "union" associations, operations and publications.—The largest and most Christ-like charity, with the most distinct and energetic individuality, is our motto in regard to these things.

Our idea of the "unity of spirit," is happily illustrated by the following account, of which our readers have already heard: A number of clergymen of Philadelphia, of various denominations, some time ago signed a paper expressive of their concern at the division existing among Christians, and proposing a concert of prayer for catholic unity, to be held on the first Monday in October.

The meeting took place in the Church of the Epiphany, and was attended by about one hundred and fifty members of the different denominations. The Rev. Mr. Cracraft, Rector of the church, presided. President Nott, of Union College, was one of the speakers; the Rev. Albert Barnes was another, besides other well-known clergymen.

The most interesting incident of the meeting is thus graphically described by the Philadelphia *Bulletin*:

Dr. Nevin, of the Presbyterian Church (O.S.), rose and stated that the Apostles' Creed was one of the symbols of his branch of the Church, and might be of all the branches represented, and proposed that Mr Cracraft should repeat it as the creed of the meeting, all standing and joining in it. Instantly every individual of the vast assemblage sprang to his feet. The chairman began, "I believe in God, the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth." Every voice joined him. Nearly two thousand people—Episcopalians, Presbyterians, (Old and New School,) Seceders, Covenanters, Dutch Reformed, German Reformed, Baptists, Methodists, Lutherans, Moravians, Congregationalists, Independents—all repeated with the simplicity of children this grand old formula which has come down to us on the stream of ages:

"I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth; and in Jesus Christ, his only Son, our Lord; who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary; suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried; the third day he rose again from the dead; he ascended into heaven, and sitteth at the right hand of God the Father Almighty; from thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead. I believe in the Holy Ghost; the Holy Catholic Church, the communion of saints; the forgivness of sins; the resurrection of the body; and the life everlasting. Amen."

Even a calm spectator, not easily excited, and standing aloof from any enthusiasm of the moment, says the Bulletin, could not but be moved. As the "Apostles' Creed," so called, is the only uninspired summary of Christian doctrine in which all these Churches believe, it seems like an act of union of the Church universal.

John Wesley, in preparing his liturgy for American Methodism, threw out all other creeds, but retained the Apostles'; and Methodists are already, therefore, on this platform of unity. Addresses and prayers followed, from Dr. Newton, of the Episcopal Church, the venerable Mr. Kennard, of the Baptist Church, Mr. Alfred Cookman, of the Methodist, and Mr. Taylor, of the Reformed Dutch. Mr. Cookman made the excellent remark that the points in which the evangelical Churches agree are facts, while those on which they differ are for the most part, theories. The last speaker was Mr. Wilday, a missionary from India, who dwelt upon the interest which would be taken in this scene by the missionaries all over the world. The large assembly was then dismissed with the benediction by the Rev. John Chamberlain, the meeting, instead of lasting an hour, having been prolonged to nearly two hours, and a half. A meeting in pursuance of the same circular was held at Jayne's Hall, at four P. M. At this all were invited to take part, the meeting in the morning being specially for clergymen, through others were invited to be present. The afternoon meeting was immense; it can only be numbered by thousands. The floor, platform, boxes, galleries, were nearly everywhere filled with people. The exercises, in their general tone, were similar to those in the morning.

Now we turn to some illustrations of the Union humbug.

The "American Board" is a "union" concern. It has, for years, been torn by dissensions about continuing its missions among the Choctaws, some of whom hold slaves. At last, on this account, it has cast them off. And now we find the following in the *Presbyterian*:

THE CHOCTAW MISSION.—At the meeting of the Synod of New York, the Rev. Dr. Spring offered a resolution, that in case the funds of our Board of Foreign Missions should not admit of their taking charge of the Choctaw Mission, recently cast off by the American Board, the Synod of New York will pledge itself to provide the required means. The resolution was carried unanimously, and apparently with great heartiness.

Wonder if that or a similar direction will be given to other "union" concerns when they explode, though, during their "union" existence, they got much money and countenance from the churches generally, on the ground of being a joint interest with all? When the "American Tract Society," and the "American Sunday-school Union," explode, where will the "proceeds" go? To whose benefit will the results accomplished enure? Ask yourself that question when you are called upon to defraud your own church by patronizing these "union" humbugs. We do not censure the Synod of New York—we applaud their action. We only cite the fact as illustrative of a philosophy that ought to be understood.

The following remarks from the *Presbyterian* are true and to the point: "A favorite cry now is Union, and destruction to all barriers which keep denominations apart! Fraternal union we hail; union in essentials, forbearance in non-essentials, charity in all things. Still we like sincerity in all such professions. A man who is given to proselyting, and thinks more of seducing members from sister denominations than of converting them from the world, should be the last to shout out for union unless he candidly confesses that he means the union of all others with himself. At a late union meeting, which was styled a glorious one, we noticed one prominently engaged, of whom we heard it said that, in encouraging a proselyte from another denomination to use all her efforts to bring over her whole family, he stated that this was the course he had pursued with his own family connections, until he had succeeded in persuading every one of them to leave the church in which he and they were born and educated. Now of all such we say, *Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.*"

In this connection, we publish some remarks from "AN OLD MAN," in a recent letter. He says: In your issue of October 19th, I find the following editorial—

"The *Sunday School Times*, organ of the American Sunday School Union, at Philadelphia, professing to be catholic and not sectarian, has a department headed, 'Ministers and Churches,' in which "calls," "installations," "resignations," etc., of ministers, and building and dedication of new churches, are recorded. Not a single item in the issue of Oct. 1, so far as we can see, indicates the existence of the Methodist Church. Where will this humbuggery end?"

"Well, sir, I will tell you where it will end. It will soon cease to be a "Sunday School Union" even in name, and has long ceased to be such in spirit; and will place in possession of the Calvinistic churches a vast amount of money I have, for some time, been surprized that Methodists *will* patronize the concern. It is only Calvinism "galvanized," and those Methodists who wish their children to imbibe "the sincere milk of the Word," had better send them somewhere else. The books are hard to be understood, and the teachers are at liberty to put their own constructions upon many of the subjects presented, thereby giving the pupil a good or bad bias, as the case may be. As an instance, I relate an occurrence which transpired in a Sabbath-school of the union kind, in my own neighborhood. My little daughter was a pupil, and the following question was propounded: "Who are the Redeemed?" The class were puzzled by the question, and the teacher gave the following as the answer: "The people of the Lord." The answer, though somewhat ambiguous, was intended to make a Calvinistic impression. Upon her return home she asked me for my definition, which I gave, as a matter of course, and Bible reasons with it. Can you tell me where one of that kind of schools exists independent of Calvinistic influence, and control, if possible? So far as my observation extends, they are inseparable, and the sooner Methodists come out from among them the better. They *will* sow some seed that will produce a deadly fruit.

"Let us look back some forty years, and see the antagonistic position taken by all Calvinistic denominations toward Methodists. Why, my dear sir, they would have blotted us out of existence, had it been in their power. How common it was to hear us branded as being Pharisees, Hypocrites, Pelagians, etc., etc. We, as a denomination, have possibly extended our *benevolence* a little farther in this matter than we should have done; and I may here say that this thing is characteristic of us. We are not as cautious, perhaps, at all times, as we should be, and thereby get humbugged badly. I would not be understood as intimating now that because we have grown powerful every way, that we should withhold Christian courtesy to any orthodox people, but we should show all that we had an independent origin, and that we can and will maintain an independent life, literature and organism. We can, we should, and we must have independent Sabbath Schools everywhere. If we do not, we shall find the world only the harder to evangelize; but if we shape the notions of the rising population in reference to the plan of salvation aright, we shall have the less error to overcome, and our work will only go on the more gloriously."

THE SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY AND EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE.

The history of the establishment of these institutions within the bounds of the Alabama Conference, is well known to the readers of this paper, especially to those of Alabama, who are principally interested in this article. Both opened their first sessions about the first of October, notices of which appeared in this paper. Since these notices, we have received the following letter.

Greensboro', Oct. 25th, 1859.

REV. C. C. GILLESPIE:

Dear Brother—In the last *Advocate*, in referring to the opening of the Southern University, you remark: "We had looked for a full account of the opening of this institution, in which the whole country is so much interested. We had requested, earnestly, that it be attended to. It has had no friend who seemed to appreciate the value of such a thing."

You are mistaken in your conclusion. It has many friends who duly "appreciate the value of such a thing;" but they feel a delicacy in taking the kindness of those not particularly interested in the success of the institution. If it has a *particular* friend in the *Advocate*, we have done it injustice; and it is due you, that I should briefly give you the wherefores for the assertion.

Once upon a time, the Alabama Conference resolved to establish under its patronage a *literary institution* of high order, within its bounds. We were invited to offer inducements to have it located here. It appointed a committee of location. That committee located *the college at Greensboro'*; and *recommended* the conference to locate a college at Auburn. We demurred to this *recommendation* of the committee, and *appealed* from their action to the conference. We refused to submit to any compromise, and distinctly placed the *issue* before it; *one college, or none at Greensboro.'* After mature deliberation, the conference located *the college here*; and repudiated the action of their committee, by *refusing to locate a college at Auburn.* By this renewal of its compact with us, *pledging* itself to *one college*, and believing that the pledge now solemnly given us would be carried out in good faith, we procured a charter placing the Southern University under its absolute control. A charter was also granted the East Alabama Male College, but in no way acknowledging the *authority* of the *conference* or the Methodist Church.

This is a part of the history of the conference of too much importance to be forgotten. But with these *facts* before you, time and again you have by your editorials and admitted communications permitted the impression to be made that the East Alabama Male College was under the patronage of the conference, after its rejection at Eutaw. Is this the act of a *friend* of the S. University? Owing to this course of the *Advocate*, certain questions were sent to it for publication, asking the *ecclesiastical status* of the East Alabama Male College. The importance of the questions was admitted, but it was suggested, that the conference was the place to ask them. At the conference at Eutaw they were asked, and most emphatically answered, and it was to remind you and your readers of this *fact* that they were again propounded. As the editor of the Conference Organ it was deemed your duty not to permit any communication calculated to mislead the church to find a place in the *Advocate*, particularly where the interest of its University and the honor of the conference was involved.

You refused to publish these questions because, "the old feeling between Greensboro and Auburn should not be stirred up." Nevertheless this has been done, and the friends here of the University give the *Advocate* a chief agency. You not only refused to admit the questions referred too; but a certain communication informing the friends of Methodism that our Supreme Court had sustained our charter, which prohibited the sale of all intoxicating drinks within five miles of Greensboro.'

Was this the act of friendship? It is a noticeable fact, that the S. University has never been alluded to in the *Advocate*, unless the East Alabama Male College was lugged in before your conclusion, or received some eulogistic notice in the same paper, thus continually impressing your readers, that both institutions occupied the same relation to the conference, when you must have known that the latter had no *legal* connection with it.

From the relation sustained by the University, and the *Advocate*, to the conference, we had a right to expect its interest to be sustained above every other institution. In this we have been disappointed. Rather than stir up sectional strife in the conference, we have submitted in silence, trusting that the conference would remedy the injustice done us. If it should not, and discussion and *division* come, be the result what it may, we shall have the consolation to know, that our every *pledge has been redeemed*, and our *honor* and *good faith* will stand *unimpeached*. Therefore, if unkind feelings be engendered, and *division* come, let the responsibility rest on those who have *invited it*.

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM T. WEBB.

Dr. Webb, the writer of this letter, is an old friend of the editor of this paper, of fifteen years standing, and a prominent and influential member of the Board of Trustees of the Southern University. We had published, without being asked, an editorial notice of the approaching "opening of the University, with imposing ceremonies, the inaugural of Dr. Wightman," etc." Afterwards, Dr. Webb, in connection with another esteemed friend, and Member of the Board of Trustees, sent us another notice—an official one—and we published that also. In a private letter in reply, we earnestly requested, as above, a full account for publication, of the opening. It did not come, and in our own notice, voluntarily made up from gleanings from the secular papers, we made use of the remarks above attributed to us, which we now reiterate. In our desire to help the University at its opening, we did more than our duty—*asked* to have a full account sent us—whereas our duty required us only to publish such an account *when* sent. The letter above is the response to our complaint that it was not sent.

In one respect it is no more than we deserve. In our simplicity, we had thought that our manifestation of sincerely-felt Methodist joy at the initiation of such a grand educational Institution of Southern Methodism, and our desire to spread an account of it before our thirty-thousand readers, and, through the press generally, before the people of the Union, would have been appreciated—at least received kindly. We find, however, if we are to take this as a "representative" letter, that we were mistaken. We offered services unasked, and find ourselves very properly "snubbed." We have not felt so *young* and *verdant* in a long time, as since awakening from this dream of Methodist-preacher simplicity. We console ourselves, however, with the reflection that the lesson will be invaluable. We have always desired to feel that we were "grown," and could not; but this will help us. We begin to feel "venerable" already.

"A decent respect for the opinions of mankind," however, makes it necessary to notice somewhat the implied charge that the *Advocate* is not a friend of the University. Candor compels us to say, however, that we regard our good friend, Dr. Webb, as representing himself alone. All who have read the *Advocate* with any thing like regularity care, and candor, know that there is not the slightest foundation for his complaints. On the general complaint of want of friendship to the University, we have simply to say that we are a Methodist preacher, and have been for seventeen years—ever since we have been a man—and never wish to be any thing else. If such men are not friends of *every* interest of the Church, the Church has *no* friends. A charge to the contrary would be an insult, did it not proceed from "zeal without knowledge." Many such complaints have been made against the *Advocate* by those whom it has most benefitted. Such things make us sorry, but no power on earth can prevent them. We have been long enough in the editorship to know that. Whether believed by Dr. Webb or not, we are a better friend of the University than those who complain of us. An injudicious friend is a practical enemy.

But the Doctor appeals to *facts*, and we are glad he does. He cites the history of the College controversy. With that we have nothing to do. That is the business of the Alabama Conference, which he has undertaken to rap over our knuckles, and which we do not intend to allow him to do. The Conference is competent to define the relations of its educational institutions; it is not our business. That such a thing should be required of us, is truly surprising. Who made us "a ruler or a judge" over the Alabama Conference? Regarding the relations of Greensboro' and Auburn settled before we took charge of this paper, we have tried, sincerely and earnestly, to represent them both *as they really stand connected with the Conference.*

He says we declined to publish certain questions as to the ecclesiastical status of the East Alabama Male College. We did, and feel satisfied with the correctness of our decision. The Conference *is* the place to ask such questions. When the Alabama Conference declares that she has no interest in Auburn, the paper will conform its course to such action. *The Conference has been, and will be in future, responsible for the course of the paper in this matter.*

He says we declined to publish the decision of the Supreme Court touching the liquor restriction in favor of the University. We did not; it is published in the issue of August 31st last.

He says: "The Southern University has never been alluded to in the *Advocate*, unless the East Alabama Male College was lugged in before your conclusion, or received some eulogistic notice in the same paper, thus continually impressing your readers that both institutions occupied the same relation to the Conference." This is a mistake in whole and detail. The first number of this paper we brought out, contained a commendatory notice of the University, and so did the second. The Auburn College was not noticed for *nearly a year after.* Since our editorship *seventeen* "editorials and admitted communications," in behalf of the University, have been published, and only *eight* or *nine* in behalf of Auburn. Then we have always spoken of Greensboro' as *the* SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, "the only thing of the kind attempted by Southern Methodists;" while we have spoken of Auburn as the East Alabama Male College. In short, a more unfounded, mistaken, injudicious, unjust letter we have never yet been called upon to publish.

MAFFITT.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Advocate* takes up the suggestion of the Nashville as to building a monument over the remains of J. N. Maffitt, and waxes eloquent. He thus closes his letter: "When in New Orleans a few years ago we became acquainted with a pious sister, who was a bright seal to his ministry, and who gave us the following—a printed copy of his last words, and a poem composed by a friend:

THE LAST WORDS OF J. N. MAFFITT.

Here I am, alone—no sympathizer but my poor, broken-hearted, and crushed sister. None else in this goodly city, in the house or out of it, have extended a hand, or poured a drop of comfort into my drugged cup. Hallelujah! I can stand alone, with God on my side! I have no fears that my bark will outside the storm, the waves, and the pirates, who are desirous of robbing me of my dearest jewels.

Alone I stand, amid a heartless throng,
With bitter mem'ries of a better day
Scaring my brain! It can not *now* be long
Till I shall burst these bonds and ide away!

O! then the soothing, the most rapturous thought,
Comes o'er me like fresh dew upon the flowers—
That, though, while "in the flesh" I'm deemed as nought,
Angels will bear my spirit to their bowers!

It can not be, but that kind, pitying Heaven
Will look with some allowance on the man,
Who, erring oft, prays oft to be forgiven—
Aiming at *good*—though his can ne'er attain!

Then, farewell world—farewell to sin and shame—
To anger, malice—to revenge and hate!
Poor, sorrowing sister, too!—and be thy aim
To meet thy dying brother at heaven's gate!

TRANSCENDENTALISM OF GENIUS.

NEARLY all men of genius, especially of the more highly intuitional and imaginitive order, (and is not genius always intuitional and imaginitive?) often use words of a strange and uncertain application—words which are the representatives of conceptions and impressions, which, though real, and perhaps sublime, are, at the same time, vague and indefinite. Whether this is a habit or a necessity, we do not propose to decide. Logical, practical, matter-of-fact minds never bloom forth in these flowers of strange color and fragrance. As a rule, these manifestations are connected with the higher orders of mind. It is a sort of transcendentalism—constitutional, but not necessarily philosophical or doctrinal,—that is characteristic of genius, especially of genius of the metaphysical and poetical caste. The same thing is characteristic of mind under the influence of heavenly inspiration. Revelation abounds in instances of this character. Thus showing that genius and inspired mind, though by no means the same, nor to be confounded, are, to a remarkable and mysterious extent, akin to each other.—

For instance, the words "lively stones," in Scripture, are of the strange and indefinite character of which we have been speaking. According to usual definitions there is neither meaning nor propriety in the combination, "lively stones." Indeed, it seems a contradiction in terms. A *lively* stone is a natural impossibility. Of course, "lively stones," of which "are built up" Christ's "spiritual house," are intended to mean living Christians. The figure is said to take its origin from the seeming life of radiant stones, whose gleams and flashes have the seeming, at times, of will and life. When John described the New Jerusalem, he saw the courses of the walls to be made up of all the rare and precious stones. "The building of the walls of it," he says, "was of jasper, and the city was pure gold, like unto clear glass. And the foundations of the walls of the city were garnished with all manner of precious stones."

Henry Ward Beecher, in a recent sermon, the first of a series now appearing in the New York *Independent*, and which was delivered in Plymouth Church Sabbath morning, September the fourth, very beautifully says: "A man is said in the Bible to be more precious than the gold of Ophir; and of a woman it is said, "Her price is far above rubies." These were common comparisons.—There is something in the glow of precious stones that peculiarly fits them to serve for spiritual figures. There is about them a subtle light—a brilliancy—that burns without fire; that consumes nothing, and requires no supply; that for ever shines without oil; that is ever living, unwasted, unchanged by any of the natural elements. A diamond that glows in the sunlight, flashes yet more brilliantly in the night. No mould can get root upon it; no rust can tarnish it; no decay can waste it. The jewels that were buried two thousand years ago, if now dug up from royal and priestly tombs, would come forth as fair and fresh as they were when the proud wearer first carried them in his diadem. Such stones seemed to the ancients, and are, fit emblems by which to represent spiritual qualities, and the beauty and imperishableness of Christian virtue. And a company of holy men, resting upon the Lord Jesus Christ, may well be compared to a palace built upon broad foundations, and sparkling to the very summit with living stones which throw back to the sun a differing flush through every hour of his rise or fall, through the long day." A holy person is such a "lively stone" in the glorious temple of Christ. Reader, what sort of a stone are you?

The idea of this divine transcendentalism is most beautifully illustrated in the article on Dr. Arnold in the last number of the Southern Methodist *Quarterly Review.* The gifted writer, whose genius itself is of the character above alluded to, very happily says: "Nothing in the oratory of the world, so far as imaginative beauty and splendor are concerned, can be placed beside the wonderful outbursts that signalize the names of Bossuet, Massillon, Jeremy Taylor, Irving, Hall, and Chalmers. Nor is this surprising. That form of genius which delights in the symbols of the imagination, interprets scenes and sounds, superadds the new language of things to the language of words, and pours forth its abounding soul until the mute universe is vocal with its rapt utterances, has nowhere such inspiration as in the themes of the pulpit. For its sublimest exercise, the imagination needs definite truth in indefinite connections. Within a certain scope it must see clearly, while beyond that scope it must see obscurely. By means of the former, it can enter into alliance with reason; by means of the later, it performs its more exclusive functions, awakens our deeper instincts, and stimulates those sensibilities which seek the fellowship of mystery and grandeur. Christianity affords such a field to the imagination. Its fundamental facts are simple and concise. Its great doctrines are plain and palpable. The personality of Christ lives in its ordinances and sacraments, and, through the strange power of that transforming Presence, what would otherwise be abstractions come before us as the most real of all realities.

But Christianity transcends its own revelations' it opens outlets toward the Infinite, assuring us of things seen through a glass darkly, presenting faint glimpses of wonders above wonder, and, as it were, forsaking the intellect and descending far down into those depths of our being out of which rise the mystical shapes that haunt us as the dreams of our waking hours. Man is indeed a world in himself. But beneath the world, in which he breathes, thinks, prays, lives; beneath the world, which his consciousness can measure and define, what a strange and mysterious chaos lies slumbering! A ray of light struggling through the thick darkness, sometimes escapes; and from the formless mass, brooded over by the Spirit, swells up the dim outline of fair islands and broad lands; and waters, in the flickering and unsteady radiance, roll their fathomless tides; but where is the tenant and the lord? A true insight sees in this heaving chaos the world of the future, and although it shrinks back into gloom, if we try to represent it to consciousness, yet faith accepts it as the storehouse of those materials out of which the immortal nature is to draw its resplendent youth, and its angelic glories. Imagination is thus provided with whatever is needed to call out its activity and intensify its warmth, while, at the same time, with that wisdom which guards against excess, Christianity restrains it within those boundaries that the well-being of our nature requires. It is rare for the pulpit to exhibit the higher qualities of imagination, but let it be remembered that great excellence is not a common phenomenon. Our aim is simply to show that Christianity offers a magnificent range to the mind, and that the pulpit, taken with all its defects, presents the most natural, earnest, and impressive display of intellectual power that men are permitted to witness.

GARIBALDI IN ITALY.

A recent letter from Florence says: Wherever Garibaldi appears in his progress through Romagna, he sends an electric spark though the hearts of all the Italian youth. Every one who sees or hears him becomes a soldier. The language of his harangues is short and uncouth, but it is to the purpose. "The priests and the foreigners," he says, "have always been and are at the bottom of all our evils. It is time to settle accounts with them, and to make short work of it. Let every one who counts himself an Italian stand up and follow me. I have seen both the French and the Austrians face to face more than once. They have brave troops, both of them, but are no more than men, and men we are, too. Their ranks are numerous, but we have a just cause and God on our side. I offer myself as your guide. Those who come after me will be at no loss to find where the enemy is."

TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

This body met October 12th, and closed October 20th. The session was pleasant and profitable. The venerable Soule was present. His last words addressed to the Conference before adjournment were, by vote, made a part of the record. Bishop Early presided with great satisfaction to the conference. The Editor of the Nashville Christian Advocate, we are happy to see, is as popular with his brethren of "Old Tennessee" as any Tennessean. The Book Agent was "at home." The other Nashville officials were on hand. The Book and Tract Society Agents had raised during the year, in cash and subscription, $45,335. They intend to finish the $100 000. By the way, we trust the Alabama Conference Agents will have *their* $100,000 finished by their next session. A Conference Sunday School Society was organized—a step forward in this cause. Revs. Y. J. Allen, of Georgia, and M. L. Wood, of North Carolina, were ordained, preparatory to embarkation for China. A gracious revival prevailed during the session. Missionary money collected during the year, $6,896! Two thousand dollars less than last year! Alas for glorious old Tennessee! Why, Louisiana can beat that! Membership in the bounds of the Conference, 44,847—decrease, 286. Sixteen preachers were admitted on trial; three readmitted. There were eight who superannuated, and eight who located. A Conference Historical Society was initiated. The following action was had on Ministerial Education:—

Wherens, In the judgment of this Conference, measures ought to be taken for the purpose of improving the literary attainments of our ministry, and of applicants for admission into the travelling connection, sent up from the Quarterly Meeting Conferences within our bounds: *Resolved, therefore*, That we request, in all cases when a brother shall present himself before a Quarterly Conference for a recommendation for admission into the travelling connection, that such applicant be subjected to an examination, either by the Conference directly, or a committee appointed by the Conference for the purpose, into the literary attainments of such applicant; and if he be found destitute of a good English education, you shall not recommend him to the Annual Conference; but that the Quarterly Conference take measures for the education of such applicant; and in the event that the applicant shall not be able to obtain an education for the want of means, in that case the Quarterly Conference shall render such applicant any aid in obtaining an education that may be convenient.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE PERIODICAL.

We have always been a friend of the Educational Institute. At their last session they decided to establish a paper—the "Educational Repository and Family Monthly." Not at all opposed to it, but doubting its success, we expressed that doubt in few words, in these columns, a few weeks since. An esteemed and valued friend, and a distinguished man, writes us the following letter. We hope he is right and we wrong. We spoke from experience, however. We make what reparation we can, by publishing the letter, and assuring the friends of the proposed Journal of our good wishes. They may apologize for us on the ground of "ignorance," or any other ground, as they choose. We hope they will not have to make a similar apology for themselves after a while. We suppose every "Institution" in the land will have a paper in time.

DEAR BRO. GILLESPIE: I hope you will forgive whatever of presumption there may be in the conception of this letter. The general character of all that I have seen in the N. O. *Christian Advocate* has pleased me so well, that I feel more keenly the disappointment of a cruel little notice that I find in the issue of October 19. Cruel, I call it, in its effects; not, I hope, in its design. I refer to the notice of the Educational Repository and F. M.—the proposed paper of the Institute.

My colleagues here in Macon agree with me that your utter ignorance of the circumstances of its projection, is the cause and the apology for the article. I was a member of the session of the Institute which resolved upon the affair. Bro. Sassnett and myself tried hard to prevent the inception of the matter before next year. Finding that we would be overcome in this point, we insisted upon its being started upon such a basis as should secure it against failure. A subscription list of $3,000 has been raised to guarantee that it shall succeed for the first year. The most of us are minded to subscribe $100 to it every year, until it pays its own way. We had hoped that, with the countenance of all who are in favor of progress and improvement (and foremost among these our editors), it would so succeed as to pay its own way in two or three years. What will be the effect on this hope of such an article as yours, you yourself can well imagine. Even if it does not induce some subscribers to the guaranty to withdraw their names, it will make us all pay for two or three years' longer probation than otherwise.

It is possible that you may have killed the enterprize. If so, you have also killed the Institute; at least, such was the general voice of those in attendance last July. I am very sorry that you spoke without due information on this matter—very sorry. And now, having done unto you as I should wish you to do unto me in like case, assuring you of my continued fraternal regard, etc.

ACTION ON THE ONDERDONK QUESTION.

A private letter to the editors of the *New York Express*, from a relative of one of the bishops, gives authentic accounts of what was done in that body with reference to the case of Dr. Onderdonk, the suspended bishop of New York.

A motion to postpone the whole subject was lost, three to one. A motion for unrestricted and unconditional restoration was defeated, 26 to 8, the Provisional Bishop (H. Potter) of Dr. Onderdonk's diocese excusing himself from voting. The Bishop (Gadsen) of South Carolina moved that the memorial of Dr. O. could not be entertained without the previous resignation of his jurisdiction. The Bishop (Whitehouse) of Illinois offered as a substitute for this that Dr. Onderdonk should be restored to office and to the exercise of all the functions of the sacred ministry; but *not* restored to the *exercise of his jurisdiction.* This would leave it in the power of the House to restore him to the exercise of jurisdiction also, at any future time, should they find it advisable. The New York delegation unanimously accepted of this, as the best that could be done for the time being. But even this was not permitted them. Bishop Whitehouse's proposition was defeated 23 to 9, two bishops absent, and one not voting. (Bishop DeLancey) of Western New York then moved to restore, on condition of resignation, which was tabled, 19, to 11; and the upshot of all was (as announced already by telegraph) that the suspended bishop had leave to withdraw his memorial. This disposes of the matter, for three years at least.

THE HIGHEST MOUNTAIN.

It was for a long time supposed that Mount Washington, of the White Mountains' group, was the highest peak east of the Rocky Mountains. But this honor must now be definitely conferred upon Smoky Mountain, belonging to the Black Mountain group, and situated in Jackson county, North Carolina, near the Tennessee line. Professor John Le Conte, of South Carolina College, accompanied by Mr. Clingman and Mr. Buckley, has made accurate barometric observations of the various heights composing this group during the past summer. These gentlemen, and Professor Guyot, have ascertained that North Carolina has no less than fifteen peaks higher than Mount Washington. According to Captain Cram, of the United States Coast Survey, the height of Mount Washington is 6293 feet. The elevation of Smoky Mountain is 6737.

ZION'S HERALD GIGGLES OVER HARPER'S FERRY.

Zion's Herald, in giving an account of the Harper's Ferry disturbance, takes pains to say, twice, without an item of evidence upon which to base it, that "the affair has produced a terrible panic all through the South." A more deliberate, unfounded, profitless, pointless, pitiful falsehood, was never perpetrated. A local excitement necessarily existed, such as would be caused by a fatal steamboat or railroad disaster—nothing more. But the *South* has not had a pulse quickened. *Zion's Herald* had not a fact to justify a different statement—it was a sheer fabrication, "out of whole cloth," showing that "the wish was father to the thought," and that the only difference between the editor of *Zion's Herald* and Gerrit Smith, is a difference in outspoken honesty and plain "Ossawattamie Brown" is a saint, compared to those orators, preachers and editors, secular and religious who have purposely fomented such hideous incendiarism and villainy, and secretly fanged to see it successful, but are ready to condemn it, *if it fail.* Poor Brown will hang, but his neck is no more richly claimed by the halter than many a one now encircled by a white cravat.

CONFERENCE REPORTS.

Every itinerant pastor among us should have full reports ready at Conference on all subjects embraced in the requirements of the discipline or the resolutions of the Conference to which he belongs. Negligence here is criminal, little as is thought of it by some. A human in these respects is not fit for an Itinerant Methodist preacher. The very history of the Church, in future times, will be marred by his conduct. It is evidence of lukewarm love of the cause, of lax principles and sense of duty, of disjointed thought and character, and of a low state of grace. The impression made upon the Bishop and upon the earnest-minded men of the Conference, by the unsatisfactory responses of these men at the annual session, is, that "they are of no account"—worthless as preachers, however pleasant as men.

SOURCE OF THE NILE.

The great problem of the source of the Nile, which has occupied the attention of the world during so many ages, may now be considered as definitely solved. Captain Speke, who has just returned to England from an extended tour in Central Africa, in company with Captain Burton, discovered a lake, called by the natives Nyanza, but by the Arabs Ukerewe, which appears to be the great reservoir of the Nile. It extends from 2 deg. 30 min. south to 3 deg. 30 min. north latitude, lying across the equator in east longitude 33 deg. Its waters are the drainage of numerous hills which surround it on almost every side. The new lake washes out the Mountains of the Moon, as at present existing in our atlases.

THE MOST CURIOUS BOOK IN THE WORLD.

Is one that was produced in France about three hundred years ago. It is entitled "*Liber Passionis Domini nostri Jesu Christi*," and is neither written nor printed. The letters are cut out of vellum, and being interleaved with blue paper, may be read as easily as the best of print. The material is of the most delicate and costly kind, the workmanship is exquisitely exact, and the labor necessary to complete the work must have been immense. In 1640, Rodolphus II, of Germany, offered for it 11,000 ducats, nearly equal to 60,000 ducats (or dollars) at this day

OREGON CONFERENCE.—We have received, says *Zion Herald* the minutes of the Seventh Session of this Conference, published at Portland, Oregon, in a pamphlet of thirty-two pages. There are sixty preachers, of whom fifteen are probationers, one is a supernumerary, and five are superannuated. The number of members is 2150, probationers 546, local preachers fifty-two. Churches thirty-four valued at $76,171, parsonages twelve valued at $11,500, camp-grounds deeded to the Conference six valued at $8000. Besides the above property they have six seminaries of learning, valued at $28,000. The total Church property within the limits of the Conference is valued at $117,000, having increased during the last two years $35,891. The circulation of the Pacific *Christian Advocate* is 1588, of which 100 are free papers and exchanges.

REV. DR. HOLDRICH has returned from England, arriving in Boston on the 21st inst. He has visited England, in behalf of the American Bible Society to confer with the British and Foreign Bible Society on their common mission; and has also visited Paris, Geneva and Bremen, and other places on the Continent of Europe, to examine into the operations of the committees who distribute the Bibles furnished by the American Society. He brings back satisfactory intelligence, the demand for Bibles and the facilities for their circulation everywhere increasing.

YELLOW FEVER.—This disease has visited several of our Gulf cities, without attacking New Orleans, during the present season—Key West, Galveston, Houston, Brownsville. It was formerly supposed that until it made its appearance in New Orleans, the other Gulf cities and towns were safe. This, it is now evident, is a fallacy. It has done considerable damage in Galveston—among the deaths are some of our old friends. In Houston it has been very severe. In Cypress City, it has been devasting.

OUR FIRST PAGE.—Several articles on our first page have been on hand some time, having been received during our absence in the summer, and therefore overlooked. Age, however, has not diminished their value. It is due our friends, however, to know that they were not intentionally delayed. We trust they will write again, soon. The same remarks apply to "Humboldt," on the fourth page.

A FINE CUSTOM.—The late Rev. Dr. J. W. Alexander observed the Moravian custom of selecting a "year-text" or motto. In one of his letters he wrote: "My sentence for 1859 is 'God, my exceeding joy.'" Happy selection, since 1859 admitted him "to see the King in his beauty!"

SINGULAR OMISSION.—A religious journal, under this heading, says: "When our brethren send us an account of a revival, it is singular and unaccountable that they should omit to send a list of new subscribers." A word to the wise is sufficient.

"WE learn from Rome," says the *Bulletin de Paris*, "that Prince Lucien Bonaparte is likely to obtain the Archbishopric of Ravenna, vacant by the death of Monseigneur Fuleoniori."

PREACHERS OF MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE will remember that they are required to report at Conference the following items: *Allowance; Amount Received; Amount of Bishop's Collection.*

APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION into Mississippi Conference must meet the Committee at Jackson, at 10 A. M., Tuesday, November 15.

THE *London Morning Post*, Lord Palmerston's organ, declares in favor of the Italian States choosing their own rulers.

"OSSAWATTAMIE BROWN" has been found guilty of treason, insurrection, and murder.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

NOVEMBER 2, 1859.

MILBURN AND BEULAH.—Derby and Jackson, the publishers, advertise in this paper, third page, fourth column, "Ten Years of Preacher Life," by Milburn; and "Beulah," by Miss Evans. They are both highly valuable and interesting works.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—This periodical, which gives the *creme de la creme* of the leading English quarterlies and monthlies, is advertised on third page, fourth column. Be sure to read it carefully. We indorse every word of it.

LESSONS ON PIANO.—See advertisement in fourth column of this page.

REMOVAL.—See notice by Artemon Hill, fourth column on this page.

REPORTS OF CONFERENCE SESSIONS, 1859.

TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

COLUMBIA, Tennessee, Oct., 13th, 1859.

MR. EDITOR: The *forty-eighth* session of the Tennessee Conference is now in session at this place, Bishop Early in the chair, in very fine health—Brother Wm. C. Johnson, *as usual*, Secretary. Bishop Soule is present not in good health. His venerable appearance however, as he sits on his seat, gives additional solemnity to the occasion.

The Conference is full, nearly all the members being present. Death has made a considerable levy upon this Conference during the past year. Seven have been taken to their long home, viz: Martin Clarke, John Page, Justinian Williams, Sion Record, Thos. W. Randle, Joseph Willis, and Wm P. Nichol.

Last night I met the Committee which had charge of Publishing Interests, when we blocked out the substance of a report which has just been read by Dr. Henkle, and as we desired, is made the order of the day for tomorrow morning. This report and the action which will no doubt take place under it, is intended to make up a new interest and really turn over a new leaf in this department of our labor, particularly in reference to the circulation of our periodical literature.

For my own part I am not ashamed to avow that I am ashamed of the condition of our circulating literature. I know as well as I know any thing not demonstrated, that we can, if we will, double, treble, quadruple, these issues among the people. I should not be surprised if we may not have set measures on foot which will look largely in this direction. We are doing, largely, just at this point. We have no paper, the circulation of which might not be doubled and more in the very next year. I hope we will *do* something in this way before another year rolls round.

The Tennessee Conference is in some respects a central Conference. The movement at the recent session gives pretty fair evidence that a new leaf is going, right now, to be turned over *in the circulation of our Church Periodicals.*

I know the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*, the Home Circle, Quarterly Review, and Sunday-school Visitor can have four times the circulation they now have in the Louisiana Conference, with ease, with ease.

And I will tell you how I know. I find that in all the Conferences I have visited—over half those in the Church—only about one fifth or one sixth of the preachers do anything, or think of anything, in this department of ecclesiastical labor. And very frequently that one preacher, with no better opportunities than eight or ten others around him, sends up more Ecclesiastical money than they all. I find frequently, two circuits, or by sthe, equal in every respect—one preachers sends up five or more of periodical money, and the others $3 or $5. The largest amounts sent up by any one, is about $250 or $300, and they tell me they have made very little effort, could easily have got much more—intend to do better next year.

We have all of us got into the *habit* of going along about at the present pace—some doing something, some a little and some nothing. Now, the question of increasing these matters manifold is not the question of *improving* a little, or of passing common place resolutions, but of entering, anew, upon a course we have scarcely touched before.

It is beyond all question next to certain that any preacher receiving an appointment in any Conference, saving by possibility some rare exceptions, can if he will—if he will regard it a matter of duty and intend to perform it—send up at least $50 a year of money for periodicals.

Not one of our papers, weekly or otherwise, has a circulation anything like respectable. Only a small fraction of our people see one. Secular competitors beat us; Northern Methodists beat us. The truth is something unpalatable, though it may be unprofitable.

Now, I ask the preachers in good earnest—*what are we going to do?* Just go along as, or perhaps *improve a little?*—or what?

These are questions worthy of our most serious consideration. A moderate supply of our periodicals amongst our own people, four times what it now is, would in twelve short months elevate and deepen the principles of Methodism in the land greatly.

Again, one of the regular duties of every preacher is, "to see that all the people within the bounds of his charge be duly supplied with our books and periodicals."

Will this important duty go longer unperformed?

Yours very truly, R. ABBEY.

Appointments.

NASHVILLE DISTRICT.—Adam S. Riggs, P. E.; Nashville: Andrew, John W. Hanner, Wm. R. Warren, sup.; colored ——, William Randle; Andrew, Simon P. Whitten; Mulberry street, Robert K. Brown, M. M. Henkle, sup.; City mission, Carroll C. Mayhew, Elisha Carr, sup.; German mission, ——— Barth; Edgefield, Trinity and Russel street, W. Burr; ——— chapel, W. G. Dorris, E. R. Duncan, sup.; White's Creek circuit, J. S. Malone; Nashville circuit, R. S. Hunter, ——— Allen, sup.; Harpeth, J. W. Cullom, one to be supplied; Franklin station, D. C. Kelly; John B. M'Ferrin, book-agent; ——— F. Lawrence, agent book and tract society.

LEBANON DISTRICT.—Lewis C. Bryan, P. E.; Lebanon station, ——— D. Baldwin, John Kelly, sup.; Lebanon circuit and ——— mission, Burkett F. Ferrill, John G. Gwynn, sup.; ——— circuit, Jesse J. Ellis; Shady Grove, Wm. H. Johnson; ——— circuit and African Mission, Robt C Hatton, Wm M ———; Gallatin station, Phillip L. Henderson; Goose creek ——— W Winn, one to be supplied; Fountain Head circuit, ——— Joseph J Pitts; Drake's Creek mission, to be supplied; Mill ——— creek, John J Comer, Wm Pitts Owen.

CARTHAGE DISTRICT.—Berry M Stevens, P E; Carthage circuit, James H Richey; Wartrace, James Morris; Smith's Fork, ——— G Ray, Hunescu Smith; Cumberland, Russell Eskew; ——— Kingston, Wm D Cherry; Sparta station, John A Jones; ——— circuit, John A Orman; Cookeville, Edward G Robertson, Wm Jared, sup; Short Mountain, Thos F Brown, A H ——— sup; Woodbury, Joseph B Allison, James A Walkup; ——— supernumerary.

MCMINNVILLE DISTRICT.—John C Putman, P E; McMinnville station, Robt G Linn; Hickory Creek circuit, Jesse G ——— Benjamin H Hargraves; Manchester, Robert T McBride; ——— Geo D Gwinn, John B Stevenson, sup; Tullahoma, ——— W Judd, John J Pittman, sup; Winchester station, John ——— Ellis: Bellefonte circuit, Wm H Riggan; Salem and Camp mission, Robt M Haggard, Allen Tribble, sup; Fayetteville ——— station, Hartwell H Brown; Fayetteville circuit, Wm H An———.

MURFREESBORO' DISTRICT.—A L P Green, P E; Murfreesboro' station, Alphius Mizell, E J Allen, sup; Stone's River ——— mission, Thos N Lankford; Middleton, Joseph G Myers, ——— R Shapard; Middleton African mission, Chas R Faris; ——— ville station, Richard P Ransom; Rich Valley, Thos B ——— Daniel P Searcy, sup; Rock Creek, Wm M Shaw, John ——— Thompson, J R McClure, sup; Cornersville station, Wm T ——— Richard P Ransom, President of Shelbyville University. ——— VILLE DISTRICT—James R. Plummer, P. E.; Huntsville station, Welborn Mooney; West Huntsville and African ——— Alexander R. Erwin, one to be supplied; Madison circuit, ——— Milus E. Johnston, Thos. L. Duncan; Madison African ——— Almrod A. Keyes; Maysville and Bold Spring, A. F. ——— H, J. M. Hamer, sup.; Vienna circuit, Samuel E. Ran——— J. T. Bartee, sup.; Fort Deposit, Henry E. Poarch; Mercury circuit, John H. H. Reynolds; Marshall Institute, Burnett ——— Road; Limestone circuit, William G. Hensley, John ——— Johnson; Limestone African mission, Robert P. Riddle; ——— station, S. D. Ogburn; Larkinsville, Lewis H. Grubbs; ——— station, James L. Coleman; Elk River circuit, Henry P. ——— John M. Gross. Alexander R. Erwin, President Huntsville Female College; P. B. Robinson, Agent Huntsville Female ———.

TUSCUMBIA DISTRICT—Thomas Maddin, P. E.; Tuscumbia ——— James D. Barbee; Chickasaw circuit, Henry D. McKen——— Valley station, Anderson G. Copeland; Russel Valley ——— Jno. A. Abernathy; Courtland, Wm. R. J. Husbands; ——— Sterling M. Cherry; La Grange, to be supplied; Mus——— Joseph M. P. Hickerson; Decatur station, Jno. A. Edmond——— J. S. Marks, sup.; Somerville circuit, to be supplied; Triu——— Andrew J. Woolridge; Frankfort mission, Simeon W. Bar———.

FLORENCE DISTRICT—W. H. Browing, Presiding Elder.; Florence station, Francis A. Kimball; Cypress circuit, Chas. Lax——— Andrew J. B. Fosier, sup.; Roserve, Robert L. Andrews, ——— G. Davis, sup.; Waterloo, Mathew H. Fielding; Savannah, David H. Merriman, Eli W. Browning; Pulaski, Joseph ——— Chase, Gilbert D. Taylor, sup.; Shoal, H. H. Thacker; Rock——— and Driskill Chapel, Juel W. Whitten, George S. Allan, ——— Prospect, John Sherrill; Sugar Creek mission, Daniel H. ——— Richland circuit, Marcus G. Williams, F. M. Franke, C. ——— Harvell, sup.; Richard H. Rivers, President Florence Wesleyan University; Isaac Miller, Agent Florence Wesleyan University.

COLUMBIA DISTRICT—John F. Hughes, P. E.; Columbia station, Ferdinand S. Petway, John B. Hamilton, sup.; Spring Hill station, G. W. Martin; Wesley circuit, Mark W. Gray, Alex. G. Dinwiddie; Chapel Hill African mission, John McCurdy; Duck River, William Large, W. H. Wilkes, sup.; Lynnville circuit, Wm. Mullins, Robert A. Willson, sup.; Lawrenceburg, W. P. Warren, D. W. Thompson, sup.; West Point mission, John W. Prichard; Mount Pleasant, Wm. Doss, John S. Williams, sup.; Santa Fe, Geo. W. Brown, Robert G. Ervine, sup.; Jared O. Church, President Tennessee Conference Female College.

CENTREVILLE DISTRICT—Thos. W. Wainright, P. E.; Centreville, Renj. F. Smith; Swan, Carna Freeman; Beaver Dam mission, James R. Randell; Wayne, Francis M. Hickman; Linden, Geo. W. Russell; Tennessee River mission, to be supplied; Piney, Fletcher Tarrant, John W. Tarrant, sup.; Waverly, Jesse W. Luter, Austin W. Smith; Yellow Creek, George S. Staley; Dover, Moses L. Whitten.

CLARKSVILLE DISTRICT—F. E. Pitts, P. E. Clarksville circuit, Saml. P. Wright, E. W. Coleman, sup.; Montgomery, Joseph B. West, T. J. Neely, sup.; Cumberland Iron Works, Henry C. Wheeler; Dickson, John M. Pirtle, David W. Stack, J. Moore, sup.; Asbury, Isaac B. Walton; Red River, Jerome B. Anderson, J. T. W. Davis, sup.; Springfield Station, Coleman H. Cross; Sycamore mission, John A. Coxe; Alex. L. Hamilton, President Clarksville Female Academy.

Marquis L. Wood transferred to North Carolina Conference; William C. Johnson transferred to Memphis Conference; Harrisen A. Graves transferred to Texas Conference; John R. Harwell transferred to Florida Conference; Jos. B. Stone transferred to Louisiana Conference; Henry J. Hulsey transferred to Arkansas Conference.

LOUISVILLE CONFERENCE.

The Louisville Conference has just closed its fourteenth annual session in great peace and harmony. Several important interests occupied its attention, some of which you shall hear from in due time.

Eleven young men were received on trial, viz: Thomas G. Hibben, John Brown, James M. Lawson, Samuel C. Allen, G. B. Overton, W. M. Reid, C. W. Hearcy, James L. Edrington, Thomas J. Randolph, Samuel P. Hines, and Wilbur L. King.

One was received into full connection and ordained Deacon, George W. Dungan.

The following brethren were ordained from the local ranks: John Hargin; Wm. L. Morrison, Solomon J. Nichols, and Marcellus Raugh.

The following traveling elders were ordained: Jeremiah J. Talbett, Wm. W. Lemlunh, Gideon Gooch, Wm. Childers, James W. Taylor, George Reyer, L. P. Crenshaw, and Thomas D Lewis.

Located at their own request, Duhartis F. Dempsy and Wm. Randolph.

Superannuated list: Samuel D. Akin, George W. Taylor, Henry C. McQuown, George H. Hays, E. M. Walker, Abram Long, John R. Perry, Eli B. Crain, Silas Lee, Richard Tydings, Alanson C. DeWitt, and Aaron Mooro.

One had died during the year, J. W. Kasey.

Appointments.

LOUISVILLE DISTRICT.—J. H. Owen, P. E.; Louisville: Brook Street, C. B. Parsons; Jackson Street Colored Charge, to be supplied; Walnut Street, John D. Onins; City Mission, Artemas Brown; Eight Street, Thomas Bottomly; Centre Street Colored Charge to be supplied; Twelfth Street, Alex. McCown; Shelby Street, J. R. Dempsy; German City Mission, George Reyer; Green Street Colored Mission, to be supplied; Seaman's Bethel, W. Holman; East Main Street, to be supplied; Asbury, George C. Crumbaugh. Middletown and Jeffersontown, M. N. Lasley; Louisville Circuit, one to be supplied, R. D. Neale, Supernumerary; A. H. Redford, Book Agent, and connected with the Walnut Street Quarterly Conference; N. H. Lee, Agent for the American Bible Society, and a member of Walnut Street Quarterly Conference; Edmund W. Sehon, Missionary Secretary; Portland, Jacob P. Goodson; Jeffersontown Female Academy, George W. Brush, Principal; Richard Deering, Agent for the promotion of Missions among the colored population of the Conference.

ELIZABETHTOWN DISTRICT.—Robert Fisk, P. E.; Elizabethtown and Hodgenville, Jas. H. Bristow; West Point, Wm. S. Ashury; Braadenburg, James A. Lewis; Big Spring, Jos. D. Barnett; Hurdinsburg, Albery L. Alderson; Hawesville, C. Y. Boggess, S. C. Allen; Hartford, Enoch M. Crow; Millerstown, George B. Overton; Hindsonville, Jas. W. Taylor; Litchfield, James M. Lawson; Flint Island Mission, to be supplied; Hardinsburgh Male and Female High School, Robert G. Gardiner, Principal.

OWENSBORO DISTRICT.—J. S. Scobee, P. E.; Owensboro Station, David Morton; Yelvington, R. B. McCown; Green River Mission, W. T. Reid; Henderson Station and Colored Charge, J. J. Talbott, ons to be supplied; Henderson Circuit, W. W. Lamhuth; Morgunfield, D. D. Moore; Morgunfield Colored Mission, F. B. Rogers; Union Mission, John Brown; Madisonville, S. S. Murrell; Rumsey, W. W. Cook; Calhoun, G. A. Hardison; Whitesville Mission, to be supplied.

SMITHLAND DISTRICT.—Allison Akin, P. E.; Smithland Station, J. C. Petrie; Smithland Circuit, S. P. Hines; Salem Circuit, Thomas J. Randolph; Eddyville Circuit, Wm. Childers; Princeton Circuit, Abraham Quick; Cadiz, R. C. Alexander; Empire Iron Works, J. R. Abernathy; Lafayette, Wm. Alexander; Providence Mission, John R. Strange; Marion, Wm. B. Edmunds.

HOPKINSVILLE DISTRICT.—Z. M. Taylor, P. E.; Hopkinsville and Garrettsburg, L. P. Crenshaw; Hopkinsville Circuit, L. B. Davison; Falling Rock, E. A. Davis; Hopkins Mission, to be supplied; Russellville Station, B. F. Wilson; Russellville Circuit, T. C. Frogge; Logan Circuit, R. Y. Thomas, G. R. Browder, Supernumerary; Greenville, Hartwell T. Burge; Rochester Mission, W. Mann; Russellville Female Institute, E. Stevenson, Principal; Elkton, James S. Woolls.

GLASGOW DISTRICT.—T. J. Moore, P. E.; Glasgow Circuit, J. F. Redford; Bowling Green Station, J. A. Henderson; Bowling Green Circuit, Joel Peak; Mammoth Cave, J. T. W. Sullivan; Scottville, W. Nelkerk, J. F. DeWitt; Tompkinsville, Wilbur L. King; Burksville, to be supplied; Albany, Bryant A. Cundiff; Franklin, John Randolph; Wayne, Jas. L. Edrington.

BARDSTOWN DISTRICT.—W. H. Morrison, P. E.; Bardstown Station, Gideon Gooch; New Haven, Thomas D. Lewis; Bradfordsville, C. D. Donaldson; Campbellville, James S. McDaniel; Greensburgh, Thomas G. Busley; Lebanon and Springfield, Thomas G. Hibben, Munfordeville, Henry N. Hobbs; Petersburg, David A. Beardsley; Jamestown, Silas Spurrier; Columbia, J. W. Emerson; Buffalo Mission, C. W. Pearcy.

F. A. Morris transferred to St. Louis Conference; John S. McGee transferred to Texas Conference; Jas. E. Bradley and Anthony Cannou transferred to Louisiana Conference; Jas. Morris transferred to Tennessee Conference; Franklin W. Phillips and George W. Dungan transferred to Arkansas Conference.

Nashville Advocate. A. C. DEWITT, *Secretary.*

NEWS FROM OUR HOME WORK.

"*To spread Scriptural Holiness over these Lands.*"

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

Otopasa Camp-meeting.—MR. EDITOR: Friday the 7th last. was the day appointed a year ago, for the commencement of Otopasa Camp-meeting, and when the time rolled round, the good people, true to their interest and that of their neighbors, repaired to the Camp ground with the prerequisites for the support of a Camp-meeting. Really, if there are any people who deserva the thanks of the great mass of the people who attend Camp-meetings, they are the "teuters." These whole-sound people labor from the beginning of the meeting to the end, for the comfort and refreshment of those who are there without these means, often depriving themselves of the advantage of hearing the gospel preached, rather than suffer any worthy person to go unprovided for. They will surely reap their reword in due season. They perforated their parts nobly, and well deserve the thank of all who shared their hospitality.

But the spiritual feast is what gives greatest reason to be thankful, for truly it was a time of "refreshing from the presence of the Lord." The meeting was well supplied with preachers, and they labored zealously in the cause of their Master, and their labors were crowned with success. Often during the preaching of the word, was the sound, "Glory to God" heard from some joyful heart, while from others the tear of penitence was seen forcing its way down the crimsoned cheek. It was almost impossible to ascertain the precise number of conversions, but the most reliable authority fixes it at about seventy-five. Thirty-five joined the Church on probation, mostly young people, all white but six. Many appeared to be as happy as they could be in this life, and if that is the meaning of sanctification (as expressed by one good brother) of course many were sanctified. All agree in saying that it was the best meeting ever held at Otopasa, and many consider it the best they ever witnessed at any place. The presence of the Holy Ghost was an manifest, and his effects so powerful, that one was forcibly reminded of the memorable day of Pentecost. One young man was converted, who said he was called to preach, and like Peter, he began to tell the people to repent and be converted. The congregation on Sunday was variously estimated by different persons, at numbers ranging from 3000 to 5000. It surpassed any congregation ever before assembled at that place. A joint Missionary collection was taken on Sunday for Holmesville and Pearl River Circuits but I did not learn the result.

The fourth Quarterly Conference for Pearl River Circuit met on Saturday, and its proceedings were characterized by brotherly kindness. The subject of a parsonage was brought before the Conference, and a board of Trustees elected to attend to it. Pearl River Circuit will have a parsonage before long.

Holmesville Quarterly Conference met on Monday and was conducted in the same Christian spirit. A German preacher was recommended to the Annual Conference for a German Mission.

The state of the Churches on Holmesville and Pearl River Circuit is very good, and brothers Bowen and Nicholson must have the consolation of knowing that they are in a better condition than they found them at first. They have had some good meetings at the different Churches, but I cannot particularize now, as my letter is growing too long.

There was some disorderly conduct among "out-siders" on Saturday night, such as rolling buggies around the encampment, but I have not heard of any serious damage that was done. The devil has agents all over the world, and they *will* happen to be at Camp-meetings. One Brother who had been looking around remarked to me that, the devil himself was displeased with such conduct.

There will be another Camp-meeting at the same time and place next year. The people about Otopasa place a high estimate upon them, and no wonder when they enjoy them so well.

Summit, Miss., Oct 15th 1859. W. L. NICHOLS.

Olive Branch Camp-meeting.—MR. EDITOR: We have just closed our Camp-meeting at Olive Branch in this Circuit. It commenced on Friday the 7th inst., and closed on Wednesday morning the 12th. Many prophesied that we would have but few at it, on account of the new plan recommended, of all persons living in the neighborhood supporting themselves; but it worked admirably, and the tent-holders, numbering ten, found plenty to do in providing for the hundreds and thousands of strangers that thronged the grounds. The number was estimated at from three to four thousand persons, and, doubtless, many who had not entered the sanctuary, nor heard a sermon in years, were attracted by the novelty of this meeting to attend its ministrations and we trust much good shall yet come from the seed sown in their hearts and now scattered throughout the whole eastern portion of our state.

Every body seemed pleased and happy, the weather was very fine though a little cool and dry; and many said it was the best meeting they had seen. It seems, from the best judgment, some twenty or twenty-five were converted; thirty-five or forty joined the Church; the membership of the Circuit much revived, and a good prospect now for a revival at all our appointments on the circuit, had we time to hold meetings at them all before the session of our Conference. There was also a great work among the children and youths from whom God has perfected praise.

But we apprehend and hope that the chief good lies in the fact that the heavenly seeds are sown in hundreds of hearts where it will yet take root, spring forth and produce much fruit to the honor and glory of God. Here perhaps is the main benefit of Camp-meetings. Many persons are discouraged that they do not see the ripened fruit at once. But as it is in nature, so it is in grace. The fallow ground of the human heart has to be broken up, the seed sown, then the blade, and finally the full grown ear on the stalk. And although God, often by the miracles of his grace, produces perfect fruit at once; yet ordinarily the bread must be cast upon the waters and be seen after many days.

The tent-holders, a noble band, gave unusual satisfaction. May heaven bless them a thousand fold. The order, bating a slight disturbance at a fruit stall or two near the ground, on Saturday night of the meeting, was very good; and should we live another year we want to remedy this matter. The ministers we expected from a distance, with one exception, not arriving, we had to depend principally on preachers from the adjacent works. This was made a blessing, as the "itching ears" for strangers being not gratified, they could head themselves more earnestly to the work of the heart. Brothers Strickland, Hamilton, Clinton, Merrill, Simms and Townsend, assisted by the Presiding Elder and the Preachers of the Circuit, made up the principal laborers. Honorable mention should be made, also, of a few aged and war-worn veterans of the cross who were present; among whom were Father Tabor, 8[illegible] years old, always on the mount, ready to witness the glory of the upper world where he may abide forever; Father Holmes, aged 78, still strong in faith and frame; "Father James," of old Bethel; Rev. J. H. Higginbotham, and Brother R. Pipes, who left from Indisposition. These are our old men who prayed for us—the ripened sheafs of the harvest and the pillars of the Church. God bless them, and do them good in their inter days and may we who are younger, when they fall, be qualified to take up the ark of the Lord upon our shoulders and stand also in our place in the latter dey. Amen.

It was determined, should God spare us, to hold another Camp-meeting next year at the same place; the time to be set hereafter. By which time we hope to be able to have a good shed erected for the congregation, and obtain the power and protection of a corporation. It is also thought that the meeting should commence at the middle of the week, and also to continue the meeting at least one week. Yours. G. T. V.

East Feliciana, La., Oct. 14, 1859

Amite Circuit.—Rev. E. R. Strickland writes: Our Camp-meeting at Adams' Camp ground, resulted in about fifty conversions; about the same number joined the Church; eighteen professed sanctification at one service. The congregation was large and well behaved. Uncommon solemnity pervaded the crowd in attendance. The preaching, singing, praying, groaning, crying, shouting, rejoicing, will live in the remembrance of the present and coming generations forever.

Amite Circuit has paid about $600 to the preachers; raised some $2000 to build and finish Churches; contributed more than their shares of Conference funds.

Sea Shore Circuit.—Rev. J. W. McNeil writes: We have just closed our last Quarterly meeting, which was, as many other meetings that we have had during the year, very interesting. There are three appointments on this work, and up to this time there have been seventy-three accessions, a number of conversions, and one flourishing Sunday School established. We trust that the people will keep up a lively interest during the absence of a pastor and that the next preacher will have still greater success.

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The Harper's Ferry Affair.

Cook has been captured, and sent to Virginia for trial.—Geo. W. Hoyt of Boston is counsel for the insurgents.—Correspondence has been discovered with Gov. Chase, Senator Seward, Amos Lawrence, and other prominent politicians.—The Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society, and Dr. Howe of Boston, are implicated. Gov. Chase had contributed money, Gov. Fletcher had contributed arms, and Amos Lawrence had promised $7000 as soon as hostilities commenced.—A letter from Gerritt Smith to Brown, dated June 4, 1859, inclosing a draft for a large sum of money, says, four times, that Brown must be kept at his "Kansas Work." Brown had not been in Kansas for a year, and did not expect to return; hence he must have been fully committed to the proposed insurrection.—The religious abolition and Republican journals, though they have heretofore favored insurrection openly, now try hard to ignore Brown, and to shield themselves. The New York *Independent*, however, while condemning Brown for *rashness*, intimates that a *successful* rebellion of the slaves, would be as worthy as the American Revolution.

A General European War Feared.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The European mails by the Persia being advices from our Minister in England and from our Legations on the Continent which represented that the sovereigns of Europe are beginning to despair of any peaceable settlement of the complicated questions involved in the reconstruction of the Italian Governments, and are fearful that a general European war is not far distant.

They represented that England cannot depend upon any power but Germany to sustain her policy, and England being favorable to the reform movement in Italy, finds it difficult to determine what course of action to adopt between the two parties.

The Russian Government has so far held itself in abeyance, reserving the privilege of adopting such a course of action as circumstances may dictate after the position of the other great powers has been fully determined on.

The Emperor Alexander has ordered his Ministers at the principal courts in Europe to meet him at Warsaw, for the purpose of gathering from them personally the exact position of affairs at the various capitols in relation to the Italian and other questions, and to instruct them how to act in view of the present condition of Europe.

MARRIAGES.

"*It is not good for man to be alone.*"

On Wednesday, Oct. 5th, near Shiloh, Ala., by Rev. James W. Sheros, MR. WILLIAM R. MONAE to MISS CHRISTIAN MCRAE, all of Marengo county, Alabama.

On the evening of the 19th of October, by the Rev. S. B Sarutt. DR. ELLIOT SMITH to MISS MATTIE GARNER, both of Maury, Louisiana.

On the 26th October, by Rev. E. A. Flowers, MR. CALVIN S. GREEN, of West Feliciana, to MRS. MARGARET F. SWAZEY, of Jackson, La.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, October 24, 1859.

We condense the following statement from the New Orleans *Price Current* of the 29th instant:

The past week has witnessed a good degree of activity in our leading staple, Cotton, and it will be seen that an improvement in prices has been realized, but the general operations of the market are still on a limited scale, and must continue so until free receipts of the new crops shall give more ample scope for operators who ship to other markets. Tobacco continues almost wholly neglected, but the moderate receipts of Sugar and Molasses are quoted readily disposed of at well-sustained prices, and the rates for Western Produce are generally firm, upon light receipts.

COTTON.—With respect to prices, we have to remark that an improvement of fully an eighth has been realized in the early part of the week, and since then very full rates have generally been obtained, especially for *clean* Cottons of the Middling to Strict Middling grades, but no further marked advance has taken place.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas,) are 307,332 bales, against 309,173 bales to same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 91,475 bales.

New Orleans Classification.

Inferior	— @—	Good Middling	11¼@11⅝
Ordinary	9 @9¼	Middling Fair	11¾@12
Good Ordinary	9¾@10	Fair	—@—
Low Middling	10⅛@10⅝	Good Fair	—@—
Middling	10¾@11	Good and Fine	—@—

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to 1200 hhds. We quote for Inferior and Refining — to 5¾; Common to Good Common 6¼ to 6¾; Fair to Fully Fair 6¾ to 7¼; Prime to Choice 7¼ to 8; Centrifugal and Clarified 7¾ to 8¾ cents per pound. The above quotations apply to round lots, but small orders of 5 hhds and under, could not be filled without paying a further advance of ¼ to ½ per pound.

MOLASSES.—The old crop is almost gone. A few trifling lots were disposed of through the week. The quotations are: Inferior and Fermenting, 25 to 30 cents per gallon; and Prime to Choice Rebolled 33 to 35 cents. Of the new crop several lots have been received, and sold at prices ranging from 41 to 45 cents a gallon.

FLOUR.—About 6,500 barrels have been sold during the past week, at from $5 12½ to $5 25 for superfine, $6 to $6 50 for ordinary to good extra, and $7 00 to $8 00 per bbl. for small lots of choice extra brands.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Corn continue light. About 3,800 sacks have been sold at from $1 00 to $1 05 for ordinary, and $1 10 to $1 15 for old white. Oats have been in good request at 51c to 54c per bushel for good to prime St. Louis. Bran sells at 95c to $1 00 for ordinary to choice lots. Wheat sells at $1 15 per bushel for prime red.

PORK.—The principal sales reported through the week were at $15 50 to $16 00 per bbl. for Mess.

BEEF.—We quote Prime Mess at $14 50 per bbl. for extra brands.

BACON.—Shoulders 8¼ to 8¾; Ribbed Sides 10¼ to 10¾ Clear Sides 12¼ to 12¾; Sugar-cured Hams 13 to 14 cents per pound.

LARD.—We quote 11¼ to 11¾c for prime to choice prime, in tcs. and 12 to 13c. for kegs.

BUTTER.—Western generally selling at 12 to 15 cents per pound, according to quality; and Cheese 8 to 9c.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Ragging at 12½ to 14½ cents per yard; Indie Bagging, 11½ to 12c Bale Rope, hand spun, 6½ to 7½, and machine made, 7¼ to 7½ cents per pound:

GUNNY BAGS—Limited parcels sell at 10½ cents for light and 12 to 12½c. to heavy and extra heavy bags.

COFFEE.—We quote fair at 11 to 12, and prime at 12½c. per pound.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FROM ANNOTATOR.

MR. EDITOR: The course and vituperative attack made upon *Annotator* through the columns of the *Providence Herald*, was not written by the Editor of that paper, who was temporarily absent; but, by a man about town, who was permitted to indite editorials for said paper; and of whose vulgar slang, decency and self-respect forbid that I should take any further notice.

ANNOTATOR.

TEACHER WANTED.

A LADY competent to teach the English branches thoroughly and PIANO MUSIC, is wanted in a private family. Address (giving references.)

MRS. E. J. SMITH,
4t. *Canton, Mississippi.*

DR. PIERCE'S SERMON ON BAPTISM,

The first edition of this work is exhausted, a second revised edition will be out in a few days. It is a neatly printed pamphlet in covers, and will be sent *postage* paid upon the receipt of eight three cents postage stamps, or ten copies will be sent for two dollars. A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.

Address, J. W. BURKE, *Agt. Macon, Georgia.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO.

MRS. LIZZIE KENT WILKINSON proposes to give instruction on the Piano to a select class of young ladies, at her residence—583 Noyades Street, between Philip and First streets. Application should be made immediately.

New Orleans, Novanbor 1st, 1859. 1y

ARTEMON HILL HAS REMOVED HIS LAMP AND COAL OIL STORE from 28 Camp St. to No. 6 Chartres St, near Canal oct18m1

I.

"Our author burst like a meteor upon the clerical world and still remains in the horizon with a meteor's brightness."—*Northern Independent.*

TEN YEARS OF PREACHER LIFE;
OR,
CHAPTERS FROM AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.
BY WILLIAM HENRY COLBURN,
AUTHOR OF "SOUTH, AXE AND SADDLE BAGS"
THE NINTH THOUSAND.
One neat 12mo. Volume. Price $1!

Baltimore Christian Advocate.

"There is a book that will be read with the deepest interest wherever the English language is a channel of sympathy and the medium of thought. The first chapter, a few pages, is a volume in interest and instruction. Mr. Milburn is one of the men granted, perhaps we should say sanctified, to every age, to exhibit the munificent endowments of our humanity."

II.

"Miss Evans may well be called the Charlotte Bronte of America."—*Troy Whig.*

"We place it beside John Halifax."—*Baltimore Advocate.*

BUELAH.
BY AUGUSTA J. EVANS.
THE EIGHTH THOUSAND.
One large and neat duodecimo Volume. Price $1,25.

From Rev. Wm. H. Milburn (the Blind Preacher Eloquent.)

"I have no hesitation in saying that few books have ever interested me more than Beulah. The plot, the delineation of character, and the action, I think, are all admirable. It would be an extraordinary work from the hand of any woman; but it is peculiarly so from one so young. The reading of it cannot but do great good."

For sale at all bookstores. Single copies sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, by DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
119 Nassau Street, New York.

1859. 1859.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.
GREAT ARTISTIC ATTRACTION.
BEAUTIFUL EMBELLISHMENTS.
15 *PORTRAITS IN JANUARY NUMBER.*

THE ECLECTIC for January begins the XLVI. volume of this standard periodical. The attention of every intelligent lover of choice reading in the varied departments of literature—biography, history, poetry, philosophy, science, travels, etc., is invited respectfully, earnestly, confidently, to the character, contents, beautiful portrait embellishments, and sterling literary value of the ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.

In the judgment of many eminent men, and in the widely expressed opinions of the press, it is unsurpassed; if not unequaled, by any other monthly periodical as a treasure house of choice reading, containing the various and diversified subjects and articles which appear in the periodicals of England.

The choice articles in the ECLECTIC are carefully selected from seven British Quarterlies and nine Monthlies, giving the cream from them all. The sixteen cost about one hundred and twenty dollars. The reader gets the cream of them for five dollars. He gets also five dollars worth more in portraits. That is, the reader gets what is worth ten dollars for five dollars.

We say, thus, emphatically, by any fair estimate of its contents, the ECLECTIC is the cheapest and best Monthly. It is economy in time. It is economy in money. You save time in reading. You save money in the purchase.

More than half the contents of the British Quarterlies are local or abstract—of little or no value to the American reader. The amount of reading matter in the ECLECTIC in one year is nearly equal to three entire British Quarterlies, carefully selected from more than SIXTEEN British PERIODICALS, from the ablest pens of Eng and.

Forty-five steel portraits of eminent persons embellish the ECLECTIC in 1859. These forty portraits at twelve and a half cents each, equal the price of the work for the year, besides the eighteen hundred pages, double columns, of the cream of literature.

No intelligent family, no young lady, no young gentleman, will wish to be without its rich treasure of knowledge when once examined.

Its instructive, educational influences on the mind are worth ten times its cost.

We say, then, to all of cultivated minds, you can not find, in the whole range of periodical literature so much that is truly valuable, so varied, choice, select, so safe in moral sentiment for yourselves, your families, your sons and daughters—so comprehensive, instructive, and desirable in the different departments of knowledge, as is found gathered into this three yearly volumes and eighteen hundred (1800) double columns, of the ECLECTIC, from these seven Quarterlies and nine Monthlies.

15 Portraits of Shakspeare and his cotemporaries in the regular number.

A CARD.

TO PARENTS, MERCHANTS, ETC.,

Who wish to give their Sons or Clerks a Practical Business Education, in the shortest possible time, and young gentlemen whose time is important.

DOLBEAR
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS,

Founded in 1832—Chartered by the Legislature of Louisiana, with Agricultural and Mechanical Departments.

Capital Stock $250,000,

Is removed and re-opened in the new and spacious Iron Edifice known as

STORY BUILDING,

CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STREETS,

Entrance on both streets.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

N. B.—There are departments and Professors for Book Keeping, Penmanship, Mathematics, French, Spanish, German, English, etc., so as to save the time of business men.

Persons from 12 to 60 years attend to any branch they wish, and until as perfect as they wish to be. There are probably not less than 20 of the former students in banks and business houses in this city. Merchants apply here for Clerks and Book keepers. Country merchants, Steamboat Clerks, etc., can learn in a few days to keep their books correctly, or write a free, handsome hand. Catalogues, with Terms, Opinions of the Press, the leading men of the nation, etc., sent to all who may desire them. This is the only Chartered Commercial College in the South-west, and the oldest in the United States, and has stood for more than a quarter of a century on its own merits alone.

Board can be had with the Professors or other good families speaking English French, Spanish or German, from $4 to $6 per week.

N. B.—To prevent mistakes or impositions Students intended for this College should bring this Advertisement as Special Directions, as there are every winter temporary rooms open for a few months, will of course making WONDERFUL PROMISSORY and promise, and posting *flaming placards to enlighten the people of New Orleans and of the South.* Citizens and strangers are invited to visit the College and judge for themselves.

Stock.—If, as is expected, the citizens in favor of *Southern practical*, subscribe as liberally to this home institution as they ever have to distant ones, the *Agricultural* and *Mechanical* Departments will be at once put in operation, and the whole placed on a firm basis, to stand for ages

Children's Column.

"Suffer the Little Children to come unto Me."

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Fannie Peebles.

DEAR LITTLE FRIENDS:—It is with a heart of sadness that I am called on so soon to record the death of little Fannie Peebles who was the dear friend and neighbor of little Sue, of whom I wrote you not long since.

Oh, how can I guide my pen in writing of so sweet and angelic a being!

Well do I remember the night when the boat whistled for her departure, I bid Fannie a last farewell, impressed a kiss on her cheek, and pressed her tiny hand. Little did I then think that I never would see her bright face again. She was on her way, with her mother, to Mississippi, to spend the summer with many dear relatives, but ere the time came for her to return she "was not, for God took her."

How desolate and lonely that home is where once was heard her joyous voice and seen her smiling face! How disconsolate and afflicted those hearts which once embraced her as the richest treasure of earth! Ah, we would "bind up the broken hearted" by pointing them to a bright angel extending her hands and saying, "Come!"

How true it is that

"Death loves a shining mark."

Fannie, often, just before her death, conversed with her mother and wept about dying. On one occasion, when talking upon this solemn subject, a friend remarked that the probability was, that Fannie's mother would pass the solemn ordeal of death before she would. "No," said she, "my mother shall not die before I do."

On another occasion a lady showed her a miniature of a deceased daughter. After gazing at it intently for a moment, she exclaimed, "I will know her when I meet her in Heaven!"

Her mother visited Cooper's Wells during the summer. While there, many of the children who had not plous mothers insisted that Fannie should dance. "No," said Fannie, "I am a Methodist; I am afraid you will write to the preacher about it." Said she, "I can waltz," and did a moment; then remarked, "Now you see I can." Instead of joining in the merry dance of sinful pleasure, her musical voice was often heard to sing:—

"I want to be an angel,
And with the angels stand,
A crown upon my forehead,
A harp within my hand."

Little Fannie felt a great solicitude in behalf of our new church. She scrupulously saved her money to give to the preacher to help build the church. And now our new pulpit will be graced with a handsome Bible and Hymns which was purchased with her savings. Though Fannie's sweet voice will never join with us in the hymn of praise in that church, yet she has already joined in a sweeter song of a nobler strain. Truly, "out of the mouths of babes and sucklings Thou hast ordained praise."

Fannie was a sweet, intelligent, and handsome child. None knew her but to love her. Her memory is fondly cherished.

May the Good Spirit console the bereaved parents and relations, and bring them all and us to join her in the home of the blessed!

Mary Frances Peebles was born May 16th, 1854; and died September 25th, 1859, in Hinds County, Mississippi, at the residence of her grandfather, Mr. Jos. D. Peebles.

B. W., PASTOR.

New Iberia, La., Oct. 20th, 1859.

The Pirate.

I send you the following true narrative, says a correspondent of the New York *Chronicle*, as a little incident showing, among a thousand such, the power of true religion, and the friends of the Peace Society will see in it a confirmation of their doctrine. The narrative is given by the captain:—

Twenty-seven years ago, the ship I commanded was on a mission of mercy. Laden by the generous contributions of a New England city, she was bound to the Cape de Verds with bread for the famine-stricken and dying.

It was the fourteenth day out, in the first gray of the morning, that the sun aroused me with the startling intelligence that a suspicious vessel was in sight. With the first ray of light the glass officer had descried her, and she was so near as to render out of the question any run on the deck in an instant.

The sinking of the stranger almost dispelled the fear that such a alarm had created.

"Why, Mr. Larkin," I said, laughing as I spoke, "there's no suspicious or foul-looking craft. She is a Portuguese—one can't call."

"But looks like that build," the mate answered, "but look at the mast in her deck."

The glance at the telescope was enough to satisfy me the mate was right.

"It's no business, Mr. Larkin," I said; "but she may not be for all that. One need not be surprised to fall in with—"

"Pirates, sir?"

"Having three new guns on her deck, instead of water-casks."

At it to put an end to her speculations, the suspicious vessel had spread more canvas, and as she gathered away the freshening breeze, they ran up to her foremast a flag, which, opening to the breeze, unshook its folds in the wind. On this I said we saw the terrible insignia of the freebooter, a death's head cross-bones, painted in diabolical black.—We made all the sail we could, but escape was impossible. A gun from the pirate, and a ball whistling over us, speedily proved the fact. The pirate came quickly along, like a panther, and, as he crept, was in no great hurry to seize it. The moment they came within speaking distance, he hailed, and ordered me to launch a boat and come on board. We got out the boat, and the instant a launch was swung over the rail, into it leaped twenty savage-looking rascals, armed to the teeth, swore, and pulled towards us. Ten minutes afterwards they were on board of my vessel and began clearing away the main hatch.

The leader, a swarthy fellow, whose square compact frame, and whose quick, black and hazy, and half concelled by the lids, cruelty and cunning, approached the cabin hatch, and addressed me in very fair English.

"Are you the captain of this vessel?"

"I am."

"Your cargo?"

"Provisions."

"Where from?"

"Where to?"

"Cape de Verds."

"Why, they're all starving there," he said, opening his eyes, and looking full at me.

"Yes, and the flour in my vessel was freely given by good Christians to feed those starving people."

The rascal continued his deliberate gaze a moment, and then turned towards his men, who by this time had broken into the cabin lazets, and in a rough, commanding tone, spoke a few words in English, which I could not make out. The men looked up in astonishment, and then withdrew to the side, where they stood gazing cautiously toward their captain, for such was my conjecture. He thrust his hand behind him, and walked to and fro quickly for five minutes; then he said, sharply turning to me:

"You Americans are all heretics—why should you send flour to feed Roman Catholics?"

"Because they are our fellow-men, and their Saviour is our Saviour," I answered, astonished at the remarkable conduct of the man.

"If you lie to me," he cried, with a fierceness that startled me, "if you lie to me, I'll nail you to your deck. Is this cargo the free gift of your countrymen to the starving?"

"I'll prove it to you by my papers," I answered.

"I don't want to see your papers—swear by the Savior whose name you have just pronounced." As he spoke he crossed himself devoutly.

"I swear it by the Holy Trinity," I replied, solemnly.

The pirate lifted his cap and bent his head devoutly, when I mentioned the Trinity. He stood still with his head bent over, while one might have moderately counted fifty. When he raised himself up, it seemed to me there was less ferocity in his countenance. His eyes were no longer half closed, but open and clear in their depths. I looked steadily at him.

"Captain," he said, courteously, "can you supply me with two or three casks of water?"

I gave the order, and the water was lowered into the boat. A word from him sent his gang ashore over the side; but he lingered behind, and after a moment's hesitation, approached me with his hand extended.

"God bless you!" he exclaimed, as he felt my grasp, "and may you where the starving are praying for bread."

The next moment he was gone.

Obituaries:

"Let me die the death of the Righteous."

MISS SUSAN MAGRUDER, was born during the year 1772. Her mother, Jane Edwards, emigrated from England to Maryland when quite young, and married Alexander Magruder, to whom she bore six children. They resided about two miles from the Patuxent river, in Prince George county, in the vicinity of the "Black Swamp." The educational advantages they could afford their children were small; though the deficiency was to a great degree supplied by intellectual and social advantages, and an ardent desire in them for improvement. The family afterwards removed to Washington; there, and in adjacent cities, Miss Susan made many acquaintances and valued friends—many of them among our early and devoted Methodists—our Bishops—and among her personal friends Messrs Lyell, Brand, Bissel, and other pioneers. She united herself to the Church when young, and appeared at one time to [illegible]. Though always occasionally despondent. Naturally of a superior mind, industrious and persevering; in household accomplishments she excelled: was an interesting correspondent, and when cheerful, an agreeable associate in almost any company. Unfortunately however, she was prone to look on the dark side of life's picture, which tendency greatly [illegible] her fortune. After her father's death, herself and mother went to live with her only remaining brother, Nathaniel, near Rockville, Montgomery county, where she was much called in attentions to her aged and declining parent. In [illegible] relieved her from this duty. She afterwards resided [illegible] of the sons in the family of Col. W. D. Beall, till after his death and the dispersion of his children. Then for some years [illegible] family, now united daughter, Mrs. E. H. Hanson, in Fredericksburg, Virginia, where she remained till May, 1857—and then accepted the cordial invitation of her sister, the widow of Capt. [illegible], and took [illegible] her in 1858 to this place. In less than two years her sister left her for that country where the inhabitants shall no more say "I am sick!" Her last removal was to the house of Mrs. R. M. Drake, in Jefferson county, more than twenty years before her death. Till the age of seventy there was no perceptible diminution of her natural force. From that time there was a very gradual decline. Her sight and for several years no returned, that she could read without glasses. Her varying appetite for food and emaciation of body were the strongest symptoms of decay, till her last attack; whether that was summer fever, or the giving way of nature's mysterious machinery is uncertain. She was attacked by chills and some fever, attended by loathing of food, and lingered for more than two weeks, apparently suffering little pain, till the 17th of August, when her spirit was withdrawn from the earthly house without a struggle. She had numbered eighty-seven years—yet they were like a weaver's shuttle. In spiritual, as in earthly things, she was not hopeful—attended the ordinances while she was able—said she had repented and asked forgiveness. Often when the family retired, was her voice heard in plteous accents addressing a throne of grace. The responsive amen was earnestly uttered, when prayer was offered by her bedside. We leave her in the hands of Him who is touched with the feeling of our infirmities and cannot err. She was laid by her sister.

P.

CAPT. O. D. KEARNY died on his plantation, in Madison county, Mississippi, Oct. 13, wanting thirteen days of being thirty-nine years old. He was a native of Tennessee, and received most of his scholastic training in that state. While at the University of Nashville his ardent temperament was aroused by the recruiting officer, and induced to enlist as a volunteer to fight the Florida Indians at the tender age of sixteen, serving through the term of his enlistment. Though highly favored religiously as it respected his parentage, after he had acquired maturity, he was neglectful of the one thing needful. In the year 1841, at Pleasant Grove, he fully espoused the cause of Christ, and identified himself with the people of God as a member of the M. E. Church. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary L. Harris, of Warren county, on the 9th of May 1840, which proved to be a union of hearts, consequently conducive to the happiness of both. She survives him with five most interesting pledges of their mutual love, to cheer and solace her widowhood. Since his public profession he has not been known to waver in his devotion to the Christian religion. He had a tender regard for the comfort and well-being of others, considerate of their feelings, and studious to promote the social enjoyment of all with whom he associated. He possessed the rare faculty to properly command his household, his discipline with his children was such as secured the most implicit obedience with the most clearly marked filial affection. Of a quiet retiring manner, he was unobtrusive as a Christian, attending however to these duties which he considered were obligatory.

He lingered under the influence of Pulmonary Consumption for several months, and enffered much—the cheerful uncomplaining and patient manner with which he endured it all, gave ample proof of the genuineness of his trust. When first convinced his disease was incurable, he became deeply impressed with a sense of his situation, instituted the most earnest inquiry into his religious state; the result of which at first was that he could trust in God; after some severe mental conflicts he gained the victory; thereafter, until relieved by death, he appeared to enjoy very regular, if not uninterrupted foretastes of the heavenly inheritance; writing at times on his slate when he had lost his voice, "when it pleases the Lord to take me, I am ready."

Nashville Advocate please copy. *Oct. 22nd 1859.*

HANSFORD E. MILLER.—At the late commencement of the Wesleyan University, Florence, Alabama, a young man entered a plea for Christianity. His theme was "Christianity the Pioneer of Civilization." He was earnest, interesting, eloquent. His fine, clear voice, his distinct articulation, his graceful utterance, together with his sentiments of deep piety, marked him out as one upon whom the Church might rely in after years as an able advocate of our holy religion. His pious and excellent father, brother, and his gentle and accomplished sister, had come away from their distant home, to listen to his graduating speech; with almost infinite gratification they listened to the address which gave such pleasure to the assembled multitude. In a few days he left his *Alma Mater* to meet with loved ones at home. He arrived to die. Hansford Miller was the son of our excellent Brother and Sister, Carrie A. and J. H. Miller of Barbour county Alabama. He had been with us for five years. He was a docile, respectful, obedient pupil. He was more than this, for he was a deeply experienced and pious Christian. He was the class leader of the college class; beloved, honered and useful. I learn by a letter from my afflicted brother, that during his last illness he was patient and meek, and that his death was triumphant. It is seldom that we have met his equal. It is pleasant to dwell upon his many Christian virtues. May God bless the afflicted.

R. H. RIVERS.

Florence, Alabama, Oct. 6 1859.

MRS. SALLIE A. WILSON, wife of Jock R. Wilson, was born, Nov. 10, 1832, and died Sept. 15, 1859, near Walker Springs, Clark county, Alabama. She was for several years an exemplary member of the M. E. Church. Her death was as sudden and unexpected, that she said nothing as to her future prospects, yet her consistent walk and her godly conversation, give her friends the brightest evidence that she "sleeps in Jesus." She was a lady of great decision of character—had a clear head and a warm heart, and was greatly esteemed by all who knew her. She was a devoted wife, a kind and affectionate mother, and a faithful friend, and her unexpected death was a very severe affliction to her husband and friends. May it be sanctified to his and their good, and may all prepare to meet her in the "better land."

D. M. H.

JESSE ENLOW died Oct 2d., 1859 of inflammation of the lungs, in Wilkinson county, Mississippi, in the fifty-second year of his age. He was born in Kentucky, his parents emigrated to Louisiana, Concordia parish, when he was about one year old—from thence to Mississippi, Adams county, when he was a small boy; from thence to Wilkinson county. He has left a wife and four boys, and many friends and relatives to mourn his loss, and the Church to lament the loss of a Brother, who, for nine or ten years had been an ornament. HIRAM ENLOW, L.E.

SARAH M. OWINGS, died at her father's residence, near Columbus, Mississippi, of Typhoid pneumonia on the 10th Sept. 1859, after an illness of four weeks. She was the youngest daughter of Rev. W. B. and S. A. Owings, aged eleven years, five months, and nine days. Sally sought and found the Lord about two weeks before she was taken sick; her conversion was a very clear one, and, while she was permitted to remain with us, her godly conversation testified to all the beauty and loveliness of the religion which she not only professed, but possessed. She died in full prospect of a blessed immortality.

H&B CLASS LEADER.

Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

CHARLES LIPSCOMB NORVAL, died at Adaies, Louisiana, the residence of his parents, on the 26th day of August 1859. Only son of J. C. and Catharine Brooke, aged one year, eight months and fourteen days. O, he was beautiful, amiable and good, and deserved all the love which he received. But he is now in heaven and wears an angel's crown, given by Him who wears the crown of immortality and glory forever and forever.

PROFESSIONAL.

JAS. J. HUTCHINSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Livingston, Alabama.
[au24] Will Practice in Sumter and the adjoining counties.

EDWARD J. DELONY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana.
Will Practice in the Courts of the Parishes of Carroll, Madison and Franklin; and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans, La.

DR. E. D. BEACH, HAVING RESUMED THE practice of Medicine, offers his Professional services to the citizens of New Orleans.
N. B.—Special attention paid to diseases of the RECTUM, FILES, FISTULA IN ANO, ETC.—*Fistula* in ano permanently cured without the use of the knife, cautery, pain, or confinement whatever. Office No. 6, Baronne street near Canal. sp27.

J. E. ELAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BATON Rouge.
REFERENCES—Henderson & Gaines and Chinn & Bolton, *New Orleans*; W. S. Pike and A. Matta.....*Baton Rouge*.

B. D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana.
ja19

J. C. FUQUA. J. C. KILBOURNE.
FUQUA & KILBOURNE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLINTON, LOUISIANA,
PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans. *References*—Payne & Harrison, Byrne, Vance & Co., Broadwell & Payne, Pritchard & Flower, Edw. Nalle & Co., Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans. mar 20-1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

PURVIS & HAYNES,
COTTON BROKERS, No. 40 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
ROBERT PURVIS, *Mobile*. JNO. D. HAYNES, *New Orleans*.

O. F. MURPHY, *Durant, Mi.* W. SYKES, *New Orleans La.* M. COMLY, *Middleton, Mi.*

MURPHY, SIKES & CO., COTTON FACTORS and General Commission Merchants,
3y26-6m No. 42 Union street, New Orleans.

W. A. BROADWELL. A. F. HAYNES.
BROADWELL & HAYNES,
(*Formerly* BROADWELL & PAYNE)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 40 UNION STREET, N. O.
HAVING RETIRED FROM BUSINESS, I TAKE PLEASURE IN soliciting for my former Partners, BROADWELL & HAYNES, the patronage and confidence of my friends, believing their experience, capacity and means, will merit its continuance, and enable them to give general satisfaction. [jo1] M. U. PAYNE.

W. B. STUART *New Orleans.* DR D. A. JAMES, *Madison Parish, La.*
STUART & JAMES,
No. 42 Union street, New Orleans,
HAVE ASSOCIATED THEMSELVES TOGETHER for the purpose of conducting a COTTON FACTORAGE and GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS; are prepared to make the usual Advances to planters, in the way of supplies, etc., and respectfully solicit patronage.

B. M. LOWE & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND General Commission Merchants,
ap6 No. 97 GRAVIER STREET, New Orleans.

MR HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PART ner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders, from our large and well-selected Stock of GROCERIES, PRODUCE, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants,
COOPER & NEIBERT.
New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858. 27 and 29 Common st.

W. COOPER. J. C. NEIBERT. H. LUCAS.
COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 27 and 29 Common street, New Orleans.

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No. 47 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. 1y11-1y

JOHN F. WYCHE & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 119 Common street, New Orleans. my2-1y

A. H. May & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No 84 Gravier street New Orleans. au1y

A. G. PAYNE. A. P. HARRISON.
P. W. SIMMONDS. WM. M. HARRISON
Payne & Harrison,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 61 Union street, New Orleans. dec7-1y

R. A. WALKER, New Orleans. CHAS. C. HUTCHINSON, Cedar Parish, La.
Walker & Hutchinson,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 81 Carondelet street, New Orleans. ja26

EDUCATIONAL.

TUSKEGEE FEMALE COLLEGE, ORGANIZED February 11th, 1856.—Average patronage, 216.

FACULTY:

REV. G. W. F. PRICE, A.M.....President.
JAMES M. ANDERSON, A.M.....Language and Vocal Music.
REV. JOHN W. RUSH, A.M.....Mathematical Department.

Lectureships.—Rev. A. A. LIPSCOMB, D.D. Course on Art and Literature; PROF. JOHN DABNY, A.M. Course on Chemistry; PROF. W. S. G. PRICE, A.M. Course on Geology and Physical Geography.

GEORGE A. McDONALD.....Ornamental Penmanship.
MISS A. A. THOMPSON.....Governess of the Hall.
MRS. C. M. M. REED.....Primary Department.
PROF. F. CORBEN, MRS. L. FERGUSON.....Music Department.
MISS JULIA A. SPEAR.....Arts of Design.
MISS M. E. FAIRWEATHER.....Ornamental Branches.
REV. JOHN W. RUSH.....Steward's Department.

ORGANIZATION.

The plan of the Institution recognizes three Departments in the Literary Course, viz: Primary, Intermediate and College.

I. Primary Department.—Mrs. C. M. M. REED, Principal. Terms, $60 00 per year.

II. Intermediate Department.—Terms, $40 00 per year.

III. Collegiate Department.—Terms, $60 00 per year.

SYLLABUS OF LECTURES.

Literary Department.—Rev. A. A. LIPSCOMB, D.D.

FIRST COURSE—*Poetry.*—1. Thompson's Genius and its Characteristics; his Seasons; 2. Cowper; his Character and Life; Peculiarities of his Genius and its position in English Literature: 3. Milton; his History as a Times; his Genius and Works: 4. Sacred Poetry and its Offices.

SECOND COURSE—*Art.*—1. The Foundation of Art: 2. The Province of Art: 3. Its Utility: 4. Its special relation to all true Culture and Education.

Scientific Department.—Prof. JOHN DABNY, A.M.

FIRST COURSE—*Chemistry.*—1. Nomenclature and Laws of Chemical Affinity: 2. Heat; Light and Electricity, only as Chemical forces: 3. Oxygen, and its Compounds: 4. Hydrogen, and its relations: 5. Nitrogen, and its compounds: 6. Carbon, and its compounds with Oxygen: 7. Compounds of Carbon with Hydrogen, including Illumination: 8. Sulphur and Phosphurus, and their compounds with Oxygen and Hydrogen: 9. Potassium, and its compounds: 10. Sodium and he compounds: 11. Calcium, and its compounds: 12. Constitution of Plants and Animals. 13. Classification of articles of food, and the effects produced by cooking: 14. Spontaneous process of fermentation, etc.: 15. Preservation of animal and vegetable substances for culinary purposes: 16. The relation of the different classes of food to human health: 17. The relation of vegetation to the atmosphere and waters: 18. Relation of animals to air and water: 19. Location, as affecting human health: 20. Hygiene, with practical applications.

SECOND COURSE.—Prof. W. H. PRICE, A.M.

First Division—*Geology*—1. Introductory Lecture: 2. Primitive and Metamorphic Rocks: 3. Secondary Formation: 4. Coal, with special reference to the coal region of Alabama: 5. Salt; its Geological position, distribution, uses: 6. Tertiary formation: 7. Alluvium formation; Delta Mississippi, Nile, etc.: 8. General view of the mineral resources of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida, Mississippi and Texas.

Second Division—*Physical Geography.*—1. Land: 2. Water: 3. Atmosphere: 4. Distribution of Flora: 5. Distribution of Fauna: 6. Form, as related to commerce and future destiny of man: 7. Influence of physical characteristics upon Art: 8. Form, as related to landscape painting.

Art Department.—Miss JULIA A. SPEAR, Principal.—Fatronage, 52.

Music Department.—Prof. F. CORBEN, Principal Instrumental Music; Prof. J. M. ANDERSON Instructor in Vocal Music.

RESIDENT GRADUATE'S COURSE.

Reading and Lectures.—1. Taylor's World of Mind; 2. Ruskin's Modern Painters; 3. Mrs. Jemeson's Works; 4. Coleridge's Aid's to Reflection; 5. Lord Kame's Criticism; 6. Sir William Hamilton's Metaphysics.

Boarding Department.—The domestic arrangements of the Institution are placed in charge of the Rev. JOHN W. RUSH of the Alabama Conference.

Collegiate Year.—The ensuing year begins September 28th, 1859, and closes the first week in July, 1860.

There are two Sessions of unequal length. *First*, From September 28th to March 1st; *Second*, March 1st to vacation, in July. No pupils taken for less than one session. Pupils beginning in the middle of a session are charged from time of entering. Daughters of Itinerant Ministers pursue the regular literary course, without charge; but instruction in extra Branches, books, materials, and board are charged at usual rates.

Payment of half the tuition fees in advance is rigidly insisted upon, as the only possible plan upon which the financial management of the College can be sustained. Parents at home as well as abroad, are respectfully urged to adopt this method of adjusting their accounts. Deductions, except for protracted sickness, are at the option of the Faculty. Upon all bills, not settled by the 1st of August annually, interest will be charged from the close of the Session.

Commencement, first week in July, 1860, unless otherwise announced. Private examinations, the week preceding. A summer vacation of about two months and a-half will be given.

Boarding—per month—including Washing, Fuel and Lights—$15.

Expenses in the Institution.—If a student pursue the regular College Course, and Board in the Institution, the necessary expenses will fall under $200 00.

sep28

SHELBY MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHVILLE, Tennessee.—Session of 1859-60.

The Second Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday, October 3d, 1859, and close on the first of the following March. The Lecture of the first month will be *free* to all students.

Clinical Instructions will commence at the opening of the October Course. The Anatomical Rooms will also be opened at the same time.

FACULTY.

THOMAS L. MADDIN, M.D., Professor of Anatomy, Descriptive, Histological, and Surgical.
JOHN FREDERICK MAY, M.D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery.
JOHN H. CALLENDER, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
E. B. HASKINS, M.D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
HENRI KRNI M.D., Professor of Medical Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.
DANIEL F. WRIGHT, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.
JOHN D. FORD, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
H. W. COMPTON, M.D. Demonstrator of Anatomy.

FEES.

Lecture Fee.....$105 00
Matriculation Fee, (paid but once,).....5 00
Demonstrator's Fee.....10 00
Graduation Fee.....25 00

The price of Boarding and all the personal expenses of the Student are as reasonable in Nashville as in any city in the Union. Good Boarding can be obtained at from $3 to $4 per week.

JOHN FORD, M.D., Dean of the Faculty,
16 Summer street.
sep28

PORT GIBSON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY
For Young Ladies,
will resume its ex-rolses on the first Monday in October. A well-chosen Faculty will spare no pains or care, to make this Institution a pleasant and profitable place for young lady students.

The buildings are large, well-ventilated and well-furnished. The grounds ample and beautiful.

For information and Circulars, apply to
REV. B. JONES, Port Gibson, Mi.
sep24

HUNTSVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE, HUNTSVILLE, North Alabama.

PROPRIETORS—Rev GEO. M. EVERHART, A. M., President;
Rev. A. R. ERWIN, D. D., Principal of the Literary Department.

This Establishment offers the following Inducements to Southern patronage.

1. Huntsville is the nearest mountain location to the South and Southwest; and is proverbially healthful. The social elegance and beautiful scenery to be found here, are great auxiliaries in the formation of character.

2. The edifice is large and elegant—supplied with gas-light; and water in the greatest abundance by pipes, from a mammoth Spring in the town. It is 164 by 52 feet, three stories high, and well furnished.

3. The domestic arrangements are such as to secure not only comfort, but the social and domestic training of the pupils. Frugality, politeness and grace, as well as the virtues of the heart, are habitually cultivated.

4. The facilities of Instruction are unsurpassed. There are fifteen teachers and attaches, some of whom are distinguished educators. The large patronage, from among the best families of nine of the Southern states, attest the good-will of the Institution.

5. Arrangements are made to accommodate Southern pupils during the Summer Vacation, and to furnish them with such instructions in the extra branches as may be desired. Pupils received at any time.

Apply for a circular to REV. GEO. M. EVERHART,
Huntsville, Alabama.
ap6

GREENSBORO' HIGH SCHOOL—REV. J. W. N. Mears, A.M. M.D.

The exercises of the third session of this school will commence on the first day of September next.

The session comprises nine months—including the usual holidays—and is divided into *three terms* of three months each.

French will be taught for a small extra fee.

The Principal will take a *very few* boys under his immediate supervision in rooms adjoining his own. The amusement and labors of such boys out of school will be under the direction of the Principal.

Those parents who have sons to board out, will, it is thought, at once recognise the advantage of such an arrangement.

The play-grounds are ample and pleasant, and the house commodious and furnished neat neatly and comfortably.

Young men can prepare to enter the Junior class in any of our Colleges.

Miss E. D Mears takes a limited number of young ladies on whose education she bestows particular care. All the branches essential to a polished education are taught.

The attention of parents is especially invited to this Department.

REFERENCES.

Liberty has been taken to refer to the following gentlemen.

The Faculty and the resident Trustees of the "Southern University;" Rev. J. M. Bannister, Rector of St. Pauls Church; Col. Isaac Croom, Rev. L. D. Hatch, Col. R. Walker, Col. A. Beaners, D. Williams, Esq., Col. J. G. Harvey, Hon. Syd. Moore, Dr. T. C. Osburn, Dr. F. M. Peterson, Greenehoro, Alabama.

Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Rector of the Episcopal Church; Dr. N. D Cloud, Editor American Cotton Planter. Hon. H. W. Hilliard, and Rev. J. Hamilton, D.D., Montgomery, Alabama.

Rev. E. Baldwin, Pastor Methodist Church, Rev. B. F. Larrabee, President Female College, Columbus Mississippi.

Rev. C. O. Gillespie, Editor New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Rev. E. H. Myers, D.D., Editor Southern Christian Advocate.

Rev. P. F. Neely, D.D., and Rev. T. W. Dorman, D.D., Marion Alabama.

Rev. J. O. Andrews, D.D., Rev. R. Payne, D.D., Rev. G. F. Pierce, D.D. Bishops of the Methodist Church. [nu17-3m

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE Twenty-second annual session will commence on *Monday* the 3d of *October*, under the direction of the following Faculty.

REV. J. M. BONNELL, A.M.....President,
Professor of Moral Science and Belles Lettres.
REV. CROSBY W. SMITH A.M.....Professor of Mathematics.
REV. FRANCIS A FORSTER, A.M.....Professor of Latin Literature.
REV. WILLIAM C. BASS, A. M.....Professor of Natural Science.
MONS. C. SCHWARTZ.....Professor of Modern Languages and Painting.
PHILIP G GUTTENBERGER.....Professor of Music.
MRS. SUSAN B. HANCOCK.....Assistant in Music.
MISS LOUISA GUTTENBERGER.....Assistant in Music.
MISS MARY E. CARLTON.....Assistant in English Literature.
MME. S. SCHWARTZ.....Instructress in Ornamental Department.
H. P. REDDING and lady.....Steward's Department.

About Two Hundred Dollars will cover the annual expenses of a Boarding Pupil if no extra study be taken. This must be paid semi-annually in advance. French and Latin are not extra but regular studies, and required for graduation.

Particular attention paid to Reading, Penmanship and Composition, throughout the Course. No pupil allowed to make an accident.

For further particulars, apply to any Member of the Faculty.
au10-12m W. C. BASS, Secretary of Faculty.

FARM SCHOOL, MONTPELIER,
Monroe county, Georgia.
REV. CARLISLE P. B. MARTIN.....PRESIDENT.

COURSE OF STUDY.—Classical, Mathematical, Scientific, Literary, Farming—not for Manual Labor, but for Practical, Scientific Study. Dr. J. N. LOOMIS has charge of the Scientific Department.

TERMS.—Tuition and Board, exclusive of Books, for Scholastic Year, (payable cash time in advance) $100 00.

Books and Stationery can be had at the Institution, for which cash must be paid, as it is too troublesome to keep accounts.

Students can be brought from Macon, by Hayden & Goldsby, for $3 00; and from Forsyth, by Mr. Johnson, for $2 00. [au24

TEXAS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
FAYETTE COUNTY, TEXAS.

PROF. C. G. FORSHEY.....SUPERINTENDENT.
STUDIES—Thoroughly Collegiate.....DISCIPLINE—Military.
DRESS—Uniform—obtained at the Institute.
EXPENSES—Board and Tuition, $220 per year, of Forty Weeks.
LOCATION—In the country—healthful, accessible and beautiful—
dec1-1y

DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED REJUVENATING Elixir.—Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principles, by one of the oldest chemists of the age.

FOR THE CURE of General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Aversion to Society, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the System, take

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR.

And you will soon find yourself a new man—a pride instead of the reverse to your friends, and a healthy, sound, and worthy member of the whole human family. For sale, by the Proprietors,

J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 161 Chartres st., New Orleans.

And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Children.

TRUTH OMNIPOTENT.—We give to our readers and the public generally the following copy of a letter received by us from J. W. Vasser, Esq., of the *Aberdeen Conservative*, enclosing at the same time a communication to that paper from Colonel Vasser, of North Mississippi, and who was formerly associate editor of the Conservative. The subject of the letter and communication we do not feel it necessary to comment on—they tell the whole story, one that ought to go home to those in whose hands the rising generation of children are placed for nurture and for care. All we ask of our readers is a careful perusal of the documents.

CONSERVATIVE OFFICE,
Aberdeen, Miss., August 23d, 1858.

Messrs. Wright & Co.—As any testimonial in reference to your preparations may prove beneficial to you, I enclose the following, published at my request, in the "Conservative" of the 21st inst.

Col. Vasser was formerly associate editor of the "Conservative," and is well known in North Mississippi, as a gentleman of intelligence and strict integrity.

Respectfully, J. W. VASSY.

[*For the Conservative.*]

Communicated.

ABERDEEN, Aug. 19th, 1858.

DEAR VASSY: Upon the principles of justice and humanity, I am induced to ask your permission to insert this communication in your paper, believing, as I do, that it may be the means of preventing unnecessary sorrow in many a happy household.

On Friday last, having been for several days previous absent from my family, I found, on my return home, that my infant, aged about 15 months, was quite unwell, from some unknown cause—supposed to be teething. Upon an examination, however, I was of the opinion that her indisposition proceeded from worms; and having been told by a respectable physician that WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE was a sovereign remedy against this terrible enemy of children, I was induced to give it a trial, reluctantly, by the acquiescence of my family Physician.

On the following morning, (Saturday) I commenced administering it by directions, save in quantity, being afraid to give the amount of prescription. I was unable to detect any impression occasioned by it until late in the afternoon of that day; and should not then, but for the discharge of some thirteen worms, varying in length from two and a half to six inches. This I thought a remarkable number for a nursing infant. But, to my great amazement, about one o'clock the next morning I was aroused from my slumber to witness the incredible number of one hundred and thirty-six from one evacuation.

Before breakfast of the same morning, (Sunday) but one small dose was administered, which was followed by the discharge of fifty during the day. The next day, (Monday) none was administered; but still occasional discharges occurred during the day, varying in size and quantity as described.

On Tuesday morning following, one more small dose was administered, making in all five doses of a quarter of a teaspoonful instead of a half as prescribed by the label of directions. In all, the little creature has discharged to this date, the rise of three hundred worms, a majority of which will average five or six inches in length; and is running about as usual, with returning evidences of good health and spirits.

Having met with such astonishing effects in the case of my infant, I was induced to use the Vermifuge on six other children under my protection, varying in age from two to ten years old, and in every case save one, (that of the oldest) the like happy results have been produced.

These facts are elicited; 1st, because of my antipathy heretofore to nostrums of every kind; and, 2nd, because my experience has convinced me that, in the experiment I have made with WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, it is due to suffering humanity, as well as the manufacturers of the medicine, to make public the results of my observation.

W. H. VASSER.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 161 Chartres st., Sole Proprietors

Himboldt Extract of Buchu,
Read! Read! Read! "Ye afflicted read" the following Certificate of a cure of over 20 years' standing:

H. T. HELMBOLD.—*Dear Sir:* I have been troubled with an affliction of the Bladder and Kidneys for over twenty years. I have tried Physicians in vain, and at last concluded to give your Genuine Preparation a trial, as I had heard it highly spoken of. It afforded me immediatere lief. I have used three bottles, and I have obtained more relief from its effects and feel much better than I have for twenty years previous. I have the greatest faith in its virtues and curative powers, and shall do all in my power to make it known to the afflicted. Hoping this may prove advantageous to you in assisting you to introduce the medicine I am truly yours. M. MCCORMICK.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 161 Chartres st., General Agents

The Goddess Hygia

When Hygeia lent medicinal aid to man,
And taught him all his evils how to scan,
Not to a favored few she showed the way
To stanch the wound and all its pain allay—
Not to the few who bow obsin physic theirs,
And think but what they give legitimate wares,
No! to all human kind command she gave,
"Employ your skill, and your sick brother save."
So went he forth the Magic Salve to find—
The Magic Salve that now heals all mankind.
Nor Wounds nor Bruise, nor Cut, can long remain,
Nor Scar in rude appearance long retain.
Use it—you'll find we are not truth's detractor,
For you'll be healed by

Dalley's Pain Extractor,
The only sure, effective and complete remedy for Bruises Scalds, Eruptions, Piles, or any Cutaneous disease whatever.

We Dont Want Any Other.

Such is the language of all who use "WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE," when they call for that and any other is offered them; they have tried it, and from experience know it to be superior to all others; therefore when they are in want of a medicine of the kind, they purchase that which they know to be good and can be depended on. An Agent who called on us a few days ago, said "I find it difficult to sell any other Vermifuge when I have yours. I have had some in my store for a long time which I occasionally try to 'work off,' but no one will purchase it unless I warrant it as good as yours, this I cannot do." So it is, and so it will be, Winer's Verm

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 41.
WHOLE NUMBER 456.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1859.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE
OFFICE—112 CAMP ST.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE GERMAN CABIN BOY.

BY G. T. V.

About the year 1810, there came to the city of Philadelphia, in the capacity of cabin-boy, a blue-eyed youth named John Reipschandt; and having gotten tired of the novelties and dangers of the sea (to experience which he had unkindly run away from his father and mother, in Germany), set out in the city to find something to do, which would expose him to less fear and storm than the ocean promised him.

Proceeding from street to street, he at length arrived on Callow-hill, and perceiving a German sign over a window of a grocery and provision store, went in, and found, to his great satisfaction, a good man, who could converse in his own language and had come from his own country. Mr. Schellmeyer, for this was the name of the grocer, when he learned the purpose of John, agreed to take him in his store as porter; and he, running down to the ship, made out to slip away his little stock of clothing, and murmuring a thanksgiving to God for being able to leave the waves and the sea, pursued his course to his new employer's.

Years sped on, but the smartness and business habits of John had soon raised him to the chief clerkship of the establishment, with prompt and increasing salaries each year. With the economy and saving proverbial to the German, he had acquired and put into the savings' bank quite a snug sum, drawing interest. About this time, the premises of Mr. Schellmeyer being too small and cramped for his increasing business, he obtained a larger and more commodious house down the street; and John, by the aid of a friend, bought out his employer's old stand, and set up for himself.

Fortune smiled upon the young man. His business prospered and increased, and he paid his friend, and soon had money for investment or bank again. But knowing the uncertainty of banking institutions, he laid out his money in real estate. It so happened that in the purchases which the thriving German had made, was one of a small farm and dairy, four miles west of the city, on the Germantown road; and finding some difficulty in getting it managed, he sent his clerk out one day to try and had some one of his own countrymen to manage the dairy farm.

About this time it was customary for ships to bring in immigrants to our country, and sell them into servitude long enough to repay their passage money. At length, the kind and good-hearted German merchant, hearing a ship had just arrived from Germany, dispatched one of his clerks to it to see if he could buy an old man, without a wife, to attend to his little farm, manage it, and sell the proceeds.

The clerk returned, and told his employer there was a very good old man down there, and that he understood farming, but that he had a wife, and could not think of being separated; but added that he seemed to be so intelligent an old gentleman that I would advise you to go down and see him, for I think you will take him.

The merchant gathered up his hat and started for the newly-arrived ship; and when he got to the immigrants standing about on the wharf, he soon discovered the old couple, and walked immediately to them; and addressing the old man, whose features seemed kind and familiar to him, said:

"Are you the man that understands the management of a farm and dairy?"

"I understand the management of a farm," he said, "and my wife here," tugging his better half, "is well-skilled in dairy matters."

"But," rejoined the young merchant, "I desire to have a man alone, for that will save my buying or paying the amount of passage money for two."

"God bless you, sir. If you purchase me, do not separate me from my good old companion, who is my only solace and comfort upon earth; you look as if you were able to purchase us both, and we promise to be faithful, if God spares us; you shall lose nothing by your kindness to us."

Upon this he got a view of the old woman's face, and continued:

"What part of Germany did you come from?"

"From the village of Rastan, three miles from Elberfeldt," replied the old man.

"What is your name?" rejoined the merchant.

"Jacob Reipschandt, sir, is my name."

"What is your wife's name?" asked the young man.

"Elizabeth is her name," answered the immigrant.

"Have you no children?" inquired the merchant.

"We had three; two died, and the other was enticed off by some shipmaster to come to America, and we have never heard of him since."

"Do you remember his name?"

"Yes, it was John."

"My father! my mother!" and the young man fell upon their necks, embracing them with cries and tears; and the old folks got down upon their knees before the wondering multitude, and gave thanks to God for His mercy, before the son could pay their passage and order a vehicle to convey them to his home.

REV. CHARLES WESLEY, D.D.

A few weeks since, the New Orleans *Christian Advocate* contained an announcement from the latest European advices of the death of Rev. Charles Wesley, D.D. From the London *Watchman* we learn that he was the eldest son of Mr. Samuel Wesley, the eminent organist and composer, by Miss Charlotte Louisa Martin, daughter of George Martin, Esq., senior Surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital. He was the grandson of the Rev. Charles Wesley, 'the sweet singer of Zion,' whose hymns remain a monument of his sincere piety and poetical talent. He was born September 20, 1794. He was intended for a surgeon, but he had, when still a very young man, a strong bias to the study of divinity, and before he was sixteen wrote an essay on Christianity, which was the means, under God, of converting a blasphemer and scoffer into a sincere Christian. Preaching seems to have been a constitutional bent of the Wesley family. His grandfather, Charles Wesley, declined the temporal position to which he, who was afterwards the celebrated Duke of Wellington fell heir. He studied divinity zealous and became, while yet a strippling, a sincere and sound divine. He relinquished physic, and sought to support himself by teaching; but fortunately becoming acquainted with her Majesty's Chaplain at the German Chapel, the Rev. Dr. Kuper, was, by his generosity, sent to Christ's College, Cambridge. He shortly after received ordination at the hands of Dr. Fisher, then Bishop of Salisbury, and first officiated as a deacon at St. Paul's, Convent Garden. He next began lecturer at Charlotte Chapel, Pimlico, and at Foury Chapel, Chelsea, where his preaching increased the congregation greatly. He was then elected from among many competitors as minister of St. Mary's Chapel, Fulham. While officiating at Fulham, the late Bishop of Louden, Dr. Bloomfield, accidentally heard him preach, and was so struck with his style of preaching that he appointed him one of his majesty's chaplains, and Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal, which offices he retained under her present majesty until his death. He continued to officiate here until the close of his life. As a preacher he was powerful, energetic, and devout, and had he chosen might have risen to a more elevated position, but his diffident and modest spirit shrank from the responsibility, though few were better able to support it. He was made Secretary of Zion's College, and Clerical Secretary to the German Hospital at Dalston. Dr. Wesley wrote a 'Guide to Syllogism,' which, after passing through many editions, is now out of print. It continues a class-book at Cambridge. He has hardly been heard of before, though between sixty and seventy years old when he died, and a learned and eloquent man. Had he been a Methodist, like his grandfather, after whom he was named, he would have been a largely useful man, and might have been as well known in this country as Bunting, Newton, Hannah, or Arthur.

THE NEW CRISIS IN ITALY.

ALLOCUTION FROM POPE PIUS THE NINTH.

The following is the text of the allocution of the Pope delivered at the Consistory of the 26th ult:

Venerable Brethren.—In the address which we delivered to you in June last, with our heart overcome by grief, we deplored all that had been done by the enemies of the Holy See at Bologna, Ravenna and elsewhere, against the civil sovereignty which legitimately belongs to us and to this Holy See. We moreover declared at the same time, that they had all incurred the ecclesiastical censures and penalties enacted by the sacred canons, and we decreed that all their acts were null and void.

We indulged in the hope, however, that those rebellious sons, moved and affected by our words, would return to their duty; they all knew the kindness which we have always displayed since the commencement of our Pontificate, and with what love and zeal, in the midst of the serious difficulties of the present times, we have always directed all our care and all our thoughts to secure the prosperity and tranquility of our people, both as regards their temporal and spiritual interests. *Supported by counsel, by instigation, by assistance from abroad, and feeling their audacity strengthened by that circumstance,* they have not hesitated at any attempt; and carrying disturbance into all Emilian provinces, subject to our Pontifical power, they have withdrawn them from our sovereignty and from that of this Holy See.

The standard of defection and of rebellion having been raised in these provinces, and the Pontifical government being therein overthrown, there were at first established dictators of the Sub-Alpine Kingdom, who afterwards took the name of Commissioners Extraordinary, and then that of Governor General. Audaciously arrogating to themselves the rights of our supreme power, they dismissed from public functions those persons whose well known fidelity toward their legitimate Prince, made them regarded as incapable of joining perverse designs. These men have not even feared to usurp the ecclesiastical power, by subjecting the hospitals, the orphan establishments and other institutions of that kind to new laws. They have gone so far as to ill treat the members of the clergy, by sending them into exile or throwing them into prison. In their declared hatred against the Apostolic See, they called together on the 6th of this month, at Bologna, an assemblage which they styled the National Assembly of the people of Æmilia, and there promulgated a decree full of lying pretexts and accusations, by which, falsely alleging unanimity of the people, they declared, in contempt of the rights of the Roman Church, that they would no longer be subjected to the Pontifical government. On the following day they made a fresh declaration, stating as is now the custom, that those provinces wished to be annexed to the domains and kingdom of the King of Sardinia.

In the midst of these deplorable attacks, the chiefs of the party incessantly labor, by all the means at their disposal, to corrupt the habits of the people, particularly by distributing books and journals, printed either at Bologna or elsewhere, and in which they encourage every kind of licentiousness, insult the person of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, mock the practice of religion and of Christian piety, and turn into ridicule the prayers commonly offered up to the Most Holy and Immaculate Virgin Mary, Mother of God, either to do her honor or to implore her powerful protection. *Even in theatrical representations there is no respect for public honesty, modesty or virtue, and the persons devoted to God are held up to derision and contempt.*

This is what is done by men who call themselves Catholics, and who declare that they are full of respect and veneration for the supreme spiritual power and authority of the Roman Pontiff. Everybody sees how deceitful such a declaration must be, for the authors of these acts conspire with all those persons who wage relentless war on the Roman Pontiff, and on the Catholic Church, and who spare no effort to root out and extirpate from all hearts, if that were possible, our divine religion and its salutary teaching.

That is why you particularly, venerable brethren, who participate in our labors and share our pain, easily understand, in what affliction we are plunged, and what sorrow and indignation we feel, in common with you and all well intentioned persons.

In the midst of such great bitterness of heart, what consoles is that the great majority of the populations of the provinces of Emilia detest these culpable enterprises and stand aloof from them with horror, preserving their fidelity to the legitimate Prince, and manifesting firm attachment to our civil authority and to that of the Holy See; also that the clergy of the same provinces, worthy of the highest eulogium, have nothing so much at heart amid these troubles and agitations as scrupulously to discharge their duties, and to show in a striking manner their firm faith, and the respect with which they are animated towards us and the Apostolic See, by braving and despising all perils.

And now, since we are bound by the gravest of our duties, and by a solemn oath to support unflinchingly the cause of our most holy religion, to protect firmly against violation the rights and possessions of the Roman Church, to defend our civil authority and that of this Apostolic See, and to transmit it intact to our successors as the patrimony of St. Peter, we cannot refrain from raising our apostolic voice, in order that all the catholic universe and particularly all our venerable brethren, the bishops—from whom we have received, in the midst of bitterest sorrows, to the great joy of our heart, so many remarkable and illustrious testimonies of faith and love, and of attachment to us, this Holy See, and the patrimony of the blessed Peter—may know with what energy we disapprove of everything which these men have dared to accomplish in the provinces of Emilia subject to our Pontifical sovereignty.

That is why we entirely reprove, and declare null and of no effect, all the acts of which we have spoken in this august assembly, and all acts encroaching on the power, ecclesiastical immunities, our civil sovereignty and that of this Holy See, principality, power and jurisdiction, whatever may be the name given to these acts.

No one is ignorant that all those persons who, in the provinces above named, have given their support, counsel or assent to the acts which we blame, or have in any way promoted the accomplishment of them, *have incurred the ecclesiastical penalties and censures which we alluded to in our allocution mentioned above.*

And now, venerable brethren, let us throw ourselves with confidence at the foot of the throne of grace, in order to obtain from divine assistance the consolation and the strength necessary in the midst of such great adversities. Let us not cease to address to God, who is rich in mercy, fervent and humble prayers, in order that by His all-powerful virtue He may bring back the guilty, some of whom, perhaps, know not what they do, to better thoughts, and to the paths of justice, religion, and salvation.

AN EUROPEAN LADY IN JAPAN.

A letter from Jeddo, the capital of Japan, dated 11th July, gives an amusing account of the arrival of Mr. Alleock, the English Minister, in company with his wife, who was the first European lady who had visited Japan. The letter says:

When the distinguished party landed, they were met by several officers, who escorted them to their residence, followed by a crowd of at least three thousand Japanese. The lady of Mr. Alleock attracted their attention more than all the rest of the party, she being the first European lady that ever stepped foot on Jeddo soil, and to them, when her crinoline spread out, and gaily trimmed bonnet, she was eyed by all the crowd, who would run ahead of her so as to look her in the face; some of them took hold of parts of her dress, and this ungentlemanly conduct she very properly resented by giving them a pretty heavy blow over their heads with her parasol. Mrs. Alleock had been a long time in Canton before she proceeded to Japan, and she was prepared to meet the Japan heathen.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S CONFESSION OF FAITH.

Dr. Smith of Concord, New Hampshire, has put into our hands, says an exchange paper, the following letter of Daniel Webster to the Rev. Thomas Worcester, formerly pastor of the Congregational Church in Salisbury New Hampshire, which is accompanied with a confession of his religious faith, both of which are in his handwriting. We have seen Mr. Webster's name in the records of the Church in Salisbury, enrolled among its members, if we mistake not, about the time the letter below bears date. He remained a member of that Church till his death. The letter and confession were never before published: They are as follows:

BOSCAWEN, August 8, 1807.

Dear Sir—The other day we were conversing respecting confessions of faith. Some time ago I wrote down for my own use a few propositions in the shape of articles, intending to exhibit a very short summary of the doctrines of the Christian religion as they impress my mind. I have taken the liberty to enclose a copy for your perusal. I am sir, with respect, yours, &c.

D. WEBSTER.

I believe in the existance of Almighty God, who created and governs the whole world. I am taught this by the works of nature and the word of revelation.

I believe that God exists in three persons; this I learn from the revelation alone. Nor is it any objection to this belief that I cannot comprehend how *one* can be *three*, or *three one*. I hold it my duty to believe, not what I can comprehend or account for, but what my Maker teaches me.

I believe the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments to be the will and word of God.

I believe Jesus Christ to be the Son of God. The miracles which he wrought established in my mind his personal authority, and render it proper for me to believe whatever he asserts; I believe, therefore, all his declarations, as well when he declares himself the Son of God, as when he declares any other proposition. And I believe there is no other way of salvation than through the merits of his atonement.

I believe that things past, present, and to come, are all equally present in the mind of the Deity; that with him there is no succession of ideas; that therefore the relative terms past, present, and future, as used among men, cannot, with strict propriety, be applied to Deity.

I believe in the doctrines of foreknowledge and predestination as thus expounded. I do not believe in those doctrines as imposing any futality or necessity on men's actions, or any way infringing free agency.

I believe in the utter inability of any human being to work out his own salvation without the constant aid of the Spirit of Grace.

I believe in these great peculiarities of the Christian religion—a resurection from the dead, and a day of judgment.

I believe in the universal providence of God, and leave to Epicurus and his more unreasonable followers in modern times, the inconsistency of believing that God made a world which he does not take the trouble of governing.*

Although I have great respect for some other forms of worship, I believe the Congregational mode, on the whole, to be preferable to any other.

I believe religion to be a matter not of demonstration, but of faith. God requires us to give credit to the truths which he reveals, not because we can prove them, but because he declares them. When the mind is reasonably convinced that the Bible is the word of God, the only remaining duty is to receive its doctrines, with full confidence of their truth, and practice them with a pure heart.

I believe that the Bible is to be understood in the plain and obvious meaning of its passages; since I cannot persuade myself that a book intended for the instruction and conversion of the whole world should cover its true meaning in such mystery and doubt, that none but critics and philosophers can discover it.

I believe that the experiments and subtleties of human wisdom, are more likely to obscure than to enlighten the revealed will of God, and that he is the most accomplished Christian scholar who hath been educated at the feet of Jesus, and in the College of Fishermen.

I believe that all true religion consists in the heart and the affections, and that, therefore, all creeds and confessions are fallable and uncertain evidences of evangelical piety.

Finally, I believe that Christ has imposed on all his disciples a life of active benevolence; that he who refrains only from what he thinks to be sinful, has performed but a part, and a small part, of his duty; that he is bound to do good and communicate, to love his neighbor, to give food and drink to his enemy, and to endeavor, so far as in him lies, to promote peace, truth, piety, and happiness in a wicked and forlorn world, believing that in the great day which is to come, there will be no other standard of merit, no other criterion of character, than that which is already established, "By their fruits ye shall know them."

* Dr. Sherlock.

AUSTRIAN PLAN OF THE SETTLEMENT OF ITALY.

Article 1. All the States of Italy, the Papal States, those of the King of Sardinia, the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, Venetia, Tuscany, Modena and Parma, shall form a confederation.

Art. 2. The confederated States propose to unite themselves for to secure the maintenance of the external independence, and the internal safety of the whole of the Confederation, and of each of the confederated States in particular.

Art. 3. The members of the Confederation are and shall remain, as such, equal in right. As to the advantages and the charges of each of the States, they shall be fixed according to the respective resources of each.

Art. 4. The honorary presidency of the Confederation devolves on the Pope; the effective presidency shall be exercised alternately by the King of Naples and the King of Piedmont. The Diet shall sit at Rome.

Art. 5. The Pope shall have two votes; Naples and Piedmont three each; Tuscany and Austria two each; the Duchies of Modena and Parma one each.

Art. 6. All organic provisions, and all decisions relative to the constitutive principles of the Confederation, must be voted unanimously; in other cases the votes will take place by a majority of two-thirds, and will be obligatory for all members of the union.

Art. 7. The States of the Confederation reserve to themselves the right to treat individually with foreign powers, but they cannot conclude any engagement incompatible with the fundamental conditions of the federal compact.

Art. 8. The said States shall submit their mutual differences to the arbitration of the Council of the Confederation.

Art. 9. If the territory of the Confederation be threatened from without, the members of the Union engage, collectively and individually, to co-operate in the common defence, with all the forces which form their respective contingents in the federal army.

Art. 10. The federal contingents shall be formed exclusively of national troops.

Art. 11. The fortresses of Mantua, Piacenza and Gaeta are declared federal fortresses. Venetia shall furnish half of the garrison of Mantua, Piedmont shall furnish half that of Piacenza, and the kingdom of the Two Sicilies half that of Gaeta. The remainder of the garrisons shall be furnished by the Confederated States in the proportions to be determined according to the strength of their federal contingent.

Art. 12. Each of the Confederated States shall have the right, in the event of International disturbances, to call for assistance of the Confederation.

Art. 13. In order to secure the harmony of views and efforts, the allied government engage to take for their rule of conduct in their international administration, the principles most in conformity with the objects of their alliance, and to devote all their care to the improvement of the legal institutions.

Art. 14. There shall be municipal and provincial institutions, founded on the principle of election, in each State of the Confederation, and councils shall be established, invested with the mission of voting taxes and regulating the management of finances.

Art. 15. In cases of any differences with the sovereigns relative to the rights above stipulated, the parties interested in each State may refer the question to the Council of the Confederation, which shall advise on the means to be adopted.

Art. 16. The Council of the Confederation shall occupy itself at its first meeting with the military and customed organization.

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.

The following is extracted from a historical work now in press, written by James Veech, Esq., an eminent lawyer of Pennsylvania, and is a very beautiful allusion to the southern boundary of Pennsylvania:—

"The southern boundary of Pennsylvania exhibits several striking peculiarities. Its eastern end consists of a considerable arc of a circle, which, springing from the river Delaware, connects itself with the latitudinal part of the line by a deep indentation or notch, so as to resemble what in architecture is called a *bend*. From the initial point of the latitudinal line, near the circle, it stretches away to the west, through field and forest, latent only upon preserving its course, without being deflected by either the channel of a river or the crest of a mountain. Climbing obliquely the summit of the Alleghanies, it turns its back upon the fountains which feed the Atlantic, and rushing down into the Ohio valley, stoops in its pathway to drink of the crystal waters of the Youghiogheny. Rising refreshed, and with its eye still fixed to the west, it hurries on, regardless of the intersecting line of a sister sovereignty; and stalking across the Cheat and the Monongahela, stops amid the Fish Creek hills, within half a day's journey of the Ohio, as if exhausted by the rugged route it has traversed, and unable to reach that great natural boundary—recognized by every other State than Pennsylvania—which its current loves.

"Upon a closer inspection it will be seen that it is equally regardless of the established lines of admeasurement upon the earth's surface, conforming to neither of the limits of a degree of latitude, nor to any of its easily comprehended parts; and this without being forced into its anomalous position by any object or obstacle of nature. For at neither end does it terminate, nor in any part of its extended course does it touch upon any prominent natural landmark. It is wholly, in every part, and in all its forms, an artificial, arbitrary line, without a model or a fellow upon the continent; and yet it is, perhaps, more unalterable than if nature had made it, for it limits the sovereignty of four States, each of whom is as tenacious of its systems of law as of its soil. It is the boundary of empire.

"Whence came these peculiarities—this palpable disregard of the plain provisions of nature and science for divisions of dominion? Is this singular line the result of compulsion, or of compact—of noisy strife, or of quiet agreement? How old is it—what its ancestry—whence its name? These, with many other curious questions which spring from the subject, take hold upon the past, and find their solution only in history. Strange subject, too, for a history is a line defined to be "length, without breadth or thickness." Yet this line has a history of a hundred years' duration, spreading out evermore than half the old thirteen States, and sinking deep into the very foundation of their being. It abounds in curious conflict of grant and construction, in bold encroachments upon vested rights, in artful remedies for inconvenient limitations. Kings, lords and commoners, English, Swedes and Dutch, Quakers and Catholics, figure conspicuous in the narrative with dramatic effect. Upon much of the disputed margins of the line have been enacted scenes of riot, invasion, and even murder, which want only the funeral pen of a Scott or an Irving to develop their romantic interest. In the strife and negotiations which led to its establishment, endurance and evasion were put to their highest tests; in tracing it, science achieved one of its most arduous labors. In intricacy and interest, if not in importance, the subject is inferior to none in American history."

THE ASSASSINATION OF COL. ANVITTI IN PARMA.

The Paris correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald* writing on Oct. 11th, says:

The *Moniteur* of this morning is ominously silent on a subject with which the columns of all the other Paris journals are filled—the massacre of Colonel Count Luigo Anvitti, on the 5th inst., at Parma.

The accounts from Italy differ little, and only confirm the previous intelligence conveyed by telegraph. They all agree in condemning the act in the strongest language.

It would seem that Col. Anvitti had formerly been the odious instrument of that mad Duke of Parma, the husband of the present Duchess, who, for his atrocious cruelties, was assassinated in his capital. Persons of every age and sex were, by this wretched Prince, subjected to the bastinado, and their tortures augmented by the bitterest taunts and revilings. Of this foul work Anvitti was the willing agent. Even after the assassination of his master, he is said to have induced the Duchess Regent to continue for some time these opprobious punishments.

Well, it appears that Anvitti like Lord Normandy, was firmly convinced that the revolution in the duchy where he had so much distinguished himself only required the presence of a bold man to stop its further progress, and accordingly set out from Anaconda on the 5th by rail, in order to arrive at Parma. At Enna, near the Modenese frontier, the passage of the railway was interrupted in consequence of a bridge having fallen, and the passengers were therefore obliged to proceed either on foot or in a carriage for some little distance to the other side of the stream. Here it was that Anvitti was recognized by two persons belonging to Parma, who spread the report the moment the Count arrived at the station. The *Independeote* of Turin says:

"He was in plain clothes, with a brace of double-barrelled pistols in his pocket, a poignard, a passport from the Papal Government, several letters and a considerable sum of money."

As soon as it became known throughout the city he appears to have been arrested by the police or some soldiers, and taken to the barracks of the carbineers, where not more than some ten or a dozen men were at their post. The gate was soon forced open by the mob, the prisoner seized, massacred with stones and bludgeons, and finally laid down in a coffee-house, where he had his head cut off. Other accounts say, that the wretched man having been killed by stabs from poignards, the body was dragged to the principal square, and the ceremony having taken place, the head was placed on the top of a column, and that afterwards the body, for the space of two hours, was dragged about the streets. This took place about 9:30 A. M., on the 5th, and on the following morning the Intendant General Cavalini, issued the annexed proclamation:

"Citizens—Last night your city was saddened by an event which can never be sufficiently deplored. A villian appeared among the people whom he had cruelly offended. The fever of vengeance seized upon some unhappy men, blinded and maddened them, and made them dye their hands in blood. Had he been the most perverse of men, it was for the law alone to punish him."

A NEW LECTURER IN THE FIELD.

The lecture season, at the North and East, has set in. Holmes (autocrat Holmes); Emerson, Theodore Parker, Bayard Taylor, Milburn, and others, are announced.—But another Richmond is in the field.

A very original and amusing lecture was recently delivered in Philadelphia, by the Rev. Peter Cartwright, the famous "pioneer preacher" of the West. He is seventy-four years old, has been preaching fifty-six years, and is yet hale and vigorous. The lecture was delivered without notes, and occasioned infinite merriment among the audience. The following extract from a report given by one of the Philadelphia papers, will give some idea of his style:

"In those early days—I do not say this by way of reproach or fault-finding—we had men that dared brook difficulties; men of strong, robust constitutions, that came among us to plant the gospel. They could live upon very poor fare; they could camp in the fields by night or by day; they could swim rivers, and thread the unworn paths of the desert, in order to bring poor wandering sinners home to God. Of late years, my friends, another breed of preachers is transferred to us. These are the hysterical, dyspeptic, sore-throat, blue-gingerified sort of preachers. [Great Laughter. A voice on the platform, 'Hit him again.'] They travel among you; they are unacceptable; they are useless lumber; and lo! their zeal all at once moves (like a seventy-four rigged for England) to go to the West, and 'help the West.'—We don't want any such cattle. [Loud laughter.]—Thank God Almighty, we have some good old stuff to stand by the work yet; and we have as fine a brood of young men rising up to shake the world as any Conference in the United States can boast of. [Applause.]

"I tell you now, in my seventy-fifth year, I can outpreach and out-work dozens of these old dyspeptic things. [Laughter and applause.] Why, they say to me, 'Brother, are you never going to locate?' My reply is, 'If the devil will locate, I'll locate.' [Applause.] 'Are you never going to wear out?' 'No, I never intend to wear out; I may do it, intention or no intention; but I never intend to wear out in the service of God.'"

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

If the Kirkpatricks, from whom the Empress Eugenie is descended, are of the family of Closeburn, it remains yet to be ascertained when and how they diverged from the ancient tree. Thomas Kirkpatrick had a small property called Knock, in Dumfriesshire. His second son, Robert, married Henrietta Gillespie, and was father of William Kirkpatrick of Conheath, in Dumfriesshire, who married Mary Wilson, by whom he had several children. One of his sons settled as a merchant at Malaga, and married the daughter of a foreign consul there, by whom he had three daughters. The eldest, who was very beautiful, attracted the notice of the youngest son of the great family of Montijo, grandees of Spain of the first class. The daughter of the Scottish merchant was considered a *mesalliance* for a young man of so distinguished a family, and her inferior birth was stated as a reason for consent being refused. An application was made hereupon by the friends of the family of the late ingenious Mr. Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, a gentleman who, from his wit and fondness of virtu was called by Sir Walter Scott the Horace Walpole of Edinburg.

Mr. Sharpe undertook, with considerable zeal, the task of supplying his fair countrywoman with a long and flourishing genealogical tree, in which the dagger dripping the heart's-blood of "the red Comyn" made a conspicuous figure. The pedigree was beautifully drawn up and sent to Spain. When it was submitted to King Ferdinand VII., he indulged in a joke on the occasion. Looking at the document where the origin of the Kirkpatricks seemed lost in the midst of ancient Caledonia, his Majesty said, "O by all means let the young Montijo marry the daughter of Fingal." The husband of Miss Kirkpatrick eventually succeeded to the titles and estates of his family, and left two daughters, of whom the elder espoused the Duke of Berwick and Alva, representative of the Marechal Duc De Berwick, natural son of King James II., and the younger, long celebrated for her beauty and grace as Countess De Theba, is now Eugenie, Empress of the French. Until within the last two years a Miss Kirkpatrick, grandaunt of the Empress, inhabited a very small house in the thirdrate Scottish town of Dumfries; and her Imperial Majesty has several first cousins of the name of Kirkpatrick, sons of her mother's sister, who married her cousin, holding respectable mercantile situations. One of them was not long ago settled in trade at Havre.—*From Sir Bernard Burke's "Vicissitudes of Families."*

DEFEAT OF THE AUSTRIAN CONCORDAT.

On September 1st the Austrian Emperor signed the long-expected decree concerning the constitution, the schools, the instruction, and the legal position of the evangelical Churches in Hungary, Coratia, Sclavonia, Servia, the Banat, and the military frontier. This decree, although far from granting all the petitions of the Protestant population, redresses some of their grievances, and concedes to the Churches in some points the right of self-government. The Ultramontane court party in Vienna had made desperate efforts up to the last day to prevail on the Emperor not to sign the decree. But the Emperor yielded to the advice of those of his statesman who represented that a longer delay might involve serious dangers for the empire. The *Univers* publishes the Vienna correspondence of the Ultramontane *Gazette de Liege* of Belgium, which gives vent to the feelings of the extreme Church party. "The Concordat," it says "is dead. There can be no longer any doubt about it. Even if his Apostolic Majesty should not repeal it formally, it will remain a dead letter. The only rights obtained through it, which the Catholics considered as a real gain, have been sacrificed. The Catholic Church is no longer the State Church." The article makes other important admissions, as, for example, that the attempts of building up a Catholic press have proved an entire failure; that the two or three hundred subscribers to the only two Catholic papers of Vienna give to them hardly the character of journals, while a number of anti-Catholic dailies have a circulation of from 10,000 to 30,000 copies, and that there is not a public place in Vienna in which a Catholic paper can be found. So it would seem, that the great struggle of the Roman Church in Austria for the re-establishment of her supremacy by means of secular force has entered into a new phase, and that she considers herself for the present as defeated.

THE FORTY PLANETS.

The existence of forty planets revolving around the sun at distances closely allied to each other, and differing from all the other planets in their diminutive size, is one of the most singular phenomena in our solar system. This fact appears still more striking when the orbits of all the known planets are considered in their proper proportions. It is then found that, while the orbits of Mercury, Venus, the Earth, and Mars are quite detached from each other, and the orbits of Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune are separated by intervals which the imagination can with difficulty grasp, between Mars and Jupiter is a cluster of bodies whose orbits are so interlaced as to suggest the apprehension of frequent and inevitable collision. These forty small planets sustain to each other, as appears by their orbits, a relation different from that of the other members of the solar system. There is also a family likeness running through the entire group, which has suggested the idea of a common origin—the theory being that they originally constituted a single planet, which had been broken into fragments by the operation of some internal force.

In the support of this view it is urged that, if the earth should be broken into fragments by the operation of some internal force—such, for example, as that which causes the eruption of a volcano—the fragments might be projected in various directions, and with very unequal velocities; but each would describe an ellipse, of which the sun would occupy one of the foci—if the extreme but possible case be excepted of a fragment projected with such a velocity as to carry it beyond the limit of the sun's attraction, and these ellipses would all have a common point of intersection.

THE PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES IN ABYSSINIA.

According to the last letters of the Protestant missionaries in Abyssinia, the prospects for the evangelization of the Abyssinian Church are very promising. The four missionaries of the Society of Basel, whom Bishop Jobat sent to that country four years ago, still possess the confidence of King Theodorus, who admires their piety, their strong faith, and their eagerness to diffuse among his people useful knowledge. In 1858 the Society of Basel sent two more missionaries, who were received with equal favor. The king himself distributed the books which they had brought. He commanded the Abyssinian priests to instruct the children in the Bible, and raised the missionaries to the rank of Abyssinian noblemen! As the people do not understand the old Ethiopian language, in which divine worship is at present conducted, the king makes great endeavors to substitute for it the Amharic language, the present language of the people. The head of the Abyssinian clergy, the Abuna, who many years ago was himself instructed by Jobat in the doctrines of the Bible, has become jealous at the increasing influence of the missionaries, and is no longer their patron; but it is hoped that he will not be able to injure them. Good prospects for the spreading of Christianity open also among the numerous Jews of Abyssinia, who are called Felashas, and who show in general a great susceptibility for the reception of the Gospel. Their children are well educated. The missionaries are waiting only for greater pecuniary means in order to extend their operations, especially by establishing more schools.

OSSAWATIMEE BROWN.

A holder or worse man than that same Ossawatimee Brown the world never know. His single virtue, "linked with a thousand crimes," was bull-dog courage. Fanatic to the highest degree—a pupil, in politics, of the Giddings school—he has been taught to believe that the killing of a slaveholder was an act which God would approve.—When in this city last spring, in his lectures he told of his stealing negroes and running them to Canada, of his stealing horses, which he then had with him for sale, of his shooting down slaveholders, and of other acts equally atrocious. And now, said Brown, "I wish to know if the people of Cleveland approve of what I have done. Those who approve of my acts will say *aye*," and more than half of his audience, composed of abolitionists, shouted, "*aye*," whilst not a single "nay" was uttered by any one present.

Such approval as this, and the question was put at all his lectures, gave Brown confidence that his party would sustain him in whatever he might do against the men of the South, and thus emboldened the miserable wretch, by servile insurrection, sought to overthrow the government and bring himself to its head.—*Cleveland Dem.*

KOSSUTH IN ENGLAND.

The London correspondent of the *New York Times*, writing by the Persia says: M. Kossuth has returned to England. He has recovered his equanimity, and speaks without asperity of the French Emperor. He acquits him of bad faith to the Hungarians, but of course treats the peace of Villa Franca as for the time ruinous to the hopes of his country. He does not, perhaps, say, (but I am assured by one who has seldom misled me about any matter of fact in which he speaks confidently) that at the last interview M. Kossuth had with Louis Napoleon before the battle of Solferino, the Emperor said, emphatically, "Remember, I can not bid you tell your countrymen to rise in revolt until I get to Venice, for I do not know whether I may not have to conclude the war before I am half way thither." It is stated that the French were to send 40,000 men into Hungary when they had obtained possession of that city.

There are letters in town from Count Cavour, who writes in high spirits. He was asked the other day to become President of the Commission about to be named, to report upon a new Electoral Law for the lately annexed territories. His reply was, "This or anything else you like to put me to do, by which I can serve the cause for which I have toiled so constantly and so long."

There are rumors of the army of the King of Naples being ordered to enter the States of the Church, in order to co-operate with the Papal troops in an attack on Bologna. Garibaldi and Fanti express their hopes that they may commit so palpable a blunder, which would at once justify them in throwing an expedition into the Two Sicilies, and raising there likewise the standard of revolution.

MARTYR TO A PRINCIPLE.

Dr. Wentworth writes: "The heathen have no Sabbath. Christian nations are the only ones that keep the Christian Sabbath. Sunday in China is just like any other day. The natives think it very queer that we 'rest' one day in seven, and say that they should starve if they did it. We ask them to compare themselves with those who rest on the Lord's Day, and see who are best housed, best fed, best clothed, those who worship God and obey the fourth commandment, or those who worship idols and work all the time to keep idols' feast days. When a Chinaman begins to listen to the Gospel, the first thing he does is to put away his idols, and the next to break off labor on the Sabbath. A few months ago a young man living in the country became convinced of the truth of Christianity, and ceased to labor on Sunday. His father said, 'very well, if he won't work on Sunday he shan't eat on Sunday,' and for weeks the boy has fasted from Saturday night till Monday morning. The Chinese make staunch Christians when once converted.

NUMBER OF JOHN ROGERS' CHILDREN.

The old perplexing query, "How many children had John Rogers?" has at last been definitely and historically settled. At the late celebration in Norwich, Chancellor Walworth spoke to the sentiment relative to the first settlers of the town as follows: "Chancellor Walworth said it was sixty years since he left the town of Bozrah. He named the original settlers of Norwich—Dr. Theophilus Rogers among them, fifth in descent from the famous John Rogers, the martyr. The Chancellor settled the long-pending dispute about the number of John's children ('nine small children and one at the breast,' the primer says—were there nine or ten?) by exhuming from some old history a letter or address, from John to the government, in which was a passage to this effect: 'I would that my worthy wife might come to see me, she has with her ten children, which are hers and mine, and I would comfort her somewhat.'"

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS ASSOCIATION.

The receipts of the Gustavus Adolphus Association, whose object it is to assist newly founded Protestant congregations in Catholic countries, have risen during the past year to 130,000 thalers. In 1858 they amounted to 107,000 thalers, in 1857 to 101,000. This growth of the religious associations is one among many proofs that a greater interest in religion is beginning to pervade all classes of German society. The Catholic counter-association of St. Boniface is in vain making extraordinary effort to awaken a similar interest in behalf of the Catholic congregations in Protestant countries. Its income does not rise above 30,000 thalers.

EPISCOPAL TRIENNIAL CONVENTION.

After a protracted session, the convention adjourned on Saturday night, the 22nd inst. Sundry alterations and amendments were made in the Canons. A committee of laymen, one from each State, was chosen, to whom was confided the responsible business of maturing plans to increase the efficiency of the Church, and to enlarge the sphere of its operations. In addition to the consecration of four bishops, two missionary bishops were elected for new territories in the West. The statistical reports from all the dioceses, give an aggregate membership of 139,807. At the Triennial Convention in 1856, the return was 110,000—showing an increase in three years of 20,000 members.

EIGHTH CENSUS.—We are informed that the statements which have appeared in several papers respecting the early appointment of assistants to take the census, have originated in a misconception of the true state of affairs in connection with that work. It is not contemplated, as we learn from good authority, that the instructions of the Marshalls will be issued before February; and it is not expected that these officers will anticipate the directions of the Secretary of the Interior, by the appointment of their subordinates in advance. As the work of taking the census will not be commenced before the 1st of June next, there exists no necessity for the appointment of the assistants of the Marshals much in advance of that period.—*Nat. Int.*

MAZZINI'S LETTER.—

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Terms—$2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1859.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The volume of the *Advocate* will hereafter begin and end with the year; and it is very desirable that subscriptions should conform to the same rule.

Therefore, new subscribers, who do not begin with the year, will please send, not two dollars, but an amount sufficient to pay for the paper till the end of the year, at the rate of Four Cents a Week.

Then, every subscriber will know, without being informed, that at the beginning of the year is the time to remit the subscription money.

Many accounts having been sent out before this arrangement was made, we shall not be able, until next year, to make the accounts of old subscribers conform to this rule.

Our Agents will please notice, and help us in this desirable arrangement. It is an approximation to the cash system, without its objections, and will obviate confusion in accounts.

OUR WESTERN HALF.

The size of the territory of the Southern Methodist Church is but imperfectly conceived by those who have but little geographical knowledge west of the Mississippi river. It has been too customary to think of that fatherly stream as constituting the western boundary-line of our really substantial interests, not forgetting, however, some colonial dependencies in Texas, with some outposts that probably ought to be abandoned in Kansas and California. That these things have affected the views of leading men, and also the policy of the Church, is perfectly plain to those who have lived on both sides of the "great river," and more so to those who cultivate that part of the heritage on the far Pacific cost. It is even felt by those who are permitted to make the Mississippi their point of observation.

For years, it has been our sober conviction that the prosperity of the Church—the largeness and vigor of its missionary character and operations—the breadth and power of all its plans and purposes, legislative, administrative, and otherwise—depends upon such an enlargement of the ecclesiastical horizon as is indicated above. Our leading men must either give their official telescopes a higher pitch, so as to be able to see entirely across our territory, or they must take their stand in the middle, so as to bring both sides equally within their range of vision. The truth is, we have more territory west of the Mississippi river than east of it. And it is fully as productive in all that constitutes the prosperity of the Church. It is newer—that is the only difference. In that, however, after admitting all inevitably attendant hardships and difficulties in its spiritual conquest, there are glorious compensations.

In this great West, the rich and prosperous Church of the East is to be reminded of the rock whence she was hewn, and the hole of the pit whence she was taken, by seeing enacted over again the heroism which first planted *her* in the uncongenial soil of New England, the resisting Carolinas, the wilds of Georgia, the savage wildernesses of what was then called the West—Alabama, Kentucky, Missouri, Mississippi, Tennessee. A second Asbury has opened to him a field as large as that of the first, and requiring the same energy of character and depth of devotion. Would that God might raise him up and give him the choice spirits of the time to support him! Old-fashioned "circuits" and "districts, in their original proportions and characters, are not "clean gone forever." There is verge and scope enough for any desirable number of them. "Circuit-readers" have no need to fear that their "occupation is gone." There are yet miles enough for the horse, and grass enough for him to eat, and need enough for the spurs, the "leggings," the cloak, and the saddle-bags. O for another levy of the old guard! O for another army, like the first, of the saddle-bags men!

And truly, many of them are in the field. Texas, the first feeble Conference in which was organized by men who are yet in the prime of life, has now three Conferences, and the Church is striding to a strength there unimagined by those who have never been there. The Texas Conference will soon be as strong as that of Alabama; East Texas is prospering and growing; and the Rio Grande, under the lead of Boring and Cross, and others, is rapidly rising. The growth of the Church in Texas, within the last five years, has been rarely surpassed in the history of the Church. An ably conducted newspaper organ circulates all over that broad and beautiful land—a bond of sympathy between its widely separated sections—firm and sound in its religious teachings, bringing the inspiration of religion and thought, and the refinements of literary taste to the home of the farthest frontier. The very same may be said of our Californian organ; although our Church there is weaker than in Texas in other respects. Yet she is beginning to grow apace. Two such papers, one in Galveston, the other in San Francisco, are significant facts. For years we have advocated a vigorously aggressive policy toward this vast Western domain. Texas we know, having lived and labored within its bounds for four years, and traveled extensively through it; and California and Oregon we know through Texas. All our available power should be brought to bear in the strengthening and development of our interests in these regions. But, look! Not a Bishop, not a General Conference officer, with the exception of two editors, resides west of the Mississippi river. The head-quarters of every department of the Church are far on the eastern side. This has always borne heavily on Texas, and still more so on our Pacific brethren.

We simply need an Asbury, with a suitable ministerial corps, to take charge of the country indicated by the following central points: New Orleans, San Francisco, St. Louis, Salem, Oregon. Bishop Pierce, for instance, could quadruple the power of his life by *devoting* it, principally, to this great region.

A few weeks since, in an article on our Pacific possessions, we quoted from the *Pacific Methodist* a laconic description of the kind of men needed for the reinforcement of our ministry out there—"men of mind, of power, of singleness of eye." Rev. J. C. Kolbe, who has the honor of being the first "circuit-preacher" of our Church in Oregon, writes back to the *Texas Advocate*, "Send some strong men out here." Now, a little plain talk at this point seems demanded. Here is an occasion in our ecclesiastical history. Shall we be equal to it? Strong men are needed. The "open and effectual door" for great usefulness in preaching the Gospel, is right before us. Such a field for men of pulpit power is not elsewhere to be found. The Pacific coast is a great, wide-spread, glorious country—a magnificent Western empire. We have the men—plenty of them. Our thoughts, at this moment, rest upon some eloquent preachers of the older conferences, of great pulpit power, whose labors on the Pacific would be an investment of incalculable value to the Church. And there are many who might go. Vacancies in the ranks can be filled here, but every man counts on the Pacific. And *now* is an auspicious time. Bishop Pierce has stirred the soil, which is now ready for the seed. He is now about returning, is well acquainted with the wants of the country, could appoint them to the right places, and his sanction would ensure the success of efforts to raise means for their support. If the right men would go, and cast in their lives and energies into all needed labor, friends on this side would see them supported. As we conceive, they want no officers on the Pacific, but *preachers*. Will not enough of them volunteer? Will not the Bishops send them—"compel them to come in?" Let all be assured that "now is the day of salvation" for the Pacific. The people have rebuked fanaticism in Church and State.

PRAISE CULTURE AGAIN.

THE TEXT-BOOK.

When we spoke, some time since, upon the importance of "Praise Culture," suggested by Dr. Belcher's "Historical Sketches of Hymns," we knew not that our own Publishing House had a text-book ready, in order to its prosecution. We are gratified—exceedingly gratified—by its appearance. It is a book whose ultimate value cannot readily be conceived. From the examination we have given it, we are rejoiced to believe that it is well adapted to the condition and wants of the Church in the premises. Every hymn in the hymn-book has a tune specially adapted to it, and many others suited to its metre. When the tunes are all learned, as they may be very soon, and ought to be, any hymn in the hymn-book may be used in service; thus unlocking for general use that immense and rich treasure of musical theology and devotion so long shut up in that part of the book whose many grand hymns have heretofore had no tunes in popular use adapted to them. This is the more gratifying from the fact that very many of the Wesleyan hymns are in the unusual metres.

Then, the hymns and the tunes adapted to them are to be found on the same pages, at every opening of the book, with but few exceptions, the convenience of which arrangement needs no setting forth. Again, though there are two tunes at every such opening, one of them is invariably an old standard tune, presumed to be generally known, at least by those who have any knowledge of tunes. A book with nothing more than this would be of incalculable value. It will be a great thing when *all* the *old* tunes are *generally* familiar, sung *correctly*, with all the four *parts*. When such a thing is accomplished, these old tunes will make the grandest congregational music in the world. And the new ones, as they are learned, will give satisfactory variety. We are glad to observe that there is nothing eccentric, whimsical, or fantastic, in the notation; every thing is natural, and after the easiest manner.

Now, we suggest that all our preachers and members procure this book. Let not this attempt to improve the singing in our Church partially fail on account of the indolence, want of enterprize, or want of taste, of our people. It is notorious that while the Methodist Church has the greatest singing power in the world, in the way of the largest number of fine, powerful voices, she has, as a rule, the poorest actual singing in the land. The preachers have, generally, powerfully developed voices, if they only had a sufficient variety of fine tunes at command, and if they were prepared to sing them *correctly*, as to *notes*, *time*, and modulation of *voice*. How often is a fine tune vehemently and savagely murdered! But there will be no excuse after this. The preachers, especially, should obtain and master this book. Such is the value of the ability to sing well, especially in circuits, that it ought, almost, to be a condition of acceptance in the travelling connection. A preacher who cannot sing loses at least thirty-three and a third per cent. of his usefulness.

Good singing is the finest kind of preaching, and for revival exhortation it has no peer. After a sermon, before inviting penitents to the altar of prayer, a tender hymn of gospel invitation, sung in a sweet pathetic tune, by a melodious and powerful voice, is a grander exhortation than ever Whitefield uttered. A few weeks after a certain yet living preacher had been licensed to exhort, attending a camp-meeting, where there was also a quarterly conference, in Western Georgia, Rev. Willis D. Matthews, Presiding Elder, all the preachers were compelled to attend quarterly conference during the eleven o'clock service on Monday, except Rev. Mr. Steagall, who was a visiting preacher, and the exhorter. Mr. S. was appointed to preach, and the exhorter, a mere boy, to "conclude." During the sermon—a powerful one—the exhorter was in an agony of fear. "What shall I do? I can't exhort before such a congregation as this. I never tried but two or three times, to small congregations, and then could say but little. What *shall* I do? I am resolved what to do. I will *sing*. I *can* do that." At the conclusion of the sermon, when the preacher ought to have invited the penitents himself, though he did not, the youthful exhorter arose, and, in a voice developed in the woods and hills, and then unbarnised by labor at camp-meetings and singing in the open air, commenced a song every verse of which concluded with a line celebrating the "loving-kindness" of Christ. It was a glorious time. The sermon had been cogent, solemn, impressive; the exhortation (in the hymn) was tender, beautiful, inspiring. At the conclusion of the hymn, amid scores of shouts on every side, the exhorter stretched out his hands and cried, "Come to the altar of prayer!" And they came! Passing through the crowd afterwards, the following remark was heard, "What a *tremendous* exhorter that young fellow is!"

This book is elegantly bound, the paper is good, and the type is clear and beautiful. It is of convenient size. The Ritual ought to have been bound with it.

After a little, let the publishers bring out an edition in patent notes, for the benefit of "the million." The difference between round notes and patent notes to the masses, is just the difference between Latin and English. The professors of music and the musically educated, as a rule, all deny this, but there is no use denying it. It *is* so. The least imaginable study will enable those not at all acquainted with the science of music, to use the patent notes, while the round notes require more study than the *masses* of the American people, and especially Methodists, will ever bestow. The use of patent notes, once learned, is never forgotten; the use of round notes, without constant study, is soon forgotten—just as soon as French and Latin. The masses of the Methodist people can sing too readily "by ear," in their own way, ever to sing any other way, at least for generations to come. To correct their "ears," is the great thing to be "deiderated," as Dr. Summers would say. Therefore, put the tunes in "English" before their eyes. There are hundreds of Methodist preachers, and others, all over the land, who, with patent notes, can sing correctly, by a little practice, almost any tune in the book, however new; while there are but few who can do so with the round notes. We care not what musical professors may say. They understand the science and art of music better than we do, but we understand the singing of the masses of the Methodist people better than they do.—We have sung with them, from the "glory hallelujah" songs at backwoods camp-meetings, to the best trained choirs in the cities; and we know what we are talking about. If they would make the tune-book available for the general improvement of our Church music, and if they would sell fifty thousand where they will now sell five thousand, let us have an edition with potent notes. Where a congregation has a musically educated instructor or leader, the necessity for the patent notes will hardly exist; he can teach them the use of the round notes. But the great majority of our congregations have no such instructor.

But, as it is, let every preacher and congregation buy the book, and form musical classes, and learn all the tunes correctly as soon as possible; and we shall soon have fine congregational singing throughout the land.—Let every congregation, in city and country, use *our own* book. If any hard-headed leader be found who seeks to make himself important by affecting to find greater excellencies in his own favorite "Lutes," "Psalmists," "Lyres," "Harps," "Harmonies," and the like, let him be "labored" with, rebuked, and, if impenitent, "put out of the synagogue." This is our own work—prepared for us, in our own latitude, and is to be judged

* The Wesleyan Hymn and Tune Book: Comprising the Entire Collection of Hymns in the Hymn-Book of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; with Appropriate Music adapted to each Hymn. By L. C. Everett. Nashville, Tenn.: Southern Methodist Publishing House, 1859. For sale at the Agency, 112 Camp-street, New Orleans.

LAY REPRESENTATION AND LAY CO-OPERATION—THE CLINTON RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were adopted by the quarterly conference of Clinton station, Miss. conference:

1st. *Resolved*, That the admission of lay representatives in the Mississippi annual conference is a step forward in Methodism South. That it has cemented the bonds of union between the clergy and laity, and made them co-laborers in the great field of righteousness and truth.

2nd. *Resolved*, That we urge upon our annual conference the importance of calling the attention of the next general conference of the Methodist E. Church South, to this subject, and, through their representatives, of urging the general conference to admit lay representation into that body.

3d. *Resolved*, That Judge McVea, our lay delegate, be instructed to lay these resolutions before our next annual conf.

R. J. Bowman, *Sec.* H. Pipkin, P.E.

We publish the above resolutions because of our high respect for the brethren by whom they were adopted.—At the same time we regret to find them so singularly erroneous in conception and loose in statement.

1. The resolutions assume "the admission of lay representation in the Mississippi Conference" as a fact; whereas it is not a fact. "Lay co-operation," according to the provision of the last General Conference, has been adopted by the Mississippi Conference, and it *is* working well.

2. "The bonds of union between the clergy and laity" of our Church have never been "fin-cemented," so far as we know; and they have *always* been "co-laborers in the great field of righteousness and truth."

3. The General Conference has long ago *had* its "attention directed to this subject," and has provided the very plan which the resolutions eulogize in its working in the Mississippi Conference, though they call it "lay representation," when they should say "lay co-operation."

No fault is to be found with Quarterly Conference resolutions expressing opinions on any of these subjects; but they should be true to history, just to the General Conference, and good for edification in style.

OUR ADVOCATES.

The East Tennessee correspondent of the *St. Louis Christian Advocate* says: The *Advocates*, South, are deserving of all honor. Dignified, courteous, conservative, alive with intelligence and piety, they visit the thousands of our Israel in their homes, and shops, and counting rooms, in town and country, and everywhere leave a lasting impression for good. Fathers, and mothers, and children, and preachers, and people unite in "God bless the several editors and keep their hearts in perfect peace." United in aim and effort, these editors are doing a glorious work. Toiling and suffering in common with other servants of God and the Church, they are laying up good treasure against a time to come. They may sow in tears, but doubtless they will have their sheaves in the great harvest-day. What an influence they are wielding can never be known in time. Judging from my own experience and observation it is exceeding great. The *Advocate*, regularly read by me when a little boy, made an impression which time will never wear away; and its influence over me now, as I read it from week to week, is by no means inconsiderable. The case of multiplied thousands is similar. Said a worthy local preacher to me the other day, "The *Advocate* and the Preachers have made my family." And a more worthy, influential and enterprising family you will hardly find. Every father should see that his wife and children (and *himself*) should be provided with an *Advocate*. I had rather be a good editor of a good and widely circulating religious paper, than be King, Emperor or President. I think the chances for a better world would be more in the former case than in the latter. Every *Advocate* office South, is at present a fountain whence issue healing influences, which, intermingling, spread o'er all our land. And I never knew a period when these influences were purer than they are to-day. And to this fact may, under God, be attributed the remarkable unanimity and progressive conservatism of the Church, South.—*Esto perpetua*.

THE TERRY-BRODERICK DUEL.

The *Californio Christian Advocate*, (Northern Methodist,) which has shown a bitter partisan spirit in its comments on the Terry-Broderick duel, and under cover of denouncing duelling, really denounces Judge Terry and the political party he represents, makes the following remark: "We know of but one professedly religious paper in California, that winks at the vile and bloody duello. That one we need not specify."

We regret to say that we cannot take the word of the *Advocate* in this instance. We do not believe there is a professedly religious paper in California, or elsewhere in this country, "that winks at the vile and bloody duello." There is need that the *Advocate* "specify." Let us have the name of the paper.

The course of our own paper on that coast, the *Pacific Methodist*, in relation to this sad affair, is in gratifying contrast with that of the *Advocate*. The *Methodist* is impartial, calm, and dignified, the *Advocate* partisan, bitter and unjust, eulogizing Broderick, denouncing Terry. Broderick and Terry were equal in guilt—both fought willingly—Broderick was killed, and Terry escaped. Had Terry been killed and Broderick lived, the guilt of each would have been just what it now is; but there would have been a wonderful difference in the tone of this professedly religious sheet, as well as in the abolition papers generally. With all their furious righteous indignation against duelling, it is lamentably plain that their greatest grief is that Terry was not killed instead of Broderick. We oppose duelling as much as any of them; it is nothing but murder. Every duellist is a murderer, whether he kill his man or not. But to witness such a pitiful perversion of the sanctions of the holy gospel as is manifest in the partisan use of them in the *California Advocate*, is truly humiliating. It has brought the vestments of the sacred ministry much lower in the dust of desecration, than has Judge Terry the ermine of the Bench.

PAPAL CONTROVERSY.

The Pope's speech delivered to the Cardinals on the 26th of September is the subject of a great deal of discussion in the French newspapers. In that speech he declared null and void all the acts of the provisional authorities of his revolted States. He complains that morality, religion and the authorities of the church have been held up to contempt by the haters of the Apostolic See. The speech holds out no prospect of the relaxation of the Papal system of government. The *Journal des Debats* takes exception to an intimation made by the Pope, that he knows how to manage his affairs quite as well as France or either of the other powers may be supposed to know. The *Siecle* classes the Pope and his councillors with the old retrogrades who have forgotten nothing, nor learned anything, and charges them with confounding temporal things with spiritual things. It denies that the administration of the government enjoys the favor of the people in any of the States. The *Univers*, however, sustains the French bishops who have offered up prayers in behalf of the Pope, that he may be supported against the assailants of his power. *L'Ami de la Religion* attacks the *Moniteur* for publishing the declaration of the King of Sardinia, that he is willing to accept the revolted States without rebuking the King's purpose.

BIOGRAPHY OF MAFFIT.

Mr. Editor.—Seeing an article from the Mobile *Tribune* in respect to "a monument to Maffit," and that certain ones are interesting themselves in regard to this very desirable end, I take the opportunity to ask the friends of that orator and eminent genius to aid in a different way than that proposed by them in making known his name to posterity. While I heartily concur with that proposition, and shall certainly contribute my mite thereto, I have, sometime since, proposed within myself to write the biography of John Newland Maffit. I have various reasons for this which I need not name here. But certainly he may be made the subject of a most useful and important biography; and the peculiarities of his character and constitution afford the most prominent and useful stand-points for the observation of character, usefulness, etc.

I therefore ask all persons who have manuscripts, or published accounts of his travels, revivals and doings, if consistent with their own feelings, to send me such, or write to me giving account of such, and they will oblige me very much. The friends of that illustrious speaker who reside in the vicinity of New Orleans and Mobile, know more about the circumstances of his last days and death than any other people; hence I hope that those especially who respect and love his memory will interest themselves and send on such materials as will aid in giving a true reflection of his character in addition to what we may obtain elsewhere. I have some of his manuscripts, but not sufficient to be of much aid yet. My address is St. Louis, Mo.

I shall be glad to hear from Rev. Mr. Andrews of St. Francis street Church, Mobile, on this subject.

Chambers street Station, St. Louis. J. DITZLER.

IS THERE SUCH A CASE?

Ma. Editor:—Do you, or any of your readers, know of a single instance, where a minister has taken upon him the solemn vow to devote himself "wholly" to the ministry, and then has located, and engaged in worldly avocations, in the absence of providential embarrassments which he could not surmount, and has continued in that course, who has not sooner or later, become deeply involved in *financial, family*, or *personal troubles*? If so, I should like to have the case named. I know of none. I thought for years that I had found an exempt case, but the disaster has come in earnest. Ah! what horrible narratives have had their origin in the phrase, "*I located!*" What would not many give, had that phrase remained unspoken. Will not men be warned? D.

An American Route to China and Japan.—One of the most noteworthy features in the news by the *Baltic*, from California, is the reception of nearly 4 months later news from Japan. The schooners *Lewis Perry* and *San Diego*, from Petropaulovski, arrived at San Francisco on the 23d ult., the one having made the passage in twenty-three days and the other in twenty-four. Had these vessels connected with the regular mail steamers we should have had news from Japan in forty-three days—as fast as it comes by the European route. But, suppose the communication between Hakodadi and San Francisco was direct, and by a line of steamers connecting with the Atlantic ports, or, as it may be, at no distant day, with the trains of the Pacific Railroad, would not all our news and most of our light trade go and come by that route? It is fair to presume that it would, and in connection with this subject it may not be inopportune to inquire what is to be done with the fleet of American steamships collecting in the Pacific, unless some of them are applied to this trade. Our Commodores have done more astounding things than would be the opening of this new route to China.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Revival in Wales.—This awakening was first felt in the neighborhood of Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire. Two local preachers of the Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodist Connections were instrumental in originating it. It spread through Cardigan and Montgomery, Merioneth, Brecon, and Carmarthen; sparks of the heavenly fire descended on several churches in Monmouth and Glamorgan, and whole districts of the county of Carnarvon are in a blaze. About 15,000 have been added to the different denominations in Cardiganshire; the additions to the Independent churches in the parish Aberdare alone exceed 1,200. Besides these there are hundreds of churches in several districts of South and North Wales, to which additions of from 50 to 100 each have been made since the beginning of this year.

The Revival in Scotland.—The revival movement is spreading in this country. It appears fairly to have taken hold of Glasgow. Some hundreds have already been struck down, most of whom after a season of deep distress have entered into peace. The United Presbyterian and Free Church clergy are zealous in the work. Across the border, too, in Newcastle-on-Tyne, the work has broken out among the Wesleyan Methodists. Their large Brunswick Chapel in that town, holding 2000 people, is open for prayer-meetings, three times every day. In the evenings it is crowded, and hundreds have already been quickened into newness of life. The Rev. Robert Young is guiding the movement, but he is very ably assisted by Dr. and Mrs. Palmer of New York, who are now on a visit to the old world.

Sir Bulwer Lytton is receiving the honor usually deferred to a posthumous occasion, in the appearance of a uniform library edition of his novels, in the same style as the well-known editions of Scott. It is now in preparation by Messrs. Blackwood, of Edinburgh, each novel to be comprised in two volumes, the whole set to extend to forty-three volumes, issued at monthly intervals. The literary fecundity of the honorable Baronet is remarkable. As originally issued, these novels must have filled nearly seventy-five volumes, and his miscellaneous writings, poems, reviews and magazine articles would, if collected, certainly extend the number to 150 volumes; and these from a man who has filled no inconsiderable position in the social and political world, and who is still, as people count in England, far from "the sere and yellow leaf," and fully capable of great intellectual activity.

The California Conference of the M. E. Church, North, met at Petaluma, September 15, and held five days, Bishop Baker presiding. Missionary money raised during the year, $2,300. Eleven received into full connection in the Conference, and nine on trial. Near ninety preachers were stationed. All the proposed new rules on slavery were non-concurred in. Resolutions were passed in favor of changing the pastoral term from two to three years, by the next General Conference, and in favor of the residence of one of the bishops on the Pacific coast. The number of the membership is not stated.

Bells.—One of the leading features of the recent State Fair, was the splendid display of bells made by Messrs. Meneely's Sons, of West Troy, N. Y. The sizes varied from that producing the "church going sound" to the shrill tone of the locomotive bell.

We are pleased to learn that the committee awarded to the Messrs. Meneely a *first premium* on the beautiful church bell exhibited, weighing 2112 pounds (sold to Trinity Church, Geneva,) as also the first premium upon their Steamboat, Factory, and Locomotive Bells.—*West Troy Advocate.*

Two new volumes of the History of the Reformation by Dr. Merle D'Aubigne are said to be about to appear. These, which will be volumes V and VI of the work, will cover the 16th century. The work will probably be completed in about eight volumes.

Bunyan.—Masson's "British Novelists and their Styles" places John Bunyan at the head of British Novelists, as the first original writer of prose fiction in England, those who preceded him having been mere imitators of foreign authors. The *American Baptist*, with respect to the classification of Pilgrim's Progress as a novel, says, "We really think the works of Bulwer and Bunyon are articles too essentially different to be labelled with the same name." Masson, if in error, makes no greater a mistake than those who label anti-slavery invectives as "sermons."

The Free Colored People.—The *National Intelligencer* says it is proper to be mentioned, among the other incidents of the time, that on Tuesday last, when the excitement on the subject of the Harper's Ferry insurrection was at its highest, a committee which had been deputized by the free colored population of Georgetown waited upon the Mayor of that town, and respectfully proffered him their united and thorough co-operation in any service in which he might see fit to employ them in the preservation of the public order and peace.

The Author of "The Diamond Wedding."—Mr. Edmund C. Steadman, author of this clever quiz on the Oviedo nuptials, which has so excited the "parent" of the bride, the *New York Evening Post* says has for some time been engaged in the preparation of a volume of poems of a more finished character, which may appear in the course of the ensuing year. Mr. Steadman's stepfather, the Hon. William B. Kinney, is well known as the editor of the *Newark Daily Advertiser*, and his mother, since her husband's residence in Italy, has been the author of the Florentine correspondence in that journal, so extensively copied by the press.

The Pope and General Goyon.—Mr. Gaillardet, writing to the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, from Paris October 12th, reports a rumor to the effect that General Goyon, Commander of the French troops in Rome, tried to dissuade the Pope from his projected tour to Castle Gondolfo, telling him with military frankness, that if he quitted Rome he ran a great risk of never re-entering it. Nevertheless Pius IX. departed for his chateau, escorted by the General. From Castle Gondolfo, the Pope goes to Porto D'Anzio, to meet the King of Naples. He has since returned to Rome.

Alabama Railroads.—The Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad is now finished, between Selma and Talladega, over which the planters of that rich cotton growing portion of the State are rejoicing greatly, as well as the merchants of Mobile.

The brig Golden Lead arrived at Mobile on Tuesday, from Philadelphia, with two locomotives and tenders, complete, for the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Pilgrim's Progress.—A story is now current that some antiquarian has made the discovery that Bunyan did not write the Pilgrim's Progress after all! A Miss Cust, of England, has just published from a French manuscript in the *British Museum*, the "*Pylgremage of the Sowle*," by a minister of the Church of the fifteenth century; and she claims that the work bearing the name of the immortal dreamer is nearly a verbatim copy! Nonsense!

A Generous Congregation.—An exchange says the financial managers of the congregation of which the late Rev. Er. Alexander was pastor, some years since insured his life for $5,000, which, in addition to his savings, makes an aggregate of about $12,000 for his widow and children. The members of the Church, however, not satisfied with this amount, have determined to raise a fund of $25,000 or 30,000 for the support of the family, and are now perfecting a plan for that purpose.

Russian Demand for American Books.—The *New York Evening Post* observes that few people have any idea of the extent to which some of our book publishers are interested in the Russia trade. Last week the Appletons filled an order for three hundred dozen American works, chiefly of American authors, with a few reprints, for St. Petersburg. These American books go to stock a circulating library in the Russian capital.

The Rev. Mr. Guinness, who has attracted vast crowds in Ireland, Scotland and England, is about to visit this country. "The only object for which he comes is to preach the gospel to the people, and we are sure that he will be hailed with joy and he heard gladly." Mr. G. is highly esteemed as an evangelical as well as a very eloquent preacher.

Recantation of Dr. Forbes.—The Rev. John Murray Forbes, D.D., formerly rector of St. Luke's Protestant Church, has addressed a letter to Archbishop Hughes, in which he announces his withdrawal from the Roman Catholic Church. He does so, he says, because experience and observation have convinced him that he has committed a grave error, which, publicly made, should be publicly repaired.

Population of California.—A city paper says that the population of California in 1831, was a little over twenty-three thousand; in the early part of 1849, twenty six thousand in 1850, one hundred and seventeen thousand; in 1852, two hundred and sixty-four thousand; in 1857, five hundred and thirty-eight thousand, and at this time it is over six hundred thousand.

The Late Major Neighbors.—A Washington letter says it is ascertained from official papers that Major Neighbors anticipated assassination; and, with a view to escape it, had intimated his intention of resigning his Indian Superintendency in Texas, and of removing to Arizona.

Governor Willard, of Indiana, brother-in-law of Cook, accompanied by J. E. McDonald, Attorney General of the same State, and D. W. Voorhees and M. M. Randolph, arrived at Charlestown, Va., on the 28th ult., and had a long interview with Cook.

Cost of the Leviathan.—It is said that the cost of the *Great Eastern* steamship, when completed, will be about five millions of dollars. The interest on this large sum, it is thought, will far exceed her receipts, however excellent the business in which she may be engaged.

Finances of Alabama.—The *Montgomery Advertiser* learns from the report of the State Treasurer that the entire receipts for the fiscal year of 1858–59 was $1,327,235, 90, and the disbursements $685,556 90, showing a balance in the treasury on the 1st inst., of $631,679.

A writer in *Fraser's Magazine* says that the father of Dr. Chalmers carefully locked up the weekly letters he received from his son. By the time a number of letters had accumulated, his son came to pay him a visit, and then he broke all the seals and had the writer of the letters read them.

Mr. Bowen, the African missionary and explorer, identified the "corn songs" of the natives of Africa, with the negro melodies which are so widely known and popular in our country. It is remarkable that the only music which has been thought purely American in its origin, thus appears to have been brought over centuries ago from Africa.

Distressing Condition of Brownsville.—The news from Brownsville, on the Rio Grande, is deplorable. A miserable expedition was gotten up against Cortinas, which was defeated, or ran away leaving cannon and ammunition in the hands of the robber-chief. The Americans are few, and they are paralyzed by the impression that the thousands of Mexicans on both sides of the river sympathize with the robbers. The mayor of Brownsville has appealed to New Orleans for help.

Maternal Influence.—The Rev. Dr. Leland, of South Carolina, stated recently in the prayer-meeting in Saratoga Springs, that of one hundred students in the Theological Seminary at Columbia, he had ascertained by personal inquiry that ninety-nine received their first religious impression from pious mothers.

Schamyl, whose capture by the Russians has been announced, was born in 1788, being the child of poor Tartar peasants. He was forty years of age when he commenced against Muscovite domination the war which he has since carried on with such perseverance and courage. Not only he but all his family have been made prisoners.

There are now in the United States 28,000 miles of completed Railroad, and 16,000 either under construction or projected, requiring $400,000,000 for their construction. The total cost of completed roads up to 1859 was 365,152,070, of which large sum it is supposed one-third has been wasted in construction.

Sons in the Gospel.—During the twenty-one years of the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Kennard in the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia, twenty-one brethren have been licensed to preach the gospel by that church—one for every year.

Another Victim.—F. J. Merium, of Boston, who had some connection with the affair at Harper's Ferry, but who escaped before the taking of the Arsenal, has since died of his wounds. He was hurriedly buried in Pennsylvania by fugitive slaves.

By the will of the late Francis Perkins, of Fitchburg, Mass., the sum of $8000 is bequeated to the American Unitarian Association, to be used for the purpose of educating destitute young men for the Christian ministry.

The *Central Christian Advocate*, in its "Church Items," places the *Baltimore Christian Advocate* under the head, "M. E. Church, South."—A very natural mistake.

Bishop Baker arrived at New York in the Baltic, on the 24th ult., in good health, having been less than twenty days in coming from San Francisco.

Southern Steamers.—A new line of steamers has been established successfully between New York and Washington City, stopping at Old Point Comfort and Alexandria.

Bishop Ames was lately robbed of $100 at Galena, Ill., by a rogue who got into the room where he slept. The bishop was in attendance at the Rock River Conference.

Jacob Gruber.—We learn that Dr. Strickland, of New York, has in course of preparation a "Life of Jacob Gruber." It is to be issued by the Harpers.

The *Pensacola Observer* says that all the stock is taken, and arrangements made, for a line of telegraph between Pensacola and Mobile.

Dr. Luther, on the 22d ult., at Bilk, near Dusseldorf, discovered the fifty-seventh of the asteroids, between Mars and Jupiter.

Intelligence has been received at Boston of the death of Mrs. Marsh, one of the missionaries of the American Board at Mosul.

A Heart worth Having.—Church's Heart of the Andes, is worth $40,000.

The King of Siam is said to have named a son George Washington.

The Red Man.—The whole number of Indians at present in the United States is estimated at 350,000.

The putting an end to hunting is the first step in the progress of civilization.—*Rev. Jona. Boucher.*

NEW BOOKS.

The Southern Methodist Almanac for the year of our Lord 1860. Being Bissextile or Leap Year, and the Eighty Fourth of American Independence. Calculations by W. Ferrell, A. M. Edited by T. O. Summers D.D. Nashville, Tennessee, Southern Methodist Publishing House. 1860.

This is a good Almanac, *as such*—containing much useful information not to be found collected elsewhere. For reference, as to our general Church organization and progress, it is invaluable. It contains (what ought to be among its highest recommendations) a full Catalogue of Southern Methodist Books and Miscellaneous Publications. Of this, we let the Financial Secretary, Rev. R. Abbey, speak, as it is peculiarly in his line. "The Publishing House has now, for the first time, issued a catalogue of our books and business in quantity some what adequate to the necessities of the case. It is issued in connection with, and forms a part of, the Southern Methodist Almanac. *One hundred thousand* is, I believe, about the number to be put into circulation. They are not to *sell*, but to *circulate*. Let everybody bear this in mind.

"Now, one word, right here, to the preachers and any others who desire to do good, and at the same time make a little money. With the use of the catalogue you can sell vastly more books, without advancing money or incurring the risk of having books lie on hand, than in any other way.

"*This is the way:* Supply every family with a catalogue. When you have time to do so, look it over with them, and, having first made yourself familiar with it and the books, recommend this, that, and the other, and receive orders for such as they want. When you get round, or half round, send to the Book Agent for the books, deliver them, and receive your pay, and remit back to the Publishing House; and so, in every thirty or sixty days, you have completed the transaction. You have neither advanced money, nor incurred an uncertain liability; but, by using the catalogue, *you sell the books before you buy them.*"

The Corner Cupboard; or, Facts for Everybody. By the author of "Inquire Within," "The Reason Why," etc. Large 12mo, 400 pages, cloth. Illustrated with over 1000 engravings. Gilt side and back. Price One Dollar. Embracing Facts about:—1. Things not generally known; 2. Things that ought to be known; 3. Things worth knowing. The Food we consume; the Clothes we wear; the House we live in; Facts from the Arts and Sciences, as well as from Literature, Manufactures, Commerce, Anatomy, Physiology, the Garden and the Field. The whole forming a complete cyclopædia of useful knowledge. Dick & Fitzgerald, Publishers, No. 18 Ann-street, New York. For sale in New Orleans by *J. C. Morgan & Co.*

Here is an amount of valuable and interesting knowledge brought together in one book, which could not be obtained by ransacking for years the largest libraries in the land.

Henry St. John, Gentleman, of "Flower of Hundreds," in the county of Prince George, Virginia. A Tale of 1774-'75. By John Esten Cooke, author of "The Virginia Comedians," "Leather Stocking and Silk," "The Last of the Foresters," etc., etc. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1859. For sale in New Orleans by *J. C. Morgan & Co.*

Esten Cooke, the brother of Pendleton Cooke, who died in the dawn of literary fame, is a rising Southern author who promises to do honor to his country. This book has been pronounced a charming one by all who have read it. No better time and scenes could be chosen for a romance—the dawn of the revolution in the Old Dominion. Virginia chivalry and character, unsurpassed by the world, especially in early times, may here be studied to better advantage than in Thackeray's "Henry Esmond" and "The Virginians."

Parlor Theatricals, or Winter Evenings' Entertainment, containing Acting Proverbs; Dramatic Charades, for Drawing-room Pantomimes; Musical Burlesques; Tableaux Vivants, etc., etc.; illustrated with descriptive engravings and diagrams. By the author of "The Magician's Own Book," "The Sociabia," "The Secret Out," etc. New York: Dick & Fitzgerald, Publishers, No. 18 Ann-street. For sale in New Orleans by *J. C. Morgan and Co.*

The title of this work explains it fully. The theatre, and similar amusements, are falling into disrepute among refined people, and domestic recreations are taking their place—a healthful symptom.—This book is intended to promote such recreations

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

NOVEMBER 9, 1859.

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.—We are requested to say that the object of the charter (which is a perpetual one) was to build up in this city an institution that would stand, for ages, and not merely the life time of any individual. It will be entirely under the control of the ELEVEN Trustees, six appointed by the Legislature, and five by the Stockholders. Mr. Dolbear requests us to say that his individual interest is merged in the chartered institution, and that whenever the Stockholders are not satisfied with his management of it, the Trustees can elect any other person in his place, and make it a permanent institution of the South. Students from the country are desired to enter as soon as convenient.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—On third page, fourth column, of this paper, will be found the advertisement of Mr. Bennett, Agent for this city, whose office is at 33 Camp street. Those wishing sewing machines will find a full account of them in this advertisement. The success of I. M. SINGER'S machines has been wonderful—$175,000 having been sold by this one agent. What man with a soul in his body will continue in his family the tyranny of the *needle*, when the liberty of the *sewing machine* is so nigh?

SOULE'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—Mr. Soule has his advertisement in this paper, third page, fourth column. We have reason to believe that young men going there for instruction, will come out thoroughly prepared for business. Mr. Soule is practically acquainted with all he teaches, and devotes himself wholly to the business. Read his advertisement.

CARPETING.—J. D. Dameron whose fine carpet store is on Canal street, has an advertisement in this paper—third page, fourth column. Nothing better of the kind can be obtained in this city than the carpets and other house furnishing articles he has for sale. We have experience, and speak advisedly. Beautify your home—it is an important part of the education of your children.

MILBURN AND BEULAH.—Derby, and Jackson, the publishers, advertise in this paper, third page, fourth column "Ten Years of Preacher Life," by Milburn; and "Beulah," by Miss Evans. They are both highly valuable and interesting works.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—This periodical, which gives the *crème de la crème* of the leading English quarterlies and monthlies, is advertised on third page, fourth column. Try one to read it carefully. We indorse every word of it.

THE WESLEYAN HYMN AND TIME BOOK is advertised under Special Notices. Let every body send and get a copy.

NEWS FROM OUR HOME WORK.

"*To spread Scriptural Holiness over these Lands.*"

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

Homer Circuit.—REV. T. J. LACY writes: The Lord has done great things for us whereof we are glad."

At Hayneville, the Lord was with us in great power and mercy. Forty-two or three souls were made happy in Jesus; and the Church was greatly quickened. It was good to be there.

The meeting lasted nine days. Six days of that time, Bros. C. Blackman and T. M. Wafer were there, and were very efficient—Bro. W. is an exhorter, but he spoke in demonstration of the spirit and of power. Bro. B. is a Local Elder, and is truly under God, a blessing to our Zion.

Homer has shared largely in the heavenly visitation. Owing to severe and protracted family affliction, the writer could not be in attendance every day; he was present as often as the circumstance would admit, however, and on one occasion witness'd nearly fifty of the slain of the Lord, asking for mercy the same hour. Some of them asked aright and received.

Other places have been blest also; and though obstacles formidable and forbidding have been thrown in the way, the membership on the entire circuit has been increased nearly one hundred, white—and twenty-five colored. Thus we do realize, that in God's name we shall not only do valiantly, but run through a troop and leap over a wall. Amen.

Bastrop Circuit.—REV. J. L. WRIGHT writes: This community (Baatrop) is now, enjoying gracious "seasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord."

Our fourth Quarterly meeting commenced on last Friday. Bro. Ivy Presiding Elder, present and preached for us with his usual acceptability and success up to Wednesday morning, when he left for his next Quarterly meeting. We have continued up to this time, and good has been done. Nine persons have joined the Church on probation, seven have been converted, and some dozen persons ore at the altar every time a call is made for mourners. If we had the necessary ministerial help, a great deal of good could be effected. However the good Lord has been with us." This circuit is now in excellent condition—the societies all properly organized and doing well. We had two Sabboth-schools in successful operation, during the most of the year, and we trust they will continue. We have received some fifty or sixty into the Church on probation, and we have hopes of receiving yet many more before we leave for Conference. I believe I shall receive my quarterage and allowance. We have received and expended several hundred dollars for Church repairs and Church buildings—expect to get a good missionary collection, and also to collect most of the *Advocate* accounts, and bring forth the money when we leave for Conference.

Bayou Pierre Circuit.—Rev. W. Wadsworth writes:—We are making our last round on Bayon Pierre Circuit for the Conference year, and hence give you some religious intelligence.

We have had during the year one hundred and twenty-five conversions, and one hundred and fifty accessions, and several professed sanctification.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

Clarke Circuit.—Rev. J. D. Cameron writes: Our first protracted meeting was held at Soule Chapel, commencing Saturday before the second Sabbath in August, and ending with the third; at which there were eighteen whites and six blacks taken into the Church on probation. Our next was held at Hebron, commencing Saturday before the fourth Sabbath in August, and closing the Wednesday night following; here eleven whites and eight blacks joined the Church. Our next was at Shubuta, commencing Saturday before the first Sabbath in September, and closing Tuesday after the second. We set this down as meeting No. 1. Here thirty-seven whites and thirty-four blacks were received on probation, making in all seventy-one. On Friday, the 23d of September, our Camp-meeting commenced, and truly it was good to be there. Twenty-seven whites and twenty-six blacks attached themselves to the Church. Our next protracted meeting was held at Salem, the number that joined the Church I have not ascertained, as the meeting was held by the local Brethren since I visited that Church. I learn, however, that they had a good time. The meeting embraced the second Sabbath in October. On Saturday before the third Sabbath in October, the local Brethren commenced at Enon; the meeting lasted eight days, and resulted in the accession of eighteen whites and nineteen blacks to the Church, making in all an aggregate of two hundred and two, one hundred and eleven whites and ninety-one blacks. Besides these, others have joined at different times, enough to swell the number to at least two hundred and twenty-five.

The number of conversions I presume, has been equal to the accessions. For this mercy let all the people praise the Lord.

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Election Riot and Bloodshed at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—The election for State officers and members of the Legislature came off to-day, and was characterized by the usual display of violence and rowdyism.

There were many disturbances and fighting in the streets and at the polls in the early part of the day.

Several serious affrays occurred before three o'clock, in which several respectable citizens were shot.

The Reformers in the fifth ward were driven from the polls at early hour.

The first, second and fourth wards were also taken possession of by the rowdies early in the day.

In the twelfth ward the rioters have full control of the polls and are knocking down (I P. M.) whom they please.

The police department offer no protection to peaceable citizens.

A gang of armed rowdies from Washington are aiding the Baltimore Roughs.

The reformers have generally abandoned the contest, and the citizens are talking of establishing a Vigilance Committee.

BALTIMORE, 7 P. M.—Wm. J. Preston, the democratic candidate for Congress in the Third District, was badly beaten about the head with a club in the hand of a Rough.

In the eleventh ward, which is the stronghold of the Reformers, Mr. Thomas, the candidate of the reform party for Attorney General, withdrew his name, whereupon the Reformers left the polls.

Adam B. Kyle, a merchant, who, with several other prominent citizens were shot this morning, is considered in a dangerous condition, and is not expected to survive.

The stores are nearly all closed, and the Roughs have almost undisputed sway in the city.

Mr. Dark, the proprietor of the Baltimore Exchange, has demanded of the city authorities the protection of his office from the violence of the mob, which has threatened to destroy it.

Mexican Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Mr. Conner, our Consul at Mazutlan, is here making arrangements to take advantage of the privilege he obtained some time since from the Juarez government to run a line of steamers on the Mexican coast under the American flag.

He has partly arranged, with one of the Pacific steamship companies, to connect with its line of steamers at Acapulco.

Dispatches from our Consul, Mr. Black, fully confirm previous reports in regard to the cold-blooded murder of Ormand Chase by the church officers. The President is exerting all his powers to secure full redress for the outrage.

Constitutional Election in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Nov. 2.—The official vote upon the question of the acceptance of the State Constitution is as follows: For the Constitution 10,319; against it 5536.

The vote on the Homestead Law was 8750 for; against 4772.

An Extensive Forgery.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—A report is current that a prominent tobacco broker, whose name has not been ascertained, has committed a forgery or breach of trust to the amount of $50,000 or $80,000.

Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The friends of the Constitutional Government of Mexico, are urging Senor Lerdo's immediate return to Vera Cruz, to aid in procuring the consummation of the pending treaty with our government.

Gen. Levin, from New Grenada, has arrived, and there is a prospect that New Grenada will ratify the treaty with our Government, as amended by our Senate at the last session of Congress.

Postmaster General Holt left Washington to-day for Charleston, which will deprive notion upon the bids for carrying the mails from Portland to New Orleans.

Trial of the Outlaw Cook. Brown Sentenced to be Hung.

CHARLESTOWN, VA., Nov. 2.—Messrs. Rossell & Senuott, attorneys employed by the Boston philanthropists to defend the Harper's Ferry insurgents, arrived here to-day.

The case of Cook was taken up. Cook waved a preliminary examination, and was committed for trial.

Mr. Chilton's motion for arrest of judgement, was argued, but not granted. Brown made a characteristic speech previous to hearing his sentence.

The Judge, after a few impressive remarks, sentenced him to be hanged on the second day of December next.

Arrival of the Steamer America.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22.—The sales of Cotton during the week amount to 58,800 bales. Middling and the better qualities of Cotton have advanced ¼ during the week, the market, for all descriptions of clean Cotton closed with an advancing tendency. Middling Orleans is quoted at 7 5-16.

The Great Eastern.

The day of the departure of the steamship Great Eastern had been postponed *sine die*, and it was considered as settled that she would not sail for the United States during the present season.

The Zurich Treaty.

The details of the Zurich treaty have been made known. It is a mere exemplification of the agreement entered into between the two Emperors at Villafranca, with the exception that the rights of the Grand Dukes are held in reserve to future consideration by a European Congress.

Spain and Morocco.

The Spanish Government is not satisfied with the recent offer made by Morocco for the settlement of the difficulty between the two Governments, and a war is considered imminent.

The Sardinian Loan.

The Sardinian Government has issued a decree announcing a loan of 100,000,000 of francs.

The treaty just concluded at Zurich, between the plenipotentiaries of France, Austria and Sardinia, requires that the formality of its ratification shall be exchanged between the respective governments within fifteen days from the date of its conclusion at Zurich.

The European Congress.

The Paris *Pays* intimates that Naples, Spain, Portugal and Sweden, are not likely to be invited to join in the projected European Congress.

Affairs in Italy.

The London *Post*, Lord Palmerston's organ, regards the Italian complication as having assumed a very serious aspect. It also regards the position in which the present state of the Italian question has placed the Emperor Napoleon as a very embarrassing one.

The *Post* considers it certain that the Romagna will be attacked by the Papal troops, and that at the first menace of armed intervention in the Romagna or the Duchies by the Papal troops or their Austrian Allies, Garibaldi's troops will drive them not only from the Romagna and the Duchies, but march on Rome and eradicate every vestige of Papal rule.

It is reported at Paris that the Emperor Napoleon refused an audience to a deputation from Bologna representing the Provisional Government of the Romagna, while he granted an interview to a deputation from the Duchies.

Naval Armaments of France.

The English Journals continue to draw attention to the immense naval armaments of France, particularly those at Toulon, where twenty-two large vessels of war are being constructed.

Nothing has yet transpired in relation to the projected French naval and military expedition against China in conjunction with England.

Warlike Preparations in Italy.

Is reported that Marshal Vaillant has recommended to the Emperor Napoleon the propriety of occupying the Duchies with French troops to prevent the civil war which seems impending.

The people of Piedmont are very much excited about the condition of the Zurich treaty, which has given great dissatisfaction to all classes.

It is reported at Turin that several Neapolitan war ships having been seen off the coast of the Romagna in the Adriatic, the Sardinian government has ordered a squadron to proceed at once into the Adriatic.

A rumor has also been circulated which lacks confirmation, that a revolutionary movement had been commenced at Palermo, and that 150 of the revolutionists had been killed in putting a stop to it.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

Electricians have been engaged for some days in making experiments at Valentia, Ireland, the terminus of the Atlantic Telegraph. The results of these experiments is considered encouraging.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22.—Of the 58,8000 bales sold during the week, 2500 were taken by speculators, and 8000 by exporters. The sales of Cotton on Friday were 8000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 1500, the market closing steady at the following quotations of the broker's circular. Fair Orleans 7¾; Middling Orleans 7 3-16; Fair Mobile 7¾ Middling Mobile 7; Fair Uplands 7¼; Middling Uplands 6 11-16. The stock of cotton at Liverpool amounts to 519,000, of which 372,000 is of American production.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Afternoon, Oct. 22.—The sale of Cotton to-day amount to 8000 bales of which 1400 were taken by speculators and exporters. The Cotton market closed steady at the quotations of Friday.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, Oct. 21.—The sales of Cotton during the week amount to 9500 bales. Orleans tres ordinaire is quoted at 115 francs; Orleans has 105 francs. The stock of cottou at Hevre amounts to 44,000 bales.

Maryland State Election.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.—The returns of the election in this city are still incomplete. So far as heard from, however, the Americans have 17,000 majority. The Democrats will probably have a majority in the House of Representatives. The Senate is still doubtful. The Congressional delegates from the State will be unchanged.

FURTHER BY THE NORTH AMERICA.

The Spanish War in Africa — Threatened Interference of England—The Pope's Return to Rome—Palermo in a State of Siege—French Prisoners Buried Alive in Fez—Terrible Shipwreck on the British Coast—Half a Million Treasure and four Hundred Lives lost—Advance in Cotton.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 26.—The estimated sales of cotton to-day were 15,000 of which speculators and exporters took 3000.

An advance of 1-16 to ⅛ is reported on the week (since last Wednesday?) The market closed firm with advancing tendency on all clean cotton.

The Liverpool *Post* of the 26th ult., publishes a report that the Australian steamship, Royal Charter was lost on the previous day near Bangor, on the coast of Wales. There were 400 passengers on board, which are reported lost, together with £500,000 in gold from Australia. The report lacks confirmation.

Count Colerado, the Austrian plenipotentiary at the late Zurich Conference, was still living at last accounts, but his recovery was considered hopeless.

The Cunard steamships for New York and Boston are hereafter to touch at Queenstown to deliver and receive the mails under a new contract with the Government, by which arrangement one day later news than heretofore shall be received by them.

Sir J. D. Paul and Stratten, the embezzling ex-London bankers, have been pardoned after four years' servitude.

The first battalion of military for China have received orders to depart via the overland route.

The London Builders' strike still continues, and the workmen are about to appeal to the public for the support of their families.

Parliament has been prorogued to December 15th.

The Paris correspondents of the London Journals indulge in gloomy forebodings respecting the relations between England and France.

The correspondent of the London *Herald* says that the impression gained ground, that a rupture between France and England was imminent.

Several of the provincial journals publish simultaneously, violent articles against the government, which, it is understood, were suppressed by the government officials.

These articles warned England that the hour of trial approaches, which may extinguish her greatness forever.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* asserts that negotiations are progressing for the completion of a joint expedition against China.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* on the contrary says that the preparations of France for such an expedition have been suspended.

It is positively stated that Lord Palmerston told Count Persigny, the French Ambassador, that England would not suffer Spain to occupy both sides of the Straits of Gibraltar, and if it was attempted, England would forcibly oppose it.

The Spanish Government has formally announced to the Cortes its determination of going to war with Morrocco.

Political parties and the newspapers in Spain generally agree in supporting the Ministry in the measures they have taken.

The Spanish Minister at Tangiers, Morocco, has been recalled, and the army of Africa is to be immediately organized.

Troops for the Africa campaign are being collected throughout Spain.

Advices from Turin state that a change will soon take place in the Sardinia Cabinet, and that Cubomadn is to be minister of foreign affairs.

The Pope returned to Rome on the 20th.

The report of serious disturbances at Palermo are confirmed. Palermo is in a state of siege.

At a conference between the Pope and the French Ambassador it is stated that an ordinance, granting administrative reforms in the Papal States, was agreed upon and will soon be published.

It is stated that the French soldiers who were taken prisoners in Africa on the 31st of August last, were buried alive by the Moors, and the French troops in Algeria are burning to revenge the terrible outrage.

Arrival of Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7.—The California overland mail has arrived here, bringing San Francisco dates to the 11th ult.

There were great preparations made in San Francisco to receive Lieut. Gen. Scott, who was daily, to arrive there from Panama.

Charpenning & Co., contractors for delivery of the Salt Lake mails, have suspended payment. The latest accounts from the mines are encouraging. The hostile Indians of Washington Territory are reported quiet.

The Frazer mines are in a prosperous condition.

The business of San Francisco is very dull. Provisions are dull. Candles are drooping.

The Indians still continue to commit depredations and murders on the plains.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—It is believed in diplomatic circles that serious difficulties will yet arise from the San Juan dispute.

The President, at the opening of Congress, will ask for men and means to defend the rights of our country in that quarter.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The steam sloop-of-war Brooklyn sailed to-day for Vera Cruz, with Mr. McLane, our Minister to Mexico, on board.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—Advices have received at this port, from St. Helena, to the 19th of September, which state that two slavers had been captured off the coast of Africa, and condemned there. One of the vessels was the Stephen T. Townsend, of New Orleans—the name of the other was unknown.

A THRILLING INCIDENT.

Our necounts already published have contained but a brief synopsis of the deeply interesting testimony given on the trial of Brown, by Mr. Henry Hunter, in relation to the killing of one of the invaders named Thompson. Mr. Hunter was a relative and intimate friend of Mr. Beckham, who had been killed, and it was to revenge his death that the act was committed. The following is the testimony as we find it in the *Herald*:

Witness—There was a prisoner confined in the parlor of the hotel, and after Mr. Beckham's death he was shot, down by a number of us there belonging to this sharp-shooting band.

Mr. Andrew Hunter—Will you allow him to state, before proceeding further, how he was connected with Mr. Beckham?

Mr. Green—Certainly sir.

Witness—He was my grand uncle and my special friend—in fact I loved above all others; after he was killed Mr. Chambers and myself moved forward to the hotel for the purpose of taking the prisoner out and hanging him; we were joined by a number of other persons, who cheered us on in that work; we went up into his room, where he was bound with the undoubted and undisguised purpose of taking his life; at the door we were stopped by persons guarding the door, who remonstrated with us, and the excitement was so great that persons who remonstrated with us one moment, would cheer us on the next; we burst into the room where he was, and found several around him, but they offered but a feeble resistance; we brought our guns down to his head repeatedly—myself and another person—for the purpose of shooting him in the room; there was a young lady there, the sister of Mr. Ponke, the hotel keeper, who sat in this man's lap, covered his face with her arms, and shielded him with her person whenever a gun was brought to bear; she said to us "For God's sake wait and let the law take its course;" my associate shouted to kill him; "Let us shed his blood" were his words: all around were taunting "Mr. Beckham's life was worth ten thousand of these vile abolitionists;" I was cool about it, and deliberate; my gun was pushed up by some one who seized the barrel, and then I moved to the back part of the room, still with purpose unchanged, but with a view to divert attention from me, in order to get on opportunity; at some moment when the crowd should be less dense, to shoot him; after a moment's thought it occured to me that that was not the proper place to kill him; we then proposed to take him out and hang him; some person of our band then opened a way for him, and first pushing Miss Ponke aside, we slung him out of doors; I gave him a push, and many others did the same; we shoved him along the platform and down to the trestle work of the bridge, he begging for his life all the time, very piteously at first; by-the-by, before we took him out of the room I asked the question what he came here for? he said their only purpose was to free the slaves—that he came here to free the slaves or die: then he begged, "Don't take my life—a prisoner;" but I put the gun to him, and he said, "You may kill me, but it will be revenged; there are eighty thousand persons sworn to carry this work;" that was his last expression. We bore him out on the bridge with the purpose then of hanging him; we had no rope, and none could be found: it was a moment of wild excitement; two of us raised our guns—which one was first I do not know—and pulled the trigger; before he had reached the ground I suppose some five or six shots had been fired into his body; he fell on the railroad track; his back down to the earth, and his face up; we then went back for the purpose of getting another one (Stephens) but he was sick or wounded and persons around him, and I persuaded them myself to let him alone; I said "Don't let us operate on him, but go around and get some more;" we did this act with a purpose, thinking it right and justifiable under the circumstances, and fired and excited by the cowardly, savage manner in which Mr. Beckham's life had been taken.

MOB IN NEWPORT, KENTUCKY.

THE TYPE OF THE "FREE SOUTH" FIED, AND THE PRESS THROWN IN THE RIVER.

In the Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 29th, we find the following particulars of the affair.

Last evening about half past seven o'clock, a mob of some thirty men entered the printing office of Wm. S. Bailey, Newport, Kentucky, and piled a considerable quantity of type, broke one of the presses, and carried off the "forms," on which the outside of the paper was being printed. There were no persons in the office at the time of this visitation, except Mr. Bailey and his family. His four daughters, who set type, and Mrs. Bailey were present, and begged without avail that their property might be spared. The press would probably have been entirely destroyed, but those who undertook the job found it a dirty work, the ink soiling their hands and clothes. Mr. Bally was warned that he must leave town, and quit attempting to publish a paper there, or that he would be roughly used and all his property demolished. When the mob first appeared, they informed Mr. Bailey that they proposed to abolish his incendiary sheet. They considered the community unsafe where such a paper was tolerated, and so forth. Mr. Bulley's paper does not rank very high among the journals of the day, but he and his family have long spent upon it their daily labor, and earned with it their daily bread. The paper has been, we believe a family production, Mr. Bally writing the articles, his daughters setting the type, and his sons making up the forms and working the press.

MARRIAGES.

"It is not good for man to be alone."

In Morehouse Parish, La., by the Rev. J. L. Wright, on the 18th October, MR. A. H. SCHERR, of Ouachita Parish, to MISS BETTIE A. MILLER, of Morehouse Parish, La.

On the 29th Oct., 1859, by Rev. Wm. M. Shockley, REV. P. H. CONNERLY, of the Alabama Conference to MISS FANNIE W. ANDREWS of Milton Fla.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, November 7, 1859.

We condense the following statement from the New Orleans *Price Current* of the 5th instant:—

The past week has witnessed rather more movement in some departments of our market than we have had occasion to notice for some time past. Cotton has been taken quite freely, and generally at well maintained prices, and the transactions in Sugar and Molasses have about kept pace with the increased receipts, though at irregular and generally lower prices. The operations in Western Produce are still mostly confined to the limited parcels required for home consumption.

COTTON.—With respect to prices, we have to remark that considerable irregularity has been observable, but on the whole no marked and quotable change appears to here taken place. Factors generally seem disposed to meet the market freely at the current figures, and malatain themselves quite firmly for clean Middlings, etc., free from dust, while the lower grades, being comperatively neglected and abundant, may be bought on easy terms.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas,) are 472,716 bales, against 373,930 bales to same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 15,382 bales.

New Orleans Classification.

Inferior	—@—	Good Middling	11¼@11⅝
Ordinary	9 @ 9¾	Middling Fair	11¾@12
Good Ordinary	9¾@10	Fair	—@—
Low Middling	10¼@10¾	Good Fair	—@—
Middling	10¾@11	Good and Fine	—@—

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to 2055 hhds. We quote for Inferior and Refining 4 to 5¼; Common to Good Common 5¼ to 6½; Fair to Fully Fair 6¼ to 7; Prime to Choice 7¼ to 7¾; Centrifugal and Clarified 7¼ to 8¼ cents per pound. The above quotations apply to round lots, but small orders of 5 hhds and under, could not be filled without paying a further advance of ¼ to ⅜ per pound.

MOLASSES.—Total receipts of the week, 6006 barrels. The prices obtained during the week were: Inferior to Fair, 31 to 36 cents per gallon; and Prime to Choice, 36½ to 37½ cents; half barrels, 43 to 44 cents per gallon.

FLOUR.—About 6,000 barrels have been sold during the past week, at from $5 37½ to $5 40 for superfine, $6 to 6 50 for ordinary to good extra, and $7 00 to $8 00 per bbl. for small lots of choice extra brands.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Corn continue light. About 5,000 sacks have been sold at from $1 05 to $1 10 for ordinary, and $1 10 to $1 15 for old white. Oats have been in good request at 52c to 55c per bushel for good to prime St. Louis. Bran sells at $1 00 to $1 00 for ordinary to choice lots. Wheat sells at $1 15 per bushel for prime red.

PORK.—The principal sales reported through the week were at $15 50 to $16 00 per bbl. for Mess.

BEEF.—We quote Prime Mess at $14 50 for bbl. for extra brands.

BACON.—Shoulders 8½ to 8¾; Ribbed Sides 10½ to 10¾; Clear Sides 12½ to 12¾; Sugar-cured Hams 13 to 14 cents per pound.

LARD.—We quote 11¼ to 11½c for prime to choice prime, in tes. and 12 to 13c. for kegs.

BUTTER.—Western generally selling at 10 to 15 cents per pound, according to quality; and Cheese 10 to 11c.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at 12½ to 14½ cents per yard; India Bagging, 11½ to 11¾c Bale Rope, hand spun, 6½ to 7¼, and machine made, 7¼ to 8 cents per pound.

GUNNY BAGS—Limited parcels sell at 10 cents for light and 11 to 11¼c. to henvy and extra henvy bags.

COFFEE.—We quote fair at 11½ to 12, and prime at 12¼c. per pound.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

RECEIPTS, BY THE POST-OFFICE,
From October 11th, to November 1st, 1859.

H—I E Bell, $2.
C—J A Crook, $5; T W Castle, $10; A M Christzberg, $1; H C Cunningham, $5; H P Cullin, $5.
D—H F Dixon, $5.
H—W H Hill, $2; W P Hearn, $1; G Hawkins, $2.
J—J B Jones, $2 50; K A Jones, $2.
L—J J Ludlow, $2.
M—A H Mitchell, $18; E Miller, $5; E S Mayo, $18; J Matthews, $2; W H Matthews, $70.
P—W H Porter, $1; T B Pollevent, $10; B Payne, $5; A W Poole, 10c.
R—J S Rush, 30c.; Wm Rutledge, $5; J Rathburn, $5; C H Register, 25c.
S—W Shapard, $3; J W Solomon, $2; E R Strickland, $7.
W—W K Wilson, $7; O E Wade, $1; H P Witherspoon, $2.

Just Published,
THE WESLEYAN HYMN AND TUNE BOOK:
COMPRISING THE
ENTIRE COLLECTION OF HYMNS
IN THE HYMN BOOK OF THE
Methodist Episcopal Church, South,
WITH
APPROPRIATE MUSIC TO EACH HYMN,
BY
L. C. EVERETT.

Published by J. B. McFerrin, Nashville, Tenn.

Price, in *Embossed Leather*, $1 50.

Discount to the Trade, 20 *per cent.*

This book is a handsome royal octavo of 368 pp., printed in excellent style on a very durable paper, and tastefully as well as substantially bound. The design had in view, in presenting it to the Church South, is the supply of a means of promoting congregational singing, by furnishing, in immediate connection with the hymns contained in our Hymn-Book, tunes adapted to be sung to them. The number of tunes is 291, and among them are to be found all the old standard melodies, besides many new aspirants to the favor of the Church.

The following explanation of the peculiar features of this work is deemed advisable:

1. The words and the music are brought into immediate connection and relation; thus rendering the use of the hymns and tunes easy, and avoiding the obvious objection to the ordinary music books.

2. With an occasional exception, the turning of every leaf presents to the eye two tunes so similar in character as to be equally well adapted to any hymn found on either page.

3. On the left hand is an old standard tune; on the right a new tune.

4. Occasionally there is but one tune—generally an old one—which is always on the left-hand page: the right-hand page being filled with hymns adapted to be sung to it.

5. The type is of good size, clear, and easily readable, even by artificial light.

6. The adaptation of the tunes to the various sentiments contained in the hymns has been steadily aimed at—it is hoped with success.

The work is now ready for delivery. Copies will be sent to any address, by mail, prepaid on receipt of the price—$1 50. Address all orders to J. B. McFERRIN, *Agent*.
Nashville, Tenn.

NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY.
JUST RECEIVED,

History of Methodism, 2d vol. (Stevens),	$1 00
Sermons by Bishop Morris,	85

ALABAMA CONFERENCE NOTICE.

Some time since Rev. W. M. Motley, Pastor of Eufaula, the seat of the Conference, published a notice to the effect that the steamers from Columbus, Ga., would take the preachers down for half price. Dr. Mitchell writes: "In addition to what Bro. Motley says, please say that the Rail Road company have proffered to carry the members of Conference at half price. They will pay as they go on, and Dr. Hamilton or myself will furnish them with free tickets on their return.

TEACHER WANTED.

A LADY competent to teach the English branches thoroughly, and PIANO MUSIC, is wanted in a private family. Address (giving references.)
MRS. E. J. SMITH,
41 *Canton, Mississippi.*

DR. PIERCE'S SERMON ON BAPTISM.

The first edition of this work is exhausted, a second revised edition will be out in a few days. It is a neatly printed pamphlet in covers, and will be sent *postage paid* upon the receipt of eight three cents postage stamps, for ten copies will be sent for two dollars. A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.
Address, J. W. BURKE, *Agt. Macon, Georgia.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOULE'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Corner of Camp and Common Streets,
ENTRANCE NO. 80 COMMON STREET.
[*Established in* 1856.]

OPEN DAY AND EVENING THE ENTIRE YEAR.

A full course of instruction in this institution embraces Double Entry Book keeping, Commercial Calculation, Commercial Law, and Penmanship. Gentlemen can enter for the full course, or any branch they desire, and at any time, as there is no class system, no copying from books, and no memorizing of arbitrary rules.

FACULTY:

GEO. SOULE, M.A., Principal and Professor of the Theory and Practice of Double Entry Book keeping, Lecturer on the Science of Accounts, Exchange, Commercial Correspondence, etc., etc.
W. J. KENNON, Practical Accountant, Associate Professor in Book-keeping Department.
J. M. DURHAMMER, Esq., Lecturer on Commercial Law.
P. C. SPENCER, Professor of Plain, Ornamental, and Epistolary Penmanship.
GEO. SOULE, Teacher and Lecturer on Commercial Calculations.
J. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Special Lecturer on Exchange, Business Customs, Commercial Ethics, etc., etc.
LEON LAUGRIN, Professor of Languages.

This is the only Commercial School in the city where Double Entry Book-keeping is taught practically, and is practiced in the New Orleans business houses.

Each of our young gentlemen has his respective desk, and proceeds in the opening, conducting, and closing of books, under all the variety of circumstances that can possibly occur in the various departments of business.

Merchants, book keepers, and young gentlemen wishing instruction, are respectfully requested to call and examine our practical forms and peculiar manner of teaching.

For catalogues containing full information, and balance sheet Circulars, the most magnificent work of the kind ever executed in the United States, address, GEO. SOULE, New Orleans.

NEW CARPETING.

J. D. DAMERON & CO.,
124 CANAL STREET,

Have received a large and diverse assortment of English Velvet and Tapestry CARPETING, of the celebrated manufacture of Crossly and Sons, and others.

Bigelow Brussels and Wilton's—New Patterns.
Three-Ply and Ingrains, of the best makers.
Rugs, Baizes, Door Mats, etc.

Curtain Materials.

We would call attention to our extensive stock of all descriptions of Brocatelle Satin, de Laine and Worsted Curtain Material, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Table and Piano Covers, Cords, Trimmings, etc.

Window Shades and Cornices.

In this branch of our business, great pains is taken to get up the Newest Styles, and our stock has no superior.

Oil Cloths.

3 feet to 24 feet wide, of choice quality and new patterns.

A CARD.

TO PARENTS, MERCHANTS, ETC.

Who wish to give their Sons or Clerks a Practical Business Education, in the shortest possible time, and young gentlemen whose time is important,

DOLBEAR
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS,

Founded in 1852—Chartered by the Legislature of Louisiana, with Agricultural and Mechanical Departments.

Capital Stock $250,000,

is removed and re-opened to the new and spacious Iron Edifice known as

STORY BUILDING,
CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STREETS,
Entrance on both streets.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

N. B.—There are departments and Professors for Book Keeping, Penmanship, Mathematics, French, Spanish, German, English, etc., so as to save the time of business men.

Persons from 12 to 80 years attend to any branch they wish, and until as perfect as they wish to be. There are probably not less than 200 of its former students in Banks and business houses in this city. Merchants apply here for clerks and book keepers. Country merchants, Steamboat Clerks, etc., can learn IN A FEW DAYS to keep their books correctly, or write a free, handsome hand. Catalogues, with Terms, Opinions of the Press, the leading men of the nation, etc., sent to all who may desire them. This is the only Chartered Commercial College in the South west, and the oldest in the United States, and has stood for MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY on its own merits alone.

Boards can be had with the Professors or other good families speaking English, French, Spanish or German, from $5 to $6 per week.

N. B.—To prevent mistakes or impositions Students intended for this College should bring this Advertisement as special Directions, as there are every winter temporary rooms open for a few months, will of course making WONDERFUL PROMISES and PROMISES, and posting *flaming placards* to *enlighten the people of New Orleans and of the South!* Citizens and strangers are invited to visit the College and judge for THEMSELVES.

STOCK.—If, as is expected, the citizens in favor of *Southern practical*, subscribe as liberally to this home institution as they ever have to distant ones, the *Agricultural and Mechanical* Departments will be set once put in operation, and the whole placed on a firm basis, to stand for ages as a permanent institution of the South, and under the direction of the Stockholders themselves and the Trustees appointed by the Legislature. The Charter is perpetual. RUFUS DOLBEAR,
oct0 President.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

TWO YEARS SINCE, THE UNDERSIGNED OPENED HIS OFFICE at No. 33 Camp street, for the sale of these Machines, which, at that time, were but little known in this city, and the result is truly astonishing both as to the number sold and the unexampled success of the Machines, in nearly every instance. For over $175,000 worth of these Machines sold by the undersigned, not one letter of complaint was received during the past summer, and the repairs on these do not amount to ten dollars, although some of them have been used five years. Their sale at this time in this city is five times greater than it has been heretofore at this season of the year.

Probably more than $100,000 have already been paid in this city for Sewing Machines that were either entirely worthless, or which have cost five times the trouble and expense to keep them running that they were worth. The universal success of Singer's Machines has brought conviction to the minds of the public that it is far better to buy a good article at a fair price than to listen to the thousand and one tales of men who deal in Sewing Machines that are MADE TO SELL AND NOT TO USE, and who, as soon as one humbug is proved up, bring on another.

It is universally known that Singer's Sewing Machines make the most improved stitch that human ingenuity has ever invented, and there is no longer room for peril, as nine tenths of the clothing and shoes sold in this city are made on these machines.

Our competitors in the Sewing Machine trade generally acknowledge that Singer's Machines are superior for manufacturing purposes, but say they are not adapted to fine sewing. This, however, is a mere pretense, and the undersigned challenges the world to produce a Sewing Machine equal to Singer's 18 inch Manufacturing Machine for fine sewing, or to produce samples of work equal to those done at 33 Camp street on that Machine, which also sews leather with equal facility with any kind of thread or silk.

Singer's Manufacturing Machines, when adjusted by the undersigned, with recent great improvements, will sew with a fine needle at full speed through from twenty to thirty thicknesses of Lowell Cotton, with thread No 150 or 200, without breaking it, making a beautiful stitch, the same on both sides of the fabric.

Many persons who have known and even used Singer's Machines for years in New York, are astonished to find that the Manufacturing Machines here are superior for fine work, but when shown the room at 33 Camp street, where every machine is particularly adjusted for fine sewing, the mystery is solved.

All persons who have any doubts of the capacity of Singer's Machines for fine work, can have them removed by sending materials for a garment of any kind to 33 Camp street to be made.

Any person who will carefully compare the sewing done at 33 Camp street, with that sold by S. N. Moody, at 106 Canal street, will be at a loss to account for his certificate.

The public will please bear it in mind that Singer's Machines are sold upon a trial if desired, with any and all other machines, and of the trials that have been made in this city, in nineteen cases out of twenty they have been kept and the others returned.

The largest and most fashionable Dress Making establishments in this city use Singer's Machines, and several have bought them the past week, some of whom formerly used Wheeler & Wilson's Machines.

To the judgment of many eminent men, and in the widely-expressed opinions of the press, it is unsurpassed, if not unequaled, by any other monthly periodical as a treasure-house of choice reading containing in

NOVEMBER 9, 1859.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

THE OUTBREAK AT HARPER'S FERRY.

We give below the proceedings of the 26th, as we find them in the New York papers, and of the 27th, as they are contained in the Cincinnati papers of the 28th:

CIRCUIT COURT—*Judge Parker—Charlestown*, Oct. 26th.—The court met at 10 a. m. The grand jury retired to resume the examination of witnesses, and the court took a recess while awaiting the return of the grand jury.

E. Johnson, United States Marshal of Cleaveland, Ohio, arrived this morning and visited the prisoners. He identified Copeland as a fugitive from justice in Ohio. His object is supposed to be to ferret out testimony implicating other parties.

The excitement continued unabated. Crowds of persons from the surrounding country are present. The event is regarded as proving the faithfulness of slaves. No fears are entertained of them, but a military guard is kept up, fearing an attempt might be made to rescue the prisoners.

Great consternation among the slaves is caused by the fear of being seized like those of Col. Washington were, and they firmly believe that the object of the prisoners was to carry them South and sell them. Not a single slave has yet been implicated or even sympathising with the insurrectionists. Those carried off have all been captured and returned to their masters. Cannons are stationed at the court-house, and an armed guard is patrolling around the jail.

Capt. Brown has consented to accept Messrs. Faulkner and Botts as his counsel, they assuring him that they will defend him faithfully and give him the advantage of every privilege the law will allow.

Stevens declared he does not desire to be defended by Northern counsel, preferring Southern, and that the court should name them. There is a decided sympathy for Stevens, not on account of his sufferings, but that he has shown none of that vindictiveness and hardihood that characterizes Brown. His regret is regarded as caused by the consequences of his folly, and the examination yesterday indicated that other prisoners had lost their confidence in Brown, and are not disposed to follow him in his defiant course.

At twelve o'clock the court reassembled, and the jury reported a true bill against the prisoners and were discharged. Chas. B. Harding, Esq., assisted by Andrew Hunter, represented the Commonwealth. Charles J. Faulkner and Lawrence Botts are counsel for the prisoners. The true bill was read against each prisoner, for conspiracy with negroes, to produce insurrection, and for treason against the Commonwealth, and third, for murder. The prisoners were brought into court accompanied by a body of armed men. They passed through the street and entered the court-house without the slightest demonstration on the part of the people.

Brown looked somewhat better, his eye not so much swollen. Stevens had to be supported, and reclined on a mattrass on the floor of the court-room, evidently unable to sit up. He has the appearance of an almost dying man, breathing with difficulty, and panting for breath.

Before the reading of the arraignment, Mr. Hunter called the attention of the court to the necessity of appointing additional counsel for the prisoners; stating that one of the counsel (Faulkner) appointed by the county court, considering his duty in that capacity as having ended, had left here. The prisoners, therefore, had no other counsel than Botts. If the court was about to assign them other counsel, it might be proper to do so now.

The court stated that it would assign them members of the bar, and they might select.

After consulting Capt. Brown, Mr. Botts said that the prisoners retained him, and desired to have Mr. Green assist him. If the court would accede to that arrangement, it would be very agreeable to him personally.

The court requested Mr. Green to act as counsel for the prisoners, and he consented to do so.

Brown arose and said: I do not intend to detain the court, but merely wish to say, as I have been promised a fair trial, I am not now in circumstances to enable me to attend a trial, owing to the state of my health. I have a severe injury in the back, or rather in one kidney, which enfeebles me very much; but I am doing well and only ask for a short delay of my trial, and think I may get able to listen to it, and merely ask this, as the saying is, that the devil may have his dues, no more. I wish to say, further, that my hearing is impaired and rendered indistinct in consequence of wounds I have about my head. I can not hear distinctly at all. I could not hear what the court has said this morning; I would be glad to hear what is said on my trial, and I am now doing better than I could expect, so that moving under the circumstances a very short time would be all I would ask, if that could be allowed me, I should be very much obliged. I do not presume that more than a very short delay is needed, so that I may in some degree, recover and be able at least to listen to my trial and hear what questions are asked the citizens, and what their answers are.

Hunter said the request was rather premature. The arraignment could be made, and the question could be then considered. The court ordered the indictment to be read, so that the prisoner could plead guilty or not guilty, and then it would consider Brown's request. The prisoners were compelled to stand during the arraignment. Brown stood up with difficulty, and Stevens was held upright by two bailiffs.

The reading of the indictment occupied about twenty minutes. The prisoners each responded to the usual questions, "not guilty," and desired to be tried separately.

Faulkner—The State elects to try John Brown.

The Court—His condition must be inquired into.

Botts—I am instructed to say by Brown, that he is mentally and physically unable to proceed with his trial at this time. He also heard to day that counsel of his own choice will be here, whom he will of course prefer. He asks only for a delay of two or three days.

Mr. Hunter said he did not think it the duty of the prosecutor for the Commonwealth, or any one occupying that position, to oppose anything that justice required, or to object to anything that involved a simple consideration of humanity, where it would be properly allowed. Yet, in regard to this proposition to delay the trial of John Brown for one, two, or three days, they deemed it their duty that the court, before determining the matter, should be put in possession of the facts and circumstances judicially, that they were aware of in the line of their duties as prosecutors. His opinion was, that it was not proper to delay the trial of this prisoner for a single day, and that there was no necessity for it.

He alluded in general terms to the condition of things with which they were now surrounded, they being such as rendered it dangerous, to say nothing of the exceeding pressure upon the physical resources of our community, growing out of the circumstances connected with the affairs for which the prisoners are to be tried, and that our law is making special provisions for allowing a briefer time than usual in cases of conviction, for such offenders, within the discretion of the court between condemnation and execution, evidently indicates indirectly the necessity for acting promptly and decisively, though always justly in proceedings of this kind.

In reference to the physical condition of Brown, he asked the court not to receive unimportant statements of the prisoners as sufficient grounds of delay, but that the jailor and physicians be examined. As to expecting counsel from abroad he said no impediment had been thrown in the way of the prisoners procuring such counsel as they desired, but on the contrary, every facility afforded, and he apprehended there was little reason to expect the attendance of those gentlemen from the North who had been written to.

There was also a public duty upon them to avoid, as far as possible within the forms of law with reference to the great and never-to-be-lost sight of duty—i. e., giving a fair and impartial trial to the prisoners—the introduction of anything likely to weaken our position, and to give strength to our enemies abroad, whether it issued from the jury or any other source. It was their position that had been imperilled and jeopardized, as they suppose, by enemies.

Mr. Harding concurred in the objections of Mr. Hunter, on the ground of danger in delay, and also because Brown was the leader of the insurrection, and his trial ought to be proceeded with on account of the advantages thereby occurring on the trial of the others.

Mr. Green remarked that he had enjoyed no opportunity for consulting with the prisoners, or for preparing a defense. The letters for Northern counsel had been sent off, but sufficient time had not elasped to receive answer. Under the circumstances he thought a short delay desirable.

Mr. Botts thought that the excitement was so great as to deter Northern counsel from coming, but now that it had been promised that the prisoners were to have a fair and impartial trial, he presumed they would come and take part in the case. The court stated that if physical inability was shown, a reasonable delay must be granted. As to the expectation of other counsel, that did not constitute a sufficient cause for delay, as there was no certainty about their coming. Under the circumstances in which the prisoners were situated, it was natural that they should seek delay, but the brief period remaining before the close of the term of the court rendered it necessary to proceed as expeditiously as was practicable, and to be cautious about granting delays. He would request the physicians who had attended Brown to testify as to his condition.

CHARLESTOWN, 4 P. M., Oct. 26.—Brown has made no confession; but, on the contrary, says he has full confidence in the goodness of God, and that he is confident he will rescue him from the perils that surround him. He says that he has had rifles leveled at him, knives at his throat, and his life in as great a peril as it is now; but that God has always been at his side. He knows that God is with him, and fears nothing.

Alexander R. Boteler, member of Congress elect from this District, has collected five thousand letters from the citizens residing in the neighborhood of Brown's house, who searched it before the arrival of the marines.

Letters are also in possession of Andrew Hunter, Esq., who has also a number of letters obtained from the house by the marines and other parties. Among them is a roll of conspirators, consisting of forty-seven signatures; also a receipt from Horace Greely, for letters, etc., received from Brown, and an accurately traced map of the road from Chambersburg to Brown's house; also a copy of a letter from Brown, stating that the arival of too many men at once would excite suspicion and that they should arrive singly: also a letter signed Merlam, stating that if $20,000 was wanted, J. S. was good for one-fifth. Brown tells them to let women write letters, not men. Also a letter from J. E. Cook, stating that the Maryland election was about to come off, that the people will become excited, and we will get some candidates to join our side.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Oct. 27.—The storm of last evening prevented the transmission of the latter part of the proceedings of the court. The court finally refused to postpone the trial and the whole afternoon was occupied in obtaining a jury. Brown occupied a cot, to which he was carried into the court-room. The trial will be resumed this morning, when counsel for Brown is expected from Ohio.

Brown was brought into court this morning, being able to walk, but he immediately laid himself down on his cot at full length within the bar. He looks considerably better, the swelling having left his eyes. Senator Mason is among the spectators. Messrs. Harding and hunter represent the Commonwealth, and Botts and Green the prisoner.

Mr. Botts read the following telegraphic dispatch, received this morning.

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 26, 1859.

C. J. Faulkner and *Lawson Botts*, Charlestown Virginia—John Brown, leader of the insurrection at Harper's Ferry, and several of his family, have resided in this county for many years. Insanity is hereditary in that family. His mother's sister died with it, and a daughter of that sister has been two years in the lunatic asylum. A son and daughter of his mother's brother have also been confined in the lunatic asylum, and another son of that brother is insane, and under close restraint. These facts can be conclusively proven by witnesses residing here, who will doubtless attend the trial if desired. (Signed,)

A. H. LEWIS.

The telegraphic operator at the Akron office, Wm. C. Allen, adds to the above dispatch, that A. H. Lewis is a resident of that place, and his statements are entitled to implicit credit.

Mr Botts said that on receiving the above dispatch, he went to the jail with his associate, Mr. Green, and read it to Brown; and he was desired by the latter to say, that in his father's family there has never been any insanity at all. On his mother's side there have been repeated instances of it.

He adds, his first wife showed symptoms of it, which was also evident in his first and second sons by that wife. Some portions of the statements in the dispatch he knows to be correct; of other portions he is ignorant. He does not know whether his mother's sister died in the lunatic asylum, but he does believe that a daughter of that sister has been two years in an asylum, and thinks a son and daughter of his mother's brother have been confined in the asyinm, but he was not aware of the fact that another son of that brother is now insane and in close confinemaet.

Brown also desires his council to say that he does not put in any plea of insanity, and if he has ever been at all insane, he is totally unconscious of it. Yet, he adds, that those who are most insane, generally suppose that they have more reason and sanity than those around them. For himself, he disdains to put in that plea, and seeks no immunity of that kind. This movement is made totally without his approbation or concurrence, and was uoknown to him until the receipt of the above dispatch. Brown here raised himself in his bed and said, "I will add, if the Court will allow me, that I look upon it as a miserable artifice and pretext of those who ought to take a different course in regard to me, if they take any at all, and I view it with contempt more than otherwise. As I remarked to Mr. Green, insane persons, so far as my experience goes, have but very little ability to judge of their own sanity, and if I am insane, of course I should think I know more than all the rest of the world; but I do not think so. I am perfectly uconscious of insanity, and I reject, so far as I am capable, any attempt to interfere in my behalf on that score."

Mr. Botts stated that he was further instructed by Brown, that as he rejects this plea entirely and seeks no delay for that reason, would repeat to the Court his request made yesterday, that time be given for the arrival of foreign counsel, which he has now reason to expect. Yesterday afternoon, a dispatch was received from Cleveland, Ohio, signed by Danl. Tildee, dated 26th inst., asking of Brown whether it would be of any use for counsel to leave last night. To this dispatch an answer was returned that the jury would be sworn this morning, and Brown desired the counsel to come at once. The telegraph operator stated that this dispatch be sent off at once, in advance of the dispatches sent by the reporters, and he had learned this morning that it was sent before the storm, that last night interrupted communication, so that the counsel ought to reach here by twelve or one o'clock to-night.

The course taken by Brown this morning, makes it evident that he sought no postponement for the purpose of delay, as he rejects the plea of insanity. Still le his opinion he can have a fairer trial if the defense were coedected by his own counsel, than if he were defended by counsel at present here.

Mr. Hunter observed that the prisoner's counsel having renewed the motion of yesterday for delay for a specific period indicated, and based upon informatioe received in the form of a telegraph dispatch, the questioe eow was whether there was sufficient grounds in this additional information to change the decision announced by the Court yesterday, on the same motion. If the Court did not at once deem the circumstances wholly insufficient before the decision was made, the counsel for the Commonwealth deemed it their duty to call attection to two or three matters connected with the affair. Though desirous to avoid forestalling the trial of this case, in regard to the prisoeer at the bar, they were prepared to prove that he had made open, repeated and constant ackeowledgement of everything charged against him. He had gloried in it, and we have but an exhibitioe of the same spirit and the same purpose in what he announced, that he would permit no defense of insanity to be put in.

The point was fully discussed by the coensel on both sides. The Court said that he must see it in this case as in aey other, that proper cause for delay was made out, before grantieg such an application. In the present case, he could not see that this telegram gava any assorances that the additiönel counsel intended to come. The prisoeer is now defended by counsel who will take care that no impreper evidence is adduced against him, and that all proper evidence in his behalf, shall be presented. He could not see that the proper cause for delay was made out. The expected counsel might arrive before the case was closed and could then see all the testimony taken; thus the prisoner might have the benefit of their advice, although the case now proceeds. As to the matter of insanity, it was not presented in reliable form instead of mere statements; we should have affidavits or something of that character. He thought, therefore, that the jury should be sworn, and the trial proceeded. The jury having been sworn, the Court directed that the prisoner might forego the form of standing while arraigned, if he desired. Botts put the inquiry to the prisoner, and he continued to be prostrate in his cot while a long indictment, filling seven pages, was read, first for insurrectiou, second for treason, and third for murder.

Harding addressed the jury, and presented the facts of the case, detailing the scenes of the Armory; killing the bridge-keeper, and subsequent killing of citizens named in the indictment; seizing Lewis Washington and Alstadt, with their slave; forming a new government withie the limits of the Commonwealth; holding citizens as prisoeers of war, and subsequent capture. He then read the law on treason; levying war against the State; giving comfort to its eoemies, or establishing any other governmeut within its limits, the punishment of which was death; also against advising with a slave to produce insurrection, penishable with death; the murder of citizens, a capital offense. Either of the charges of the indictmeet, if proved, being punished with death. All these chargen would be distinctly proveo beyond the possibility of a douht. He would show that the prisoner's whole object was to rob our citizens of their slaves and carry them off by violeece, and, he was happy to say, against their wills, all of them having escaped aed rushed back to their masters the first opportunity. He concinded hy urging the jury to cast aside all prejudices, and to give the prisoners a fair and impartial trial, and not to allow their hatred of abolitionists to influence them against those who have raised the black flag on the soil of this Commonwealth.

Mr. Green, on the part of the prisoners, gave the law applicable to the case, reminded the jury that they are judges of law and fact, and that if they have any douhi as to the law or fact of the guilt of this prisoner, they are to give the prisoner the benefit of such a doubt. In regard to the first of the charges, treason, or a specific act of treason, it must be provided that he attempted to establish a seperate and distinct government; and it must also be proven what was proposed on treasonable acts, before you can convict him on these charges. If it is intended to rely on his confessions to prove treason the law distinctly says, no conviction can be made on confessions unless made in open Court. There must be sufficient evidence to prove the charge, independent of any confessions out of Court, and it requires two distinct witnesses to prova each and any act of treason.

Second—Conspiring with slaves to rebel and make insurrection.—The jury must be satisfied that such conspiring and such conspiracy was done within the State of Virginia and within the jurisdiction of this court.

If done in Maryland, this court could not punish the act, and if done within the limits of the Armory at Harper's Ferry, it was not. Attorney General Cushing had decided this point, with regard to the Armory grounds at Harper's Ferry, which opinion was read to the jury, showing that persons residing within the limits of the Armory can not even be taxed by Virginia, and that the crimes committed within the said limits are punishable by the Federal courts. Although the jury may have a doubt about the law on this subject, they must give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt. And upon the last count, that of murder, the crime having been committed within the limits of the Armory, this court has no jurisdiction. And as in the case of Beckham, it was committed on the railroad bridge, and therefore within the State of Maryland, which State claims jurisdiction up to the Armory grounds. And though he may be guilty of murder, it must be proven that it was wilful, deliberate and premeditated murder to make it a capital offense. If otherwise, the killing was murder in the second degree, punishable by imprisonment. If there is shy doubt on these points, you must give that doubt to the prisoners. He was satisfied that the jury will not allow any outside excitement to affect them; that they will do their duty faithfully and impartially.

Mr. Botts impressively addressed the jury, saying the case before them was an unusual one, and in many respects such as has before been unkeown. It was a jury-triel, calling for calm, unimpassioned deliberation, and not seizing upon those statements to indoce a conviction.

The jury must be morally above all prejudicee and influences, and deliberate calmly, free of all resentment, bearing in mind that the mission of the law is not to wreak vengeance, and that the majesty of the law is best maintained when judges, counsel and jury rise above those influences. The burthen of proof is on the Commonwealth, and if she fails to substantiate her charges you are bound to do your duty impartially and find your verdict on the law and testimeny that Commonwealth may be able to presect to you. He then proceeded to go over the same grounds taken by Mr. Green on each of the three points of indictment, treason, insurrection and murder. He said it is no difference how much the jury may be convinced in their own minds of the guilt of the prisoner.

It is essential that they must have proof of positivo guilt. Mr. Botts, in reviewing the law bearing on the case, evinced a determination to avail himself of every advantage that the law allows, and do his duty to the prisoner earnestly and faithfully.

It is due to the prisoner to stete that he believed himself to be actuated by the highest and noblest feelings that ever coursed through a human breast. His iestructions were, to destroy neither property eor life. They would prova by those gentlemen who were prisoners that they were treated with respect, and that they were kept in positinns of safety, and that no violence was offered to them. These facts must be taken into consideration, and have their due weight with the jury.

During the eession of the court, on Wednesday afternoon, prisoner Brown lay with his eyes closed. Though evidently not much injured, he is determined to resist the pushing of his trial by all meaee in his power. The jury was then called and sworn. The court excluded those who were present at Harper's Ferry, and also those who had formed or expressed eny opinion that would prevent the elting of the case impertially; twenty-four, mostly farmers from a distance, owning a few slaves, were selected as competent jurors. Out of these the counsel for the prisoner struck eight. Twelve were selected by ballot from the remaining sixteee, as follows: Richard Timberlake, Joseph Myers, Thomas Watson, Jr., Isaac Derk, John C. McClure, Wm Rightson, Jacob J. Miller, Thomas Osborne, George W. Boyer, John C. Wilkshire, George W. Tapp, and Wm. A. Martin.

The jury were not sworn on the case, but the Judge charged them not to converse upon the aubject nor to permit others to eoverse with them. John Copeland, the mulatto prisoner from Oberlin, Ohio, has made full confession to the United States Marshals, Mr. Martin, of Virginia, and Mr. Johnson, of the Northern District of Ohio. He has given the name of parties at Oberlie who induced him to go to Harpers's Ferry, who furnished the money for his expeeses, etc. He also states a movement of a similar character was contemplated in Kentucky about the same time. Many persons in Northern Ohio, whose names have heretofore been mantioned, are directly implicated. His confession is withheld from the public until the trial is over, by order of Gov. Wise.

Mr. Johnson was shown, to-day, a large number of letters implicating Gerrit Smith and a number of prominent men of Oberlin, Cleveland, and other points of Ohio. Among the letters is one signed Hora ce Greely & Co., that had inclosed forty-one dollars, seven letters from Kansas and two from Ohio. It was directed to J. H. Kagi, one of the killed, but as he had been a correspondent of the Tribune, this letter had evidently inclosed his pay. Another letter from Capt. Brown to one of his sons, dated April 16, 1856, details a visit to Garrit Smith, Peterboro', which the writer regarded as highly encouraging, and says that Smith gave him one hundred dollars, and that he also received at his house a note that he considered good for two hundred dollars more; also that Smith had written to his friends at the East thet two thousand dollars must be raised for Brown, of which he would agree to furnish one-fifth himself. There is also a notice of a draft from the cashier of the New York State Bank, sent him by direction of Gerrit Smith, dated Albeny, August 29th, 1859. Marshal Johnson also has a list of the officers of the "Provisional Govornment," and a list of contributers to the project. He left for Cleveland last evening, taking copies with him. The examination made by him settles the fact that thie movemeet had long been maturing—that many men, prominent statesmen, have given money and influence in its behalf, and when the facts are made public a sensation may be expected.

Mr. Hunter followed, stating his purpose to evoid anything by way of argument or explanation not immediately connected with the particular issue to be tried, and to march straight forword to the attainment, so fer as may be in our power, to the end of justice, by either convicting or acquitting the prisoner at the bar. With a single preliminary remark, explanatory of his position here as an assistant prosecutor, which had been assigned to him by the Governor of the Commonweelth as well as by his Honor the Judge, he passed at once to a review of what was the law in reference to the case, and what he expected to be able to prove to the satisfaction of the jury.

First, as to high treason, or treason against the State, this was probably the first case of high treason, or treason against the State that had ever been tried here by our State courts. He fervently hoped that it would be the last that would ever occur. Probably, in some degree, not only upon our decision, but upon our prompt decision of this case, will that result depend. He thought his friends on the other side were totally mistaken in their views, that the law as it now stands on the statute book, and refereece to overt acts was either in the language, or substaetially that contained in the Constitution of the United States; on the contrary the phraseology hed been varied from the Constitution, and as he conceived, for a plain and pelpable purpose: all the powers vested in the Federal Government, were given with great jealousy; this was an historical fact perfectly familiar, and consequently while treason against the United States consists only in levying war against them or adhering to their enemies or giving them aid, and there is a provision that no person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses or some overt act or confession in open court; yet, the State law is more full, and includes within its definition of treason also the establishing without the authority of the Legislature within its limits, separate from the existing government, or holding or executing under such usurped government any officer professing allegiance or fidelity to it, or restricting the execution of the law under color of its authority; and goes on to decime that such treason, if proved by the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or by confession in court shall be punished with death. Any one of these acts constitutes treason against this commonwealth, and he believed the prisoner hed been guilty of each and all these acts, which would be proved in the clearest manner, not by two, but by a dozee witnesses, unless limited by the act of time. The prisoner had attempted to break down the existing government of the commonwealth, and establish on the ruins a new Government; he had usurped the office of commander-in-chief of this new government, and, together with his whole band, proposed allegiance and fidelity to it. He represented not only the civil authorities of the government, but our own militiary; he is doubly, trebly and quadrupedly guilty of treason. Mr. Hunter proceeded again, to the question of jurisdiction over the armory grounds, and examined the authority cited on the other side, of Attorney-General Cushing. The latter was an able man, but came from a region of the country where opinions are very different from ours, in relation to the powers of the Federal Government. As affecting State rights, our courts have decided adversely to Mr. Cushing's views, for all time past. The jurisdiction of his court of Jefferson county, in regard to criminal offences committed at Harper's Ferry, has been uoioterrupted and unchallenged, and whether they were committed on the government property or not. He cited an instance which occurred twenty-nine years ago, where an atrocious murder was committed between the very shops in front of which these men fought their battle, and the criminal was tried here, convicted and executed under our laws. There was a broad distinction between cessation of jurisdiction by Virginia to the Federal Government and the mere assent of the States the Federal Government should become a land apoller within its limits. The law of Virginia, by virtue of which the grounds of Harper's Ferry were purchased by the Federal Government, ceded no jurisdiction. Brown was also guilty on his own notorious confession of advising the conspiracy. In regard to the charge of murder, the proof will be, that this man was not actually engaged in murdering our citizens, but that he was the chief director of the whole movement. No matter whether he was present on the spot or a mile off, he is equally guilty.

In conclusion, Mr. Hunter said he hoped the case would be considered with fairness and impartiality, without fear, favor or affection, and he only asked that the penalty might be visited on the prisoners which our safety required and which the laws of man and God approve.

The court then took a recess.

PROFESSIONAL.

JAS. J. HUTCHINSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Livingston, Alabama.
[ao24] ☞ Will Practice in Sumter and the adjoining counties.

EDWARD J. DELONY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana.
Will Practice in the Courts of the Parishes of Carroll, Madison and Franklin; and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans, La.

DR. E. D. BEACH, HAVING RESUMED THE practice of Medicine, offers his Professional services to the citizens of New Orleans.
N. B.—Special attention paid to diseases of the RECTUM, PILES, FISTULA IN ANO, ETC.—*Fistula in ano* permanently cured without the use of the knife, cautery, seiu, or confinement whatever. Office No. 6, Baronne street near Canal. ap27.

J. E. ELAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BATON Rouge.
REFERENCES—Henderson & Gaines and Chinn & Bolton, *New Orleans*; W. S. Pike and A. Matta ..... *Baton Rouge*.

B. D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana.
Ja19

J. O. FUQUA. J. H. KILBOURNE.
FUQUA & KILBOURNE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, *CLINTON, LOUISIANA*,
PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans. *References*—Payne & Harrison, Byrne, Vance & Co., Broadwell & Payne, Pritchard & Flower, Edw. Nalle & Co., Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans. mar 20 1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

PURVIS & HAYNIE,
COTTON BROKERS, No. 46 Carondelet, street, New Orleans.
ROBERT PURVIS, *Miss.* JNO. D. HAYNIE, *New Orleans.*

C. T. MURPHY, *Durant, Mi.* W. SYKES, *New Orleans La.* M. CONLY, *Middleton, Mi.*
MURPHY, SIKES & CO., COTTON FACTORS and General Commission Merchants, Jy20-6m No. 42 Union street, New Orleans.

W. A. BROADWELL. A. P. HAYNES.
BROADWELL & HAYNES, (*Formerly* BROADWELL & PAYNE)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 40 UNION STREET, N. O.
HAVING RETIRED FROM BUSINESS, I TAKE PLEASURE IN soliciting for my former Partners, BROADWELL & HAYNES, the patronage and confidence of my friends, believing their experience, capacity and means, will merit its continuance, and enable them to give general satisfaction. [Jo1] M. U. PAYNE.

W. R. STUART, *New Orleans.* DR D. A. JAMES, *Madison Parish, La.*
STUART & JAMES,
No. 42 Union street, New Orleans,
HAVE ASSOCIATED THEMSELVES TOGETHER for the purpose of conducting a COTTON FACTORAGE and GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS; are prepared to make the usual Advances to planters, in the way of supplies, etc., and respectfully solicit patronage.

B. M. LOWE & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND General Commission Merchants, ap6 No. 97 GRAVIER STREET, New Orleans.

MR HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PARTner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders, from our large and well-selected Stock of GROCERIES, PRODUCE, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants,
COOPER & NEIBERT.
New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858. 27 and 29 Common st.

W. COOPER. J. Q. NEIBERT. H. LUCAS.
COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Nos. 27 and 29 Common street, New Orleans.

PILCHER, GODDRICH & CO.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No. 47 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

JOHN F WYCHE & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 119 Common street, New Orleans. my2-1y

A. H. May & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No 94 Gravier street New Orleans. au21y

J. U. PAYNE. J. F. HARRISON.
D. W. HUNTINGTON. WM B. HARRISON
Payne & Harrison.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 61 Union street, New Orleans. dec7-1y

S. L. WALKER, New Orleans. ROBT. O. HUTCHINSON Caddo Parish, La.
Walker & Hutchinson,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 87 Carondelet street, New Orleans. jo28

F. J. VAN BIBBER & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
[d8-1y] 44 *Carondelet street, New Orleans.*

J. BOYD & Co.,
Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,
No 4 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
apr 17-1y

LEONARD FASH. F. B. LACAARS.
LEONARD FASH & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
45 POYRRAS STREET,
Oct 24. *NEW ORLEANS.*

LANE, SALTER & CO.,
[*Successors to LANE, MAYFIELD & Co.*]
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 79 St. Charles street, New Orleans. jy6-1y

EDUCATIONAL.

PORT GIBSON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY For Young Ladies,
Will resume its exercises on the First Monday in October. A well-chosen Faculty will spare no pains or care, to make this Institution a pleasant and profitable place for young lady students.
The buildings are large, well-ventilated and well-furnished. The grounds ample and beautiful.
For information and Circulars, apply to
sep21 REV. S. JONES, Port Gibson, Ms.

HUNTSVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE, HUNTSVILLE, North Alabama.
PROPRIETOR—
REV. A. R. ERWIN, D. D., Principal
This Establishment offers the following inducements to Southern patronage.
1. Huntsville is the nearest mountain location to the South and Southwest; and is proverbially healthful. The social elegance and beautiful scenery to be found here, are great auxiliaries in the formation of character.
2. The edifice is large and elegant—supplied with gas-light; and water in the greatest abundance by pipes, from a mommuth Spring in the town. It is 164 by 52 feet, three stories high, and well furnished.
3. The domestic arrangements are such as to secure not only comfort, but the social and domestic training of the pupils. Frugality, politeoes and grace, as well as the virtues of the heart, are habitually cultivated.
4. The facilities of instruction are unsurpassed. There are fifteen teachers and attaches, some of whom are distinguished educators. The large patronage, from among the best families of NINE of the Southern states, attest the good-will of the Institution.
5. Arrangements are made to accommodate Southern pupils during the Summer Vacation, and to furnish them with such instructions in the extra branches as may be desired. Pupils received at any time.
Apply for a circular to, REV. A. R. ERWIN, D.D.,
ap6 Huntsville, Alabama.

GREENSBORO' HIGH SCHOOL—REV. J. W. N. Mears, A.M. M.D.
The exercises of the third session of this school will commence on the first day of September next.
The session comprises nine months—including the usual holidays—and is divided into *three terms* of three months each.
French will be taught for a small extra fee.
The Principal will take a very *few* boys under his immediate supervision in rooms adjoining his own. The amusement and labors of such boys out of school will be under the direction of the Principal.
Those parents who have sons to board out, will, it is thought, at once recognize the advantage of such an arrangement.
The play-grounds are ample and pleasant, and the house commodious and furnished most neatly and comfortably.
Young men can prepare to enter the Junior class in any of our Colleges.
Miss E. B Mears takes a limited number of young ladies on whose education she bestows particular care. All the branches essential to a polished education are taught.
The attention of parents is especially invited to this Department.
REFERENCES.
Liberty has been taken to refer to the following gentlemen.
The Faculty and the resident Trustees of the "Southern University:" Rev. J. M. Bannister, Rector of St. Pauls Church; Col. Isaac Croom, Rev. L. H. Hatch, Col. R. Waller, Col. A. Demeres, B. Williams, Esq., Col. J. G. Harvey, Hon. Syd. Moore, Dr. T. C. Osborn, Dr. F. M. Peterson, Greensboro, Alabama.
Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Rector of the Episcopal Church; Rev. N. B. Cloud, Editor American Cotton Planter Hon. H. W. Hilliard, and Rev. J. Hamilton, D. D., Montgomery, Alabama.
Rev. Mr. Bowdin, Pastor Methodist Church, Rev. B. F. Larrabee President Female College, Columbus Mississippi.
Rev. C. C. Tillespih, Editor New Orleans Christian Advocate.
Rev. E. H. Myers, D. D., Editor Southern Christian Advocate.
Rev. P. P. Neely, D.D., and Rev. T. W. Dorman, D. D., Marion Alabama.
Rev. J. O. Andrews, D.D., Rev. R. Payne, D.D., Rev. G. F. Pierce, D.D. Bishops of the Methodist Church. [au17-3m

FARM SCHOOL, MONTPELIER, Monroe county, Georgia.
REV. CARLISLE P. B. MARTIN, ... PRESIDENT.
COURSE OF STUDY—Classical, Mathematical, Scientific, Literary, FARM—not for Manual Labor, but for Practical, Scientific Study. Dr. J. N. LOOMIS has charge of the Scientific Department.
TERMS.—Tuition and Board, exclusive of lights, for Scholastic Year, (payable each time in advance) $200 00.
☞ Books and Stationery can be had at the Institution, for which cash must be paid, as it is too troublesome to keep accounts.
Students can be brought from Macon, by stage or Goldsby, for $3 00; and from Forsyth, by Mr. Jobuson, for $2 00. [au24

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BATON ROUGE.
The Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 12th of October next.
The Principal intends to spare neither labor nor expeuse to make the school in its Educational Facilities and its moral influences, equal to the very best Schools in the country.
As the number of pupils is limited, it is desirable that applications be made as early as possible.
Parents are earnestly advised of the importance of having their children at School as promptly as possible. The loss of a few days at the beginning, often proves a serious disadvantage to the pupils, and greatly increases the labor of the teachers for the whole session.
For information and Circulars, apply to Rev. J. B WALKER, New Orleans; Rev. C. G. YOUNG, Monroe; T. P. CLINTON, Esq., St. Joseph; Rev. J. A. IVY, Alexandria; Rev. S. B. SCRAT, Monsfield; or to au1y W. B. N. MAORUDER, Principal.

DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED REJUVENATING Elixir.—Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principles, by one of the ablest chemists of the age.
FOR THE CURE of General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Continued Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the System, take

The Rejuvenating Elixir,
And you will soon find yourself a new man—a pride instead of the reverse to your friends, and a healthy, sound, and worthy member of the whole human family For sale, by the Proprietors,
J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., New Orleans.
And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Children.
TRUTH OMNIPOTENT.—We give to our readers and the public generally the following copy of a letter received by us from A. W. Veasey, Esq., of the *Aberdeen Conservative*, enclosing at the same time a communication to that paper from Colonel Vassor, of North Mississippi, and who was formerly associate editor of the Conservative. The subject of the letter and communication we do not feel it necessary to comment on—they tell the whole story, one that ought to go home to those in whose hands the rising generation of children are placed for nurture and for care. All we ask of our readers is a careful perusal of the documents.
CONSERVATIVE OFFICE,
Aberdeen, Miss., August 23d, 1858.
Messrs. Wright & Co.—As any testimonial in reference to your preparations may prove beneficial to you, I enclose the following, published at my request, in the "Conservative" of the 21st inst.
Col. Vasser was formerly associate editor of the "Conservative," and is well known in North Mississippi, as a gentleman of intelligence and strict integrity. Respectfully, J. W. VEASY.
[*For the Conservative.*]
Communicated. ABERDEEN, Aug. 19th, 1858.
DEAR VEASY: Upon the principles of justice and humanity, I am induced to ask your permission to insert this communication in your paper, believing, as I do, that it may be the means of preventing untimely sorrow in many a happy household.
On Friday last, having been for several days previous absent from my family, I found, on my return home, that my infant, aged about 15 months, was quite unwell, from some unknown cause—supposed to be teething. Upon an examination, however, I was of the opinion that her indisposition proceeded from worms; and having been told by a respectable physician that WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE was a sovereign remedy against this terrible enemy of children, I was induced to give it a trial, reluctantly, by the acquiescence of my family Physician. On the following morning, (Saturday) I commenced administering it by directions, save in quantity, being afraid to give the amount of prescription. I was unable to detect any impression occasioned by it until late in the afternoon of that day; and should not then, but for the discharge of some thirteen worms, varying in length from two and a half to six inches. This I thought a remarkable number for a nursing infant. But, to my great amazement, about one o'clock on Sunday night I was aroused from my slumber to witness the incredible number of one hundred and thirty-six from one evacuation.
Before breakfast of the same morning, (Sunday) but one small dose was administered, which was followed by the discharge of fifty during the day. The next day, (Monday) none was administered; but still occasional discharges occurred during the day, varying in size and quantity as described.
On Tuesday morning following, one more small dose was administered, making in all five doses of a quarter of a teaspoonful instead of a half as prescribed by the label of directions. In all, the little creature has discharged to this date, the rise of three hundred worms, a majority of which will average five or six inches in length; and is running about as usual, with returning evidences of good health and spirits.
Having met with such astonishing effects in the case of my infant, I was induced to use the Vermifuge on six other children under my protection, var

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.—C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 42.
WHOLE NUMBER 457.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1859.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—118 CAMP ST.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

A NOBLE AND SUGGESTIVE DEED.

BY C. K. MARSHALL, D.D.

"Sixty years ago, Theodore Atkinson, a benevolent citizen of Portsmouth, N.H., left a legacy in money to one of the churches, to be placed at interest, and the interest to be laid out in bread, to be distributed every Sunday morning to the poor of the parish; which has been faithfully done, and every Sabbath witnesses the bestowment of the token of the kindness and generosity of the poor man's friend."

So much for one kind and noble deed! Bread—fresh, warm, pure, nourishing; bread for the needy, hungry poor, once a week for sixty years, from an oven heated by a dead man; of flour furnished by a dweller in the old church-yard—now a tenant, there of full sixty winters; and still, as often as the gates of the holy day turn on their hinges, that invisible hand holds out to each comer a new loaf, and the hungry poor turn joyfully homeward with the treasure. How touching must be the benediction! How refreshing the memories that brood over the morning repast! How like a sacrament of gratitude! And so it has been for more than three thousand Sabbath mornings; and will, doubtless, continue till centuries shall have passed away, poverty and want be unknown, or Portsmouth be erased from the habitations of men.

How beautiful is the sight of a bread-fruit tree yielding its ripe, life-preserving fruit every seventh day! nor shall age, decay, or change, blight it, while a perennial vitality is imparted thereto by the hand that planted it three score summers gone. Thrice a thousand Sundays ago, and more, it brought forth, with the music of the Sabbath-bells of Portsmouth parish, its virgin harvest. Then the poor man dropped a tear in grateful memory of the thoughtful friend of the poor. The widow's heart leaped for joy when the first white loaf was brought home early in the morning; and as she broke it in pieces, with the invocation of heaven's blessing, and fed her children, she also blessed the memory of the sainted donor. The aged poor, with their bleached locks and tottering limbs, whose coarse fare and hard lot had wrung from the soul many a sigh for the calm of Potter's Field, fed on the delicious loaf, and owned, with emotions strange and cheering to their sorrowing hearts, that, though

"The poor make no new friends,
God had kindly spread a table with Sabbath bread, by the hand of one who had the heart to commiserate their hard lot.

Thenceforward, up to the last Sabbath-day, have come the weary, faint, hungry poor, till thousands have eaten of the bread of benevolence—the Atkinson loaf! What a multitude has been fed, in every condition of destitution and age, in those few years! The first partakers are all gone. Benefactor and beneficiaries sleep together in the dust, and now, as we would fondly hope, eat together of that "Tree of Life, which yields her fruit every month," and "they shall hunger no more."

But, "the poor ye have always with you," and they are a class who carry about them the symbols of a divine dispensation. They are God's bill of exchange, drawn on those who hold his treasures, payable at sight, and woe be to those who dare allow His drafts to be dishonored. They are placed all about us, to give us an opportunity of feeding the hungry Saviour!—for, "inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

In the person of a poor disciple, the world's Redeemer eats our bread.

Who would not wish thus to share a loaf with Christ? Doubtless, so thought the benevolent Atkinson. Besides, how fraught with inspiration to emulate the good example; and, possibly, many little girls and boys whose first knowledge of good bread was derived from those Sabbath offerings, have ascended the rising pathway of honest industry to honor and respectability, and have looked backward and downward to dark and hunger-bitten hours, with gratitude for their benefactor; while the promptings of noble generosity have prompted them to imitate so worthy an example, and, by some perennial kindness, send living bread to those who are ready to perish.

How poor are statues of bronze, parian marble, aspiring cenotaphs, or pompous monuments, to embalm a fame, compared with the simple oven and Sabbath batch of the great-hearted Atkinson! Surely, he, being dead, yet speaketh.—Ah! and right well he acteth, too, though dead.

But now, gentle reader, pause a moment, and tell me truly, do not the souls of men need bread—soul-bread? Is not every human soul asking for nourishing loaves? Does not all-pervading hunger of spirit indicate the necessity of the BREAD OF LIFE? Light, knowledge, love, are soul-bread. Christ is the Bread of Life.

Bread for the inner man—loaves for such as "hunger after righteousness," are more valuable and important than food of the finest wheat, as the soul is greater, nobler and more valuable than the body. The soul craves Truth, and Light, and Love. These alone can satisfy its spiritual appetites. "This is the Bread which cometh down from heaven, of which, if we eat, we shall not perish."

Thank God, that everywhere are to be found noble illustrations of the same philanthropy that heated the tiny oven for the Portsmouth poor, from the fuel of that will; and not a few would seize an opportunity to provide bread for hungry souls, that they might, for centuries to come, enjoy a rich weekly repast, which should elevate, strengthen, and redeem the soul. I have been looking round upon the masses composing the great communities of our land, contemplating their wants, and the best modes of their relief; among those wants I class, as the greatest, bread for the soul. There are thousands who read but little, and think less, among whom untold numbers do not feel able to procure the books, magazines, or papers, which might minister to their edification. The city surroundings, the country village, the sparsely settled and poor regions of our several States; our seaports, with their vast shipping interests, and thousands of neglected seamen; our fleets of bayou, river and lake steamers, with their multitudes of passengers, and toiling crews,—all need and might have, if strong men, or *one able man*, would so decree, the necessary bread for the intellect and for the heart. At least, a plan for meeting much of the great want might be carried into execution. What we need is a kindred spirit to the Portsmouth philanthropist. Some man, with a princely purse and a princely soul, who will take an interest in the great cause of human progress and evangelization, and set up a *prudent oven*, that should send forth a weekly batch ample enough to satisfy the appetites of a million souls every week for the remaining portion of man's probation on earth—centuries on centuries. Girard was such a man. He, with a few millions, so engrafted himself into the interests of the land—of humanity, of orphanage,—that the world's history will be imperfect without the record of his benevolence.

Now, suppose *one million of dollars*, or much less, were invested by some christian man, the annual interest on which should be employed in printing a superior weekly newspaper, under christian auspices, to be distributed free to the really necessitous, and partly maintained by a moderate price from others, so that a small revenue might aid in its wider circulation; pray, tell me, how could an investment be made to do greater service? Girard lavished millions on the college bearing his name, and some three hundred pupils now enjoy the fruit of that vast expenditure. One *million* of dollars spent as I propose, would establish a sort of Publishing College, the lectures, discourses, essays, expositions, arguments, demonstrations, instructions of which would weekly reach, not merely three hundred minds, but nearer three millions, when once in the full tide of successful operation.

But, if no generous and powerful benefactor may be found, there will not be wanting those who, in smaller sums, will lay the foundation with a few hundred thousand dollars; and, once inaugurated, it will never want for support. As an indication of this, I extract the following from a communication now lying before me: "I have been considering how I could best bestow a portion of the money God has entrusted to my care, so that it might accomplish the largest amount of good, and I have never seen anything that so completely meets my views as 'THE CHURCH EVANGELIST.' Properly managed, such a paper may become the greatest agency ever employed by the Church, excepting only the pulpit and the Bible, for spreading light and salvation, and arousing the Church to a sense of her high calling and unappreciated responsibilities. *It is my purpose to invest several thousand dollars in the endowment fund*," etc., etc.

Thank God for such a testimony and pledge. Those are the words of an influential, wide-minded private citizen, who deems his possessions "entrusted" by God, to be used for the promotion of His Church and the glory of the Cross. "Them that honor me, will I honor, and they that despise me, shall be lightly esteemed," saith the Lord. "These are they who "honor the Lord with their substance." Heaven multiply the number of such souls! such men, like the man of Portsmouth, furnish subsistance for posterity to feast on, and thus prove themselves the real benefactors of mankind."

When a century shall have filled, and laid its records of useful deeds on the altar of Eternity; and the weekly doings of such a Journal as we would establish, shall have been noted, having sent its bread for the intellect—its bread for the heart, its brimming goblets of living water,—grapes from Eschol, and honey out of the rock, to millions of delighted partakers, who will be able to compute the sum of good those thousands of dollars shall have done? More than five thousand weekly sowings of seeds, and reapings of harvests, and all nourished by a perennial stream flowing from a fountain opened by the hand of one over whose honored grave the thousand-voiced winds of heaven will have pealed their glad memories of his name! What blessings await the servants of God who devote their means to the cause of humanity—the claims of evangelization! Their names shall be had in everlasting remembrance. But, above all, is the debt we owe to Christ. Our wealth is not our own, "for all things come of Thee, and of thine own have we given Thee: O Lord our God, all this store * * * cometh of thy hand, and is all thine own." So thought a gentleman who recently left $100,000 to be devoted to the cause of God.

We propose the establishment of a Christian journal, or Church Organ, for the wider diffusion of valuable but especially religious information, to be chiefly sustained by an endowment fund. It is on the plan of endowing a college, and as nobly and important as the endowment of Girard's, or any other; probably, far more so. To make the plan plain: suppose *Harper's Weekly Journal of Civilization* endowed by the gentleman whose name it bears, with, say, a million of dollars, the annual interest of which should be appropriated to meet the expenses of editing, printing, engraving, and publishing the paper: then the cost to subscribers might be the mere expense of the paper as purchased at the mill. If placed under the auspices of the Church and made a religious paper, as well as literary, then each church could well afford to make its distribution to the needy a part of her benevolent work, while the more able would generously facilitate the distribution by regular donations. Such a paper could be made the greatest periodical in the world. It would be, amongst other weekly papers, what the Great Eastern is among steamboats: what the Girard College is among common schools: what the swift car is to the old coach: what the telegraph is to the old snail-paced mail.

And God has furnished means enough to set it to work. The plan may take rest in the heart of some one to whom God has "entrusted" vast stores of wealth, or many loving hands may unite to build the monument to God and the rising generations; but, come as it may, in God's good time, it will bring blessings unnumbered to millions of our race. Thus, in that golden age of periodicals it shall illuminate and adorn, it will issue to starving souls the true Bread, of which, if they eat, they shall never perish; while, with the coming in of every beautiful Lord's Day morning, the Atkinson loaves shall overspread the board, and cheer the health of the humble poor, till both are done away by the transporting music of Gabriel's life-inspiring challenge to the dead.

EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE.

REV. E. J. HAMIL, the Agent, sends us the following, from the pen of Hon. Wm. F. Samford, clipped from the *Montgomery Mail*, with a request to publish. Why could not an account have been prepared for the *Advocate*? Mr. Samford says:

—It may interest the people of Alabama to know know that the East Alabama Male College, situated in Auburn, Macon county, opened its exercises on the first Wednesday in October, with a much larger number of students than its most sanguine friends had anticipated. It has now (the second week) between seventy and eighty students, and is receiving accessions almost every day. All the regular college classes, from the Freshmen to the Senior, are represented. Such a beginning, we presume, no other college in this country ever had. Judging from first appearances, we suppose no institution ever had, for the same number, a finer body of young men.

The friends of the institution are greatly encouraged. It is believed that it is destined to be an agency of immense usefulness to the State. It is certainly a no unimportant event, the establishment and opening of a first class male college immediately in the midst of a people so numerous and intelligent, and so well prepared to sustain such an enterprise, as are the people of East Alabama. The provision has not been made sooner than the wants of the people indicated an urgent demand for it.

Dr. Sasnett brings to the Presidency of this promising institution the very highest qualifications of both character and attainments. A large experience in the duties of college education, and an eminent devotion to practical results, combine to render him efficient in his office. He is at his post and laboriously laying the foundation of this new college, on the rock.

Professors Tilwin and Dunklin, Darby and Slaton, are equal to all demands of their responsible stations. They are active, working, thoroughly trained instructors. A new life will henceforth invigorate and elevate every public interest in this part of Alabama. Heaven send propitious gales to waft this grand enterprise of enlightened patriotism and practical christianity, with its precious freight, over every sea of storm and peril, to the distant ages!

A MAMMOTH INCOME.—The annual income of the Marquis of Westminster, who owns about one-half of the "West End" of London, besides vast landed estates in the Provinces, is £800,000, or $4,000,000 of our money. The late Dwarkanauth Tagore of Calcutta, died of a broken heart some twelve years ago, because, in the commercial panic of 1847, his fortune had dwindled down to only $10,000,000. With us, when a man is supposed to be worth $200,000, he immediately obtains the title of millionaire.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

A LIVE ALABAMIAN AT HOME, WITH A FRIEND AT HIS SIDE.

MR EDITOR: I am at home, where most sensible men are wont to keep themselves. And, although I am neither a D. D., nor a H. B. (big bug), of any sort, and though my stand point of observation be emphatically "homely," contrasted with the "abroad" of many who write, yet I hope that my communication will receive the unprejudiced consideration of your righteous tripod.—Moreover, I beg respectfully to submit, that home affairs as much deserve a passing notice as the sayings and doings of the world outside, on the cars, at "the falls," and the fashionable watering-places. The can't-get-aways," as well as those who go abroad, should have a representative.

An old lyric sings:

"Be it ever so humble,
There's no place like home."

"At home are dispensed those "small, sweet courtesies" which contribute so much to human happiness. Here are met the countless little trials and ever-recurring labors which, aggregately, make up the great battle of life. Home is at once the pleasure-ground and the battle-field of life.

It would, doubtless, be very interesting, and equally important for you and the public generally, to hear all about our home affairs—how the baby grows, laughs, and grows fat; what we have had on our table; what we talk about; how we get water from the well, whether with pump, windlass or sweep; how we manage to pass away the time,—everything, in fine, pertaining to home-life at the parsonage. But lest we should be led to the perpetration of a dozen chapters, more or less, let it suffice to mention only one incident, and a scene or so, of domestic life.

Imprimis, we should state that the yellow-boy-Aleck is an important personage about the premises—doing up the honors of the boot-blacking, wood-pile, and errand-boy department. Aleck is not very regardful of his outer man, and, among other things, he rejoices in a pair of old boots, by no means comely in appearance. Seated in the parlor, one day, I heard an order from the good wife to the cook: "Tell Aleck to go over to Mrs. P——'s after some tomatoes." The order contained an injunction that Aleck should have an eye to a more decent exterior. The cook forthwith and peremptorily proceeded to reiterate the order: "You, Aleck! go on after them tomatusses, and take them old boots and go 'long and walk!"

Did you ever, Mr. Editor, keep house at the parsonage? If so, and you will but call to mind the appearance of things towards the "wind up" of the year, you can form a tolerable idea of the condition of our internal arrangements. But, for the benefit of the uninitiated, we will just open the door, and take a peep into the larder. Away down in this barrel, you see something dark and dusty; that is the balance of our flour—very good, what there is of it; it looks dark because it is so remote from the top of the barrel. Take that cup, make a long arm, and reach down into that other barrel: you scrape the bottom, but bring up a little sugar—we hope it will hold out. That pile of sackcloth in the corner can yet develop itself into something like a bag, with a little coffee in the bottom. That pear-shaped thing, with a wide gap cut in it, is our last ham. Here is yet another barrel; a hearty thump brings out a hollow sound, but it was full of molasses months ago. These empty boxes served us a good turn occasionally, for putting fruit and potatoes in. Those empty bottles around on the shelves, stand like sentinels over the contents of the larder.

The parsonage larder is a kind of chronometer of the year: the descent of the barrels' contents marks the lapse of the months; when the cup scrapes against the bottom, we conclude that the year draws to its close, and that Conference is at hand. Our barrels indicate such a period. It is a good time to retrospect the by-gone part of the year. So doing, we find that some things wise and good, and some other things otherwise and not good, have transpired since our last Conference. From some directions come cheering accounts of gracious visitations and mighty ingatherings of souls; while in other places,

"The withering fig-trees droop and die,
The fields elude the tiller's toil."

One preacher I heard from in the earlier part of the year, was turning many delinquent members out of the church. I heard from him again, later in the year, and his labors were crowned with abundant fruit. So much for faithful pruning. Many of us, I fear, are delinquent in this regard. Sometime during the past summer, a young lady, who was a member of the Methodist Church in Mobile, visited some friends in one of our beautiful up-country towns. While there, she attended the Methodist Church during a sacramental occasion, but did not participate in the communion; she gave as a reason for her neglect, that she had been dancing; this was allowed by her *own* pastor, but she did not know how the preacher and church up the country would regard it. Conscientious, very!

The present year will be distinguished in the annals of our Conference by the inauguration of two male colleges—the East Alabama Male College, at Auburn, and the Southern University, at Greensboro. Our rising generation ought to grow up wise and good. I wish the trustees of colleges would pursue a more liberal policy, and let us know all about their doings, by advertising in *every county paper* throughout the State. In a county adjoining that in which is located the Southern University, some difficulty was experienced in getting information about the board, tuition, course of study, etc., in that institution. One gentleman thought the board was a dollar a day, and the tuition high in proportion.

While speaking of colleges, let me tell you what transpired at one of our seats of learning, within the bounds of our own Conference, sometime during the summer.—It is an institution that we delight to honor; many sons and daughters of our beloved Methodism are there.—There was, at this place, a Sabbath-school celebration, which was all proper and right; but the finale of the celebration was a fair—a bona fide fair, for the young people to enjoy themselves and to make money at. Now that was a strange sequel to a Sabbath-school celebration, at a Methodist school! How the staid Methodist people of that community could deglutize such a compound, we do not undertake to tell.

So much for the retrospect. What of the prospect? This looks through the month that yet remains until Conference shall assemble. The time is short, but much is yet to be accomplished—collections to be raised, stewards to be reminded that half the preacher's "allowance" is behind, the church book to be posted, and delinquent members regulated according to discipline. Let us try and leave well-pruned vineyards to our successors. We already begin to anticipate the Conference. It is a time of importance; much business will there be transacted. It is an interesting time; friendly associations are to be renewed, and warm sympathies reciprocated. It may be a time of great spiritual profit; there will be good sermons and earnest prayers, while the volume of sacred song will gush out from two hundred practiced throats. Stand aside, ye soprano, contralto, and base singers, and ye deep-toned organs! A Conference of Methodist preachers is one of the best choirs in the world. But there is some danger of losing spirituality at the Conference, and of getting into some bad habits. I had once, for my Conference room-mates, a stationed preacher, a presiding elder, and another distinguished personage. They all smoked! Morning, noon, and night, they puffed away: and, although no smoker myself, I was tempted by the fragrance of the narcotizing weed. Last Conference, our host, wishing to be hospitable, provided a box of cigars for the preachers, and I actually indulged the disgusting propensity—I smoked! Now, Mr. Editor, hear me when I say that I intend to refrain from this non commendable practice when I go to our Conference at Eufaula; neither there, nor in the stage, nor on the cars, nor in any hotel by the way, do I intend to put one of those smoke-stacks between my lips. Who will join the Anti-Smoking Society?

CHIP OF THE NEW BLOCK.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE MOTHER SIN.

COVETOUSNESS is a mother sin—a radical vice. "The love of money is the root of all evil." He who has an earthly itch, a greedy desire of getting the world, hath in him the root of all sin. Covetousness is a mother sin. I shall make it appear that covetousness is a breach of all the ten commandments.

1. It breaks the first commandment: "Thou shalt have no other Gods but me." The covetous man hath more gods than one; Mammon is his God, he hath a god of gold, therefore he is called an idolator. Col. 3 5.

2. Covetousness breaks the second commandment: "Thou shalt not make any graven image, thou shalt not bow down thyself to them." A covetous man bows down, though not to the graven image in the Church, yet to the graven image in his coin.

3. Covetousness is a breach of the third commandment: "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain." Absalom's design was to get his father's crown, there was covetousness; but he talks of paying his "vow to God." There he took God's name in vain.

4. Covetousness is a breach of the fourth commandment: "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." A covetous man doth not keep the Sabbath holy; instead of reading in the bible he will cast up accounts, etc.

5. Covetousness is a breach of the fifth commandment: "Honor thy Father and thy mother." A covetous person will not honor his father if he doth not feed him; nay, he will get his father to make over his estate to him in his life time, so the father shall be at the son's command.

6. Covetousness is a breach of the sixth commandment: "Thou shalt not kill." Covetous Ahab killed Naboth to get his vineyard. Kings 21. 13. How many have swum to the crown in blood?

7. Covetousness is a breach of the seventh commandment: "Thou shalt not commit adultry." Covetness causeth uncleanness; you read of the "life of an unclean person. Du. 23: 18. An adultress for money sets both conscience and chastity to sale.

8. Covetousness is a breach of the eighth commandment: "Thou shalt not steal." Covetousness is the root of theft; covetous Achan stole the wedge of gold. Therefore thieves and covetous are put together. 1. Cor. 6. 10.

9. Covetousness is a breach of the ninth commandment: "Thou shalt not bear false witness." What makes the perjurer take a false oath but covetousness? He hopes for a dividend.

10. It is plainly a breach of the tenth commandment: "Thou shalt not covet." The mammonist covets his neighbor's house and goods, and endeavors to get them in his own hands. Thus you see what a sin covetousness is—it is a mother sin—it is a plain breach of every one of the ten commandments.

A man is guilty of covetousness when he overloads himself with worldly business. He hath many irons in the fire; he is in this sense a pluralist, he takes so much business upon him that he cannot find time to serve God; he has scarce time to eat his meals, but no time to pray. When a man doth overcharge himself with the world, and as Martha, cumber himself about many things, so that he cannot have time for his soul, sure he is under the power of covetousness.

He whose heart is so set upon the world, that, to get it he cares not what unlawful, indirect means he useth—he will have the world per las et nefas—he will wrong and defraud, and raise his estate upon the ruins of another. Hos. 12. 7. 8. "The balances of deceit are in his hand, he loveth to oppress."

Pope Sylvester II did sell his soul to the devil for a Popedom. Many there are who are selling their souls to the devil for office that is lucrative. We preach to men to get their hearts in heaven, but where covetousness is predominant it chains them to this earth. J. W. L.

Eufaula, Alabama.

THE GREAT PROBLEM.

EVERLASTING PUNISHMENT.

The feelings of rationalists are opposed to the awful doctrine of everlasting punishment. They urge that "sin cannot forever be triumphant against God, as if the whole mystery of iniquity were contained in the words *forever*." Professor Mansel remarks, that "the riddle of existence—the problem which confounds all philosophy, aye, and all religion too, so far as religion is a thing of man's reason—is the fact *that evil exists at all*; not that it exists for a longer or shorter duration. Is not God infinitely wise and holy and powerful *now*? and does not sin exist along with that infinite holiness and wisdom and power? Is God to become more holy, more wise, more powerful hereafter; and must evil be annihilated to make room for his perfections to expand? Does the infinity of his eternal nature ebb and flow with every increase or diminution in the sum of human guilt and misery? Against this immovable barrier—*the existence of evil*—the waves of philosophy have dashed themselves unceasingly since the birthday of human thought, and have retired broken and powerless, without displacing the minutest fragment of the stubborn rock, without softening one feature of its dark and ragged surface.

"This mystery, vast and inscrutable as it is, is but one aspect of a more general problem; it is but the moral form of the ever recurring secret of the Infinite. How the infinite and the finite, in any other relation, can exist together; how infinite power can co-exist with finite activity; how infinite wisdom can co-exist with finite contingency; how infinite goodness can co-exist with finite evil; how the infinite can exist in any manner without exhausting the universe of reality; this is the riddle which infinite wisdom alone can solve, the problem whose very conception belongs only to the *Universal Knowing* which fills and embraces the universe of being. When philosophy can answer this question; when she can even state intelligibly the notions which its terms involve; then, and not till then, she may be entitled to demand a solution of the difficulties which she finds in the everlasting punishment of the wicked."

The question is above reason. It is not for the reason of a fallen being, a sinner against God, a party involved in guilt, to affirm that everlasting suffering is a penalty transcending the claims of justice; or that it is inconsistent with infinite benevolence. The existence of sin is *a fact*—and we are obliged to regard it as consistent with the Divine benevolence, or renounce our belief in that benevolence. If sin may *now* exist, in the presence and under the control of Infinite Goodness, who can assume that the penalty of sin—*suffering*—may not *forever* exist under the control of the same Divine Power. This question is settled by the Son of God, who offered his life a ransom for sinners. The wicked will go away into everlasting punishment.—*From the Christian Observer.*

THE NEW YORK BOOK TRADE.

Of Washington Irvings works—exclusive of the Life of Washington and the Sketch Book—there have been sold, within the last ten years, 22,000 sets, of fifteen volumes each. Of the Sketch Book, 35,000 copies have been distributed; and of the "Washington" 42,000 sets, of five volumes each, and at prices ranging from $7 to $35 per set. This gives a grand total of 575,000 volumes disposed of under G. P. Putnam's management since 1849. Meanwhile Mr. Irving has received, as the reward of his brain-work, the snug little sum of $75,000, in the past ten years. A curious scrap of secret literary history is the fact that, at the expiration of Irving's contract with Lea & Blanchard, in 1844, there occurred a hiatus of five years, into which no other publishers ventured to leap. During this time the genial author of Sunnyside (then in Spain) imagined himself obsolete and forgotten, his works being almost entirely out of the market, and no proposals being made to him for their re-publication. In 1849 Mr. G. P. Putnam tendered to Mr. Irving a formal offer to assume the reissue of the various works in uniform and attractive style, which proposition the great writer accepted without suggesting a single change of terms. And the immense sales I have mentioned are the fruits of the contract then entered into.

The same enterprising publisher has the business management of Bayard Taylor's works, of which more than 150,000 volumes have been sold. Of Views A-Foot, 30,000 copies have been put into circulation; and the sales of the other titles have averaged upward of 20,000 each. This lucky traveler has realized $30,000 from the copyright of his various books. A new volume, called At Home and Abroad, is in press, of which I am inclined to think the circulation will exceed that of any of his previous works. It is a collection of personal experiences and reminiscences of a most interesting character.

Charles Scribner has applied the public demand for various works of popular authors to the following extent: Of Headley's Napoleon and his Marshals, 50,000 copies; Washington and his Generals, 40,000; Sacred Mountains, 40,000; Ik Marvel's Reveries of a Bachelor, 40,000; Dream Life, 30,000; Timothy Titcomb's Letters, 20,000; Bitter Sweet, 10,000, and of Bushnell's Sermons, 10,000. He has paid Ik Marvel over $20,000, and Mr. Headley more than $50,000, as their share of the proceeds of these large sales.

By untiring energy, granted upon rare tact and talent, Sheldon & Co., have reared an establishment which is taking front rank in the trade in New York. In testimony of this I gave you a few figurative items. Of Grace Truman they have sold more than 39,000 copies; of Olshausen's Commentaries 15,000; of Spurgeon's works, (reprinted,) 200,000 (for which Spurgeon has received satisfactory compensation.) In ten years they have circulated 1,500,000 copies of Sandard's School Series; 8,000,000 of Webb's Readers; of Loomis's Physiology 20,000; and of Hazen's Speller and Definer, they sell 20,000 per annum. This house is aspiring to the position of the leading Baptist publishing concern, and many of the doctrinal books pertaining to that denomination are securing, under their auspices, a widely extended circulation.

There are some remarkable figures connected with the publishing operations of Derby & Jackson, whose capital selections have found ample appreciation on the part of the public. Of their Standard British Classics, comprising the works of twelve great English writers, there have been yearly sales of 500,000 volumes. Their series of Standard Fiction sells at the rate of 72,000 volumes per year. The following figures are reliable as to the circulation of the books named: Widow Bidott Papers 40,000 volumes; Life and Sayings of Mrs. Partington 30,000; Sparrowgrass Papers 15,000; Life of General Marion 50,000; George Greene 25,000; Lafayette 25,000; General Putnam 25,000; Signers of the Declaration 25,000; Patrick Henry, by Wirt, 50,000; Cumming's Hunter's Life 25,000; Stephens's Egypt and Holy Land 25,000; Dick Tinto's Court of Naleon, (a $12 book,) 5000; Milburn's Books 25,000; Beecher's Star Papers 30,000; Beecher's Lectures to Young Men, 40,000; Female Life among the Mormons 50,000; A. S. Roe's novels 30,000; Marion Harland's (all) 100,000. Of the Minister's Wooing, just issued, 25,000 copies have been sold, and of Beulah 50,000 is considered a reasonable estimate for the first year's sales. This firm has paid Beecher $6000. Dick Tinto, (Frank B. Goodrich,) $5000. Marion Harland $15,000. Roe $3000, and Mrs. Partington, (Shillaber,) $3000.

The educational publication of Ivison & Phinney has reached a circulation almost marvelous. The sale of Sanker's series of Readers, Spellers, etc., has been some twelve millions, and is now more than a million per annum. This extensive circulation is accounted for by the fact that the books are used in nearly every section of the Union. Over $150,000 is/ve been paid as copyright upon these publications alone. The yearly sale of Thompson's Arithmetics is over 150,000, and of Cotton and Fitch's Geographies about 120,000. Wells's English Grammar, of which a new edition is just published, has sold to the extent of 200,000 copies. Of Fasquelle's French Series, 30,000 volumes are sold yearly. The total amount of copyrights paid annually by Ivison & Phinney is about $30,000, and up to this time this house has paid for copyrights the aggregate sum of nearly five hundred thousand dollars. They publish, gratuitously, a descriptive catalogue of one hundred and sixty pages, and the *Educational News*, (quarterly,) of which latter 50,000 copies are circulated.

BISHOP ASBURY'S WILL.

WE find a copy of Bishop Asbury's will, which, it is said, has never before been published.

Francis Asbury's Last Will and Testament.

In the name of Almighty God, Amen.

I, FRANCIS ASBURY, native of Great Britain, born at Great Bar, Handsworth Parish, Staffordshire County, Superintendent and Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America, in common health of Body and firm exercise of mind, have deliberated upon the shortness of human life and the certainty of death, I make my last Will and Testament revoking all others. *Item*, I give my body to the dust from whence it was originally taken, in hopes of a glorious resurrection to everlasting Life. I commit my Spirit to the Father of all Spirits, in the justifying, sanctifying, preserving and Glorifying Grace of the Son of God and only Saviour of the world. *Item*, I give and bequeath all my wearing apparel to the traveling and local preachers of the M. E. Church that shall be present at my death. *Item*, I give and bequeath my Horses, or Horse and Carriages, together with all my Books and Manuscripts to Wm. McKendree, first American Bishop of the M. E. Church. *Item*, I give and bequeth in Special Trust and Confidence to William McKendree, Daniel Hitt and Henry Boehm the sum of Two thousand Dollars, now deposited in the Book Concern, be the same more or less, to be applied in printing Bibles and Testaments; with other pious Books and Tracts and Pamphlets upon experimental and practical Godliness, and upon the decease of said Trustees, then and in that case I devise the trust and Confidence shall be founded upon the Bishops elected by the General Conference in succession on the one part, the Baltimore annual Conference on the other part, shall elect two Elders of their Body, in joint Trust and Especial Confidence to insure the deposit in the Book Concern as long as the General Union of Order and Interest shall be maintained, and an equal dividend is made to all the Conferences in the Union and within the United States. Should the present order of things be changed, then and in that case I wish the money to be funded, and the Interest by the Special Trust and Confidence to be equally and annually divided among the Ten Conferences as now appointed by order of the General Conference, or if the number shall hereafter be increased, there shall be an equal dividend to the whole number. Be it known that I have not laid up treasures upon Earth more than the sum I have bequeathed in the principal and interest, has been left to me in Legacies by persons that died childless, some thinking possibly I might live to an advanced age, and to need an Independent Support; these legacies were left me chiefly by persons of the first Generation of Methodists. I have appropriated the Interest and some of the principal, and as a faithful steward return it to the Church; should Elizabeth Dickins survive me and continue in her widowhood, it is my will she should be paid, during her natural Life, Eighty Dollars annually, as to all my nominal Children, Male and Female, whose parents have thought proper to put any part of my name upon them, I wish the Book Concern to give them each a Bible, as one of my nominal Children. *Lastly*, I appoint my three before-mentioned friends, viz:—Wm. McKendree, Daniel Hitt and Henry Boehm as sole executors of this my last Will and Testament, revoking all Former Wills by me made, my Burial decent and solitary, a Gravestone or not, but plain, my Funeral expenses paid by money in my pocket or from the Interest of the deposit in the concern Given under my hand and seal this Seventh day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

FRANCIS ASBURY.

LAY DELEGATION IN THE NORTH.

WILL BLACKS BE ADMITTED?

The *Baltimore Christian Advocate*, in response to the proposition of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, to introduce lay delegation, says: "In discussing the propriety of Lay Delegation there is one subject that has not been broached, but which may as well be suggested at once. Indeed a remark by Dr. Haven in the last *Zion's Herald* directly suggests it. If we are to have lay delegates, will the North agree that they shall all be *White*. We do not see how some of our brethren, who contend for full equality among our members as an indefensible right, can consent to exclude our colored members from any new privilege to be granted to the laity." *Zion's Herald* says:—"Let master and slave meet on equal terms; let no church privilege be accorded to the one that is not accorded to the other, *and we are content to abide the issue*. Let us have Lay Delegation, and let some of the slaves take their seats as lay delegates in the Conferences," etc., etc.

Now, we directly ask Dr. Stevens and Dr. Haven whether in their schemes of Lay Delegation they contemplate the admission of colored delegates to the Annual and General conference? In other words, do they intend to exclude colored persons by law? If they do not, it will not be sufficient to tell us that the election of colored delegates would not be possible. We believe the contrary. We think it likely that one or more would be elected to the first General Conference. The Abolitionists, though not numerous, are very strong in some localities. To introduce a black delegate to the General Conference, would be to them a triumph worth every effort. It would immediately dissolve the body. For as the conference could not expel a member duly elected, and its members would not submit to such a manifestation of social equality, the body would be immediately broken up. To accomplish this would be too desirable to certain lunatics in the church not to be made a perpetual and ultimately successful object.

AN AMERICAN'S VIEW OF PEI-HO.

An American merchant, who has resided for fifteen years in China, has written a pamphlet which sums up the Chinese question in a very sensible and satisfactory manner. The work is only printed, not published, and is designed to have some practical effect in London, where it is issued. The writer warns Englishmen against suffering themselves to be led by the *Times*, and gives the following simple statement of the whole matter:

The English Government, he says, has always ignored the dignity and importance of the Chinese Government—treating the whole nation as a crowd of savages with whom no treaty was to be honestly made or decently enforced. The consequence has been the fomenting of a rebellion which has long raged in China, and of whose history and progress no outsider is very fully informed. The arms of the English have succeded in humiliating the mandarins, in destroying the prestige of all internal government, and in annihilating the only authority with which a treaty was possible. When, therefore, the English send an embassy to conduct negotiations they have only themselves to thank if the rebels, not respecting or fearing the Government with which the English seek to treat, but whose prestige they have destroyed, suddenly turn upon the English themselves, and blow them out of existence. To make it the pretext of another war is only to aggravate the old difficulty.

In this condition of things the writer urges an alliance between England and Russia; insisting that, if it be not effected, the Chinese will seek and obtain it, in which case a long and extensive and unmanageable war will ensue. If England, however, succeeds in a Russian alliance, she can gain a hearing at Pekin, and settle the consequences of her own mistake by negotiation, permanently establishing the bases of commerce between the nations.

THE PRONOUNS OF THE BIBLE.

The heart has a grammar of its own. It employs the possessive pronouns with great frequency. It seems to claim them as its peculiar inheritance among the parts of speech. In the circle where love reigns, how sweetly these pronouns fall upon the ear—"My Mother," "my child," "my darling!" They represent the golden links which bind us together in our human relationships and friendships. The utterance of them with the emphasis of true affection awakens a thrill of pleasure in the breast of the one to whom they are spoken, and strengthens his faith in the speaker's love for him. Without these pronouns the music of love would cease on earth. They are the notes of its melody.

God, adapting the Bible to our natures and wants—being determined to arouse, if possible, the greatest love and faith of our hearts—has, in it, used these pronouns with wonderful frequency. He says: "My people," "my sheep," "my servants," "my friends," "my jewels," "I am thy God," "thy Redeemer," "your Father," etc. He inspired his saints to cry, "The Lord is my rock, and my fortress, and my deliverer," "O God, thou art my God," etc., etc.

Let no Christian fail to observe and to dwell upon these pronouns. They will aid him in cultivating a filial spirit and an appropriating faith. They are little words, but they are mightier than the most cogent arguments of Paul, or the sublimest descriptions of Ezekiel or John. You may be an orthodox believer by studying the attributes of God and the nature of his remedial scheme. But you cannot be a warm-hearted, happy, zealous, joyous, useful believer, without cherishing the feeling of the bride in Canticles, "*My* beloved is *mine* and I am *his*."—*Cent. Chr. Herald.*

THE NAMES OF THE MONTHS.

The names of the months were given by the Romans.

January, the first month, was so called from Janus, an ancient King of Italy, who was deified after his death, and derived from the Latin word Janualis.

February, the second month, is derived from the Latin word Februo, to purify; hence Februaris, for this month the ancient Romans offered up expiatory sacrifice for the purifying of the people.

March, the third month, anciently the first month, is derived from the word Mars, the god of war.

April, so called from the Latin Aprilus, i. e., opening; because in this month the vegetable world opens and buds forth.

May, the fifth month, is derived from the Latin word Majores, so called by Romulus, in respect towards the Senators; hence Maius or May.

June, the sixth month, from the Latin word Junius, or the youngest of the people.

July, the seventh month, is derived from the Latin word Julius, and so named in honor of Julius Cæsar.

August, the eighth month, was so called in honor of Augustus, by a decree of the Roman Senate, A. D. 8.

September, the ninth month, from the Latin word Septem, or seven, being the seventh month from March.

October, the tenth month, from the Latin word Octo, eight, hence October.

November, the eleventh month, from the Latin word Novem, nine; being the ninth month from March.

December, the twelfth month, from the Latin word Decem, ten; so called because it was the tenth month from March, which was anciently the manner of beginning the year.

A THOUGHT FOR MONDAY.

There is a large class who leave religion buttoned in the pews on Sundays, and there is another class who, however dis

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Terms—$2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1859.

ACCOUNTS—NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

All parties interested in the *Advocate*—Editor, Preachers, and Subscribers—are interested in avoiding confusion in accounts.

Those well acquainted with the credit system in the newspaper business know full well that, unper that system, confusion in accounts never was, never will, never can be avoided.—Uncertain mails, unavoidable oversights in agents or clerks, forgetfulness in subscribers and others, and the wearying, vexatious details of this business over all others, render it impossible. We have *tried*, for years, and *know*.

To have the subscription begin and end with the year, and to pay, if not in advance, at least once a year, is the nearest approach to a remedy that we can devise,—and this is our plan.

Immediately after the Conferences, all the accounts will be made out to January, 1861, without reference to time of commencement, or time last paid to; and they will be sent to each subscriber who has not paid to January, 1861.

If all our subscribers and agents will patiently co-operate with us, this difficulty about accounts will be forever settled during the coming year. After that, when January, 1861, comes, $3 more will be due, and so on.

Will our brethren and friends, when they receive these accounts, immediately remit the money to the office, or pay to the preacher, taking a receipt? If any think the account incorrect, let him inform us, *pleasantly*, without *quarreling*. *We* never quarrel, though we have more cause than others.

The volume of the *Advocate* will hereafter begin and end with the year; and it is very desirable that subscriptions should conform to the same rule.

Therefore, new subscribers, who do not begin with the year, will please send, not two dollars, but an amount sufficient to pay for the paper till the end of the year, at the rate of Four Cents a Week.

Then, every subscriber will know, without being informed, that at the beginning of the year is the time to remit the subscription money.

And let us have scores, hundreds, thousands of new subscribers with which to begin the New Volume, January 1st, 1860.—We intend, if Providence smile on us, to make a better paper next year than ever before. Arrangements are made, and being made, for greatly increasing its attractions.—Some new writers, of the first order, will begin with the year. The paper is flatteringly approved now—we intend to merit higher approbation.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY AND EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE.

In this week's *Advocate*, our brethren of Alabama representing respectively both these institutions, have a full hearing. We now "shut down" the "flood-gates." The Alabama Conference is near at hand. That body, and not this paper, is the arbiter in these brotherly differences. Enough has been said on each side to place them both fairly before the Conference.

The *Advocate*, heretofore, according to the most impartial and enlightened judgment of which it has been capable, has endeavored to represent the interests of the Church in the Alabama Conference, in both these institutions, not according to individual opinions, whether of the advocates of Greensboro' or Auburn, but according to the action and purpose of the Conference as far as understood. It has had no opinions of its own, and should have none on this subject; it is representative and impersonal. This having been its course heretofore, it will also be its course hereafter.

That this has not pleased, entirely, the more sensitive and zealous friends of either institution, is not surprising; however much to be regretted. It now appears, from the wide differences of opinion as to what the action of the Conference has been, to have been utterly impossible. When the members of the Conference and Church in Alabama differ so widely, how can the *Advocate* be supposed to have more wisdom than all of them? The supposition is preposterous.

And *could* it decide a question of such delicacy, in which so much feeling is involved, and upon each side of which the members of the large Conference immediately concerned, and who are thoroughly posted, are ranged, it would be simple folly to utter and endeavor to enforce such decision. He who expects such a thing is sadly in the dark, both as to the right of a Conference to determine its own questions, and as to the duties and responsibilities of our Church editors.

This paper has been the organ of the Alabama Conference from the commencement of this controversy. It has never taken a side, but has been impartial from the beginning; it will remain so throughout. Both the former and the present editor have been censured, by both sides, for this course; but they have been "judicious editors," in this respect, at least.

The last General Conference was deeply impressed with a conviction of the importance of editorial conservatism, and advised accordingly. Respecting this high advice, and following personal convictions in harmony with it, we have endeavored to follow the coarse most conducive to the peace of the Church In reference to the questions under consideration, we have no advice at present to give the Conference. We content ourselves with endeavoring faithfully to represent it, and earnestly striving to advance the interests of the Church within its bounds.

Dr. Webb says his first "letter was not written for publication." Then we have to beg his pardon for making the mistake, and he has to beg ours for leading us into it. The letter was in reply to the *Advocate*, and not in reply to a *private letter*. It professed to represent the *University and its friends*, and not the mere sentiments of the *writer*. The argument, style, and punctuation of the letter, all had evidences of intention for publication. And he gave us no intimation that it was private.

He says we are mistaken in thinking he "represents himself alone" in that letter. We trust not.

He says he was "under the impression that our preferences were not for the Southern University," and asks, "am I mistaken?" The course of the paper is sufficient answer. We have always represented the University as the "*only* thing of the kind attempted by Southern Methodists." The Doctor had overlooked that, and his zeal will not let him see that we repeated it in our reply to his letter. A questionable zeal that which strives to prove a true friend to be an enemy. "O Jerusalem," etc! No friend of the University has gloried in its success more than the editor of the *Advocate*. But he has not thought proper to insult a portion of the ministry and membership of the Alabama Conference by a foolish and meddlesome partisanship. That is our offence.

As to the balance of his letter, it simply amounts to a begging of the questions involved, the assumption of imaginary editorial duties and delinquencies, and censure accordingly.

He now says we did not publish a communication from Rev. H. A. M. Henderson. We had published one from Dr. Hamilton on the same subject. Mr. Henderson's came during our absence, and was laid aside as unnecessary, in consequence of the previous publication by the editor *pro tem*. We never knew that such a communication had been received until since the reception of Dr. Webb's first letter.

But this persistent determination to make out the *Advocate* an enemy to the University, is deplorable. It is useless to oppose denial, when, in order to make the charge, the columns of the *Advocate* are almost entirely ignored. The University has been fully represented, and truly represented. Auburn has been noticed too, occasionally; and so have the University of Alabama, the University of Mississippi, and other such institutions. The truth is, there is not the shadow of a shade of cause for this complaint.

We copy below some extracts from an editorial in a recent number of the *Picayune*, on Southern University education. It regards (very justly, as we had supposed) the Southern University as an enterprise of the *Southern Methodist Church*, inaugurated by the Alabama Conference. We have a much higher and more enlarged opinion of the *Southern* University than Dr. Webb seems to have. The Southern public, we imagine, will be surprised to learn that one of its trustees wishes to make it merely a *Conference* institution.

We learn that a project is on foot in that State, (Alabama) and warmly seconded in others, for the establishment of an university of high grade and character, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

We have already noted, from time to time, the extraordinary favor with which a similar movement, on the part of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has met throughout the South, and we doubt not the same success—it could scarcely be greater—attends upon this. The Methodist Episcopal Church South is rich, as all know, and liberal, as its numerous beneficent works testify, and of course, so far as money avails, equal to any enterprise of this character. It also comprises a large portion of the educated intelligence of our people, and in its numerous primary institutions of learning, in a number of cotton planting States, has, perhaps, at this moment a better foundation, upon which to build up a great university, than any other similar body in the South. It is clear, then, that neither the ample means required, the necessary foundation, nor yet the genial personal sympathy, by which most of all such institutions thrive, will be found wanting, even within the limits of the liberal denomination of which we speak.

But it is not upon its own resources only, or its own concurrence and support, that this, or any other similar denomination may safely count, in an enterprise of this character. It may calculate with equal certainty upon that of the whole Southern people. With them, indeed, speaking generally, and their wants, has the idea originated, and not with any particular body or set of men. We have, so to speak, educated ourselves, as a people, up to that standard that a system of university education, of the high grade and character of which we speak, is beginning to be felt as almost a necessity among us.

And here we may remark, in passing and by way of allusion to unjust reflections, not unfrequently thrown out by those personally unacquainted with our people, in their homes, that nowhere, excepting, perhaps, the British Isles, would such an university have a broader and surer foundation than in our own Southern States. The older planting States especially are rich, and, as all know, our agricultural life and peculiar institutions are under such circumstances, exceedingly favorable to intellectual pursuits. It is not uncommon therefore—it is, in fact, the rule—to find in remote regions of the country, where many think only cotton and rice and sugar are grown, men thoroughly conversant with all the common branches of knowledge. It is not uncommon, indeed, on the larger plantations, to find men profoundly learned, especially in the Greek and Roman classics, traveled men, who speak the living languages of Europe as their mother tongue, or men of science, fully up in every department of experiment and research therein. In the older planting States, too, families have been very well kept together, which is always exceedingly favorable to the accumulation of the means of knowledge, as it is to the growth of that generous ambition which aims, in each generation, at something nobler and better. It was by such families as these, indeed, that the older institutions of the North were in great part supported before they lost the confidence of the Southern people, and it is to such that the newly founded institutions in our own midst can confidently look for generous encouragement and support.

We know not, indeed, in the wide world, a more interesting or inviting field for the inauguration of a high and comprehensive system of university education than that now open in the Southern States. Our people, as we have already shown, are fully prepared for it; they in fact demand it as an imperative necessity; and are ready to contribute freely toward its realization. There can be no difficulty on that score. The only question is whether the men, who may have the work in charge, will prove equal to it. Notwithstanding the many and peculiar advantages we enjoy, it will be no easy work with us. This is essentially a time-serving, money-making, materialistic age, and everything thus far has been made to bow down to it, till the advantages of what Plato and Aristotle would have called a "liberal" education are nowhere to be found.

The Northern colleges were long since turned into mere laboratories and workshops for mechanics; the German universities—how sadly fallen from the good old days of Buttman and Heyne, and Wolf, and Neander!—have degenerated into shameful dwelling establishments; while the English universities—fortunately not the noble old English gentry—are fast losing their once proud pre-eminence. Even the pattern institution of our own country, founded by Jefferson, ar rather called into being by a necessity, not unlike that we now feel in the more distant South, has been compelled to yield in its race for popularity, upon which it depends, to the same base, materialistic spirit of the age.

The *Picayune* is mistaken somewhat as to the *tense* of this enterprise. The college edifice has already been erected, at a cost, we believe, of $60,000, to be enlarged as the necessities may demand. The endowment fund has already been raised to about $300,000, and it is intended to bring it up to half a million. The Institution is already under way, having been opened on the first of October last, with as large a number of students as the faculty desired at the commencement. If the *Picayune* were acquainted with President Wightman, and the other learned gentlemen who compose the Faculty, we imagine there would be no question as to whether or not they would "prove equal" to their "charge."

Below will be found communications on this subject from Rev. E. J. Hamill, Rev. O. R. Blue, and Dr. Webb.

Brother Gillespie: I learn from the *Advocate*, of the 2d inst., that "certain questions were sent to it for publication, asking the *ecclesiastical status* of the East Alabama Male College. These questions you, very properly, referred to the Alabama Conference, which alone is competent to answer them authoritatively. In the mean time, for the satisfaction of all concerned, allow a bare statement of facts:

First—The entire subscription for the East Alabama Male College was taken up with the express understanding that the College was to be under the control of the Methodist Church.

Secondly—The written form of the subscription made it impossible that the College should ever be alienated from the control of the Methodist Church.

And thirdly—During the present year, and at the proper time for such action, the Board of Trustees of the East Alabama Male College, *did actually take the necessary steps to put the College under the control of the Alabama Conference, and precisely the same sort of control which the Conference holds over the Southern University.* This last fact was published in your paper, but was strangely overlooked by your esteemed correspondent.

The Auburn College has no controversy with Greensboro', and the agent of the Auburn College is responsible, for his communications through your columns alone to the Alabama Conference, which appointed him to that agency.

E. J. Hamill,
Conference Agent of the East Alabama Male College.
Auburn, November 8, 1859.

Mr. Editor: In your issue of the 2nd inst. I find a communication from W. T. Webb, the tone and temper of which admonish calm, thoughtful readers to hesitate before receiving its *assumed facts* as facts.

Being intimately connected with this whole college matter from the meeting of the convention at Summerfield in July, 1855; being one of the sub-committee there that framed the compromise, and being somewhat prominent in the debate at the Eutaw Conference, I feel it incumbent on me, and due to the truth of history, to make the following statement:

1. The compromise at Summerfield originated in the statement on the part of Greensboro' that their subscription was made with the understanding that there was to be but one college, and that the location of two by the convention would, it was feared, greatly damage, if not entirely invalidate, that subscription. Whereupon, Auburn, with rare magnanimity, agreed to give them the advantage of the location by the convention upon condition that the convention should recommend the Conference to adopt the Auburn college upon an equal footing with that at Greensboro'. The terms were agreed to; and pledges were there and then publicly given to advocate that compromise before the Conference; *which pledges were not only not redeemed, but on the contrary, some who made them did most strenuously oppose the ratification of the compromise by the Conference.* "This," also, is a part of this "college history of too much importance to be forgotten."

2. The Conference *never repudiated* the action of that convention. The compromise commanded a majority of the Conference upon every test vote, but was, *on motion of the friends of Greensboro'*, laid on the table in order to refer the whole subject to another committee, in the hope of an amicable adjustment. That committee failed to agree; and a resolution was then offered, *by a friend of Greensboro'*, "that the Conference now proceed to locate one college, and but one." That resolution was debated, put to vote, and lost. The chair just here decided the college question at an end; and it will be recollected by the Conference that, when I rose again, the chair informed me that if I rose to speak on the college question, I was out of order.

Finding it impossible to harmonize the claims of the two places, I rose and stated that, sooner than adjourn without a college, I would move to re-consider the last vote, and let the college go to Greensboro'—which was done.

It appears, then: 1st. That Greensboro' secured the location originally through the magnanimity of Auburn, and again at the Conference by the direct action of some of the warmest advocates of Auburn.

2d. That the Conference never did repudiate the compromise, nor refuse to locate a college at Auburn.

3d. That the Conference did not so stultify itself as to give a pledge never to have but one college. There is *some* common sense to that body.

In view of these facts, I am somewhat at a loss to account for the animus of Dr. W.'s letter.

I am sure I speak the mind of the Trustees of the East Alabama Male College when I say that, on their part, there is no jealousy of, nor hostility to, the Southern University. We intend, by God's blessing, to live and prosper, and to have soul enough to rejoice in the prosperity of all our fellow-laborers.

Auburn, Ala., Nov. 8, 1859. —O. R. Blue.

Mr. Editor: Judge of my surprise in finding in the *Advocate* of November 2d, that I was arraigned before its "*thirty thousand readers*" for having written a *private* letter to "an old friend of fifteen years standing" by way of remonstrance, or protest, against real or imaginary wrongs, which, I supposed, had been committed against the Southern University. This letter is published in full, with an editorial introductory, and a closing commentary, pronouncing it unfounded, unjust, mistaken, etc., etc. This letter was not written for publication, but as it has been placed before the readers of the *Advocate*, and I have thus been made the subject of criticism, I hope I may be permitted to give briefly its history.

Before the opening of the Southern University, I received a private letter from my old friend C. C. Gillespie, requesting, for publication, an account of the opening ceremonies of the University. Subsequently (in the *Advocate*) he refers to this letter, lamenting that the University "had no friend who seemed to appreciate the value of such a thing." I deemed it due "an old friend of fifteen years standing" to tell him that he was mistaken in his conclusion, and to inform him, frankly, the opinions *entertained here* of his editorial course toward our Institution.

It were but doing half the work of "*an old friend*" to state our conclusions and not give the facts upon which they were based. Permit me to assure him that I speak *advisedly* in saying he is in error in "regarding his good friend Dr. Webb as representing himself alone."

I have never questioned the friendship of brother Gillespie, as a Methodist preacher, for "*every* interest of the Church." Yet, it is natural that *all* should have their *preferences* and *predilections*, and *these* might *bias* the mind even of a *Methodist preacher*. It was not of him in his individual or ministerial character that I complained, but as editor of our Conference Journal. I was under the impression that his *preferences* were not for the Southern University, and frankly avowed it. Am I mistaken? and is my letter *unfounded* and unjust?

Is the brief history given of the inception, location and *final action* of the Conference in relation to the two institutions under consideration *unfounded*?

Was it *unjust* to remind him of these *facts*, and ask him in good faith to observe them? Is the assertion *unfounded* that he has by his editorials and admitted communication *permitted the impression to be made* that *both were Conference institutions*?

Is it *unjust* to say he permitted this, *knowing* that the East Alabama Male College had *no legal* connection with the Conference? Is it *unjust* to expect the *Advocate* to sustain the interests of the Southern University above *every* other institution, as the Conference is pledged to *one college*, and *one only*? These are the *facts* submitted for his consideration, and not the *issues* presented in the introductory of his editorial.

I have never *designed*, or do I *desire* to engage in a newspaper discussion of the questions here presented. I, therefore, pass them without comment. I also willingly admit that he "has nothing to do with this college *controversy*," as the day of *controversy has passed*. The Alabama Conference *declared* at Eutaw, by *its adoption of the one*, and the *rejection* of the *other*, that "it had no *interest in Auburn*," and as the editor of the *Advocate* has *declared* that "the paper will *conform its course to such action*," we do hope the history of the session of the *Conference at Eutaw* will be kept in *remembrance*. We know the Conference is competent to "define the relations of its educational institutions," and it is because it has *done this* that we insist that the *Advocate* shall not do, or permit others through its columns to do, anything calculated to make the impression, that *any other college* is under the control of the Alabama Conference, than the Southern University, until the Conference *rescinds its action at* Eutaw, and this it has no power to do, because that *action was the work of a party* to a contract. He has done me injustice by his *emphatic denial* of one of my specifications. I did not say that he had refused to publish the decision of the Supreme Court touching the liquor clause or restriction, but that he had declined to publish a *certain communication* informing the friends of Methodism that our charter had been sustained, etc., etc. This communication was from brother Henderson, and has it been published?

In conclusion he remarks, "more mistaken, unfounded, unjust, injudicious letter he had never been called on to publish." Who called on him to publish it?

If I am *mistaken* I shall be most happy to know it. Is it *unfounded*? The decision of this question I cheerfully submit to the disinterested readers of the *Advocate*. If *unjust*, I sincerely regret it, and unhesitatingly tender the most ample apology. Is it *injudicious*?—There we cannot doubt but that "an old friend of fifteen years standing" will have the *magnanimity* to assume *all the responsibility* incurred by publishing a *private letter* addressed to the Rev. C. C. Gillespie, and not to the editor of the *New Orleans Christian Advocate*. He tells me that "an injudicious friend is a practical enemy." I am fully *prepared to appreciate* its *force* and admit its *truth*. Permit me to ask, what shall we say of *an injudicious editor*?

Yours, etc., Wm. T. Webb.

CHINA, ENGLAND, AND OUR MISSIONS.

The truth about the dispute at the Peiho, between the Chinese, and the English and French, and about our Minister's (Mr. Ward) reception at Pekin, heretofore colored by English prejudice, coming through English channels, is beginning to appear at last. It is only necessary to read both the British and the Chinese versions of the affair to get a tolerably true view.

The English statement is that Mr. Bruce, the British Commissioner, was proceeding, by agreement with the Imperial Court, to the mouth of the Peiho, to be received there as the representative of his sovereign, and he conducted to Pekin to ratify the treaty of Tien-tsin. Having reached the place appointed, the passage was found to be stopped up, and armed resistence offered to the expedition. The British Admiral attempted to carry his force through, and was assailed, and the catastrophe followed of the total defeat of the English, with a great destruction of men and vessels. This looks like treachry on the part of the Chinese, and seems to demand chastisement.

But the Chinese statement is equally hard on the British, and is supported by British testimony. Captain Langley, son of the Bishop of Durham, who was in the expedition, on his return to England, in a reply to a congratulatory address from his friends, confirms the statement of the Chinese that the mouth of the Peiho, at which the English presented themselves, was not the place to which the Chinese invitation referred. There was another month of the river to which access was open; this one was closed by command of the Emperor. The Chinese met the English Minister with the announcement that he could not pass that way. There was another way open by which they were at liberty and expected to go. The British Commissioner decided that he would go by the way he had selected; not being allowed, he undertook to force a passage, and was beaten off disastrously.

It is Capt. Laugley's testimony also, that the Chinamen did not commence the fight. The British determined to force their way and commenced taking their position for hostilities early in the morning, but were not molested all day. It was not till they had commenced tearing down the Chinese defences and had blown up one of their barriers, that the Chinese fired a shot. Therefore, said Capt. Langley, the Chinese were neither treacherous nor aggressive.

Not only has the cause of the fight been misrepresented, but also the reception of our Minister, Mr. Ward. Reports, through English channels, represented him as having been ridiculously received, and treated with indignity. The contrary turns out to be the truth. He was received with distinguished consideration. It was also reported that our common language, manners, and the like, confounded Americans with English in the Chinese mind. But it seems that the Chinese are not so ignorant; they know perfectly the difference between the two nations, and their *policies*, and act accordingly.

The letter of Mr. Cunnyngham, our missionary superintendent in Shanghai, which recently appeared in the *Nashville Christian Advocate*, is in harmony with the above views, and pleases us much. Owing to American relations with the Chinese, our missions there are in no danger whatever, even in the event of a continued war between the British and Chinese, which we do not much apprehend.

WOMEN PHYSICIANS FOR WOMEN.

Harper's Weekly has some sensible views on this subject. Miss Elizabeth Blackwell, a practicing physician, has just returned from a tour through Great Britain and France, where she has been warmly received by Miss Florence Nightingale and other great and good women living in Europe. Miss Blackwell's observations abroad have confirmed her in her purpose of continuing the fight she has so nobly waged against stupid prejudice and ignorance; she proposes not only to continue the practice of her profession, but so to labor as, if possible, to draw into the ranks other ladies of good education and social standing, until female physicians become a recognized and an honored class in this country. Every person of right feeling and sound judgment will wish her well.

Whatever objections may be urged against the theories known by the name of "Women's rights doctrines," there can be none against the study of medicine by women. Every woman to be a wife or a mother, requires some knowledge of medicine. Until she possesses it, her existence is miserable, and the life of her children is in jeopardy. No mother can keep a doctor always at her elbow, to tell her when, how, and in what proportions to administer medicine, promote perspiration, secure ventilation, regulate diet, direct exercise, or superintend the general hygiene of her family. These matters are usually learned by our women by experience—often at the cost of the lives of one or more of their children. The day can not be distant when young women will all be taught the elementary principles of domestic medicine at finishing schools; the first great school which introduces this novelty in the place of some of the rubbish now taught to girls at fashionable academies will achieve a very remarkable success.

The moment we begin to introduce common sense into our system of female education, female physicians will follow as a necessary consequence. If women of thirty, mothers of three or four children, require some knowledge of medicine to do their duty knowingly in their homes, their is no excuse for not teaching such women such knowledge when it can be learned without risk of human life; and once admit that girls ought to learn something of the medical science, who shall set a limit to their studies, and where? They acquire medical knowledge as rapidly as men, and, uniting their aptitude for nursing with medical knowledge, they will make the best physicians for females—the only class they ought to attend, except it be children or near relatives and friends. As to *delicacy*, they are now associated with doctors in nearly all sickness. The *indelicacy* is on the other side—men attending women where none but women ought to be.

Every man and woman of extended experience and ordinary intelligence must have noticed the extraordinary aptitude which sensible women display for the medical science. Very few doctors are as safe guides in the illnesses of infants as experienced mothers and nurses. In diseases of women the advantages possessed by a female doctor over a bearded professor are at once obvious. While male patients will probably continue to be treated by male doctors to the end of time, and surgical processes will probably likewise remain the monopoly of the masculine hand, if there were medical colleges for girls, twenty years hence women would never think of consulting a man for their own little infirmities or the diseases of their babies.

LETTER FROM BR. SUMMERS.

Mr. Editor:—I have received a letter from Bishop Kavanaugh, in which he states that his recovery to health is so gradual and slow that he has been forced to relinquish the purpose of attending the Ouachita and Mississippi Conferences. He hopes Bishop Andrew will be able to attend the former; but this he cannot do, as he fears that his state of health will hardly warrant the expectation of attending his own Conferences, viz: the Memphis, Nov. 16, and Louisiana, Dec. 14. He was very much worn down by the labor of the Western Virginia, Kentucky, and Louisville Conferences. It is hoped, however, that he will have strength enough to hold the sessions at Memphis and Franklin. Bishop Kavanaugh hopes that Bishop Soule will be able to attend the Mississippi Conference; and this may be the case.

I preached yesterday at the church (called City Road Chapel) near Bishop Soule's residence. The occasion was the ordination of Rev. Messrs. Hunter and Knight to elder's orders. The Bishop performed the service without much difficulty, and did not seem to be greatly exhausted when he reached his home. I received one more letter than at the close of the Tennessee Conference. He says if he continues as well as at present, he shall make the attempt to visit the Mississippi brethren at Jackson. They will rejoice to see the brave veteran with them once more.

Bishop Kavanaugh purposes to leave home about the middle of this month, designing to reach Eufaula, the seat of the Alabama Conference, by easy stages, resting a while at Columbus, where his previous visit was so fruitful of results. He hopes to be able to attend the Georgia Conference at Rome, Dec. 14, and the Florida Conference at Tallahassee, Dec. 28.

So far as I know there is nothing of special interest going on in these parts, either in Church or State. The Tennessee Legislature is progressing quietly with important business; the daily sessions in both houses being opened with prayer by the city clergy in rotation. Governor Harris who was re-elected to the gubernatorial chair during the summer was inaugurated last week.

The Railroad connecting Louisville with Nashville is completed, and the cars are now running through. They cross the Cumberland on a noble draw-bridge, just below the office where I am now writing.

The ministers sent to the various churches in Nashville and suburbs appear to be well received, and have entered spiritedly on their work. I understand Dr. Palmer has large congregations at McKendree, and I believe nearly all the congregations are increasing. Much greater attention is bestowed on the Sunday School cause. A Methodist Sunday School Association has been organized, composed of all the Methodist Sunday Schools in the city and its surroundings. It meets once a week to hear addresses, concert measures for the establishment of new schools, etc. One of the objects of the Association is to raise the standard of Sunday School instruction, so that greater and more spiritual results may be realized from this noble institution—the catechetical institute of the church.

Things are moving on pleasantly at the Publishing House. We have just stereotyped Smith's Elements of Divinity, a portly octavo of 592 pages, which the Bishops have placed in the course of study. It will be considered a very valuable work; well fitted for the purpose to which it is specially appropriated. We have also issued the second volume of the Scripture Catechism, which is designed to take the place of all other elementary manuals of this class which have been in use in our Connection. The long expected Tune Hymn Book is also out. I hope it will give satisfaction to all the lovers of sacred song in our wide-spread Connection. It was compiled by Mr. L. C. Everett, a gentleman of Virginia, well known in the musical world. A new work by the Rev. Josephus Anderson, of the Florida Conference, is in press, and will soon be on sale. It is entitled "Our Church," and is designed for circulation among probationers and others who need information in respect to our doctrines and discipline. I think it will prove a very serviceable manual.

I will be obliged to you if you will request the Bishops and Secretaries of Conferences to forward me without delay the minutes of this year's sessions, as I have to put them to press immediately. As yet I have received the minutes of none. Full and accurate returns are earnestly desired. Blank forms, together with the Circular ordered by the General Conference, have been sent to every Conference this year, as well as last. We are making efforts to secure correct statistics.

Thos. O. Summers.
Publishing House, Nashville, Nov. 7, 1859.

PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

The M. E. Church South, in this city, has been ministered to during the past year, by Rev. O. P. Fitzgerald, Editor of the *Pacific Methodist*. Its membership numbers 40; among them are some whole-souled, liberal minded members, and especially some choice spirited young men.

The Pacific Annual Conference has just closed a pleasant session in this city.—Bishop Pierce presided, and he has won all hearts. I never knew a man, in so short a time, to win more love. His visit here will not be forgotten. I am glad that after preaching and traveling extensively through this State, he is very favorably impressed with the prospect of our Church on this coast.

Besides three transfers, *sixteen* preachers were received into the traveling connection on trial. Some of them have experience, and some of the young men have talent and education sufficient to enable them to make their mark on the times. The Bishop has ordained seven Deacons and eight elders since his arrival on this coast.

Here are some items of results for the past year: Missionary collection $1050; S. S. collections, 1870 95; estimated value of church property, $71,650. The whole membership of the church, including 41 local preachers, and the probationers, 2,886. Sixty-two traveling preachers received appointments. The net increase of membership the past year is 167. The *Methodist* is free from debt and has a circulation of upwards of two thousand. We now have an Oregon District: Father Fisher is P. E. Our church is gradually gaining ground here. What we need is more men of experience. The Lord has used a handful of ministers, most of them young and inexperienced, and amid obstacles, insurmountable but for the help of him who said, "lo, I am with you alway," the church is planted deeply, and the people are flocking beneath its branches. The Bishop, Pierce, has transfered more men, and has written still for more. We want them. Can't the "Old North" help us? Some of us breathed the pure air of her Blue Hills, in the sweet, far-away days of childhood. One that she gave us fell asleep in Jesus, and is resting in the valley of Los Angeles until the trump of God shall wake him up. Who will come and take his place?

I neglected to mention that steps were taken to build up a denominational school, to be styled the Pacific Methodist College. An agent was appointed for it, and an effort will be made to raise an endowment fund.—*Cor. North Carolina Christian Advocate.*

EDITORIAL LIFE.

The Nashville *Christian Advocate* says: "We have long been casting about to find the bright side of editorial life. The press is a modern invention, and those who superintend it inherit none of the promises, except constructively. 'You made several friends by that article in the *Advocate*,' said one. 'Yes, and lost several,' was the reply. Such is editorial life, that if, on striking the balance, we can keep even, it is counted pretty fair business in the way of making friends. Happily, however, that this is not the main thing.

"Many readers will go along with you, in the best humor and approbation, until some one position is taken, or some one word is written (against their cherished opinions.) Then they forget all the righteousness the editor hath done. It is a trial of nerve to make a cool calculation to lose a friend, and too, *pro bono publico*.

"Others there are (God bless them!) who take a paper as a man does his wife, for better or for worse. Dealing with such, there is hope. They give you time to defend a position, or wait for you to make it good. They allow for a full evolution of truth."

WHERE ARE SUCH METHODISTS?

Mr. Editor.—Announcements like the following frequently make their appearance in the public prints, but I do not remember to have seen one in twelve months in connection with the death of a *Methodist*! What does this mean? Are the members of our Church, who intend to bequeath property to the cause of Christ, not going to die? I do not ask this because I wish them to go, by any means, but in wonder *over their longevity*!

Is there any thing in the determination to give a good portion of our money to Christ, that prolongs a man's life? It would almost seem so. I wish a large number of our rich men would try its effects. But beware! do'nt determine upon this course and leave it incomplete. Do not make your will, inserting legacies to benevolent objects, and leave them *unsigned*. I have known several persons die suddenly after doing such things, and there the whole matter failed. Finish it up at once. If some of the rich ones in this region could have foreseen how few thanks they would receive for the money they left to relations, they would have made a different disposition of it. Some of the living have sons, who are wondering *why they can't die like other folks* and leave their property to them! Still they toil on for such thankless, graceless descendents, and neglect the cause of humanity and God. Alas! alas! when will men come to their senses? Not till they enter eternity I fear. H.

Bequests.

Lyman Pease, for a long time a merchant at South Deerfield, Mass., and lately deceased, has left most of his property to benevolent objects, except $5,000 worth of personal estates which goes to his widow, and a few other bequests to some of his friends. The recipients were the American Board of Foreign Missions, the American Tract Society, the Massachusetts Hope Missionary, and the Massachusetts Education Societies. His estate was estimated at about $50,000 besides real estate.

Ira Arms, of Shelburne Falls, whose will has just been proved, possessed property to the amount of $50,000, and leaving no widow nor children, public charities have received liberal bequests. The American Board of Foreign Missions have received $1,000, the House Missionary Society $4,000, the American Bible Society $1,000, and the American and Foreign Christian union, and the American Doctrinal Tract Society $500 each. Besides leaving several legacies of $500 to individuals, he had bequeathed the sum of $5,000 to the Shelburne Falls Library, to which institution he had given $200 a year for many years previous to his death; the Village Cemetery Corporation $1,000, and the Shelburne Falls Congregation Society $5,000, and each of the Congregational Churches in Shelburne are to receive $500 to provide a library for their respective pastors. Mr. Arms also made provisions for a permanent fund of $20,000, the income of which to be devoted to the support of a first-class academy to be erected at Shelburne Falls by the town of Buckland and Shelburne.

THE LATE JOHN ANGELL JAMES.

The power of a truly earnest Christian ministry is not more aptly illustrated than in the life of this devoted servant of Christ. At twenty years of age he commenced a pastorate which lasted upwards of fifty years, at Carr's Lane, Birmingham, England—with a congregation of two hundred, and a declining church of forty members. Of late years, his membership has been at least one thousand, and his congregation two thousand. But he labored seven years before his church began to grow. A new church had to be built, costing considerably over $100,000, and the church has been noted for missionary and educational liberality, besides building several other churches and chapels. Under Mr. James it became a model church, as he was a model minister. He was one of those rare men whose ecclesiastical relations made no difference with those who knew him, of whatever churches they might be. He belonged to the "Holy Catholic Church," and all its ministers and members were his brethren. He promoted Christian Union in the only way it can be promoted—not by invalidating ecclesiastical individuality, but by a loving heart and a loving example. He established a retiring fund for aged pastors, and a scholarship in Spring Hill College. He was a nobly spiritual and eloquent preacher, and a most evangelical and useful writer. He is known throughout protestant christendom by his practical and experimental works. He sought fame in neither, but the salvation of souls in both. He preached an effective sermon the Sunday before he died, and had prepared the sermon for the next Sunday. His end was peace. His life and character were beautiful—they will be a joy forever. Earnest piety developes the highest manhood, and makes christians of all denominations alike.

REFORM AMONG WESLEYANS.

Our British brethren have had no "stations," as the Methodists of this country have. It is all "circuit" work, whether in London or the far interior. Yet American Methodists regard themselves as maintaining the itinerancy as really as do British Methodists. The law of *change*, after a pastoral charge of two years, is regarded in this country as the law of the itinerancy, whether a man travel a country circuit with many appointments," or preaching places, or fill a "station"—that is, one church, in a town or city. During the past year, however, Rev. W. M. Punshon, who was one of four ministers on the sixth London circuit, preached, by arrangement, once every Sunday at Bayswater, a popular and wealthy chapel near his residence, instead of only once in four weeks, as the old circuit plan required. Great debate was the consequence, when the Conference assembled. The Presbyterian Press of this country regard this as an innovation upon the *itinerancy*, and speak of it as a sort of radical movement among the Wesleyans; whereas it is only a modification of the British custom, without infringing upon the itinerancy at all. American Methodists have followed this plan from the beginning. Wherever a church has been able to support a minister, and there have been men enough, a "station" has generally been the result. Yet stationed ministers are subject to the law of change as well as others. The truth is, there is nothing *essential* to the itinerancy, *but the unrestricted power of the Bishops to change pastors*. This is what separates it from all other forms of the pastorate, and this only, so far as an essential principle is concerned. If there was *no law compelling* the Bishops to change a pastorate at the end of two years, yet, while he retains the *power* to change him at the end of three months, if necessary, the itinerancy, in its principle, would still remain intact.

A New Arctic Expedition.

A new Arctic expedition will probably be shortly organized and dispatched to the mouth of Back River and Montreal Island. It will be borne in mind that no evidence has been obtained of the death of the 105 men who departed from King William's Land, under Captain Crozier, to make their way to the Continent. It is now intimated that some of these men may be alive among the Esquimaux at or near Montreal Island.

Recent experience proves that an Arctic expedition need not involve any actual expenditure of life. To undertake an Arctic voyage, even among the "congeries" of Islands lying north of the American continent, it is necessary to have a small screw steamer, well-built and adapted for Arctic voyages, amply provided with every appliance and supply requisite for life in the Arctic regions, and manned by thirty to forty men—not more. Such a craft, it is believed, could, in two seasons, effect such an exploration of Montreal Island and the outlet of Back River as would forever set at rest the possibility of there being any survivors of the Franklin Expedition.

Mr. Choate's Library.—The sale of the late Rufus Choate's miscellaneous library closed on last Friday. The *Gazette* says the sale will realize to the family about $15,000.

BISHOP SOULE.

Rev. Dr. Summers, in a letter to the *Southern Christian Advocate*, speaking of the Tennessee Conference, says: Bishop Soule was present, but alas! too feeble to take any part in the proceedings of the Conference, or even the ordinations. At the close of the session he took an affecting leave of the brethren, intimating to them that this was quite likely the last session he should be able to attend. There was great emotion in the conference room while the apostolic man was giving them his last words of council and blessing. One cannot gaze upon the noble veteran, called off from the battle-ground, where he fain would be, mingling in the thickest of the fight, on the high places of the field, without a feeling of solemnity tinged with melancholy. But we are relieved by the reflection that more than half a century of almost unparalleled heroical service is closing with honor and peace and triumph. Memory and hope are both strong in the case of Bishop Soule, so that he can sing in the language of Watts and in the spirit too,

"Life has a soft and silvery thread,
Nor is it drawn too long;
Yet when my earlier hopes persuade,
I'm willing to be gone.
Fast as ye please roll down the hill,
And haste away my years;
Or I can wait my father's will,
And dwell beneath the spheres.
Rise glorious, every future sun,
Gild all my following days,
But make the last dear mourner known
By well distinguished rays."

A million of Methodists to whom his ministry has been so long a blessing and to whom his memory will be a pleasing savor, will say Amen to that prayer.

DR. PIERCE ON CHURCH GOVERNMENT.

"That the flight of a hundred years has produced many and great changes in the wants of our Church. The Church has been forced into a great informal financial corporation, and the necessity to employ the press has forced upon the Church an order of religious secularism which, together with her benevolent finances, seems to call for business men and minds—such men and minds as could hardly be looked for among men of ministerial habits. These changes and advances, in the progress of things, may by possibility demand a change in representation; and if they should, I shall be ready for them, provided I am still on hand; but could only be ready under such regulations as would leave what is wholly ministerial to ministerial determination. This could be done with perfect ease and safety. As far back as forty-five years ago I remember a conversation which Bishop Asbury had with me in reference to the future of Methodism, in which he said it was even probable that, from the nature of our free institutions, it might come to pass some day that a direct representation from the laity in our legislative councils might become needful, and if so, it would be best, in view of the peculiar nature and obligations

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

NOVEMBER 16, 1859.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

ADVERTISING IN THE ADVOCATE.

The business public are slowly learning that the *Advocate* is THE GREAT ADVERTISING PAPER OF THE SOUTH AND WEST. Advertisements in it are more valuable than in any half dozen other papers.

1.—It has the largest circulation west of Charleston, and South of Cincinnati; larger, than any other two weeklies in New Orleans, and is increasing rapidly—will, in a few years, double its present circulation;

2.—Of medium size, and not crowded with advertisements, an advertisement is not lost in it, but can be easily found.

3.—In our "Editorial Notices," which we give to every adver. tisement, we specify the page and column on which an advertisement may be found. We seek to make every advertisement valuable to the advertiser and to *the paper*.

4.—The circulation is spread out over Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, principally; Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, partially.

5.—It is the only weekly of large and widely-spread circulation in the great and growing metropolis of the South.

PROFESSION.—We see by notice in Dr. Mortimore's *Family Medical Journal*, that he expected to arrive and open an office in our city by 1st of November, for the treatment of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, and Chronic complaints. But we are now advised that he has been professionally delayed, and will not arrive before about the 20th to the 25th of this month; and, by request, give this notice to advise the out numbers writing and desiring to visit him here, so that after that date they will not be disappointed. Dr. M.'s success in curing such complaints is now extensively known throughout the Union, and those who are thus afflicted, throughout the South, will have opportunity to avail themselves of his professional skill any time during the entire winter and spring, in this city.

J. WRIGHT & Co.—This is, we believe, the largest and most enterprizing drug business in this city. Our highest evidence of their capacity and success as business men is, the extent to which they advertise. It will be noticed that they advertise largely in the *Advocate*. Their appropriateness in dealing with us, we take as a sample of their reasonable in business generally. "Wright's." has really become an "institution" in New Orleans. He is, in the drug business, what the great publishers are in the book business—everything is regular, or new, in his line, may be found at his house.

THE HELION LIGHT.—Some time during last summer Mr. Noyes, 97 Camp-street, the proprietor of the Helion Light, sent us one of his lamps, with the request that we would use, and express an opinion of its merits. We have used it from time until now, and like it very much. The light is soft and yet full, and one lamp will light a medium-sized parlor.

GREENSBORO' HIGH SCHOOL.—The Southern University is fortunate in having, in the same town, a High School, in harmony with it, to fill young men for college, and the Greensboro High School is fortunate in occupying such position and relation. Dr. Mears, the Principal, we know well, and can cordially recommend him.

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE.—We are glad to learn that this institution is highly prosperous. A private letter informs us that its prospects are better than they have been for the past. President Hard is just as good a governor of a female institution as if he had a n in his name.

FORT GIBSON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.—This Institution is under the control of the Mississippi Conference, Rev. H. Bass Principal. The advertisement is on fourth page, fourth column, of this paper. We learn that it is in a flourishing condition.

COAL OIL.—Artemoo Hill, whose coal oil makes the best light yet, he says, has removed from 28 Camp st. to Charters st., near Canal. He keeps both the oil and the lamps.

HATS.—If you need hats for yourselves or your boys, call or go to BOOTH & Co., No. 45 Magazine-street.

SHOES.—If you need shoes, send to R. W. RAYNE, 41 Magazine street. He has hats too.

TEACHER'S CARD.—See the notice of Mrs. Elmore in another column on this page, fifth column.

YOUNG LADY TEACHER.—See the notice of H. B. A. Waresboro, Ga., on this page, fifth column.

TOMB-STONES OF DECEASED MINISTERS.—See the notice of the Committee on this page, fourth column.

REPORTS OF CONFERENCE SESSIONS, 1859.

ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE.

Admitted on trial 5; Admitted into full connection 7; Readmitted 5; Deceased this year; 2, John W. Hawkins and Lucia E. Paul. Located this year 5; Superannuated 14.

Appointments.

St. Louis District.—John R Bennett, P E; St Louis city—Centenary Church, to be supplied; Centenary, E M Marvin, John Whitaker, sup; Mound, Jacob Ditzler; Asbury, J B Eads; Wesley, J H Cumming; Sixteenth street, Wm F Counton; Christie Chapel, to be supplied; St Louis circuit—Joseph Boyle, H W Brown; Manchester, Milton Adkison, one to be supplied; Allen, Wesley Browning; Carondelet, to be supplied; Union circuit, William Alexander; city mission, H S Watts; D R M'Anally, Editor St Louis Christian Advocate, and Superintendent German missions in Missouri; Thomas M Finney Agent for Concordia seminary, and member of First Church Quarterly Conference.

STEELVILLE DISTRICT.—H N Watts, P E; Steelville circuit, Jas Proctor; Richwoods circuit, W P. Quinn; De Soto circuit, C Atchison, one to be supplied; Fredericktown circuit, J L Parlange; Arcadia station, L E Asply; Caledonia circuit, J Sadlier; Salem circuit T W Davis; Rolla mission, G C Knowlton; Bloom Green circuit, T D Smith; Enon mission, J W Reed.

BOONVILLE DISTRICT.—W M Prottsman, P E; Boonville station, Jos W Lewis; Belle Air, J B H Woldrich; Warsaw, Jno Pearson, I H Boyle; Versailles, T J Smith; Jefferson city station, to be supplied; Jefferson city circuit, D J Marquis; California circuit, A H Sellers; Syracuse, to be supplied; Jefferson city colored charge, N M Talbott, and member of Jefferson City Quarterly Conference; Central College, A A Morrison, and member of Boonville Quarterly Conference.

LEXINGTON DISTRICT.—R A Young, P E; Lexington station, J White; Wellington circuit, J A Murphy; Warrensburg station, to be supplied; Warrensburg circuit, A Williams; Clinton, C Thompson; Georgetown, J O Woods; Arrow Rock, J. Gilroy; Saline, J R Savage; Dover, J C Shackleford, T M Ellsworth, W J Brown, sup; Warren Wharton agent for Central College, and member of Lexington Quarterly Conference.

INDEPENDENCE DISTRICT.—D A Leeper, P E; Independence station, B T Kavanaugh; Independence circuit, J F Traslow; Kansas city station, W M Leftwich; Westport, W B McFarland; Pleasonville and Pleasant Hill, to be supplied, Harrisonville mission, H W Webster; Butler Mission, H E Smith, Deep-water, Reynolds; Columbus circuit, S S Colhara; W M Pitts, sup; Pleasant Hill mission, to be supplied.

STE GENEVIEVE DISTRICT.—J. McCary, P E; Jackson circuit, E H White; Ste. Genevieve circuit, J M Proctor; Fredericktown circuit, S A Ritchie; Benton, A Tucker; New Madrid, Wm Anthony; Guyoso mission to be supplied; Wolf Island, J Haigler; Charleston, F M English.

GREENVILLE DISTRICT.—J C Thompson, P E; Greenville station, D L Myers, one to be supplied; Grand Prairie to be supplied; Chalk Bluff mission to be supplied; Bloomfield circuit, to be supplied, S A Blakey; Mill Creek mission, to be supplied; Greenville circuit, to be supplied; Centreville mission, J H Eminence, to be supplied.

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT.—G M Winton, P E; Springfield station, to be supplied; Springfield circuit, A H Powell; Bolivar, T Richell; Stockton, W S Woodard; Galena mission, J Mc Ozark circuit, J C H Reufro; Forsyth mission, D A Mc Hartville to be supplied.

JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT.—Jos Bond, P E; Carthage circuit, to be supplied; Neosho and Granby, J S Phelps; Pinkville circuit, Cassville mission, C C Weight; Lamar mission, R A Mount Vernon circuit and colored mission, M Arrington; Osceola circuit, S S Headlee; Nevada city circuit, R L Dougherty.

LEBANON DISTRICT.—R M Whaley, P E; Lebanon circuit, J Maltby; Linn Creek station, T Riley; Hermitage mission, Williams; Buffalo circuit, W D Stewart, T Glanville, sup; Springfield, G Woods; Houston, A C Morrow; Waynesville mission, to be supplied; Vienna, to be supplied; Linn circuit, E Slater.

German missions, P Barth, C H Schmidt, Max Hobaus, A Albright.

J L Burchard and N R Peterson transferred to California.

Charles H Gregory transferred to Memphis Conference.

STATISTICS.—White members, 19,871; white probationers, 2601; colored members, 1777; colored probationers, 250; local preachers, 234; traveling preachers, 115; Churches, 160; parsonages, 25; money raised this year for building Churches and parsonages, $50,311 00.

PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

The ninth session of the Pacific Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, convened in the M. E. Church, South, on Pine street, San Francisco, on Wednesday, September 28, 1859.

Bishop Pierce opened the session by reading the 6th chapter of 1st Corinthians, singing the hymn, "And are we yet alive?" and prayer.

J. F. Blythe was elected Secretary and J. C. Stewart Assistant.

The following persons were admitted on trial: Azariah Martin, Lloind H. Bargis, Jas. M. Lowell, John J. Brunow, Leander Cately, George E. Dunn, and Robert L. Vann, were admitted from the San Francisco District. Francis M. Staton, Alfred C. Howlett and William M. Winters, were admitted from the Sacramento District. George Sin was admitted from the Stockton District. Lewis T. Hawkins was admitted from the Marysville District.

Peter Strickland's character was examined and passed, and, at his own request, he was discontinued.

List of Appointments.

SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT.—J C Simmons, P E; San Francisco station, to be supplied; Book Agent, Conference Depository, S Cately; Red Wood city circuit, B W Epps; San Jose station, N R Person; St Clear circuit, T C Pendergast, one to be supplied; Gilroy circuit, James W Stalk; Watsonville circuit, R C Martin; San Ramon circuit, to be supplied; Humboldt circuit, M F Gier; Stockton station, J T Cox; Stockton circuit, Ira Taylor.

PETALUMA DISTRICT.—J F Blythe, P E; Napa and Sonoma, I L Hopkins; Napa circuit, J G Hall; Bodega circuit, M W Glover and George Sim; Healdsburgh circuit, A Martin; Russian River circuit, L C Adams; Anderson Valley mission, to be supplied; Long Valley mission, to be supplied; Clear Lake circuit, Thomas Brown; Sulsun circuit, A M Baily; Barker and Potah, H N Compton.

SACRAMENTO DISTRICT.—W R Gober, P E; Sacramento station, M Evans; Sacramento River circuit, J W Leach; Cosumnes River circuit, W M Winters; El Dorado circuit, J W Emory; Yankee Jim's circuit, D K Hoods; Bear River circuit, H C Howard, F M Staten; Mokelumne and Dry Creek, J Kelsay; Calaveras, B H Russell; San Andreas, to be supplied; Dry Town and Volcano, L B Hargiss; Carson Valley mission, to be supplied.

MARYSVILLE DISTRICT.—R. R. Johnson, P. E.; Yolo circuit, J. G. Johnson; Penn Valley circuit, D. M. Hice; Yuba City circuit, R. A Latimer; Colusi circuit, J. G. Shelton, J. M. Lovell; Chico circuit, F. G. Gray, George E. Dean; Red Bluffs circuit, A. C. Howlett; Nevada and Grass Valley circuit, R. R. Rahlwin; Shasta circuit, J. M. Ward; Sonny Creek circuit, L. T. Hawkins.

VISALIA DISTRICT.—T. C. Barton, P. E.; Los Angelos and El Monte, C. H. E. Newton; San Bernardino circuit, S. Brown; Fort Yuma circuit, C. C. Snell; Visalia circuit, E. B. Lockley; Tulane circuit, T. O. Ellis, one to be supplied; King's River circuit, C. Derrick; Mariposa, J. W. Simmons; Merced and Culley's Valley circuit, S. W. Davies; Coulterville circuit, B. W. Taylor; Sonora circuit, W. M. Culp, one to be supplied.

OREGON DISTRICT.—U. Fisher, P. E.; Salem circuit, J. L. Burchard; Portland circuit, M. Clampit; Independence circuit, J. C. Kolbe; Corvilis circuit, to be supplied, Eugene City circuit, J. Grewell; Umpqua circuit, to be supplied; Jacksonville circuit, to be supplied; Harrisburgh circuit, to be supplied; Fairfield circuit, to be supplied; Yamhill circuit to be supplied.

J. C. Stewart, Agent of the Pacific Methodist College, and member of the Sacramento Station Quarterly Conference.

R. W. Bigham transferred to the Georgia Conference.

J. J. Brunow, transferred to the Rio Grande Conference.

Sixteen were admitted on trial; five had been transferred; three were discontinued; one located, and one superannuated; one left without appointment; making a net gain of thirteen.

Report last year: Number of local preachers, 38; number of members, 1171; number of probationers, 1210; total, 2719. Report this year: Number of preachers, 44; number of members, 2021; number of probationers, 821; total, 2885. Increase: local preachers, 6; members, 550. Decrease: probationers 389. Total increase, 167.

Next session of the Conference is to be held at Sacramento More anon.

NEWS FROM OUR HOME WORK.

"To spread Scriptural Holiness over these Lands."

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

Greenville Station.—A CORRESPONDENT writes: This work for the past two years, has been under the pastoral charge of Rev. W. Harrington, whose labors have been highly appreciated by all classes of the community, and owned and blessed of the Great Shephard. This Church (by the way one of the neatest and best in the bounds of the Conference) has been uniformably attended by large and respectable congregations; plainly indicative of the greatly increased interest which the people of the community take in the Gospel, with its sacred institutions and privileges. But a few years ago, the congregations were usually very small, especially during the summer months, when so few attended that the preachers suspended preaching in town, for the more useful employment of their time on the plantations of the surrounding country; and the village itself, on the Sabbath, was only a scene of traffic, drinking and profanity. Now it is charming to see the change: Greenville is about as quiet and orderly a place as is to be seen in the State; the doors of business houses being, apparently, always closed on sunday, and respectable congregations assembling on that day throughout the year.

Several interesting protracted meetings have been held here during the past two years, at which several have professed conversion, and the members of the Church were much revived and invigorated in their spiritual experience. Though the number in the membership is not much, if at all increased, yet there has been an accession of between twenty and thirty; the deficiency having been caused by removals and deaths.

But here, Mr. Editor, are a few *facts*, which, I think, justly challenge our confidence in the increased *benevolence* and *liberality*, if not the *faith* and *piety* of the people of this charge. There have been collected this year, in this neighborhood, for the following purposes, the annexed sums, viz.

For the Parsonage	$1525 00
" Book and Tract cause	540 00
" Centenary College (in note)	600 00
" Missionary purposes	350 00
" Conference collection	264 00
" Preacher in charge	1000 00
" Presiding Elder	200 00
Amounting to	$4479 50

All this, besides other private benevolent enterprises.

The Agent for the "Church Evangelist" has been here, sowing his seeds for the maintenance of the Great Paper, which are sprouting for the forthcoming harvest. Success, we say, to every good enterprises.

Cayuga Mission.—REV. M. FORD writes: I have filled six appointments once a month. There are about one hundred members—about sixty in full connection. I have received upwards of forty on trial, up to this time. I have one round more to make, which will close the present year's labors. I have no doubt that much good might be done on this Mission, if there were not so many appointments for the Missionary to serve, and if there was a deeper interest manifested on the part of owners of servants. At some of these appointments, we have had God's power manifested in the awakening and conversion of souls. We sincerely hope that the time is not distant when all the colored population of our country shall be supplied with the blessed Gospel.

East Feliciana Circuit.—REV. E. A. FLOWERS writes: We have closed a protracted meeting at Pine Grove, which resulted in two converts, and twelve accessions. The Church was also greatly revived.

I am now holding a series of protracted meetings around the circuit in conjunction with my colleague, Rev. Geo. T. Vickers, and as our late camp meeting has prepared the people for the Lord, we expect some good times.

The Conference year is nearly closed, and I am about to leave this dear people. There have been forty or fifty conversions on the work the present year, and largely over a hundred accessions. I trust the Lord will still be with us, and bless us abundantly.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

Athens Circuit.—Rev W VARNADOE writes: Just closed our fourth Quarterly meeting (a camp-meeting) this morning. Had a severe contest with the enemy of souls; it was peculiarly a working meeting; christians had scarcely time to rejoice over the young converts, till they were mourning for sinners. Victory turned on Israel's side. The altar was crowded with seekers (fifty at a time); they were down in different parts of the congregation in open daytime pleading for mercy. Ninety-one whites gave their hand in token they had found peace, besides many converted in the woods, and others had left the ground. Fifty-one joined the Church on probation.

About fifty conversions among the colored, left to join at their respective Churches.

Rembert Hills Circuit.—Rev. J. W. Shores writes: At five of the six appointments on this circuit, we have had religious meetings ranging from four to sixteen days, and they were all "seasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord." Some eighty white persons, besides a number among the colored people, have been converted. Eighty-nine whites, and fifty-seven colored have joined the Church. Rev. J. Barker, Presiding Elder, T. D. McCuskey, my colleague, L. M. Wilson, J. M. Boland, A. J. Crawford, J. Bevery, W. H Cutter, J. H. Stanford, and J. E. Treadwell of our Church, J. W. McCuskey of the Methodist Protestant Church, and Messrs. Frierson and Bowling of the Presbyterian Church, have all rendered effectual service in our meetings.

In matters of Finance we are likely to do well. Our Conference collection will be over one hundred dollars, (assessment one hundred;) and the missionary collection, between four and five hundred dollars, (assessment, two hundred and fifty.)

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Trial of the Harper's Ferry Ruffians.

CHARLESTOWN, VA., November 2.—The trial of Stephens, one of old Brown's associates, was commenced to-day.

The court was proceeding to impanel a jury, when a telegraph dispatch was received from Gov. Wise, suggesting to the presenting officer the propriety of allowing the Federal authorities to proceed against Stephens, in order to bring prominent Northern men and some of the abolition fanatics, who were cognizant of Brown's movements, as witnesses before the United States Court, if the authorities of Virginia having no authority to summon witnesses from other States.

Accepting to this suggestion, Mr. Hunter, the prosecuting officer, handed Stephens over to the United States Marshal for trial.

Arrest of Another Harper's Ferry Outlaw.

MEMPHIS, NOV. 8.—W. H. Palmer, who is charged with having been an accessory to the late Harper's Ferry riot, was arrested here to-day. He is confined in the city jail awaiting a requisition from Gov. Wise.

The Trial of the Insurgents.

CHARLESTOWN, VA., November 11.—The trial of the insurgent Cook was concluded to-day. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty against him. He is sentenced to be hung with Green, Coppoe and Copeland on the 16th of December next. It is thought that Gov. Wise will respite Brown until that day. The court adjourned.

New York Election.

NEW YORK, November 11.—The latest returns of the election in this State indicate that the Republican State ticket is elected by about 3000 majority.

Wisconsin State Election.

MILWAUKIE, WIS., November 11.—The returns of the State election are yet incomplete, although it is probable the entire Republican ticket is elected.

New Jersey Election.

TRENTON, N. J., November 11.—Olden's majority for Governor is 2000.

In the Senate the Democrats have four majority. In the House of Assembly the Opposition have two majority, leaving a Democratic majority of two on joint ballot.

The Election in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, November 11.—The Republicans have gained a majority in both branches of the State Legislature.

The Great Balloon Burst.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Professor Lowe's great balloon, the City of New York, was badly damaged this morning, a large rent having been made in it by the wind, and a large quantity of gas escaped.

Professor Lowe has been engaged for some ten days in inflating the immense balloon at Observer Square, and had nearly completed the work when the accident occurred.

The escape of gas has caused a loss to Professor Lowe of $3,000.

Health of Senator Douglas.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Senator Douglas, who was taken suddenly ill a day or two since, is much better. His illness was thought to be a disease of the stomach, but proves to be bilious fever.

Latest from California.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 14. The Overland California mail has arrived here, bringing dates from San Francisco to the 24th inst.

The clipper ship Mastic, from San Francisco to the Sandwich Islands, was burnt to the water's edge on the 15th of last September, losing only five days out. The passengers and crew and $157,000 in specie were taken out by the ship Achilles and taken to Honolulu.

By latest advices from Sandwich Islands we learn that the King of that country shot his private secretary in a fit of jealousy.

The business of San Francisco is unimproved. Crushed Sugars quoted at 11¢.

The coffee crop of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, has proved an entire failure.

Heavy Gales on the Coast of Cuba.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—There was a very heavy gale at Havana and on the coast, on the 11th inst., which done considerable damage among the shipping.

The Havana sugar market has nominally advanced ¼ real.

There has been nothing heard from the North Star. She has been due here several days, and had not arrived at Aspinwall up to the 4th inst.

There was a heavy gale at Aspinwall on the 3d and 4th, though it did not do any damage to the shipping.

Shipwrecks and Marine Disasters.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The ship Queen of the Pacific, from this port and bound for San Francisco, struck a reef about 180 miles north of Pernambuco, on the Pariile coast. The shock broke the vessel amidships. The officers and crew were saved. She was insured to her full value.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 14.—The steamship Isabel has arrived at this port from Havana. The Isabel reports the ships Charles Crocker, from New Orleans to Liverpool, and Millburg, from New Orleans to Harre, as being ashore on the Florida beach. The Millburg bilged at North cape, Florida. The Isabel also reports the ship Eliza Mallory and the brig North as having gone ashore and bilged on Jupiter Inlet. The bark Mary Storr, from Mobile to Havre, has also gone ashore on Jupiter Inlet. The Isabel reports the the steamship North Star, of the California line of steamers, as not having arrived at Panama up to 4th inst.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIMORE AND HUNGARIAN.

The Suez Canal.

The Paris Constitutionel speaks of the conduct of England in opposing the construction of the Suez canal, in threatening terms. It says France will not submit to the action of England in the matter.

The tone of the Paris Journals generally, is more than usually acrimonious toward England.

Montenegro.

The Montenegrins, who have been in constant insurrection since the late movements in the Adriatic, have been committing great atrocities against the Turks, and the Austrian authorities, who have heretofore governed them by the most arbitrary rule, have evacuated five of the cantons of Gurghatinon and Targo di Marali.

The conspiracy against the Sultan has numerous ramifications throughout Montinegro.

Spain and Morocco.

The report circulated that Spain has effected a settlement with Morocco is without foundation.

On the contrary, the Spanish troops destined for Morocco, have received marching orders. The troops received the orders with great enthusiasm.

Change in the French Cabinet.

The Minister of the Interior, the Duke of Padua, has resigned, and has been superceded by Mr. Bunaudi.

French Expedition to Morocco.

The French expeditionary force against Morrocco, in conjunction with Spain, has been augmented by the addition of two brigades, including two regiments of Zouaves.

The report by the City of Baltimore, which is contradicted by the Hungarian's advices, was to the effect that the French Minister of War had placed material of war at the disposal of Spain, and had agreed to render the same aid to Spain against Morocco as had been rendered to Piedmont against Austria.

Prussia and Japan.

The Government of Prussia is desirous to avail herself of the opening recently made by the Americans in China and Japan. It is now sending to the China seas an expedition, comprising three vessels, which carry a Counsellor of State with authority to conclude treaties with China, Japan and Siam.

General and Political News.

It was expected that offensive operations between Spain and Morocco would commence on or about the 8th of November.

Count Colloredo, the Austrian plenipotentiary at the Zurich Conference, is dead, and Count Carolithye has been appointed by the Emperor to represent Austria at the Conference in place of Colloredo.

The European Congress.

It is reported that a Congress of the European powers will soon assemble, and it is believed that an English Plenipotentiary will sit in the Congress.

England and France are reported to be better disposed to unite in a European Congress.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

Advance in Cotton Confirmed—Shipwrecks on the English Coast—The France-English Expedition to China—Activity in the French Navy—The Alliance of Russia and Prussia.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 29.—The sales of cotton during the week ending on Friday, the 28th, amount to 88,000

Fair and Middling qualities of clear cotton have advanced ¼ to ⅛, owing partly to the fact that clear American cotton is getting scarce in the market. The lower grades of cotton, have, however, slightly advanced.

The stock of cotton at Liverpool was 473,400, bales of which 337,000 are of American production.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The funds have somewhat improved in tone and price, owing in a measure to the favorable advices from Berlin, in regard to the interview between the sovereigns of Russia and Prussia.

Consols for money closed at 96¼.

The London money market is slightly more stringent, money being scarce, although there was no active demand.

General and Political News.

The number of lives saved from the wreck of the ill-fated Australian steamer *Royal Charter* is 39, making the whole number who perished by the disaster 455.

During the late storm which prevailed along the English coast, the American ship Rockingham, from Cardiff, ran aground in Penarth Roads.

The bark Marlborough, from Baltimore, was totally lost near Harlesmith. The second mate and pilot were drowned.

Lord Brougham has been elected chancellor of the University of Edinburgh.

The widow of Sir Robert Peel is dead.

The arrangements for the combined expedition of England and France have been completed, and the expedition will probably sail during the early part of February.

The French Government has ordered the immediate completion of one hundred gun-boats, of a capacity to carry twenty-five guns each.

Great activity prevails at all the naval stations of France.

The recent meeting of the Emperor of Russia and the Prince Regent of Prussia had created great anxiety at Paris, as it was the general impression that an agreement was entered at the meeting not to oppose the annexation of Central Italy to Piedmont.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY has passed from the hands of Messrs Phillips, Sampson & Co., to those of Messrs. Ticknor and Fields. The November number is a valuable one.

E. Feltre Foresti, Tom Paine's First Appearance in America, The Trial Trip of the Flying Cloud, and, the Professor at the Breakfast Table, we have read with great pleasure. They would do honor to any magazine in the world. The literary critcisms of the highest order of taste and ability, though we do not like its tone and spirit. In politics, the *Atlantic* is unfortunately secessionist—abolition.

MARRIAGES.

"*It is not good for man to be alone.*"

On the 16th October, by the Rev. Wm. H. Owings, at the residence of Mr. M. Murrah, Mr. BENJAMIN A. HOBY to Miss REBECCA E. SPRAWEL, all of Pickens county, Alabama.

By the same on the 27th of October, Mr. JOSHUA FIELDING of Lowndes county, Mississippi, to Miss CORNELIA D. HAWTHORN, Pickens county, Alabama.

On the 30th October, at Fayette, Mississippi, by the Rev. W. C. Millsaps, Mr. WILEY H. BURKE, of Franklin county, Mississippi, to Miss MARY COSTLEY, of Jefferson county, Mississippi.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, November 14, 1859.

We condense the following statement, from the New Orleans *Price Current* of the 12th instant:—

A fair degree of activity has been observable in some departments of our market during the past week, but no general revival of trade can take place until a rise in the tributary streams shall open more extended intercourse with the interior. Cotton, it will be seen, continues to move off freely, and the receipts of Molasses have been taken readily at rather improved rates, while Sugar has found a heavy market at reduced prices. The transactions in the various articles of Western Produce are still confined mostly to the limited parcels required for home consumption.

COTTON.—With respect to prices, we have to remark that they have generally been quite full for the Middling and better grades, and the favorable news yesterday having given sellers a further advantage, we find it necessary to advance our quotations ⅛ to ¼ cent for grades above Low Middling. The lower qualities are still comparatively neglected.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida, and Texas,) are 543,195 bales, against 443,275 bales to same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 111,061 bales.

New Orleans Classification:

Inferior	—@—	Good Middling	11¼@11⅜
Ordinary	9 @9⅛	Middling Fair	12 @12¼
Good Ordinary	9¾@10	Fair	—@—
Low Middling	10⅛@10⅝	Good Fair	—@—
Middling	10⅞@11¼	Good and Fine	—@—

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to 2055 hhds. We quote for Inferior and Refining 4 to 5¼; Common to Good Common 5¾ to 6¼; Fair to Fully Fair 6¾ to 6¾; Prime to Choice 7 to 7¾; Centrifugal and Clarified 7¼ to 8¾ cents per pound. The above quotations apply to round lots, but small orders of 5 hhds and under, could not be filled without paying a further advance of ⅛ to ¼ per pound.

MOLASSES.—Total receipts of the week, 7565 barrels. The prices obtained during the week were: Inferior to Fair, 34 to 37 cents per gallon; and Prime to Choice, 38 to 39 cents; half barrels, 41 to 42 cents per gallon.

FLOUR.—About 6,000 barrels have been sold during the past week, at from $5 25 to $5 87½ for superfine, $6 to 6 50 for ordinary to good extra, and $7 00 to $8 00 per bbl. for small lots of choice extra brands.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Corn continue light. About 8,500 sacks have been sold at from $1 to $1 05 for ordinary, and $1 10 to $1 15 for old white. Oats have been in good request at 52c to 55c per bushel for good to prime St. Louis. Bran sells at $1 00 to $1 20 for ordinary to choice lots. Wheat sells at $1 45 per bushel for prime red.

PORK.—The principal sales reported through the week were at $15 50 to $16 00 per bbl. for Mess.

BEEF.—We quote Prime Mess at $14 00 per bbl. for extra brands.

BACON.—Shoulders 8½ to 8¾; Ribbed Sides 10½ to 10¾; Clear Sides 12½ to 12¾; Sugar-cured Hams 12 to 15 cents per pound.

LARD.—We quote 11¼ to 11¾c for prime to choice prime, in tcs. and 12 to 13c. for kegs.

BUTTER.—Western generally selling at 10 to 14 cents per pound, according to quality; and Cheese 11 to 12c.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at 12 to 14 cents per yard; India Bagging, 11½ to 12c; Bale Rope, hand spun, 6½ to 7¼, and machine made, 7¼ to 7¾ cents per pound.

GUNNY BAGS.—Limited parcels sell at 10 cents for light and 11 to 11¾c. to heavy and extra heavy bags.

COFFEE.—We quote fair at 11¼ to 12, and prime at 12¼c. per pound.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Persons having business with the NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY, will please direct to KEENER & PARKER.

MONUMENTS OF DECEASED MINISTERS.

The committee of the Louisiana Conference are now ready to furnish monuments, at the rate of from $110 to $150 each, delivered on board steamers at this place. Some $80 have been received on account of the monument of Richmond Nolly, from Rev. Thomas Owen; and some $30 on account of Rev. J. H. Waters. The following ministers are buried in the bounds of our Conference without tombstones to mark their resting places. The preachers in charge of works where these men of God labored and died, are invited to bring the matter before the people, and collect the amount necessary to raise a tombstone and to pay a decent respect to the memory of the noblest of human kind. J. C. KEESEE, *Chairman.*

Richmond Nolly, in Catahoula.
—— Brewer, at Cotile.
—— Jones, beyond the Calcasieu.
William Illues, at Donaldsonville.
—— Trader, at the mouth of Bartholomew, in Ouachita Parish.
H. H. Page and two children, burnt on the "Yellow Rusha," Opposite Rayon Goula.
William Tostrick, in New Orleans.
Jesse A. Galee, in Tensas Parish.
—— Bremer, in New Orleans.
Jones H. Waters, in Vermillion Parish.
W. H. Tarsely, in Catahoula.
Alexander M. Whitney, near Chaneyville.
R. L. Childers, in Pleasant Hill.
Thomas H. Foster, in Baton Rouge.
W. Stevenson, in Rossier.

NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY.

JUST RECEIVED,

History of Methodism, 2d vol. (Stevens),	$1 00
Sermons by Bishop Morris,	85

ALABAMA DEPOSITORY.

No. 11 Water Street, Mobile, Alabama.

JOHN F. EARLY, AGENT,

Keeps on hand a large supply of all the Books of the Southern Methodist Publishing House, Nashville Tennessee; the Standard works of the Northern Methodist Book Concern, New York; and other Religious and Literary Works; suitable to our trade.

Our Terms to Ministers and Wholesale Dealers, are twenty per cent. discount from retail prices, on six months time; and thirty per cent. for cash.

Any of the regular Catalogue Books will be sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the money, at retail prices, but at the risk of the purchaser.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE NOTICE.

Some time since Rev. W. M. Motley, Pastor at Eufaula, the seat of the Conference, published a notice to the effect that the steamers from Columbus, Ga., would take the preachers down for half price. Dr. Mitchell writes: "In addition to what Bro. Motley says, please say that the Rail Road company have proffered to carry the members of Conference at half price. They will pay as they go on, and Dr. Hamilton or myself will furnish them with free tickets on their return.

TEACHER WANTED.

A Lady competent to teach the English branches thoroughly, and PIANO MUSIC, is wanted in a private family. Address (giving references.)

MRS. E. J. SMITH,
41. *Canton, Mississippi.*

Just Published,

THE WESLEYAN HYMN AND TUNE BOOK:

COMPRISING THE

ENTIRE COLLECTION OF HYMNS

IN THE HYMN BOOK OF THE

Methodist Episcopal Church, South,

WITH

APPROPRIATE MUSIC TO EACH HYMN,

BY

L. C. EVERETT.

Published by J. B. McFerrin, Nashville, Tenn.

Price, in Embossed Leather, $1 50.
Discount to the Trade, 20 per cent.

THIS book is a handsome royal octavo of 368 pp., printed in excellent style on a very durable paper, and tastefully as well as substantially bound. The design had in view, in presenting it to the Church South, is the supply of a means of promoting congregational singing, by furnishing, in immediate connection with the hymns contained in our Hymn Book, tunes adapted to be sung to them. The number of tunes is 201, and among them are to be found all the old standard melodies, besides many new aspirants to the favor of the Church.

The following explanation of the peculiar features of this work is deemed advisable:

1. The words and the music are brought into immediate connection and relation; thus rendering the use of the hymns and tunes easy, and avoiding the obvious objection to the ordinary music books.

2. With an occasional exception, the turning of every leaf presents to the eye two tunes no smaller in character as to be equally well adapted to any hymn found on either page.

3. On the left hand is an old standard tune: on the right a new tune.

4. Occasionally, there is but one tune—generally an old one—which is always on the left-hand page: the right-hand page being filled with hymns adapted to be sung to it.

5. The type is of good size, clear, and easily readable, even by artificial light.

6. The adaptation of the tunes to the various sentiments contained in the hymns has been steadily aimed at—it is hoped with success.

The work is now ready for delivery. Copies will be sent to any address, by mail, prepaid on receipt of the price—$1 50. Address all orders to J. B. MCFERRIN, *Agent.*
Nashville, Tenn.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEACHER'S CARD.

A LADY highly qualified to teach Music on the Piano, and Singing, and thoroughly conversant with the French language, as well as all the English branches, and Drawing, desires a situation in a female seminary, or private family, in the country.

For particulars, address Mrs. ELMORE SHORTER, New Orleans, La.

A YOUNG LADY, EXTENSIVELY AND THOROUGHLY EDUCATED at one of our best seminaries, and experienced in teaching, desires a situation in a school or family. The best of references given. Address; H. B. A., Waresboro', Georgia.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

TWO YEARS SINCE, THE UNDERSIGNED OPENED HIS OFFICE at No. 33 Camp-street, for the sale of these Machines, which, at that time, were but little known in this city, and the result is truly astonishing both as to the number sold and the unexampled success of the Machines, in nearly every instance. For over $175,000 worth of these Machines sold by the undersigned, not one letter of complaint was received during the past summer, and the repairs on these do not amount to ten dollars, although some of them have been used five years. Their sale at this time in this city is five times greater than it has been heretofore at this season of the year.

Probably more than $100,000 have already been paid in this city for Sewing Machines that were either entirely worthless, or which have cost five times the trouble and expense to keep them running that they were worth. The universal success of Singer's Machines has brought conviction to the minds of the public that it is far better to buy a good article at a fair price than to listen to the thousand and one tales of men who deal in Sewing Machines that are MADE TO SELL AND NOT TO USE, and who, as soon as one humbug is proved up, bring on another.

It is universally known that Singer's Sewing Machines make the most improved stitch that human ingenuity has ever invented, and there is no longer room for envil, as nine tenths of the clothing and shoes sold in this city are made on these machines.

Our competitors in the Sewing Machine trade generally acknowledge that Singer's Machines are superior for manufacturing purposes, but say they are not adapted to fine sewing. This, however, is a mere pretense, and the undersigned challenges the world to produce a Sewing Machine equal to Singer's in both Manufacturing Machine for One sewing; or to produce samples of work equal to those done at 33 Camp street on that Machine, which also sews leather with equal facility with any kind of thread or silk.

Singer's Manufacturing Machines, when adjusted by the undersigned, with recent great improvements, will sew with a fine needle at full speed through from twenty to thirty thicknesses of Lowell cotton, with thread No. 150 or 200, without breaking it, making a beautiful stitch, the same on both sides of the fabric.

Many persons who have known and even used Singer's Machines for years in New York, are satisfied to find that the Manufacturing Machines here are superior for that work, but when shown the room at 33

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Poetry.

THE PLAGUE OF ELLIANT.

[FROM THE BRETON.]

[A large proportion of the ballads still sung in the gatherings of the Breton peasantry—at the "pardon" of the patron saint, the festivities of the wedding, or the consecration of the new threshing-floor—relate to historical events of remote antiquity. One of these time-worn, but deeply-stamped pieces of old barbaric coinage, now come down to exclusive circulation among hard peasant hands, but still precious for the quality of its true poetic metal, and venerable for its ancient mint-mark, is the ballad of "The Plague of Elliant," of which the following is a literal a version, I think, as can be made from the Breton into the English. I have preserved the metre of the original, so that my version may be sung to the Breton air of the "Boston Elliant." The plague which the ballad commemorates ravaged Brittany in the sixth century. The book of Llandaff (in Jesus College, Oxford) contains an account of this plague in an abridgement of the life of Saint Gwenole, made in the ninth century by Gurdestine, abbot of the convent. In this account special mention is made of the ravages of the plague in the parish of Elliant, though the country immediately round about it is said to have been preserved from the scourge by the prayers of a saintly hermit named Ranian. He is mentioned in the ballad, which, like all other ballads in M. de Villemarque's "Barz Breiz" (from which my translation was made,) was taken down from oral recitation of the Breton peasantry.]

'Twixt Faouet and Llangolan
There lives a bard, a holy man—
His name is Father Ranian.

On Faouet hill best he laid :
"Let every month a mass be said,
And bells be rung, and prayers be read."

In Elliant the plague is o'er,
But not till it had raged full sore :
It slew seven thousand and five score.

Death unto Elliant hath gone down,
No living soul is in the town—
No living soul but two alone.

A crone of sixty years is one,
The other is the only son.

"The Plague," quoth she, "is on our door-sill ;
'Twill enter if it be God's will ;
But till it enter bide we still."

Through Elliant's streets who wills to go,
Every where will find grass to mow—

Every where, save in two wheel-ruts bare,
Where the wheels of the dead-cart went to fare.

His heart were glad that had not wept,
Through Elliant's grass grown streets who stept,

To see eighteen carts, each with its load—
Eighteen at the grave-yard, eighteen on the road.

Nine children of one house there were
Whom one dead-cart to the grave did bear :
Their mother 'twixt the shafts did fare.

The father, whistling walking behind,
With a careless step and a crazy mind.

The mother shriek'd and call'd on God,
Crash'd, soul and body, beneath her load.

"God, help me bury my children nine,
And I vow thee a cord of the wax so fine :

A cord of the wax so long and fine, [shrine.
To go thrice round the Church and thrice round the

Nine sons I had ; I bare them all ;
How Death has ta'en them, great and small,

Hath ta'en them all from my own door-stone ;
None left, e'en to give me to drink—not one !"

The church-yard to the walls brims n'er,
The Church is full to the steps of the door :
They must bless fields, if they'd bury more.

There grows an oak by the church-yard wall,
From the top-bough hangs a white grave pall—
The Plague hath taken one and all.

LADY FRANKLIN

[It is seldom that two such poets live under one roof, as in a cottage on the Merrimac, in Amesbury, Mass.—JOHN G. WHITTIER, and his sister, ELIZABETH H. WHITTIER, the writer of the following lines.]

Fold thy hands, thy work is over !
Cool thy watching eyes with tears,
Let thy poor heart, overwearied,
Rest alike from hopes and fears.

Hopes, that saw with sleepless vision,
One sad picture fading slow ;
Fears, that followed, vague and nameless,
Lifting back the veils of snow.

For thy brave one, for thy lost one,
Truest heart of woman, weep !
Owning still the love that granted
Unto thy beloved sleep.

Not for him that hour of terror,
When the long ice-battle o'er—
In the sunless day his comrades,
Deathward trod the Polar shore.

Spared the cruel cold and famine,
Spared the fainting heart's despair—
What but that could mercy grant him ?
What but that has been thy prayer ?

Dear to thee that last memorial,
From the calm beside the sea :
Evermore the month of roses,
Shall be sacred time to thee !

Said it is the mournful yew-tree
O'er his slumbers may not wave ;
God it is the English daisy—
May not blossom on his grave.

But his tomb shall storm and winter
Shape and fashion year by year—
Pile his mighty mausoleum
Block by block, and tier on tier.

Guardian of its gleaming portal
Shall his stainless honor be,
While thy love, a sweet immortal,
Hovers n'er the winter sea !

Children's Column.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER WITH CONVICTS.

With fifty pirates on board, twelve ordinary convicts, a guard of fifteen Madras artillery-men, and eight Sepoys of the marine battalion, the Ararat left Singapore on the 19th of June, and arrived at Penang on the evening of the 24th. Twelve convicts were here added to the gang, making seventy-four in all.

The Ararat left Penang on the 25th, a junk leaving at the same time, and doing her best to keep up with the ship. Captain Carreys, not liking the appearance of things, dodged his satellite, and finally lost sight of the craft on the evening of the 27th. A few hours later the Ararat was some sixty miles from Penang. The 28th broke gloomy ; very dark and sharp guests of wind. At 2.45 the captain ordered the mate to set top-gallant sails if the weather should clear, and laid down again on the poop. His rest was of short duration. Ten minutes later he was aroused by a noise, such a one as wakes a man broadly in an instant. The noise, a crash as of something giving way, followed by a shout, startled the mate also, as he was standing by the break of the poop.

There was no doubt as to the cause ; the convicts had broken loose. Quick as thought, the captain leaped to the deck and brought his arms—a revolver and two pistols—from the cabin. The mate as instantly aroused the guard, at the same time hailing the sentry forward, but received no reply. He remained by the eight guard muskets until the guard turned out, before which the captain's revolver spoke from the poop. The captain, it seems, on reaching the deck, could just discern that the convicts were making their way aft. They had advanced as far as the stern of the long-boat when he fired into them. Still they came on, a tomultuous rush, yelling like fiends, and heaving before them blocks, handspikes, boiystones, firewood, carry-stuff grinders—anything, in fact, they lay hands on. Capt. Correys was severely struck by some of these missiles, as were also several of the guard, who had, by this time, joined the captain (the crew, Lascars and Spaniards, being altogether without arms, having made their way into the rigging) on the poop. The gallant party had no thought, however, of acting on the defensive, but, jumping to the quarter-deck, commenced a hand-to-hand fight with the scoundrels. Both the captain and guard fired into them as fast as they could load, using also their cutlasses and bayonets to keep them at bay. No sooner was a musket fired, than a rush was made upon it before it could be reloaded ; but in no one instance did they succeed in wrenching it from the grip that held it for life or death. One bayonet was their only spoil.

During the whole time they kept up a shower of the missiles described above, and it is only wonderful that more mischief was not done by them. Inch by inch, however, the captain and his party gained ground, advancing purposely with caution, lest from behind the water casks a rush might be made upon them, and their arms—their salvation—be seized. And here we have to record an instance of courage as rare as heroic. Some ten minutes or so after the outbreak the captain's wife took her part in the fray by loading and continuing to reload her husband's pistols, and passing them up from the cuddy sky-light. As each batch was gained it was seized by the guard and fastened down.

After an hour's hard fighting the convicts were driven on to topgallant forecastle, where they were charged with the bayonet, and several run through or driven over the bows. Two or three were seen to lay hold of the foretop gallant studding sail, which was laying on the forecastle, and jumped overboard with it. They were shot from the poop and quarterdeck as well as the darkness permitted. The deck clear lights were brought ; many attempts had been made to get lights during the fight, but as soon as one appeared it was knocked over by the convicts, and the whole work was done in almost solid darkness. The lights which the lights revealed were horrid. Here a man with a gashed face, there another cut almost in two, there another riddled with the bayonet, there one—yes, yet living—with four bullets through him. The aspect of the place was that of a slaughter-house. Eight dead bodies were found on the fore castle and three on the main deck, including the European sentry and Portuguese cook. It was now apparent why the sentry had not answered the hail of the mate. There seems to be no doubt that he had left his post below and come on deck, where he is supposed to have fallen asleep, being stabbed without awakening eyes to fire his pistol, which was in his hand as he lay. The poor cook was shot by accident, being mixed up with the convicts. The carpenter and an Arab passenger jumped overboard. The former fell into the light of the lee foresheet, and into the forechains and made his way aft. The Arab was never seen again. At daybreak a man was found hanging on to the rudder. A rope being thrown he was hauled up, and found to have been shot through the leg. On search being made below five more bodies were found of men who, on receiving enough, had gone below to die.

It was found that the convicts had escaped by cutting through with a knife, of which they had meanwhile gained possession, a hatch-of-a panels door forward, there partly cutting the inside partitions but on the port side, which enabled them to burst the door in altogether. They then shouted to the rest in the other cells to follow them, which, with the exception of fourteen, whom the guard were enabled to keep down, they did. At six the convicts were mustered, when it was found that twenty-seven were dead or missing, twenty-eight out of sixty who came on deck. The remaining thirty-two, with the exception of three wounded, were treated to three dozen each. At half-past nine the sentries gave the alarm that some of the convicts had slipped their leg irons. The guard was rallied and secured them. On overhauling the remainder it was found that many of the irons were too large, and they were accordingly reduced. A welcome sight must Bombay have been to the Ararat !

FIDELITY OF THE NEGROES.

It is pleasant to know that not a single slave was compromised in the late Harper's Ferry affair. Not one could be induced to join Brown, by either threat, promise, or persuasion. While the South should guard them more zealously than ever against the corruption of abolition emissaries, they should trust them more than ever.

Heywood was shot dead while heroically expressing his horror of their nefarious designs. Brown discovered he could make no use of such as he had captured, and sent Cook, two white men, with eleven negro prisoners to the Maryland side, where they were employed in removing the arms and munitions from the Kennedy farm to the log school house in the mountain opposite the town, that they might be convenient for those imaginary recruits which the brigands seemed to expect. As Cook and his companions went to the river to fire across at the Virginians these negroes escaped, dodging through the woods, swimming the river, and running every hazard, returned to their homes. Several of them narrated their adventures with great humor and vivacity. One fellow said that, when he was taken, a pike was put into his hands by Brown, who told him to take it and strike at observe."

"Good lard, Massa," cried Cuffee, in a tremor, "I dont know nuffin 'bout handlin' dem tings."

"Take it instantly," cried the philanthropist, "and strike home. This is a day that will long be remembered in the history of our race—a glorious anniversary."

"Please God, Massa, I'se got a sore finger," and Caffee exhibited a stump, the first joint of which he had lost in a wheat-machine some years before.

Finding that he had no mind to be a hero, Brown took him to the Armory, and daring the siege sent him out for water. As soon as he got out of range of their guns he broke the pitcher and fled for his life. In the town they were passing to and fro with entire freedom, jubilating over their own escapes and jeering at the dead carcasses of the Liberators. Brown, in urging them to arm, said, repeatedly, "Don't you know me ? Did you never hear of John Brown of Kansas—old Ossawatomie Brown ?" This only frightened the negroes more. They dropped the pikes, like the devil's gifts, and took to their heels, hiding every where under straw ricks, barns, and stables. There is sufficient evidence that, had their masters been present in any instance, the slaves would, in their defence, have very cheerfully thrust the pikes into the bodies of the pseudo-philanthropists, proving that they were not so ignorant of the pitch-fork exercise as they pretended. Four out of five of those who volunteered so promptly were non-slaveholders and of non-slaveholding families. They were the fighting men of the occasion; the stormers, who went to work with a remorseless ferocity equaling that of the outlaws themselves.

STORMING OF THE ENGINE HOUSE.

During the night Brown acknowledged that all was lost. The courage of his men, too, began to give way, and they wished to surrender ; but he urged them to continued desperation. One asked, "Captain Brown, would this enterprise in which we are engaged be called 'High Treason ?'" "Very likely it would be so considered," replied Brown. "Then," said the man, "I will not fire another shot." "It will make no difference to you," said Brown, "except that you will die like a dog instead of falling like a man."

During the livelong night, the voice of Brown was heard continually repeating, 'Are you awake, men ? are you ready ?'"

When Tuesday morning came the troops were put in position and a flag was sent to the besieged, borne by Samuel Strider, a citizen, and accompanied by Lieutenant Stuart, Colonel Lee's aid. They were received at the door by Brown. The parly lasted some time without result. In the mean time the storming party of twelve marines, headed by Lieutenant Israel Green, took position on either side of the centre door. As the parley ended, the officer stepped back several paces and waved his hat. Two stalwart soldiers sprung forward, and with heavy sledges tried to force the door. One of the engines inside had been pushed against it, and it resisted all their efforts. Thirty men then came forward, and taking a heavy forty-foot ladder, used it as a battering-ram, dropping upon their knees at each blow to avoid the expected volly on the falling of the door. At the third or fourth blow it gave way, and the stormers rushed in gallantly, headed by Lieutenant Green. The pent-up excitement of the multitude now burst forth in a shout that shook the air, and nearly drowned the sharp crash of fire-arms that received the stormers on their entrance. Private Quinn, one of the first who entered, received a mortal wound. Turning back, he dropped his musket and staggered to the rear, where he fell, preserving to the last his quiet, soldierly bearing. Colonel Washington, who through all these trying scenes had borne himself with an intrepid coolness that excited the admiration of the brigand chief himself, now the moment the marines entered, sprung upon one of the engines, told his fellow prisoners to hold up their hands that they might be recognized as non-combatants, and then rapidly pointed out the outlaws. Having discharged their pieces in the faces of the soldiers, several of these threw down their arms and begged for quarter. Untamable to the last, old Brown sat in a corner loading his rifle, a breech-loader, and in this position received a sabre-stroke from Lieutenant Green which threw him forward on his hands and knees. Two or three bayonet stabs finished him, it was then supposed. Oltowa Brown, his son, was shot down and bayonected.

"DEAR KINDRED BLOOD."

The old man recurred again to his sons, of whom he had spoken several times; asking if we were sure they were both dead. He was assured that it was so.

"How many bodies did you take from the engine-house ?" he asked.

He was told three.

"Then," said he, quickly, "they are not both dead ; there were three dead bodies there last night. Gentlemen, my son is doubtless living and in your power. I will ask for him what I would not ask for myself ; let him have kind treatment, for he is as pure and noble-hearted a youth as ever breathed the breath of life."

There was some show of humen feeling in the old felon at last, but his prayer was vain. Both his boys lay stark and bloody by the Armory wall.

Stephen was holding a small packet in his folded hands. It contained miniatures of his sisters ; one, a sweet girlish face of about fourteen, the other more mature, but pretty. What strange reflections these incidents awakened ! This old man craves a boon for his noble boys, which neither pain nor death can bring him to ask for himself. The other clasps to his dying breast a remembrance of his gentle sisters and his father's elm-shaded cottage far away in peaceful Connecticut. Is this pity that thus dims my eyes ? a rising sympathy that struggles in my heart ? Away with pulting weakness. Has not this hoary villain, that prates about his sons, been for months a deliberate plotter against the lives and happiness of thousands ? Did he not train these very boys to aid him in his attempt to waste, with fire and sword, the fairest land under the cope of heaven ? And this bloody dupe—his follower—how many men's sisters did he propose to murder ; how many social hearths to quench in blood ; for what use were those hundreds of deadly rifles, those loads of pikes, those bundles of incoudiary fagots ?

MATRIMONIAL SCHEME OF NAPOLEON IN 1833.

The Home Journal republishes an account of a conversation between Lafayette and Fenimore Cooper, which took place in 1833. It was recorded by Mr. Willis, and was printed at the time in the paper named above. This is the extract :

"I was calling upon Lafayette one day (said Mr. Cooper) and was let in by the confidential servant, who, it struck me, showed signs of having something to conceal. He said his master was at home, and after a moment's hesitation, made way for me to go on, as usual, to his private room—but I saw there was some embarrassment. I walked in and found the General alone. He received me with the same cordiality as ever, but inquired with some eagerness who let me in, and whether I met an old acquaintance going out. I told him that his old servant had admitted me, and that there was certainly something peculiar in the man's manners"; but as I had seen no one else, I knew nothing more.

"Ah," said the General, "that fellow put him in the side-room. Sit down, and I will tell you. Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was here two minutes ago !"

I expressed my surprise, of course, for this was in '33, when it was death for a Bonaparte to enter France.

"Yes," continued the General, "and he came with a proposition. He wishes to marry my grand-daughter Clemontine, unite *the Republicanist and Imperialist* and make himself Emperor, and make my grand-daughter Empress !"

"And, if it be not an indecent question," I said, "what was your answer, my dear General ?"

"I told him," said Lafayette, "that my family had the American notion on that subject, and chose husbands for themselves—that there was the young lady—he might go court her, and if she liked him, I had no objection."

Mr. Cooper did not tell us (for of course he did not know) how the Prince plied his wooing, nor why he failed. The fair Clementine, who thus, possibly lost her chance of being an Empress, married M. de Beaumont, and now represents her rejected admirer, as the French Embassadress at the Court of Austria. Shortly after this visit to Lafayette, Mr. Cooper was in London, and mentioned to the Princess (the widow of the elder brother of the Preaident of France) this venture of Prince Louis into the den of the Orleanist. "He is mad," was the only reply. But the finger post of the way madness lies does not always point truly. At any rate, there is a certain method in his madness," for the same match between Imperialism and Republicanism has been the Prince's pursuit ever since, *and the chances are that he will finally bring it about*—Clementine and other intermediate unbelievers notwithstanding.

Says the Home Journal, referring to the above, "subsequent events have made the foregoing prophetic comments of our own very significant."

Obituaries:

"Let me die the death of the Righteous."

MRS. MARY ELIZABETH RIVES, consort of John Fletcher Rives, was born July 5, 1822, and died July 31, 1859. She was the daughter of Rev. R. W. Bailey D.D., now President of Austin College, Texas. She was educated at the school of Dr. Marks, in South Carolina, to which State her father moved when she was but two years old. When but a child she joined the Presbyterian Church, of which her father is now a distinguished minister. At about ten years of age her mother died, leaving her, another daughter and son. Though deprived at this early age of a mother's holy influence and tender care, her youthful heart was staid on Christ, and she continued a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church until her marriage to John Fletcher Rives, May 14, 1846, after which she united herself to the M. E. Church South, to which her husband belonged. Her example as a member of the Church to the day of her death, was that of a highly intelligent and deeply pious Christian. Few of her age exerted such influence on the mind of a community. Her piety was that of principle—uniform—a vital power. Her humility was scriptural—her sensibility of duty quick and imperative. Her religion was not merely a rational acknowledgment of Christ, but a living verity—an inborn divinity—the partaking of the nature of God, in that spiritual union which exists between the converted soul and God, as the result of living faith in Christ.

As a daughter, she was affectionate ; as a wife, she was true and faithful ; as a mother, tender, but positive ; as sister, friend, and mistress, she was equally true, confiding and forgiving. Great decision and firmness were prominent traits in her character ; and yet she was so gentle, artless, and earnest as a child ; winning by her sweetness of temper, and evenness of life all with whom she was associated. Those who knew her best loved her most. Her worst side (then) so long disthalgolshed as a Minister of the Gospel, speaks beautifully of her character in contrast with that of her mother, and says : "My dear Mary's life and death will stand before me with a new power to strengthen and stimulate me in the duties of my Christian life."

When interrogated by her anxious husband as to her future prospects, she expressed the most perfect resignation to the will of God, and said, "All I live I shall praise my maker, but if I die, I shall praise him louder still." She requested her husband just before her death, to read the Scriptures to her, which he did, and often asked him to read some hymns for her. He read her own selections :—"Rock of ages cleft for me," "Jesus lover of my soul."

She spoke of her loved ones that had passed before her, and expressed great joy at meeting them. Said that she had "no fear of death," that she was "ready and willing to die." A short time before she expired, she exclaimed with great rapture, "Oh ! I shall soon see my blessed Jesus and live with him forever."

Sister R. died at about the same age at which her mother died—left the same number of children, twin girls and a boy—and the text from which her mother's funeral was preached was that used on the occasion of her funeral twenty years after.

Grave Hill, Miss., Oct. 28, 1859. S. O. CAPERS.

☞ Richmond Christian Advocate and New York Observer please copy.

MRS. MARTHA B., wife of A. H. Christian, and daughter of Francis M., and Martha J. Gilman, of Montgomery county, Ala., died Sept. 26, 1859, aged 30 years. Sister C. professed faith in Christ, and united with the M. E. Church South in 1846. She will be well remembered by all the members of the conference, who have travelled the Montgomery circuit within the last twelve or fifteen years, as one of the lights of the Church in that region. Seldom has a young woman descended to the tomb amid such general regret; a void has been made in a large circle which will not be easily filled.

Sister C. possessed in an unusual degree a quick and tender sympathy with affliction and want, and was ever ready to relieve both, to the extent of her power. Hers was a self-forgetting, self-sacrificing nature, that neither numbered steps, nor weighed burdens when demanded for the good of others. She was an example, counsellor, and guide, to the young of her sex in the community, and especially to those who were beginners in the christian life. Her liberality was most exemplary. She did not complain that the amount expected of her, for the support of the worship of God was too large, and seek to have it reduced ; but went on paying without enquiring what was expected, until the sum apportioned was far exceeded. Her last request of her husband was, that he would "remember the poor." But the distinguishing trait in the character of our departed sister, was her conscientious devotion to the religious instruction of the colored people. She held that no christian owner of slaves could meet his responsibility in reference to their salvation, without personal attention to their welfare ; that the employment of a missionary to labor with them, did not relieve the owner from the obligation of laboring with and for them himself. For ten or twelve years she devoted a good portion of each Sabbath, when at home, in catechising and reading and explaining the Bible to her father's servants. The consequence was, as would be expected, that a large number of them are members of the Church and professed faith in Christ.

Hers was a beautiful life ; reared and taught by one of the best of mothers, she unbraced truths, and instilled principles which lasted her through life, and went with her to heaven. Possessed of the means which wealth affords, she remembered that she was accountable, and lived as became the gospel. Instead of lavishing her means to adorn her person, she sent them forward to adorn her heavenly mansion. But she rests from her labors and her works follow her. Her end was peaceful and triumphant. J. HAMILTON.

Oct. 7, 1859.

BEXAR LODGE No. 230.
October 23, 1859.

At a regular communication of this Lodge, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted. Whereas it has pleased the Grand Architect of the universe, in the dispensation of his allwise providence, to remove from us our highly esteemed and much beloved Brother, Charles M. Little, who departed this life on the 3d day of May 1859, aged twenty-two years, seven months and thirteen days. Although cut down in the bloom of youth, vigor and usefulness, as a lawyer, he gave satisfactory evidence of a well grounded hope of eternal life through the atoning sacrifice and merits of a crucified Saviour. Therefore we would submissively bow, with humble submission to thy providence, O God ! and trust, that through thy mercy, our loss is his eternal gain. In the death of our Brother, the chain by which we were united has been severed.

Resolved. That we lament the deep affliction that has fallen on the parents and relatives of our departed brother, and we hereby offer them our sympathy and condolence.

Resolved. That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that the furniture and jewels of the lodge be clad in mourning as a token of respect for our deceased brother. W. T. BISHOP, Secretary of Bexar Lodge No. 230.

ROBERT ATKINS,
JOHN ALLMAN, } Committee.
H. W. MATHEWS,

SISTER SARAH STEPHENS died 27th of September 1859. For many years her home had been in Montgomery, Alabama. Her natura was a very fine one—she was sincere and truthful. Her mind was fine and well ordered—she had great taste for reading. Her early advantages were not very good, and her subsequent life was unfavorable to the cultivation of her intellect, and yet, through difficulties many would have sunk under, she would never neglect the improvement of her mind. Her spirits were cheerful, hopeful. But her deep piety was her blessing as well as her great attraction. How she was sustained by it, through all the vicissitudes of her life. She loved God—her reliance was upon her Saviour, the Holy Spirit her comforter. She had the "witness of the Spirit," that God, for Christ's sake, had forgiven her sins. This blessing abided with her through thirty-five years of Christian life, which was the number of her years in the M. E. Church. Her life was a suffering one, but she was so religious, so cheerful, that she was seldom "cast down." Her bible was her delight and her guide. Her reliance on her Saviour was firm—she felt that he was with her as "she passed through the dark valley." She has left an aged, feeble husband to mourn her loss. They were all of life to each other—no other ties—but he feels that he will not be here long.

DR. SOLAN M. GRIGG died at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. L. Rounds, in the city of Columbus, Ga., on the 9th day of October 1859. Dr. Grigg was born in the county of Hancock, Ga., on the 22d of March 1827, professed religion and joined the M. E. Church at Mt. Jefferson, Chambers county, Ala., in 1850. At the time of his death he was a citizen of Russell County, Ala., and was engaged in an extensive practice of medicine. Dr. Grigg died in full vigor of manhood possessing the confidence and esteem of all who knew him, for none knew him but to respect him. The writer of this knew him well and can truthfully say he was a gentleman in the largest sense of the term ; a more benevolent and pure heart than his never animated the bosom of any man. He was emphatically an honest man. He left a widow and children to weep at the remembrance of his death and to mourn over this their greatest affliction. May the death of Dr. Grigg determine those who loved him most on earth to meet him in heaven. Peace to his ashes.

B. H. B.

WILLIAM JACKSON, was born Nov. 1st 1784, in Wilkes county, Ga., and died at Galustown, Clarke county, Ala., Oct. 7, 1859. He moved to Clarke county in 1818, and was one of its oldest and most respected citizens. He was the father of fourteen children. He joined the M. E. Church South, about thirteen years ago, and was a faithful member until death. Of a retiring disposition, he was content to live a meek and humble christian in the quiet peaceful life of home. Though possessed of property, his heart was larger than his purse—he dispensed a generous hospitality and his house was the preacher's home. The poor and distressed found him a sympathizing friend. A kind husband, a tender father, and considerate and just master, he was greatly loved by his family and servants, and by all who knew him. Father Jackson often regretted that he had not commenced the service of God earlier in life, and said in his last sickness that he had been an unprofitable servant, and his only hope of heaven was in Christ.

His last sickness was painful and protracted, yet patient and resigned, and in full possession of his rational powers, he slowly and calmly approached the "King of Terrors," and by faith in Christ triumphed and went home to rest. D. M. H.

MRS. SARAH DRANE, daughter of John and Eleanor Germany, was born in Columbia county, Ga., January 6, 1809, was married to Benjamine Drane Nov. 2, 1826, joined the M. E. Church in 1829, and died on the 17th day of Oct. 1859. She adorned the doctrines of our holy religion. Before she died she said, "all is well, I have no fear of death ;" and as she gave up her hand to say good-bye, said, "I shall meet you no more in this life, but let us meet again." One of her servants came to her and she admonished him to prepare to meet her in heaven. She frequently expressed her astonishment at people wishing to live in this world, where there is no lasting pleasure. She was an affectionate wife and mother, mistress and neighbor ; and her home was truly a home for the Methodist preacher. She left a husband and children to mourn her loss, and numerous friends. She selected her funeral text, "Prepare to meet thy God." A. R. HIXES.

MRS. EMILY HARRISON, wife of D. C. Harrison, died Sept. 10, 1859, in her 56th year, after a painful and protracted illness. She was married to D. C. Harrison on the 11th of January 1843. Professed religion when about fifteen years old, but did not join the church until about eight years ago. She was born and raised in Shelby county, Ala. Her husband emigrated to Mississippi in 1845. Suffice it to say, she suffered as only a christian can suffer—with patience and resignation. She viewed death as only a christian can view—without dread or alarm; She died as only a christian can die—peaceful and happy.

Thus passed away a devoted wife, an affectionate mother, and a meek and pious member of the Church militant to her reward in heaven. She leaves a husband and several little children to mourn her loss. O, that God may take care of the little children.

Her infant babe died the 16th of the same month, aged three months and sixteen days: "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not. J. M. HOON.

MARY FAUQUIER, wife of Mr. O. A. Younger, at Donaldsonville, La., in the nineteenth year of her age. Her bride had preceded her but two days. When told that she must die, "I am ready to die," she replied, "and to go to heaven." Though young, she had for years been a professor of religion and a member of the Methodist Church. She sent messages by name to her acquaintances inviting them to meet her in heaven. Her sickness was characterized by the most unexcomplaining fortitude. In the very article and moment of death she spoke in a distinct and impassioned tone, "I SEE HEAVEN !" So departed in early life, one who was both a child of God, a most dutiful daughter, and devoted wife. J. C. K.

MRS. ELIZABETH JANE GRIFFICE, daughter of Robert and Ann Smith, was born in Maury county, Tennessee, March 28, 1833, and died near Uniontown, Perry county, Alabama, September 12, 1859. The deceased made a profession of religion, and joined the M. E. Church, September 1857, and remained a consistent member until her death. She leaves a husband and several children to mourn her early death. But their loss is her eternal gain. J. B.

☞ Nashville Christian Advocate please copy.

ELIZABETH ANN, infant babe of Rev. J. M. and Elizabeth Hood, died on the 10th Oct., 1859, aged three months and twenty-seven days. "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of God."

J. M. HOOD.

BOTH DIED IN ONE DAY.

"Lovely and beautiful in their lives" in death they were not divided."

Died, on the 26th of August 1859, JOHN F. AULD and MARY AULD, (Mary Jackson.) They were born in Anson county, N. C. Father Auld was born 1788, Mother Auld, 1791. They married in Anson county, moved to Alabama, thence to Union parish Louisiana, where they departed this life in the full assurance of a blessed immortality. At an early age they professed religion and joined the M. E. Church, of which they lived consistent members till death. It may be said of them, "they were one". Together they lived—together they died. As they had borne the burden and heat of the day of life together, they desired and prayed to be released at the same time. God granted them their desire. One did not know that the other's spirit had departed. Together their spirits ascended, and now rest in the bosom of their Redeemer. D. P. CULLIN.

☞ North Carolina Christian Advocate please copy.

PROFESSIONAL.

JAS. J. HUTCHINSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Livingston, Alabama.
[ja24] ☞ Will Practice in Sumter and the adjoining counties.

EDWARD J. DELONY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana.
Will Practice in the Courts of the parishes of Carroll, Madison and Franklin; and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans, La.

DR. E. D BEACH, HAVING RESUMED THE practice of Medicine, offers his Professional services to the citizens of New Orleans.
N. B.—Special attention paid to diseases of the RECTUM, PILES, FISTULA IN ANO, ETC.—Fistula in ano permanently cured without the use of the knife, cautery, pain, or confinement whatever. Office No. 6, Baronne street near Canal. ap27

J. E. ELAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BATON Rouge.
REFERENCES—Houghton & Gaines and Chinn & Bolton, *New Orleans*; W. S. Pike and A. Matta, ... *Baton Rouge.*

B. D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Floyd, Carroll Parish,
[ja19] Louisiana.

J. O. FUQUA. J. C. KILBOURNE.

FUQUA & KILBOURNE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLINTON, LOUISIANA,
PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans.
References—Payne & Harrison, Byrne, Vance & Co., Brondwell & Payne, Prichard & Flower, Edw. Nalle & Co., Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans. mar 26 1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

PURVIS & HAYNIE,
COTTON BROKERS No. 46 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
ROBERT PURVIS, *Mobile.* JNO. D. HAYNIE, *New Orleans.*

C. T. MURPHY, *Durant, Ms.* W. SYKES, *New Orleans La.* M. INNIS, *Middleton, Ms.*

MURPHY, SIKES & CO., COTTON FACTORS and General Commission Merchants,
jy20 6m No 14 Union street, New Orleans.

W. A. BROADWELL. A. F. HAYNES.

BROADWELL & HAYNES,
(*Formerly* BROADWELL & PAYNE)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 40 UNION STREET, N. O.

HAVING RETIRED FROM BUSINESS, I TAKE PLEASURE IN soliciting for my former Partners, BROADWELL & HAYNES, the patronage and confidence of my friends, believing their experience, capacity and means, will merit its continuance, and enable them to give general satisfaction. [jel] M. C. PAYNE.

W. R. STUART, *New Orleans.* DR R. A. JAMES, *Madison Parish, La.*

STUART & JAMES,
No. 42 Union street, New Orleans,
HAVE ASSOCIATED THEMSELVES TOGETHER for the purpose of conducting a COTTON FACTORAGE and GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS; are prepared to make the usual Advances to planters, in the way of supplies, etc., and respectfully solicit patronage.

B. M. LOWE & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND General Commission Merchants,
ap6 No. 97 GRAVIER STREET, New Orleans.

MR HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PARTner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders from our large and well-selected Stock of GROCERIES, PRODUCE, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants
COOPER & NEIBERT.
New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858. 27 and 29 Common st.

W. COOPER. J. O NEIBERT. H. LUCAS.

COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 27 and 29 Common street, New Orleans.

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No. 47 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. ly11-1y

A. H. May & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No 94 Gravier street New Orleans. au21y

J. C. PAYNE. J. P. HARRISON.
H. W. HUNTINGTON. WM B. HARRISON

Payne & Harrison,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 81 Union street, New Orleans.
dec7-1y

A. L. WALKER, New Orleans. ROBT. C. RICHARDSON Caddo Parish, La.

Walker & Hutchinson,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 37 Carondelet street, New Orleans. je28

F. J. VAN BIBBER & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
[d8-1y] 44 *Carondelet street, New Orleans.*

J. BOYD & Co.,
Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,
No 4 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
apr 17-1y

LEONARD FASH. F. S. LATHAM.

LEONARD FASH & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
45 POYDRAS STREET, *NEW ORLEANS.*
Oct 24.

LANE, SALTER & CO.
[*Successors to LANE, MAYFIELD & Co.*]
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 79 St. Charles street, New Orleans. jy5-1y

EDUCATIONAL.

PORT GIBSON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY
For Young Ladies,
will resume its exercises on the first Monday in October. A well-chosen Faculty will spare no pains or care, to make this institution a pleasant and profitable place for young lady students.
The buildings are large, well-ventilated and well furnished. The grounds ample and beautiful.
For information and Circulars, apply to
sep21 REV. B. JONES, Port Gibson, Ms.

HUNTSVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE, HUNTSVILLE North Alabama.
Rev. A. R. ERWIN, D. D., Principal.
This Establishment offers the following inducements to Southern patronage.
1. Huntsville is the nearest mountain location to the South and Southwest; and is proverbially healthful. The social elegance and beautiful scenery for no found here, are great auxiliaries in the formation of character.
2. The edifice is large and elegant—supplied with gas-light; and water in the greatest abundance by pipes, from a mammoth spring in the town. It is built by the most approved plan for health and well furnished.
3. The domestic arrangements are such as to secure and unite comfort, but the social and domestic training of the pupils. Frugality, politeness and grace, as well as the virtues of the heart, are habitually cultivated.
4. The facilities of instruction are unsurpassed. There are fifteen teachers and attaches, some of whom are distinguished educators. The large patronage, from among the best families of nine of the Southern states, attest the good-will of the institution.
5. Arrangements are made to accommodate Southern pupils during the Summer Vacation, and to furnish them with such instructions in the extra branches as may be desired. Pupils received at any time.
Apply for a circular to Rev. A. R. ERWIN, D. D.,
ap6 Huntsville, Alabama.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BATON ROUGE.
The Exercises of this institution will be resumed on the 12th of October next.
The Principal intends to spare neither labor nor expense to make the school in its Educational Facilities and its moral influences, equal to the very best Schools in the country.
As the number of pupils is limited, it is desirable that applications be made as early as possible.
Parents are seriously advised of the importance of having their children at School as promptly as possible. The loss of a few days at the beginning, often proves a serious disadvantage to the pupils, and greatly increases the labor of the teachers for the whole session.
For information and Circulars, apply to Rev. J. H WALKER, New Orleans; Rev. C. G. YOCUM, Monroe; T. P. CLINTON, Esq., St Joseph; Rev. J. A IVY, Alexandria; Rev. S. H. STOUT, Mansfield; or to
au17 W. H. N. MAGRUDER, Principal.

STATE FEMALE COLLEGE, NEAR MEMPHIS TENnessee. The Fall Session opens the 46th of September. The Spring Session commences on the 9th of February. The buildings are large and commodious. Faculty entire, and corps of Sealy complete—Terms liberal. For particulars address the Rev. S. G. STANLEY, A. M., President of the College. Reference is made by permission to the Ministers of the Mississippi, Louisiana, and Memphis Conferences.
W. K. PATTON, Secretary. S. WATSON, President Board.
December 29, 1858.

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE FALL session of Sharon Female College will open on the first Monday of October next—Spring session on the first Monday in March 1860.

TERMS PER SESSION FOR FIVE MONTHS.

Preparatory Department,	1st Division	$10

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 43. WHOLE NUMBER 458.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1859.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. OFFICE—115 CAMP ST.

LETTER FROM REV. R. ABBEY.

Gaines' Landing, Ark., Nov. 5, 1859.

MR. EDITOR—

Dear Brother This morning, before daylight, I left Monticello, the seat of the Ouchita Conference, in company with Bro. Watson, Editor of the Memphis *Advocate*. We are on our way to the Arkansas Conference, and are now very *busy* waiting for a boat. We hope to reach Searcy, Ark., the seat of the Arkansas Conference, by Tuesday, or Wednesday morning; and my calculation is, to leave there in time to reach Jackson, Miss., the seat of the Mississippi Conference, by Tuesday evening following (15th).

Of course we left Monticello before the adjournment of the Ouchita Conference. It began on Wednesday last, with Bro. Andrew Hunter presiding, there being no bishop present. A letter was received from Bishop Kavanaugh, stating that he was yet so feeble that he could not leave home. Bishop Andrew was looked for somewhat, but he was also kept away in consequence of feeble health and approaching infirmity.

The Conference was working on very well with its business. Brother Hunter's presidency was giving universal satisfaction.

I was much pleased with the state and appearance of things in the Ouchita Conference. They have a fine company of ministers; the Conference is increasing in usefulness, and is certainly planting the principles of religion deeply in Southern Arkansas. I do not know of a Conference with more of the appearance of thrift, respectability and usefulness. But their work is increasing in their hands, and they are greatly in need of more men. Eight or ten men of experience and standing in the ministry would find work both plenty and profitable in this new and improving Conference.

Monticello is a new, clean and beautiful town of, perhaps, two thousand inhabitants, in a high, dry, oak and pine country, which has all the appearances of health and many of the appearances of comfort. In travelling between this place and that, you pass twenty miles across the Mississippi swamp, crossing the Bayou Mason at the Bartholemew; and it is a most singular topographical fact, that right here where I write, within fifty yards of the bank of the Mississippi river, I am *on the waters of Red River*. The water which falls on the inside of the levee, all along in this region, flows into the Mississippi of course; but that which falls on the outside of the levee runs back and finds its way into the Bayou, and thence into the Teasas, and Black River, and Red River.

The valley or swamp land back of this place is neither so rich nor so well settled as I had expected to see.

The Ouchita Conference organized a Book and Tract Society, looking to the establishment of a Depository, and with decided indications and appearances of success in this highly promising enterprize.

Yours truly, &c., R. ABBEY.

"MAKING HASTE TO PRINT."

Villula, Ala., Nov. 9, 1859.

MR. EDITOR: That was a good article, highly appreciated and fully approved. I felt justly admonished and kindly reproved for *ever* having offered the public a carelessome composition from an imperfect pen, and promised I would do so no more; yea, thought I would write no more to a newspaper on any subject.

But there are two or three facts, composed of statistics concerning my appointment, that I think ought to be known, and I know of no one else who will disclose them to you.

First, I have twelve appointments to fill; two of them at public churches, and ten on plantations. Second, my patrons are "good men and true," all more or less in the Church of God. Third, I preach to about 550 working hands, besides cotachmens. Fourth, the preaching places or houses are—five houses set apart for that purpose, and seven are negro cabins, piazzas, or the blue dome of heaven. Sixth, the accommodations are good; and I here render thanks to the overseers and their kind families for the gracious manner in which they have received and entertained me. And especially do I thank God Almighty and His people for the unparalleled mercies from their hands to me and mine in our extreme affliction. Lastly, the pay—it was $512 last year; I do not know what it will be this, but am not afraid.

Now, a suggestion, and I am done. It is this: that the Conference appropriate no more to this or any other domestic mission of like wealth. The reasons are too obvious for specification; and, to show my sincerity in this matter, I will say, that should these patrons honor me with a request to return, and my Master will let me travel next year in His field, I am willing to risk my chance of living one year on their justice and honor—not their liberality, no such thing; justice and honor alone would be concerned.

J. W. JORDAN.

IDOL WORSHIP.

Dr. Wentworth writes: There has been an unusual amount of idol worship in Fuh Chau this summer. The people eat green fruits till they get all sorts of fluxes, choleras, and dysenteries, and then appeal to the gods to cure diseases brought upon them and made general by their own imprudences. For several weeks it has been excessively disagreeable to go to our appointments, on account of the throngs in the streets, engaged in celebrating idolatrous rites. A week ago Wednesday I went to our long-Ton church, at twelve o'clock, and hoped to get back before the orgies of the afternoon, for which I saw all sorts of preparation going on, should set in. I was unfortunate enough to be just in time to fall right into the midst of them. Chinese streets are about as wide as a Western sidewalk, and signboards and articles exposed for sale take up a portion of this narrow space, so that the actual current of travel flows along the centre in a channel often not more than four feet broad. It is impossible for two to walk abreast. Half way between our church and dwellings is the fish-market, a whole "block," as we should say at home, of stores given up to the sale of fish, which are exposed by the wayside in huge baskets, standing in a line on both sides of the street for a quarter of a mile together, making it one of the most crowded of thoroughfares. Right in the midst of this market I fell in with an interminable train of idolatrous processions. White idols and black idols, looking like great dolls, are taken out of the temples, set in gilded chairs, and placed inside of sedan chairs, so wide as to command the whole street, and to crowd all passers-by to the walk. Everybody must stop out of respect to the god, as he passes, and everybody is obliged to stop, because the chair of his godship effectually blocks up the path so that no one else can pass by or get inclined.

In the narrowest part of this dirty market, reeking with the odors of fish in all stages of decomposition, my sedan had to stand aside to let troops of men and boys, in masks and gaudy dresses, and half a dozen sedans with repulsive idols in them, and more than twenty tall and red short idols of wicker work, borne on coolies' shoulders, go past. On said occasions the natives drink a good deal at their idol-fests; and some are overbearingly jolly, and some overbearingly insulting, according as liquor affects them respectively. It was by no means agreeable to be jammed into a dirty corner by a filthy coolie, and be forced to listen for half an hour to their filthy jokes upon the very irksomeness of your position. If idolatry were only as offensive to God as it is to any man whose intelligence is above that of the brute creation, it would be no wonder if he should enact stringent laws against it. Besides diverting attention from the spiritual God and spiritual worship, it is brutal, brutalizing, and degrading in practice to the last degree. If books and descriptions disgust us with it, what of the sight of its practice. O send us means to end these abominations!

THE MOSAIC CALENDAR

Archbishop Usher formed a calendar, by which to decipher, in Julian time, the days of events recorded in the Holy Bible. And Dr. A. Clarke, in his commentary on the Old Testament, has often given, as authority, the results of Usher's synchronical cycle, when applied to his years of the world. But as both his years, and the cycle made to run on them, were adopted without due regard to Scripture testimony, the results have no just claim to the confidence of a Bible student. Others again, and even Clarke, (who had so often quoted the results of Usher's *solar* cycle,) have adopted a synchronical *lunar* cycle (repudiated by the latter,) to decipher in Julian time the days of Bible events. But this method, which was derived from the heathen, through the rejected Jews, has utterly failed to conduct any one to correct results on this very important question of Scripture chronology. Therefore, with a view to excite attention to what the Bible itself teaches on this subject, we offer a few thoughts on the calendar, as indicated by Moses at the time of the Exodus.

1. "In the fourteenth day of the first month at even is the Lord's passover. And on the fifteenth day of the same month is the feast of unleavened bread unto the Lord."—Lev. xxiii., 5, 6. Let it be remembered once for all, that this law governed the time of both the passover and the feast of unleavened bread, until these types were fulfilled in the *death* and *burial* of Christ. Again, verses 10, 11, "Ye shall bring a sheaf of the first-fruits of your harvest unto the priest: and he shall wave the sheaf before the Lord, to be accepted for you: *on the morrow after the Sabbath the priest shall wave it.*" Josephus says expressly this was done "on the second day of unleavened bread, which is the sixteenth day of the month."—Antiq. book. c. 10, sec. 5. These testimonies establish the fact that the passover was on the evening of Friday, the fourteenth: the first day of unleavened bread was Saturday, the fifteenth; and the day of waving the sheaf of first-fruits before the Lord, was Sunday, the sixteenth of the first month, in the first year of the exode. But this was the established order of time for these types every year, until they were fulfilled in the *death, burial, and resurrection* of our great Deliverer on the same days of the Jewish week. Therefore, no lunar calendar can possibly give the required days of the week on the appointed days of the first month of each year. No one can successfully deny this. And that "the Sabbath," of "the fifteenth" was a weekly Sabbath, is settled by verses 15, 16, "And ye shall count unto you from the morrow after the Sabbath, from the day that ye brought the sheaf of the wave-offering; *seven Sabbaths* shall be complete; even unto the morrow after the seventh Sabbath shall ye number fifty days; and ye shall offer up a new meat-offering unto the Lord." Here are eight successive Sabbaths, beginning on Saturday, the fifteenth of Abib, the first month, reaching through Iyar, the second month, and ending on the fourth day of Sivan, the third month. But the fiftieth day, in the count from that of the wave-offering, fell on Sunday, the fifth of Sivan; when the law that killeth was delivered. This was the order of this type every year until it was fulfilled on Sunday, the fifth of Sivan, the fiftieth from the resurrection, in the baptism of the Holy Spirit, by which the disciples were leavened into new lumps before the Lord. No lunar calendar will meet these demands.

2. Next, examine the demand of this law for the first month of the *second* year of the exode. "The same law requires that the first day of the feast of unleavened bread should be the "fifteenth of the month," and that it should also be on the *Sabbath*, that "the morrow after the Sabbath," according to Josephus, might be "the sixteenth of the month." Moreover, "on the first day of the first month" of "the second year, Moses reared up the tabernacle," "put the table in the tent of the congregation," "and set the bread in order upon it before the Lord."—Ex. xl., 2, 17, 22, 23. By this last transaction, "setting the bread in order upon the table before the Lord," we have an infallible proof that the whole service of that occasion was performed on the weekly *Sabbath*. For the standing law required of the performer that "every Sabbath he should set the bread in order before the Lord continually."—Lev. xxiv., 8. And, therefore, long after this, it is said in 1 Chron. ix., 32, "The Kohathites were over the show-bread, to prepare it *every Sabbath*." Moses set up the tabernacle, therefore, on the Sabbath day. Also the first, in the second year of the exode. This required "the eighth day" to be a Sabbath also, Lev. ix., 1, etc.; when Aaron and his sons, after being consecrated "seven days," began to offer for themselves, and for the people, the double amount of offerings expressly ordered for the "Sabbath."—Num. xxviii, 9, 10. The loaves of bread which Moses put on the table the previous Sabbath, were then removed, and others put thereon. And then the following fourteenth and fifteenth days of the same month, Num., ix., 1-5, the annual passover at even was eaten, and the feast of unleavened bread occurred on the Sabbath, as the law directed. Who, in the face of such testimony would follow the misleadings of a lunar calendar, in the study of the Bible?

MONEY.

No man can show that the love of gold, in the shape of *eagles* and *sovereigns*, is not as base idolatry as the worship of the *golden calf*. A sordid love of wealth is one of the lowest vices. Its effects on character are extremely debasing. When men have made large acquisitions of gain, the uses to which they apply it show its vanity, its utter worthlessness. The wisest of wealthy men, who was exceedingly rich, (yet at that time governed by worldly feelings,) made him great works, builded him houses, planted him vineyards, made him gardens and orchards, planted in them trees of all kinds of fruits, made him pools of water, got him servants and maidens, had great possessions of great and small cattle, gathered about him the most expert musicians with the best instruments, and abounded in all the refined luxuries of the world. But when he looked on it all, he pronounced it wholly unsatisfying—*vanity*, yea, more, a source of positive distress—*vexation of spirit*. Such an experiment ought to have satisfied the rest of mankind. It was made under the most advantageous circumstances. The means were not strained, but ample. Yet the result was what it has always proved to be.

This effect was not confined to any age or latitude. Johnson spoke but the truth as exhibited in the history of his own times in Europe, when he said: "Money and time are the heaviest burdens of life, and the unhappiest of all mortals are those who have more of either than they know how to use. To set himself free from these encumberances, one hurries to Newmarket, another travels over Europe; one pulls down his house and calls architects about him; another buys a seat in the country, and follows his hounds over hedges and through rivers; one makes collections of shells; and another searches the world for tulips and carnations."

The allusions in the last sentence point to the wild speculation in Holland in tulips. It is said that the best saddle house in England or France, would not have sold for as much as one bulbous root in the Netherlands. In the same spirit the English went mad over dovecotes, as much as two hundred guineas being given for a single pigeon. In our own time we have seen no small part of our nation go crazy after switches and hen coops. The multitudinis trade and the hen fever enriched a few and impoverished many.

We do not generally despise men who spend their money freely, through it be foolishly, it no mischief directly follows their wastefulness. But we detest one who hoards up his gains, and neither receives nor imparts any real profit by all his wealth. We call him *miser*, which signifies *miserable*. Yet the Bible tell us he has one pleasure in all his wealth: *He beholds it with his eyes*. That pleasure is, however, greatly diminished by being attended with a dreadful thirst for more.

The right use of money is to secure for us and our dependants the necessaries and comforts of life, and the best possible educational and religious privileges; then to employ it in the largest liberality, and in direct and honest efforts to spread abroad truth, peace, righteousness, the knowledge of God, and the love of Christ. How easy it would be to make all the honest, virtuous, industrious poor of this world happy by at once raising them from abject poverty, which is but another name for abject misery.

To do good and communicate, let not the rich forget; for with such sacrifices God is well pleased. Let those who have more money than they need, remember continually every benevolent plan and enterprise. There never was a time when riches rightly bestowed seemed to do more good than at present. Nor was the cry from perishing men ever louder than now. "Come over and help us."—*Rec. U. S. Plainer.*

EXAMPLE.—The Romans had a law, that every one should, wherever he went, wear a badge of his trade in his hat, or outward vestment, that he might be known. Thus the Christian is never to lay aside the badge of his holy profession, but to let his lights shine and adorn the doctrines of God his Savior *in all things*.

TRIALS AND TRIUMPHS OF METHODISM.

It is deeply interesting and not uninstructive to trace the constant recurrence and seeming relation of these two parts throughout the history of our Church. If her statistics are reliable, and her reported converts in an average proportion genuine, then has Methodism done more to elevate and save the race than any other agency in the great field of moral enterprise within the same time. She has built more churches, established more schools, published more literature, enshrined a greater number from vice and nurtured, trained, and finally dismissed from her bosom for the heavenly state a greater number of souls than perhaps even any two Churches within the same period.

"And yet how great have been her trials from first to last. It is doubtful whether more space is occupied by intelligent and faithful historians in recounting her triumphs or in relating her sorrows." Her afflictions have proceeded both from without and within. Those from without occurred mainly in the earlier stages of her career; mainly, I say, yet not all. She mingles too much with the masses, and has too many of her reclaimed though infirm members in her fold to be of much esteem among those who affect caste and prate of "good society." Cardinal Granville, who had a great contempt for the populace used to say, "that vile and mischievous animal, the people." The old Jesuit has his sympathizers, in this respect, in every part of the land. Such men are of course against us, and not unfrequently greatly annoy and deeply afflict us; but these afflictions "are not worthy to be compared with" the sufferings which were endured from without by the heroic fathers of Methodism.

But her severer trials are those which proceeded from within, and these continue unto this day. They are, in a measure, the result of her position and policy, and the only course which promises large exemptions from them in the future she adopts at her peril; for it would exhibit servility to Pharisaic sentiment, and recreance to our Lord Jesus Christ. We do not underrate the grace of God when we say that it seldom eradicates all the effects of a neglected or vicious education; and as the world now goes, three fourths of society come upon the stage of responsible life suffering from those disadvantages. Among this class, often unsought by others, has Methodism achieved her wondrous victories. This has been effected only by that simplicity of manner, fervor of spirit, and untiring perseverance which the constraining love of Christ inspires. When the "Tongue of Fire" and the "Power from on High" are discarded for other measures, the fruit which have so long gladdened and peopled heaven will infallibly cease.

Yet while our Church occupies her present field, and persists in her present policy, her trials in a measure will remain as an unavoidable concomitant. "The Wesleyan body," says Dr. Hamilton, of London, "is the great absorbent of warm hearts and fervid spirits. Sanguine and enthusiastic natures, through the grace of God, make the best evangelists. But the predominance of the emotional element is not without its inconvenience and its perils, for it aggravates the tusk of the governing body, and renders periods of internal commotion vehement and almost volcanic." But the masses have incomparably more of the emotional than of the reflective element; and that Church that takes her position among them as Christ did, must, while society remains what it now is, accepted the trials with the triumphs of her mission. These facts teach us a number of useful lessons.

1. That we should be careful how we accept of the tempting invitations of society to come up higher. Should we,

"To soothe the holy throng,
Soften the truth or smooth our tongue."

We might attract a class of hearers who would dow the Christian profession, while, in many instances, their secret vices would remain undisturbed by our liquid sentences. Meanwhile, for the want of direct, earnest, and pungent appeals, the rougher but more honest natures in society would remain unattracted and unsaved. "The greatest good to be the greatest number" is accomplished by following the footsteps of Christ among the "common people."

2. Our Church difficulties should secure us the sympathies of all good men. Many escape our trials, while no small portions of their increase is the product of our labor. They grow with our growth and strengthen with our strength.

3. We learn, also, the advantages of an itineracy and its indispensable accompaniment, a general superintendency. In this way only can the field and the laborer be adjusted to one another: Men of fervor and fire where society is unenterprising and lethargic; and where it is restless and inflammable, men of dispassionate minds and sound discretion.

4. Finally, the importance of general education, to develop in better proportion the elements of our nature; not to promote stoicism, but to bring the emotional into due subjective to the reflective, and thus by proper early culture "prepare the way of the Lord."—*Christian Advocate and Journal.*

FRANCE NEEDS A SABBATH.

LAMARTINE, in one of his articles, written since the revolution of 1848, declares that the fatal defect in French character, which made a permanent French Republic impossible, was lack of conscience. This is exactly true. But how happens it that this want should so especially prevail in France, and not in England and America, where free government is in successful operation? Certainly it cannot be said that nature, in making up Frenchmen, has omitted conscience, or the elements out of which a developed and enlightened conscience proceeds. The cause then must be that conscience is not cultivated. The root is there, but there is no outgrowth and no fruit. And the plain cause of this want is, that there is no time set apart for attending to such cultivation.

The Frenchman at home has no Sabbath, and in consequence what little religion he has consists of sentiments, not principle, and lies in acquiescence, not conviction. It originates not in the deep-rooted springs of moral obligation, but is rather the result of that vague instinct of worship which is common to all the races.

"The thoughts of this people are not the thoughts of a civilized race," exclaimed Jasmer Perier, in Guizot's *Memoirs*; "their imaginations are those of a savage tribe!" Their thoughts and imaginations will never, never, *never* be different until they shall become subject to the purging, chastening, solemnizing influences of the Christian Sabbath. Not otherwise can they acquire a reverence for, and alligance to the great invisible, or that humble, self-denying, self-disciplining faith which enables man to "erect himself above himself," and to act in constant view of eternal truths and immortal destinies. Not otherwise can they ever obtain that moderation and prudence, that earnest seeking after the truth and right, that habit of acting in reference to settled maxims of conduct which alone qualify man for freedom.

We profoundly believe that there is no institution under the sun, divine or human, that is so absolutely indispensable to a free people, as a day set apart for retirement from the whirl of pleasure, and for sober attention to the higher aspirations of the heart and soul. The man who saps this institution is a traitor to his country; he is snapping the very strongest pillar of this Republic. He is taking the very surest means to assimilate us with the masses of Europe, and to involve us in the same degraded destiny. Sundays, for self-indulgence, may suffice for slaves; but freemen must have Sabbaths for the worship of God.—*Courier and Enquirer.*

THE POOR.

We utterly repudiate, as unworthy, not of freemen only, but of men, the narrow notion that there is to be an education for the poor, as such. Has God provided for the poor a coarser earth, a paler sky? Does not the sun pour down his golden flood as cheerfully upon the poor man's hovel as upon the rich man's palace? Have not the cottager's children as keen a sense of all the freshness, verdure, fragrance, melody, and beauty of luxuriant nature, as the pale sons of Kings? Or is it on the mind that God has stamped the imprint of a baser birth, so that a poor man's child knows with an inborn certainty, that his lot is to crawl, not climb?

It is not so. God has not done it. Man cannot do it. Mind is immortal. Mind is imperial. It bears no mark of high or low, of rich or poor. It heeds no bounds of time or place, of rank or circumstances. It asks but freedom. It requires but light. It is heaven-born, and it aspires to heaven. Lowliness does not enfeeble it. Poverty cannot repress it. Difficulties do not stimulate its vigor. The poor fallow chandler's son, that sits up all night to learn, shall stand treating with mighty kings; shall add new provinces to the domain of science, shall bind the lightning with a hempen cord, and bring it harmlessly from the skies. The common school is *common*, not as an inferior, but as the school for poor men's children, but as the light and air are common.—*Bishop Doane.*

THE CHASE OF THE LOST.

Some years ago, a visitor at the Utica Insane Asylum observed a woman pacing to and fro a long, passage. As she would reach the wall at either end, she would look eagerly for an object of which she appeared to be in search, and then, failing to find it, she would wring her hands, and moaning piteously, commence again the round. So it was that she passed each day and night, except during a few hours of exhaustion, when in her dreams the same sad search was kept up. She was a mother who had lost her child, and then, in her grief, had become deranged.

So it may be during eternity with those who fix their hearts on merely temporal pleasures. Let us take the love of money. Gold is hunted and gloated over so that the lust of it becomes a controlling passion. But then comes the grave. There are no pockets in the shroud. Those who come after are eager enough to seize the wealth of him that goes. See the scene by his death bed. The words he utters are about his money. When his mind is recalled, and his lips are aroused from their torpor sufficiently to articulate, we find that it is in the eager haunt for money that he is still engaged. As the tree falls so it lies. The consuming passion of time will be the consuming passion for eternity. But there is this difference: In time there is an object to be seized. There may be a maniac pursuit but there is also a maniac enjoyment. But it is otherwise in a lost eternity. There the money so long coveted is gone. The chase after it lasts forever, but its enjoyment never comes. It is not necessary for us to call in imagination to describe the terrors of that state. It is enough for us to know that the passions of this life continue to rage in the heart desolated by them, while the object of those passions are gone. It is an incessant agonizing pacing through the corridors of eternity, in an alternation between a frenzied search and a still more frenzied despair.

Seek, then, O soul, those pleasures which this world can neither give nor take away.—Episcopalian Recorder.

THE MERCY SEAT.

What a sinking of heart we experience when we are called upon to separate from those whom we love—those who seem to be a part of our very being. Everything we see is associated with them. Morning, in its glory, as the sun emerges from the east, reminds us of our loss. The busy hum of noon has its voice, and twilight, gentle twilight, with its sad, pensive tones, so deepens holy memories, that we sink in utter despondency. Every book, every flower, every strain of music, seems to sigh for the absent one far away. Anxiety fills our mind. Temptations or trials may assail the loved one. O, how we yearn to shield him from these; to hide from the tempest; to hover like Mentor of old, around him, and keep him in the narrow way; to soothe his dreams with visions of those who love him so well. But it is all in vain; we are utterly helpless. In such an hour, what can console the heart, like the assurance that a mercy seat is accessible; we hear the voice of Jesus, "According to your faith be it unto you," and we bend the knee, and implore the blessing of that Saviour to rest upon the absent one; to shield him from the dark hour of temptation, or from the syren power of pleasure as she would seek to draw him from the narrow way; we pray that he would hold him in the hollow of his hand, and hide him in the secret of his pavillion. While we are enabled thus to pour out the soul before God, the Comforter descends, peace enters our heart, we exclaim, O! the blessedness of bowing at the foot of the cross—of feeling for one moment the ineffable joy of trusting all to God, whose goodness, greatness, wisdom and love are all pledged to us through Jesus. Surely the very adaptedness of the gospel to the wants of man, is the best proof of its origin.—*Sunday School Times.*

FAMILY PRAYER.

No man should feel satisfied with simply silent prayer. The habit of expressing your feelings through the medium of words, not only makes them distinct and clear, but it makes them strong. On the other hand, no man should pray so little as he would when he only prays by vocalization and utterance. There ought to be in every man's life, every day, appointed periods in which there should be utterance in prayer before God, in which a man should be accustomed to develop his feeling in actual language and words; and over and above that, and after that, there should be prayer and thought ejaculation—the uplifting of unexpressed feelings—both of them should go on together, working and co-working with each other. There are many persons who are deficient in prayer, because they never have cultivated themselves by expressing their prayerful feelings. There seems to be a difficulty in beginning. I suppose that it is always hard to speak in an unknown tongue, and to speak in a tongue we do not understand, before people we do not know, brings to every one some feelings of shame. Many Christians shrink from taking up the cross of family prayer, but most unwisely ere they dealt with who are dealt with tenderly upon this subject. Any man who has a family round about him, whatever it may cost in the beginning, will do wisely to take up family prayer. As to reading it from a book, every man must have his own liberty; it is better to read than not to pray; but it is still better to read from your own religious experience than from any other volume. I am sure that a man who walks with crutches is better than a man who does not walk at all; but a man who walks well without a crutch is better than a man who walks with either a cane or crutch. The expressing of devout and thankful feelings before God in prayer is one of the most needful things for Christians.

A DIFFICULTY CONSIDERED.

A gentleman, on being expostulated with, on his own neglect to seek earnestly the salvation of his soul, excused himself on the very common, but insufficient plea, "That the Christian world was divided into so many sects that he should be at a loss to decide with which one to unite."

The reply he received was substantially as follows: "You greatly deceive yourself if you regard this as a satisfactory excuse for an irreligious life. You make that a *primary* which is only a *secondary* question. There are various sects which have distinguishing peculiarities, but there is a great foundation—repentance toward God, and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ"—on which they are agreed. Now, your first consideration should be to get a safe standing on that foundation, and then you will be able, without danger, more deliberately to determine with which sect to unite. You may lose all, even the precious life of your soul, if you wait in your present perilous situation to settle this really secondary question. Look at that vessel trembling under the power of the gale, her sails rent, her seams opening, her rudder lost, and she driven helplessly toward the rocky shore! Of what are her crew thinking? Is it not the main and absorbing object with every one to secure a safe footing on shore? Suppose one of them, with death staring him in the face, should refuse to make an exertion for his safety, because he had not determined whether he should be entertained at this house or that which he descries on the land. This is your case. Get to shore first, set your foot firmly on that rock, then you may safely take time to decide to which house you may repair."

AN AFFECTING INCIDENT.

When Dr. Hutton was Bishop of Durham, (as we are told by his biographer), and as he was travelling over Cam, Wensleydale and Ingleton, he suddenly dismounted and, having delivered his horse to a servant, walked to a particular place, at some distance from the highway, where he kneeled down, and continued some time in prayer. On his return, one of his attendants took the liberty of inquiring what was his master's motive for so singular an act; in answer to which the Bishop informed him that, when he was a poor boy, without shoes or stockings, traversing this cold and bleak mountain on a frosty day, he remembered that he had disturbed a red cow, then lying on that identical place, in order to warm his feet and legs on the spot.

The above anecdote, which so beautifully and touchingly illustrates the character of the worthy Bishop, is taken from Whittaker's "History of Richmondshire."

Does it not teach us two things? First: That we ought never to be ashamed of poor parents, and the mean and lowly circumstances of our early days. It is a much greater honor to any man to have raised himself by his knowledge, his industry, and his goodness to the highest position in society, than if he had inherited such position merely by the accident of his birth or fortune. Secondly: That when any little incident occurs to remind us of the lowliness or privations of our former life, we ought to make use of it as an outlet of our gratitude to God, and as a motive, for renewed devotedness to His will and service, who "raiseth up the poor out of the dust, and lifted up the beggar from the dunghill," that He may "set them among the princes of His people."

SCHAMYL IN ST. PETERSBURG.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* announces the arrival, on the 8th of October, of Schamyl at St. Petersburg, it says:

Schamyl arrived here this morning by railway from Moscow. The celebrated Imaum of Caucasus is accompanied by his son and four Murids. He alighted at the Znamensky Hotel facing the station. The time of the arrival of Schamyl not being known in the capital, there were but few persons assembled to see him. A few hours after his arrival he drove out in an open carriage, and paid a visit to the principal military authorities. He then drove along the principal quays and squares. Schamyl will remain a few days at St. Petersburg. It is said he will then join his wife and son at Kaluga.

A letter from Stavropol, inserted in the *Invalide Russe*, describes the arrival of Schamyl in that town. He was a man of lofty stature, thin and broad shoulders, with hollowed eyes and a dyed beard. His walk is slow and dignified. His face bears the trace of many wounds, and grief and compressed regret. His son, Casi Mahomed, resembles him only in his height. His face is pox-marked, and his grey eyes betray rather cunning than talent. The Emperor's journey will prove to you how grave the situation of affairs is in the Interior. He will visit all the Southern provinces of the Empire as far as Odessa. He will go through Toula and Carkov, and return perhaps through the Crimea. The object of the Emperor's journey is to assure the liability that the Government will take care of their interests, and at the same time to convince the people that great reforms will be accomplished. The journey is conducted with a religious ostentation which was never previously remarked. On his entrance into each town the Emperor visits the church and prays previous to receiving the authorities and deputations. This conduct has produced the best effect on the people.

SALT LAKE.

GREELEY, in one of his letters from Utah, gives the following, concerning the remarkable body of water called Salt Lake:—That this lake should be salt is no anomaly. All large bodies of water into which streams discharge themselves, while they have severally no outlet, are or should be salt. If one such is fresh, that is an anomaly, indeed. Lake Utah probably receives as much saline matter as Salt Lake; but she discharges it through the Jordan and remains herself fresh; while Salt Lake, having no issue save by evaporation, is probably the saltest body of water on earth. The ocean is comparatively fresh; even the Mediterranean, at Leghorn, is not half so salt. I am told that three barrels of this water yield a barrel of salt; that seems rather strong, yet its intense saltness, no one who has not had it in his eyes, mouth and nostrils, can realize. You can no more sink in it than in a clay bank, but a very little of it in your lungs would suffice to strangle you. You make your way in from a hot rocky beach over a chaos of volcanic bases that is trying to the feet, but at the depth of a yard or more you have a fine sandy bottom and here the bathing is delightful. The water is of a light green color for ten or twenty rods; then, "deeply, darkly, beautifully blue." No fish can live in it; no frog abides in it; but few birds are seen dipping into it. The rugged mountains in and about it—just such scraped and seamed and gullied precipices as I have been describing ever since I reached Denver—have a little fir and cotton wood or quaking asp in their deeper ravines or behind their taller cliffs, but look bare and desolate to the casual observer; and these cut the lake into sections and hide most of it from view. Probably not more than one-third of it is visible from any single point.

DEALINGS WITH THE DEAD.

A writer in the *Electric Review*, in discussing the subject of memorial tombs, makes brief allusions to two specimens of interment he has visited, each having its own peculiarities.

One is the grave of St. Carlo Borromeo, beneath the marble temple of Milan. This venerated and popular archbishop of the sixteenth century, to whom Milan owes, among other things, the completion of its Duomo, was virtually mummified: he was then clothed with sumptuous arch episcopal attire, the mitre was placed upon his skinny scalp, the crozier in shrivelled fingers, and the whole was enclosed in a coffin of transparent crystal. Whosoever will now pay a few francs for the sight, may have an opportunity of inspecting at leisure this lesson on the vanity of human greatness.

In contrast to this, I may mention the curious practice of the Capuchin friars, who boil their dead in some strong antiseptic, bake them in an oven, then clothe them in a large serge gown confined with a girdle of ropes, and having placed their well thumbed rosary on their withered fingers, arrange them in open niches of a subterranean chapel. In one of the Capuchin monasteries in Malta there is a fine collection of these semi-cooked individuals. After a year or two they become unable to stand as they were at first placed, and then for a time they are suspended, and finally, in ghastly submission, they are doubled together, and laid in their rags to moulder in the dust.

DEGREES OF BLISS IN HEAVEN.

Every true child of God will reach heaven, and dwell there for ever; but the Scriptures clearly teach that, although none will purchase heaven with works, all will be rewarded according to their works. "The more we keep ourselves in love with God," said Dr. A. Alexander, "the more meet shall we be for heavenly inheritance, where perfect love reigns in every heart. Not only so, but the richer reward will be possessed; for, notwithstanding the imperfection of our services, God is pleased to make our good works here the measure of the reward he will bestow hereafter. All his people are equally justified, but all will not be equally glorified. 'In my father's house are many mansions,' and some are doubtless much nearer to the celestial throne than others.—Some saints will occupy in heaven a higher and more honorable throne than others. All will be happy as they are capable of being; but the capacity of those who loved God most constantly and fervently, will be greater than that of those who loved him less."

What an encouragement is offered by this doctrine to the cultivation of an ardent piety, and to the performance of an abundance of good works: "For as much as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord." This can be truly said of no other kind of labor. There is no treasure laid up for future use so safe as that which is laid up in heaven; and no labors so certainly yield treasures as those performed in the service of God.—*Dr. Rice.*

MUSIC AND FLOWERS.

Two gifts God has bestowed upon us that have in themselves no guilty trait, and show an essential divineness. Music is one of them, which seems as though it were never born of earth, but lingers with us from the gates of heaven. Music, which breathes over the gross, or sad, or doubting heart, to inspire it with a consciousness of its most mysterious affinities and touches the cords of its undeveloped, unsuspected life. And the other gift is that of flowers, which though born of earth, we may well believe, if anything of earthly soil, grows in the higher realm; if any of its forms are identical there, will live on the banks of the river of life. Flowers, that in all our gladness, in all our sorrow, are still congruous—always appropriate in the church, as expressive of its dearest and most social themes, and blending their sweetness with the incense of prayer. Appropriate in the joys of the marriage hour, in the loneliness of the sick-room, and crowning with prophecy the foreheads of the dead. They give completeness to the association of childhood, and are appropriate even by the side of age, strangely as their freshness contrasts with the wrinkles and the grey hairs; for still they are suggestive, they are symbolical of the soul's perpetual youth, the inward blossoms of immortality, the amaranthine crown. In their presence we feel that when the body shall drop as a withered calyx, the soul shall go forth as a winged seed.—*Observer.*

GREAT MEN.—A great man is always willing to be little. Whilst he sits on the cushion of advantages he goes to sleep. When he is pushed, tormented, defeated, he has a chance to learn something; he has been put on his wits, on his manhood; he has gained facts; learns his ignorance; is cured of insanity of conceit; has got moderation and real skill. The wise man always throws himself on the side of his assailants. It is more to his interest than it is theirs to find his weak point. The wound cicatrizes, and falls off from him like a dead skin, and when they would triumph, lo, he has passed on invulnerable. As long as all that is said is against me, I feel a certain assurance of success. But as soon as honeyed words of praise are spoken for me, I feel as one that lies unprotected before his enemies.—*Emerson.*

THE SOLAR SPOTS.

Astronomers have recently noticed spots on the sun, and the nature or cause of the phenomena is the subject of scientific speculation. An English astronomer thus writes to the London *Times*:

One of your correspondents last week called the attention of your readers to a remarkable change of spots on the sun. I observed the group on the morning on which it appeared and have watched it closely ever since, and most interesting have been the changes which it has undergone. I would now ask all who take an interest in the subject to direct their attention to the present appearance of the sun. In addition to the group above referred to there are two large collections of spots and one small one, the latter being exactly upon the equator.

The two large chains are of great length, extending, by rough micrometrical measurement, about three minutes and a half, or over 100,000 miles in length. The most important and interesting of the two is a little to the south of the equator, and is headed by a very large opening, with a dense penumbra and black nucleus. The other is an object of great interest, on account of its position, it being very near to the southern limb of the sun, a quarter in which these appearances are not generally looked for or found.

THEY SHALL OBTAIN MERCY.—If you find a man disposed to complain of the coldness of the world, be sure you will find that he has never brought anything into the world to warm it, but is a personal lump of ice set in the midst of it. If you find a man who complains that the world is all base and hollow, tap him, and he will probably sound base and hollow. And so, in the other way, a kind man will probably find kindness everywhere about him. The merciful man, as a general thing, will obtain mercy. he who has always had a kind excuse for others, who has looked at the brightest side of the case; he who has rendered his pardon and his help whenever he could, who has never brought his fellow-man into any strait by reason of not helping him, will find that the mercy which he has bestowed, flows back upon him in a full and spontaneous spring. He will make a merciful world by the mercy he himself shows.

A SHORT METHOD WITH AN INFIDEL.—The *Christian Index* gives an incident which illustrates the value of Christian consistency in particular, on all occasions. The writer of the anecdote was one of several gentlemen—among them a lawyer and an editor of some note—who were quartered for a night in the same room at a country tavern. Before retiring to rest, the editor introduced a dispute on the subject of religion, by avowing his disbelief in, and contempt for its doctrines. He indulged in a lengthened display of his bitterness and folly, with but an occasional reply from the lawyer, until the latter commenced preparations for rest, by withdrawing quietly to his bedside and kneeling in prayer. An instant hush fell on the scene. An audible rebuke from heaven could scarcely, it seemed, have interrupted the current of blasphemy with more surprise and awe. Little was said further; but the retiring of that company of travelers was a season of speechless solemnity long to be remembered by every one of them.

THE EXTENT OF OUR COUNTRY.—It has been computed that the United States have a frontier line of 10,750 miles, a sea-coast of 5,430 miles, a lake coast of 1,160 miles. One of its rivers is twice as long as the Danube, the largest river in Europe. The Ohio is 600 miles longer than the Rhine, and the noble Hudson has a navigation in the "Empire State" 120 miles longer than the Thames. Within Louisiana are bayous and creeks, almost unknown, that would shame by comparison the Tiber or the Seine. The State of Virginia alone is one third larger than England. The State of Ohio contains 3,000 square miles more than Scotland. The harbor of New York receives the vessels that navigate rivers, canals, and lakes to the extent of 3,000 miles, equal to the distance from America to Europe. From the capital of Maine to the "Crescent City," is 200 miles further than from London to Constantin

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Terms—$2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1859.

ACCOUNTS—NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

All parties interested in the *Advocate*—Editor, Preachers, and Subscribers—are interested in avoiding confusion in accounts.

Those well acquainted with the credit system in the newspaper business know full well that, under that system, confusion in accounts never was, never will, never can be avoided.—Uncertain mails, unavoidable oversights in agents or clerks, forgetfulness in subscribers and others, and the wearying, vexatious details of this business over all others, render it impossible. We have *tried*, for *years*, and *know*.

To have the subscription begin and end with the year, and to pay, if not in advance, at least once a year, is the nearest approach to a remedy that we can devise,—and this is our plan.

Immediately after the Conferences, all the accounts will be made out to January, 1861, without reference to time of commencement, or time last paid to; and they will be sent to each subscriber who has not paid to January, 1861.

If all our subscribers and agents will patiently co-operate with us, this difficulty about accounts will be forever settled during the coming year. After that, when January, 1861, comes, $2 more will be due, and so on.

Will our brethren and friends, when they receive these accounts, immediately remit the money to the office, or pay to the preacher, taking a receipt? If any think the account incorrect, let him inform us, *pleasantly*, without *quarreling*. We never quarrel, though we have more cause than others.

The volume of the *Advocate* will hereafter begin and end with the year; and it is very desirable that subscriptions should conform to the same rule.

Therefore, new subscribers, who do not begin with the year, will please send, not two dollars, but an amount sufficient to pay for the paper till the end of the year, at the rate of Four Cents a Week.

Then, every subscriber will know, without being informed, that at the beginning of the year is the time to remit the subscription money.

And let us have scores, hundreds, thousands of new subscribers with which to begin the New Volume, January 1st, 1860.—We intend, if Providence smile on us, to make a better paper next year than ever before. Arrangements are made, and being made, for greatly increasing its attractions.—Some new writers, of the first order, will begin with the year. The paper is flatteringly approved now—we intend to merit higher approbation.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

HERE AND THERE OF A BIBLE AGENT.—NOTICES OF A ZIG-ZAG COURSE, &C.

Mr. Editor: I was a little afraid when I sent you my last letter that it was too long, and hoped you would make a division of it, and not tax your readers with the whole of it at once. But, then, I ought to have done that myself, and not seek to impose burdens upon one already in "labors abundant."

TEXAS CAMP-MEETING.

On my return from North Alabama, I visited the Texas camp-meeting, about fourteen miles from Auburn and in the Tuskegee Circuit. This meeting was under the control of the Rev. F. G. Forgerson, whom I found equipped for the battle against Satan and Sin. He extended to me, as the representative of the Bible cause, a cordial welcome, and gave me an hour to present its claims, which I did, and which was responded to in a collection of $150. Here I had the pleasure of meeting with Dr. J. Hamilton, whom I knew before I became a member of the Alabama Conference. It was he, more than any other man, who influenced me to become an itinerant minister. But for his strong and persuasive appeals upon this subject, I might have consecrated myself to the world, and to-day might have been in the race after its pelf and vanities. The Doctor I found weak in body, but mighty in spirit, ready for every good work. His discourses were full of the marrow and fatness of the gospel. He preaches as one who never doubts his divine commission—as one who ever realizes the preciousness of the Sacred Oracles committed to him. Who can mark his attenuated form and weakening strength without a feeling of regret? The Church should pray for this faithful man of God, that his valuable life may long be spared to the Church. The Conference of which he is a member should grant him any privilege, in the way of rest or travel, which he may desire for the benefit of his health. The Alabama Conference can never fully estimate the value of his services, although he is one of its fathers whom it delights to honor.

WAMIR STAND CAMP-MEETING.

Here I also met Bro. Furgerson, who gave me a second shake of the hand as Bible Agent and the eleven o'clock hour on Sabbath morning. The congregation was an immense one, and the attention for the most part fixed and solemn. The amount raised was in the neighborhood of $200. The brethren in the ministry—John Metley, Mathews, Pitts, and others,—did faithful work, and some of the services were marked by wonderful displays of divine power. Many souls were disburdened of their sins, and praises to God burst forth from lips unused to prayer or praise. The hospitality of the tent holders merits all praise.

CHENNENUGGEE RIDGE CAMP-MEETING.

You know, Mr. Editor, something about that beautiful section of Alabama. Have you not preached there? It seems to me they have in recollection a man of your name and calling in that region of country. I could tell you some things I heard of you; but you editors have praise enough without hearing what is said in your favor in every neighborhood of the country. But, don't ye get a little of that thing opposite to praise, now and then? Well, you have bargained for a mixed cup, and must therefore drink it without murmuring. If I mistake not, you obtained your "better half" from that paradisaic ridge. Of course you are kept in lively remembrance of it. Speaking of "better half," I pleasantly asked a wife the other day about her absent husband, calling him her "better half." She refused the compliment, and seemed astonished at my politeness. So you see the wives magnify the position allowed them by their lords, and deny them all equality.

There were several preachers at this camp-meeting—Presiding Elder Rev. John D. Lavey, who gave me an encouraging welcome; the Rev. M. Dessler, the preacher in charge, of whom good things are reported; the Rev. M'Carty, of Glennville; William Motley, of Eufaula; Dr. Dawson, Dr. Ellison Crowell, George Carter, and others. It was indeed pleasant to mingle with so noble a band of pure-minded men, whose highest ambition is to save souls, elevate humanity, and bless the world by preaching the everlasting gospel of Jesus Christ.

Monday morning, at eleven, was assigned me for my Bible collection. There was no wincing, as I could discover, under that awakening process. The sum of $300 was mined. Col. Ott, of Barber, gave $100. On expressing my gratification at his liberality, I was informed that it was characteristic of the man. He did more: he proposed, if I would visit him, to take me in his buggy, and accompany me in my work. Such an example speaks for itself. Bros. Russell Flewellen, Allen, and others, gave liberally. I cannot omit to mention the name of Bro. James Banks, of Enon—"Uncle Jimmy," as he is called. He had already paid me his annual contribution; his sons had also given to the Bible cause; yet Uncle Jimmy could not refrain from taking stock in this good cause a second time. After the public collection was nearly closed, Dr. Ellison proposed to be one of a certain number to raise $100. The amount was not quite filled out; Bro. Banks asked for the paper containing the names to this proposition; he put down his own, hunted up his two sons and son-in-law, and told them they must give more; and thus, in a little time, had the matter closed up. Here was an act of unaffected kindness and liberality which was truly refreshing.

LOUCHAPOKA.

This village lies between Auburn and Montgomery, about seven miles from the former place, and is rapidly improving in its architecture and morals. Its schools and churches established by its citizens, indicate their appreciation of education and religion. The Methodist Church of this place gave over $100 toward the circulation of the Scriptures. Bro. Lewis Wimberly gave $30, Bro. J. T. Wagnon $20—others also gave liberally.

OPELIKA.

This is another flourishing village lying within seven miles of Auburn, on the Montgomery and West Point Rail Road. The Methodists have a very neat place of worship here, which was dedicated last year by Dr. Means, of Ga. Here I got something worthy to be recorded for the Bible.

TUSCALOOSA.

I reached this place Saturday morning August 8, just before day, after riding all night in a very uncomfortable hack. I dipped into bed and snatched up a very small portion of sleep. Arose and got my breakfast before some of the fashionables were out. Went to the parsonage and saluted the Rev. J. B. Cottrell, stationed preacher of the M. E. Church of that place. Found him on the eve of starting to Camp-meeting at a place called "Bone Camp." What a name. Don't ask me to explain it. Being invited to accompany him, I did so. We arrived too late for the 11 o'clock services. At three P. M., Brother C. preached us a good sermon. I was appointed to conduct the religious services at night, but late in the evening the wind was high, blowing a gale. It continued so until night had closed in, and the lateness of the hour almost determined us to abandon the idea of a meeting. But, hark, the horn blows—the signal for assembling at the stand. The people are moving in that direction. The congregation has assembled. I find myself in the pulpit, not knowing whether to preach, or to exort, or to omit both, for the wind still runs high and the candles are flickering and going out. They are relighted, but out they go. A word of exhortation is however given amid the otherwise of darkness and light and mourners invited to the altar, when about twenty came forward. By and bye the wind partially lulls, the candles shed a steadier light, and a gracious power descends upon the people.

I have often thought of an incident which occurred at this camp-ground some four or five years ago. The Rev. T. J. Koger and I were in the pulpit, and that good and useful man, James Wells was preaching. As he proceeded solemnly along with his discourse, several large curs fiercely and furiously barking, ran a cow bellowing into the encampment, and they came rushing toward the stand as though they intended to drive right through it; but fortunately they turned away in another direction; the congregation became diverted, and soon almost every person present was seized with an unaccountable inclination to laugh. Even we, who were in the pulpit, could not refrain from it. Bro. W. tried in vain to go on with his sermon—finally closed saying, "I cannot preach." Turning to me he said, "will you pray?" Well, well, what a fix we were in to go to prayer. Yet, wonderful to state, we had not been on our knees but a few moments before an awful solemnity rested upon the people, a complete reaction had taken place in their feelings, and groans, and shouts, and praises closed the services of that hour. Bro. Freeman, a local preacher of great piety and usefulness, having charge of that Circuit in which this camp-ground is located, kindly gave me the 11 o'clock on Sabbath, and some fifty-six dollars was raised for my cause. At 3 P. M. Bro. Cottrell preached a Missionary sermon and raised $130 for that cause.

At night I preached at Tuskaloosa in the Methodist Church, which was a familiar place to me, having occupied its pulpit in the years of 1854 and '55. The Bible collection in Tuscaloosa amounted to over $300, including the amount raised at the camp-ground. My time in Tuscaloosa was very pleasantly spent at the houses of Brother Alfred Battle, Judge Ormond, J. P. Turner and others. I felt quite at home among my old parishioners, whose kindness to me and my family I cannot soon forget. Tuscaloosa is noted for its educational advantages. Besides the University, which this year has opened under more favorable auspices than within a few years past, it has two or three classical male schools, and three female colleges, Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist. The last is under the control of the Rev. F. M. Grace, of the Alabama Conference, who is assisted by competent teachers. I was pleased to see the Methodists of Tuscaloosa so deeply interested in this institution, and determined to secure its success. Bro. Grace has experience as a teacher, and merits the confidence of the public.

HAVANAH.

Visited this little place with the Rev. R. K. Hargrove, who has charge of the Circuit called by its name. He occupied a parsonage here which his people fitted up very comfortably. He kindly gave me the 11 o'clock hour on Sabbath, although he had two collections to take up the same day. I raised nearly $140. Prof. Tutwiler gave $65 of it. After the services were closed I took a seat in his carriage and went out to his home, at Green Springs, where he has had a flourishing classical school for twelve years. His number of pupils is limited to sixty. It is impossible to say how large the school would grow if he would remove the limit; for about 125 applied during the present year. Prof. Tutwiler is a member of the M. E. Church; a gentleman of elegant and profound scholarship, and a beautiful simplicity of character. He has a lovely family. His son-in-law, Mr. Wright, assists him, and is himself a very interesting man.

I preached three times for Bro. Hargrove. Sunday night heard him preach an able sermon to his people, who highly esteem him, and would be glad to receive him back. Bro. J. J. Hutchinson, P. E. of Tuscaloosa District, joined us Sabbath evening. Monday morning I had the pleasure of a seat in his buggy to Greensborough, where I shared the generous hospitality of his house until next morning. At Bro. H.'s house met with Bros. Stokenwork, Kennedy, and Prof. Lupton of the Southern University, who is a modest and scholarly gentleman.

TALADEGA.

This place is the present terminus of the Selma and Tennessee River Railroad. The finishing of the road to this point was celebrated with imposing ceremonies. It has given new life to the place. Improvements are progressing, and a considerable quantity of cotton is being sold and shipped here. Talladega has a romantic scenery. Mountains almost entirely surround it, and you can hardly look in any direction without pleasurable inspirations.

Bro. Crymes, the stationed preacher, gave me kind greetings, and an open field for Bible collections, which amounted to over $100. Instead of being dead as reported, he is alive, and while some thought him in heaven he was engaged here below in building up, and advancing the interest of the Church Militant. The Church which he serves has been recently blessed with a gracious revival. Bro. C. has the advantage of most men in that he knows something about a posthumous reputation. I spent several pleasant days in Talladega, partly with my wife's aunt, Mrs. John Rice, and partly with the family of the Hon. Mr. Parsons.

JACKSONVILLE.

This town is about thirty-five miles north-east of Talladega, and, like the latter, has a mountainous scenery surrounding it. It does not, however, exhibit the same thrift, and perhaps can never compete with it as a commercial place, not having the same extensive and rich back country.

Circuit Court was in session while I was there, and I had the pleasure of meeting with some pleasant lawyers, and especially was I pleased to meet with Judge Shorter, of Eufaula, who was the presiding Judge. I find him greatly admired, both for his legal ability and Christian gentleness and consistency. Though a Baptist, he expects, at the approaching Conference, to entertain six or eight preachers, and expressed a willingness to take over twenty if need be. Bro Gillis, the stationed preacher, is popular. Has done a good work. I think every body would be willing to have him back. I spent a good time, with John M. Col, Clarke's. Bible collection over fifty dollars.

D. H. OLIVER.

Auburn, Nov. 15, 1859.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

TEXIANA.

Still Westward—The Gulf again—At Anchor—Pedro Island—Matagorda Bay—Indianola—Denizens of the Prairies—Lavacca—Water and Wood Wanted—Tadmore in the Wilderness—San Antonio Female College.

The Island city was too near the sunrising. Light journeyeth westward. So doth the star of empire. So must we. Paradise, doubtless, lies in this direction.

Goods are boxed, baled, barrelled, bundled and shipped for San Antonio. On board the Charles Morgan, we are plowing again the Gulf of Mexico. The ofticer the better, if one has a good errand, a pleasant destination, agreeable companions, and exemption from the *mal de mer*.

Time and tide, they say, wait for no man. Many a man, however, has waited for time and tide. Too early is as great an evil as too late. Twelve hours we were obliged to lie at anchor in the mouth of Matagorda Bay. But what misfortune hath not its counter blessing? During this detention, I made the acquaintance of a somewhat interesting fellow passenger. This was Capt. Singer, brother to the father of the sewing machine. He is the proprietor of Padre Island; and, with this family, the only occupant. Padre Island is a strip of land, averaging four miles in width, and a hundred and twenty in length, lying off the coast of Texas from three to six miles, and extending Southward to the mouth of the Rio Grande, the southernmost point—at present, but not long—of the United States territory. Eleven years ago, the hero of my story, in command of a vessel bound for California, was cast away upon this island. The ship and cargo were a total loss. The Captain escaped with his life, his wife, two children, and ninety smooth dollars. He found a Mexican *padre* in possession of the island, who had been banished thither by the Mexican government; whether for his good deeds or his bad deeds, my informant could not tell. The *padre*, profiting by his exile—no matter whether through piracy or husbandry—had grown rich enough to retire. So he sold the island to Capt. Singer for five cents an acre, and carried away with him two and a half millions of dollars. The present proprietor was lately offered twenty-five thousand dollars for two thousand acres. Thirteen thousand acres he has given to his niece, and is now paying taxes on nearly a hundred thousand, and thinks a hundred and fifteen dollars an enormous exaction. He raises sugar, cotton, rice, tea, coffee, apples, peaches, plumbs, pears, quinces, strawberries; besides oranges, lemons, citrons, pine apples, and all the tropical fruits; for which he finds good market at Corpus Cristi, Brazos Santiago, and other towns of the coast. He has grape-vines which ran sixty-two feet last year, and some of his sugar cane produced thirty-six mature joints, more than twice the growth ever attained during a single season in Louisiana. When he took possession of the island, there was not a tree of any sort growing upon its soil. Four years ago, he set out two fig-tree sprouts; and now has not less than a thousand fig-trees, bearing all the year round. He began with a few cattle and horses, which have increased to thousands. They run wild, and are as fat as Jeshurun. When he wants beef, he goes out and shoots a bullock. When he wants a new team, his boys capture a couple of horses with the *lariat*. Last year his wife made fifteen hundred dollars by the sale of her butter. She has never left the island since she first set her feet upon its beach, and declares she has no desire to leave it. Five of their seven children were born there, and have never been beyond its bounds. They are educated at home, by means of a private tutor. They run without hats or shoes, and ride the wildest horses. A daughter thirteen years old milks twenty-four cows every morning and evening. These children eat mush and milk for supper, and are never sick. Their father has not purchased a picayune's worth of medicine in eleven years. That was a blessed shipwreck! And what think you now, Mr. Editor, of the Bishop's footsteps? One item I commit to you and the public in perfect confidence:—The Captain generously offered your correspondent a thousand acres of land, on condition that he would settle in Padre Island. Think of it, Mr. Editor; and thou also friendly and disinterested public; and be ready, when I call for it, to give me suitable advice.

"Heave-o-hoy!" They are picking up the anchor. Now Neptune raises his huge shoulders, and lifts us over the bar; and we go steaming inland, cutting a furrow through the mud with our keel, and disturbing the subterranean repose of many a scaly denizen of the brine. The navigation of this bay is extremely difficult and dangerous, and many a mast and chimney rise from the waves as a warning.

But the peril is past, for here is Indianola. Pretty near, is it not? But the name is about the only pretty thing belonging to the place. It was formerly called Powderhorn. Indianola was an ambitious young rival, that came and seated herself upon the shore three miles above, and looked sourly and supercilliously down upon her unpretending neighbor, like upper Basle upon lower Basle, and threatened one day to eat her up. An interesting company, who knew what they were about, came hither, and built a pier far out into the Bay. And when the young and haughty Indianola saw every sail and every steamer stopping at the pier, she came, with drooping crest, creeping down into Powderhorn—inhabitants, houses, traffic, name and all; and Powderhorn became Indianola. The town contains six or eight hundred inhabitants, and does an immense shipping business for the Interior. It is the nearest port, and indeed the only access, for Victoria, Goliad, Gonzales, Seguin, Lockheart, New Braunfels, and San Antonio. The houses—no very imposing specimens of architecture—are strung along two parallel streets, a mile or more in length, on a narrow sandy ridge, with the Bay in front, and a marsh in the rear. There is a good hotel in the town, but I saw no church.

Too early for the tide, we were too late for the stage, and obliged to wait here till another day. The day dawns, and we are journeying over the eternal prairies. Where, between the equator and the pole, is any thing more beautiful? The grass is lush high, and as green as an emerald. Cattle and horses are grazing everywhere by thousands. Here and there you see a little company of deer, feeding freely by the wayside, and merely looking up inquisitively as you pass. The pretty prairie hen flies up just under your horses' feet, and alights not ten yards distant. There goes a mute rabbit, as if running a race with lightning. Plovers too are plentiful, and the Texas bird of paradise. These long-tailed beauties, it is a joy to see! They are about the size of a mocking bird, very rich in plumage, with two long feathers streaming behind them, and nothing that wings the upper deep moves more gracefully. About sunset, you see them coming in from all quarters, toward some cluster of live oaks, soaring like angels, and seeming, like angels to descend from heaven; and their shrill clear voices, as they meet, are like the salutations of the seraphim. A couple of eagles, seated upon a *mesquit* tree, looked as insolent as brigands; but with the wild turkies that trotted across the road, and then stopped to gaze at us, I should like to have made a more intimate acquaintance.

Lavacca is a thriving little town, and mine host of the hotel treated me like a Methodist preacher. I am really ashamed to have forgotten his name, but it is no common name, and as long and as crooked as the San Antonio River. He keeps a good house, and is a clever Methodist, and has a worthy Methodist wife. This excellent lady, I was informed, was once over-taken by the Indians, who stripped her, bound her to a tree, and were just about to shoot her, when she was rescued by her friends. May she outlive the last Comanche!

Victoria, Gonzales, Seguin, the Guadaloupe, and two or three other things in Texas, must bide their time. I have not room for them in this letter.

We are approaching San Antonio. The prairies are very different in time, so far as art can remedy the defects of nature. They will bore artesian wells. They will construct tanks for rain water. These will furnish a supply for man and stock; but they will not produce corn, cotton, and sweet potatoes. Western Texas was made for the herdsman and the shepherd.

Timber for fencing is another desideratum. Very likely rails will hereafter be superseded by hedges. The *mesquit* bush is well adapted to this use, and grows abundantly everywhere. She *acacia*, perhaps, would be still better; and the aloe is also indigenous, and one of the most graceful trees I ever saw.

And here is a great frontier town, of ten thousand inhabitants, embracing the prettiest little river in the world—a real "Tadmor in the wilderness." And this is to be our home, the scene of our labors and sufferings; concerning which I have many things to say for the illumination of the public; but the public must be patient, and you, Mr. Editor, must be indulgent too. For the present I add only this: We are organizing *The San Antonio Female College*; have already in operation a prosperous school, with an encouraging prospect; are surrounded with warm and generous friends, and an enlightened and liberal community; and hope soon to occupy a stately collegiate edifice, second to none in the Atlantic States, or the Mississippi Valley; with three hundred young ladies, and an incomparable corps of teachers.

And now, Mr. Editor, excuse me. I am going out for a walk upon the breezy hills beyond the city; where I trace the footprints of Bishop Pierce; and whence, with a good pair of wings, one might soar off into California and infinity.

Jos. Cross.

MIDDLE LIFE.

It is perhaps not without some shade of sadness that one comes to rank himself in middle life. Slowly it dawns upon him, reluctantly he admits it. It is no sense of growing old that teaches him, no dogging of the powers of the spirits, not even the taunt of that opprobrious epithet now-a-days flippantly flung at middle life—for the "*fogy*" is not the old, but the middle-aged man; but one finds that, with the fuller flesh, and firmer muscle, and stronger trend, and truer poise of his faculties—while yet his sympathies are all young and fresh, while yet he waits to follow where the older and wiser lead—the world waits and looks to him—pushes him forward where he hesitates, until he discovers, that no longer looked upon as young, he must take his place in the toiling and exposed van, and hew the way in which other steps shall tread.

The character of middle life is the character of the man. It is that by which he is known, that by which he makes his mark, that by which he does his good and evil; it is the character he carries with him into age and into the dread presence of his Maker. Middle life makes for us what God himself could not give. The bright visions of youth are past. Sorrows, disappointments, griefs, have overtaken us, and we are made to see how solemn and how real a thing it is to live, how vain and weak and ignorant is the unsupported soul of man. Amid trials and foils, the attendant witnesses of a father's discipline and oversight, amid defeats which each day testify to our insufficient principle, our advancing years lead us. Shall all this pass us as the breeze passes the wheatfield, leaving it standing and smiling as before? Shall we not have gained some steadiness, some stateliness of character, some other reverence than ourselves, some other dependence? Shall the old frivolity still cleave to us—the garb of childhood on the frame of man—the old love and pursuit of pleasure—the old, often vanquished, self-confidence? Shall we be growing into years with all the frippery of childhood lingering about our hearts, or manners, or hopes, or attainments? Not so; middle life is for better things; for the casting off of the childish and unworthy, for the putting on of the whole man—even of the man after Christ. Saddest of all sad sights is to see the probation of a human soul wearing towards its noon, while no deepening tinge to character proclaims the ripening within; while all things say how closely and wilfully it clings to its grosser delights. Old age is not of necessity beautiful. All do not know the secret of the art of growing old gracefully. It is an art which middle life works at and perfects. The secret lies back there. Serene and waiting and beloved age is the result of honorable and virtuous middle life; and age, querulous, exacting, burdensome to itself and others, is the product of selfish, frivolous middle life.

PROTRACTED MEETINGS.

Bishop Early, in a recent address to the Holston Conference upon the duty of pastoral visiting, said: "You appoint *protracted* meetings; I never appointed a protracted meeting; I appointed two days' meetings, and if they promised well I protracted them. You are not to be spending all your time and strength on protracted meetings, letting the regular appointments fall through, and the whole circuit get into disorder—no class-books, no account of periodicals, no Sunday-schools. Neglecting and slighting your work three-quarters of the year, not expecting to do anything, and teaching people not to expect a blessing at regular meetings; then, at the heel of the year, getting up a revival, going into protracted meetings, reporting so many conversions, and when your successor comes along, he can't find half of them. Everything at loose ends—no class-books, but slips of paper here and there. Under such men the Church will go down. They do not administer sacrament once a quarter. I hear of elders who have not administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper in a year—a whole year! and yet they stood up once and took the vows you are taking. Go from house to house. This you promise to do, but you don't do it when you whip from home to church and back, maybe stopping at a few favorite places to get a meal and have your horse fed. So have I heard of a preacher who had a circuit seventy-five miles round; but he travelled three hundred miles. How? From home to one appointment fifteen miles off, and back, same day—thirty miles; from home to another appointment and back, same day—twenty miles; and so on. This is not family and pastoral visiting. It cannot discharge your conscience of these vows. Be gentlemen. Give as little trouble as possible, and do as much good, wherever you go. You must often, brethren, pursue your sacred calling under disadvantages; but go forward. Remember, he that goeth forth weeping, bearing precious seed, shall come again rejoicing. Weeping! Why should he weep? Because, forsooth, grain might be precious and scarce. He and his family can ill spare it for seed; they need it for food for present necessities. But the sower takes it for seed, though suffering for food. By and by the harvest comes; yes, the harvest."

ELOQUENT EXTRACT.

The best thing yet written by Edward Everett in his "Mount Vernon Papers," is an article on the late comet. After describing its late approach to the earth, and the beautiful picture it presented, he says: "Return, then, mysterious traveler, to the depths of the heavens, never again to be seen by the eyes of men now living! Thou hast run thy race with glory! Millions of eyes have gazed upon thee with wonder—but they shall never look upon thee again. Since thy last appearance in these skies, empires, languages, and races of men have died away. The Macedonian, the Alexandrian, the Augustan, the Parthian, the Byzantine, the Saracenic, the Ottoman dynasties have sunk or are sinking into the gulf of ages. Since thy last appearance old continents have relapsed into ignorance, and new worlds have come out from behind the veil of waters. The Magian fires are quenched on the hill-tops of Asia, the Chaldean is blind, the Egyptian hieroglyphic has lost its meaning, the Oracles are dumb. Wisdom now dwells in the farthest Thules, or in newly discovered worlds beyond the sea. Haply, when wheeling up again from the celestial abyss, thou art as once more seen by the dwellers of earth, the language we speak shall be forgotten, and science shall have fled to the utmost corners of the earth. But even there, His hand, that now marks out thy wondrous circuit, shall still guide thy course; and there His Hesper will smile at thy approach, and Arcturus with his sons rejoice at thy coming."

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Lord Brougham, before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, delivered an address, from which we take these remarks: The power of the magnetic telegraph extends to the comfort of families, the cure of diseases, the transactions of business, the administration of justice, the operations of government in all its branches, civil and military, domestic and foreign; establishing an almost instantaneous communication between the remotest regions of earth. But physical science has given us the means of personal intercourse as well as correspondence with remote places. How little could Watt, when employed as a common mechanic to repair a model engine, foresee that from the happy inventions which arose out of his deep reflection upon the agencies submitted to his studies there would follow such a change in our relations with the natural world—now sets winds and tides and currents at defiance, and excludes in a great degree the consideration of space and time from our calculations, and a yet greater revolution in our social system. Little did he think that the work he was just beginning would, before another generation passed away, not merely change the whole course of commercial dealings, the communication of all countries, one with another, and of all men among themselves in each, but affect the whole policy of nations, their relations in peace and their operations in war."

TRADE WITH JAPAN.

The Netherlands government has published a very interesting official report of the trade carried on in the port of Nagasaki, Japan, from the 16th of October, 1857, to the 4th of July, 1859, and the statistics give a flattering idea of the commercial prospects which lie before the civilized nations, when Japan and China are fully opened. During the period referred to one hundred and forty-nine vessels arrived at Nagasaki, and all foreigners were freely admitted by the authorities, the flag of the ship only being scrutinized.

So brisk was the trade that the authorities were nearly overwhelmed; but still they endeavored to meet it in a liberal spirit with the exception of the Commercial Corporation, a sort of native Chamber of Commerce, the members of which have enjoyed a monopoly. Warehouse accommodation was very much required. The Japanese junks coming into port were increasing in number. Within two years Japan will furnish a good supply of raw silk, but at present her exports are not well suited for European or American markets. Coal is sent to China, with a fair and steady supply. A police has been organized in Nagasaki, and foreigners were well treated. Vessels were repaired there satisfactorily and cheaper than in Shanghae.

REVIVAL IN IRELAND.

Rev. W. Arthur has just communicated to the Wesleyan organ in London a letter written by Mr. Cary, an Irish gentleman from Amalong, on the south side of the province of Ulster, and bordering on the strong Romish counties. The revival is spreading in that direction with great power, and Mr. C. makes a loud call for help from England to supply places now open to the Gospel. He calls for local preachers, even laymen, to volunteer in the good work temporarily. There is, he says, a most urgent demand for a missionary at Mourne, and also a loud call for laborers for the Kilkeel country. The present aspects of the awakening in Ireland give hope that the day of her redemption is near.

One of the most hopeful among the signs of the times is the great desire shown for the word of God. A bookseller in Belfast says that his sales of Bibles and Testaments have increased more than four-fold since the revival began. In the months of June, July, August and September of 1858, the number sold was 5325; in the corresponding months of the present year, 19,641. Besides this there is an increasing demand for tracts and religious books, illustrating the hunger and thirst of the people for religious knowledge.

WHAT A GOOD PERIODICAL MAY DO.

Show us an intelligent family of boys and girls, and we shall show you a family where newspapers and periodicals are plentiful. Nobody who has been without these silent private tutors, can know their educating power for good or evil. Have you never thought of the innumerable topics of discussion which they suggest at the breakfast table, the important public measures with which, thus early, our children become familiarly acquainted; great philosophic questions of the day, to which, unconsciously, their attention is awakened, and the general spirit of intelligence which is evoked by these quiet visitors? Anything that makes home pleasant, cheerful and happy, thins the haunts of vice, and the thousand and one avenues of temptation, should certainly be regarded, when we consider its influence on the minds of the young, as a great moral and social blessing.

NEWSPAPERS IN GREECE.

The kingdom of Greece has at present 41 newspapers and periodicals, among which are a few theological, judicial, and medicinal papers; also one military and one Sunday paper. Three-fourths of these papers (31) are published in the city of Athens. In 1853 the number of political papers published in Greece was 23, of which 14 appeared in Athens. Among the theological papers is also a weekly with evangelical principles, established a little more than a year ago, by Mr. Kalopothakes, under the title, *The Star in the East*, which gives brief articles and religious intelligence of Greece and other countries. Though the Greek clergy are not favorably disposed toward the paper, it has in Laconia alone more than a hundred subscribers, and is read by nearly all the educated citizens of Athens.

Job Work, of the best quality, and in variety of style, and in the most prompt manner, done at the *New Orleans Christian Advocate* office. Terms, cash, on delivery.

The Mississippi Conference and the New Orleans Christian Advocate.—Our clerk, Mr. Oliver, was present at the Mississippi Conference until Monday evening. He returns greatly and most favorably impressed with the ability and courtesy of its members; and brought with him the largest cash receipts the *Advocate* has ever had from an Annual Conference. The Bishop had not arrived; but Dr. Drake was elected President, and was discharging the difficult duties of a chairman in a manner the most appropriate and impartial. The Conference was progressing rapidly and smoothly in the business of the session.

Progress of Cherokee Nation.—The St. Louis Republican has the following letter, dated Tahlequah, Oct. 26. Bishop Paine, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, preached an able sermon here yesterday. He is on his way to attend the Indian missionary Conference, which convenes at the Creek Agency, some thirty miles west of this place, Thursday next. The Bishop had a providential escape from death, only a few days since, near Bentonville, in Arkansas. The stage in which he was traveling upset, the horses took fright, and dashed off at a furious rate, dragging the vehicle over a rocky road, fracturing two of his ribs on the left side, and confining him inside until the top of the coach was broken to pieces.

Rev. Thomas Gunn.—This venerable Methodist minister died in Robertson County, Tenn., May 13, 1859, aged 89 years, one month, and three days. He was born in Nottoway County, Virginia, April 10, 1770. While young, his father removed to Caswell county, North Carolina, where, at about eighteen years of age, he professed religion and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was ordained deacon at Lynchburg, Virginia, Feb. 4, 1808, by Bishop Asbury. He was ordained elder by Bishop M'Kendree, in Tennessee, on the 11th of October, 1814. He emigrated to Tennessee at an early day, and was long a citizen of Robertson County. The late Rev. William Gunn, of Kentucky, was his nephew. Dr. Gunn says: "His mind was vigorous, and his powers as a preacher far above ordinary."

The Death of Pitt.—A writer in *Once a Week* gives the following account of the death of the great Pitt: Pitt died at his house on Putney Heath, near the spot where Canning and Castlereagh fought their duel, and in a very neglected state, none of his family or friends being with him at the time. One, who was sincerely attached to him, hearing of his illness, rode from London to see him. Arriving at his house he rang the bell at the entrance gate, but no one came. Dismounting, he made his way to the hall door, and repeatedly rang the bell, which no one answered. He then entered the house, wandered from room to room, till at last he discovered Pitt on a bed—dead, and entirely neglected. It is supposed that such was his poverty, he had not been able to pay the wages of his servants, and that they had absconded, taking with them what they could.

Summerfield.—I heard Summerfield make one of the first addresses, if not the first he ever made in this country. He represented the Bible as the vine of Joseph, which ran over the wall; and so traced the vine running over sectarian, tribe and national walls—over mountains, rivers, lakes and oceans—over all the barriers which separate men and nations from one another, till it bore fruit on all sides of all walls, for the healing of the nations. Nearly for years have since passed away, and the figure of Summerfield is yet before me in the beauty of meekness, and with the simplicity of eloquence, tracing the vine of Joseph as it spread over the walls. I even now see his long white finger making its undulating line.—*Murray.*

Old John-street M. E. Church celebrated its anniversary last Sunday. Rev. Mr. Milburn preached in the morning, and Bishop Janes at night. A love-feast was held early in the forenoon, and a meeting for addresses in the afternoon. Dr. Bangs presided. He had preached the last sermon in the old house, and the first in the new. About seven hundred dollars were collected for the church during the day, and the whole occasion was highly successful.

The first and the last of the English Martyrs, who died at the stake, for the cause of Christ, were Baptists. William Sawty, in 1428, was the first who led the way into the fire which was to consume the bodies and purify the spirits of so many Christians, and which was kept burning for nearly two centuries. Edward Wightman, in 1612, being the last of the brave and glorious army in England, who perished in the flames.

Mr. Benton will probably have the remaining volume of his father's life ready about March, or possibly a little before. By dint of great condensation it will be completed in that second volume, being somewhat larger than the first. Dr. George Smith is busily at work now on the third volume of *his* history, to be continued fully down to 1839, and slightly till 1852.

Baptists of Georgia.—The statistics collected by brother Lagg, says the "Index," clerk of the Convention of the State of Georgia, show that 7,759 were baptized during the last year. The actual gain of membership compared with the previous year is 7,665. The whole membership of Georgia Baptists is 93,417.

The oldest painting in the world is a Madonna and Child, painted A. D. 889. The oldest in England are supposed to be the portraits of Chaucer, painted in panel, in the early part of the fourteenth century, and of Henry IV, done in the beginning of the fifteenth century.

Rev. Dr. Manly.—Dr. Manly, of Charleston, now of Alabama, has been elected President and Professor of Theology of the University at Mount Lebanon, Louisiana, in place of the Rev. Dr. Hartwell, deceased, and hopes are entertained that he will accept.

Death of a Moravian Bishop.—The Rev. Andrew Benade, the oldest Bishop of the Moravian Church in America, and nearly ninety years of age, died on the 30th ult. He was much respected for his intelligence and good qualities.

The Texas Almanac.—Richardson & Co., of the Galveston *News*, have sent us their Texas Almanac for 1860. If you wish to know anything about Texas, this Almanac will be of more service to you than five years' correspondence with friends there.

Large Accession.—In one of the Methodist Churches at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in England, upward of nine hundred persons have been admitted into the Church.

Hugh Miller's Museum.—The museum of the late Hugh Miller has been purchased by the city of Edinburgh, for the sum of one thousand pounds sterling.

The taxable property in Texas this year is $224,353,266, being an increase of thirty millions of dollars over the last.

The late Mr. J. K. Brunel, the engineer, was a rich man. His personal property alone was worth $400,000.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

NOVEMBER 23, 1859.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

ADVERTISING IN THE ADVOCATE.

The business public are slowly learning that the *Advocate* is the GREAT ADVERTISING PAPER OF THE SOUTH AND WEST. Advertisements in it are more valuable than in any half dozen other papers.

It has the largest circulation west of Charleston, and South of Cincinnati; larger than any other two weeklies in New Orleans, and is increasing rapidly will, in a few years, double its present circulation.

It is of medium size, and not crowded with advertisements, an advertisement is not lost in it, but can be easily found.

In our Editorial Notices, which we give to every advertisement, we specify the page and column on which an advertisement may be found. We seek to make every advertisement valuable to the advertiser and to *the paper*.

The circulation is spread out over Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, principally; Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, partially.

It is the only weekly of large and widely spread circulation in the great and growing metropolis of the South.

REPORTS OF CONFERENCE SESSIONS, 1859.

HOLSTON CONFERENCE.

Wytheville District.—J M McTeer, P E; Wytheville station, R M Hickey; Wytheville circuit, Wm M Kerr, Wm P Green; Pearisburg circuit, W W Neal; Newbern circuit, W H Pulaski colored mission, John W. Peters; Hillsville circuit, John W Many; Grayson circuit, M Munjin; Jefferson circuit, J D Baldwin; Marion circuit, J W Dickey; Mechanicsburg circuit, W K Foster; Princeton circuit, George Stewart; Top mission, George W K Green.

Jonesboro District.—J S Kennedy, P E; Abingdon station, Wexler; Abingdon circuit, A G Worley; Saltville circuit, Bakew; Jeffersonville circuit, G W Miles; McDowell mission, to be supplied; Jonesboro circuit, J M Crismond; Buchanan mission, J S Edwards; Russell mission, S W Austin; Guest River mission, W Kinsland; Estillville circuit, J W Bell, B F White; Gladeville mission, J Boring; Bristol mission, Joshua Torbit; Indian mission, W G E Cunnyngham, E E Wiley, President E. T. College. James A Davis, Professor.

Rogersville District.—W C Graves, P E; Rogersville station, and colored mission, J W Bowman; Rogersville circuit, J Shuffaker; Morristown circuit, to be supplied; Mossy Creek and Belbear, G W Pealy; Rutledge circuit, P H Reed; Tazewell Station, Miles Fay; Tazewell circuit and Clinch mission, Smith; Clear Fork mission, W B Lyda; Powell's Valley, to be supplied; Jonesville circuit, J T Freeman; Sneedville circuit, A H Spencer, G H Wells; Kingsport circuit, S D Gaines.

Knoxville District.—T R Matney, P E; Knoxville, David Sale; East Knoxville and colored mission, W C Bowman; South Knoxville circuit, R M Stevens, W P Deane; Little River circuit, G W Callahan; W H Stevenson Sevierville circuit, J G Greer; Dandridge circuit, A E Woodward; Strawberry Plains circuit, J A Hyden; Clinton circuit, J P Gibson; Kingsborough circuit, Y H Russell. Strawberry Plains High School, F K Scruggs, Principal.

Cumberland District.—W P Bayley, P E; Washington circuit, G W Renfro; Hamilton circuit, R. A Giddings; Pikeville circuit, W H Rogers; Jasper circuit, Thomas F Glenn; Cumberland circuit, John M Dodson; Spencer mission, John D Wagg; Sequatchie Mission, J T Curtis; Jamestown mission, W H Caughran; Montgomery mission, A C Copeland; Huntsville mission, H Moody.

Chattanooga District.—E F Seyler, P E; Chattanooga station, W E Munsey; Dade circuit and Lookout mission, Goodson McDaniel, D R Reagan; Cleveland station, W H Howell; Calhoun circuit, J G Swisher, J A Wiggins; Charleston circuit, Jesse Seaton; Benton circuit, Stephen S. Sweet; Ducktown circuit, J F Woodliff; Hiwassee mission, A C Hunter; Murphy circuit, J W Williamson; Fort Emory mission, Saml G Grant.

Athens District. James Atkins, P E; Athens station, G W Gallander; Athens circuit, J C Hyden; Madisonville circuit, W Duggan; Maryville circuit, A R Stewart; Louisville circuit, Pelashmi; London circuit, W H Kelly; Kingston circuit, Ed Fleming; Sewre circuit, L C Waters; Decatur circuit, L Crotch; Athens Female College, E Bowley; President.

Sweetwater District.—F M Fanning, P E; Asheville station, J Sutton; Asheville colored mission, Jno Reynolds; Asheville circuit, John Spears, W F Parker, sup; Hendersonville circuit, John W Bird; Globe ester mission, Alex F English; Hayesville circuit, Benj W S Bishop; Burnsville circuit, J M Reese; Sulphur Springs circuit, R W Patty and G M Prophet; Jonesville circuit, J H Long; Webster circuit and Cherokee mission, W W Smith; Echota mission and Richland Institute, William Hicks; Franklin circuit, Henry P Watch. Asheville Female College, A W Cummings, President; R N Price, Professor.

Jonesborough District.—Carroll Long, P E; Jonesborough station, G Taylor; Jonesborough circuit, Crocket Godby; Elizabethton circuit, James Mahoney; Taylorsville circuit, R H Bassett; Watauga mission, to be supplied; Fall Branch mission, G M Massey; Blicatown mission, W Robieson and J R Campbell; St Clair circuit, Hezekiah West; Green ville circuit, J R Stradley; Newport circuit, William Milburn.

William Witcher transferred to East Texas Conference.

NEWS FROM OUR HOME WORK.

"To spread Scriptural Holiness over these Lands."

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

Benton Circuit.—Rev. G. Hawkins writes: At Rebb's Chapel on the 5th Sabbath in July, the "pillar of cloud and of fire," settled on the Tabernacle of God, and for several days we enjoyed a season of "refreshing from the presence of the Lord." Here the divine glory moved from point to point, until the whole circuit of ten appointments, with one exception, has been visited with revival power. The result has been about two hundred and fifty whites and colored, have been received into the Church; old backsliders have been reclaimed; lukewarm professors have been stirred up; faithful ones have been greatly blessed; and many have been newly converted to God. You will be sure, Mr. Editor, we have had some happy seasons. Once or twice, I have seen a whole Church happy in the love of God. The best work has been done in the Church. I have urged the members again and again, all around my work, to be earnestly the higher attainments of religion, holiness of heart and life, and I know of but few who have not been abundantly blessed; some have been constrained to acknowledge that they did love God with all their soul, and received strength. I am more thoroughly convinced than ever, that the only way to successfully carry on the work of God is, as our discipline directs, "Strongly and closely to insist upon inward and outward holiness in all its branches." When the Church is clothed with her heavenly armor, she has a moral power the world cannot resist. We have had a revival on this work of family religion. Family altars have been erected, where the holy incense of prayer and praise never before ascended to God. Altars torn down have been rebuilt; and those long standing have been refreshed over with fire. I hear of some where the husband and wife pray alternately, the wife leading entirely when the husband is absent.

Question.—If we are as fervent and as believing in our family prayers as we ought to be, might not the conversion of children and servants be as common at home as at our protracted meetings? The God we pray to around the family altar, is the same we worship in the great congregation.

By the ways I must not forget to mention the "Golden Censer" has helped me much in reviving family prayer among my members; and it ought to be scattered broadcast all over the country. I am now through with all my meetings for this year. Tired and worn down, I returned home last Sunday at about 9 o'clock to rest a few days with Mattie. You see that I enjoy this rest after a three months hard labor at protracted meetings. Heaven will be a sweet place to the faithful servant. I think I shall throttle my missionary, and double my Conference assessments. I will soon close work, and then will be ready to go to Conference and receive another appointment for the ensuing year. What a wonderful machinery is an itinerancy! How it grinds sin to powder, and scatters it like before the summer's threshing floor. Let all the parts of this providential machine be kept in active motion, from the Bishop to our Bishops; let every man do his duty—do his own share, and Methodism will conquer the world.

Jasper Circuit.—Rev. J. C. Krogan writes: On reading your excellent paper, I noticed several revivals, for which I thank God. This encouraged me to give a short history of my circuit.

I filled eighteen appointments, fifteen churches, and three hundred and fifty miles ride per month. We had six gratious revivals, one hundred and four conversions, one hundred and sixty accessions to the Church; fifty received in full connection; thirty-six adults baptized, twenty children baptized. For Missions, twenty-eight dollars subscribed and paid; for Conference collections $25 paid and subscribed. A fine District—parsonage building at Jasper. Pray for us, dear brethren. Thanks due to the Presiding Elder, the Rev. W. J. Powers, and the local preachers for their faithful labors in this work. We are collecting some for the *Christian Advocate*, but it think safer to pay up the money at Conference than send by letter.

Sympathy Circuit.—Rev. L. E. Bell writes: We closed our Camp meeting at Carolina Church the 17th ult.; which was largely attended. We had a number of faithful ministers. The result was a great blessing to the Church, between thirty and forty conversions, and twenty accessions. I have received forty probationers since the death of my worthy colleague, Rev. J. T. Abernathy. This work is in a prosperous condition. Our Missionary and Conference assessments will all be collected.

Raw Ridge Circuit. Rev. J. J. Latham writes: The Lord has blessed us with five revivals; the members have been greatly revived; thirty-five or forty added to the Church; and about the same number professed religion. The general prosperity of the circuit is good.

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Latest from Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Nov. 17. The Leavenworth and Denver express has arrived here from Denver City, bringing dates from that place to the 10th inst. The express brings $40,000 in gold dust, consigned to various firms in this city.

Both houses of the Legislature of the State were this day organized.

Excitement in New Mexico.

St. Louis, Nov. 17. Later advices from New Mexico report great excitement throughout that country, on account of the continued outrages of the Indians.

Fatal Affray at Nashville.

Nashville, Nov. 18. A serious rencontre occurred this morning between two of our most respected citizens. The parties concerned were Allen A. Hall, editor of the Nashville News, and G. C. Poindexter, editor of the Union and American. Mr. Poindexter was instantly killed by a load of buckshot discharged from a shot-gun in the hands of Mr. Hall. Mr. Poindexter did not fire at his antagonist.

The affair grew out of an editorial quarrel.

The Harper's Ferry Affairs.

Boston, Nov. 17. Dr. Howe, who was shown by Col. Forbes to have been connected with the Harper's Ferry insurrectionists, has gone to Canada. His friends deny his connection with the insurrection.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 18.—John Brown has requested a new trial on a writ of error, which has been refused by the Supreme Court.

Charlestown, Va., Nov. 19.—The excitement here has subsided, but the military forces are augmenting. The baring, stock yard, and implements which were burned, belonged to John Darris, George H. Tate, and Mr. Sinder, who were jurors at the recent trial. The losses by the fires amount to about $2900.

The Hon. Alexander Hunter expresses a conviction that the rescue of the prisoners will be attempted. A letter from Urbana, Ohio, addressed to Brown, and written in cypher, has been intercepted and decyphered. The letter tells Brown to keep up his spirits, and that his friends are mustering, and will drop along one by one at a time.

Charleston, Va., Nov. 19.—The excitement on account of several fires which occured here has subsided. The fires were supposed to be the work of the friends of Brown and his cause, but the inhabitants subsequently concluded that they were caused by accident. Troops were ordered from Richmond by Col. Davis to attend this place, but were not needed. The officials abuse Col. Davis for being so precipitate about ordering troops.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 17. There is great excitement here and at Alexandria, in consequence of a rumor to the effect that the rescue of Brown is to be attempted, though the rumor is discredited at Washington.

A dispatch has been received here from Col. Davis, at Charlestown, to Governor Wise, requesting him to send two companies of cavalry, which are stationed here, to that, for the purpose of quelling insurrectionary movements. Col. Davis states that there has been five barns and outhouses fired to-day, which is supposed to be the work of Brown's sympathizers.

Startling Information. The Brown Rescue Affair.

Washington, Nov. 21. Dispatches have been received here this evening announcing the startling fact that a body of 1,000 men, under John Brown, jr., are actually on the way from Ohio to attempt the rescue of the prisoners at Charlestown, Va.

The Virginia Excitement.

Washington, Nov. 21. No reliable information received here from Harper's Ferry or Charlestown justifies the great excitement here during the last few days concerning an apprehended attempt to rescue Brown and the other condemned prisoners, and the extensive military preparations to prevent such an attempt.

The whole proceedings are regarded in high circles as the result of morbid imaginations, excited by the wildest, most unauthenticated rumors.

Steamer Lucy Holcombe Sunk.

Memphis, Nov. 21. The steamer Lucy Holcombe, from this place to New Orleans, struck a snag near Helena, Ark., and immediately sunk. The Holcombe was heavily loaded with cotton, having 1062 bales on board. She was valued at $27,000. Her freight was mostly taken off by the U. S. W. Hill and other steamers.

No lives were lost, and it is thought the boat may be raised.

New York Election.

Albany, Nov. 17, 1 o'clock evening.—The return of the State elections give hopes, the candidate for Secretary of State a majority of 1270 over his opponent.

The Safety of the "North Star."

New York, Nov. 17. Information has been received at this port of the safety of the steamship North Star. She was driven ashore on the 23d ult., at the French Keys, and got off without assistance, after remaining three seven days, and then proceeded on her voyage.

Canary Island Import Duties.

Washington, Nov. 17. Official advices have been received here, which state that corn and tobacco have been excluded from the list of free imports in the Canary Island, and that they are both still subject to heavy duties.

Latest from California.

St. Louis, Nov. 19. The California Overland mail has arrived here, bringing dates from San Francisco to the 28th ult. San Francisco dates report great excitement concerning the Carson Valley and Walker River Mines, which has caused great numbers of Californians to leave for those places. The mines are reported to be yielding largely.

Governor Weller has appointed Judge Hamn to succeed the late Senator Broderick.

Business at San Francisco is active, the sugar market is declining.

Gen. Scott has arrived at Portland, Oregon. Gen. Harney has left. He is supposed to have been offended on account of being superseded by Gen. Scott.

United States Troops for the Rio Grande.

Washington, Nov. 21. The Government has determined to send large reinforcements of troops to the Rio Grande, not merely for the present protection of the Texan frontier, but to be prepared for a contingency which there are strong reasons to believe may soon arise.

The Government has in its possession official information which leads to the belief that France, England and Spain conjointly, will immediately, in view of the distracted state of Mexico, take such measures to obtain the full satisfaction of the claims of their respective subjects against the Mexican Government as will end anger the existence of Mexico as a nation, and that should these powers be obliged to use force in the prosecution of these claims, and the country, or a portion of it, fall into their hands, it is feared that a monarchial form of government would be established under the protection of these powers.

The object in thus augmenting our force to such an extent on the Rio Grande is to be prepared for, such an event, in which case the United States may feel constrained to occupy the Northern States of Mexico, for the purpose of satisfying the claims of our own citizens against that country, and the security of the American residents on the frontier of Mexico.

It is expected that some vessels of the home squadron will soon be ordered to Vera Cruz and other Mexican ports, to watch the course of events.

Later From Washington. Orders Countermanded.

Washington, Evening, Nov. 21. In consequence of the receipt of official advices from Gen. Twiggs and other sources, to the effect that Brown's life was not in immediate danger, the War Department has to-day countermanded the orders for six companies from Fort Monroe, and five companies of United States troops from Fort Leavenworth, which were recently ordered to proceed to the defence of Brownsville, and the Texas frontier, as from the information received from New Orleans to-day it appears their presence is not needed.

Extraordinary News from Mexico.

Mobile, Nov. 21. The schooner Mary Clinton, of New Orleans, has arrived here, il ten days from Vera Cruz.

Her captain reports that on the night of the 9th inst., the day after the steamship Tennessee left, a courier arrived at Vera Cruz from Jalapa, bringing the news from the capital, that Miramon, who had left the city to proceed against Marquez, on account of the latter's declaration for a change of government and his seizure of $660,000 of the $2,660,000 he was charged to escort to San Blas, had, on the contrary, joined Marquez; and the two getting aboard a British vessel at San Blas, or near there, with the $2,000,000 in their possession, had left for parts unknown.

On the receipt of this letter Miramon's army "pronounced" in favor of Santa Anna.

Latest From South America.

New York, Nov. 22. The steamship North Star has arrived at this point from Aspinwall, bringing later advices from the Isthmus and South America.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt throughout Chili on the 8th inst.

The shock was most severely felt in Chopiapi and Coldera. Rich mines of silver and copper have lately been discovered at Tarlof White.

The revolutionary Governor Bolivar has taken Mompax and defeated the Federal forces.

Mr. Clark, our Guatemalian Minister is seriously ill.

The revolution which broke out in Costa Rica has been suppressed.

Mr. Dimitry, our Minister, had recognized the new Government.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

Improvement in Cotton and Cereals. Basis of an European Congress agreed on. Garibaldi Declares Italy Retreated. He Threatens to Head a Revolution.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 19. The Cunard steamship Canada, Capt. Lang, has arrived at this port, on her way to Boston.

She left Liverpool on Saturday the 5th inst., and touched at Queenstown, where she was detained until Monday the 7th inst. Her advices by telegraph from Liverpool and Londonderry are therefore five days later than those received by the Hungarian at Portland.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, Nov. 5. The sales of cotton for the week ending on Friday evening amounted to 59,000 bales. The sales on speculation during the same period were 8000 bales, and the sales for exportation were 8000 bales.

A slight advance has taken place in Middling Clean Cotton, which closed on Friday at extreme prices, to 1-16 advance. Other qualities of Cotton are generally unchanged.

The stock of Cotton at Liverpool amounts to 457,000 bales, of which 308,000 are of the American production. Some authorities say that all qualities of Cotton have slightly advanced, and that there was a partial advance of ⅛ on Fair and Middling qualities.

Liverpool, Nov. 7. The Cotton market closed firm on Saturday at the previous day's quotations.

The Breadstuffs market closed quiet to-day (Monday) the Cotton market opens steady at Friday's quotations.

Manchester Trade.

Liverpool, Nov. 5. Advices from Manchester are of a favorable character. The market is good and yarns closed firm, and holders were demanding an advance in prices. The firmness of the manufacturers had some what checked transactions.

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market generally closed quiet, with but slight variation in prices. Wheat has slightly advanced. Descriptions of Corn have also slightly advanced.

The Provision market generally closed dull. Beef closed heavy and prices are generally unchanged.

The European Congress.

London, Nov. 7. It is asserted on what appears to be good authority, that the English Government has consented to join a Congress of the great Powers, for the purpose of definitely setting the complicated question of our Rebel Confederation. It is understanding upon the subject that the French and English Governments have come to a complete agreement upon a basis for the action of the Congress.

Garibaldi's Declaration.

It is reported, although not confirmed by any reliable source that Garibaldi had another interview with King Victor Emanuel, and that the latter has again basely declared to the King, that he would have betrayed by the agreement of Villafranca and Zurich. Garibaldi also is reported to have declared that he would lead a revolution against the Italian Government unless the treaties of the revolution which was epidemic in Italy were carried out. The Ministry was interested in regard to the Zouaves, and without changing Garibaldi's purpose.

Garibaldi and Victor Emanuel.

Boston, Nov. 21. A Times correspondent in the London journals states that at the recent interview between Garibaldi and Victor Emanuel, the latter, in reply to Garibaldi's threat that he would lead a revolution against Austria unless the treaties of Villafranca and Zurich were fulfilled, declared that should the part she such a course Sardinia would be obliged to employ force against him.

Escape of a Slaver.

Later advices from Africa report that the ship Memphis had succeeded in taking aboard 700 negroes on the coast of Africa, and had sailed with her cargo, evading the vigilance of the English and American cruisers and getting safely to sea.

General Intelligence.

It is reported that the Austrian Government will be obliged to make important concessions to the people of Hungary in accordance with the demands of Emperor Francis Joseph, to allay the revolutionary spirit which is now slumbering among the masses of the inhabitants.

Advices from Florence state that a National Assembly has been convoked to meet in that city on the 15th of November.

Advices from Turkey state that Prince Dacia is out to return to Constantinople, as has been reported.

MARRIAGES.

"It is not good for man to be alone."

On the 27th inst., at the residence of her father in Bethany, Panola county, Texas, by the Rev. [illegible] Cowden, the Rev. H. H. H. Alexander, of Shreveport, La., to Miss Tabitha H. McCallen.

☞ *Nashville Advocate* please copy.

On Wednesday, November 2d, at the residence of the Bride's mother, by the Rev. Jason [illegible], Mr. Perkins Reynolds, of Monroe county, Alabama, to Miss E. Cook, of Wilcox county, Alabama.

On November 3d, by Rev. [illegible] Dunlap, the Rev. James B. Weaks to Miss Mary A. [illegible], all of Butler county, Alabama.

On Monday evening, the [illegible] at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Abbeville, by the Rev. [illegible] Brown, Mr. Thomas McKinney to Miss Parolee [illegible] Brown, all of this parish.

On Thursday morning, November 10th, 1859, at the residence of Dr. T. C. Mathews, by the Rev. [illegible] Carroll, Louisiana, by Rev. M. Dalcase, Barnard [illegible] Johnson, Esqr., of Charleston, South Carolina, to Mrs. Eliz[illegible] Mathews.

On the 8th inst., at the residence of Mrs. A. Childers, by Rev. W. Murrah, Mr. James O. Childers to Miss Martha Spencer, all of Summerfield, Alabama.

COMMERCIAL.

Monday Evening, November 21, 1859.

We embrace the following statement, from the New Orleans *Price Current* of the 19th inst.:

A fair degree of activity has been observable in some departments of our market during the past week, but no general revival of trade can take place until a rise in the tributary streams shall open more extensive intercourse with the interior. Cotton, it will be seen, continues to move on freely, and the receipts of Molasses have been large and ready, at rather improved rates, and Sugar has improved somewhat during the past week. The transactions in the various articles of Western Produce are still confined mostly to the wants of parcels required for home consumption.

COTTON.—With respect to prices, we have to remark that they have generally been quite well maintained throughout the week for the Middling and better grades, to which the demand has been mainly confined, while the lower qualities, having been comparatively neglected since the opening of the season, have accumulated to an extent that causes them to weigh heavily on the market, the occasional sales being at irregular and easy prices.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas,) are 611,228 bales, against 512,845 bales to same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 130,516 bales.

New Orleans Classification:

Inferior	7 @ 8¼	Low Middling	11 @ 11⅛
Ordinary	9 @ 9¾	Middling Fair	12 @ 12½
Good Ordinary	9¾ @ 10	Fair	— @ —
Low Middling	10⅜ @ 10¾	Good Fair	— @ —
Middling	10¾ @ 11⅛	Extra Fine	— @ —

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to 4,351 hhds. We quote for Inferior and Refining 4½ to 5¼; Common to Good Common 5¾ to 6¾; Fair to Fully Fair 6¾ to 7¾; Prime to Choice 7¾ to 7¾; Centrifugal and Clarified 8 to 8 cents per pound. The above quotations apply to round lots, but small orders of 5 hhds and under, could not be filled without paying a further advance of ¼ to ½ per pound.

MOLASSES.—Total receipts of the week, 9296 barrels. The prices obtained during the week were: Inferior to Fair, 33 to 35 cents per gallon; and Prime to Choice, 36 to 41 cents; half barrels, 41½ to 42 cents per gallon.

FLOUR.—About 5,655 barrels have been sold during the past week, at from $5 75 to $5 87½ for superfine, $6 to 6 50 for ordinary to good extra, and $6 75 to $7 00 per bbl. for choice extra brands.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Corn continue light. About 13,000 sacks have been sold at from $0 90 to $1 05 for ordinary, and $1 10 for good white. Oats have been in good request at 55c to 57c per bushel for good to prime St. Louis. Bran sells at $1 20 to $1 25 for ordinary to choice lots. Wheat sells at $1 15 per bushel for prime red.

PORK.—The principal sales reported through the week were at $15 50 to $15 75 per bbl. for Mess.

BEEF.—We quote Prime Mess at $11 00 per bbl. for extra brands.

BACON.—Shoulders 8¼ to 8⅞; Hibbed Sides 10½ to 10¾; Clear Sides 12½ to 12¾; Sugar-cured Hams 12 to 13 cents per pound.

LARD.—We quote 10¾ to 11c for prime to choice prime, in tes., and 12¾ to 13c. for kegs.

BUTTER.—Western generally selling at 10 to 11 cents per pound, according to quality; and Cheese 11 to 12c.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at 12 to 11¾ cents per yard; India Bagging, 11¢ to 12c; Bale Rope, hand spun, 6¾ to 7¼, and machine made, 7¾ to 7¾ cents per pound.

GUNNY BAGS.—Limited parcels sell at 10 cents for light and 11 to 11½c. to heavy and extra heavy bags.

COFFEE.—We quote fair at 11 to 12, and prime at 12½c. per pound.

LIVE STOCK.—Beef Cattle—Western, 5 to 6c. per lb. net; Texas—ordinary to fair $13 to 20, and choice $25 to 35 per head.

Hogs, selling at 7 to 8c. per pound net.

Sheep—Selling at $3 75 to $5 00 per head.

Veal Cattle—Selling at $8 00 to $11 00 per head.

Milch Cows—Dull, at $40 to $80 per head.

NEW ORLEANS MONEY MARKET.

American Gold	par @ —	per pm.	
California Gold	$17 10 @ 17 50	per oz.	
American Silver, old issue	1 @ 1¼	per ct.	pm.
" new issue	¼ @ ⅝	per ct.	dis.
Mexican Dollars	1¼ @ 1⅝	per ct.	pm.
Five Franc pieces	— @ —	per ct.	pm.
Twenty Francs do	$1 80 @ 1 85		
Sovereigns	4 80 @ 4 85		
Ten Thaler pieces	7 70 @ 7 80		
Spanish Doubloons	15 60 @ 15 75		
Patriot do	15 60 @ 15 75		
U. S. Treasury Notes, 3 to 5 per ct	¼ @ ½	¾ ct.	pm.
Northern Banks	par @ ¼	¼ ct.	dis.
Southern—Mobile	¼ @ ½	½ do.	
" Alabama State	¼ @ ½	do.	
" Montgomery, Ala	¼ @ ½	do.	
" South Carolina	¾ @ 1	1 do.	
" North Carolina	¼ @ ½	do.	
" Georgia	¾ @ 1	1 do.	
" Virginia	¼ @ ½	do.	
Western—Missouri	¼ @ ½	do.	
" Tennessee	¼ @ ½	do.	
" Kentucky	¾ @ 1	1 do.	
" Indiana	¼ @ 1	1 do.	
" Ohio	¼ @ 1	1 do.	
" Illinois	¾ @ ½	do.	
" Free Banks of Western States	¼ @ ½	do.	
Land Warrants	75c @ 90c	¾ acre.	

NEW ORLEANS WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

BAGGING—Kentucky, 2 yard	12 @	13
" 1¾ do	11 @	—
HALE ROPE—Manilla, 2 lb	11 @	11½
BRANDY, per gal	1 @	3
COFFEE—Rio, P lb	11 @	12½
" Rio, good prime green	— @	—
" Increase in weighing	— @	—
" Java	20 @	22
" Laguayra	19 @	20
" St Domingo	19 @	20
CANDLES—Sperm, New Bedford, P lb	40 @	42
" Northern	— @	—
" Adamantine	20 @	22
" Star	14 @	16
" Tallow	10 @	11
" Fair	— @	—
" Inferior to Common	— @	—
Butter, Northern	23 @	25
" Western	10 @	14
Cheese, American	13 @	14
Potatoes, P bbl	1 75 @	2 00
SALT—Liverpool, fine, coarse, P sack	— @	—
" from store	1 10 @	1 12
" coarse, carge	— @	—
" from store	1 05 @	1 10
SUGAR—Louisiana, on plantation, P lb	— @	—
" in the city	6¼ @	6⅝
" Havana, yellow	6⅞ @	8⅜
" white	9¾ @	10
" brown	— @	—
" Pascuache	— @	—
" Muscavado	— @	—
" Loaf, Northern	11 @	11½
" Crushed, do	10¾ @	11
TOBACCO—Choice and Segar Leaf, P lb	— @	—
" Fine	9½ @	10½
" Fair	— @	10½
" Common	9½ @	9½
" Inferior	8¾ @	9
TALLOW P lb	— @	—
TWINE—Hatiger, P lb	12 @	14
" Seine	28 @	30

TABLE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

Bank of Louisiana, $100 paid	$180 25	@ — —
Louisiana State Bank, $100 paid	—	@ 100 00
Mechanics' and Trader's Bank, $100 paid	101 25	@ 101 50
Canal and Banking Company, $10 paid	136 00	@ —
Union Bank, $100 paid	—	@ 101 00
Citizens' Bank, $100 paid	—	@ 113 00
Bank of New Orleans, $100 paid	103 00	@ 103 75
Southern Bank, $100 paid	—	@ 110 00
Merchants' Bank, $100 paid	—	@ 102 00
Crescent City Bank, $100 paid	—	@ 104 00
Bank of America, $100 paid	—	@ 37 00
Penn Insurance Company, $62 50 paid	—	@ 85 00
La. State Insurance Company, $20 paid	25 00	@ — —
Hope Insurance Company, $50 paid	—	@ 65 00
Star Insurance Company, $100 paid	115 00	@ 116 00
Louisiana State Sixes	96 50	@ —
City Six per cent Bonds, consolidated	91 00	@ 92 00
City 6 per cent. to Jackson Railroad	87 00	@ —
" Opelousas Railroad	87 00	@ 90 00
" Pontchartrain Railroad	—	@ —
Jackson Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 8 per ct	84 00	@ —
Opelousas Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 8 per ct	80 00	@ —
Pontchartrain Railroad, $100 paid	74 00	@ 80 00
Carrollton Railroad Shares, $75 paid	—	@ 50 00
Opelousas Railroad Shares, $25 paid	—	@ 7 50
Jackson Railroad Shares, $25 paid	—	@ 12 25
Ferry Company, $100 paid	—	@ 138 00
Commercial Water Works, $100 paid	62 50	@ —
St Charles Hotel, $25 paid	15 00	@ —
Levee Steam Cotton Press, $100 paid	—	@ 116 00
Southern Steamship Company, $100 paid	86 00	@ 88 00
Southern Oil Company par value $100	99 00	@ —

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE. Persons having business with the New Orleans Depository, will please direct to KEENER & PARKER.

NATCHITOCHES CIRCUIT.

The last Quarterly Meeting will be held at Keatchie Campground on the first Sunday in December. All preachers, both local and travelling, are invited to attend.

O. H. Westmoreland, P. C.

MONUMENTS OF DECEASED MINISTERS.

The committee of the Louisiana Conference are now ready to furnish monuments, at the rate of from $140 to $150 each, delivered on board steamers at this place. Some $60 have been received on account of the monument at Richmond Nolly, from Rev. Thomas Owen; and some $93 on account of Rev. J. H. Waters. The following ministers are buried in the bounds of our Conference without tombstones to mark their resting places. The preachers in charge of works where these men of God labored and died, are invited to bring the matter before the people, and collect the amount necessary to raise a tombstone and to pay a decent respect to the memory of the noblest of human kind.

J. C. Keener, *Chairman.*

Richmond Nolly, in Catahoula.
—— Brewer, at Cutlie.
—— James, beyond the Calcasieu.
William Hines, at Diddlesville.
—— Tinder, at the mouth of Bartholomew, in Ouachita Parish.
H. H. Page and two children, burnt on the "Yellow Rusha," Opposite Bayou Glaida.
William Tostrick, in New Orleans.
Jesse N. Guice, in Texas Parish.
—— Bremer, in New Orleans.
James H. Waters, in Vermillion Parish.
W. H. Turnely, in Catahoula.
Alexander M. Whitney, near Chaneyville.
R. L. Childers, in Pleasant Hill.
Thomas H. Foster, in Baton Rouge.
W. Stevenson, in Rossier.

NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY.

JUST RECEIVED,

History of Methodism, 2d vol. (Stevens), $1 00
Sermons by Bishop Morris, 85

ALABAMA DEPOSITORY.

No. 11 Water Street, Mobile, Alabama.

JOHN F. EARLY, Agent.

Keeps on hand a large supply of all the Books of the Southern Methodist Publishing House, Nashville Tennessee; the Standard works of the Northern Methodist Book Concern, New York; and other Religious and Literary Works, suitable to our trade.

Our Terms to Ministers and Wholesale Dealers, are twenty per cent. discount from retail prices, on six months time; and thirty per cent. for cash.

Any of the regular Catalogue Books will be sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the money, at retail prices, but at the risk of the purchaser.

VICKSBURG DEPOSITORY, Washington Street.

This Depository has a stock of Books, Stationery, etc., of $11,500 on hand including the Publications of the House at Nashville, and valuable Publications of Carlton & Porter, New York, and R. W. Allen, Boston, etc.

And receiving Books every week. Catalogues furnished to applicants.

In addition, a large assortment of common School Books just received.

All waiting to be called for, H. H. Montgomery, Agent.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE NOTICE.

Some time since Rev. W. M. Motley, Pastor at Eufaula, the seat of the Conference, published a notice to the effect that the steamers from Columbus, Ga., would take the preachers down for half price. Dr. Mitchell writes: "In addition to what Bro. Motley says, please say that the Rail Road company have proffered to carry the members of Conference at half price. They will pay as they go on, and Br. Haughton or myself will furnish them with free tickets on their return.

TEACHER WANTED.

A Lady competent to teach the English branches thoroughly and Piano Music, is wanted in a private family. Address (giving references.)

Mrs. E. J. Smith,
4t. *Canton, Mississippi.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

TWO YEARS SINCE, THE UNDERSIGNED OPENED HIS OFFICE at No. 33 Camp street, for the sale of those Machines, which, at that time, were but little known in this city, and the result is truly astonishing both as to the number sold and the unexampled success of the Machines, in nearly every instance. For over $175,000 worth of these Machines sold by the undersigned, not one letter of complaint was received during the past summer, and the repairs on these do not amount to ten dollars, although some of them have been used five years. Their sale at this time in this city is five times greater than it has been heretofore at this season of the year.

Probably more than $100,000 have already been paid in this city for Sewing Machines that were either entirely worthless, or which have cost five times the trouble and expense to keep them running that they were worth. The universal success of Singer's Machines has brought conviction to the minds of the public that it is far better to buy a good article at a fair price than to obtain to the thousand and one tales of men who deal in Sewing Machines that are MADE TO SELL AND NOT TO USE, and who, as soon as one humbug is proved up, bring on another.

It is universally known that Singer's Sewing Machines make the most approved stitch that human ingenuity has ever invented, and there is no longer room for cavil, as nine tenths of the clothing and shoes sold in this city are made on these machines.

Our competitors in the Sewing Machine trade generally acknowledge that Singer's Machines are superior for manufacturing purposes, but say they are not adapted to fine sewing. This, however, is a mere pretense, and the undersigned challenges the world to produce a Sewing Machine equal to Singer's 18 inch Manufacturing Machine for fine sewing; or to produce samples of work equal to those done at 33 Camp street on that Machine, which also sews leather with equal facility with any kind of thread or silk.

Singer's Manufacturing Machines, when adjusted by the undersigned, with recent great improvements, will sew with a fine needle at full speed through from twenty to thirty thicknesses of Lowell cotton, with thread No. 150 or 200, without breaking it, making a beautiful stitch, the same on both sides of the fabric.

Many persons who have known and even used Singer's Machines for years in New York, are satisfied to find that the Manufacturing Machines here are superior for their work, but when shown the room at 33 Camp street, where every machine is particularly adjusted for fine sewing, the mystery is solved.

All persons who have any doubts of the capacity of Singer's Machines for fine work, can have them removed by sending materials for a garment of any kind to 33 Camp street to be made.

Any person who will carefully compare the sewing done at 33 Camp street, with that sold by S. N. Moody, at 100 Canal street, will be at a loss to account for his certificate.

The public will please bear it in mind that Singer's Machines are sold upon a trial if desired, with any and all other machines, and of the trade that have been made in this city, in nineteen cases out of twenty they have been kept and the others returned.

The largest and most fashionable Dress Making establishments in this city use Singer's Machines, and several have bought

NOVEMBER 28, 1859.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Poetry.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

A BUTTERFLY IN AUTUMN.

Your wings are heavy, butterfly,
With other dust beside the golden hue
Wherewith the angel Summer painted you
When June passed idly by.

I saw thee stop to drink
The dreary tear-drop from the violet's eye,
Where the moss-bordered streamlet playfully
Leaped o'er its sunny brink.

Where did'st thou hide thy head
When the loud storm was roaring down the dell?
Safe 'neath the rocks thou heard'st the wild winds swell,
From out thy sheltered bed.

Thou saw'st the daisies die,
And roses wild drop shattering from the stem,
And autumn early flowers succeeding them
As summer days passed by.

Lonely and weary too,
Thou sorrow'st that the long, warm days are past;
The chilling autumn sure has come at last,
For man as well as you.

Fold up thy wings to-day,
And rest thee on these withering flowers to die:
To southern climes, with her sweet minstrelsy,
Summer has passed away.

SALLIE M. WHITE.

For the New-Orleans Christian Advocate.

DAYS IN AUTUMN.—TO ONE DEPARTED.

"'Twas her that taught my harp to sing,
And like note and like string
Shall back wend to her mem'ry fling
A heartfelt lay,
Till death shall tear wi' ruthless wring
Its chord away."

Five years have dropped their golden leaves
Down on that gravestone lone,
And five Octobers sighing passed
To those forever gone,
Since in the sacred autumn time
She bowed her weary head,
And mournfully we heard the truth—
Our Sister Jane is dead!
But not more fresh the evergreens
From wastes of winter start,
Than lives her youth and beauty in
The winter of my heart.
Dear Love! while skies so softly blue,
And leaves in golden showers,
Fall on my heart like souvenirs
Of past, departed hours,
My soul must sing a song of love—
Deep, passionate, heart-rhymed,—
A Pesserose music strain
To solemn measure timed,—
Oft as the autumn shifts his gold
Around that far-off spot,
In anniversaries n'er thee—
Long-lost, but not forgot!

Children's Column.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

DEATH OF FANNIE SEAT.

MR. EDITOR: Our dear little Fannie has left us for the home of the angels. Her last sickness was protracted, and exceedingly severe. She bore it, however, with patience and resignation, and fell asleep on the fifth day of October.

She was, as you are aware, and as many of your readers also know, entirely helpless—never could walk. She was fully sensible of this painful difference between other children and herself, but she repined nor murmured not. She enjoyed their sports about her as much, almost, as though she could have mingled in them herself. Meekly patient, sweetly resigned to her Heavenly Father's will, she had a hope that some time it might be different with her; or if not, that in Heaven the Good Lord would let her walk. This was her unfailing source of consolation, rendering her cheerful and contented under her lifelong affliction. Her amiability and sweetness of spirit were almost beyond parallel. She was of an exceedingly affectionate disposition. Her crowning characteristic was love—love that extended to all, and knew no bitterness nor wrath. Her feelings might be hurt, but seldom did she exhibit even the slightest degree of anger.

She was as conscientious and as truthful as, perhaps, any human being, young or old. To please the good Lord, and her Ma and Pa, was her standard of duty. She was very devotional—loved to pray not only in secret but at the family altar. She took delight in hearing her Ma read the Bible, and had great reverence for the "Good Lord's Book."

She was taught that the blessed Saviour loved her and died for her, and her affectionate, grateful nature received the truth in the love of it. She joined the Church of her own accord, and was happy in the love of her Savior. Her faith was so implicit, her confidence in the Good Lord so undoubting, that she seemed greatly surprised when, during her last illness, she was excessively nervous, Ma did not literally answer her to let her sleep, and to make her well.

During the first week or two of her painful illness she seemed anxious to get well, that she might go and see her grandma (Mrs. Fly, of Gonzales county, Texas), to whom she was most tenderly attached; but she seemed more and more to lose sight of earthly prospects, talked of her enjoyment of the Saviour's presence, of her home in heaven, where she would walk, and was perfectly resigned to the Divine will. She expected to die—wanted to die "if the Good Lord wanted her to," and was fully ready for her change. On a bright and beautiful autumn morning the angels took her sweet spirit away to her heavenly home.

Our little Fannie's full name was MARY FRANCES GIBBS SEAT. She was born in Grenada, Miss., August 4th, 1848, and was consequently eleven years, two months, and one day old when she died.

A volume might be written, portraying her character, detailing events and incidents in her life, and magnifying the grace of God that was in her. Helpless as she was, her life was not in vain. As an example of piety in childhood, of sweet patience in continued affliction, and of human innocence and loveliness, her mission has been a beautiful one.

We are very grateful to our Heavenly Father for giving us our little Fannie. She has taught our hearts a depth and intensity of parental love which we could never have felt toward a child less afflicted and less lovely. And now that she has gone, her memory is as ointment poured forth. It is a treasure in our hearts, there to abide until we meet her again. Heaven seems nearer and sweeter since our precious babe has gone there. She cannot come to us, but we can go to her. We shall see her again.

W. H. SEAT.

Austin, Texas, Nov. 3d, 1859.

THE TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

THE law, in its awful majesty—its mumbling of essential formulas, its wise delays, its careful siftings of evidence to prove what seems already patent, its hair-splitting principles, its squeamishness in terms, its quirks and quibble—has few attractions for a fervent and impulsive spirit. A criminal trial in a crowded room is a lingering bore to one who loves action and out-of-doors.

As the minutest details of the trial of the Harper's Ferry prisoners are furnished by the reporters of the daily press, I will not crowd your pages with needless repetitions, but will endeavor to find other matter bearing upon the subject, I hope equally interesting and enlightening to the public.

Charlestown, the place where the court now holds its sittings, is the seat of justice for Jefferson county Virginia, situated on the Winchester and Potomac railroad, eight miles from Harper's Ferry. It is a neat and flourishing town, containing about sixteen hundred inhabitants, and is the centre of one of the wealthiest and most prosperous agricultural regions in the United States—a region distinguished at the same time for the high social refinement and princely hospitality of its inhabitants. This region of which the counties of Berkly, Frederick, and Clarke form a portion—has sometimes been called the Garden of Virginia, and reckons among its native sons many eminent men both of the past and present.

At an early hour on Wednesday morning, I visited the prisoners—got in their cells, as our usual phraseology has it, but in their rooms, large, well ventilated, and comfortable. Brown and Stephens, the wounded men, occupy the same room. From general indications, I think that the wounds of the latter are mortal, and that in all probability he will not survive the trial. Brown is mending rapidly, being already in much better condition than when I saw him at Harper's Ferry on the morning of his capture. Both prisoners are very conversable; but as I had nothing to say to them by way of encouragement, I did not care to annoy them with curious questions. In the room above, Edwin Coppic, and Shields Green, (*alias* Emperor,) a negro, are handcuffed together, sharing their meals and occupying the same bed. Coppic says he is twenty-four years of age; Green says he is but twenty one; I should judge he was at least twenty seven or eight. I think he understates his age that his youth might excite compassion. Although a member of Congress elect, he also says he can neither read nor write, and was once a professional old-clothes cleaner. In view of these facts it is scarcely to be regretted that the scheme failed, as the Congress of the proposed Provisional Government would hardly be an improvement on the present body. The courage of these men has ordinarily given way; they have a cowed and haggard look that would excite pity, were such a feeling possible under the circumstances. In an adjoining room is the fifth prisoner, Copeland, taken at the Rifle-works on Monday. Copeland is what is called technically a likely mulatto, and would make a very genteel dining-room servant. He has the rudiments of education, and is believed to be a Judge of the Supreme Court under the Provisional Government. At present he is cowed and penitent, and says he was entirely deceived as to the ends and objects of the invasion. This, however, is disproved by the testimony of the other prisoners, and especially of Brown, who says that no man was either hired or persuaded to join him. Money was furnished for equipment and traveling expenses; but, beyond that, all enlisted voluntarily, and with full knowledge of his intentions.

Doubtless the spoils of the conquered territory, confiscated estates, and the lucrative offices would soon make all right. What story of the Arabian Nights can equal the golden dreams that besotted their woolly noddles as they lay snoozing and snoring over at the Kennedy Farm! Green, the M. C., already sees the elegant country-mansion which is to fall to his lot; his fingers stiff with diamond rings, his vest loaded with gold chains and stuffed with jeweled repeaters, he struts out upon his terrace, surveys his broad lands, and calls his couch and six—six at least, for a negro never enjoys anything by halves. The coach appears, with driver and footman in livery, some ex-gentleman of the F. F. V.'s—the future proprietor, perhaps. The (*alias*) Emperor drives to the Provisional Capital where he finds the Supreme Court in session. He gives his fellow-countrymen peace, that they may go and drink his health. It is recommended that the fallen race should be treated leniently; and it does him good to feel princely. Entering the court-room, he finds Judge Copeland engaged in important business. A number of perverse and unreasonable Southerners have refused the merciful terms offered them; and have been taken in arms in defense of their homes and property. Death is their doom; and grim General Brown stands near, with his regiments of Sharpe's riflemen and legions of sable pikemen, ready to lead the rebels to execution. The sable Congressman suggests some amelioration, being dull of meat and drink; and in a good humor generally. He would like to have a dozen of them to work on his estate; thinks he can manage them; it is pleasant to have a number of people that one can order around. Hist—Emperor starts and rubs his eyes. It is the order to march. The chilly air of an October night, or the startling proximity of long-meditated action, sends a sharp thrill through the dreamer's heart; but where old John Brown leads, there is no turning back. The deed is done—Monday morning has dawned. The night was one of action, but no reinforcements have come in. With the light they read dismay and astonishment in every face.

After terror follows anger. Then the day of desperate combat, blood, and death. Hemmed in, trapped, deceived. It is soon over. Now manacled and imprisoned, all these dreamers of wealth and greatness—their delusions vanished—crushed under the awful realization of their situation.

This is no imaginative picture which I have drawn in a spirit of levity and scorn. In wildness and absurdity it halts behind the reality—the long-devised and coolly-meditated scheme of the fanatical conspirators. It is difficult for a sane mind to conceive of such infatuation; and yet these men are clearly not insane. Minds too narrow to contain more than one full-grown idea runs easily into monomania. Cervantes has given us the type, in his famous "Don Quixote," of wind-mill memory; and the credulous Sancho, covetous of islands and assen-colts. John Brown is not unlike the Don personally, as described, and is certainly quite as mad. His one-and-twenty followers, in their thrice-sodden folly, are no whit better than so many Sanchos.

Courtly flower of La Manchean, chivelry, end thou his true and faithful squire, we humbly crave your perdon for thus associating your names with these vulgar knaves and midnight assassins!

The more I see of Brown, the more I am convinced that, in addition to his abolition monomania, he is under the influence of a ferocious vanity. Influenced by the infuriated babblings of persons better educated, but no wiser than himself, he goes to Kansas, where he earns a reputation as a partisen leader, and at the same time gets a taste of human blood. "Ira brevis furor est." That misererable contest, fomented by unprincipled politicians for party and personal purposes, at length ceased. The belligerent parties shook hands, took a drink, and peacefully turned their energies to cheating one another and the rest of the world. Not so John Brown. The demon which those border forays had awakened is destined never again to sleep. Old Brown—Osawattomie Brown, Brown of Kansas, the Topeka Governor, the dread of Border Ruffians, the Moses of the higher law—can not descend into the vulgar stagnation of common life.

Æsop tells us of a certain harper who, having pleased the sots in an ale house with his music, was so conceited as to go upon the stage and play for the great public. Here he failed ignominiously, and was hissed.

In his grand scheme to overthrow the Government of the United States and the Anglo Saxon race in the South, with twenty-two men, Brown has failed as signally as the poor musician, but will hardly get off so cheap. Yet, (to use his own expression,) to give the devil his dues, he bears himself stiffly under his misfortunes. Fierce as a gun-lock, cool as a sword, he makes no apologies, and yields no triumph to his enemies. In his bearing there is neither weakness nor bravado. Defiant only when stirred; otherwise civil and straightforward; communicative when questioned; and thankful for small favors.

In person, Brown is gaunt and tall—over six feet I should think. He walks like a man accustomed to the woods. His face indicates unflinching resolution, evil passions, and narrow mind. Perhaps these interpretations may be drawn from his actions rather than his features. But consider his face as he appeared in *The Arraignment*—where, if there is nothing extenuated, there is naught set down in malice—and see if you do not agree with me.

The only thing Brown seems to fear is Lynch Law. He covers his dread of it, and has condescended to ask protection from it from those about him. To give him this assurance (rather than from any well-grounded fear of disturbance,) an armed guard accompanies him in his daily rounds between the jail and the court-house.

When brought before the court to answer the indictment of the Grand Jury, he made a strong effort to have his trial deferred; stating that, from his wounds, his hearing was impaired and his general condition too feeble to enable him to attend to the proceedings. This was very generally considered a sham to gain time; and in truth I did, for the first time since his capture, suspect the old fellow of playing 'possum. In the opinion of his physician, the delay claimed was unnecessary, and it was consequently refused. Since that, he has appeared in court trussed up in a cot, generally—to all seeming asleep—while the proceedings are going on; but occasionally starting from his lair, grim and sudden, like a brindled wolf, interrupting the court with short, snappish questions and speeches. When ordered to stand up to hear the verdict of the jury, he sat up in his cot; and while thousands held their breath in solemn silence to hear the verdict that pronounced him guilty of *treason, inciting to servile insurrection, and murder*, he was picking his teeth with a pin.

Of a truth the human mind is a mystery! A week ago I heard John Brown avow that he was a sincere Christian; in the same breath declaring that he had entered Virginia for the purpose of making war on the white race, determined to kill all who opposed his views. He knew that his life was forfeited if he failed; confessed that he failed; and said savagely that the great mistake he had made was in sparing the prisoners he had in his power. He would not presume to ask for mercy—he did not expect it. Now he pleads not guilty to deeds which he before avowed and reiterated; quibbles with the lawyers to obtain delay; and clamors about a fair trial.

Well, well, a truce to philosophy! Here, in all probability, is an end of old John Brown—saint or sinner, martyr or murderer, famous or infamous, as the case may be. We may yet all have to acknowledge that we owe him for one good turn; with desperate hand he has blown up the whole magazine of abolition pyrotechnics—pray God there may not be cracker or a squib remain unburned! Brethren of the North, when hereafter any man shall attempt to profane your rostrums or your pelpits with incendiary abuse and revilings against any section of our common country, I charge you smite him on the mouth—with the word Harper's Ferry.—*Correspondent of Harper's Weekly.*

ANTECEDENTS OF "INSURRECTIONISTS."

It is curious to note the antecedents of some of the Harper's Ferry insurrectionists—they become interesting in view of the horrid crime or wicked delusion that these parties have been engaged in. The previous lives of most of these fellows is in accordance with the results which followed. Witness the annexed:

Stevens' Antecedents.

Stevens, the accomplice of Brown in his Harper's Ferry foray, is, like his leader, not without his antecedents. The records of the War Department show that he was in the regular army in Mexico; that while there he and several others mutinied against their captain, for which he was sentenced to be shot, but was pardoned by President Polk; that he was afterwards sent in the regular army to Kansas at the time of the troubles there—where he deserted the service and joined the marauding party of John Brown. Like his leader, he was severely wounded at Harper's Ferry, and like him, survives to end his life on the gallows.

The Young Man Coppic.

A correspondent of the New-York Tribune, writing from Salem, Ohio, says:

The young man Edwin Coppic (improperly printed Coppic,) is a native of this place, where he resided until some seven years ago, when he went to Iowa. He was left an orphan at an early age, and was provided with a home in the family of a benevolent Quaker, a friend of the Coppic family, who were also Quakers. He remained at this place some two or three years, exhibiting during that time such evidence of a depraved and vicious nature that his benefactor did not feel it his duty to befriend him longer, and turned him loose. After a few years more, spent in various places, he at last went to Iowa, where he remained until the commencement of troubles in Kansas, when he emigrated to that Territory, returning again to Iowa after peace was restored. One who knew him in Iowa, after he had attained to manhood, informs me that he enjoyed the reputation of reckless, daredevil fellow, possessing much more physical fortitude than principal. After the cessation of troubles in Kansas, he was engaged with Brown in running off slaves from Missouri. Some few months since he passed through this place on his way East, as he said, and spent several days here with his former associates. It is probable that he was then on his way to John Brown.

Albert Hazlett.

The Johnstown Echo says: If our information be reliable, Albert Hazlett, one of the insurgents killed at Harper's Ferry, or reported so in the first accounts, is not unknown in this region. It is said by some here who claim to be cognizant of the fact, that Hazlett was reared in Westmoreland county, and some years since was employed in the capacity of a boatman on the Pensylvania canal. While so engaged he was entrusted with the care of a section boat belonging to Mr. John McGovern, dorieg one trip, but when he reached his destination, on the other side of the mountain, he disposed of the boat and team and pocketed the proceeds. He was afterwards arrested, but the matter was doubtless adjusted by the disgorging of the money, as he never came to trial. His next connection was with a band of horse thieves, one of whose depredations were committed near Wilmore, in this county, and as such was arrested, but upon turning State's evidence and giving testimony against his confederates, during their trial at Elkins, New York, he was discharged and again appeared in this part of the country, shortly after this he departed, and was lost sight of until he turned up as one of the desperadoes led by the infamous Brown.

Young Merriam.

The Boston Transcript says: The Mr. F. J. Merriam, of Boston, who died of his wounds received at Harper's Ferry, was a young man known in this vicinity. His father was of the house of Curtis & Merriam, dry goods jobbers in Kilby street, and his mother is the daughter of Francis Jackson, Esq., the famous abolitionist and non-resistant. Young Merriam has been an extensive traveler, having had ample means to indulge his tastes for foreign scenes. He was very impulsive, and has fallen a victim to the most foolish and mad enterprise of our times. He had a superior education, and was of more than ordinary intelligence. His father died when he was quite young, and his mother is now the wife of Mr. James Eddy, the artist.

Mr. Redpath says, in the Boston Atlas and Bee, that Merriam was a Boston boy, and a grandson of the venerable Francis Jackson, president of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. He was Mr. Redpath's companion and interpreter in his recent travels in Hayti. Mr. Redpath says:

In his recent action he had no advisers, and acted in contradiction to the creed of his family. They are non-resistant abolitionists of the Garrisonian school.

RITTER'S DEATH.—It is said in the learned circles of Europe that the great geographer died of a broken heart, caused by the decease of his old friend, Humboldt.

Obituaries:

"Let me die the death of the Righteous."

MISS SARAH HOWARD MAGRUDER, daughter of the late Maj. John H. Magruder, of Madison county, Mississippi, departed this life on the 19th of September, 1859.

In the Spring-time of life, she was cut down, while surrounded by every endearment that could bind the young and loving heart to earth.

Physically and mentally, she had been cast in a superior mould. Of a lovely disposition, she seemed so formed to be a blessing to all around her, that it appeared an inscrutable providence that these early removed her hence. We can only solve the mystery by the adoption of the sentiment of the inimitable Young:

"For us they sicken, and for us they die."

And with an ardent desire that the good designed in the removal of our interesting young friend, may be fully accomplished, we beg leave to inscribe the present sketch to the numerous young readers of the *Advocate*, to many of whom, both in the city and in various parts of the country, she was personally known.

Although my lovely niece had not, previous to the last illness, made a profession of religion, she had, nevertheless, been deeply interested on the subject of her salvation, and had, as her friends believed, been an earnest seeker of religion. Scrupulously attentive to her private religious duties, such as private prayer, and searching the word of God, she was in the daily habit, as the shades of evening gathered over the face of nature, of locking herself in her chamber, that she might uninterruptedly hold communion with her God in that quiet impressive hour.

Sarah was naturally of a gay and buoyant spirit; cheerful and hopeful, and before her heart was impressed with religious truth, she loved the world and its gayeties.

On the 11th of February, she was attacked with Typhoid fever, which for a number of weeks raged with consuming power, until nature seemed giving way. Many were the fervent prayers that were offered up in her behalf during that gloomy season, and great was the solicitude of her anxious friends to know her state of mind.

Yet, during that period, as she afterwards informed me, the subject of religion had chiefly engrossed her thoughts, and that now she was enabled to put her trust in her Savior; her implicit confidence was fixed on the Rock, Christ Jesus, and she was enabled to feel a sweet realization of His love, shed abroad in her heart.

A day or two after she had come to this interesting point, while conversing with her uncle Cirrlss, to whose searching questions as to the ground of her hopes, she returned the most unequivocal and satisfactory answer, all at once she became so filled with the assurances of hope that she broke forth in strains of exalted praises to God, while her countenance became radiant with joy. Almost miraculously her whispering voice became so strong that it filled the house, as she told the assembled family of the joy that filled her soul, and with impressive pathos gave the word of exhortation where it was fitting, exclaiming, "I know if I were to die this moment, I should go right to my Savior." None were forgotten in that interesting hour, but servents and children were called for, and all were melted under her touching appeals. To a friend, sitting near, she said "raise me up, and let me pronounce the high praises of Almighty God." For several weeks she continued in that happy, triumphant frame of mind, although she was the subject of severe paroxysms of excruciating pain, for her disease had assumed somewhat the character of inflammatory rheumatism. Her system seemed more to be giving way under her protracted sufferings, and though memory failed her in a great measure, the songs of Zion were never forgotten, and with these she often beguiled the weary hours. Again she seemed to recuperate, and hopes were entertained of her recovery; she herself expressed a desire to recover, that she might glorify God in a religious life.

But deeper affliction awaited her. A dear sister who had been unremitting in her attentions to her, was seized with Typhoid fever, and for several days her life was despaired of. This visitation she sorely felt, for she attributed her sister's illness to her fatigue in nursing her. This sister, however, recovered; yet a deeper grief was at hand.

After she had lingered five months or more, her beloved father, always remarkable for his doting fondness for his children, who, though he had been greatly consoled and sustained by prayer, his afflictions having pressed him near to the mercy-seat, yet, borne down by the pressure of mental anxiety and protracted physical fatigue, sickened and died. This shock seemed almost too much for poor Sarah's feeble frame. It seemed for a while as if she would die of grief, exclaiming again and again, "how can I give my dear father up." As the gloom of the grave came to her mind, she remembered he has gone to,

"That land of deepest shade,
Unpierced by human thought"

But recollecting that she too was passing away, she spoke of their anticipated meeting above, and endeavored to be resigned. A few weeks longer it was her lot thus to linger, and suffer. A few days before her death, no one being present but her mother, she raised her feeble voice again in praise to God: "Glory to God, glory to God in the highest," again and again burst forth from her glad heart.

Her mother expressing her thankfulness that she felt so happy, remarked, "You love the Lord, don't you, Sallie?" to which she emphatically replied, "*I do, and I know He loves me too.*"

She then enquired, "do you feel perfectly resigned to the will of God?" the reply was, "*indeed I do, I am resigned.*" Again she remarked, "O mother, I feel so happy this evening." Her sister commencing to sing her favorite hymn, "How firm a foundation," she joined in with her feeble voice and sang until they had to desist for fear of exhausting her strength. This was on Tuesday. On Friday, the live-long day, she was passing through the cold waters of death; she spoke but seldom, seemed scarcely conscious of anything around her, while the labored breathing, the heaving chest, all told too plainly that the death-spell was upon her. Yet it was not until the evening shades had gathered around, that the spirit took its flight. At the very hour in which she was wont to meet her Savior at the mercy seat, the Heavenly convoy were commissioned to bear her freed spirit to mansions of eternal glory. As I stood beside her, and marked how the labored breathing became slower and fainter until it ceased, and the serenity of repose rested upon her pale features, almost involuntarily I exclaimed, "*at rest at last.*"

At rest at last;
The throbbing heart hath ceased its throbbing,
Death's turbid stream is past,
In angel's garb thou now art robing.

At rest at last;
The heaving breast hath ceased its heaving,
The mortal struggle past,
Thy heavenward flight thou art now taking.

At rest at last;
These aching limbs have ceased their aching,
And past, forever past,
Thy days of pain, thy nights of waking.

At rest at last;
Having thy soul in life's pure river,
Where sorrow's chilling blast
Those peaceful waters trouble never.

ELEANOR D. CURTISS.

At the fourth Quarterly Conference, held on Butler Circuit, Alabama Conference, Oct. 22, 1859, was appointed a committee to draft resolutions respecting the death of Dr. Jno. B. Cousins, also to write his obituary.

Resolved 1st. That in the death of Bro. C., the Church, Quarterly Conference, and Society have lost an exemplary member.

Resolved 2d. That we be profitably impressed by this affecting dispensation, with the uncertainty of life; and while we treasure up his memory, we will endeavor to follow his good example, that we may be ultimately associated with him in heaven.

Resolved 3rd. That the members of the Quarterly Conference deeply sympathize with the orphan children, and remember them at a throne of grace.

OBITUARY.

DR. JNO. B. COUSINS, in the 38th year of his age, died at his residence, near Butler, Choctaw county, Ala., on the 8th of September, 1859. He was born in the State of Virginia, and came to this in the year 1849. He joined the M. E. Church about fifteen years ago. He recently remarked that he had not seen the time, since his connection with the church, that he felt afraid to die. Until this year his professional engagements interfered much with his church privileges, but having sacrificed much of his temporry interest, he evidently enjoyed an unusual degree of love of God.

The church, by his death, sustains the loss of a faithful member, the Sabbath-school an efficient superintendent, and the community a kind and excellent neighbor. When interrogated about dying, he replied, "I am not afraid to die." Pillowing his head upon the cross, he closed his eyes in sleep, saying, "all is well."

Many friends are left to mourn his departure, but not as those who have no hopes.

H. L. TURNER,
F. J. RUTLEDGE, } Committee.

At the fourth Quarterly Conference for Socapetoy circuit, Alabama Conference, held at Mt. Pizgah Church, on the 5th inst., the subjoined preambles and resolutions were passed and requested to be handed to the *Advocate*.

Whereas, since the last meeting of this Quarterly Conference, it has pleased the great Head of the Church to remove from his labors amongst us, our beloved preacher in charge, Joseph L. Abernathy, who died in the full faith of that gospel he had preached successfully to others, and has doubtless gone to his reward in the church triumphant, Therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow with humble submission to this dispensation of Divine Providence, we feel that in the death of Bro. Abernathy, the church has been bereft of a pious, faithful, and useful minister, and society at large of a good citizen.

Resolved. That we tender to the family of our deceased Brother, our sincere condolence upon the event which has taken from them a faithful, tender husband and a kind father.

Resolved. That a page in the record book of the circuit be dedicated and inscribed to the memory of our Brother Abernathy.

Resolved. That the proceedings be forwarded to the New Orleans *Christian Advocate* for publication, and a copy furnished to the friends of our deceased brother.

THOS. EDWARDS, Sect. W. D. MATTHIS, E. E.

MRS. ALETHE HAYNES, wife of Thos. B. Haynes, died at the residence of her brother-in-law William L. Cobb, on the 17th of August. Slow indeed has been the pen to recognize departed worth; yet it hath been recorded upon that which is so lasting as eternity itself—the Lamb's Book of Life. She was for several weeks a valetudinarian, yet not a murmur escaped her lips. She saw the will of God in all things, and her light afflictions here, were but finger boards to point her tried spirit to a home of bliss. I had the melancholy pleasure of visiting her during her illness, and of wiping the dew of death from her icy brow. Never was there a more triumphant realization of the poet's words:

"Jesus can make a dying bed
Feel soft as downy pillows are."

Gently as a little child sinks to slumber upon its mother's bosom, did her pure spirit take its flight from earth. May her last words never be erased from the memory of those loved ones who watched beside her with such tender solicitude in her last moments: "All is well; meet me in heaven." Farewell, dear Lethe; we shall hear thy glad voice no more on earth, yet with the clear eye of faith, we gaze across the blue hills of Time and meet thee in that blessed clime, where they who have loved shall part no more forever. May I die the death of the righteous and may my last end be like thine.

MDLLLE A. HORNSBEY.

EDWIN LINDSEY, infant son of John and Sarah Carraway, of Deer Creek, Washington county, died Oct 25, 1859, aged three years and twenty-eight days. Edwin was a noble, sprightly, sweet little boy, the treasure of his parents' hearts. But the chilling frosts of disease nipped the opening flower and transferred it to a more genial clime to bloom and shed its fragrance there. Our Heavenly Father often takes the treasure of our hearts, and lays it up on high, "that where our treasure is, there may our hearts be also."

W. B. H.

PROFESSIONAL.

JAS. J. HUTCHINSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Livingston, Alabama.
[an24] ☞ Will Practice in Sumter and the adjoining counties.

EDWARD J. DELONY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana.
Will Practice in the Courts of the Parishes of Carroll, Madison and Franklin; and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans, La.

DR. E. D BEACH, HAVING RESUMED THE practice of Medicine, offers his Professional services to the citizens of New Orleans.
N. B.—Special attention paid to diseases of the RECTUM, PILES, FISTULA IN ANO, ETC.—*Fistula in ano* permanently cured without the use of the knife, cautery, pain, or confinement whatever. Office No. 9, Baronne street near Canal. ap19

J. E. ELAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BATON Rouge.
REFERENCES:—Henderson & Gaines and Chinn & Bolton, *New Orleans*; W. S. Pike and A. Maita.....*Baton Rouge*.

B. D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana.
ja19

J. O. FUQUA. J. O. KILBOURNE.

FUQUA & KILBOURNE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, *CLINTON, LOUISIANA*,
PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans. *References*—Payne & Harrison; Byrne, Vance & Co., Bromwell & Payne, Pritchard & Flower, Edw. Nolle & Co., Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans. mar 29-1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

PURVIS & HAYNIE,
COTTON BROKERS No. 46 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
ROBERT PURVIS, *Mobile*. JNO. D. HAYNIE, *New Orleans*.

C. T. MURPHY, *Durant, Mi.* — W. SYKES, *New Orleans, La.* — M. CONLY, *Middleton, Mi.*

MURPHY, SIKES & CO., COTTON FACTORS and General Commission Merchants,
jy20-6m No. 42 Union street, New Orleans.

W. A. BROADWELL. A. F. HAYNES.

BROADWELL & HAYNES, (*Formerly* BROADWELL & PAYNE)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 40 UNION STREET, N. O.

HAVING RETIRED FROM BUSINESS, I TAKE PLEASURE IN soliciting for my former Partners, BROADWELL & HAYNES, the patronage and confidence of my friends, believing their experience, capacity and means, will merit its continuance, and enable them to give general satisfaction. [jel] M. U. PAYNE.

W. R. STUART, *New Orleans*. — DR. D. K. JAMES, *Madison Parish, La.*

STUART & JAMES,
No. 42 Union street, New Orleans,
HAVE ASSOCIATED THEMSELVES TOGETHER for the purpose of conducting a COTTON FACTORAGE and GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, are prepared to make the usual Advances to planters, in the way of supplies, etc., and respectfully solicit patronage.

B. M. LOWE & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND General Commission Merchants,
ap6 No. 97 GRAVIER STREET, New Orleans.

MR HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PARTner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders, from our large and well-selected Stock of GROCERIES, PRODUCE, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants
COOPER & NEIBERT.
New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858. 27 and 29 Common st.

W. COOPER. J. O NEIBERT. H. LUCAS.

COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Nos. 27 and 29 Common street, New Orleans.

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No. 47 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

A. H. May & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No 94 Gravier street New Orleans. au2 1y

J. C. PAYNE. J. P. HARRISON.
O. W. HUNTINGTON. WM O. HARRISON
Payne & Harrison.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 51 Union street, New Orleans. dec7-1y

R. L. WALKER, New Orleans. — ROBT. C. HUTCHINSON Caddo Parish, La.
Walker & Hutchinson,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 87 Carondelet street, New Orleans. je28

F. J. VAN BIBBER & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
[d8-1y] 44 *Carondelet street, New Orleans.*

J. BOYD & Co.,
Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,
No 4 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
apr 17-1y

LEONARD FASH. F. S. LAURENS.
LEONARD FASH & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
45 POYDRAS STREET,
Oct 24. *NEW ORLEANS.*

LANE, SALTER & CO.,
[*Successors to LANE, MAYFIELD & Co.*]
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 79 St. Charles street, New Orleans. jy8-1y

EDUCATIONAL.

PORT GIBSON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY
For Young Ladies,
Will resume its exercises on the 1st Monday in October. A well-chosen Faculty will spare no pains or care, to make this institution a pleasant and profitable place for young lady students.
The buildings are large, well ventilated and well furnished. The grounds are also and beautiful.
For information and Circulars, apply to
sep21 REV. B. JONES, Port Gibson, Miss.

HUNTSVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE, HUNTSVILLE North Alabama.
REV. A. R. ERWIN, D. D., Principal.
This Establishment offers the following inducements to Southern patronage.
1. Huntsville is the nearest mountain location to the South and Southwest; and is proverbially healthful. The social elegance and beautiful scenery to be found here, are great auxiliaries in the formation of character.
2. The edifice is large and elegant—supplied with gas-light; and water in the greatest abundance by pipes, from a mammoth Spring in the town. It is 164 by 52 feet, three stories high, and well furnished.
3. The domestic arrangements are such as to secure not only comfort, but the social and domestic training of the pupils. Frugality, politeness and grace, as well as the virtues of the heart, are habitually cultivated.
4. The facilities of Instruction are unsurpassed. There are fifteen teachers and attaches, some of whom are distinguished educators. The large patronage, from among the best families of nine of the Southern States, attest the good-will of the Institution.
5. Arrangements are made to accommodate Southern pupils during the Summer Vacation, and to furnish them with such instructions in the extra branches as may be desired. Pupils received at any time.
Apply for a circular to REV. A. R. ERWIN, D.D.,
ap6 Huntsville, Alabama.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BATON ROUGE.
The Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 12th of October next.
The Principal intends to spare neither labor nor expense to make the school in its Educational Facilities and its moral influences, equal to the very best Schools in the country.
As the number of pupils is limited, it is desirable that applications be made as early as possible.
Parents are earnestly advised of the importance of having their children at School as promptly as possible. The loss of a few days at the beginning, often proves a serious disadvantage to the pupils, and greatly increases the labor of the teachers for the whole session.
For information and Circulars, apply to Rev. J. B. WALKER, New Orleans; Rev. C. G. YOUNG, Monroe; T. P. CLINTON, Esq., St. Joseph; Rev. J. A. IVY, Alexandria; Rev. S. H. SUMRAL, Black Hoft; or to
au17 W. H. N. MAGRUDER, Principal.

STATE FEMALE COLLEGE, NEAR MEMPHIS TENnessee. The Fall Session opens the 4th of September. The Spring Session commences on the 9th of February. The buildings are large and commodious. Faculty unsurpassed, course of Study complete—Terms liberal. For particulars address the Rev. S. G. STARKS, A. M., President of the College. Reference is made by permission to the Ministers of the Mississippi, Louisiana, and Memphis Conferences.
W. R. PASTAC, Secretary. S. WATSON, President Board.
December, 29, 1858.

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE FALL session of Sharon Female College will open on the first Monday of October next—Spring session on the first Monday in March 1861.
TERMS PER SESSION FOR FIVE MONTHS.

Preparatory Department,	1st Division	$10,00
"	2d "	16,00
"	3d "	18,00
Collegiate Department,	In all classes	$21,00
"	Incidental Tax and Fue	3,00
"	Latin, Greek *extra*	5,00
"	French, Italian	10,00
"	Embroidering	10,00
"	Painting	$10,00 to 15,00
"	Music on Piano, Guitar	25,00
"	Use of Instrument	5,00

Boarding in the Institution—including washing fuel, rooms etc., $62.
All young Ladies are required to board in the Institution.
☞ Board and Tuition due in advance. No deduction made except in cases of protracted sickness.
Sharon, July 20, 1859.—1y. S. F GARD, Prest.

COLUMBUS (MISSISSIPPI) FEMALE INSTITUTE—The Trustees and Faculty content themselves with referring the public to their numerous patrons in the various Southern States represented in this Institute.

FACULTY:
REV. B. F. LARRABEE, A.M.....*President.*
THOMAS B. BAILEY.....Professor of Natural Science and Latin
J. W. M. SHATTUCK.....Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry.
GEO W. CHAMBERLAIN.....Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
MISS CAROLINA R. SEABURY, Teacher of French and Superintendent of Study.
MISS E. ABERNATHY.....Teacher of Drawing and Painting.
MISS E. E. SHUTTUCK.....Teacher of the English Department.
MISS L. STRAET, MISS M. CURTIS and MISS M. L.

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 44. WHOLE NUMBER 459.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1859.

$3 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE OFFICE—119 CAMP ST.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

LETTERS FROM TEXAS.—No. V.

In any other man than Shakspeare had suggested the possibility of a rose smelling as sweet by any other name, I should at once have thought him no better than "one of the ignorant." "What's in a name?" A very great deal, I assure you. More of the comfort and discomfort of life, than one would imagine at first glance, is bound up in this matter; for instance, do you not find yourself constantly striving to avoid the disagreeability of mispronouncing your friend, Mr. Hodgehog, or Mr. Simpkins? It is "my friend," or "the gentleman with whom I was conversing," or "the lady to whom I bowed." When I call the school-roll in the morning, the names "Laura," and "Medora," and "Beatrice," and "Orpha," and "Jessie," all linger about my heart for some moments, like a little stream of music. When I speak of walking upon the "plaza," I seem to be surrounded by a stately city, with marble colonades and palaces, with fountains and statuary, and blooming bideones, whose flowering shrubs conceal trees still more beautiful. What, if in fact it be but a dusty square, surrounded by dingy shops, and varied only by the greater or less number of huge wagons and enormous oxen, yet the liquid Spanish word blots out the reality, and brings its world of enchantment instead. To their sonorous language, perhaps, the Spaniards owe that dignity of character which they still retain. It is true that Capt. John Smith was somewhat of a hero in his time; yet all the devotion of the enthusiastic Indian girl could throw a hue of romance over but a small portion of his life. If his name had been De Vere, or Waverly, or Arlington, we should have had most interesting accounts of his rambles with the trusting maid along the banks of James river, of his twining her hair with wild-flowers, and breathing vows of affection into her ear, while the forest-birds sent forth their most joyful notes, and the sun was

> "To gold converting, one by one,
> The ripples of that mighty river,"

and anon we should have heard of his bearing across the ocean his blushing bride, and presenting in the royal palace Mrs. Pocahontas De Vere, Arlington, or Waverly, as the case might be; instead of that, Capt. John Smith straggles off by himself, and the next we hear of him he is on his way to England, sans eyelashes, with singed brows and blistered hands, and burnt hair, smelling villainously of gunpowder. Being named John Smith, it was inevitable.

These stray thoughts were suggested by the name of a town in Texas, where I spent some exceedingly pleasant days—La Grange! Just pronounce the name, and immediately arise glowing landscapes in sunny France, with feudal castle, and, the vine-clad hills, and merry-hearted peasantry chattering in French as easily as we speak English. We see the young lord of nineteen parting from his youthful bride, panting to enter upon that career which was to lead him to an immortality of which he had scarcely dared dream, even in his boyish visions, which was to encircle him in a halo of glory, and place the name of La Fayette beside that of Washington.—Together they stand now, inscribed upon the very heart of Texas, written upon her richest fields, her most blooming prairies, her loveliest woods. (I would just say, however, Mr. Editor, *sub rosa*, that there is not very much wood to speak of in any part of Texas that I have seen, albeit there stands upon the bank of the Brazos the most magnificent sycamore I ever beheld.)

There I was, with all these conjoined French and American associations, seated in Mr. Webb's front gallery, and Mrs. Webb and I were tracing out in the outline of a tree near by the resemblance of a demure old lady with her head inclined. On our left, and yet in sight, is the graveyard, which is the first thing to greet the traveller as he comes from the direction of Chappell Hill. These silent, unobtrusive ones seem to stand at the entrance, and ask a single thought before you are engrossed with the living. Let us give it to them—those poor struggling, praying, erring, weeping ones, who have at last attained a place so restful; and thitherward we also are struggling, stumbling, blinded by our tears, and often sighing, in a more serious spirit than the man in the play, "Would it were bed-time, and all safe."

On the west of La Grange runs the Colorado. Is not the name like the gurgling, gushing music of water? A noble looking stream it is—too noble to be leading the idle, wandering life it does, bearing no steamboats, no commerce, no anything for the good of the nation,—a mere "Turveydrop" among water-courses, being simply a thing of leisure and model of deportment. Opposite La Grange, across the river, is a magnificent bluff upon whose summit stands a monument erected to the memory of the Mier prisoners, and this monument bore my thoughts back to Kentucky, to its green woods—to the

> "Banks of old Salt river,
> That roaring river wild,"—

to the little boy who had there wandered with us,

> "When I was but a child."

But farther, and farther he wandered forth into the wilds of Mexico, and now his memory is blended mournfully with this "Monument to the Mier Prisoners."

The situation of La Grange is indeed very pretty; as yet, it wants houses;—there are some there, but not enough. Their court-house is a very excellent one; their Methodist church not so good;—but the town will, doubtless, progress with the age, especially as it is surrounded by an extent of rich land, and in two years from this time it will have a railroad bringing it within twelve miles of Galveston. The people of La Grange are decidedly agreeable; the women and children have a delicacy and a refinement of appearance that is unusual.

On Sabbath we drove out some five miles to Rutersville, where Mr. Cross preached, in the hall of the Military Academy, to a very nice, intelligent congregation. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered, and after service we received invitations to dinner from almost everybody in the house—a specimen of Texan hospitality with which we will finish for the present.

Kindly,

JANE T. H. CROSS.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR AND THE PROTESTANTS.

An intelligent friend who saw the Emperor and Empress on their visit to the Pyrenean springs in August, says the Emperor is more grey than when he saw him some years ago, and more sallow, which may have been occasioned by his exposures in Italy; that the Empress looked lovely, and bowed to the Americans who had raised the flag of their country, and smiled upon the children.

During his visit, the Emperor received Emilien Frossard, (pastor,) and four of the Presbyterial body of Orthez, as a Protestant deputation. In reply to their very short address, which, one of them told me, he listened to with undivided attention and fixed eye, he instantly said that he was grateful for the prayers and wishes of the Protestants of France, and that they might be assured that he would protect equally (*indistinctement*) all the religions of the empire.'

This is felt by the Protestants to be an important admission, made with plainness by the Emperor, as it will show the *people* of France where they (the Protestants) stand. He wore a very gracious, kind look, one of them said, when saying it. It is rather odd that it should have been spoken in the house of his host, a Jew, whose wife is a Protestant, and whose children are brought up in the Roman Catholic faith. There is decidedly an increasing toleration in France.—*Am. Mess.*

A TRIP TO NIPTONE, OR THE JAPANESE EMPIRE.

To the Rev. E. W. Sehon, D.D. Missionary Secretary.

MY DEAR BROTHER: You have already heard of the dangerous illness of Mrs. Jenkins. On the 26th of March last, Dr. H. J. Macgowan, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of New York, assisted by Drs. Courtney and Bryce, Surgeons of Her Britannic Majesty's steamer Highflyer, who kindly volunteered for the occasion, removed from the right axilla a large tumor, which for a year had been to her a source of pain and uneasiness; and which, from its downward progress, threatened speedily to cover the right hypochondria. Her recovery was tedious; for while the external wound healed twice, it inflamed internally and brought on fever each time, and it was not until the 15th of May that the Doctors gave their certificates permitting her to take a voyage either to the United States or to Japan. For the Doctors, the case was a laborious one; the wound required daily dressing; and sometimes needed more than daily visits. More than once, recovery seemed very improbable; but, through the merciful providence of our heavenly Father, she was sufficiently restored to health to make a sea-voyage prudent.

Accordingly, on the 15th of June (Wednesday,) by the advice of our colleagues, we embarked in the ship Mary and Louisa, of New York, for Japan. It took us till Saturday evening the 18th, to go down the Yangtsekiang River, as far as the light-ship, a distance of only sixty miles. At 6 P. M. on Saturday evening we took our departure from the light ship on the shores of China, and steering an east by-north course, soon after midnight on Sunday night, we were in among the islands and breakers on the shores of Japan. Sunday had been a dark day, and so we could not get a sight at the sun to determine our position; the result was, that an imperceptible current setting us northwardly, had put us to leeward of the point aimed at about sixty miles. The ship had run but twelve knots an hour by the log, while the unseen current had added two miles more every hour to her velocity, and the distance between the shores of the two great Asiatic Empires of China and Japan—four hundred and twenty miles—was run over in the short space of thirty hours. Not long after midnight, I well knew from the confused noise on deck, that we were somewhat too close to the land, and hastening on deck, found that we were on a lee shore, so close that a stone might be thrown against the land, and then there were breakers ahead. The crew were huddled together, and so affrighted that they could hardly obey orders. The captain was cool, and, instantly ordering on the mainsail, which for some time had been furled, and taking himself the helm, our gallant little ship darted past the jutting headlands, while we all looked trembling at the large rolling surf as it dashed furiously against the lofty and steep cliff, which promised us no deliverance, if perchance we passed but a few feet nearer to it. For an instant there was a relief; but then the breakers ahead are even worse than the danger just passed. The captain gives up the helm and hastens to the fore rigging. Keep her away! a point or two! he cries, and in a few minutes we are sending past on the lee side of the foaming breakers. The deliverance seems almost miraculous; and again you hear all hands running over our hair-breadth escape. I speedily went below, not to hurry my wife on deck to face the surging lash of the deep waves as they dash against the bold shore, nor the dashing spray from the whirling waters as they roll and break over the shallow covering of the sunken rock, but to tell her of our providential deliverance from the recent dangers, and to quiet her with the assurance that we are now standing out to sea again, away from the storm-beaten coast of Japan. For three days we beat up to windward, in order to weather Cape Gotto, and although it is but sixty miles off, we find it hard work against head wind and tide. On Thursday the 23d we drop anchor near the Island Tuppenberg, at the mouth of the entrance to the Port of *Nagasaki*, passing by the United States steamer *Mississippi*, coming out of that port, with Commissioner Townsend Harris, on his way to *Kanagawa* and Yedo, to have the American treaty with Japan ratified by the Emperor on the 4th of July. How pleasant to dip flags and exchange thus friendly salutations with a national vessel as we enter a country so mysterious as Japan? Tuppenberg scarcely covers two acres of ground—but it is famous as the scene of slaughter for the few Portugese Christians that remained in 1639, after the massacre of some six hundred thousand Japanese Christians, by the persecuting edicts of the previous quarter of a century. What wonderful progress must Christianity have made in Japan from the year 1549, when Francis Xavier is said to have first preached its doctrines to the Japanese; and what a feeling of awe comes over the mind when we look at this green islet, and think that this great Empire holds not within its ample domains at this moment perhaps, a single native professor of Christianity.

On the following morning, Friday, the 24th June, we weigh anchor again, and stand in with a light breeze for the harbor of *Nagasaki*, now about two and a half miles in a northerly direction from us. The bold shore, with its lofty hills on either side, terraced and cultivated to the very summit, presents the strongest possible contrast to the low and perfectly level plain on the shores of China, which we had so recently left. The alternation of hill and valley, of green copse and yellow patch, of abrupt rock and gently ascending plain, is most agreeable to the eye, and finds a resemblance in the lands on either side of the Tennessee river, for a hundred miles below the Chattanooga, with this exception, that the Japanese hills are nearly all cultivated, and the Tennessee hills are generally in all the grandeur of their primeval state.

The boats of the Japanese, with their sharp-pointed and projecting prows, and lug sails with the breadths of sail-cloth merely tacked together, or hoisted in separate breadths, and their crews nearly in a state of perfect nudity, are passing us by, going in and out—and generally respond cordially to the salutation, "*Ohio*," "*All well?*" But, let it be remembered that the accent is on the final o, and not on the *i*.

Two large Russian gun-boats, or rather three-masted schooners, propelled by steam screws, pass us by, bound over to the shores of China.

About noon we drop anchor in that western port of Japan called *Nagasaki*, from which all foreigners except the Dutch, have been excluded for more than two hundred years. We dropped anchor now amidst a fleet of twenty sail of foreign ships. There were Russian and Dutch, Frenchman and English, Chinese and Americans, The American Consul, Mr. Thos. Walsh, was a fellow passenger with us, and we had a pleasant imaginary ramble together over Montgomery and Charleston, Mobile and Tuskegee; Chunnyuggee-ridge and Savannah, and many other spots from Massachusetts to Louisiana. Mr. Walsh is one of the very first men to establish an American house for trade in Japan, and is sure to get rich. But there is another American residing for a short time in Nagasaki, and *his* object is not the wealth of *this* world. I refer to the Rev. Mr. Liggins of the American Protestant Episcopal Church. He had been for a year or two in China as a missionary; and had about two months previously been appointed to Japan He had been so fortunate as to obtain a building for a residence near a Budhistic temple, elevated above the heat and dust of the city. He kindly offered us a room, and we took a bed from our ship, with the captain's permission, and during our brief stay endeavored to make the best use we could of the occasion, to acquire information regarding Missionary prospects in Japan. We feel grateful to Mr. Liggins for polite attentions and hospitality, and regard him as a gentleman well fitted for the exceedingly delicate position he occupies—requiring as it does, an uncommon share of prudence and perseverance.

We find, in the first place, a most perfect system of espionage exercised by an almost omniscient government; and if there be one subject more than another which they are averse to have brought before their people, it is the subject of Christianity. I am informed that until within a few years past, the Dutch, who alone were permitted among western nations to hold any commercial intercourse with Japan, were required, on the only day in the year that they are permitted to go through the streets of Nagasaki, to trample publicly on the cross, as an evidence of their hatred to that symbol. The Dutch too, had assisted the Japanese in the early part of the 17th century, to massacre the few Portugese who remained alive in Japan. Some allowance should be made for the *spirit of the age*, and the uncompromising character of the professors of the Romish faith; yet Protestantism must with difficulty wipe away this foul blot.

The position of the Dutch in Japan from 1639 to 1859, was little better than that of prisoners. Confined to the little islet of Desima, which was a mud-flat, of a few acres in the harbor of Nagasaki, walled round and filled in, so as to be above high-water-mark, there they contentedly abode for more than two centuries, for the miserable privilege of loading a few vessels annually with silks and crapes, copper and porcelain, lacquer ware and curios, and having no opportunity of going off their islet, except on the few occasions when a commissioner was permitted to go, safely guarded, with a hand full of followers, to the Capital of Yedo, to take the tribute of the King of Holland, and lay it at the feet of the Emperor. One valuable purpose it served, however, and that was, to show how little Asiatic nations will grant, until they are persuaded that western nations have both the power and the will to compel them to relax their grasp.

Of all the governments of the far East, that of Japan is probably the most perfect in the entire control of the people—who have scarcely any right of their own. For instance, at the present day a Japanese has no liberty to depart the country, and no liberty to believe in Christianity—and no liberty to read the Scriptures of Divine truth, which can alone make him wise unto salvation! When I was in Nagasaki, a woman was in prison awaiting the order from Yedo (for the execution of) because she dared to accompany a Frenchman to China and return to Japan.

Mr. Liggins will be able to maintain his position in Japan, if he be silent on the subject of Christianity, and refrain entirely from circulating books directly on that subject, particularly the Scriptures. The few who are desirous of obtaining situations under the Japanese government as interpreters, undoubtedly desire ardently to acquire English—and so do a great many in the silk, lacquer, and various other kinds of business; but the motive here is gain, and that exclusively. The government also wishes to have its own native Japanese interpreters get hold of the English language; but the object is, non-intercourse rather than unrestricted intercourse with those who speak English, or are suspected of a design to teach Christianity. Mr. Liggins condescends to give lessons to English to the interpreters, but when they come to him a *spy* comes also, and a report is made to the Governor of all that is said and done. On the day of my arrival in Nagasaki, I had a long conversation on board the ship with the Chinese interpreter, who could not speak Chinese near as well as many of the missionaries at Shanghai. The dialect which he had learned was the Nankin mandarin. When the English interpreter came up from the cabin he gave me an introduction to *him*, and I found his English barely intelligible. I presented him copies of the Chinese trimetrical classic, which I had translated literally, and printed at Shanghai with the Chinese text. They were quite glad of course to get them, as they knew the meaning from their own Japanese translations of the same books. A few days afterwards I met them at Mr. Liggins'; and they said that the Governor had examined the books and found them unobjectionable. He was desirous that his interpreters might be furnished with copies; but Mr. Liggins told the interpreters that he had long since made applications to the Governor for certain Japanese books, which were on sale in the stores; and as soon as the Governor would furnish those to him, he would be happy to return the compliment by furnishing them with any Chinese and English books? As a specimen of the surveillance exercised over foreigners in Japan, I would mention that a day or two before I left, Mr. Liggins attempted to purchase several books at a public bookstore, tendering the full price for each; but the only one they would permit him to take away, was a small *blank* book! They had undoubtedly been forbidden to sell any books to foreigners—and if so, the penalty would have been decapitation or garotting. I have now further to add in this connection, that the Governor of Nagasaki now requires to examine every book previous to giving a permit for its importation; and this they do to prevent the introduction of Christianity—for vile books and pictures of foreign manufacture, are publicly exposed for sale in the Japanese shops; such pictures as would be burnt by the corporation of any city in the United States.

The first missionaries to Japan, will need an unusual amount of patience and perseverance. They ought to know something of Eastern tactics, or in other words be good judges of human nature, as we find it in this part of the world. As God hath made this Japanese Empire, it is beautiful; but it is inhabited by a litigious race, who, although they have gods many and lords innumerable, know not the wise and true God. The Chinese you know to be low, in the moral scale; but some heathen Chinese with whom I conversed in Japan, are perfectly surprised at the laxity of manners and disregard of the obligations of social order manifested by the Japanese. This, however, is but another evidence that "the world by wisdom knows not God." The five and twenty million who people the Japanese Islands are industrious enough to be independent of all the world besides for their manufactured clothing, and indeed they can undersell Manchester and Lowell in cotton fabrics, and Nankin, Soochow or Bombay in silk manufactures; and France or China in porcelain; while copper, gold, and silver have long been abundantly produced, and coal is dug out at the foot of hills a thousand feet high, and by the water's edge in the port of Nagasaki, and in many other situations—although Marcel'olo was thought to be stretching far beyond the bounds of truth, when in the 13th century, he reported the people in these regions to be in the habit of cooking their rice with *black* stones. The land also produces an abundance of rice, wheat, and other grain, sweet potatoes, and various kinds of vegetables, sufficient to sustain its population, which is no denser than that of Great Britain and Ireland, and not half as dense as the great plain of *Kyang-soo* in which we live in China. We need a hundred millions of pounds of rice to give the people of *Kyang-soo* in China a breakfast, and that would support the whole Japanese Empire for two whole days. The numerous coves, bays, inlets, harbors and gulfs, which indent and enclose the thousands of islands of which the Japanese group is composed, furnish an abundance, too, of excellent fish, and while in Nagasaki I enjoyed, for the first time since I left America, a dinner of fresh lobster. The common laboring people are much more energetic than the Chinese, as they have not yet been stultified by opium-smoking. The shop-keepers and trades-people are affable, polite, always using towards foreigners a respectful demeanor in conversation. The upper classes are overbearing and supercilious to their inferiors, always exacting the most humiliating postures and language from those below them; and it is indeed said that in Japan a man must never attempt to rise above the occupation of his father.

The language of Japan is a multiluous polysyllabic language, with declensions and conjugations, and has not much in it that resembles Chinese. True, there have been some ingraftings from that great continent, but the Chinese has not so much affinity to Japanese as French has to the English. The alphabet with which Japanese is written, has been borrowed from the Chinese, by taking certain characters from their *sound* only, and so reducing the number of their pencil strokes as to form a set of alphabetic syllable powers nearly equivalent to our

> ka, ki, ki, ko, ku,
> ta, te, ti, to, tu, etc.

These alphabetic symbols are forty-eight in number, and by combination of them, all words are spelt somewhat after our method, but I think the introduction of the Roman alphabet would be a great benefit to the nation—for it is admirably suited to write their language and to express its sounds. It is common to print all the Chinese classics in Japan, in large Chinese characters, and to print the Japanese meaning in small Japanese characters by its side. I have now before me a set so printed which I got in Japan. Chinese books in Japanese and Chinese, are also common, and I have one book quite a curiosity in its way, printed at Yeddo; it is a small vocabulary cut on wooden blocks, in Chinese, Japanese, English, French, Dutch and Russian. It was printed by the Japanese government. The English, etc., is cut in script, and not badly done.

The numerals of the Chinese, with a slightly modified pronunciation, are in common use for business; but the common people use the Japanese equivalents. The Japanese numerals are—1 itsh, 2 nee, 3 san, 4 yes, 5 go, 6 roku, 7 sitsh, 8 hatsh, 9 kew, 10 jew, 11 jew-itsh, 25 nee-jew-go, 36 san-jew-roku, etc. The common people use the following numerals: 1 stotes, 2 stats, 3 meds, 4 yotes, 5 itsutes, 6 moots, 7 nanats, 8 yats, 9 ko-ko-notes, 10 toe, etc.

The commonest salutation in the streets—*ohio*, the equivalent of good-day; the common drink of the people is *cha*, tea, or *medsoe* water, or *sakee*, arrack; the *boys* in the streets are all *musoe*; and the *girls* are all *musemay*; the *men* are all *otoko*; and the women are all *onago*; the commonest designation applied to Mrs. Jenkins, who, to the astonishment of the Japanese, accompanied me everywhere, in streets, shops, houses and temples, was *—epi yo ka*, very handsome; and indeed one Japanese went so far as to propose an amount of money to buy her of me; while the little girls would come up the hill after her in dozens, and some would remain until we had to tell them to come back to-morrow, and then after giving her a lesson in Japanese, they would depart with a polite bow, and *se-o-na-ra*, good bye.

We passed our week in Japan very pleasantly; my invalid had been greatly benefitted by the sea-voyage, and we saw no way of getting back to China near so economically as to return in the ship by which we came; we resolved to do so, although the commander of the U. S. sloop-of-war, Germantown, Capt. Page, very kindly called us on board the ship, and said he would be happy to host Mrs. J. about the harbor and islands near Nagasaki, if we desired to remain longer. We left on the 2d of July, Saturday, and on account of light winds it took us till Saturday the 9th, to run our 460 miles to Shanghai. The benefit from the voyage was considerable, and if there had been the comforts of such an unrestricted intercourse, and comfortable residence as Shanghai, and the benefits of medical attention, it might have been better for us to spend the summer there. But it did not appear advisable then to continue longer, although I considered the people quite interesting, and would have deemed it highly honorable to have been a pioneer in the Christian cause in Japan.

Upon my return, I find that the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church contemplates the establishment of a mission in Japan; and is in quest of information as to the most desirable point. This I conceive to be Yedo, the capitol, but then no foreigners except those in the suite of the foreign Commissioners can reside at Yedo until January 1862. After that Americans can reside there, if the treaty be kept. But then there is the port of Kanagwa, only twenty miles from Yedo, where they can reside for business from the fourth of July 1859. The language of Kanagwa must be substantially that of Yedo, and if you establish a mission in Japan, Kanagwa will probably be the best place to direct their labors, with discretionary power, however, to permit them to take any *other* port, where the restriction imposed may be less stringent. Your missionaries for the present have not liberty either to preach Christianity or to distribute the Bible; they must settle down and learn the language, and prepare and print vocabularies in Chinese-Japanese and English. They must get dictionaries made, and translate into Japanese from Chinese, the Holy Scriptures, and thus quietly fit themselves to become quiet workmen. And the Church of God in America must make unceasing prayer, that the Lord would so dispose the hearts of the Rulers in Japan, of the Emperor especially, that he would remove all obstructions to the spread of Christianity; and who knows how they may be inclined ere your men are ready to enter on the vast and important work of disseminating Christianity in that great Empire. It needs as many Christian ministers and teachers, and presses, and Bibles, and books as Great Britain, Scotland and Ireland, yea, nearly as many as the whole United States of America, ere its twenty-five million pagans shall be as well disciplined as are the people of those favored lands; and no one yet thinks that they are too well supplied. If it be necessary to pray there is "O Lord revive thy work," what is the condition of Japan, not one of whose teeming millions yet calls on the name of the only wise and true God, and his Son Jesus, the world's Saviour.

Should you decide on a mission to Japan, let your missionaries come to Shanghai—from which port we can send them to Japan for about one hundred dollars each—perhaps less—and also furnish them with such information regarding the best point to settle at as the events of the next year may involve. The expense will be no greater than in China. We are on the eve of great changes in China and Japan. It may be the divine purpose to do more for this people than we imagined. For a while a dark cloud rests upon us; it may be big with blessing for us, and for mankind at large.

Since my return from Japan I have had opthalmia, which renders it difficult still for me to read or write. The children have all had it, but we are better.

At the date of closing this letter (August, the 1st) Shanghai community is in the highest state of excitement, and although on Thursday last I preached in the city to a deeply interested audience, to-day it is unsafe for any one to enter it. Yesterday was the first Sabbath for a long time that no one entered the city. The people are exasperated on account of a French vessel which is loading with coolies for Cuba, and some people have been kidnapped and sold to her. On Saturday night our settlement was under martial law. Companies of marines and armed men, and nearly the whole foreign community armed, and paraded and patrolled all night. The ladies and children nearly all took to the ships in port, and a battle was expected before daybreak, but although there was intense excitement, no fighting came off, and although we still have a large force of armed patrol, confidence is, I think, returning that there will be no more blood shed. It is is said that in the streets of the foreign community and the city, eight foreigners have been murdered by Chinese during Friday and Saturday. I walk about with a fan only, for the thermometer is at 94.

Yours affectionately,

B. JENKINS.

Shanghai, July 26, 1859.

BISHOP SOULE'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

TO THE PREACHERS OF THE TENNESSEE CONFERENCE, AFTER THE RESOLUTIONS PASSED IN REFERENCE TO HIMSELF, COLUMBIA, OCTOBER 20, 1859.

I feel a deep sense of obligation with respect to the resolutions adopted by you. In looking back upon my past life, I see defects and weaknesses. I have been an unprofitable servant. Yet by the grace of God I am what I am.

A few words to the preachers of the Tennessee Conference. I have no reasonable expectation of meeting you again on earth. Such a thing is scarcely probable. In taking leave of you, you will indulge me in a word of myself. Sixty years ago, last January, I left my father's house and went to a circuit. I have been in the work ever since. I have never been a supernumerary preacher; I have never been a superannuated preacher; I have never been a local preacher. And from the first day I entered the itinerant Methodist ministry, I have never looked for, nor made calculations of any location but one; and that is a location in the grave. By the grace of God I have been enabled thus far to continue.

During your present session a considerable number of young men have entered the travelling connection, and I have done so, I trust, from settled, fixed principles. I trust they have entered here with one design and purpose, to devote themselves to one work—the ministry of the Lord Jesus Christ; work enough for one man, most assuredly.

The qualification of young men for the ministry: Much has been said about qualification. We all need it. But you may take young men, and if they have a capacity of for acquiring, they will obtain it, place them wherever you will. I speak sentimentally. But if they do not have this capacity and this thirst, you may carry them through your schools, and they will come out minus. "Study," my dear young brethren, "to show yourselves approved of God; workmen that need not be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." What an important lesson St. Paul teaches to Timothy, his son in the gospel: "No man that warreth entangleth himself with the affairs of this life." Beware my dear young friends, how you entangle yourselves with the cares and concerns of a family. It will be time enough—I speak with feeling and experience—to devote yourselves to domestic affairs when you shall have become elders in the ministry, and shall have made yourselves acquainted with the doctrines and discipline of the Church, and become capable of preaching those doctrines, and administering that discipline. I advise you to keep free from matrimonial alliances. If you do not, I look for your early location.

I can proceed no further. May the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ abide with the Tennessee Conference.

(Here the venerable bishop would have closed, on account of physical weakness and frequent coughing; but the members urged him to go on.)

I wanted to say something more. I will touch one point. In looking over your work, I have suffered pain. I have seen contracted, poor circuits, and little town stations placed in charge of preachers on trial. Of your course I would speak respectfully; and with regard to these young men, I esteem them highly. But may we expect them to be so well read in the government and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church as to take a wise and profitable course in the due administration of that government and discipline? At their age I needed government myself, instead of being prepared to govern others. I speak plainly on this subject: I speak in view of the judgment.

In looking over our general Minutes, I perceive that over three hundred circuits and stations are in charge of preachers on trial! Under these circumstances the Church cannot be prosperous in all its departments.

Again: I believe there are thousands of members of the M. E. Church, South, who do not receive the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, from first to last during the year. Why? Because you have sent to them young men who cannot administer the Lord's Supper. This is because you have cut up the work into small patches. How many four weeks' circuits have you in the Tennessee Conference? There are but few. How many circuits with two preachers on them? There are but few. Our colleges are excellent; but, depend upon it, a large circuit, with two preachers on it, is the best place to train our young men. I hope to see this thing of cutting up our circuits ended. If I had time and ability, I would enlarge on this subject.

But, again: we need parsonages. This is an important part of our system. There are but few of them in our bounds. I suggest that one cause of this is the cutting up of our large circuits, and changing the form of them so frequently. Thus you have small circuits and little bits of stations. Do you expect our members to build houses for the preachers in these small circuits and little bits of stations? I do not expect it. But when you make your circuits permanent, settled, fixed, and make them sufficiently large, you have my word for it, the members will show a liberality in building parsonages which you have not witnessed heretofore.

If I see you no more until that day when we must give up our accounts to God, I trust I shall meet you and dwell with you in that city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God.

A CARD TO THE CHURCH AND THE FRIENDS OF MISSIONS.

Your Board and its officers have labored most faithfully in every way possible to sustain and advance the important interests committed to them.

By great exertion and prudent management, and the full co-operation of the bishops, in drawing their drafts at three, six, and nine months, the affairs of the Society were beginning to assume a most favorable appearance. Against a debt of some $10,000, two years ago, one of some $12,000 only was found to exist. But new difficulties have arisen. They are the following:

A decrease in five of the Conferences recently held, in the missionary collections; the great stringency in the the money market of the West and South-west, at this moment, preventing the loans which have heretofore been easily effected, for much larger amounts than we now require; and also the fact that in some instances the drafts are again being drawn at sight, instead of the time proposed by the Board.

The question is to meet us boldly, What now is to be done? Are we to have any dishonored drafts? Are we to call home missionaries already in the field, or refuse to send those ready to go?

We hope, yea, sincerely pray, that the Conferences yet to be held, may witness a large advance on their collections, and that thus we may have speedy relief. But should this not prove to be the case, we put it to every heart to say, what must be done?

We now most earnestly and sincerely call upon all members of the church and friends of missions to take the matter into immediate, serious, and prayerful consideration. We would respectfully ask all the preachers in all the Conferences which have been held or yet to hold their sessions, to bring this matter before their respective charges, and raise in each and all a contribution, to be forwarded immediately to the General Treasurer, I. Litton, Esq., Nashville.

How soon a few of our wealthy members or friends could remove our present difficulties! and how surely all future trouble might be avoided by every preacher throughout our whole connection faithfully presenting the subject and urging the collections, as provided for according to the discipline!

We are in earnest upon this subject, and hope seriously that a sense of duty upon the part of the whole church may prompt all to immediate action.

Friends and brethren, let us hear from you.

P. S.—Each preacher who holds a draft can give us great relief by meeting the same from collections which may be made within the bounds of his own work. Who will do this?

E. W. SEHON, Missionary Secretary.

THE GREATEST MUSICAL PERFORMANCE EVER KNOWN.

The lovers of sacred music have been having a great time in London. The Handel-centenary celebration has taken place, and it seems to have been a complete success. It was in some respects the most remarkable musical fete ever held. The Crystal Palace, in which it took place, was thought to be not fitted for acoustic purposes. But the disadvantages arising from this source were overcome, or neutralized by special arrangements for the occasion, so that the immense area answered equally for the most delicate solos and for the orchestral swell of more than three thousand performers. The number of persons assembled in the Crystal Palace to hear the choicest pieces of the great composer performed by this unheard-of orchestra, was not less than twenty thousand. The orchestra comprised 92 first and 66 second violins, 60 violas, 60 violoncellos, and 61 double-basses—363 stringed instruments: of flutes, oboes, clarionets, and bassoons, 10 each; together with six trumpets, 12 horns, 9 trombones, 3 ophicleids, 2 bombardons, 7 serpents, 3 double drums, 1 bass drum, and 6 side drums, being 90 instruments of wind and percussion; making a total of 453—a force as unprecedented in excellence as in number. The chorus, carefully selected from the choral institutions of the metropolis and all parts of the empire, comprised 735 trebles, 735 altos, 665 tenors, and 665 basses—in all 2,800, which, added to the instrumental department, and including the organist and conductor, makes up a force of 3,255. The orchestra measuring in width 216 feet, and in depth 100 feet, had been completely enclosed at the back and sides, and covered in, so as to propel the sound towards the audience, and to avoid that dispersion of it so apparent in 1857.

SUCCESSIVE CREATIONS OF THE GLOBE.—The theory of successive creations of the Globe is one which, however much or little probability of truthfulness may attach to it, is at least unique, and interesting. According to the advocates of the theory the star on which we live is a mass of liquid fire of celestial origin, round, as liquids are when floating in space, and encrusted by cooling into a shell of feldspar and quartz. A blue gaseous mural of watery exhalations envelopes it for about thirty miles, and encloses on its surface into lakes, rivers, and oceans, covering three-fourths of the crust, and forming a resplendent globe of many colored waters. Instead of being fixed and solid, the crust quakes, Islands rise and sink in the sea, coasts change their levels and the fiery central gases escape through the regular series of craters. Ultimate change in the experience of every generation of men. The sea has been where the land is, and the plants and animals of the tropics have lived and flourished in Siberia, while the sedimentary rocks are proved, in countless instances, to be made of the petrified remains of marine life.

WHAT IS NEEDED.—We need for our dwellings more ventilation and less heat; we need for our out-door exercise, more sunlight, more manly, athletic, and rude sports; we need more amusements, more holidays, more frolic, and noisy, boisterous mirth. Our infants need better nourishment than colorless mothers can ever furnish, purer milk than distilleries can manufacture; our children need more romping and less study. Our old men more quiet and earlier relaxation from the labors of life. All men, both young and old, need less medicine and more good counsel. Our cities need cleansing, paving, and draining. The Asiatic cholera, the yellow fever, the plague, and many other fearful epidemics are called the opprobria of our art, and our fellow-citizens upbraid us with the feebleness and inefficiency of our resources in staying their fatal progress. When will they learn that although we do not fail to cure these maladies, the more precious secret of prevention is in our possession, and has been for these many years?

THE SCULPTURE OF HABIT.—Did you ever watch a sculptor slowly fashioning a human countenance? It is not moulded at once, and it is not struck out at a single blow. It is painfully and laboriously wrought. A thousand blows roughcast it. Ten thousand chisel points polish and perfect it—put in the fine touches, and bring out the features and expression. It is a work of time; but at last the full likeness comes out, and stands fixed forever and unchanging in the solid marble. Well, so does a man under the leading of the spirit, carve his moral likeness. Every day he adds something to the work—a thousand acts of thought, and will, and deed, shape the features and expression of the soul—habits of love, and purity, and truth. Habits of falsehood, malice and uncleanliness silently mould and fashion it, till at length it wears the image and superscription of the evil one.—*Plain Parochial Sermons.*

BE NOT SLOTHFUL.—Many Christians are settled upon their lees; they are loth to put themselves to too much pains. It is said of Israel, 'They despised the pleasant land,' (Ps. cvi. 24.) Canaan was a paradise of delights, a type of heaven; but some of the Jews thought it would cost them a great deal of trouble and hazzard in the getting, and they would rather go without it. Men could be content to have the kingdom of heaven, if it would drop as a ripe fig into their mouth, but they are loath to fight for it. Oh, take heed of spiritual sloth! God never made heaven to be a hive of drones. We cannot have the world without labour, and do we think to have the kingdom of heaven?—*Watson.*

"SHOW me the man who would go to heaven alone if he could, and in that man I will show you one that will never be admitted into heaven.—*Feltham.*

THE HEART AND HOME.—Home is the spot where hearts are to be cultivated. Where the affections are to bloom in their highest beauty; and to be taught to entwine their tendrils about worthy objects. A home where severity or even formality reigns, is like a garden in winter—is like turning a hot-house into an ice-house—Such a home will be the nursery not of noble men and women, but of mere worldlings at the best—more likely of openly vicious and criminal. We find among our clippings this sentiment:

We sometimes meet with men who seem to think that any indulgence in affectionate feeling is a weakness. They will return from a journey and greet their families with a distant dignity, and move among their children with the cold and lofty splendor of an iceberg, surrounded by its broken fragments.—*C. C. Herald.*

THE POPE AND HIS PROSPECTS.—An exchange very significantly says: "The most important item of Italian news is that Napoleon has given formal notice to the Pope's Minister of State that since the Pope declines to make the reform recommended by Napoleon, there is now no chance for retaining the legations, and also that the French troops will be withdrawn from Rome in February. Pio Nono is said to have exclaimed, 'We are forsaken and betrayed!' but Cardinal Antonelli put on a tone of defiance, and replied that the Bourbonic powers, Spain and Naples, would prove a better support to the Pope than the treacherous aid of France, which had pierced the hand leaning upon it. If the Papacy has only the feebleness of Spain and Naples to rely upon, its powers must be very soon completely broken down.

HEAT FROM THE STARS.—Dr. Lardner says:

"It is a startling fact, that if the earth were dependent alone upon the sun for heat, it would not get enough to make the existence of animal and vegetable life upon its surface. It results from the researches of Pouillet, that the stars furnish heat enough in the course of a year to melt a crust of ice seventy-five feet thick, almost as much as is supplied by the sun. This may appear strange when we consider how immeasurably small must be the amount of heat received from any one of these distant bodies. But the surprise vanishes, when we remember that the whole firmament is so thickly sown with stars, that in some places thousands are crowded together within a space no greater than that occupied by the full moon."

STRONG BELIEVERS.—Luther was a tower of strength, because his whole trust was in the Lord. Baxter was burning flames, because he lived hard by the mercy seat wherein the glory dwelt between the cherubim. Whitefield was "the voice of one crying in the wilderness," because, like John, his cry was, "behold the lamb of God." Chalmers flamed

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Terms—$2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1859.

ACCOUNTS—NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

All parties interested in the *Advocate*—Editor, Preachers, and Subscribers—are interested in avoiding confusion in accounts.

Those well acquainted with the credit system in the newspaper business know full well that, under that system, confusion in accounts never was, never will, never can be avoided.—Uncertain mails, unavoidable oversights in agents or clerks, forgetfulness in subscribers and others, and the wearying, vexatious details of this business over all others, render it impossible. We have *tried*, for *years*, and *know*.

To have the subscription begin and end with the year, and to pay, if not in advance, at least once a year, is the nearest approach to a remedy that we can devise,—and this is our plan.

Immediately after the Conferences, all the accounts will be made out to January, 1861, without reference to time of commencement, or time last paid to; and they will be sent to each subscriber who has not paid to January, 1861.

If all our subscribers and agents will patiently co-operate with us, this difficulty about accounts will be forever settled during the coming year. After that, when January, 1861, comes, $2 more will be due, and so on.

Will our brethren and friends, when they receive these accounts, immediately remit the money to the office, or pay to the preacher, taking a receipt? If any think the account incorrect, let him inform us, *pleasantly*, without *quarreling*. We never quarrel, though we have more cause than others.

The volume of the *Advocate* will hereafter begin and end with the year; and it is very desirable that subscriptions should conform to the same rule.

Those persons, new subscribers, who do not begin with the year, will please send, not two dollars, but an amount sufficient to pay for the paper till the end of the year, at the rate of Four Cents a Week.

Then, every subscriber will know, without being informed, that at the beginning of the year is the time to remit the subscription money.

And let us have scores, hundreds, thousands of new subscribers with which to begin the New Volume, January 1st, 1860.—We intend, if Providence smile on us, to make a better paper next year than ever before. Arrangements are made, and being made, for greatly increasing its attractions.—Some new writers, of the first order, will begin with the year. The paper is flatteringly approved now—we intend to merit higher approbation.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

We have just returned from a most delightful trip to Jackson, Miss.—the seat of the recent session of the Mississippi Conference. Too much pressed for time to lose a day, we took the train on Tuesday evening, six o'clock, Nov 15. It was a long one, and densely crowded with people going to the State Fair. A night's ride in such is pleasant enough in the way of company, but not so pleasant in the way of sleep. We arrived at Jackson at day-light, and went, first, to the principal hotel—a very fine one. But such a crowd! The State Fair, the Legislature, the Federal and Supreme Courts, had filled even the parlors with beds. There was not even a sitting room for the ladies who had come on the cars. We were all crowded into the office—ladies and all—amid smoke and confusion. After it was fairly light, the clerical portion of us left for better quarters. We soon found a home with Col. C. S. Tarpley, who gave us the room prepared for the Bishop! "It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good." Col. Tarpley and his accomplished lady managed, seemingly without any trouble, to make *twenty-one* preachers as comfortable as a princely Southern hospitality can make any body. The next time the Mississippi Conference is held at Jackson, may we find a home at Col. Tarpley's. Indeed, it is yet a matter of surprise to us that, with such a crowd in the city, the people were able to entertain the Conference so satisfactorily. We visited the fair, and were pleased, delighted. We cannot attempt to describe it. We also had the privilege of hearing Senator Davis—Mississippi's favorite son—the Calhoun of the South-West—deliver an address on the political topics of the day. A more elegant gentleman, or a more statesmanlike bearing, we have not seen in many a day. His speech was dignified, conservative, classical in style, and intensely Southern in sentiment.

The forty-fourth session of the Mississippi Conference met on Wednesday morning, Nov. 16, 1859, and was opened with divine service—reading the Scriptures, singing and prayer—by Rev. B. M. Drake, D.D. The Bishop not having arrived, the Conference proceeded, according to provision of discipline, to ballot for a President *pro tem*, when, on the second ballot, Dr. Drake was elected. Other brethren received a considerable vote; among them, Rev. John G. Jones, Rev. L. Pierce, and others. Dr. Drake, upon taking the chair, made an appropriate and feeling address to the Conference. He had received many tokens of kindness, during his long association with them, from his brethren of the Mississippi Conference. He accepted the responsible position just assigned him, with fear and trembling. He would endeavor to discharge his official duties in the fear of God, depending upon the sympathy and prayers of his brethren, and upon the divine help. He was growing old and also infirm. He exhorted to unity and peace.—He concluded by requesting the Conference to again join in prayer for the special blessing of God upon its labors. Rev. John G. Jones led the devotions. Much pious emotion was manifested during the address and prayer.

Rev. H. G. Harris was elected secretary, and Rev. J. A. Godfrey assistant.

The rules of order were read. The certificates of lay-delegates were called and read. A larger number than ever before attended, and were cordially received and welcomed by the Conference. The usual committees were appointed. Communications and reports were called for. Rev. R. Abbey, Financial Secretary of the Publishing House, presented a communication from Rev. J. B. McFerrin, D.D., the General Book Agent, to the Mississippi Conference, and also the Annual Exhibit of the Publishing House, which is as follows:

ASSETS.

Real Estate,		$50,000 00
Stereotype Plates,	55,283 76	
Less 10 per cent.	5,528 37	49,755 39
Steel Plate Engravings, Woodcuts, Casts, and Electrotypes,		7,202 50
Fixtures, Presses, Type, Furniture, &c.,		46,131 56
Copyright,		150 00
Sheet Stock,		6,554 82
Material,		8,423 24
Merchandise,		49,192 6
Bills Receivable,		58,093"72
Book Accounts,		81,333 90
Bonds receivable from Cincinnati,		5,000 00
Due from Tract Society,		28,783 99
" Richmond Depository,		24,274 19
Due on Nashville subscription		4,495 18
New Orleans Depository,		6,832 27
Furniture in office,		400 00
Cash,		8,597 46
		435,220 48

LIABILITIES.

Book Accounts,	33,492 69
Bills Payable,	83,899 71
	117,392 40

Leaving a balance in favor of the House, of 317,828 08

Remarks.—A considerable amount embraced in the above list of Assets will never be realized: 1. The bad debts will likely amount to $20,000. 2. In the settlement of the Richmond Depository accounts, heavy losses are anticipated. 3. The debt of the Tract Society, from present appearances, will never be much less.

A communication from Rev. Thos. O. Summers, D.D. in reference to the *Quarterly Review*, was also read.—C. C. Gillespie presented the annual report of the *New Orleans Christian Advocate*. All referred to appropriate committees.

The following were admitted on trial: Joseph A. M'Pherson, Augusta Gottshall (German), Harvey F. Johnson, Nathan Coffee, Isaac N. Bedford, William F. Camp, Philip S. Petty, Lewis Kendall, Geo. W. Stewart and H. Ternune.

James Walton and William Flun were re-admitted.

James H. Laney, A. J. Smith, Thomas M. Ward, supernumeraries.

Geo. C. Light, Sewell Campbell, and Lysander Wiley were superannuated.

Jacob Mathews, James A. Light, and J. H. Merrill, were transferred to the Texas Conference, subject to the action of Bishop Kavanaugh, the President *pro tem* doubting his authority to transfer.

Washington Ford and Kenneth A. Jones, asked and obtained locations.

The following were received into full connection, and elected to Deacon's Orders: Jared W. M'Neill, John D. Shaw, Henry P. Lewis, Green C. Fure, Wm. R. Rainey, Asbury R. Hines, Geo. Jackson, Albert Beeton.

The Conference took the initiatory steps to secure the property of Madison College at Sharon, and the sum of fifty thousand dollars as an endowment therefor.

The following were elected to Deacon's Orders in the Local Ministry: George Cope, William H. Mullins, George E. Toole, James W. Kirkpatrick, William M. Jayne, David Scarborough, F. Finch, Hezekiah Harrison, Francis A. Alford, Joseph T. Harrington, Lafayette J. Lack, Elijah Graves.

The following were elected to Elder's Orders in the Local Ministry: Wm. F. Camp, Hollis H. Williams, Alexander Elliott, John Dean, Thomas S. Newman, Dempsey Sparkman, John T. Coleman.

The membership in the Conference is: white members, 13,760; colored members, 10,658; white probationers, 3,963; colored probationers, 3,913; total membership, 32,204—a decrease, in comparison with last year's statistics, of 453. We place no confidence, however, in Conference statistics. They are so irregularly and uncertainly gathered and reported, that a decrease may at any time appear, where there is a large increase. We cannot believe there has been a decrease in the Mississippi Conference this year. We think there has been a considerable increase. The missionary collections for the year fell off some $4,000. The Sunday-school statistics are too imperfectly reported to mention.

We enjoyed the session much. The Mississippi Conference is a fine body of Christian gentlemen. Peace and unity prevailed. The *Advocate* made a noble collection. We have not time to write more—off for Alabama. The worthy Secretary will send the Conference documents for publication in due time. A pen was presented him at the close of the session, from his brethren, in a neat speech by Rev. C. K. Marshall, D.D.

On the Sabbath we visited and preached in Vicksburg. The congregation was large, intelligent and refined. We have seen nowhere a finer-looking audience. At Jackson, on Sunday, we learned that the religious services were profitable. Dr. Drake preached a sermon of great spiritual power, as did also Rev. John G. Jones.

Having to leave just before the appointments were read out, we engaged a friend to procure a list for publication, which was done; but they have, somehow or other, failed to come into our hands. We trust they will reach the office before this paper goes to press.

BISHOPS SOULE AND EARLY.

The Richmond *Christian Advocate* says: It is doubtful whether any two living Methodist preachers have done more for the Church of God than these venerable fathers in our Israel, or whether the Church would feel more deeply the death of any two of her ministers than the death of these great and good men. Passed the age accessible to the influence of vain exultation, or the enchantment of the sweet voice of praise, they are inspired by the noblest motives that can animate the human breast, to gather up their remaining energies for expenditure to the last hour of activity in that cause to which they consecrated life more than half a century ago. Indeed, one of them "seems to have renewed his youth," and to be yet able to "dispatch the duties of the Chair and the Council-board with great ease and satisfaction;" while the other, with "honor, peace and triumph," tolls in the shadows of the evening illuminated,

"By well distinguished rays."

They need not the chisel of the sculptor, nor the pencil of the painter, nor the tongue of the orator, to perpetuate their fame, for their monument is already erected amid the imperishable triumphs of the Cross, and their fadeless glory prospective in heaven. The consciousness of rectitude has supported them in time of trial, and a corresponding hope grasps final reward from the Great Head of the Church. They are not the men to hold with a trembling hand the helm in a storm. They are the men in whom we would confide without alarm in a crisis. They are the men who would, if they must, stand up alone in an erring world. They were among the wisest of our legislators, and are now among the wisest and safest of our judges of law, and administrators of government. Their experience and penetration at a glance detect the nature and tendency of ecclesiastical speculations, and their firmness in resisting hurtful innovations is immovable. In times of doubtful conflict, they rely, not on the opinions of the selfish present, but on the just verdict of the impartial future. Rather than bend to the prejudices and errors of others, they are willing for time to vindicate the piety of their character, and the wisdom of their conduct. We do not venture too far when we express the belief, that they would rather sacrifice life than violate the legitimate prerogatives of their sacred and responsible office. Die they would rather than do it, and leave posterity to waive the flag of honor over their graves. Life however, has with them, in this respect, already anticipated death; they have lived to see the banner waive over their heads. Those that know them most love them best, and those that love them least fear them most—knowledge exciting in the former, and instinct instructive in the latter. Their influence fertilizes the present for the efflorescence and fruit of distant ages.

RIO GRANDE CONFERENCE.

BISHOP PIERCE.

A letter has been received at this office from Rev. Dr. Boring, San Antonio, Texas, giving some account of the recent session of the Rio Grande Conference, at Goliad. Bishop Pierce did not arrive until about the close of the session. Dr. Boring represents him, we are sorry to say, as so feeble in health as to cause a doubt of his being able to attend the sessions of the Texas and East Texas Conferences. Truly, a sad lesson seems necessary to induce us to efficiently strengthen our episcopacy.—Before this paper goes to press we shall hear, we trust, farther from Bishop Pierce.

Dr. Boring was elected president of the Rio Grande Conference in the absence of the Bishop. Five hundred dollars were raised at the missionary anniversary—a truly noble contribution from Goliad, and from this new Conference. The session was a pleasant and profitable one—souls converted and added to the Church. The preachers are laborious and faithful, and the cause is prospering.

LETTER FROM CHINA.

Shanghai, China, Sept. 1st, 1859.

Rev. C. C. Gillespie.

My Dear Brother: It has been but a few weeks since I wrote to you, but in these times of trouble I know you are anxious to know how things are going on in Shanghai. Myself, wife and little boy are very well, but our little daughter has been suffering from diarrhea for more than two months of this summer, and is still quite unwell. We have concluded to send her and her little brother to America for Christian education. We feel it a duty we owe to them and an unavoidable necessity. Some may think us wanting in parental affection—but it is that very affection for them, which would lead us to make so great a sacrifice. We believe it to be necessary to their temporal, as well as their spiritual welfare that they should leave a heathen land and go to the home of our Fathers. None but parents among a heathen, sin-loving people, can know the many difficulties attending the moral instruction of their children while in such close proximity to such a people. It is painfully distressing to see their young minds so early imbued with the superstitious beliefs current among the heathen. No one knows what we *sometimes* have suffered in consequence of this. Thus we feel the duty to be a plain one, though it may be painful, and in doing so we commend them to the care of a covenant-keeping God. It is only under the strongest convictions of duty to God and to our children, that we are led to take such a step. And we pray God, if it be His holy will, that they may be qualified to be missionaries of the cross, to bear the glad news of the gospel of our Saviour to a dying heathen people. Thus under these convictions, thy wife and our two children will leave Shanghai about the first of October, on the ship N. B. Palmer, in company with another missionary's wife and her two children, who leave here on account of her ill-health. Ask your prayers and the prayers of the Church in their behalf. Mrs. Lambuth will be in America but two or three months before she returns and I hope she may be able to see our dear Christian friends in New Orleans as well as in Mississippi. We both love the Missionary work, and if the Lord wills, we hope to spend many a long year in China, pointing the heathens to Jesus, as the only Saviour of the world. We both regret exceedingly, that one of us is to be separated from the Missionary field of labor, but it is only for a few months, and we hope that much good will be the result of her visit home, both to herself physically, and to the missionary cause.

Everything seems now more quiet in Shanghai, than it was two weeks since. A system of kidnapping Chinese for importation to the West Indies, was carried on by their own people after night-fall, in the disguise of foreigners, and the populace became so enraged, being under the impression that it was foreigners—so that it was dangerous at one time to go out of our houses. Several foreigners were killed by mobs and some wounded, at different periods of the excitement. We all fled from our houses at mid-night and the disturbance was more general than I had ever seen in Shanghai. But the truth will out in time, and three of their own people being caught in the very act, their heads are now suspended from the city wall to give warning to all others. The depot of the English, at the mouth of the Pi-ho, has greatly emboldened the people, and their actions to us now, are vastly different from what they have been. They are ready to insult you at every corner, were they not afraid of their own authorities. I was stoned at my own Church, but a kind Providence preserved me from all harm. Two other Missionaries have been stoned since then, but no harm done. Two churches were torn to pieces the morning or the night after I was stoned. Some two of the offenders were caught and imprisoned. One in each church with a yoke around their necks. And there they made their home for two months. The Churches are now being repaired and the expenses to be defrayed by the Chinese Government.

Our minister, Mr. Ward, has just returned from Peking. He was in the city, but did not see his Imperial Majesty, because he would not perform the "Ka-der," or, in English, to knock his head nine times to the floor in the presence of the Emperor. The Emperor seemed anxious to see Mr. Ward, but the customs of the court prevented it; so that the treaty could not be ratified in the Imperial City, unless Mr. Ward would consent to come before the Emperor as directed. He then left Peking immediately, and the treaty was ratified on their arrival back to the Pi-ho.

Our missionary circle in Shanghai has to lament the loss of one of our best missionaries, who died on his way from Peking, in company with Mr. Ward and some 20 others. His name is William Aitcherson. He has gone to his reward in heaven.

The letter which appeared in your paper some time since, seems to have created some unpleasant feelings. I have reference to the letter which I wrote to my father. I have not seen the paper which contained it, and have almost forgotten the contents of it, but be assured that what I wrote to my father on that subject was the truth and just what I felt at the time, that some one was at fault in this matter. I shall be grieved if what I have written causes any unpleasant feelings. But we can all testify, if it be necessary, that the delay of funds last year caused derangement in all our plans for working, and we were compelled, finaly, to borrow funds to buy our own bread.

The rest of our mission families are now in good health. Now, that all is becoming quiet again, our congregations are increasing in number; I cannot say in interest, for the people are very suspicious of foreigners since the late troubles in Shanghai. Although several of their own people have been beheaded for the very act of which they accuse us, yet they are too slow to acknowledge it, and still suspect us, one and all, as being engaged in kidnapping Chinese, though not one foreigner has been detected. Our native members, some of them, were quite alarmed at the existing state of affairs; but some were calm and decided for their Master, and said they were willing to suffer for His sake, if need be. I will send you a list of their names (eleven in all, and one on probation), that the Church may pray to God for them. Pray for them, my dear brethren, individually, that God would give them grace to sustain them in the midst of a thousand temptations. Remember us all in in prayer.

May God abundantly bless you and the whole church, is the prayer of your unworthy brother,

J. W. LAMBUTH.

Rev. Edward Stout, member of the New Jersey Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, departed this life at his residence in Haddonfield, on the 3d instant. Though extremely feeble for several years past, yet for the last few days he had seemed somewhat stronger and more cheerful, so that on the morning of the day he died, he walked nearly a mile, and conversed freely with his friends. He sat down with his family, at the usual time, to dine, when he was suddenly attacked with paralysis, and immediately expired without a struggle or a groan. He was in his seventy-fourth year, and had been in the ministry forty-six years.

True as Gospel.—The price paid for a newspaper is like seed sown in the ground; it brings back a thousand fold its value. Some people, however, don't believe it. They think a dollar and a half or two dollars a year, paid for a paper, is so much paid for a luxury, whereas, the truth is, it is so much paid for a prime necessity. A family without a newspaper: children brought up ignorant of the world and its concerns. Is there a family where the light of this "full-orbed" thought has not yet penetrated.

A SHORT SERMON FOR THANKSGIVING DAY.

Text: "Go your way, eat the fat, and drink the sweet, and send portions unto them for whom nothing is prepared.—*Neh.* viii, 10.

The Governors of twenty-five States of our Union have consented in the appointment of this day, Nov. 24, for thanksgiving to Almighty God. These Governors have done well. If moved by their own feelings to this acknowledgement of God over us, we ought to rejoice at the prevalence and power of such sentiments in high places. If moved by the demand of public opinion, and the moral exactions of the masses, so much the better.—We have pleasure in believing that to both these causes is due the appointment of a thanksgiving day.

Let us keep it. Surely there is a cause. God hath not dealt so with any nation; and as for his judgments, we have not known them. There is health in the land. Our civil, religious, benevolent, industrial, and educational institutions are prosperous. Our barns are full, affording all manner of store. We have peace at home and abroad. The only hindrance in gratitude is, alas! the too natural result of unbounded prosperity.

Like a birthday or a wedding anniversary in a family, so should this thanksgiving day be in the State. Come, let us all be cheerful. Break in upon the plodding monotony of common life. Begone, dull care. A truce to labor; for it has had its reward in the harvest. A penance on the man that looks sour and care-worn, and for the housekeeper that scolds, to-day. Smooth the ruffles out of your business face. Go home and play with your children. Let the joy of thanksgiving reach into your shop and into your field, to your man-servant and your maid-servant, so that it will seem the sun shines brighter to-day than common.

On this day bring out your best: "Eat the fat."—Landlord and "gude-wife," give the contents of your larder an airing, especially those best things that you are keeping till they spoil. Crown the hospitable board, as as Providence has crowned the year, with plenty. Don't be afraid you'll starve. For once, take no thought for the morrow or next year. Joy helps digestion; so be joyful.

And with all our eating, drink: "Drink the sweet." Clearly not brandy, whisky, and the like; for they need sweetening. Drink not to drunkness; and it is best not to drink that which makes drunk come. "Drink the sweet." Take off the cream to-day, and use it unscrupulously. Don't think how much butter it would have made, and how much the butter could have been sold for in the market. Such figuring is a death's-head at a feast, and sours the sweetest milk worse than a thunder-storm.

Avoiding gluttony and revelling, and keeping by the golden mean of temperance, eat and drink as much as you want. The good things of this life were not made for fools and knaves. It is a grand mistake to think that a man commends his soul to God by starving his body, or that he honors Him in despising the bounty of His providence. If He spread a table before us, we do not thank him by turning away from it. Those lines of the poet's universal prayer suit this day:

"What blessings thy free bounty gives,
Let me not cast away;
For God is paid when man receives:
To enjoy is to obey."

Don't forget God's house on such a day. Praise him in the congregation; praise is comely. "Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise; be thankful unto him, and bless his name." No preacher can be at a loss for a suitable text. The Bible is full of them; for our religion, like its Author, is benignant, and recognizes thanksgiving days and duties. The joy of the Lord is the strength of his people. Nothing is at once so sure a guard against intemperance, and all filthiness of flesh and spirit, and so refining and elevating to the fellowship of a thanksgiving day, as setting the Lord always before us, and, whether we eat or drink, do all to his glory. Him we own as the Giver of every good gift. The gratitude of the creature, and goodness of the Creator, make an overflowing cup. The man that don't preach a sermon to-day ought to say grace at the head of his table with more than ordinary unction, receiving his good things with thanksgiving, and sanctifying them by the word of God and prayer.

But this is not all, by much. What of the widow and the fatherless; what of your poor neighbors, and the stranger, for whom nothing is provided? Must they fast while you feast? Nay. Send portions to them. Make the widow's heart sing for joy—sweeter music in charity's ear than the music of the spheres. Remember the fatherless, if heretofore you have eaten your morsel alone, and the fatherless hath not eaten thereof. Disperse your store; scatter it abroad, and inherit the blessing. Don't send portions worthless, insipid. Cut into the "fat," and pour out the "sweet."

Now for, *practical* religion, Gratitude and charity walk well together. There is a communion in happiness, and we increase the happiness by enlarging the communion. It was a beautiful custom among the Jews, that on such occasions none went unprovided for; and the people rose up *en mass* and in arms against hunger, want, and care, and by acclamation put these enemies to rout.

Can you not call to mind a poor family in your neighborhood that sits by no cheerful fire to-day? A cart-load of wood or a few bushels of coal would be a god-send to them. This morning, to get her breakfast, some widow scraped the bottom of the barrel. Accept the heavenly commission, and fill it. To-day, in families not beyond your reach, there will be a frugal meal and unsavory, while your corn-crib and your smoke-house are full. Strange that men so seldom enjoy the luxury of doing good, when the happiness conferred is so great in proportion to its cost.

O for a general, hearty, scriptural thanksgiving day, throughout the States! We Americans especially need it—plodding, utilitarian, selfish, money-loving people that we are. One such day, well kept, would help the vital and moral statistics of the nation: it would make us live longer, be happier, and do better.

And now, not to detain you from the duties and pleasures of the day—"Go your way, eat the fat, and drink the sweet, and send portions to them for whom nothing is prepared."—*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

HOLSTON CONFERENCE.

This body held its annual session at Abingdon, Virginia, commencing on the 26th ult., Bishop Early presiding. The session closed on the 2d inst. From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Tri-Weekly Whig, of the 5th inst., we gather the following particulars:

"This Conference was organized the 27th of November, 1824, in the town of Knoxville, thirty-five years ago. Bishop Roberts presided at the time, and there were three presiding elders' districts, and forty-one traveling preachers, with a membership of 13,443 white, and 1491 colored members. Now there are nine presiding elders' districts, 130 traveling preachers, and a membership of 45,110 whites, and 4881 colored persons. The statistics of the Church here, as well as in all parts of the United States, show a great improvement in numbers, improvements, and all that makes a denomination useful and influential. The Northern Methodist Church now numbers 933,472 members; the Church South, numbers 700,000; the Canada Conference numbers 42,000; the East British American Conference numbers 13,300; Wesleyan Methodists in America, 20,000; the Methodist Protestants 70,000; the African Methodists number 29,000; the Albright Methodists are 20,000 strong. The total, therefore, of Methodists in the United States and North American British possessions, is about *two millions of members*."

A BRAHMIN'S ACCOUNT OF HIS COUNTRY.

The Rev. Mr. Gangooly, a converted Brahmin, now traveling in this country, delivered a lecture in New Bedford, a few nights since, on the manners and customs of his country.

He said the Hindoos were divided into thirty-four castes, of which the Brahmin reached the highest, and the banker, goldsmith and shoemaker were among the lowest. The blacksmith is of a high caste, because of his usefulness. If a Brahmin eats animal food, he loses his caste, which he can never regain. The subject of birth was next treated. The birth of a male child was always made the occasion of great rejoicing, while the birth of a female child was hardly noticed. The mother of five or six girls was always the subject of scorn and derision, and never went into society.

There were but three castes in India that could not read or write. The strictest attention is given to the education of boys in India, while girls never go to school. The discipline of Brahmin life in some instances was grand. A Brahmin rises as early as five o'clock, walks out and gathers flowers, and bathes before the sun rises; if the sun sees one of this class in bed, the fourteen generations of his ancestors will be punished in eternity. Women must bathe every morning before they go into the kitchen; if they do not, people will not eat their cooking. Brahmins must keep silent while at the table; if they speak while eating they are obliged to go without food the entire day.

The marriage system was next considered. Hindoos do not know, strictly, what marriages are. Neither the boys nor the girls have anything to do with this matter. Parents make all matches, and the parties have no idea to whom they are to unite their destinies until they arrive at the altar. The marriageable age of girls is from seven to ten, and that of boys from thirteen to twenty-five. A girl at thirteen years of age, unmarried, is considered an old maid past all redemption.

In regard to the burial ceremonies of the dead in India, many things had been said and written by travelers that were untrue. The burning of the bodies of widows upon funeral piles of the husband, was explained and accounted for by the fact that when a woman becomes a widow she must always remain in that situation, and they were never thought anything of or treated respectfully, and many of them, in view of these facts, preferred death. This custom has, said the speaker, been recently abolished by the British government.

A SPECIMEN LETTER.

In order that no injustice be done, we publish the following letter just as we received it, spelling, punctuation, and all.

Rankin County Miss November. 20th 1859

Mr. C. C. Gellspie

Dear Ser

I received yours of the fifth, And ser I have quit takeing the papers out of the ofice, And I deant intende to take any more out, You say ser that the number of M. waiters papers is on your books twise and you cant tel whither it is Morgan or Moses, I think ser that you are A fine book keeper to take mens name their and cant tel one from the other I consider ser that you or Parson Godfrey one or the other has acted the dog with me. I want you to send me A recelte for my paper for I have complied with the law and if you continue the paper it is at your own risk. Mr. C. C. I have A good deal of influance in Rankin County, and ser for your smartnes I do you all the injory from this out that I can

Morgan. Waiters.

As to "acting the dog," we have neither growled, barked, nor bit any body; we may, however, have unintentionally laid hold of an animal with an unpleasant odor. If so, we back out in true canine style, as speedily as may be. As to the writer's "influence in Rankin County," we cheerfully give him the benefit of our circulation. If the publication of his letter will increase it, we make no charge for the advertisement. We beg leave to assure other candidates for similar favors that there is no partiality in this; we shall be equally generous with them also. Our columns are not very much crowded just now, and we have room for a few more of the same sort. We wish, in conclusion, to tender our sympathetic condolence to "Parson Godfrey." He must be well nigh annihilated "in Rankin County," after this. We trust he will hear up. "Every dog has his day."

THE WALDENSES AS COLONISTS.

The Edinburgh *Witness* contains the following: It is known to many of our readers who take an interest in the inhabitants of the Valleys of Piedmont, that a small band has gone forth from their ancient home to colonize near Monte Video, South America. Their poverty, and not their will, made this step necessary. Amidst many difficulties and dangers they have established themselves in that remote land; and although in some respects it might have been better for them to separate and seek employment individually, they have resolved to stand by each other, and to worship together the God of their fathers.

An invaluable friend has been raised up for them in the person of the Rev. Mr. Pendleton, minister of the Church of England at Monte Video, who, throwing himself heartily into the cause of these expatriated Waldenses, is doing for them in South America what the honored Doctor Gilly, of Norham, did for their Church in the Valleys. By his influence with the authorities there Mr. Pendleton has secured for them liberty of worship, of which they at one time were likely to be deprived by the intrigues of the priests of the Church of Rome. Not contented with local efforts on their behalf, Mr. Pendleton proceeded to La Tour, and attended the late meeting of the Waldensian Synod to plead the claims of the colonists in South America to have a minister and schoolmaster sent to them. This has been arranged; and now Mr. Pendleton has come to Britain to obtain funds for endowing the minister and teacher, whose limited wants must be provided for, as the colonists themselves are unable to do so. In reality, it is the cause of a Protestant mission to South America; and in that land of much superstition and ignorance the Vaudois Church may assert once more its motto, *Lux in Tenebris*—a light to them that sit in darkness.

PROTESTANTISM IN TUSCANY.

A correspondent of the London Athenæum writes to that journal: An important sign of the times is the legal marriage of two Tuscans, converts from Roman Catholicism to that form of Protestantism called the Italian Evangelical Church in Florence. This union of two obscure individuals, under the full protection of their country's laws, in defiance of the Church of Rome, which has hitherto declared all such marriages invalid and the offspring illegitimate, strikes a severer blow at the insolent domineering sway of Rome than all the coquetting of practised diplomates, or the hollow kettle-drumming of reactionary princes, standing out for privileges, and haggling over concessions with the "Father of the Faithful." This notable change in the marriage laws of Tuscany is among the first fruits of the project of ecclesiastical reform undertaken, as I mentioned in a former letter, by Cav. Salvagnoli, with equal skill and firmness of purpose, to limit as far as may be the grasping power of the priests. The Italian Evangelical Church, an organized religious society, holding doctrines somewhat similar to those of our Plymouth brethren, has for some years been steadily gaining strength in Tuscany. Until the 27th of last April, however, its public worship (to speak paradoxically) was kept as secret as possible, to avoid the persecution which attended any avowed leaning to Protestantism. Since the revolution has given us full liberty of creed, a place of worship has been opened, and is fully attended every Sunday. This first Protestant Tuscan marriage was solemnized in presence of a large number of persons, and assuredly makes an era in this eventful time.

NEW METHODIST MISSION.

The Oregon Conference has moved in a new missionary enterprise—nothing less than a mission to the newly opened empire of Japan. It resolved that "Whereas it has transpired that Rev. L. T. Woodward, a member of this conference, has felt himself drawn to the missionary work in Japan, and has offered himself for the field of labor; and whereas the Oregon Conference has the high honor of having made the first contribution in our church specially for missions in Japan; and whereas nearly or quite $1,000 have been so contributed; and whereas we deem it entirely fitting that the Oregon Conference should send the first missionary to that field, it being next beyond us; and whereas we judge Brother Woodward to be eminently adapted to such a missionary work; therefore *Resolved*, That we recommend the establishment of a mission in Japan; that we recommend Rev. L. T. Woodward as entirely adapted to such work; that in the event of L. T. Woodward or any other member of this body being appointed a missionary to Japan, we pledge ourselves to raise a sum equivalent to his support, or $1,000 annually, to be placed at the disposition of the Missionary Board for that object, in addition to our usual missionary contributions; that if $1,000 shall fail to be raised otherwise, we, the members of the conference, agree to pay the sum necessary to make up the deficiency." It pledged $2,050, besides the above $1,000, toward beginning the mission.

Discovery of a Crypt.—A curious discovery of a crypt has lately been made at Christ Church, Hants, England. The Church was originally erected in the time of Saxons, but was rebuilt during the reign of William II., about A. D. 1100. A crypt has long been known to exist under the south transept, but a similar building under the north wing has only recently been laid open during the progress of some restoration now going on. It is upsidal measure 30 feet by 12 feet, and is 9 feet 7 inches high. The walls are 7 feet thick, and pierced on the south and west by loops. In the crypt were found about 1500 human bones, laid with great regularity and care. There is no record in regard to its construction or the use for which it was designed. "*Ossuaires*" are found in Switzerland of contemporaneous construction, which were the receptacles of skulls and bones, which, after a certain period, were disinterred to make room for other burials.

The Irish Revival Extended.—A correspondent of the *Glasgow Christian News*, writing from Connaught, says: "The revival movement is extending into this benighted section of Ireland. For a length of time past, prayer-meetings have been held every evening in the Presbyterian Church, Leitrim, and a revival has been anxiously and prayerfully sought. The attendance at these missions, the solemnity pervading them, and the deep anxiety of many people about the way of salvation, indicated an answer to faithful prayer, and that the Holy Spirit was beginning a great and blessed work. The province of Connaught embraces the western counties, and the people are mostly Romanists. The places mentioned are in the region of Sligo and Donegal Bay, quite across the Island, it will be noticed, from the region where the revival commenced.

The New Group of Asteroids.—The recent discovery by M. Leverrier of a new group of asteroids, is so remarkable an instance of the precision of astronomical observations and the power of mathematical genius, that it is worthy of more than passing note. This discovery was even of greater difficulty than that of Neptune. For that he had only to study the perturbations of Uranus, to ascertain in what the orbit of Uranus differed from what it should be theoretically, and to deduce from this difference the perturbing cause. The perturbations of Uranus had been definitely ascertained before he took hold of the problem. But the perturbations of Mercury are his own discovery, as well as the brilliant result which he has drawn from them.

Sunday-schools in Ireland.—For more than fifty years the Sunday-school Society has been at work in Ireland preparing its pupils to receive instructions from the Bible, and many depend upon that Society for ability to read the Bible. The total number of schools connected with it, January 1, was 2,690, with 216,216 scholars and 19,658 teachers; 140,717 of the scholars were reading in the Bible or Testament, and 57,697 were above the age of fifteen. It is estimated that 117,426 attended no other schools.

Mr. Burton, the African and Arabian traveler, has written a letter to the *London Times*, in which he states that the great lake supposed to occupy the center of Equatorial Africa, is in reality four lakes—the Ujiji, visited by him in May, 1857; the Nyanza, visited by Captain Speke in July, 1857; the Chama, whose position was fixed by Dr. Lacerda in 1790; and a fourth, the position of which has just been fixed by Dr. Livingstone. They lie ranged in crescent shape, with the horns toward the east.

Death of Wm. S. Reese.—Wm. S. Reese, formerly a famous street preacher in Cincinnati, died at Keokuk, Iowa, two weeks since, leaving a fortune of $150,000. An Englishman by birth, he left college at the age of sixteen, master of eight languages; came to New York in 1830, entered into mercantile business, and amassed a competency, which he lost in the panic of 1837, and then became a wanderer. He engaged in open-air preaching and subsequently went to Keokuk, where he made a small but productive investment in land.

The reason why the dying never weep, is because the manufactories of life stop forever; the human system has run out at last; every gland of the system has ceased its functions. In all diseases, the liver is the manufactory that first stops work; one by one the others follow, and all the fountains of life are at length dried up; there is no secretion anywhere. So the eye in death weeps not; not that all affection is dead in the heart, but because there is not a tear-drop in it, any more than there is moisture on the lip.—*Dr. Hall.*

Unitarianism at a Crisis.—Dr. Bellows recently told his congregation that "the time had arrived when Unitarianism has the option, either to lapse into rationalism, or turn more decidedly into the body of the Church of Christ, finding there its home, and communicating the joy of a son supposed to have been lost, returning strong and happy to his father's house."

Manners are the shadows of virtues; the momentary display of those qualities which our fellow-creatures love and respect. If we strive to become then what we strive to appear, manners may often be rendered useful guides to the performance of our duties.—*Rev. Sidney Smith.*

No man can tell whether he is rich or poor by turning to his ledger. It is the heart that makes the man rich. He is rich or poor according to what he is, not according to what he has.

The Memphis Methodist Episcopal Conference adjourned on Friday last. The next Conference will be held at Aberdeen, Miss.

The World.—Trust not the world, for it never payeth that it promiseth.

Love.—The two poles could sooner meet, than the love of Christ and the love of the world.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

ADVERTISING IN THE ADVOCATE.

The business public are slowly learning that the *Advocate* is THE GREAT ADVERTISING PAPER OF THE SOUTH AND WEST. Advertisements in it are more valuable than in any half dozen other papers.

1.—It has the largest circulation west of Charleston, and South of Cincinnati; larger than any other two weeklies in New Orleans, and is increasing rapidly—will, in a few years, double its present circulation.

2.—Of medium size, and not crowded with advertisements, an advertisement is not lost in it, but can be easily found.

3.—In our "Editorial Notices," which we give to every advertisement, we specify the page and column on which an advertisement may be found. We seek to make every advertisement valuable to the advertiser and to *the paper*.

4.—The circulation is spread out over Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, principally; Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, partially.

5.—It is the only weekly of large and widely-spread circulation in the great and growing metropolis of the South.

NEWS FROM OUR HOME WORK.

"To spread Scriptural Holiness over these Lands."

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

Bayou Boeuf Mission.—REV. E. W. GASWOEN writes: I reached my work on the 5th January last. I soon learned that this Bayou had been traveled years ago by our Itinerants; but while the country has been cleared up, and planters growing rich, and establishing themselves in growing sugar and cotton, Methodism has been dying out, at the same time Cumberlieism (or "*the Christians*," as they call themselves,) Baptists, and Episcopalians, have been growing stronger. These control the principal part of the people that are disposed to be religious at all. These and other influences will readily account for so little success by the Methodists, both among white and colored. Six miles below Cherryville I have one appointment embracing two plantations, (a few attend from other plantations, altogether over two hundred souls. I consider this in a prosperous condition. Thirteen have joined the Church, six baptized (only two of them by immersion.) One of the planters, Mr. Talbot, paid me; the other brother, John Dunwody, $10 in cash and $10 in corn. I think this appointment should be placed either on the Evergreen or Washington work.

On the upper portion of Bayou Boeuf and Calcasieu, with their tributaries, I have preached in nine different neighborhoods, have organized four classes, received sixty-seven members and probationers. There are other neighborhoods which I have not visited. I understand that they have been without preaching.

This section of country is from sixty to eighty miles long, thirty to fifty wide. Much of it is pine woods, very poor; many of the people poor also.

I think a preacher, with experience and energy, could do much in a spiritual point of view, and probably raise some $200 towards his support next year.

There have been several conversions during this year. My report stands thus: Appointments, 10; members, white, 50; do. do. colored, 16; probationers, white, 8; do. do. colored, 7; children catechized, 35; baptized children, white and colored, 27; do. do. adults 13; Sabbath schools 2; with prospects of another; officers 6; scholars 42; volumes in library 71; "Visitor" taken 35; money received on mission, $109 25.

Plaquemine Station.—REV. F. T. RAWSON writes: Here I found about thirty *names* on the book, with *just ten members* to be found. Since then by a dint of asking I have found out a few more. But the Lord was at work, and soon an opportunity was given for preaching in a settlement far down on Bayou Sowel.

To this place I went twice a month, traveling twelve miles by skiff, and fifteen by land. Here I found three who had joined on Grand River under Bro. White. I soon received twelve more, and baptized thirteen children. By the aid of Bro. Terry I circulated about thirty dollars worth of religious books, together with a large number of tracts &c. sent to me by friends about. I also obtained five or six subscribers to the *Advocate*. I think a great deal of good was done in the country—good that will doubtless be seen in the future. Recently many of them have sold out and will soon move to other places. In this district I have secured the valuable services of Bro. Terry as Bible agent and colporteur in the tide water swamps. He is to start in a few weeks in a boat built for the purpose. I expect much good to be done by his labors. He would like to have a minister go with him to preach in neighborhoods where he says an *preaching is ever heard*.

Subsequently I made an appointment at the Village on Plaquemine Bayou, when I received three members, and baptized three children. No permanent society could be formed here, but I obtained hearing from a goodly number for several months.

In Plaquemine much *effect* cannot be expected just now, but I believe a change will take place. We may confidently expect that the Presbyterian Church here will be instrumental of much good. They have means, zeal, and opportunities; besides they have an excellent High School under the care of Mr. Selleck, their pastor. He is evidently well fitted for his post, in that he possesses piety, scholarly attainments, and dignified address.

Our last Quarterly meeting will be held 19th and 20th inst., and I have invited several brethren to preach for us. It is hoped that something will be accomplished, and if there is I'll inform you.

Columbia Circuit.—REV. J. H. IDDLE writes: The fourth Quarterly meeting came off at Union chapel, on the twenty-second and twenty-third days of October. The Elder, J. A. Ivy, was with us, and preached with great acceptability. The result was that the Church much revived—nine accessions, eight whites, one black. The meeting closed Monday evening with some ten persons at the altar. This the first Methodist preaching that has taken place for three months, on the work. I have been crippled since the last week in July, and not able to preach. I feel thankful to God for the meeting under such discouraging circumstances. Brother Ivy had all the preaching to do himself. I am not able to stand on my feet long enough to preach yet, and he had no help from any other source.

Calcasieu Circuit.—REV. W. D. STAYTON writes: Our camp-meeting closed Monday morning last, with twenty-five conversions, eight accessions to the Church, one professed sanctification, the membership much revived. We had but three preachers to help us; they did us good service. We had during the year sixty conversions, fifty-one accessions, whites, thirty blacks; baptized sixty-five children, thirty adults; have preached to about four hundred people. Methodism has taken good hold in this parish. May the Lord fully establish it.

Grand Chane.—REV. JOEL SAUNDERS writes: I have formed one Society on my work of eighty members—fifty-seven whites and twenty-three colored. I sent an account to the *Advocate*, but it did not appear. I cannot tell why. (Nor can we. Every such notice is gladly published. Some oversight somewhere.—Editor.)

Shreveport District.—REV. JOHN PIPES writes: The labors of the preachers on the District are closing up for the year with pleasing results. Missionary collections good, preachers well supported, and best of all, nearly all have had glorious revivals of religion. The Lord be praised.

Caddo Circuit.—REV. S. J. HAWKINS writes: During ten days past fifteen have been added to the Church. About fifty have been converted on this circuit this month.

October 26th, 1859.

Caddo Circuit.—REV. S. J. HAWKINS writes: The Lord is reviving us, nine were converted and ten added to the Church this week at Friendship.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

Summerfield Station.—REV. W. MCMAHAN writes: Our community and Church in this place, have been visited again, with a most refreshing season of grace. For two weeks past we kept up preaching in the Church every night, occasionally prayer-meeting during the day; these were arranged so that the schools could attend, with but little interruption of study hours. A gracious influence pervaded the crowded congregations, more than fifty professed to have obtained the forgiveness of sins through faith in Jesus Christ; forty have joined the Church, and many believers strengthened and encouraged to go on their way rejoicing.

"O! magnify the Lord with me, and let us exalt His name together."

Our schools, are all prosperous, large, and daily increasing; promise better than at any period since I have been here. Better conducted, better teaching, better deportment, and better studying, I think than usual. I make this digression for the benefit of many friends who have anxious hearts and eyes turned to this locality. The rule with us is to try and get the pupils who come here to school converted, and I thank God to tell in this so far is the exception. Forbid it Lord, that this policy *should ever be changed*. The orderly, dignified deportment of most of the young people here during the present session, give me confidence in their home training, and inspire hopes for the Church and nation, such as I have but seldom indulged.

The Church generally is in a good condition. Our collections will all largely exceed our assessments—this you know makes a preacher feel comfortable, just as he is leaving for Conference. We wish all to do something to the cause of benevolence—Church and congregation, Sunday-school, both advanced and primary, and the colored people, and for all to have credit for what they do. This they shall have.

One thing only prevents this from being a most happy home, and model charge, for a laborious minister. We lack church room; the capacity of our house is quite insufficient to accommodate the crowded congregations. Will the next preacher labor to remedy this evil? I have limited at so many things in this, that you will hardly give it a place in the paper—well, do with it as you please.

Summerfield, Ala., Nov. 18th, 1859.

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Pursuit of Cortlona into Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—It is stated here that a suggestion has been made to the Liberal Government of Mexico, through St. Marco, to allow our Government to punish such outlaws as Cortinas and his men, and thus aid in pacifying Mexico.

The British Withdrawn from San Juan.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—The overland mail brings voluminous dispatches concerning the San Juan difficulty. Among other things it is stated that the British naval forces have all withdrawn from San Juan Island, with the single exception of the Satellite. The Americans remain in full possession.

Oregon Debt Lobby Scheme.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A grand scheme for lobbying the Oregon debt, which amounts to several million dollars, through the coming session of Congress, has been discovered here. The combination includes speculators of every political character, and even now, after the disclosure, will be difficult to resist.

Later from Sonora.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—The overland California mail arrived here to-day, bringing advices from Arizona to the 3d inst. The Arizona of that date says that Capt. Erven left Fort Buchanan for Sonora on the 31st ult., to protect Stone's party from expulsion from Sonora. The same paper says that Pesquiera recently expressed a strong desire that a general emigration into Sonora would take place.

Death of Kit Carson.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.—The renowned trapper and explorer, Kit Carson, died at Taos, Taos county, New Mexico, on the 31st ult.

The Sioux Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23.—Major Schoonover, Indian agent for the Upper Mississippi Sioux Indians, has arrived at St. Joseph, Mo. Major Schoonover reports that the Sioux tribe have very hostile feelings against the whites in their country, and have sworn deadly vengeance against them.

Major Schoonover also reports the Yellow Stone river as being navigable 900 miles above its confluence.

Organized Attempt to Rescue Brown.

CHARLESTOWN, VA., Nov. 22.—The recent excitement has entirely disappeared, and everything is now quiet.

A portion of the troops ordered here from Richmond, are returning home.

Governor Wise says that one thousand troops will be present at the execution of Brown. He also expresses the belief that regularly organized bands of of Abolitionists are being formed throughout the North and West, with a view of attempting to rescue Brown.

The Governor of South Carolina has tendered military aid to Gov. Wise, but Gov. Wise feeling the utmost confidence in the ability of Virginia to execute her own laws, declines the offer.

Gov. Wise also declares that he shall not interfere with the sentence pronounced by the court against the prisoners, either by a commutation of the sentence, or a postponement of the execution thereof.

Pennsylvania offers to Aid Virginia.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 23.—Governor Packer of Pennsylvania, has tendered to Gov. Wise the services of 10,000 men to be stationed along the dividing line between the two states, for the purpose of preventing the entrance into Virginia from the Northern States, of any abolitionists or body of men that come with the intent of rescuing Brown or his associate prisoners.

More Excitement in Virginia.

NORFOLK, VA., Nov. 23.—A special messenger has arrived here from Northampton, on the eastern shore of Virginia, for volunteers to go to that place to prevent a threatened attempt by abolitionists, on Friday next, to run off slaves. The news created a great excitement here.

Southern Pacific Railroad Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 23.—The stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad met in convention in this city last evening.

There was a large attendance from all sections of the Union and much spirit was manifested in carrying out the policy of the organization.

Of the $250,000 required by the Hon. Edgar Thompson, to be subscribed for commencing the construction of the road, as a condition of his acceptance of the presidency, $50,000 have been subscribed here in addition to the $100,000 already subscribed in Texas.

Later From California.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 25.—The overland mail has arrived with San Francisco dates to the 4th inst.

Business at San Francisco was dull.

The grand jury at San Francisco have indicted Judge Terry for "the murder" of Senator Broderick and have fixed his bail at $10,000.

Pennsylvania and Virginia.

HARRISBURG, PA., Nov. 25.—The report is existing without foundation, that Gov. Packer, of this State, had offered the services of 10,000 men to the Governor of Virginia, for the purpose of guarding the boundary line between this State and Virginia from an attack or invasion of the Abolitionists from the North, that might come with the intent to liberate old Brown or others of the condemned prisoners.

Clayton and Bulwer Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Official information received at the State Department warrants the belief that all differences between the United States and Great Britain growing out of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty will soon be satisfactorily adjusted.

Loss of the Steamship Indian.

PORTLAND, ME., Nov. 23.—An authentic report has reached here to the effect that the steamship Indian, from Liverpool, the 9th inst., for this port, has been wrecked at Cut Canso.

Only her mizzen mast is standing.

Her passengers are reported to have been saved by fishing vessels in the vicinity.

She had the regular English mails of the 9th inst. What their fate is, is not yet known.

She had a large and valuable cargo, which, together with the vessel was heavily insured.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Nov. 23.—The first report of the disaster to the Indian, was received here yesterday by the arrival of the schooner Victoria.

The Indian was due at Portland yesterday, with two days later advices than those received at Boston by the Canada.

The steamer went ashore near Guy's Bore, on the Coast of Nova Scotia, in a dense fog and high sea, and is a total wreck. She struck the rock nearly midship, and broke in two.

The forward part of the steamer, with the foremast, is still standing, but breaking up gradually.

Three lives are known to be lost.

The passengers and crew took to the boats, some of whom reached shore, but two boats, which left the steamer filled with passengers, are still missing, and it is feared many more lives are lost.

The Indian had on board a valuable cargo, and the numerous packages of goods floating about the wreck are being picked up by fishing vessels and boats from the shore.

The location of the wreck is such that it is very difficult to obtain full particulars of the disaster.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Nov. 25.—The schooner Latta, which was sent from this port to the assistance of the wrecked steamship Indian, is also herself a total wreck. She got into a heavy sea in her attempt to approach the Indian and becoming unmanageable she was finally driven on the breakers. Her crew were, however, fortunately saved.

Of the wreck of the Indian herself no particulars have yet come to hand, nor is the loss of life as yet ascertained. It is only known that she had thirty-eight passengers on board besides her crew, 100 in number—138 souls in all. She had also about 800 tons of freight on board, with a small quantity of specie. She left Liverpool on the 9th inst.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Nov. 26, 9 P. M.—Intelligence has been received here that one of the missing boats from the steamship Indian has reached the shore in safety. This boat had on board thirty-three passengers, mostly ladies with their families and husbands.

They report that twenty-seven of the passengers and crew, the former mostly steerage passengers, are known to have been lost.

It is also known that all the cabin passengers, eight in number, are all saved.

HALIFAX, Nov. 26.—The schooner Gladiator, sent out from this port, to the relief of the steamship Indian, has returned. She brings all the remaining survivors of the ill-fated steamship.

The passengers complain bitterly of the treatment they received from the inhabitants along the coast. They say that the people flocked from all quarters to the vicinity of the wreck so soon as the news had spread abroad, but instead of rendering assistance, immediately set themselves to work plundering everything the passengers could not carry with them. And this they could not prevent, as there was no means of defense or protection at hand.

The passengers report that the steamship herself has entirely gone to pieces, and that only a small part of her cargo was saved.

The mails, however, were fortunately saved and have been forwarded to Portland by the overland route.

The Indian's steerage passengers, who are lost, are mostly Germans and Hungarians, of the more intelligent class.

Important from Mexico.

New York, Nov. 28.—The New York *Times* publishes a dispatch from Mexico, received by the last California steamer via Panama, stating that the Conservative of Church troops under the command of Gen. Garda, attacked the liberal army under General Coronado, at Tepic, on or about the 8th inst., and a desperate battle was fought, in which the Reactionists finally came off victoriously, after General Coronado had been killed, with many of his men, in defending the place.

The Reactionists also sustained very heavy losses.

The Liberal troops retreated to Mazatlan, where Gen. Coronado had previously imprisoned the British Consul of the port because of his refusal to pay a second duty (?) on the treasure shipped by the British war steamer Calypso.

Upon the imprisonment of the Consul, the Captain of the British war steamer Amethyst, then in port, brought her broadside to bear upon the town, sent a force of mariners ashore and released the Consul, and was, on the 8th, blockading the port of Mazatlan.

He had already seized two Mexican ships, laden with cotton. Captain Stone has returned to Sonora.

Thanksgiving Day in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—This day has been observed here almost universally as Thanksgiving Day. Several of the most prominent preachers here spoke forcibly in favor of the supremacy of the laws, and against false sympathy for condemned criminals, particularly with reference to the Charlestown convicts.

Death of Washington Irving.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Washington Irving, the popular author, died in this city last evening. [Our dispatch does not state what he died of.—EDS. DELTA.]

The Harper's Ferry Excitement.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27.—Additional reinforcements of troops have been ordered and are on their way to Charlestown, Virginia.

The additional force has been ordered on account of information which Gov. Wise and Mr. Hunter profess to have received, to the effect that an attack will be made upon Charlestown tonight, by an armed Abolition band, with a view of rescuing Brown and Cook.

The Governor of Georgia has tendered troops to Gov. Wise to aid in the defence of the prisoners.

The Governor of North Carolina has also offered the services of his troops for the same purpose, which offers Gov. Wise had respectfully declined.

Southern Pacific Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 24.—The convention of the stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which met here on the 24th, closed its proceedings on Saturday, after an unlimited session, at which the people of Louisville came forward with more liberality than has been manifested at any point where the stock has been offered for sale.

The Hon. J. Edgar Thompson, of Pennsylvania, required as a condition of his acceptance of the office of President of the Pacific Road, that all the debts of the company should be paid, and that the sum of $250,000 should be raised on the sale of the stock, as a fund for the recommencement and continuation of the construction of the road.

President Fowlkes has now settled all the debts of the old and new companies, and this company is entirely free from all encumbrances.

At the convention Dr. Fowlkes, after stating these facts, announced that $150,000 cash had been raised on the sale of stock, at par, and $100,000 more was needed to place Mr. Thompson, one of the ablest railroad men in the country, in the presidential chair.

An appeal was made to the citizens of Louisville, and before the close of the convention $40,000 had been subscribed.

Since the adjournment of the convention, the remainder of the $250,000 has been raised in this city, and President Fowlkes leaves this city to-morrow for Nashville. From thence he goes direct to Philadelphia, for the purpose of surrendering the presidency to Mr. Thompson, who was elected at the meeting of the directors, at Marshall, to succeed Dr. Fowlkes.

Mexican Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—It is believed in circles likely to be well informed on the subject, that France and Spain are intriguing in Mexican affairs, with a view of establishing a monarchy in that country under their protection.

Whatever designs France and Spain may have with regard to the future form of government in that country, there is no evidence here that England is united with them in the scheme.

The Government of Jefferson Territory.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Nov. 23.—The Leavenworth and Denver City express has arrived here, bringing dates from the gold mines to the 25th inst.

The provisional government of Jefferson Territory is working harmoniously. The Legislature is perfecting the new code of law.

The mines are yielding largely.

ARRIVAL OF THE CIRCASSIA.

Great Britain and France.

The reported agreement between England and France, as to England's joining in the proposed Europeam Congress, and the reported settlement between these Governments, of the basis upon which they would act, proves to have been premature.

No such understanding seems to have been entered into; at least, no reliable information to that effect has transpired.

Reinforcements for China.

The English Government is actively engaged in forwarding reinforcements in China.

Two war steamers and four gun boats left England for China on the 10th inst.

Russia, Prussia and England.

A dispatch from Berlin, of the 8th inst., states upon what appears to be reliable authority, that at the late meeting between the Emperor of Russia and the Prince Regent of Prussia, the two sovereigns determined not to consent to any revision of the treaties of 1815, nor would they send a representative to a European Congress, unless England also consented to join in its proceedings.

Italian Affairs.

The Paris *Constitutional* exhorts the people of Italy to be moderate in their demands and exercise patriotic patience in awaiting the reforms which France will secure to them.

The provisional assembly of Tuscany has conferred the regency upon Prince Carignan, but the King of Sardinia refuses to allow him to accept it.

Turkey.

It is reported that the Sultan of Turkey has empowered his brother to grant the demands recently made by the Spanish Governments.

Mr. Ward in Japan.

Hon. Mr. Ward, our Minister to China, having secured the ratification of the treaty with that country, has gone to Japan.

Russia and Japan.

Advices from Japan state that a large Russian naval force had arrived at Jeddo, and it was feared that serious difficulty would arise between the two countries, owing to the recent murder of three Russian subjects by the Japanese.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12.—Of the 8000 bales of cotton sold on Friday, 1000 were taken by speculators and exporters.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s circular reports that the flour closed quiet. Prices are very firm, and holders demand advance of 1s. per bbl.

Corn closed firm and prices have an advancing tendency.

Sugar closed firm generally at previous quotations.

Coffee closed dull, but the quotations by the Canada have been generally maintained.

MARRIAGES.

"It is not good for man to be alone."

On November 3rd, by the Rev. W. G. Millsaps, Mr. COLUMBUS W. CAMPBELL of Franklin county Mississippi, to Miss MARY E. COMPTON of Jefferson county.

In Jefferson, Marengo Co., Ala., by the Rev. L. M. Wilson, Mr. R. J. COMPTON, to Miss E. J. FINCH.

On Nov. 1st, by the Rev. J. Pipes, at Pleasant Hill La., W. D. BOOCH Esq., of Shreveport, to Miss JULIA H. CHILDRESS of P. Hill, La.

On the 17th November, at the residence of Mr. Wm. H. Stephens of Madison parish, Louisiana, by Rev. Thos. J. Upton, Mr. SAMUEL SPARROW to Miss MARGARET E. STEPHENS, all of Madison parish, La.

On the 17th inst., in Catahoula parish, at the residence of Rev H. Green, by Rev. P. H. DuCenwierth, Rev. THOS. H. MCCLENDON to Miss HETTIE GREEN.

At the residence of Joseph Patton, on the 24th of November by Rev. S. H. Cox, Mr. JOSIAH WRENN to Mrs. NANCY E. PATTEN, all of Sumpter County, Ala.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, November 28, 1859.

We condense the following statement from the New Orleans *Price Current* of the 26th instant:—

The limited intercourse with the interior, in consequence of low water, still tends to keep the operations of our market generally within comparatively narrow limits, and our dealers in general merchandize have as yet found but little outlet for their ample and well selected stocks. Among our export staples, Cotton continues to be the only article in which there is any movement of consequence, though the moderate receipts of Sugar and Molasses have found a ready market, at improved prices for the various qualities of the former article (sugar).—The transactions in the various articles of Western Produce are still confined mostly to the limited parcels required for home consumption.

COTTON.—With respect to prices, we have to remark that an advance of fully ¼ cent was realized in the early part of the week for the Middling and better grades, and these descriptions brought very full rates on Wednesday and Thursday; but the European advices received yesterday, checked the upper tendency, leaving quotations about the same, but with the advantage on the side of buyers. The lower qualities are seldom called for, and the occasional sales are at low and irregular prices.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas,) are 684,675 bales, against 583,016 bales to same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 133,282 bales.

New Orleans Classification:

Inferior	7 @ 8	Good Middling	11¾@11¾
Ordinary	8¾@ 9¾	Middling Fair	12¼@12½
Good Ordinary	9¾@10	Fair	—@—
Low Middling	10¾@10¾	Good Fair	—@—
Middling	11 @11¼	Good and Fine	—@—

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to 5000 hhds. We quote for Inferior and Refining 4½ to 5¾; Common to Good Common 5 to 6¾; Fair to Fully Fair 7 to 7¾; Prime to Choice 7¾ to 8; Centrifugal and Clarified 7 to 8¾ cents per pound. The above quotations apply to round lots, but small orders of 5 hhds and under, could not be filled without paying a further advance of ¼ to ½c per pound.

MOLASSES.—Total receipts of the week 11,421 barrels. The prices obtained during the week were: Inferior to Fair, 32 to 38 cents per gallon; and Prime to Choice, 40 to 41 cents; half barrels, 42 to 42½ cents per gallon.

FLOUR.—About 5,500 barrels have been sold during the past week, at from $5 75 to $5 87½ for superfine, $6 to 6 50 for ordinary to good extra, and $6 75 to $7 00 per bbl. for choice extra brands.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Corn continue light. About 27,000 sacks have been sold at from $0 62½ to 0 65 for ordinary, and $0 70 for good white. Oats have been in good request at 55c to 57c per bushel for good to prime St. Louis. Bran sells at $1 20 to $1 25 for ordinary to choice lots. Wheat sells at $1 15 per bushel for prime red.

PORK.—The principal sales reported through the week were at $15 25 to $15 50 per bbl. for Mess.

BEEF.—We quote Prime Mess at $14 00 per bbl. for extra brands.

BACON.—Shoulders 8½ to 8¾; Ribbed Sides 10½ to 10¾; Clear Sides 12½ to 12¾; Sugar-cured Hams 12 to 15 cents per pound.

LARD.—We quote 10¾ to 11c for prime to choice prime, in tcs., and 12¾ to 13c. for kegs.

BUTTER.—Western generally selling at 10 to 14 cents per pound, according to quality; and Cheese 11 to 12c.

BAGGING and BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at 12 to 14½ cents per yard; India Bagging, 11¼ to 12c; Bale Rope, hand spun, 6¾ to 7¼, and machine made, 7¼ to 7¾ cents per pound.

GUNNY BAGS.—Limited parcels sell at 10 cents for light and 11 to 11½c. to heavy and extra heavy bags.

COFFEE.—We quote fair at 11 to 12, and prime at 12½ per pound.

LIVE-STOCK.—Beef Cattle—Western, 8 to —c. per lb. net; Texas—ordinary to fair $14 to 20, and choice $25 to 30 per head.

Hogs, selling at 7 to 8c. per pound net.

Sheep—Selling at $1 00 to $4 50 per head.

Veal Cattle—Selling at $8 00 to $11 00 per head.

Milch Cows—Dull, at $30 to $80 per head.

NEW ORLEANS WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT.

BAGGING—Kentucky, ₱ yard		12	@ 14
East India		12	@ —
BALE ROPE—Kentucky, ₱ lb		06¾	@ 08
MANILA, ₱ 100 lb		1 20	@ 1 25
COFFEE—Rio, ₱ lb		11¼	@ 12¼
	Havana, good prime green	—	@ —
	Inferior to middling	—	@ —
	Java	18	@ 20
	Laguayra	12½	@ 13½
	St. Domingo	12½	@ 13
CANDLES—Sperm, New Bedford, ₱ lb		40	@ 42
	Nantucket	—	@ —
	Adamantine	20	@ 22
	Star	17½	@ 21
CORDAGE—Manilla, ₱ lb		9¾	@ 10
	Tarred American	12	@ 13
FLOUR—Ohio, etc. superfine, ₱ bbl		—	@ 5 75
	Illinois and Missouri	5 75	@ 6 00
	St. Louis City	—	@ 5 75
FISH—Cod, ₱ lb		05	@ 05
Mackrel, No 1, ₱ bbl		16 50	@18 00
"2		15 00	@16 00
"3		8 50	@10 50
GRAIN—Wheat, ₱ bushel		—	@ 1 15
Oats		55	@ 58
Corn, shelled		62½	@ 65
in the ear, ₱ bbl		—	@ —
Beans		4 50	@ 6 00
GUNNY BAGS, ₱ bag		11½	@ 12
HAY, ₱ ton		18 00	@27 00
HIDES—W. Indies and Mexican Hint, ₱ lb		10	@ 17
Dry salted Mexican		—	@ —
Wet salted, heavy		06½	@ 07¾
Dry, country		12	@ 14
Kip and calf		07¾	@ 07¾
IRON—Pigs, ₱ ton		28 00	@30 00
English		05 00	@27 50
Country bar, ₱ lb		04½	@ 05
Hoop		04	@ 07½
Sheet		04	@ 05¾
Roller		05¾	@ 06
Nail rods		06¾	@ 08
Castings, American		03¾	@ 03¾
LUMBER—Boards, white pine, common, ₱ M feet		—	@ 00
	merchantable	—	@ —
	Clear	—	@60 00
	Yellow pine	14 00	@17 00
	Cypress	25 00	@40 00
Oak timber, ₱ cubic foot		35	@ 50
Flooring and ceiling, clear		30 00	@35 00
	merchantable	27 50	@30 00
Weather-boarding, dressed		25 00	@ —
	rough	18 00	@20 00
Joists		17 00	@—
Shingles, ₱ M		3 75	@ 4 50
PROVISIONS—Beef, Mess, Northern, ₱ bbl		—	@ —
	Western	—	@15 00
	half bbls	8 00	@ 8 75
Prime Mess, ₱ bbl		—	@17 50
Prime, ₱ bbl		8 00	@—
Beef		—	@ 8 50
Pork, Clear, ₱ bbl		—	@—
Mess		15 00	@15 50
M. C.		14 00	@—
Prime		—	@—
Hogs round, ₱ lb		—	@ 14
Bacon Hams, ₱ lb		10	@ —
	canvassed	12	@ 15
Sides		10½	@ 12½
Shoulders		08½	@ 08¾
Lard, Prime		10½	@ —
Fair		—	@ —
Inferior to Common		—	@ —
Butter, Northern		23	@ 26
Western		10	@ 14
Cheese, American		10	@ 11
Potatoes, ₱ bbl		1 50	@ 2 00
SALT—Liverpool, fine, cargo, ₱ sack		—	@—
from store		1 10	@—
coarse, cargo		—	@—
from store		1 05	@ 1 10
SUGAR—Louisiana, on plantation, ₱ lb		—	@—
in the city		04	@ 08¾
Havana, yellow		07¾	@ 08¾
white		09	@ 10¾
brown		—	@—
Cocuruchio		—	@—
Muscovado		—	@—
Loaf, Northern		11¼	@ 11¾
Crushed, do		10¾	@ 11
TOBACCO—Choice and Segar Leaf, ₱ lb		—	@—
Fine		07¼	@ 08¾
Fair		—	@ 06¾
Common		05¼	@ 06¾
Inferior		03¾	@—
TALLOW, ₱ lb		—	@ 09¾
TWINE—Bailing, ₱ lb		12	@ 14
Seine		28	@ 30

TABLE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

Bank of Louisiana, $100 paid	$183 00@184 00
Louisiana State Bank, $100 paid	@190 00
Mechanics and Trader's Bank, $100 paid	@114 25
Canal and Banking Company, $100 paid	138 00@138 50
Union Bank, $100 paid	@103 00
Citizen's Bank, $100 paid	@248 00
Bank of New Orleans, $100 paid	103 00@103 75
Southern Bank $100 paid	@110 00
Merchants' Bank, $100 paid	@102 00
Crescent City Bank, $100 paid	@104 00
Bank of America, $100 paid	@137 50
Union Insurance Company, $35 5c paid	@ 05 00
La. State Insurance Company, $20 paid	25 00@ —
Hope Insurance Company, $50 paid	@ 05 00
Star Insurance Company, $100 paid	115 00@110 00
Louisiana State Sixes	90 50@—
City Six per cent. Bonds, consolidated	91 00@ 92 00
City 6 per cent. to Jackson Railroad	87 00@—
Opelousas Railroad	87 00@—
Pontchartrain Railroad	— @—
Jackson Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 8 per ct	84 00@—
Opelousas Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 8 per ct	80 00@—
Pontchartrain Railroad, $100 paid	74 00@ 80 00
Carrollton Railroad Shares, $75 paid	@ 50 00
Opelousas Railroad Shares, $25 paid	@ 7 00
Jackson Railroad Shares, $25 paid	@ 12 25
Gas Company, $100 paid	@100 00
Commercial Water Works, $100 paid	02 50@—
St Charles Hotel, $25 paid	15 00@—
Layco Steam Cotton Press, $100 paid	@110 00
Southern Steamship Company, $100 paid	85 00@ 88 00
Southern Oil Company par value $100	90 00@—

NEW ORLEANS MONEY MARKET.

American Gold	par@— ¾ ct. pm.
California Gold	$17 00@17 50 ¾ oz.
American Silver, old issue	1¼@¾ ¾ ct. pm.
new issue	¼@1 ¾ ct. dis.
Mexican Dollars	5¼@5½ ¾ ct pm.
Five Franc pieces	85@86c.
Twenty Franc do	$3 80@ 3 85
Sovereigns	4 80@ 4 85
Ten Thaler pieces	7 70@ 7 80
Spanish Doubloons	16 05@16 25
Patriot do	15 5 @15 60
U. S. Treasury Notes, 3 to 5 ¾ ct	1 @2 ¾ ct pm.
Northern Banks	1-2@1 ¾ ct. dis.
Southern—Mobile	1-4@1-2 do.
Alabama State	1 1-2@2 do.
Montgomery, Ala	1 @2 do.
South Carolina	3-4@1 1-2 do.
North Carolina	1 @2 do.
Georgia	3-4@1 1-2 do.
Virginia	1 @2 do.
Western—Missouri	1 @2 do.
Tennessee	1-2@1 do.
Kentucky	5-4@1 1-2 do.
Indiana	1 @1 1-2 do.
Ohio	1 @1 1-2 do.
Illinois	3-4@5 do.
Free Banks of Western States	2 @5 do.
Land Warrants	75c @ 90c ¾ acre.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Persons having business with the NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY, will please direct to KEENER & PARKER.

NOTICE.

The Committee appointed to examine persons applying for admission on trial into the Louisiana Annual Conference, will meet in Franklin on Tuesday morning, the 13th of December, at the Methodist Church, and all such applicants are hereby notified to be present.

J. C. KEENER, *Chairman.*

TEACHERS AND LECTURERS.

If accomplished and competent, by travelling and teaching, or lecturing on Prof. Morris's English Grammar, can readily make from $100 00 to $200 00 per month. *Payments monthly.* For further particulars, address the Author. No engagement, however, can be made without a personal interview. For specimen copies of the Grammar, forward $1 00 (and 12 cts. in postage stamps) to I. J. Morris.

Auburn, Macon county, Ala.

NOTICE.

The preachers of the Louisiana Conference, on their arrival at Franklin, will proceed to the Methodist Church, where they will find those who will conduct them to their homes during Conference.

STEPHEN J. HAVIS, *Pastor.*

NATCHITOCHES CIRCUIT.

The last Quarterly Meeting will be held at Kisatchie Campground on the first Sunday in December. All preachers, both local and travelling, are invited to attend.

O. B. WESTMORELAND, P. C.

NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY.

JUST RECEIVED,

History of Methodism, 2d vol. (Stevens)	$1 00
Sermons by Bishop Morris	85

TEACHER WANTED.

A LADY competent to teach the English branches thoroughly, and PIANO MUSIC, is wanted in a private family. Address (giving references.)

MRS. E. J. SMITH,
4t Canton, Mississippi.

ALABAMA DEPOSITORY.

No. 11 Water Street, Mobile, Alabama.

JOHN F. EARLY, AGENT,

Keeps on hand a large supply of all the Books of the Southern Methodist Publishing House, Nashville Tennessee; the Standard works of the Northern Methodist Book Concern, New York; and other Religious and Literary Works, suitable to our trade.

Our Terms to Ministers and Wholesale Dealers, are twenty per cent. discount from retail prices, on six months time; and thirty per cent. for cash.

Any of the regular Catalogue Books will be sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the money, at retail prices, but at the risk of the purchaser.

VICKSBURG DEPOSITORY, Washington

Poetry.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE SLEEPING CHILD.

BY MRS. JANE T. H. CROSS.

Thy snowy eyelid hides thine eye,
Thy face is quiet now and meek;
Thy light and silken ringlets lie
About thy rosy mouth and cheek.

Yet on thine eyelash hangs the tear,
And still with tears thy cheek is wet;
Thy fair young brow is scarcely clear,
And scarce in sleep canst thou forget.

Gay dreamy visions fill thy heart,
And float before thy slumbering eyes;
Yet, with involuntary start,
Thy bosom heaves with sobs and sighs.

And thus, methinks, when life is o'er,
And we repose in Paradise,
Whose strife and anguish come no more,
Nor sorrow's tears bedew thine eyes,—

Tho' in the bliss of Heaven at last,
Tho' high with joy the heart may throb,
A sudden memory of the past
Will come, at times, with tearful sob.

The Family Circle.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

BITING DOGS.

I would be really glad, Mr. Editor, if you would write some sharp editorial against these miserable miscreants. It seems you are set to watch and warn the evils of the day, and I believe that this evil needs exposure, and a little cutting satire from your pen.

Now, if you will give us a little talk on this subject, I will supply you with a suitable text. It is this: "Beware of dogs."—Philippians iii, 2. There, if you cannot give a sharp anti-canine sermon on that, I shall think you are in the habit of keeping biting dogs yourself, and don't want the subject to come too near home.

It seems to me that it is almost semi-barbarous to keep one of these vicious animals. There may be instances where it is right, such as uninhabited yards and houses; and in some cases it may be excusable, as in the case of unprotected females, &c; but for a white man, and especially for a christian, to keep one of these beasts, to the manifest danger of all who visit him, is a relic of inhospitality we should do away with.

As it respects their guarding poultry, these vigilants oft fail, for the rogue goes prepared either to evade or deceive him, while the honest, unsuspecting man is taken.

There are uses, it is true, of the dog, but they should be kept as watchers, not as destroyers. It is praiseworthy and right to put out of the way all "dumb dogs that cannot bark," and get those that give warning of the approach of a stranger; but after that is done the dog has done his duty. He should not be left as the avenger of his master.

Why, sir, I heard some time ago of a vicious beast of a dog, in Pike County; Miss., having once got loose, and flying to the road as two little children were passing by from school, actually tore one of them to pieces; and yet all this is tolerated in a christian land, by christian people.

A few days ago, in company with a friend, I visited an afflicted man, and we had to be guarded with sticks and poles from the yard-gate to the door; nor did we dare to stir out of our prison, or come back to it if we went out, till we had mastered our guard with the usual weapons of defence. Now, sir, how can a generous-hearted, feeling man keep unchained such a beast? Indeed, a man better run the risk of losing a chicken turkey, or goose occasionally, than risk the life or limb of his friend and neighbor.

"But, christian, you should never let
Such vicious varmints loose,
Nor risk the life and limb of man
To save a paltry goose."

ANTI-CANO.

COALS OF FIRE ON THE HEAD.

The following anecdote relates to an exercise of Christian forgiveness: I heard from the lips of Joseph Konigmacher, Esq., a revolutionary incident which may well be told with pride by the descendants of this peculiar people, as illustrative of the sincerity of their fathers in the religious doctrine they professed. At the death of Beissel, (Father Peaceful,) which occurred, as I learned from the ancient slab which marks his tomb, on the 6th of July, 1768, Peter Miller, a man of great learning, and highly respected by the first men of the Revolution, became his successor. A certain Tory by the name of Michael Whitman—who owned several tracts of land near Ephrata, and who had alike distinguished himself for very base conduct toward the society of which Miller was now head, and treason to his country—being brought to trial for the latter offence, was found guilty, and condemned by the proper authorities to suffer the prescribed penalties, which were death and the confiscation of his estates.

The confiscation deed for the four properties owned by the Tory Whitman, given under date of March 15, 1780, over the signature of Joseph Reed, then President of the Supreme Executive Council, at Philadelphia, as the writer has seen, is still in an admirably preserved condition. Whitman was sentenced to be hung. No sooner had this been announced than Peter Miller, with motives which they who know experimentally what it is to love their enemies are alone qualified to appreciate, set out on foot to visit Gen. Washington at Philadelphia, for the purpose of interceding for Whitman's life. He had an interview with the General, and stated his petition, but in answer to it was told, with characteristic decision of purpose, that much as Washington esteemed his friendship, the prayer of Miller in behalf of his unfortunate friend Whitman could not be granted:

"My friend!" exclaimed Miller; "on the contrary, I have not a worse enemy living than this same Whitman."

"What!" rejoined Washington, "you have walked sixty miles to save the life of your enemy! That, in my judgment, places the matter in a different light; I will grant you his pardon."

The pardon was made out and placed in the hands of the disinterested petitioner, who, without losing a moment's time, proceeded on foot to old Chester, fifteen miles distant, where the execution was to take place in the afternoon of that day. Miller arrived at the spot just as Whitman was being conducted to the scaffold, who, seeing the man with his long friar rope and tall staff in the crowd which had assembled to witness his death, remarked to a bystander.

"There's old Peter Miller; he has walked all the way from Ephrata to have his revenge gratified to-day by seeing me hang."

These words had scarcely been spoken when he was made acquainted with the very different nature of Miller's visit. The criminal's life was spared, and the pleasure of that moment doubtless repaid the good man for the labor of his journey. He must have been past seventy at the time, as he deceased September 26th, 1796, at nearly eighty-seven years of age, and the event which I have here related occurredin 1780.—*Philadelphia Press.*

"NECK-TWISTING."

"It is a part of my religion," said a pious old lady, when asked why she went early to Church, "not to interrupt the religion of others." And we believe, that if many a country congregation made it a part of their religion not to twist their necks almost out of joint to witness the entrance of every person who passed up the aisle of the meeting-house, it would be better for both their necks and their religion. A gross abuse of religious decorum sometimes needs harsh medicine as a remedy. We do not know whether it would be proper for some of our good ministering brethren, who are sorely tried by the neck-twisting propensities of their congregations, to use the method adopted by Henry Clay Dean, who was one time chaplain of Congress; but we give it for their consideration. The anecdote is from the *Pacific Methodist.*

Being worried, one afternoon, by this turning practice in his congregation, Mr. Dean stopped in his sermon, and said:—

"Now you listen to me, and I'll tell you who the people are, as each one comes in."

He went on with his discourse, until a gentleman entered, when he bawled out like an usher, "Deacon A., who keeps the shop over the way," and then went on with his sermon.

Presently another man passed up the aisle, and he gave his name, residence and occupation; so he continued for some time.

At length some one entered the door who was unknown to Mr. Dean, when he cried out, "A little old man, with a drab coat, and an old white hat; don't know him, look for yourselves."

That congregation was cured.

THE ROMAN SENTINEL.

When Pompeii was destroyed there were very many buried in the ruins of it who were afterward found in very different situations. Those were some found who were in the streets, as if they had been attempting to make their escape. There were some found in deep vaults, as if they had gone thither for security. There were some found in lofty chambers; but where did they find the Roman sentinel? They found him standing at the city gate, with his hand still grasping the war weapon, where he had been placed by his captain, and there, while the heavens threatened him, there, while the earth shook beneath him, there, while the lava stream rolled, he had stood at his post, and there, after a thousand years had passed away, was he found. So let Christians learn to stand to their duty, willing to stand to the post at which their Captain has placed them, and they will find their duty will support and sustain them.—*Rev. S. Croley.*

A BEAUTIFUL REPLY.

A pious old man was one day walking to the sanctuary with a New Testament in his hand, when a friend who met him said:

"Good morning, Mr. Price."

"Ah, good morning," replied he; I am reading my father's will as I walk along."

"Well, what has he left you?" said his friend.

"Why he has bequeathed me a hundred-fold more in this life; and in the world to come life everlasting."

This beautiful reply was the means of comforting his Christian friend, who was at the time in sorrowful circumstances.

A TRUE FRIEND.—Thou mayest be sure that he that will in private tell thee thy faults, is thy friend, for he adventures thy dislike, and doth hazard thy hatred; for there are but few men who can endure it—*every man*, for the most part, delighting in self praise, which is one of the most universal follies that besiegeth mankind.

Means of moderate calibre ordinarily condemn every thing which is beyond their range.—*La Rochefoucauld.*

Children's Column.

FATHER STRONGARM AND THE GOOSE.

A fine old man was Father Strongarm, as strong and hearty as if he were only twenty-five, although white hair hung down from under his broad gray hat, curling almost to his shoulders, and the smile on his face, that was ready to beam on every child he met, was too quiet for a young man. It was he that in winter gave us the most and best apples, whose maple-sugar in spring we liked best, who never scolded us for running over his hay in summer, whose house was full of spinning-wheels, old clocks, etc., which he never used, and kept—so we used to think—on purpose that we might play with them.

But the one thing for which I now most admire him, was his habit of teaching us something from everything we saw, and doing it in such a pleasant way that we never felt as if we were taking a lecture. No wonder we children called him father! No wonder we loved to be with him!

One day in March he was carrying corn to the mill. It was somewhat cold and cloudy; but that did'nt prevent the little ones from going with him. Beside him sat a little girl, and on the sacks behind him, the boys. The road lay along the bank of the winding mill stream, and just before the mill came in sight we saw a single goose, white and plump, sailing around in the water as easily as if she were carried with the water without effort.

"I should think," said the little girl, "that goose would be uncomfortable enough when she comes out of the water, all wet, and on a day like this."

"But she will not come out of the water all wet," said Father Strongarm.

"Why, I don't see how she can come out at all then."

"As soon as she comes out the water will run off, and leave her as dry as before she went in. Water doesn't soak into her feathers as it does into your dresses."

"Last Saturday," said one of the boys, "I poured a whole pailful of water on a goose, and didn't wet her a bit."

"I wish I were so," said the girl, stroking her dress and looking at the sky.

"A great many children are like geese," said Father Strongarm. "I have seen boys who are sent to school by their parents, who have slates, and books, and paper provided for them, and everything done to help them to learn.—But instead of improving their time, they spent it in staring around the room and whispering, and then, when the end of the term came they knew nothing. *Advantages* and *opportunities* made no more impression on their minds than water on a goose's back."

"And I have seen little girls, whose parents wished to have them neat and tidy, and gave them many cautions about it, who would lay their playthings, books, and clothes all tumbled in a heap, and give themselves and their mothers a great deal of trouble." Caution had no effect on them.

"And I have seen boys who had been carefully taught their duty at church, at Sabbath-schools, and at home, but who took no pains to do what they ought any more than if they did not know it. And I have seen children who had been told how to treat their playmates so as to make their company agreeable and make others love them; but who were obstinate, surly, and teasing, so that nobody wished to have them around. *Instruction* ran off from their minds just as water runs off a goose's back.

"And so some persons read books, and forget what they read before bedtime. Some go on errands, and forget what they went for. Some, when a matter has been explained to them, must have it explained again the next day. Whenever you see any such persons, think of the goose in the water, and be careful not to be like her yourselves."—*Observer.*

A CHRISTIAN IN LITTLE THINGS.

During the revival last winter, a friend related this touching story of Willie. He had been a long time a lover of his Savior, and had long wished to publicly confess his love and join the disciples of Christ in their commemoration of his death. At last his longing was gratified. His parents, themselves earnest Christians, permitted him to take a place with those who came forward to unite with the Church of God. The Holy Communion was observed with great solemnity; and many hearts, that day experienced, as they had never before, how full, how satisfying was the sympathy and love of their Savior.

And Willie was not unhallowed by this service. Through the day and evening—while he was kind and gentlemanly as he always was—for boys can be gentlemanly—he seemed to feel that he had indeed taken solemn vows upon himself. But it was when alone that night, when there was no one, as he thought, to see or hear but his heavenly Father, that Willie showed how earnest was his desire to be a true Christian. While praying, as he thought, in secret, when his whole heart was laid open before God with a child's simple artlessness, these words were heard by another, upon whose mind they engraved themselves very deeply: "Oh God, make me a Christian in little things."

Such a petition in one so young as Willie proved him indeed a lamb of Christ's flock, especially as his entire life confirms the language of his heart. I have seldom seen a boy more consistent in his conduct, more kind in his actions, more gentlemanly in his intercourse with others, than Willie; and this language of his well explains why he is so.

Oftentimes since I heard this story, while engaged in my daily duties, many of which seem very little, but which sadly try my patience, does this prayer of Willie recur to my mind, with thoughts of his truthful consistency. And the more I have reflected upon these words, "Make me a Christian in little things," the more significant do they appear. Life is made up of little things. It is but one in thousands—yes, millions—who has been or will be remembered, ten years after his body has crumbled back to dust, by his great deeds. Millions have lived, millions are living and millions are yet to live, the daily record of whose lives will be made up of little things alone, and remembered only by him with whom nothing is too little to escape notice, nothing so small as to be forgotten. How important, then, does this petition become, when we remember that our lives are, in all probability, to be only many little things added together, and if we fail at living Christians in little things, we shall fail of living Christian lives at all.

There is another respect in which this simply prayer of Willie is worthy of earnest attention. By being Christians in the little things of life, we are far more likely to manifest a Christian spirit in greater matters. We see only learners in the school of Christ, and these constantly repeated lessons of our daily experience in which the little things are being learned, are to prepare us for greater tasks. But if, like many, we neglect these primary teachings, if we avoid these little lessons, how shall we be able to understand the more difficult ones to follow?

Remember what our Savior said—"He that is faithful in that which is least, is faithful also in much;" and "Because thou hast been faithful in a very little, have thou authority over ten cities." If, indeed, we should see this truth in its clearness, we should ask, with all Willie's earnest sincerity, "Oh God, make me a Christian in little things."

HOW MUCH ARE YOU IN DEBT?

"O, papa, how much you must owe the people, or what a lot they must owe you, for such a big book to be wanted to keep your accounts in!"

"It is hardly fair to judge by the size of my books."

"Why not, papa? Will not a large book hold more than a small one?"

"Yes; but different people have different plans of book-keeping. Some people who are deeply in debt do not keep any books at all."

"Indeed! that must be a very bad plan. Well nobody owes me anything, and I owe no one a single cent."

"I am not certain of that, my son; in fact, when I said there are some people deeply in debt who keep no books, I mean to include you among the number."

"Me! What! do you think I am in debt? I paid Lizzie the quarter she lent me yesterday, and I owe nobody a cent."

"What if, after all you have said, I should find you over head and ears in debt? What would you say then?"

"You are joking, papa; for no man can make it out that I am in debt. I do not owe a single cent."

"Well, if you are so sure, you can have no objection to my inquiring into your affairs a little."

"Not in the least. You may ask any question you like. You cannot make me in debt; that's certain."

"Very well; we shall see. Take your place there beside me, while I proceed as a committee of investigation. I might properly bring my own bill for ten years board, clothing, lodging and education, which would be many hundred dollers; but I will pass this by."

"O, I never thought of such things."

"And for that reason it is my duty to think of them in examining your affairs. I told you I thought you a very bad accountant. Your two principal creditors are your earthly father and your heavenly Father. What you owe the former is not worthy of being mentioned in comparison with what you are indebted to the latter."

"I suppose I shall soon be puzzled if you go on at this rate. I didn't mean these things."

"Well, correct me if I make a wrong charge. You are indebted to your heavenly Father for life, and all your senses of seeing, hearing, feeling, tasting and smelling. Would you part with them for hundreds of dollors each?"

"No, father, you know I would not. But then did not God give me all these?"

"Yes, he gave them to you; but he asks something of you in return. He says, 'Son, give me thy heart.' So I will put down a thousand dollars to begin with. Then there is your faculty of speech, your health—"

"Stop, stop! I see that you would make a much larger bill against me than I could ever pay. I confess I did not think of reckoning these things; but you will never hear me say again that I owe nothing."

"I trust not, Henry; I heartily hope not. I have said nothing yet of God's gracious gift of his own Son. "What shall we render to the Lord for all his benefits?"

YOUNG ADAM'S SCRUPLES.

A linen merchant in Coleraine, Ireland, offered Dr. Adam Clarke, when a youth, a situation in his warehouse, which was accepted by him, with the consent of his parents. The overseer in this establishment was a pious man, and tried to have the business conducted an strictly religious principles. The master being in the warehouse one day when preparations were being made for the great Dublin fair, found one of the pieces of cloth a little short of the desired measure. He took it up with the intention of stretching it to the required length. Knowing that the pious overseer would not assist him in this dishonest practice, he called out:

"Come, Adam, take hold of one end and pull against me."

But he soon discovered that he had mistaken the character of the boy addressed. Adam had neither ears, heart, nor hands, for such a proposal, and young as he was, he absolutely refused to do what he thought a dishonest thing. A long argument and expostulation followed, in which the usages of trade were strongly and vigorously enforced; but all in vain. Adam was immovable, and resolved rather to suffer than sin. Mr. B. was obliged to call to his old one of the men less scrupulous, and Adam quietly retired.

Soon after, Mr. B. informed his young friend, as he seemed pleased to call him, that it was very clear to his mind he was not fit for worldly business, and wished him to look out for some employment more congenial to his own mind, adding that he might depend on his friendship in any line of life into which he might enter.

God found Adam some other employment. He called him to the honorable and respectable work of the Christian ministry, in which field of labor he was eminently successful. He also became a very distinguished writer. His works are mostly on religious subjects; they are written with great ability, and have had a very extensive circulation, not only among the Methodists, to whom Dr. Clarke belonged, but among all other Christian denominations.

Boys, never be afraid to do right. Leave the consequences with God. He will never allow you to suffer for acts of integrity and kindness. If you would ever be rewarded or beloved, you must first be good. There is no true greatness without real goodness.

A PREACHER LOST IN THE MOUNTAINS.—The Canada Guardian contains an account of a Wesleyan minister who was lost in the mountains of New South Wales. He existed for six days and six nights, eating only one very slight meal previous to leaving home, without any fire or shelter, except what could be found in a hollow log. He was found in an almost helpless condition by a party in search of cattle. Being disabled for some time from preaching, he devoted his leisure hours in writing a book entitled, "Lost, but not forever."

HOLD ON, BOYS.

Hold on to your tongue when you are just ready to swear, lie, or speak harshly, or say any improper word.

Hold on to your hand when you are about to strike, pinch, scratch, steal, or do any improper act.

Hold on to your foot when you are on the point of kicking, running away from study, or pursuing the path of error, shame, or crime.

Hold on to your temper when you are angry, excited, or imposed upon, brothers are angry about you.

Hold on to your heart when evil associates seek your company, and invite you to join in their games, mirth, and revelry.

Hold on to your good name at all times, for it is more valuable to you than gold, high places, or fashionable attire.

Hold on to the truth, for it will serve well, and do you good throughout eternity.

Hold on to your virtue—it is above all price to you, in all times and places.

Hold on to your good character, for it is, and ever will be, your best wealth.

A CRACKED COMMANDMENT.

We heard a suggestive expression related the other day of a very little girl who was taken by her mother into a shop, where a tempting basket of oranges stood exposed for sale. While her mother was engaged in another part of the room, the little one fastened her eyes on the fruit, and nursed the temptation in her heart till it grew too strong to be resisted, and she hid one of the oranges under her apron and walked quickly away. But conscience remonstrated so strongly, that after a little reflection, she walked as quickly back, and as slily replaced the orange in the basket. Again the forbidden fruit, out of her possession, presented its tempting side, and again she yielded. After a sharper conflict than before, conscience gained a second victory, and the almost stolen orange was again and finally restored.

With a saddened countenance, she walked home with her mother and, when they were alone, burst into tears exclaiming, "O mother, I've cracked one of the commandments! I didn't break it, mother—quite—but, I'm sure I cracked it."—*Ex.*

Obituaries.

"Let me die the death of the Righteous."

REV. AUGUSTUS V., son of Rev. E. V. Lebert, of the Ala. Conference, died Oct. 21, in Kemper county Miss. He was born in Greene county, Ala., Oct. 8, 1820, and connected himself with the M. E. Church at an early age, though he was never satisfied as to his conversion until the fall of 1849. In 1852 he was licensed to preach, and about two years ago was married to Miss Ulrica Tompkins of Sumpter county, Alabama.

In the language of his venerable father, "As a son and a brother, he was almost above praise, obedient, affectionate and gentle. It afforded him a pleasure to minister to the comfort and accommodation of others."

As a christian he was humble, devoted and consistent. As a preacher, he was diligent and useful, preaching as much as other engagements would admit of. His last sermon, is said by one who heard it, to have been peculiarly earnest and effective. During his last illness he was calm, patient and resigned, and died in the faith of that Gospel he had so earnestly preached to others.

The blow falls heavily upon the deeply grief-stricken wife, and the afflicted father, as well as upon other near relatives, but He, that does everything for the best, is able to sustain the bereaved and to sanctify their loss to their eternal salvation. They "sorrow not as those who have no hope."

Gainesville, Ala., Nov. 10, 1859. T. Y. RAMSEY.

MRS. MARY L. TROTH, consort of Mr. Robert W. Troth, died at Port Hudson, La. She was born in East Feliciana Parish, La., Nov. 8, 1830; married June 1, 1852; joined the M. E. Church in 1854; professed religion in April 1855, and departed this life Nov. 2, 1859, in the 30th year of her age.

Sister Troth was one of those amiable and winning spirits whose presence always favorably impresses all who come within the circle of their influence and acquaintance. Modest and retiring in manner, yet kind and social in feelings; ready and active in deeds of devotion and charity, it may be truly said of her—

"None knew her but to love,
None named her but to praise."

In her sudden and unexpected departure, society has lost a bright ornament, the church a worthy member, and her husband a devoted wife. Yet she was ready for the change. When interrogated by her husband and others, on her last request for eternity, she answered she was prepared for death, and that for years she had lived with a happy consciousness of her Saviour's love. May it be our happy lot to be thus prepared at life's last hour. She leaves two little children—one but nine days old, whose lot we more touchingly feel, because of their entire unconsciousness of their loss. G. T. VICKERS.

Port Hudson, La.

MRS. JANE EVELINE HOOPER, died at Indian Village, Iberville parish, La. Sister Hooper was born on Bayou Boeuf, Rapides Parish, La., November 19, 1827; and died of congestive chill at the above stated place, November 7, 1859. In 1852 she joined the church under Bro. Harp, and soon after moved to this Parish. Having but little chance to get to church, and being without religious companions, she grew cold, neglectful and backslidden. During the past summer I preached several times in her neighborhood, and she and her husband again united with the church. She has since then lived in the constant endeavor to please God, and get home to heaven. She was unconscious at the time of her death, but we are assured she has found a resting place with God. F. S. HAWSON, Pastor.

FRANCIS WEBSTER THOMAS, son of Daniel A. and Elizabeth D. Thomas, died November 8th, 1859, in Butler Co., Ala., aged one year and seven months. "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

PROFESSIONAL.

JAS. J. HUTCHINSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Livingston, Alabama. [au24] ☞ Will Practice in Rankin and the adjoining counties.

EDWARD J. DELONY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana. Will Practice in the Courts of the Parishes of Carroll, Madison and Franklin; and in the Supreme Court in New Orleans, La.

DR. E. D BEACH, HAVING RESUMED THE practice of Medicine, offers his Professional services to the citizens of New Orleans.
N. B.—Special attention paid to diseases of the RECTUM, PILES, FISTULA IN ANO, ETC.—Fistula in ano permanently cured without the use of the knife, cautery, potash, or confinement whatever. Office No. 0, Baronne street near Canal. ap27.

J. E. ELAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BATON ROUGE.
REFERENCES—Henderson & Baines and Chinn & Bolton, *New Orleans*; W. R. Pike and A. Mills, *Baton Rouge.*

B. D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana. jan9

J. D. FUQUA. J. D. KILBOURNE.
FUQUA & KILBOURNE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, *CLINTON, LOUISIANA,*
PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans. *References*—Payne & Harrison, Byrne Vance & Co., Broadwell & Payne, Pritchard & Flower, Edw. Nalle & Co., Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans. mar 26-1y

ROB'T H. READ. F. BEAUMONT, JR.
Rob't H. Read & Co.,
DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS:
Oils, Perfumery, Instruments, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, Letter paper, Ink, Pens, etc.:
No. 108 CANAL STREET, near Royal New Orleans.
☞ Especial attention given to Commission Merchants' and Planters' Orders. All Articles Warranted to be of the BEST QUALITY, and carefully put up. jun3

BOOTH & CO.,
ACADIA HAT STORE, No. 45 Magazine Street, New Orleans. Established in 1843. Manufacturers and Jobbers at Wholesale in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.
For the accommodation of our friends and the public, we have opened a retail department on the same premises. aug30

Dameron & Co.,
IMPORTERS and Dealers in Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtain Goods, Upholstery Goods, etc., No. 26 Chartres and 72 Customhouse streets, New Orleans. jan1

L. SAWYER,
DEALER IN WOODEN-WARE,
Paper, Brooms, Matches, Cordage, Twines, Scales; and DEARBORN'S CELEBRATED BALANCES for Weighing Cotton, Sugar and Tobacco.
No. 70 MAGAZINE STREET, New Orleans. ap20

P. H. WILLARD,
Coal Merchant,
18 AUDUBON PLACE. (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)
THOSE desirous of purchasing Coal or Wood, can be supplied at short notice at the CITY COAL OFFICE, where is constantly kept on hand Pittsburgh, English, and Cannel, Anthracite and Lower Ohio Coal. Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses Steamers, &c., &c., supplied at the lowest market prices. n22-1y

WATKINS & HOMAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS In CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, and Curtain Materials, No. 30 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

FASMANN'S IRON HOOPS and TIES FOR COTTON Bales.—Orders for Fasmann's Iron Hoops and Ties filled to any extent, at SIX cents per pound. The Hoop and Tie guaranteed to hold, and guarantee also given that the cotton bound with them shall be received at the Ormans Press on the same terms as rope bound Cotton.
Liberal deductions made to country Merchants for cash orders. may4 3m F. BELTHER, Agent, 1 & 3 Commercial Place, N.O.

R. A. STEWART'S NEW PROCESS FOR REfining and Clarifying Cane Juice, Syrup, Molasses and saccharine matter.
Planters wishing to use this Process can obtain the right to do so by calling on or addressing STUART & JAMES, No 42 Union st New Orleans, where samples of the Sugar may be seen. (ja30)
R. A. STEWART.

THE BROOKS HOUSE, 155 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS, next door to Odd Fellows' Hall, fronting Lafayette Square. A delightful situation for boarders; convenient for travelers; every accommodation; as good a table as the city affords. jun16

J. H. KELLER, SOAP MANUFACTORY, CORNER of Howard and St. Andrew streets, New Orleans. ☞ A good supply constantly on hand, and all orders promptly filled.

F. W. OBER—DEALER IN NORTHERN AND WESTern Produce. ☞ Fresh Goshen Butter, in small packages, suitable for families, constantly on hand. New Orleans, January 12, 1859. No. 61 POYDRAS STREET.

J. P. WILSON, MAGIC PRESS CHEAP PRINTING-Office, 59 Poydras street, New Orleans. a22.1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
PURVIS & HAYNIE,
COTTON BROKERS. No. 46 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
ROBERT PURVIS, *Natchez.* JNO. H. HAYNIE, *New Orleans.*

C. T. MURPHY, *Durant, Mi.* W. SIKES, *New Orleans La.* M. CODY, *Middleton, Mi.*
MURPHY, SIKES & CO., COTTON FACTORS and General Commission Merchants, jy26 6m No. 42 Union street, New Orleans.

W. A. BROADWELL. A. P. HAYNES.
BROADWELL & HAYNES,
(*Formerly* BROADWELL & PAYNE)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 40 UNION STREET, N. O.
HAVING RETIRED FROM BUSINESS, I TAKE PLEASURE IN soliciting for my former Partners, BROADWELL & HAYNES, the patronage and confidence of my friends, believing their experience, capacity and means, will merit its continuance, and enable them to give general satisfaction. [jel] M. U. PAYNE.

W. H. STUART. DR. H. A. JAMES, *New Orleans.* *Madison Parish, La.*
STUART & JAMES,
No. 42 Union street New Orleans,
HAVE ASSOCIATED THEMSELVES TOGETHER for the purpose of conducting a COTTON FACTORAGE and GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS; are prepared to make the usual Advances to planters, in the way of supplies, etc., and respectfully solicit patronage.

B. M. LOWE & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND General Commission Merchants,
apo No. 97 GRAVIER STREET, New Orleans.

MR HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PARner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders, from our large and well selected Stock of GROCERIES, PROVICK, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants
COOPER & NEIBERT,
New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858. 27 and 29 Common st.

W. COOPER. J. G. NEIBERT. H. LUCAS.
COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Nos. 27 and 29 Common street, New Orleans.

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No. 47 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

A. H. May & Co.
COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No 94 Gravier street New Orleans. au21y

J. B. PAYNE. J. P. HARRISON.
G. W. HUNTINGTON. WM. H. HARRISON.
Payne & Harrison,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 51 Union street, New Orleans. dec7-1y

S. L. WALKER, New Orleans. ROBT. G. HUTCHINSON Caddo Parish, La.
Walker & Hutchinson,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 87 Carondelet street, New Orleans. je28

F. J. VAN HIBBER & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
[d8-1y] 44 *Carondelet street, New Orleans.*

J. BOYD & CO.,
Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,
No 4 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
apr 17-1y

LEONARD FASH. P. S. LAURANS.
LEONARD FASH & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
45 POYDRAS STREET,
(ja4 24. *NEW ORLEANS.*

LANE, SALTER & CO.,
[*Successors to LANE, MAYFIELD & Co.*]
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 79 St. Charles street, New Orleans. jy5-1y

JOHN F WYCHE & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 119 Common street, New Orleans. nov2-1y

EDUCATIONAL.

COLUMBUS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
SESSION BEGINS ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER, AND closes on the first Wednesday in July.
FACULTY:
REV. B. LARRABEE, M.A.,.....*President.*
J. W. M. SOATHICK, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Physiology.
REV. J. G. NASH, M.A., Professor of Ancient Languages and Mathematics.
JAMES ERICKSON, M.A., Professor of Music.
Assistants in Literary Department:—MISS CAROLINE R. SEABURY, MISS LORRAINE STREET, MISS MARY FENEY, MRS. E. E. SOATHICK, MRS. L. EAGAN, MRS. M NASH.
Art Department:—MISS ELIZABETH AGERSTIV.
Assistants in Music:—MISS R. E. TUCKER, MISS N. ERICKSON.
Lecturers:—Rev. Jas. A. Lyon, History; Rev. B. F. Larrabee, M.A., Literature. Familiar lectures are also given by the President and Professors, on Moral Science, Evidences of Christianity, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Geology &c.
The Boarding Department will be in charge of Mr. and Mrs. LARRABEE, who, assisted by the other teachers, will give the most careful attention to the habits, manners, comfort and health of the young ladies.

EXPENSES:
Board, per scholastic year,.....$135 00
TUITION.
Regular Charges—
Primary Department, per annum,.....20 00
Intermediate " " 30 00
Academic " " 40 00
Collegiate " " 50 00
Incidental Fee,.....2 00
Extra Charges—
Music on Piano or Guitar,.....70 00
Music on Harp,.....80 00
Use of Instrument,.....10 00
Modern Language,.....20 00
Drawing,.....20 00
Oil Painting,.....50 00
☞ Latin, Greek, and Vocal Music taught without extra charge.
This is now one of the most complete, and most liberally organized institutions in the country. There are, at this early period of the session, more than two hundred young ladies in attendance, and still there is room.
For particular information, catalogues, &c, apply to the, President or either of the Professors.
Columbus, Miss. Nov. 1st, 1859.

PORT GIBSON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY
For Young Ladies,
will resume its exercises on the first Monday in October. A well chosen Faculty will spare no pains or care, to make this Institution a pleasant and profitable place for young lady students.
The buildings are large, well ventilated and well furnished. The grounds ample and beautiful.
For information and Circulars, apply to
sep21 REV. B. JONES, Port Gibson, Mi.

HUNTSVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE, HUNTSVILLE, North Alabama.
REV. A. R. ERWIN, D. D., Principal.
This Establishment offers the following inducements to Southern patronage.
1. Huntsville is the nearest mountain location to the South and Southwest; and is proverbially healthful. The social elegance and beautiful scenery to be found here, are great auxiliaries in the formation of character.
2. The edifice is large and elegant—supplied with gas-light; and water in the greatest abundance by pipes, from a mammoth Spring in the town. It is 154 by 52 feet, three stories high, and well furnished.
3. The domestic arrangements are such as to secure not only comfort, but the social and domestic training of the pupils. Frugality, politeness and grace, as well as the virtues of the heart, are habitually cultivated.
4. The facilities of instruction are unsurpassed. There are fifteen teachers and attaches, some of whom are distinguished educators. The large patronage, from among the best families of nine of the Southern states, attest the good-will of the Institution.
5. Arrangements are made to accommodate Southern pupils during the Summer Vacation, and to furnish them with such instructions in the extra branches as may be desired. Pupils received at any time.
Apply for circular to Rev. A. R. ERWIN, D.D.,
ap6 Huntsville, Alabama.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BATON ROUGE.
The Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 12th of October next.
The Principal intends to spare neither labor nor expense to make the school in its Educational Facilities and its moral influences, equal to the very best Schools in the country.
As the number of pupils is limited, it is desirable that applications be made as early as possible.
Parents are earnestly advised of the importance of having their children at school as promptly as possible. The loss of a few days at the beginning, often proves a serious disadvantage to the pupils, and greatly increases the labor of the teachers for the whole session.
For information and Circulars, apply to Rev. J. H WALKER, New Orleans; Rev. C. H. Yancey, Monroe; T. P. Chilton, Esq., St. Joseph; Rev. J. A. Ivy, Alexandria; Rev. S. B. Sugar, Mansfield; or to
au17 W. H. N. MAGRUDER, Principal.

STATE FEMALE COLLEGE, NEAR MEMPHIS TENnessee. The Fall Session opens the 45th of September. The Spring Session commences on the 9th of February. The buildings are large and commodious. Faculty unsurpassed, courses of Study complete—Terms liberal. For particulars address the Rev. SAM. WATKS, A. M., President of the College. Reference is made by permission to the Ministers of the Mississippi, Louisiana, and Memphis Conferences.
W. K. PASTAY, Secretary. S. WATSON, President Board.
December 29, 1858.

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE FALL session of Sharon Female College will open on the first Monday of October next—Spring session on the first Monday in March 1860.
TERMS PER SESSION FOR FIVE MONTHS.
Preparatory Department, 1st Division,.....$10,00
" 2d " 15,00
" 3d " 18,00
Collegiate Department, In all its studies,.....$22,00
" Incidental Tax and Fee,.....3,00
" Latin, Greek, extra,.....5,00
" French, Italian,.....10,00
" Embroidering,.....10,00
" Painting,.....$10,00 to 18,00
" Music on Piano, Guitar,.....25,00
" Use of Instrument,.....5,00
Board in the Institution—including washing fuel, rooms etc., $62.
All young Ladies are required to board in the Institution.
☞ Board and Tuition due in advance. No deduction made except in cases of protracted sickness.
Sharon, July 29, 1859.—1y. S. F. GARD, Pres't.

TEXAS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
FAYETTE COUNTY, TEXAS.
PROF. C. O. FORSHEY,.....SUPERINTENDENT.
STUDIES—Thoroughly Collegiate.....DISCIPLINE—Military.
DRESS—Uniform—obtained at the Institute.
EXPENSES—Board and Tuition, $220 per year, of Forty Weeks.
☞ LOCATION—in the country—healthful, accessible and beautiful. ☜
dec1-1y

DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED REJUVENATING Elixir.—Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principles, by one of the ablest chemists of the age.
FOR THE CURE of General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysterics, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleepl

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IV.—NUMBER 15. WHOLE NUMBER 180.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1859.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. OFFICE — 118 CAMP ST.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM NEW HAVEN.

"But see the many colored woods—
Shade deepening into shade the country round.
Embrown'd, a crowded umbrage dark, dress
Of every hue, from wan declining green
To sullen dark."—

"But
The pale descending year is pleasing still."—

No landscape in the world presents such a beautiful variety as the "fading graces of New England. They surpass all that Thompson ever saw in his poetical inspirations in the old world of which he sang so sweetly in his Book of the Seasons.

Our mountains are now radiant with beauty, pencilled up with the richest colors from the divine artist, with touches of inimitable splendor. The rock maple stands enthroned in primitive grandeur, with a robe more gorgeous than the proudest monarch of an Eastern court: its mantle of scarlet, green, and gold, is so beautifully blended,

"With shade deepening into shade,"

that it is a perfect *ensemble* of Oriental magnificence and splendor. It might well be said, that "Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." No country in Europe have we seen which could boast of such trees as our American woodlands afford. From the tiuft of Mexico to Canada, they present all that is beautiful and grand in nature. There is something peculiarly pleasing in the fall of the year, although accompanied with melancholy associations as:

"The leaf incessant rustles from the mournful grove,
And, slowly circles through the waving air."—

We think of those who have passed away in the springtide of life, when the dews of heaven were thick upon the expanding flowers; while the passing breeze chants a requiem over the fresh made graves of those most tenderly beloved.

NEW HAVEN CEMETERY.

We passed through these grounds, laid out with great beauty and taste, to find the tombs of some of the ancient dead, associated with heart-memories of early life, and ancestral interest of maternal recollections. An uncle whom I never saw, yet whose history was like our household words, was dear to the memory of childhood from the "oft-repeated tale." His brief existence and experience was almost prophetic of the dawning light of christianity and the temperance cause which has since burst upon the world through the influence of Methodism. He had made a great fortune in the crisis of the Revolution, and possessed real estate in the centre of his city which would now be worth millions. He supplied the continental army with liquor and provisions. Death entered his dwelling, and took away his favorite child, which made a deep impression upon his mind.—While walking in one of the streets, meditating upon death and eternity, he was suddenly surrounded, as he thought, by a supernatural light above the brightness of the sun, with the appearance of our Saviour upon the cross. Struck dumb with astonishment, he returned, trembling and pale, to his home, and returned to his private apartment. His long absence then created alarm, and his wife followed to know the cause. She saw him upon his knees, with his hands clasped in prayer. She gazed silently upon him through the door for awhile, and then spoke. He rose from his knees a changed man and said his hands were still, and he had no power to unclasp them until Christ said, "Rise; thy sins are forgiven thee!" The light and joy was so great that it overpowered his reason, and he went to all the clergy in the city for instruction, and to explain the mystery; but found none to tell him what he thought was the right way, for he felt a call to preach the Gospel like St. John the Baptist, and immediately began his mission by going about calling sinners to repent, for the kingdom of heaven was at hand. He took the Bible for his guide, and followed it literally, giving his goods to feed the poor and clothe the naked, and like Zacheus, he would restore four-fold where he thought he had taken any advantage in the way of trade. He dealt largely in liquors, and would go to his cellar and knock in the heads of hogsheads of brandy and other spirituous liquors, and let them run upon the ground, so deeply was he impressed with the deadly traffic, and would neither give it away or sell it any more. He placed a sign over his door, "Entertainment for beggars and strangers." Finally, the city authorities took his possessions from him, lest he should make his children beggars; but he kept upon his mission for three years, calling sinners to repentance, wandering about like one deranged. He was a man of principle, of taciturn habits, and in this change he had only one theme—"Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand!" To finish out his mission he undertook to fast, like our Saviour, forty days, and would go out into the mountains to pray all night, and return in the morning. He continued for eleven days in this state, until he was compelled by his friends to take some food; but it was too late; he died away in a most glorious frame of mind, with the words of St. Paul upon his lips: "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness which the Lord the Righteous Judge shall give me in that day: not unto me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing."

After the Methodist preachers came into New England, my mother used to tell them of his history, and they said could he have counselled with the itinerant ministers of the Gospel, he would be restored to the right use of his reason. Methodism has had hard struggles in this city, but it has gained a position, and taken root like the grain of mustard seed, forming a tree that is spreading wide its branches. Many a revival of religion in Yale College has taken place, in early days, from students who went to make sport of the little praying band in some obscure corner of the city, and returned converted of sin.

YALE COLLEGE

Stands with its hoary honors of bygone days, where may can trace their literary and scientific elevations within its walls. How many sons of former years, both North and South, have walked under those gothic elms, felt the kindling raptures of inspiring genius beneath her broad shadows over the grassy lawn, and revelled in the luxury of ideal beauty. Formerly, almost all the sons of the South sought these classic halls as the culminating point of mental culture. But now the tide is changed; schools and colleges have risen upon Southern soil, and occupy position with any here; and among them, far off, but not the least in consideration, is Centenary College, Jackson, La., which has a name and a claim of the first magnitude, and has an influence in the Sunny South, where

"The myrtle and orange tree bloom,
Perfuming with fragrance the air,
While winter is robbed of its gloom,
And birds from this clime now repair."

Long may that college live, and its intellectual and religious influence be felt like its founders; for the last pulsation of one dear to me clung to its interest with his dying breath, and the impress of his footsteps was heard in its halls as he passed away from earth. It has won trophies, and its sons have gone forth with the christian armour to battle with the stormy elements of a wicked world, well prepared for the contest.

ARNOLD THE TRAITOR.

There are two houses in a mean part of this city around which thought lingered with most gloomy associations; one in which the traitor was born, and another in which he lived in the day of his pride and glory. There they stand monuments of his treachery, no funeral pall has a shade more dark. What a history could be written upon their walls of unhallowed ambition? of heartbreaking? Associated with him was the unpitiable, and accomplished Maj. Andre, and his tragical death opened wounds never to be healed, in one of the most lovely and interesting families of England. In one of the Baronial halls of that country, he was seen by the family who were there draped in mourning—they shrank from his presence as from a serpent, and turned away with grief and scorn.

On his voyage to England he was driven upon the Coast of France, and lodged at a Hotel in Havre, when Prince Talleyrand was flying away from France as an exile, and thought of going to America. He was told that a distinguished American was lodging there, and sought a letter as an introduction to some of his friends. He gave him his name, and told him he had no friends in America! what a thought! he had betrayed his country, and deserved none.

THE STATE FAIR.

Thousands of people assembled in the great Park for days, to witness the display of the industrial improvements of the country. The mechanical skill was well represented, and the agricultural department was well supplied with fruits and vegetables, worthy of observation. Grapes of most tempting appearance, in large and delicious clusters.

But we afterwards saw them in a magnificent conservatory of a private residence of a gentleman in the city, which were equal in flavor to any upon the Rhine, or in Italy, and in size to those in Conservatory at the Palace of Chatsworth, England. The black, purple and white were still hanging in rich clusters, although a plentiful harvest had been gathered from the transparent walls.

S. B. Thomas.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 18, 1859.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

CHIPS FROM AN ARKANSAS LOG CABIN.

We are now enjoying a most delightful "Indian Summer," instead of a "sad and melancholy time." This beautiful season casts over my spirit a subdued cheerfulness which increases my powers of enjoyment. I am happy because God has given me many things to make me happy.

It would be most ungrateful for me to gather the ills of life, to scold and grumble when I have so many blessings to cheer and sustain me. Let me ever remember that each "cloud has a silver lining," and that the "darkest hour is just before day."

I love the fall of the year, with its cool nights and mornings, cheerful fires, and pleasant sun-shiny days; and again I am unromantic enough to confess, that I love the Autumn, because of the wagon loads upon loads of corn, pumpkins and potatoes, that these beautiful days see housed, or rather stored away in the rail-pens about my log-cabin.

Though not very picturesque or fanciful, yet they bespeak solid comforts that are always grateful to the home-loving farmer.

Bro. Gillespie, pumpkin pies, potatoes, and new corn-bread, are all the "go" up here in Arkansas. If you are not too *fashionable* to relish the above named articles, come up and partake with us. As a further inducement I would hint to you that we do not live entirely on the above farinacious delicacies, but have "plenty" of fat coons and possums, rabbits, squirrels, and venison, not to mention the "small fry," such as wild ducks, fish, butter and egg, and *et cetera*. Look up editorial and all other cares in your sanctum, and come over and see for yourself how you will like us Arkansas country folks.

"Husband" shoulders the gun and walks off toward the gate; looking back, he sees "wife" at the door, who seems as if she would as lief go to hunting too, as not. "Wife" hears the words, "Do you want to go? well, come along then."—down comes the sun-bonnet, and off she runs to catch up. They walk along conversing gaily, each trying to entertain the other, as in their days of courtship. By the time they had consulted each other's views upon certain contemplated improvements, and the lady had exhausted her vocabulary of panegyries on the beautiful Autumn and her lovely attendant, "Indian Summer," they had arrived at the over-flowed land within the banks of the Bartholomew. Leaving the dusty road, a gorgeous landscape came in view; for near a mile the cool, clear stream of water, like a pale green ribbon, divided the "over-flow"—the tall pecan, hickories, cotton-wood, and gum tree, with their black stems half shorn of their many colored leaves—the great red sun, far to the South, casting long shadows, striped the leaf-covered ground, and wove a carpet of the most brilliant hues for this forest chamber. Walking lightly and quickly over the leaf-carpet, that rustled with a soothing, pleasant sound, they came to the water's edge. About fifty yards up the Bayou three ducks were gracefully swimming along. "Husband," with great strides, soon brought his rifle to bear on the graceful trio. Crack! went the rifle, and up flew the ducks for a more peaceful clime. "Husband" looked around a little abashed at his unsuccess, but as "wife" only gave him a smile that plainly said, "you may have better luck next time," his spirits arose, and they pursued along the bank of the Bayou. The tall tree waved to and fro, and a continuous shower of leaves came down in rustling, eddying currents. "Look," exclaimed "wife," "yonder is the big hawk, which takes my chickens, shoot him, quick!" Too late, the hawk is out of the reach of the ball. No game, not even a pigeon or a black bird to be seen. "The happy pair" retrace their steps. "Husband" gallantly assists "wife" over the brush and other obstructions in the way. For a change "husband" asks "wife" if she wants to shoot at a mark; certainly, as there was no game, she would like to exercise her skill in striking the centre. A large oak leaf is stuck up for a mark. "Wife" takes aim and feels pretty sure of making a "capital shot" and so she would if the ball had only went in the right direction. "Husband," as a gallant gentleman, by all the blame on himself for not loading the rifle aright, and insists on "wife's" trying it again; she agrees, and again the clear, sharp report rings on the air with but little better success. "Wife" now thinks baby must be crying, and they return to their log-cabin, made happier by their simple pleasures. M. A. C.

Nov. 10, 1859.

POWER OF CONSCIENCE.—Among the most striking evidences of the reality of the religious belief of Christian nations, is the fact that government in Christian countries is continually receiving sums of money from unknown individuals, who are driven thus to make restitution, not by the power of the law, or the fear of detection, but solely by the sting of conscience. In the settlement of their taxes, or the payment of duties or of postage, or in some other way, known only to themselves and to God, they have not rendered to the State all the money that was its due. But they have learned to fear a righteous God, who sees in secret and who will judge openly, and they dare not keep the unlawful gain. From a document just published in England by order of Parliament, it appears that the sum thus remitted to the Exchequer as "conscience money," during the last year, was more than $15,000.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

LETTERS FROM TEXAS.—No. VI.

I have mentioned having attended service at Rutersville. To "stand where Moses stood," and "view the landscape o'er," would perhaps be the most delightful spectacle that this earth could afford; but it would be because the inner sense would perceive far more than the other. Is not Mount Olivet, with brow entwined with the emblem of peace, more beautiful than other proud eminences in the world which wear more glowing wreaths of oak and laurel? Yes, truly, for the light of the ascension still lingers about its heights, and lingers with a brighter hue, the modest grey foliage of its trees. One may stream flow with the mysterious music of the Jordan, whose tones were caught from the revelations of that Heavenly voice which said, "This is my beloved son, in whom I am well pleased," and whose waters are a constant reminder of the pledge which the Son of God gave for our salvation, when He stood upon its banks and dedicated Himself to that work which we can contemplate only with a hushed awe. Then it caught those strains of hope which it is still singing to the world; and into its waters the long drooping willows are dipping—are dipping, and growing green. Is any garden so fair as that whose flowers were hedewed by the drops of blood which bought the world? Is any valley so lovely as that which bore the impress of those blessed, weary, unresting feet? Is any sheet of water so glorious as that which rocked to rest the Divine form of Him who had not where to lay His head? Is there any spot so dear as the site of that stable where He was born, who had emptied Himself of His glory, and become poor that we through His poverty might be made rich, "who seemed as if He could find no place low enough by which to enter our world" of sin and humiliation? No, there is not in all our earth such a landscape as that viewed from Pisgah; but it is illuminated by the light of Divine love, and seen through our tears of penitence and gratitude.

Throw these associations aside, and it is, perhaps, not more charming than the wide scene that spreads around you, as you stand upon the eminence at Rutersville.—The prairies swell and sink, and look as if the winds might lift them into curling waves or toss them sportfully into the air. The eye rests upon a verdure so fresh and tender that it seems to be some newly created thing; and one might suppose that the eyes of Eve when she first opened them upon our Sinless world might have been satisfied with this vision. Here and there are clumps of live oak, making some little nook "dim with green twilight," and in the distance are herds of sleek, long-horned, spotted cattle, roaming at will. Nothing is wanting to this loveliness, but the glimpse of a sleeping lake or quiet river. It was to me like some great harmony, where there is the mingling of violins and flutes, and in looking upon it my whole being was filled with that ineffable delight which nature awakens when she seems enlarging the soul to take in our coming heaven. The polite and accomplished superintendant of the Military Institute, Col. Forshey, met us with a manner at once courteous and imposing, but bless me! it was impossible to tear the eyes away from the green hills, notwithstanding the Colonel's gloves were particularly white and white gloves always have, to me, a grandeur that is inexpressible. However, we did follow him into the house, and found him kind, attentive and hospitable.—The room was soon filled with a nice, intelligent-looking audience. One person particularly attracted my attention. It was an old gentleman who was assisted into the room during the prayer meeting. He set, with his crutches beside him, leaning back against one side of the fire-place. His frame was tremulous, as if his feet had already been slipped into the chill waters of the Jordan, but his complexion wore the clear hue of youth, and his eye shone with the light, whether of early manhood, or of that eternal youth to which he approaches, I know not. In the interval, between the prayer-meeting and preaching, some one, to my joy, offered to introduce me to him. "Father Haney," they said, and while he kindly expressed his pleasure at meeting me, I felt as if I could have fallen at his feet. There he sat—the laborer in the rough parts of the vineyard, the workman who had not shunned toil, nor hardship, nor danger. "I have worn out my constitution," he said, "and I would wear out fifty more, if I had them, in the same cause." I felt the warm tears coming up into my eyes as he said this. So near home! his tottering feet almost upon the threshhold of our Father's house! how could one but envy him? Not far from him sat his gentle, patient-looking, little wife. I saw her refuse a comfortable seat, and her manner of doing it impressed me with the opinion that she had not fretted much over the little disagreeabilities of life, but had learned, in whatsoever situation she was, therewith to be content." What a pleasant thing it is to sit down for a life long to this feast of a "contented heart." She and her husband had

"Climbed life's hill together,"

and, as she sat there, she seemed to say, as confidingly as ever did John Anderson's wife,

"Now we maun totter down, Jo,
Yet baud in hand we'll go."

The old gentleman made one remark which still lingers about my heart in serious moments. He said:—"Methodism is spreading, and I thank God for it. We are becoming a more cultivated and a better taught people, and that is well. Let us embrace science and knowledge and accomplishments, but let us ever bear with them, a spirit of deep piety. Yes, let the stream widen, but at the same time let it grow deeper and deeper!" May this aspiration of a heart, in which heaven and earth already meet and mingle, be fulfilled!

I had the privilege of partaking of the Lord's Supper with this Father Haney and his wife—may we again partake of it in a place still more beautiful.

After preaching, we took dinner at the hospitable mansion of Bro. Thrall, and spent several hours with his pleasant family, and then we said farewell to this mount of visions.

Jane T. H. Cross.

WHO ARE THE GREAT PREACHERS?

The great preachers of the world have been those who were in direct sympathy with human life, and who had an end to gain with the men before them. But with culture and scholastic habits, men have interpreted the word of God, "Follow me and I will make you fishers of men," to mean, "Follow me and I will make you preachers of sermons." The end of preaching is not a good sermon, but a holy heart. Good sermons have nearly ruined good preaching. If ministers cared more for their people, and less for their own sermons, they would be more useful. Preaching has almost ceased to be a living business, between a man's heart and the wants of his congregation. Learning, rhetoric, eloquence, are good as collateral influences, but no man will win souls who does not feel the throbbing pulse of his whole congregation, who does not know their wants, who does not study their lives, who does not understand how to take the primary truths of Christianity, and apply them to the consciences of men in their daily business life. Such preachers, and only such, will be certainly efficacious, and such preaching is necessary to the filling of our churches. Were such preaching universal in our time, not only would our churches be filled to overflowing, but thousands have to be built. For you may depend upon it, there is never a man who preaches intelligent truth, and preaches it with living, sympathy for men, that people do not flock to hear him. There is nothing that interest men so much as religious truth applied to their real wants in life; and there is nothing that interests them so little as dry homilies, and sermons about theologies.

BEULAH.

It is like a memory of first love to glance at such a book as this. A page at random, any where, is enough to show that it is a very unlike the flood of fictions, on the tide of which it is set afloat. A professional book reader, if he have sympathy and geniality, is apt to surrender himself to the luxury of a genuine and heart-wrought work, and waive his prerogative of criticism, for his own indulgence and delight. We think he earns a title to this once in a while—the occasions are rare enough.

"Beulah" is the work of a self-educated and independent mind; and not being formed upon any model is an original and characteristic book, having a definite purpose, an earnest tone, and a soul of vitality and vigor. While it is the only American novel written by a woman which deserves to take rank with Jane Eyre and Adam Bede, it owes nothing to these works or their class, and does not remind us of them, except by the common traits of woman's mind, which, let us thank God, in the words of Coleridge, is, in spite of metaphysics and hard experience, "generally over ears in her heart."

Augusta J. Evans, whose proper name stands with simple dignity upon the title page, is a young lady of Alabama. We venture to say that this straightforwardness is in keeping with the sincere and truth-loving character which must belong to the writer of this crystal book. And it cannot be that she has not drawn, though in a measure unconsciously, a picture of her own spiritual struggles in the intensely interesting experience of her heroine. Such processes, such conflicts, such journeyings through quicksands, tangled swamps, and bottomless morasses, to regions of rockribbed ice and polar snows, have never been imagined by any human soul. It is as impossible as that any unaided human soul can reach the remedy, or grasp the resources which can lift it away from the winter-locked land of endless night, and place it upon the "Rock of Ages."

"Beulah" is the name of an orphan, and the book is the history of the first four and twenty years of her life. So poor as to be placed in an asylum at an early age, there the story begins. But God has given this girl a great gift of introspection, an intense subjectivity. From her earliest years it was a necessity to her to consider and understand herself. Her hard and lowly lot, and the unequal distributions of fortune which she could not but but observe, while they strengthened this craving of her nature, heavily obstructed its pursuit. At the same time, an unattractive person subjected her to continually recurring mortifications, and much embittered her heart. Through various vicissitudes she passed, more and more, in them, turned inward, taking her own counsel, and relying upon her proper resources. As she advanced in years, she sought in books of philosophy a solution of the spiritual problems which weighed upon her, and for which she had no living teacher. She trod paths over which few women have toiled, through the mazes of metaphysics. But a love of truth guided her, and a courageous and virtuous heart sustained her. Above all, God, who is infinitely solicitous for every true heart, had his eye upon her. The steps by which she was at length led to him are clearly indicated; a woman's tenderest heart and strongest mind working together toward the clear region of Christian faith and human trust.

It is no new thing for a woman to touch the sympathies of the other sex. If she is a true woman and he a true man, it is inevitable. It would not be surprising, then, if this book had power to move the heart. But it is rarely given to a woman to be, at the same time, the instructor of men in the abstract philosophies of the mind. To very few women does it become a necessity to explore this dark labyrinth. "Beulah," with all its tender attractions as a heart-work, will be the means of spiritual peace to many a man whose soul is rocked with religious doubts, and taken in the meshes of philosophy, where he struggles as a bird in a net. This is its vocation in the world in which it is sent forth.

"Beulah" cannot be termed "light reading" in the ordinary sense of these words. Those who love to sigh over delicate sentimentalities will think this book too rude and hearty for them; to relish it truly one must be conscious of an immortal soul and of its yearnings and longings. Yet we venture to promise that an earnest, healthful mind will find food in it, ministering to purity and strength, and that kind of "gentleness which makes men great."

It is not to be supposed that this early production of so young a writer is faultless. There are deficiencies, especially, in the style, of which we dare say the writer is abundantly conscious, and which she will correct. But we prefer to praise it because we enjoy it, and believe it calculated to do good; which is, or should be, the chief ambition of every author. We characterize it as loyal to nature and purity, earnest and inspiring; teaching honesty and self-reliance; leading to a pure religious faith; having a high ideal of manhood and womanhood; careless of precedent in book-craft; fresh, American, and unhackneyed to an exquisite degree.

Will the gifted young writer accept a fraternal caution, and while she by no means determines to be forever silent, pause, and be in no haste to issue another publication? It is because this is so good that we say so; for we are truly interested in a career so well begun.—*N. Y. Chronicle.*

SOUL-POWER.

We commend the following excellent article from the New York Chronicle, to all who have souls—no others can appreciate its worth:

Intellect quickened and directed by the religious sentiments realizes our highest conceptions of the human capabilities. Simple intellect with no such control from the religious sentiments, is capable of extensive attainments in science and in knowledge. The labors of Euclid and of Sir Isaac Newton in the mathematics, give us an extraordinary idea of mental powers.

But still, it is impossible to feel in the presence of such an intellect the same sense of secret might, as in the presence of a soul under the inspirations of the Almighty. What is a priest of science or of nature compared to a priest of God? What is Solon to Moses or Socrates to Isaiah? What is Pindar to David, or Epictetus to Solomon? The more the spiritual and heavenly element enters into a man's character, the more influence, other things being equal, he exerts upon human society. Thus our Savior, though He had few of those advantages for intellectual training, which we deem necessary to mental power, though His career on earth was a short one, and He left behind Him no written book or sentence, yet the moral and spiritual wrought in Him so powerfully as to make Him the emanating source of a stronger and more wide-spread influence than that of any other who ever lived among men. "I have known men," said Bonaparte, "I have seen what they can do, and I know that no mere man could have accomplished the work that Jesus Christ did." This was soul power in its highest perfection. "He had the Spirit without measure."

Just in proportion as we drink in the same Spirit, we shall be exalted in the scale of influence and usefulness. "The water that I give unto you, shall be in you a well of water springing up to everlasting life." His Spirit within is like a living spring on an elevated summit from which streams flow in every direction, carrying as they go beauty and fertility with them. Think of these streams issuing from such a character as John Howard or Robert Raikes. Millions of prisoners and of neglected children, feel the genial influence.—Think of the vast work wrought by Whitefield, by Wesley, by Carey and many others, the secret of whose success was manifestly in no extraordinary grasp of intellect, but in the quickkindling and animating force of spiritual and heavenly sentiments.

Passion for a thing is a wonderful quickener of the faculties in the ordinary affairs of life. The love of hoarding makes acute business men of some who have but a low order of intellectual power. Men of small minds are sometimes keen at bargain, and can see farther into the money mill-stone than the most gifted intellects who have no such hoarding propensity to quicken them. Daniel Webster in the power of money-making had a lower grade of talent than some of our scavengers and market women. Solomon says, "riches are not to men of understanding." The peculiar success of money-making which some of very ordinary abilities have, shows how much our power in every thing to which we put our hands, depends upon the heart or the soul which it enlists.

As a small body in rapid motion may do great execution, so little men, when impelled by passion, have sometimes very great power. Their scent is as keen as a terrier's, and their vision, like that of certain animals, is the more penetrating for the smallness of their visual organs.

It is the feeling or sentimental part of our nature that sets us in motion and that gives us power. And no sentiments have so much efficiency with us as those of religion, of God and immortality. No others have exerted a wider influence in the history of mankind. No others have more effectually subdued the ordinary impulses of our nature. What sacrifices; what sufferings, what dangers, what achievements have we sometimes witnessed, as the result of yielding oneself to an overmastering religious sentiment. The records of the inquisition and of martyrdoms in general, show how much men have been willing to endure for the sake of maintaining the faith of the saints or the heart's most cherished convictions. The soul is an invincible agency. Bodily sufferings cannot subdue its impulses. Chains and prisons cannot restrain them. The fires of the stake may kill the life of the body, but the soul stands forth in its integrity to assert its unconquered might and majesty.

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.

The following is the closing paragraph of an interesting and able address delivered by Rev. H. B. Allen at the consecration of the Waterside Cemetery in Marblehead, Oct. 16, 1859. After recommending that the inscription "I am the Resurrection and the Life" be placed upon the door posts, he says:—

Let this be done, and in few years this will become a novel and oft frequent resort, where lessons of wisdom and piety may be learned, inspirations from the eternal world may be caught; and the heart may be saddened and made the better. What a stand-point in this from which to view the vanity of the world; the evanescence of all human glory. Here is the last end of man and the living will lay it to heart. And while the feet of filial affection pay their wonted visit to a mother's grave, or those of maternal love to the little mound where sleeps the first born; or other friends like Mary come to weep at the grave of buried love, and strew it with flowers and plant the rose to bloom there; oh, how will their faith in the certain resurrection of the sleepers here be quickened, as their eye shall rest upon that declaration of Him who conquered death and triumphed over the tomb, which we hope will grace the portals of this house of the dead. And as they walk through these avenues "beneath the rugged elms, the yew tree's shade," and behold the putting forth of the foliage, and the upspringing of the grass and the flowers after winter's death; and see all nature which had wrapped herself in the winter snows as her whpling sheet, laying aside her funeral robe, and springing in fresh and beautiful life from the grave; they will rejoice to see through the great fact of the resurrection revealed by God, analogies in these revivifications of nature, of the great and heart-cheering truth, which all the wisdom of the world has ever failed without that revelation, to reach in the same things. So that now the heart of such pious wanderer here, could not only sing, "O death! where is thy sting? O grave! where is thy victory?" but can sing also, as spring revives and nature smiles:—

Shall I be left abandoned in the dust,
When fate, relenting, lets the *flower* revive?
Shall nature's voice to man alone adjust,
Deny Him, doomed to perish, hope to live?
Is it for this fair virtue oft must strive
With disappointment, penury and pain?
No; heaven's immortal spring shall yet arrive,
And man's imposite beauty bloom again,
Bright through the eternal year of love's triumphant reign.

BIBLICAL HISTORY.

The *Princeton Review*, in noticing "Neil's Lecture on Biblical History," recently published, brings out the following results from several historical tables, showing how the longevity of the antediluvians supplied the want of historical records. A skeptical objection arises from the idea that the story must have passed through many narrations, and that few opportunities of comparing and correcting one account by another were enjoyed. Look at the table as illustrating these points. And, first, the number of times the story must be repeated by different persons. Noah and his three sons could receive the account of the creation at the second rehearsal, and through several distinct channels:

1. Adam could relate unto Enos for six hundred and ninety-five years, and Enos to Noah eighty-four years.

2. Adam during six hundred and five years could discourse it to Cainan, and Cainan could discourse it one hundred and seventy-nine years to Noah.

3. Adam could rehearse it for five hundred and thirty-five years to Mahalaleel, who had two hundred and twenty-four years to intrust it to Noah.

4. Adam had four hundred and seventy years to instruct Jared in these sublime facts, and Jared was cotemporary three hundred and sixty-six years with Noah.

Through these four distinct channels Noah could receive a distinct account from Adam.

5. Adam lived till Methuselah was two hundred and forty-three years old, time enough to obtain an accurate knowledge of all the facts pertaining to the dawn of created existence: and Methuselah lived six hundred years with Noah, and one hundred with his three sons.

And once more: 6. Adam lived to see Lamech, the father of Noah, till he was fifty years old, and Lamech lived with Noah five hundred and ninety-five years, with Shem, Ham, and Japhet. Through these six channels the account could be brought to the time of the flood.

All the generations from Adam to the flood were 11. Of all these Adam was cotemporary with 9, Seth 9, Enos 10, Cainan 10, Enoch 9, Methuselah 11, Lamech 11, Shem and brothers 4.

Thus there were never less than nine cotemporary generations from Adam to the flood; which would give us one lineal descent eighty-one channels through which the account might be transmitted.

WHAT AMUSEMENTS ARE SINFUL.

In deciding what amusements are lawful and what are sinful, we may apply a few general principles. Thus:

First. Every amusement is sinful which tends to the injury of the health and the physical constitution. God requires that even the body should be presented a living sacrifice in his service; and when, for the sake of momentary enjoyment, the physical system is deranged or weakened, God is robbed of what is rightfully his. Men shudder at the thought of the untimely death of those who, in a moment of insanity, or impelled by remorse of conscience have put an end to their earthly existence; and unless we have satisfactory evidence that they were insane, we have reason to tremble in view of their sins. But why is it any more self-murder to apply the halter or the knife, and thus end one's days, than to do the same thing by a round of dissipation or amusement. But,

Secondly. Every amusement is sinful which tends to weaken or destroy the intellectual powers. Man is distinguished from the lower order of created beings by the possession of the reasoning faculties. These are given to him for some good and noble purposes. If he pursues a course of conduct, or indulges in such amusements, as may disqualify him to exert these faculties for good, he sins against his own soul and against God. The youth who spends his time in storing his mind with vain and idle stories, or in reading novels or romances, is an instance in which this is effectually done.

Thirdly. Those amusements are sinful which have a tendency to dissipate from the mind sober, serious reflection. Man is living for eternity. It should be his great object to prepare him for that world to which he is hastening, and which will be pleasing to his heavenly Father and Judge. As a creature of God, he is bound to do whatever he does to the glory of God. Can there be any question, then, whether those amusements are sinful which are inconsistent with religion, or which inevitably draw the mind from those things that concerns the interests of the soul, and drive away the spirit of God?

RESIST BEGINNINGS.

The trees of the forest held a solemn parliament, wherein they consulted of the innumerable wrongs which the axe had done them; therefore they enacted that no tree should hereafter lend the axe wood for a handle, 'on pain of being cut down.' The axe travels up and down the forest, begs wood of the cedar, oak, ash, elm, even to the poplar; not one would lend him a chip. At last he desired so much as would serve him to cut down the briars and bushes, alleging that those shrubs did suck away the juice of the ground, hinder the growth, and obscure the glory of the fair and goodly trees. Hereon they were content to afford him so much. When he had gotten his handle, he cut down themselves also. These be the subtle reaches of sin; give it but a little advantage on the fair promise to remove thy troubles, and it will cut down thy soul also. Therefore resist beginnings; trust it not in the least. Consider a sin (as indeed it is) a crucifying of Christ; wilt thou say, I may crucify Christ a little? I may scourge his flesh, wound his side, pierce his heart a little. What man loves the Lord Jesus who would either say it or do it? Consider thy falling into sin, a harling of thyself down from some high pinnacle; wilt thou say, I may break my neck a little? Consider it a casting thyself into unquenchable fire; wilt thou say, I may burn my soul and body a little? As suffering we think the least misery too great, so sinning let up think the least iniquity too great.—*Thomas Adams.*

MATERIALS FOR HISTORY.

Hardly any great history has yet been composed, which has not been impeached almost as soon as written. Bancroft, Motley and Palfrey may prove to be exceptions; but without naming writers of former periods, we have just seen Prescott assailed before the grave had closed over him; Macaulay is denounced by Prof. Aytoun as "the most unscrupulous" of historians;—and, who would pin his faith upon Alison? Often with the most honest intention and the most laborious research on the part of the historian, his work falls in method, clearness, accuracy, or value, for lack of materials which have been heedlessly suffered to pass into oblivion. Few men or generations seem to be conscious that they are acting in their time, what future generations will seek to preserve as history. The Pilgrim Fathers, the leaders in the exodus of Religious Freedom, were gifted with that prophetic insight which faith in great principles is so apt to inspire, and they continually appealed to coming generations, and laid foundations for posterity. Hence before the first generation had passed away, pains were taken to reduce to an authentic narrative the principal events of the early settlement. But as the novelty of emigration wore away, and the perils of the wilderness grew familiar, and emigrants and colonies came over from mixed motives, and adventure and commerce began to dispute precedence with religious principle and the love of freedom, less importance attached to new settlements, and less care was had in making and preserving their records. Much that would have been of value to the historian, as tending to illustrate society, has perished through the careless destruction of documents, or with the unwritten traditions of the elders. Much, however, remains, which can be recovered by diligence, patience, and fidelity; and we rejoice that the historical spirit is thoroughly awakened, and that every fit occasion is seized upon to bring to light the names and deeds of the Past.

DEVIL'S RIVER.

After a run of two or three hours over a delightful road we found ourselves suddenly descending a canon in the mountains of the San Pedro or Devil's river. This is a very narrow gorge, and doubles some very sharp points—the high walls, almost perpendicular, loomed up on either side and threw out a deep, dark shadow, and, as you go down, down—the air gets damper and cooler, and you begin to think of tunnels and vaults and subterranean dungeons, and presently the roar of water breaks upon the ear, and then, suddenly, right at your feet, there rolls the brightest streams of pure rushing water, pouring over the ledges of its rocky bed, as if dancing in gladness to the sound of its own music.

At the point of crossing, the river is wide—the bottom a solid limestone rock—the banks fringed with green; the mountains, of fantastic shape, some looking like huge tumuli—the graves of the sons of Anak; others like temples in ruin; others, like the columnar memorials of past history; and, here and there a vast pile of boulders and fragmentary rocks—victims of some old earthquake—foot-prints of a geological upheaval (*post-Adamite*, I trow); here, too, are glens and gorges, cloud-capped towers, and humble nooks; caves of darkness and vistas of beauty; the lonely river, with its flashing waters, leaping and laughing as a child in its frolic; and, as it sweeps along to the base of some hoary rock, huge and high, pausing in its stillness—arrested, dumb, like the same child in the presence of wisdom and years. The impression is sublime, thrilling, religious. You feel like praising the God who made it. I felt, if I had such a retreat for daily prayer, I would be a better man. It humbles, exalts, awes, subdues, exhilirates. The vision is worth far more than all the toil and money it would cost to reach it—even though you came from Aroostook or the Capes of Florida. The Spanish fathers called the river San Pedro, (St. Peter) after the Apostle. Fit names, for the hills and rocks, and the waters preach adoration of God. What a barbarism!—almost a profanity—to call it Devil's River! Alas, we Americans are a *practical*, not an *æsthetic* people.—*Bishop Pierce's Letters.*

GETTING RELIGION—GETTING UP A REVIVAL.

It is written: "I will turn to the people a pure language," etc.

On this text Bishop Morris very justly remarks, in applying it to our day, that some forms of expression habitually used in what are alleged to be evangelical Churches, are not according to a "pure language." Among these he mentions those at the head of the article, "Getting religion," etc. He objects to this phrase, for the reason that religion is a comprehensive term, which implies all that a Christian should believe, experience, and practice through life, and is therefore not to be gotten at any one time, unless we could admit the erroneous doctrine that one act of grace in the hour of conversion saves us from all sin, future as well as past, and unconditionally secures heaven. It is more proper to say justified, converted, or born again, which expresses only one material part in the great work of experimental religion, and leaves room for a growth in grace.

"Getting up a revival," he adds, is a phrase highly objectionable, calculated to mislead the minds of many, as though *we* could originate a work of mercy. A revival is a work of grace, in the progress of which sinners are awakened, penitent seekers converted, ministers are clothed with salvation, and the saints shout for joy, under the overwhelming of the Holy Spirit. Such a work is not *gotten up*; it *comes down* from heaven. All the ingenuity and power of man can never convert one soul; it requires the same power to convert a sinner that was employed to create a world. We should pray for a revival to *come down* among us continually."

THE LOVING-KINDNESS OF GOD.

The loving-kindness of God! what a beautiful expression! How rich and consoling the thought contained in it! It is not mere good-will, nor mere complacent friendship, nor the mere neighborly kindness of human beings, although these are of high and precious account; it is the good-will, the friendship, the kindness of love—of the love of God, who is love itself. We know something of the loving-kindness of father and mother. We have been gently tended and nursed by this kindness; or parents ourselves, we know full well the throbbing of parental affection. Deep, earnest, self-sacrificing is human love in many tender relations. We trust in it fervently, and without fear. O! if there were human love in which we could trust, what a desolate place would this world be! But the loving-kindness of God, of that great incomprehensible being who fills the universe with his presence, and before whose majesty the pillars of heaven tremble—what a loving-kindness that must be! the kindness of infinite love wedded with infinite power? There is nothing that love can conceive of, or wish to do for its object, but is contained here, and rendered not only possible but absolutely certain.

A GOOD PASTOR.

The true emblems of a good minister are, a shepherd at the head of his flock, and a parent at the head of his family. The shepherd has an equal regard for *all* the flock, for the lambs as for the sheep; he seeks the wandering; he applies the remedies to the diseased; he gathers the lambs with his arms; he collects them into the fold at night, and counts them as they enter; so that none may be left without; and he leads them forth in the morning into the green pastures and beside the still waters. His care and watchfulness descends to all the flock.

And so the father of a family exercises special care over every member of it, and seeks, with equal care and diligence, the best good of them all. He exercises a general care over all, and a special care of each. So that a good minister should care for his people as a shepherd cares for his sheep—as a father c

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Terms—$2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1859.

ACCOUNTS—NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

All parties interested in the *Advocate*—Editor, Preachers, and Subscribers—are interested in avoiding confusion in accounts.

Those well acquainted with the credit system in the newspaper business know full well that, under that system, confusion in accounts never can, never will, never can be avoided.—Uncertain mails, unavoidable oversights in agents or clerks, forgetfulness in subscribers and others, and the wearying, vexatious details of this business over all others, render it impossible. We have tried, for years, and *know*.

To have the subscription begin and end with the year, and to pay, if not in advance, at least once a year, is the nearest approach to a remedy that we can devise,—and this is our

IMMEDIATELY after the Conferences, all the accounts will be made out to January, 1861, without reference to time of commencement, or time last paid to; and they will be sent to each subscriber who has not paid to January, 1861.

If all our subscribers and agents will patiently co-operate with us, this difficulty about accounts will be forever settled during the coming year. After that, when January, 1861, comes, $2 more will be due, and so on.

WILL our brethren and friends, when they receive these accounts, immediately remit the money to the office, or pay to the preacher, taking a receipt? If any think the account incorrect, let him inform us, *pleasantly*, without quarreling. We never quarrel, though we have more cause than others.

THE volume of the *Advocate* will hereafter begin and end with the year; and it is very desirable that subscriptions should conform to the same rule.

THEREFORE, new subscribers, who do not begin with the year, will please send, not two dollars, but an amount sufficient to pay for the paper till the end of the year, at the rate of FOUR CENTS A WEEK.

THEN, every subscriber will know, without being informed, that at the beginning of the year is the time to remit the subscription money.

AND let us have scores, hundreds, thousands of new subscribers with which to begin the New Volume, January 1st, 1860.—We intend, if Providence smile on us, to make it a better paper next year than ever before. Arrangements are made, and being made, for greatly increasing its attractions.—Some new writers, of the first order, will begin with the year. The paper is flatteringly approved now—we intend to merit higher approbation.

VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.

The Richmond Advocate contains the proceedings of the last three days. Dr. Rossa in giving a summary of the Conference doings, says:

The Conference adopted new and important measures on the subject of Sunday Schools and Education, the reports on which we shall publish next week, and these subjects we shall from time to time present to the consideration of our readers. A gratifying report of the young and accomplished Agent of our Depository was presented; and we hope the fiscal condition of the Advocate also has excited some hope throughout our bounds. The statistical reports of increase in the membership of the Church are very encouraging. Taking this increased strength as a basis of hope, why may not the coming year be far more abundant in spiritual fruits than the past? On the subject of Missions we might say much, though the aggregate amount reported is creditable—and yet, from the large amount contributed by a few stations and circuits, it is evident that fifty thousand dollars might have been obtained from the entire Conference. We offer the motion, that this amount be raised the current year, especially as we owe everything to God, and life is so short, and we have done so little heretofore for the noble cause, and several new missionary fields have been formed in our Conference.

We regret that the Conference Treasurer was able to report no larger dividend on the Conference Collection. This is sad. Dollar for dollar, and nothing less, should have been the announcement. It is enough to make our cheek burn with shame. There is no apology for this neglect. What insensibility! what ingratitude! A voice comes from the graves of the pious dead that should pierce our souls through and through.—There is not a nobler or more honorable debt than that which the Conference collection is designed to pay; alas, that the sense of obligation is so feeble! God may forgive us, but how can we forgive ourselves? Let us do better.

The three principle measures adopted by the Conference for the promotion of religion and education were the formation of a Conference Sunday School Society, a plan to endow a Biblical School in Randolph Macon College, and a Plan of Lay Co-Operation. To the last it is proper that we allude.

It is a better plan than that adopted by the preceding Conference, which was objectionable on the grounds, that it was unusual for any other than a legislative body to resolve itself into a committee of the whole—improper for a committee of the whole to be composed of any other elements than those contained in the original body—and unusual for the chairman of the committee of the whole to be appointed by any other than the President of the original body—all sound and valid reasons. The plan was therefore abandoned, and the one found to-day among the published proceedings, adopted. The adoption, we believe, was unanimous. It will be seen by reference to the plan, that the lay members are to be elected by the District Stewards' Meeting; one for the Committee on our Publishing Interest, who, with the one heretofore provided for on the Finance Committee, will give to each district three representatives. It was wise to fix the election at so early a period of the year: those elected will have the more time to give special attention to the great objects and interests contemplated We hope the laity will not decline the co-operation proposed, and that they will select able and suitable men to aid us in our deliberations and proceedings. We pledge for them a hearty welcome, and anticipate great advantage from their counsel and influence.

For the benefit of reference, we make the following synopsis of the proceedings.

Twenty young men were admitted on trial, raising the number in the Conference to about 200. The increase in the membership of the Church during the year, is 2000. The amount collected for Missions, $21,822 25. The dividend of the Conference Collection, 66 3-8 cents to the dollar. Amount raised for Randolph Macon College since last session, $6600 in bonds, and collected on subscriptions $30,500. Subscriptions obtained during the past year for the Wesleyan Female College, $7500, and collected for the same purpose $383 63. Amount of subscriptions to the Book and Tract Society of the Conference, $65,800; collected and paid into the treasury, $6236. Amount subscribed at Conference to the Young Men's Aid Society, about $700; to the Preachers' Daughters' Aid Society, $300. The Conference formed a Conference Sunday-school Society, adopted a constitution, and elected officers. The Conference passed resolutions approving the establishment of a school of Biblical Literature in Randolph Macon College, and the raising for it an endowment fund of $25,000. A new Plan of Lay Co-Operation was adopted. The Washington City Church received the cordial attention of the Conference. The month of May was designated as the time to take up Missionary collections, and the 1st Friday in April set apart as a day of fasting and prayer for the general prosperity of the Church. Resolutions commendatory of the Seamen's cause were passed. The next Conference will be held in Alexandria.

The following is the plan of lay co-operation adopted:

The session of the Virginia Conference of 1859 adopted a plan of lay Co-operation which the presiding officer of this Conference could not sanction with his views of the laws of the Church; and whereas the objects of that plan may be accomplished in a form less objectionable, if not, indeed, more desirable in itself. Therefore,

I. *Resolved*, That the following plan of "Lay Co-operation" in addition to that of the "Joint Board of Stewards" be, and the same is hereby adopted, in lieu of the plan adopted by this Conference at its last annual session, namely:

1. There shall be a joint committee of clerical and lay members, on the subject of the educational interests of our Church, within the bounds of this Conference, and a similar committee on the subject of our Publishing interests.

2. The Conference members of these committees shall be appointed by the President of the Conference, or by nomination and election, as the Conference may direct. They shall hold their office until the close of the ensuing annual session of the Conference. Their number shall be equal to the number of lay members hereafter provided for.

3. The lay members of each of these committees, shall be elected by the District Stewards' meeting assembled to estimate and apportion the claims of the Presiding Elders. They are requested to appoint one layman and an alternate residing within the bounds of the District they represented for the Committee on Education, and one and an alternate for the Committee on our Publishing interests. They should be elected without reference to any official station they may occupy in the Church, but with special regard to their capability to serve the objects of their appointment, and their willingness to engage in the duties thereof.

These committees, thus constituted, shall consider and report to the Conference, on all matters referred to them by the Conference.

5. The lay members of each of these committees shall hold the same relation to the Conference during its sessions, and have the same privileges of speaking and voting in the Conference, as are provided for in our long established "fiscal plan" for the Lay Stewards of the "Joint Board of Finance."

6. The District Stewards' meeting electing their committeemen, are requested to provide for the travelling expenses to and from Conference, of the members elect, in all cases in which they find it necessary to do so, in order to secure attendance.

II. *Resolved*, That all former action upon this subject by this Conference, be, and is hereby rescinded.

DR. DUFF.

THE Rev. Mr. Banme, a Methodist missionary in India, in a letter to the Northwestern *Christian Advocate*, thus speaks of an interview with the beloved and apostollo Dr. Duff.

July 25th.—Having previously called on Dr. Duff, I accepted his cordial invitation to take breakfast at his house, accompanied by Mrs. Banme. The doctor seems much worn from his excessive labours. He maintains, however, a genial spirit, a glow of energy that seems to defy both age and toil, and a heart richly mellowed by the grace of God. Thirty years of his active life have been consecrated to the evangelization of India, and though he may pass away before "the truth as it is in Jesus" achieves that conquest to which it is infallibly destined, he will have done much to secure such a triumph in the steady prosecution of his chosen work—the religious training of youth, and the raising up of a native agency—that is, ministers and catechists, to take the lead in the conversion of India. It can hardly be said, however, that the results, so far, justify such a conclusion, or that such an agency, on any scale commensurate with the wants of the country, can be created at an earlier day; it will be—if possible—a work of time, perhaps of generations.

Dr. Duff is not weary in well-doing; he has too deep an acquaintance with man's sinful nature, too profound and far-reaching views of the plans of God, too much love for souls—even the souls of the heathen—for whom Christ died, and too much faith in the word of God, to be discouraged in the absence of that immediate fruit which his ardent soul would desire to see. He can work and wait if needs be. He can work for all time, and all the generations of the future, if it must be; but he cannot give up an idea that is incorporated into his being—that has become part of himself, and is bound up with his life. I declare, reader, I could all but worship such a being, human and frail though he be. There is a grandeur about such a purpose and such a faith that defies estimate. To me it approaches the nearest to the proper counterpart of God's own calm, all knowing, all-comprehensive, and invisible purpose.

It is not intended, in these remarks, to undervalue the fruit already reaped by the doctor and the Church he represents, in this department of missionary effort. It is not intended to say that the schools established in Madras and Calcutta by the Free Church for this avowed purpose, have not been a success. In its measure, success has been realized, and of the most satisfactory character. Native ministers and catechists are now in the field, the fruit of these schools, doing a noble work. And what shall we say of the multitude of youth, of both sexes, that leave these schools annually, or within the period of a few years? Can they be heathen? Can they continue in the stolid ignorance of their fathers? Impossible; they at least are enlightened, though they are not converted; but the seed of the kingdom has been sown; they are prepared for the showers of divine influence which God may soon be pleased to send down upon this land.

How cheering the fact that more than twelve hundred youth are here receiving an elementary education, not for this life alone, but above and beyond all, for the life to come! And if I am able to form a correct estimate of the system of instruction, both secular and religious, here prosecuted, I should pronounce it amply liberal.

I took leave of Dr. Duff profoundly impressed with his simple greatness, and his absorbing devotion to the establishment of Christ's kingdom in India, toward which no man of his generation will contribute more effectually. Asking me some questions about the American revival, and commenting on its general character, "Ah," said he, "brother, that is what we want in India; the ground is parched—yes, parched; you know what that means," his eyes filling with tears and sparkling with hope while he continued the conversation. Blessed man! I could not resist the impression that I was standing in his presence for the last time on earth—that his work will soon be done, though the work of his life will outlive the Himalayas, and be more apparent in coming generations than in his own.

Noble, apostolic man; few and far between are thy compeers on earth! When the chariot of Israel is dispatched to bear thee hence to thy consummated triumphs and rewards, may thy descending mantle fall on a multitude of thy sons in the gospel!

JEWS OPPOSING THE BIBLE.—An address has been issued by a Mynheer Frank, in one of the New York papers, calling upon the Jewish people to protest against the reading of the Bible in the public schools. It is objected that the New Testament instead of the Old is used, and that the Bible, except some few passages, such as "Love your neighbor," etc., is not a proper book for the schools. If the Board of Education persist in demanding that the Bible shall be read in the schools, the address advises measures to be taken on the part of israelitish parents to secure to their children a different education from that provided in the public schools as they now exist.

DEBT.—He that hath an hundred and one and owes an hundred and two, the Lord have mercy upon him!

REV. H. GRATTAN GUINNESS.

We find the following portraiture of this distinguished young minister of the Gospel in the *Presbyterian*:—Many of our readers are familiar with the name of Rev. Henry Grattan Guinness, having so often seen it recently in connection with evangelistic labors in Great Britain and Ireland. We are gratified to state that he has now come to America, and is at present in Philadelphia. On Saturday afternoon last he preached his first sermon this side the Atlantic, in Jayne's Hall, and though but half a day's notice had been given, a large congregation was in attendance. A preparatory prayer-meeting, conducted by the Rev. John Chambers, was held at half-past three o'clock, and Mr. Guinness entered at four o'clock, and after a brief prayer commenced his sermon. He is a very young man, being only twenty-four years old; his figure is rather slender, his complexion delicate, his hair dark and thick, and his expression of countenance indicative of goodness. His voice is an uncommonly fine one, deep, rich, flexible and well-toned. Judging from his first discourse, and one other which we have heard from him, we should conclude that he is more remarkable for gospel fervor than for brilliancy or intellectual power His method is simple, his matter thoroughly evangelical his doctrine Calvinistic, his diction easy, flowing, and well chosen, and at times rising into very considerable beauty. His Saturday's discourse was from Eph. iii, 19, and his subject the Divine love, its cause, depth, tenderness, Immutability and duration. He occupied three different pulpits on the Sabbath, and has preached every evening since. After spending a short time in Philadelphia, he expects to visit New York, and thence to go West or South, and before returning home will probably go to California, Australia, the East Indies, and thus complete the circle of the globe.

Mr. Guinness was born in Dublin, his father being an officer in the army, and his mother the widow of the Captain D'Estere who was killed in a duel by Daniel O'Connell. It was at one time his intention to become a foreign missionary, but having abandoned that idea, he determined to devote himself to the work of an evangelist, and for the last four years he has labored in that capacity, wherever Providence has opened the way, preaching in all parts of Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, and at many points in England. He has been every where favorably received, and the blessing of God has attend his preaching. He was set apart for the ministry in Whitefield's chapel in London, to which congregation he also received a call. As many of our readers in various parts of the country will have the opportunity of hearing Mr. Guinness, we have thought that these items of his history might not be unacceptable. He comes not to collect money, but simply to deliver his Master's message. If he should not be regarded as a brilliant pulpit orator, we are sure he will be accepted as an interesting and impressive preacher and a very lovely man.

THE TREES OF NORTH AMERICA.

Although it is generally conceded that the arboreous luxuriance of this continent is perhaps unparalleled, and although several works treating of the sylva of various portions of North America have been published, there has been no short, concise statement of the number of species and locality of the different trees in this part of the world, until the Smithsonian Institute, in pursuance of their purpose of illustrating, in connection with the meteorological observations now in progress under the direction of this Institution and the Patent Office, the estimate of North America, engaged Dr. J. G. Cooper to prepare an article upon the sylva of this continent. From this document, published in pamphlet form by the Smithsonian Institute, we glean some interesting facts.

There are no less than one hundred and thirty-four different species of tree on the continent of North America, including a vast variety, from the rich tropical sylvan products of the Mexican districts to the stunted pines that pass their unseen sturdy lives among the snows of Labrador. The tallest trees are found in California, where is the giant redwood—the *Sequoia gigantea* of Torry, or the *Wellingtonia gigantea* of Hooker—which attains the prodigious height of four hundred and fifty feet from the ground, about half as high again as Trinity Church steeple. The yellow fir, or *Abies grondis*, which grows in Oregon, is also a very respectable tree, often reaching the height of two hundred and fifty feet. In Massachusetts they have the white-wood poplar, of one hundred and forty feet in height, and the same State also possesses a *Zanthoxylum Americanum*, which is more familiarly known as the toothache tree. In New Jersey there may be found a species of white beach one hundred and twenty feet high. After these it is quite a contrast to descend to a prickly pear tree of Mexico, which though rejoicing in the gorgeous title of *Opuntia Athuothocarpa*, is but six feet high. The *Prunus Subcordato*, a kind of plum tree, is another sylvan dwarf, and the *Juniperus Pochypoloeo* is also an arboreous pigmy, neither of those Mexican trees being over ten feet in height.

The Gulf of Mexico has an important effect upon forest growth in the United States. It is from the Gulf that many rain storms proceed, and they are blown easterly by westerly winds until they fall generally before reaching the Ohio. Thus, as they do not reach the Illinois region, that district is deprived of its fair share of rain. Without moisture there can be no trees, and that is the reason that Illinois and Michigan abound in treeless prairies that are not to be found in places where the rain storms from the Gulf fall. In Texas, where these Gulf storms do not travel, the moisture, and consequent vegetation, and sylva grow less and less as we proceed westward, until we come into the great deserts that exist in the Dacotah regions.

Dr. Cooper, in order to further explain his remarks on North American trees, has prepared a map of this continent, which he divides into arbitrary districts. The first of these districts or regions, the Algonquin, includes the eastern part of British America, Labrador, &c., and contains five species of trees. We live in the Canadian region, which possesses seventeen characteristic and one peculiar species of trees. The Tennessean district is the richest in sylvan treasures, possessing thirty-four characteristic, and seven peculiar species, while the Mississippian and Floridian regions are not far behind, each containing thirty-two characteristic, and the latter seventeen peculiar species.—*New York Post.*

A PREACHER'S WAY TO THE GREATEST USEFULNESS.

In Morphy's oversight of a chess-board, or Napoleon's oversight of Solferino, the secret of success has been a wide comprehension, not a view of here and there a point, with two or three antagonisms, or mutual dependences, but of a multiform range of means with complexness of details toward one end. A balloon observation was desirable preparatory to a great battle. If, as ministers, we would accomplish something momentous, let us by abstraction and introversion get the fullest view possible of our powers for usefulness and of the fields for their operation. As we move in places of clerical battle, let us not heedlessly or stumblingly get into some treadmill, some unenlarging routine for our precious days. If we walk aright and our eyes open, each ascending step will enable us to look farther and plan wider for the Divine glory in the salvation of souls. Let us test ourselves. Do we find daily a favorable varying, a change by growth, not a monotonous stand-still, or, worse, an unfavorable varying, a change by decrease in the closet, the study, the resting-place? If we are failing of the greatest usefulness, O let us at once awake before God to the remedy, lest our powers become rigid or collapsed in indolent habits.

OLD PREACHERS.

A writer in the editorial department of the *Ladies' Repository* thus discourses about old preachers: "As a general rule, young men are more sought after for ministers than elderly ones, and it very seldom happens that in other Churches a minister over fifty years old is 'settled' or sought after and invited by Methodist churches. At fifty years old a Methodist minister must either escape from the 'regular work,' or consent to occupy a subordinate place among his younger brethren; and yet it will be granted that in most cases the twenty years next following that fearful crisis aught to be the most valuable period in the public life of a minister of Christ. And were our work distributed as it is with our British brethren, associating two or three ministers in the same charge, all this ruinous and cruel sacrifice of the very cream of our ministerial talent could be avoided; and while there would thus be places where all would be desired, the character of the ministrations thus rendered would be positively improved. By our present system all the advantages of variety in preaching are thrown away; and because young men with no experience are made sole pastors of churches, often some of the largest and most important ones, the advantages of experience and counsel are needlessly sacrificed; and since no church desires an old stranger for a minister, our very best men often hang heavily on the hands of the appointing power at the very time of life when their capabilities for usefulness are greatest. We are drawing no fancy sketch in this writing, but we speak the words of truth and soberness. Very few of our ministers continue in the regular pastoral work after fifty years old, and of that few most are found in places of secondary importance. Let the reader look through the range of his own acquaintance; if a minister, his own conference, and see how few first-class charges are held by men of fifty years old and upward. Formerly men of mature age were compelled to leave our ministry for want of adequate pecuniary support; now they are leaving it, directly and indirectly, because they are not called for. Self-respect forbids them to hang as a burden on the hands of the bishops; nor can they descend to the meanness of begging to be put into the 'priest's office' that they may eat a piece of bread;' and so some locate to engage in secular callings; some accept agencies or become chaplains to this or that institution, and many, in the full strength of their physical and mental manhood, are returned on the Minutes 'sup'—whatever that may mean—and occupy themselves as best they may. A few succeed in reaching the presiding eldership, which position has, in some Conferences, come to be considered a sort of *Hotels des Invalids*, and still fewer obtain some General Conference appointment."

SIGNS OF THE DECAY OF IDOLATRY.

Rev. W. M. Pashon, says: There is not anywhere in the world a healthy superstition. Wherever the light has gone, if it has not dissipated, it has relieved the darkness. There is less cruelty than there used to be. Priests are less of princes and more of conjurers than they were a while ago. They are maintaining their power by sleight of hand rather than by the potent influence which superstition used to have upon the mind. The religion of China, if one can understand it at all, absurdly gay, as it has been well described, and as dead at heart as some Egyptian mummy, preserves, as long as its mummy life is continued to it, some remnant of its fantastic beauty; but clip the lid off, and let the air breathe upon it, and, like other mummies, it crumbles into rottenness and dust. Then the gorgeous superstitions of India have, on the confession of their votaries, ceased to aggress, and can hardly hold their own. Mohammedan empire and Mohammedan faith, twin-births of disaster, are ailing and shall die together. The Papacy dreams yet as insanely as ever it did. It is the most wonderful somnambulist that the world has ever known; but its reign is over. The city of its harlotry and its pride will speedily be overthrown; and soon—and may God hasten the time—shall there be a track made for the gospel chariot down the broadest street of the mystic Babylon. Everywhere in the ranks of the enemy, decrepitude and dismay! Every where in the army of Immanuel, the renewal of youth and the immortality of hope! Men begin to walk with firm tread, as if they were in a world whose restitution had already begun. The Redeemer is at hand. The world is full of the significant and deepening foretokens of his approach. Nothing can shake us from their majestic reliance. Though the heavens darken above us, though there be a shattering among thrones of power, though the world should be dissolved successfully by famine, and plague, and sword, this hope remaineth, and to its clear and crystal vision every portent is a prophecy, and every omen a pledge of blessing, as it sings,—

"Whatever fills the world befall
A pledge of endless good we call,
A sign of Jesus near:
His chariot will not long delay;
We hear the rumbling wheels and pray,
Triumphant Lord, appear."

LIMITS OF REASON.

THE intellectual stumbling blocks which men find in the doctrines of Revelation, are not the consequence of any improbability or error peculiar to the things revealed; but are such as the thinker brings with him to the examination of the question; such as meet him on every side, whether he thinks with or against the testimony of Scripture; being inherent in the constitution and laws of the human mind itself. But must we, therefore, acquiesce in the melancholy conclusion, that self-contradiction is the law of our intellectual being; that the light of reason, which is God's gift, no less than revelation, is a delusive light, which we follow to our own deception? Far from it; the examination of the limits of thought lends to a conclusion the very opposite of this. Reason does not deceive us, if we will only read her witness aright; and reason herself gives us warning when we are in danger of reading it wrong. The light that is within us is not darkness; only it cannot illuminate that which is beyond the sphere of its rays. The self-contradiction into which we inevitably fall, when we attempt certain courses of speculation, are the beacons placed by the hand of God, in the mind of man, to warn us that we are deviating from the track that he designs us to pursue; that we are striving to pass the barriers which He has planted around us. The flaming sword turns every way against those who strive in strength of their own reason, to force their passages to the tree of life.

Within her own province, and among her own objects, let reason go forth, conquering and to conquer. The finite objects, which she can clearly and distinctly conceive, are her lawful empire and her true glory. The countless phenomena of the visible world; the unseen things which lie in the depth of the human soul, these are given into her hand; and over them she may reign in unquestioned dominion. But when she strives to approach too near the hidden mysteries of the Infinite; when, not content with beholding afar off the partial and relative manifestations of God's presence, she would "turn aside and see this great sight," and know why God hath revealed himself thus; the voice of the Lord Himself is heard, as it were speaking in warning from the midst: "Draw not nigh hither; put off thy shoes from off thy feet; for the place whereupon thou standest is holy ground."—*Mansel.*

CLEANLINESS.—A gentleman not long since, referring to the improved appearance which the Catholics of Ireland present after embracing an evangelical faith, remarked: "It has been truly said, that Protestantism is the soap of the world."

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

ANOTHER BOOK.

THE writer has been favored with the perusal of the *manuscript* of a book by the Rev. Jas. A. Clement of the Alabama Conference, to be entitled, "*An exposition of the pretensions of Baptists to Antiquity.*" The design of the writer is to give to the public a calm, scriptural and historical consideration of the pretensions of Baptists in their claims of being the only Church of Christ on earth.

That Baptists do set up such pretensions is known all over the country. And in their manner of presenting such claims, they unchurch all others not of their way of thinking, and by this means bring many into their fold.

With the intelligent part of society such claims will do little or no damage. But with a large class of mankind, who never examine into such matters, such claims have great weight.

The writer of the work evidently has spared no labor in examining into the question which he proposes to discuss, which he does with an array of facts, which are destined to make an impression on the Church not heretofore felt. That the work would contain many of the old things, often repeated in books of a like character, is what might be expected. But his manner in presenting these facts, is different in a great measure, from all other writers in Church controversy. He has struck out a course, peculiar to himself, in the discussion of his subject, which will cause thousands to see matters in an entirely new and different light, to what they have ever hitherto seen them, and will cause them to stop and ask "is this the church that boasts such things? Is this the Baptist Church?"

If *Baptists* ever give this work a perusal they will be amazed at their *origin*, and the weakness of their pretensions to antiquity.

"Theophilus Walton" has had a wide run, and still runs on, doing well the work assigned to it. Let the "Exposition" follow "Theophilus," let them go hand in hand to the battle-field, and victory will be the result; the majesty of truth will be established. M. E. B.

ANCIENT ASTRONOMY.

The following singular fact was stated by Prof. Mitchel, in a lecture on astronomy, recently delivered by him at Philadelphia: He not long since met, in the city of St. Louis, a man of great scientific attainments, who for forty years had been engaged in Egypt in deciphering the hieroglyphics of the ancients. The gentleman stated to him that he had lately unravelled the inscriptions upon the coffin of a mummy, now in the London Museum, and that by the aid of previous observations he had discovered the key to all the astronomical knowledge of the Egyptians. The Zodiac, with the exact positions of the planets, was delineated on this coffin, and the date to which they pointed was the autumnal equinox in the year 1722 before Christ or nearly thirty-six hundred years ago. Prof Mitchel employed his assistants to ascertain the exact position of the heavenly bodies belonging to our solar system on the equinox of that year (1722 B. C.) and sent him a correct diagram of them, without having communicated his object in doing so. In compliance with this the calculations were made, and to his astonishment, on comparing the result with the statements of his scientific friend already referred to, it was found that, on the 7th October, 1722 B. C., the moon and planets had occupied the exact points in the heavens marked upon the coffin in the London Museum.

PREVENTION OF SUICIDE.

The American Medical *Gazette*, for November, contains an article on the "Preventian of Suicide," from which we take the following: We (physicians) at least ought to know that when fixed melancholy overtakes man or woman, so that the apprehension of evil, the dread of some terrible mishap, and especially the fear of losing their senses or becoming mad, takes possession of the mind, so as to render life intolerable, there is no longer safety in delaying vigilance and restraint; and for the reason that the risk of suicide by sudden impulse, and homicide included, is exceedingly great. Moreover, we ought to know, and instruct all parties, that the probabilities of recovery are greatly increased, in all cases of insanity, by the early confinement of the party in an asylum where the medical and moral means of restoration may be promptly and perseveringly applied. The public at large can have no knowledge of the great number of insane persons cured in our asylum, and whom suicides have been prevented, by the restoration of such persons to their families and to society. Such cures have been the most frequent when no delay has occurred between the onset of the disease and the restraint of the patient."

GOD'S PLAN OF YOUR LIFE.

Never complain of your birth, your training, your employment, your hardships; never fancy that you could be something, if only you had a different lot and sphere assigned you. God understands his own plan, and he knows what you want a great deal better than you do. The very things that you most deprecate as fatal limitations or obstructions, are probably what you most want. What you call hindrances, obstacles, discouragements, are probably God's opportunities; and it is nothing new that the patient should dislike his medicines, or any certain proof that they are poisons. No! a truce to all such impatience! Choke that devilish envy which gnaws at your heart because you are not in the same lot with others; bring down your soul, or rather, bring it up to receive God's will, and do his work, in your lot, in your sphere, under your cloud of obscurity, against your temptations; and then you shall find that your condition is never opposed to your good, but really consistent with it.—*Dr. Bushnell.*

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE NEW ORLEANS & JACKSON RAILROAD.

MR. EDITOR: It must have been very mortifying to the good feelings of some dozen or more of the preachers of the Mississippi Conference, who, on last Thursday night, at Jackson, presented their free tickets to the proper officer of the railroad, when that official very gravely informed them that he had received no authority to give them a free passage. My good sir, could it have been possible that the managers of the aforesaid railroad would, unsolicited, and of their own free will, grant to the preachers of the Mississippi Conference free tickets to their homes, merely that they might enjoy, in anticipation, the shame and mortification of a disappointment? Could such a base motive, good sir, have prompted so cruel an insult?

AN OLD CITIZEN.

P.S.—The names of those preachers can be given, if necessary.

RICH MEN.—It were no bad comparison to liken mere rich men to camels or mules, for they often pursue their devious way over hills and mountains, laden with Indian purple, with gems, aromas, and generous wines upon their backs, attended, too, by a long line of servants, as a safe-guard on their way. Soon, however, they come to their evening halting place, and forthwith their precious burdens are taken from their backs, and they, now wearied and stripped of their lading and their retinue of slaves, show nothing but livid marks of stripes. So, also, those who glitter in gold and purple raiment, when the evening of life comes rushing on them, have nought to show but marks and wounds of sin impressed upon them by the evil use of riches.

"GONE, BUT NOT MISSED."—Dr. Brainerd says: There are some professors over whose graves it would be difficult for decent men to find great occasion for lamentation. Such persons would doubtless be missed in their families, places of business, and accustomed places of recreation; but as to her peculiar and noble offices, the Church would be compelled to say of them, "Gone, but not missed." She would not miss their charities for Christ and his poor; she would not miss them in her circles of prayer and benevolence; she would not miss them at the bedside of the sick, nor in the house of the mourner; she would not miss them when great trials were to be borne, or hard labor to be done for the extension of the Gospel. In her Sabbath school efforts and tract distributions—in her endeavors to evangelize our city, our land, our earth, with truth and holiness—she would not miss them, for they have not cheered those labors of love with their presence, their counsel, their charities, or their prayers. Like the on-hangers of an army, they move with the host to share the results of victory but are absent when martyrs are to bleed upon the field. The loss of such to the Church by death would be graded by the benefit which their lives confer upon the world; and hence you can judge whether devout men would make great lamentation over them. Stephen fell at his post, and *this* pointed the grief at his loss.

DEAN LETTERS.—The Washington Constitution, of the 22d ult., says: We examined yesterday the catalogue of articles which have accumulated in the above named office since 1848. The Department has used every effort to restore them to their proper owners, and, being unable to deliver them, they are now to be sold for the postage; the proceeds, if any, after paying charges, to be deposited in the United States Treasury, subject to order should the proper owners hereafter be found. The catalogue embraces coats, hats, socks, drawers gloves, scarfs, suspenders, patent inhaling tube, gold pens, pencils, and all kinds of small jewelry imaginable, undersleeves, furs, handkerchiefs, box of dissecting instruments, pocket-Bibles, children's dresses, lace collars, books, buttons, cloth, purses, slippers, chemises, bedquilts, boots, shirts, gaffs for game fowls, corn-field hoe, black silk basque, hoods, shawls, gaiters, cigar-case, snuff-box, spectacles, false teeth, night caps, brogans, aprons, pantelettes, ear-trumpet, shoulder-braces, silk flag, razors, 100 catechisms, watch crystals, nipple-glasses, tweel-veils, edging, and a thousand other things too numerous to mention. No pawnbroker's shop ever excelled, in variety, the collection of the Dead Letter Office.

GROW BEAUTIFUL.—Persons may outgrow disease and become healthy by proper attention to the laws of their physical constitution. By moderate and daily exercise men may become active and strong in limb and muscle. But to grow beautiful, how? Ago dims the lustre of the eye, and pales the roses on beauty's cheek; while crowfeet, and furrows, and wrinkles, and lost teeth, and gray hairs, and bald head, and tottering limbs, and limpfeet most sadly mar the human form divine. But dim as the eye is, as pallid and sunken as may be the face of beauty, and frail and feeble that once strong, erect and manly body, the immortal soul, just fledging its wings for its home in heaven, may look out through those faded windows as beautiful as the dewdrop of a summer's morning, as melting as the tears that glisten in affection's eye—by growing kindly, by cultivating sympathy with all human kind, by cherishing forbearance towards the follies and foibles of our race, and feeding, day by day, on that love to God and man which lifts us from the brute, and makes us akin to angels.

HAPPINESS AND SUCCESS IN LIFE.—Life without some necessity for exertion must ever lack real interest. That state is capable of the greatest enjoyment where necessity urges, but not painfully; where effort is required, but as much as possible without anxiety; where the spring and summer of life are preparatory to the harvest of autumn, and the repose of winter. Then is every season sweet, and in a well spent life, the last, the best, the season of calm enjoyment, the richest in collections, the brightest in hope. Good training and a fair start constitute a more desirable patrimony than wealth; and those parents who study their children's welfare, rather than the gratification of their own avarice or vanity would do well to think of this. It is better to run a successful race than to begin and end at the goal.

Masculine virtue, or courage, is as necessary to eminence as a powerful intellect. He who is deficient in either, will never, unless from the influence of fortuitous circumstances be able to place and maintain himself in the van of his fellows.

THE LOST IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.—Captain Parker Snow, who was second in command of the Prince Albert Discovery-ship which engaged in the search for Franklin in the year 1850, in a public lecture lately delivered in London, gave a touching account of the discovery of the bodies in one of Franklin's boats, as already mentioned, gleaned from one of McClintock's men now in England. He said among other things: "Edward's, the ship's carpenter, was the one who discovered them, and, hastily calling his companions, he proceeded to remove the snow and ice. He describes it as the most awful moment in his life; and states that he could hardly help falling on his knees and returning thanks to the Almighty Father who had guided him thus successfully in his search. Underneath the head of one of the bodies was found the open prayer-book, and it was necessary to chop away the book from the head so hard was it frozen. On the hand of the other body was a mitten, and on attempting to take it off the finger nails came away with it."

DUTY.—How often hast thou found thyself at the entrance into a duty becalmed, as a ship which at first setting sail hath hardly wind to swell its sails, while under the shore and shadow of the trees, but meets a fresh gale of wind when got into open sea? Yea, didst thou never launch out to duty as the apostles to sea, with the wind in thy face, as if the Spirit of God, instead of helping thee on, meant to drive thee back, and yet hast found Christ walking to thee before the duty was done, and a prosperous voyage made of it at last? Abraham saw not the ram that God had provided for his sacrifice till he was in the mount. In the mount of prayer God is seen, even when the Christian does often go up the hill toward duty with a heavy heart, because he can as yet have no sight of him. Turn not, therefore, back, but go on with courage—he may be nearer than thou thinkest. "In that same hour," saith Christ, "it shall be given unto you," (Matt. x. 16.)—*Gurnal.*

CURIOUS HISTORICAL FACT.—During the troubles of the reign of Charles I, a country girl came to London, in search of a place as a servant-maid; but, not succeeding, she hired herself to carry out beer for a brew-house, and was one of those called tub-women. The brewer observing a good-looking girl in this low occupation, took her into his family as a servant, and after a short while married her; but he died while she was a young woman, and left her the bulk of his fortune. The business of the brewery was dropped, and Mr. Hyde was recommended to the young woman, as a skillful lawyer, to arrange her husband's affairs. Hyde, who was afterwards the Earl of Clarendon, finding the widow's fortune very considerable, married her. Of this marriage there was no other issue than a daughter, who was afterwards the wife of James II, and mother of Mary and Anne, Queens of England.

To act upon a determination made in anger, is like embarking in a vessel during a storm.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

DECEMBER 7, 1859.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

ADVERTISING IN THE ADVOCATE.

The business public are slowly learning that the *Advocate* is THE GREAT ADVERTISING PAPER OF THE SOUTH AND WEST. Advertisements in it are more valuable than in any half dozen other papers.

It has the largest circulation west of Charleston, and South of Cincinnati; larger than any other two weeklies in New Orleans, and is increasing rapidly—will, in a few years, double its present circulation.

Of medium size, and not crowded with advertisements, an advertisement is not lost in it, but can be easily found.

In our "Editorial Notices," which we give to every advertisement, we specify the page and column an which an advertisement may be found. We seek to make every advertisement valuable to the advertiser and to *the paper*.

The circulation is spread out over Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, principally; Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, partially.

It is the only weekly of large and widely-spread circulation in the great and growing metropolis of the South.

REPORTS OF CONFERENCE SESSIONS, 1859

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE: APPOINTMENTS.

NATCHEZ DISTRICT.—*William H Watkins, P. E.*—Natchez, William G Millsaps; Kingston, *John M Jones*; Woodville, *Jas J Guilfry*; Woodville colored mission, to be supplied; Pert's Creek, *William Finn*, Wallace W Graves, F Adams; Bayou Sara, Robert B Donnor; Laurel Hill and Barrow's Chapel, *John J Wheat*; Wilkinson, *David W Dillehay*; Wilkinson colored mission, Phillip S. Petty; Buffalo, *John J. Clark*; Hobbs's colored mission, *Henry M Youngblood*; Union Church, Woodville, Chas A McNeill.

FAYETTE DISTRICT.—*Benjamin M Drake, P. E.*—Fayette, Henry F Johnson, W B Lewis; South Jefferson colored mission, *Robert H Sibley*; North Jefferson colored mission, John R Wilson; Washington, *John B Bowen*; Adams colored missions, *Jno Lowe*; Scotland, *William D Johnson*, Nathan Coffee; Bayou Pierre, *William Wadsworth*, one to be supplied; Pine Ridge, Cayuga, *Daniel A J Parker*; Cayuga colored missions, to be supplied; Rocky Springs, Louis Kendall; Grand Gulf, and colored mission, *Horace M Booth*; Port Gibson, *John A B Jones*; Bayley Chapel, and colored charge, *Benjamin Jones*.

VICKSBURG DISTRICT.—*Levi Peirce, P. E.*—Vicksburg, Grin Clinton; Warren Church, *Geo F Thompson*, one to be supplied; Warren colored mission, to be supplied; North Warren, *Levi H. Shelton*; Milldale, and colored mission, *Joseph D Pierson*; Clinton, *John Lusk*; Clinton colored mission, *James Harris*; Raymond and Spring Ridge, *Geo W Stuart*, one to be supplied; Jackson, *Whitfield Herrington*; Brandon, *Archibald Nicholson*; Coscord, *Wm. Price*.

GREENVILLE DISTRICT.—*Wm D Hines, P. E.*—Greenville, *William P Barton*; Greenville colored church, Green C Fore; Bear and colored mission, Parmenas Howard, Joseph A McPherson; Upper Deer Creek, *Elisha F. Mullins*; Middle Deer Creek, *James J. Early*; Lower Deer Creek, Nathan S. Cornell, Edward Townsend; Tullula, James Y. Griffing; Hunnicutt's Plantation, Samuel T. Sweeny; Hampton's Plantation, William Glass; Mr Worthington and American Reed, Charles G. Andrews; Hoover, to be supplied.

YAZOO DISTRICT.—*David M. Wiggins, P. E.* —Yazoo City, Albert W. Lambuth; Yazoo colored mission, Jacob P. Briggs; Deer Creek colored mission, Albert Becton; Mt. Ollvet, *Fyan M Featherston*; Valley colored mission, to be supplied; Big Black colored mission, John W Jones; Yazoo Church, and colored charge, *Humphrey Williamson*; Ebenezer, *Thomas C. Irish*; Richland and Lexington, Asbury R Hines; Holmes, Anson J. Jones, Jr.; Honey Island colored mission, William Rainey; Black Hawk, *Thomas C. Rayner*; Carrollton, John McCrary; Carrel colored mission, to be supplied; Greenwood and Tallahotchie, *Charles F French*, one to be supplied; Allen Mission, *Jas Marleman*.

STARKVILLE DISTRICT.—*George D Wade, P. E.*—Starkville and Pierce Chapel, Jackson J Millsaps; Ocibbeha Circuit, *Jas. W. Carlile*; Ocibbeha colored mission, to be supplied; Greensboro, to be supplied; Middleton, *James G Carlisle*; Walkston, *Allen Castles*; Attala, *Wiley P. Dirkerson*; Double Springs, to be supplied; Louisville, James C. Taylor; Webster, *James O. Woodward*.

SHARON DISTRICT.—*Jonas Walton, P. E.*—Sharon and Thorn Chapel, *William M. Curtis*, T. M. Ward, sup.; Madison, *Josiah M. Pugh*, Prof. in Madison College; Canton and Pearl River, Wm. F. Camp; Vernon and colored mission, *Henry H. Montgomery*; Livingston and colored mission, *John W Lambuth*; Robinson's Plantation, Isaac A. Bedford; Canton, *Lorenzo Ercenbrack*; McWillis' colored mission, to be supplied; Carthage, John W. Adams; Lobutcha Mission, *John Massey*; Philadelphia, John A. Vance; Decatur, *Daniel McDonald*, Alfred J. Smith; Hillsboro Mission, *Harvey Copeland*; Madison College, *Thomas C. Thornton*, President, *J. M. Pugh*, Prof. Mathematics.

BILOXI DISTRICT.—*Ranrom J Jones Sr., P. E.*—Biloxi to be supplied; Handsboro and Pass Christian Mission, to be supplied; Gainesville, John H Show; Columbia, Newton H Young; Westville, *Burwell B Whittington*; Raleigh, *John G Deskin*; Pauling and colored mission, Jarot W McNeill, one to be supplied; Shandville and colored mission, *Franklin W Sharbrough*; Clarkville Mission, George Jackson; Augusta Mission, Jno Hayes; Flat Creek Mission, to be supplied.

BROOKHAVEN DISTRICT.—*Thomas Price, P. E.*—Brookhaven Circuit, Peter E. Green; Holmesville and colored mission, *Henry J. Harris*; N. O. J. and Gr. N. R. Road German mission, Augusto Gottshall; Amite, *Andrew Day*, Daniel M Wadsworth sup; St. Helena, Henry D. Berry; St. Helena colored mission, to be supplied; Covington, *James English*; Franklinton, Henry P Lewis; Bayou Chitto Mission, to be supplied; Pearl River, Richard T Hemmington; Georgetown, A J Wheat, *Jas R. Laney*, sup.

CLINTON DISTRICT.—*Barnabas Pipkin, P. E.*—Clinton, *Jas J. Forsythe*; East Feliciana and colored mission, *Ephraim A Penn, C R Godfrey*; Port Hudson and Pinina, *George T Tickner*; Thompson's Creek colored mission, to be supplied; East Feliciana Mission, *Joseph Nicholson*; Livingston, *John B Higginbotham*; Pencbitcola, to be supplied; Greensburg, *Erastus R Buckland*; Centenary College, *John C Miller*, President; *W Scales*, Professor of Mathematics; *J J Whent*, Professor of Greek, and Vernon H Johnston, Agent.

James W Lambuth, Missionary to Shanghai, China; Richard Abbey, Financial Secy., Pub. House, Nashville; Chas. H. Marshall, Agt. for Ch. Evangelist, Vicksburg Mi.

SUPERANUATES.—*Thomas Clinton, Thomas Owen, James M Turner, Peter Lambuth, John J E Bird, Geo C Light, Sewell Campbell, L psonder Wiley, Hardy Mullin* transfered to Texas Conference, *Jacab Mothiver, Jas A Light*, and *Jasper H Merrell*.

OUACHITA CONFERENCE.

LITTLE ROCK DIST.—D L G McKenzie, P E; Little Rock station, to be supplied; Little Rock African mission, to be supplied; Liberty and mount chapel, Benj Kellogg; Bayou Metre circuit, J Watson; Mill Creek circuit, Elijah Crowson; Benton circuit to be supplied; Soline mission, H P Robinson; Perryville circuit, R L Jones.

ARKADELPHIA DIST.—J M Bradley, P E; Arkadelphia station, James E Cobb; Clark circuit, Elijah Smoot; Tulip circuit and African mission, one to be supplied, Cadesman Pope; Rocky Creek circuit, Wm C Adams; Hot Springs circuit, Wm A Chamberlane; Caddo circuit to be supplied; Murfreesboro circuit, B C Weir, Ouachita Conf. Female College, Benj Watson President, J S McAllster, Prof. of Languages; Andrew Hunter, Agent of Book and Tract Depository.

WASHINGTON DIST.—John H Blakely, P E; Washington station, Julius A Stanley; Hempstead circuit, Josiah Greer; Hempstead African mission, Geo W Livingstone; Centre Point circuit, Wm Winbourn; Centre Point African mission, to be supplied; Paraclifta circuit, to be supplied; Mine Creek circuit, Enoch L Geddle; Ozen circuit, A Avery sup; Richmond circuit, S Marshall; Columbus African mission, Thomas Hunt; Dallas mission, Thos B Atterberry; Red River mission, James P Hulse; Red Off African mission, J M Stevenson.

CAMDEN DIST.—A R Winfield, P E; Camden station and African mission, W C Halslip; Ouachita circuit, Burton Williams; Eldorado circuit and African mission, E A Stevenson, W Turnley; Lapeal circuit, James Y Brice; Magnolia circuit, Wm P Swinney; Falcon circuit, C O Steele, W Moores, sup; Prairieville circuit, C H Warren, Selphur Rock, to be supplied; Little Missouri mission, Perry G Reynolds; Wm P Ratcliffe, Agent Book and Tract Repository.

PINE BLUFF DIST.—Sam'l Morris, P E; Pine Bluff station, to be supplied; Jefferson circuit, Malcom Turner; White Spring and African mission, Calvin M Gentry; Lebl circuit and African mission, R M Kirby; Princeton circuit and African mission to be supplied, W J Davis; Richland circuit and African mission, A Turrentine; Auburn circuit, Lewis Garrett; Red Fort circuit and African mission, J M Goodwin, John Dixon; Napoleon station, F F Bond.

MONTICELLO DIST.—A B Winfield, P E; Monticello station, to be supplied; Mount Pleasant circuit and African mission, W A Davis; Lacy circuit, to be supplied; Hamburg circuit, John F Carr; Bartholomew circuit, John Pryor; Macon Hills circuit, to be supplied; Lake Village circuit, and African mission, H R Withers, one to be supplied; Warren circuit, J L Culpepper, J H Harvey; Hampton and African mission, Thos A Graham.

DESARC DIST.—J H Annis, P E; Desarc station, Marcus C Manley; Brownsville circuit, Fountain Brown; Oakland Grove circuit, Isaiah Y Curlit; St Charles circuit, W J Scott; Dewitt circuit, L H Holmson; Old River circuit, and Swan Lake African mission, to be supplied; Plum Bayou circuit and African mission, W T Anderson; W J McFarland, W H Shea, John W Mann transferred to Louisiana Conference; P M Rhodes transferred to Texas Conference.

ARKANSAS CONFERENCE.

HELENA DIST.—J J Roberts, P E; Helena station, to be supplied; Helena circuit, Richard H Dodson; Mount Vernon circuit, Geo A Donnely; Lauremeville circuit, J C Beckam; Marion circuit, to be supplied; Oceola circuit, A M H Harris, one to be supplied; Walnut Bend, to be supplied.

JACKSONPORT DIST.—John Cowl, P E; Jacksonport station, J W Phillips; Jacksonport circuit, to be supplied; Greensboro circuit, W R Fosler; Powhatan, Moses C Morris; Pocahuntas F W Thaker; Galusville, Daniel W Evans; Black River, mission John A Roach; Harrisburg circuit, James Mackey; Harrisburg colored mission, to be supplied; Brush Lake to be supplied.

SEARCY DIST.—Stephen Carlile, P E; Searcy station, Jno Rhyne; Searcy circuit, H J Hulsey; Augusta, E T Jones; Richland, to be supplied; Clinton mission, Isaac L Hicks; Cadron mission, to be supplied.

BATESVILLE DIST.—J S McCarer, P E; Batesville station, S R Trawick; Batesville circuit, Joshah A Williams; Grand Glaze, H A Barnett; Big Creek mission, to be supplied; Burrowsville, C N McGuire; Flat Woods circuit, W McMathis; Salem, mission, to be supplied; Strawberry circuit, Geo W Duncan; Soolsbery Inst, to be supplied; American Bible Society, J M Steel.

CLARKSVILLE DIST.—L P Livly, P E; Van Buren station, to be supplied; Van Buren circuit, George Emmert; Ozork mission, Henry M Grenade; Clarksvilla circuit, Burwill Lee; Dover circuit, J D Adney; Lewisburg circuit, Mortimore B Pearson; Welace Inst., P A Moses, Pres.

FORT SMITH DIST.—Russell Reneau, P E; Fort Smith station, George A Shafer; Greenwood circuit, J M Burkheart; Waldron mission, to be supplied; Roseville mission, H E Hall; Bardanell circuit, Wm T Noe; Bluffton mission, J D Stockelen.

FAYETTEVILLE DIST.—Tho's Stanford, P E; Fayetteville station, Richard W Hammet; Fayetteville circuit, Jorden Banks; Cane Hill, Lewis G Woods; Reutonville, to be supplied; Maysville, Jacob W Shock; Huntsville, to be supplied; Carrolton, J R Andrews; Newton mission, to be supplied; White River mission, Thos, J G Hillbourn; A H Keaudy, transferred to the Ouachita Conference and apt. to Princeton circuit; David H Carothus, transferred to Indian Mission Conference, and stationed at Baty's Ferry mission; W L Molloy, ditto to ditto, Mushula Tubby mission; W E Littleton, transferred to Kentucky Conference; J F Pearson transferred to the St. Louis Conference.

NEWS FROM OUR HOME WORK.

"To spread Scriptural Holiness over these Lands."

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

The Leche Mission.—Rev. Jas. F. Fountaine writes: The "Bayou Leche Mission" is still prosperous; its influence for good has been more perceptible the present year, than at any previous time. The word is gradually increasing in favor with all who are in any way connected with, or interested in it. There has been several applications recently, to add new appointments the ensuing conference year. There are at present on the mission, nine appointments, with an agreeable attendance of from six to seven hundred slaves, with one hundred and seventy members. Lastly, but not unimportant, the Leche Mission is self-supporting.

November 29, 1856.

Shreveport.—Rev. R. R. R. Alexander writes: Our Quarly Meeting was a good one to close the year with. It began well, with the Presiding Elder at his post as usual. He leaving, commended us to God; and the word of his grace edified the people. Through the earnest preaching of Brothers Suratt, Chapman and Hawkins, and prayer and "talk-meetings," many souls were made happy, a number were converted, and eighteen were added to the Church.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

Bladen Circuit.—Rev. W. M. Thomas writes—On this circuit gracious refreshings have been experienced by us this year. The congregations have been orderly and seriously attentive; society is undergoing a rapid and favorable change, and now is the time to give it the proper mould. We have a number of schools—a few excellent ones; the habits of the people are generally temperate, though once in a while we meet with one of those wayside retail shops, the bane of society; hope public opinion will soon put them down and their proprietors had better employment. We have had some very interesting religious meetings, and added to the Church over one hundred on probation, and twenty-five or thirty by letter. I think it has been a profitable year to all concerned. To God be all the glory, amen.

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The Execution of John Brown.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 2.—There were three thousand military present at Brown's execution to-day and the proceedings were conducted with strict military discipline. The prisoner was conveyed at 11 o'clock from his cell to the gallows in a furniture wagon, sitting on his coffin. He was offered administerial aid, but he declined it in a scornful spirit. He surveyed the crowd sternly, both on the scaffold and on his way thither, but said nothing.

The work of preparation, after the arrival of the culprit on the scaffold, occupied about ten minutes. Everything was done quietly and in order, nor was there any excitement.

Brown died easy. The body hung about thirty minutes and was then cut down and conveyed to the jail, whence it is to be sent to Harper's Ferry and delivered over to the deceased's wife, who is now there. From Harper's Ferry it is to be taken North.

San Juan Island Difficulty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Late official dispatches, brought by the overland route, were received at the department here, today, from Gen. Scott, at San Juan Island. The joint occupation of the Island has been restored according to the terms of the treaty, and all immediate difficulty thereby obviated. The original boundary question, however, with the right of eminent domain, remains to be settled by negotiations between the two countries.

Later from Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Official information has been received here from Nicaragua, which announces two important events. The first is, that the Nicargua Government have formerly declared the forfeiture of the contract with Monsieur Relly for opening an interoceanic canal, on account of his non-fulfillment of important preliminary conditions.

The second is, that Com. Vanderbilt's offer to open the transit route across Nicaragua, has also been rejected by the Government of that country.

Later from California.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 2.—The California overland mail has arrived at this place, bringing San Francisco dates to the 11th ult.

The San Francisco sugar market closed dull. Crushed sugar is quoted at 11c. Coffee closed with an advancing tendency. Candles at 19 to 21c.

In the agricultural and mining business active.

There have been very heavy rains all over the country; so much as to almost stop all business prospects.

The new iron tubular bridge over the Yuba river has been swept away by the high water.

Judge Hoffman has decided against Henry Cabristan's claim to eleven square leagues of land, situated in Sacramento Valley, on the ground that an unnaturalized foreigner could not receive a Mexican grant.

James Jemesan, late Deputy Clerk of Sacramento, has absconded from Sacramento. He is found to have appropriated $36,000 belonging to the city.

Four highwaymen attempted to rob one of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express stages, which contained a large sum of treasure, but they were defeated. Two of them were killed and one wounded.

Some fears are entertained concerning several New York vessels, which are now past overdue.

Grand National Union Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The late attempts on the rights and institutions of the South, in Virginia, and especially the support and sympathy it has received from anti-slavery presses and meetings at the North have created a profound sensation here, and in the neighboring cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, among the reflecting men of all parties.

And now the popular excitement has somewhat subsided, it is proposed to hold a grand national meeting of conservative men, irrespective of party associations, to express their condemnation of the course now being pursued by ultra men at the North, and their abiding attachment to, and love of the Union.

The meeting will be held at Philadelphia where it was first proposed, and will more particularly express the sense of that community, which has lately been so much outraged and disturbed by abolition fanatics, on the subject of our federal relations. It will come off at Jayne's Hall, on Wednesday evening next, and preparations are already in progress on a grand scale for the occasion.

The meeting, however, will be in a measure a national one, comprising guests from the whole surrounding country—this city, Baltimore, New York, and the interior of Pennsylvania—and will be addressed not only by gentlemen residing in Philadelphia, but by many invited guests from abroad. A large number of members of Congress will also be present.

It will probably be one of the largest and most spirited meetings ever held in Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP EUROPA.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—The royal mail steamship E a, before telegraphed from Halifax, arrived at this port last evening.

The Europa left Liverpool on Saturday the 19th, but called off at Queenstown on Sunday, the 20th, whence she brings the following additional intelligence, telegraphed from London and Liverpool just before her departure.

War Preparations in England.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The London Times announces that the British Government has determined upon the establishment of an inland arsenal to be placed under the charge of the civilians.

The establishment of this arsenal is not in any way to supercede the great arsenal at Woolwich, but is intended as an additional security to the nation in case of an invasion.

The Times complains that the animosity now exhibited in France against England is engendered by the French Government, and that the army of France is taught to look upon war with England as by no means a remote contingency.

The Times appeals to the Emperor Napoleon to put a stop to this state of things, and says if he does not do so, his silence will produce gloomy forebodings of impending war between the two greatest powers in the world.

The British Government has adopted measures for the better protection of the harbor of Belfast.

The Morrocco War.

Advices from Madrid report that the Spanish troops in Morocco have obtained some additional successes over the Moors, the precise nature of which is not stated.

The report that Spain had received a diplomatic note from the English Government, protesting against the war with Morocco, has been officially contradicted.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

The exchange of ratifications of the Zurich treaty of peace was settled for Nov. 21.

The European Congress will probably hold its session at Paris, and be composed, it is stated, of representatives of France, England, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Spain Portugal, Sweden, Sardinia, Rome and Naples.

It is reported that Cardinal Antonelli will represent the Pope in the Congress.

The Paris journals express the opinion that any unfriendly feeling that may exist between France and England is due to the unbridled licence and violence of the British press in misrepresenting everything relating to the French Emperor, and exciting the worst passions and prejudices of both nations. The Count Mortier is to go to Vienna as the French Embassador, and Latour D'Auvergne is to represent France at Berlin. So says a dispatch from Paris to the London journals.

Prince Metternich has received letters of credence from his government as Embassador at the court of France.

Great sensation was produced at Paris by an article in the London Times, on the 15th November, commenting on Count Walewski's late diplomatic circular in relation to Italian affairs.

Gen. Monlauban has been named as Commander-in-Chief of the French-Chinese expedition.

The appointment is stated to be unpopular with the army.

An awful gale has occurred in the harbor of Cronstadt, which, for a time, entirely interrupted communication between Cronstadt and St. Petersburg.

The gale extended along the coast of Russia, in the Baltic Sea, but the extent of damage done has not been ascertained.

The King of Naples has issued a decree granting permission to the Neapolitan exiles to return to their native land and resume the rights of citizenship.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that the financial pressure had somewhat abated.

Advices from Constantinople state that the reforms proposed by the newly appointed Grand Vizier, had been accepted by the Sultan, and the Vely Pacha is to be appointed Ambassador to Paris.

The official Gazette of Constantinople, declared that the Porte has not placed a definite vote on the projected construction of the Suez Canal by the French company, organized for that purpose.

Mr. Lever, the chief owner and director of the Galway Steamship Line, has made proposals to the directors of the steamship Great Eastern to charter her for eighteen months. The directors, however, decline the offer, preferring to run her on their own account.

The London Times, in a more moderate article upon the San Juan difficulty, expresses the opinion that the matter will, be calmly discussed at Washington as well as at London, while affairs at the Island itself will remain in *statu quo*.

NEW BOOKS.

THE VIRGINIANS. A Tale of the Last Century. By W. M. Thackeray. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1859.

The admirers of this author have generally read the "Virginians" as it came out in Harper's Monthly. This volume is in the same type and illustrations, neatly bound. To be had at White's, 105 Canal street, New Orleans.

THE PRAIRIE TRAVELER. A Hand-Book for Overland Expeditions. By Randolph B. Marcy, Capt. U.S. Army. Published by authority of the War Department. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1859.

This little volume is entertaining to the general reader, and must be of great value to those who meditate a trip across the plains. To be had at White's, 105 Canal street, New Orleans.

FISHER'S RIVER (North Carolina) SCENES AND CHARACTERS. By Skilt. Illustrated by John M'Lenan. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1859.

This purports to be a contribution to the humorous literature of the country. Perhaps it is. The reader must judge. We have only sampled the illustrations, which are certainly of the graphic and funny order. To be had at White's, 105 Canal st., New Orleans.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.—The number for December has been laid upon our table by H. D. M'Glauis, 56 Camp street.—It fully maintains its long established reputation.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—This valuable periodical is received for December. Table of contents varied and valuable.—Cheap at five dollars a year. All should have it.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, December 4, 1859.

We condense the following statement from the New Orleans *Price Current* of the 3d instant:—

The general market has remained without any considerable activity during the past week, but it will be seen that our leading staple, Cotton, after a momentary check from adverse European advices, has again moved very freely, though at reduced prices. Sugar and Molasses, also, under the pressure of increased receipts and but a limited intercourse with the interior, have receded in favor of purchasers, while Tobacco is inactive. The transactions in the various articles of Western Produce are still confined mostly to the limited parcels required for home consumption.

COTTON.—With respect to prices, we have to remark that factors, in order to effect free sales, have been compelled to submit to a reduction of fully ¼ cent per pound in the Middling and lower grades, while the better qualities, being comparatively scarce, have been less affected.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas,) are 779,052 bales, against 640,098 bales to same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 127,245 bales.

New Orleans Classification:

Inferior	5 @ 7¾	Good Middling	11¾@11¾
Ordinary	8¼@ 9¾	Middling Fair	12¼@12¾
Good Ordinary	9¾@ 9¾	Fair	—@—
Low Middling	10¼@10¾	Good Fair	—@—
Middling	10¾@11	Good and Fine	—@—

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to 5500 hhds. We quote for Inferior end Refining 4¼ to 5¼; Common to Good Common 5¼ to 6¾; Fair to Fully Fair 7 to 7¼; Prime to Choice 7¾ to 8¼; Centrifugal and Clarified 6¾ to 9 cents per pound. The above quotations apply to round lots, but small orders of 5 hhds and under, could not be filled without paying a further advance of ¼ to ½c per pound.

MOLASSES.—Total receipts of the week 17,214 barrels. The prices obtained during the week were: Inferior to Fair, 33 to 37 cents per gallon; and Prime to Choice, 39 to 40 cents; half barrels, 40 to 42½ cents per gallon.

FLOUR.—About 6,500 barrels have been sold during the past week, at from $5 75 to $5 87½ for superfine, $6 to 6 50 for ordinary to good extra, and $6 75 to $7 00 per bbl. for choice extra brands.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Corn continue light. About 33,000 sacks have been sold at from $0 60 to 0 65 for ordinary, and $0 70 for good white. Oats have been in moderate request at 54c to 55c per bushel for good to prime St. Louis. Bran sells at $1 20 to $1 25 for ordinary to choice lots. Wheat sells at $1 15 per bushel for prime red.

PORK.—The principal sales reported through the week were at $15 25 to $15 50 per bbl. for Mess.

BEEF.—We quote Prime Mess at $14 00 per bbl. for extra brands.

BACON.—Shoulders 8¼ to 8¾; Ribbed Sides 10¼ to 10¾; Clear Sides 12¼ to 12¾; Sugar-cured Hams 12 to 15 cents per pound.

LARD.—We quote 10¾ to 11c for prime to choice prime, in tcs., and 12¾ to 13c. for kegs.

BUTTER.—Western generally selling at 10 to 11 cents per pound, according to quality; and Cheese 11 to 12c.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at 12 to 14¼ cents per yard; India Bagging, 11¾ to 12c; Bale Rope, hand spun, 6¾ to 7¾, and machine made, 7¼ to 7¾ cents per pound.

GUNNY BAGS.—Limited parcels sell at 10 cents for light and 11 to 11¼c. to heavy and extra heavy bags.

COFFEE.—We quote fair at 11 to 12, and prime at 12¼c. per pound.

LIVE-STOCK.—Beef Cattle—Western, 8 to 9c. per lb. net; Texas—ordinary to fair $14 to 20, and choice $25 to 38 per head.

Hogs, selling at 7 to 8c. per pound net.

Sheep—Selling at $2 50 to $5 00 per head.

Veal Cattle—Selling at $9 00 to $11 00 per head.

Milch Cows—Dull, at $30 to $60 per head.

NEW ORLEANS WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT.

BAGGING—Kentucky, ₱ yard		12	@ 14
	East India	12	@ —
BALE ROPE—Kentucky, ₱ lb		06¼	@ 08
BRAN, ₱ 100 lb		1 20	@ 1 25
COFFEE—Rio, ₱ lb		11¼	@ 12¼
	Havana, good prime green		@ —
	inferior to middling		@ —
	Java	18	@ 20
	Laguayra	12¼	@ 13½
	St. Domingo	12¼	@ 13
CANDLES—Sperm, New Bedford, ₱ lb		40	@ 42
	Nantucket		@ —
	Adamantine	20	@ 22
	Star	17¼	@ 21
CORDAGE—Manilla, ₱ lb		9¾	@ 10
	Tarred American	12	@ 13
FLOUR—Ohio, etc. superfine, ₱ bbl		5	@ 5 75
	Illinois and Missouri	5 75	@ 6 00
	St. Louis City	—	@ 5 75
FISH—Cod, ₱ box		85	@ 95
	Mackrel, No 1, ₱ bbl	16 50	@17 00
	2	15 75	@16 00
	3	8 50	@10 00
GRAIN—Wheat, ₱ bushel		—	@ 1 15
	Oats	55	@ 60
	Corn, shelled	62½	@ 65
	in the ear, ₱ bbl		@ —
	Beans	4 00	@ 5 50
	Flour	13	@ 12
HAY, ₱ ton		16 00	@27 00
HIDES—W. Indian and Mexican dull, ₱ lb		15	@ 17
	Dry-salted Mexican		@ —
	Wet-salted, heavy	06¼	@ 07½
	Dry, country	12	@ 14
	Kip and calf	07¼	@ 07½
IRON—Pig, ₱ ton		28 00	@30 00
	English	65 00	@77 50
	Country bars, ₱ lb	04¾	@ 05
	Hoop	04	@ 07½
	Sheet	04	@ 06¾
	Boiler	05¼	@ 06
	Nail rods	06¾	@ 08
	Castings, American	03¼	@ 03¾
LUMBER—Boards, white pine, sawmon, ₱ M feet			60 00
	merchantable		@60 00
	Clear		@ —
	Yellow pine	14 00	@17 00
	Cypress	25 00	@40 00
	Oak timber, ₱ cubic foot	35	@ 55
	Flooring and ceiling, clear	30 00	@35 00
	merchantable	27 50	@30 00
	Weather-boarding, dressed	25 00	@ —
	rough	15 00	@20 00
	Joists	17 00	@ —
	Shingles, ₱ M	3 75	@ 4 50
PROVISIONS—Beef, Mess, Northern, ₱ bbl			@15 00
	Western		@15 00
	half bbls	8 00	@ 8 75
	Prime Mess, ₱ tierce		@17 50
	Prime, ₱ bbl	8 00	@ —
	B Beef		@ 5 50
	Pork, Clear, ₱ bbl		@ —
	Mess	15 00	@15 50
	M. C	14 00	@ —
	Prime		@ —
	Hoground, ₱ lb		@ —
	Bacon Hams, ₱ lb	10	@ —
	canvassed	12	@ 15
	Sides	10½	@ 12½
	Shoulders	08½	@ 08¾
	Lard, Prime	15½	@ —
	Fair		@ —
	Inferior to Common		@ —
	Butter, Northern	23	@ 26
	Western	10	@ 14
	Cheese, American	10	@ 11
	Potatoes, ₱ bbl	1 50	@ 2 00
SALT—Liverpool, Duc, cargo, ₱ sack			@ —
	from store	1 10	@ —
	coarse, cargo		@ —
	from store	1 05	@ 1 15
SUGAR—Louisiana, on plantation, ₱ lb			@ —
	in the city	01	@ 08½
	Havana, yellow	07¾	@ 08¾
	white	09	@ 10½
	brown		@ —
	Cucuruche		@ —
	Muscovado		@ —
	Loaf, Northern	11¼	@ 11¾
	Crushed, do	10¾	@ 11
TOBACCO—Cuban and Segar Leaf, ₱ lb			@ —
	Fine	07¾	@ 08½
	Fair		@ 00¾
	Common	05½	@ 05¾
	Inferior		@ 00
TALLOW, ₱ lb			@ 10¾
TWINE—Baling, ₱ lb		12	@ 14
	Seine	28	@ 30

TABLE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

Bank of Louisiana, $100 paid	$183 00@184 00
Louisiana State Bank, $100 paid	@190 00
Mechanics and Trader's Bank, $100 paid	— —@104 25
Canal and Banking Company, $100 paid	135 50@148 00
Citizen's Bank, $100 paid	@103 25
Citizen's Bank, $100 paid	@248 00
Bank of New Orleans, $100 paid	104 00@104 50
Southern Bank $100 paid	@110 00
Merchants' Bank, $100 paid	@102 00
Crescent City Bank, $100 paid	@104 00
Bank of America, $100 paid	@137 00
Union Insurance Company, $32 50 paid	@ 65 00
La. State Insurance Company, $20 paid	25 00@ —
Hope Insurance Company, $50 paid	@ 65 00
Star Insurance Company, $100 paid	115 00@110 00
Louisiana State Sixes	95 50@ —
City Six per cent. Bonds, consolidated	91 00@ 92 00
City 6 per cent. to Jackson Railroad	87 00@ —
Opelousas Railroad	87 00@ —
Pontchartrain Railroad	@ —
Jackson Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 8 per ct	84 00@ —
Opelousas Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 8 per ct	80 00@ —
Pontchartrain Railroad, $100 paid	74 00@ 80 00
Carrollton Railroad Shares, $75 paid	@ 50 00
Opelousas Railroad Shares, $25 paid	@ 7 00
Jackson Railroad Shares, $25 paid	@ 12 25
Gas Company, $100 paid	@100 00
Commercial Water Works, $100 paid	62 50@ —
St. Charles Hotel, $25 paid	15 00@ —
Levee Steam Cotton Press, $150 paid	85 00@ 90 00
Southern Steamship Company, $100 paid	85 00@ 88 00
Southern Oil Company par value $100	90 00@ —

NEW ORLEANS MONEY MARKET.

American Gold	par@— ¾ ct. pm.
California Gold	$17 00@17 50 ¾ oz.
American Silver, old issues	1½@2 ¾ ct. pm.
new issue	¾@ 1 ¾ ct. dis.
Mexican Dollars	5½@5¾ ¾ ct. pm.
Five Frane pieces	95@96c.
Twenty Franc do	$3 80@3 85
Sovereigns	4 80@4 85
Ten Thaler pieces	7 70@7 80
Spanish Doubloons	16 05@15 25
Patriot do	15 50@15 65
U. S. Treasury Notes, 3 to 5 ¾ ct	1 @2 ¾ ct. pm.
Northern Banks	1-2@1 ¾ ct. dis.
Southern—Mobile	1-4@ 1-2 do.
Alabama State	1 @2 do.
Mongomery, Ala	1 @2 do.
South Carolina	3-4@1 1-2 do.
North Carolina	1 @2 do.
Georgia	3-4@1 1-2 do.
Virginia	@2 do.
Western—Missouri	1 @2 do.
Tennessee	1-2@1 do.
Kentucky	3-4@1 1-2 do.
Indiana	1 @1 1-2 do.
Ohio	1 @1 1-2 do.
Illinois	3 @5 do;
Free Banks of Western States	2 @5 do.
Land Warrants	75c @ 80c ¾ acre.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Persons having business with the NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY, will please direct to KEENER & PARKER.

Miss. Conf.—Biloxi District Quarterly Meetings.

December and January—Garland circuit and colored charge, at Hickory Grove, Dec 31 and Jan 1; Pauling circuit and colored mission, at Holder's, Jan 7 and 8; Westville circuit at Mount Zion, 14 and 15; Columbia circuit, at Union Academy, 21 and 22; Gainesville, at Gainesville, 28 and 29.

February—Biloxi and Handsboro, at Handsboro, 4 and 5; Flint Creek mission, at Oak Grove, 8; Augusta mission, at Enon, 11 and 12; Raleigh circuit, at Flowers's, 25 and 26.

March—Ellisville mission, at Big Spring, 3 and 4.

The official members are earnestly requested to be in attendance, as important business will be brought before the first quarterly Conference.

R. J. JONES, P. E.

Miss. Conf.—Yazoo District Quarterly Meetings.

January—Yazoo City, 14 and 15; Mount Ollvet, new church, near

Poetry.

MARANATHA.

Christ is coming! let creation
Bid her groans and travail cease;
Let the glorious proclamation
Hope restore and faith increase—
Maranatha!
Come thou blessed Prince of Peace!

Earth can now but tell the story
Of the bitter cross and pain;
She shall yet behold thy glory
When thou comest back to reign—
Maranatha!
Let each heart repeat the strain!

Though once cradled in a manger,
Oft on pillow but the sod;
Here an alien and a stranger,
Mocked of man, disavowed of God—
All creation
Yet shall own thy kindly rod.

Long thine exiles have been pining,
Far from rest, and home, and thee;
But, in heavenly vesture shining,
Soon they shall thy glory see—
Maranatha!
Haste the joyous jubilee!

With the watchword hope before us,
Let no harp remain unstrung;
Let the mighty advent chorus
Onward roll from tongue to tongue—
Maranatha!
Come, Lord Jesus, quickly come!

The Family Circle.

ONE WAY TO CURE DESPAIR.

The *Congregationalist* relates the following story of one of those desponding good men, who may be found in almost every church. A little of the fact shown by a friend which proved as effective in this case, would often give a turn to these gloomy thoughts, and lead the downcast spirit to look up with cheerful trust and hope.

In the city of S——, some years since, there lived an aged man known as "Old P——," whose religious experience was somewhat peculiar and instructive. It was remarked by his friends, that on every occasion when there was any special religious interest, or the Spirit of God seemed peculiarly present the old man was sure to *lose his hope* and go about sorrowing and in bitter despair. So well was this understood that it came at length to be regarded as one of the signs of the Holy Spirit's presence, whenever old Mr. P. made his appearance and began to entreat his friends to pray for him. In this state, all attempts to lift the cloud and revive his hope by appealing to the promises and encouragements of the Gospel appeared utterly vain. Notwithstanding the most affectionate assurances and allusions to his past Christian enjoyment, he still insisted that he was a poor, miserable, self-deceived hypocrite, and was going straight to hell. To divert, in some measure, his thoughts from himself—being willing to do any thing, even to the humblest service—he was encouraged to make arrangements and get up prayer meetings. In this work he engaged with earnestness.

From morning till night he was busy in fitting up places with chairs and benches, notifying the people, etc., but all the while felt his utter unworthiness to speak a word for Christ—and with a countenance bearing the marks of the deepest despair, did not venture to indulge the hope that he was His. Nevertheless it was manifest that he loved the cause, and loved to work for it—and above all things else loved the prayer meeting, and would get up one whenever and wherever he could. But still his mournful visits upon his friends—with weeping and entreating, would continue. These soon became burdensome.

At length a friend determined upon the following expedient. As old Mr. P. entered his store the next day, and began to bewail his condition as bound to the regions of the lost—instead of seeking to comfort him with the promises of the Gospel as heretofore—he joined in with him, and said:

"And when you get there, the first thing you will do, will be to go to work to get up a prayer meeting. This will at once attract the attention of Beelzebub, the prince of devils—and he will inquire what old P—— is about there—and the reply will be, he is getting up a prayer meeting, and can't live without one. Then the command will come, Turn him out—turn him out—we won't have him here—*and you will have to go, Mr. P!*"

This device proved effectual. The absurdity of his love for prayer meetings in such a place and in such company, was palpable—and the effect was, to bring hope within reach, and let sunlight of faith shine in upon his soul. Although disposed at first to think that he had committed the "unpardonable sin" by smiling, still as the result proved, this was the only effective course by which to dispel his singular delusions.

Similar cases are now and unfrequently met with—and always found most difficult to manage. The foregoing account may furnish a hint which may be of service to some in their dealings with unhappy cases of religious despondency.

RULES FOR HOME EDUCATION.

The following are worthy of being printed in letters of gold, and being placed in a conspicuous position in every household.

1. From your children's earliest infancy, inculcate the necessity of instant obedience.
2. Unite firmness with gentleness. Let your children always understand that you mean exactly what you say.
3. Never promise them anything unless you are sure you can give them what you promise.
4. If you tell a child to do anything, show him how to do it, and see that it is done.
5. Always punish your children for willfully disobeying you, but never punish in anger.
6. Never let them perceive that they can vex you, or make you lose your self-command.
7. If they give way to petulance and temper, wait till they are calm, and then gently reason with them on the impropriety of their conduct.
8. Remember that a little present punishment when the occasion arises, is much more effectual than the threatening of a greater punishment should the fault be renewed.
9. Never give your children anything because they cry for it.
10. On no account allow them to do at one time what you have forbidden, under the like circumstances, at another.
11. Teach them that the only sure and easy way to appear good, is to be good.
12. Accustom them to make their little recitals the perfect truth.
13. Never allow of tale bearing.
14. Teach them that self-denial not self-indulgence, is the appointed and sure method of securing happiness.

A GOOD FATHER.

One evening, as the wind was raging and howling with terrible force, shaking the house, and making timid people tremble for fear of fire, other accidents that might befal them, a number of grown persons were complaining of the wakeful and restless nights they had endured during the recent winter storms.

A little boy who listened unalarmed, with a sweet beaming trust in his face, said in his turn, "I sleep so well and sound because I've got such a good father. I know he would not let anything happen to me. If the house should catch fire, he would take me right up in his arms and run down stairs with me, and I'd be safe."

This went to my heart, and rebuked the fears of those who tremble and toss upon restless pillows, when He who holds the wind in his fist is their Father and friend. The remark of that dear boy has taught me a lesson which I hope to remember. When I go to his bedside, after he has been asleep for hours, and see his rudy cheeks and clustering ringlets, and watch his peaceful, innocent expression, and listen to his gentle breathing, knowing, as well as I do, that he is a timid child, often flying with fear from trifling causes of alarm, then I feel how deep and pervading must be his trust in a father's loving heart and strong arms, to cause such dreamless slumbers amid howling winds and storms. Can not the experienced Christian learn a lesson even from a babe's lip? Ought we not to rest peacefully amid causes of alarm, because we "have got such a *good father!*"

Children's Column.

JACK AND JEM.

"O dear!" sighed a half-starved, ragged little boy, one cold chilly night in the fall of 1829, as he sat, or rather half reclined on his elbow, on the cold damp step of one of the large fine houses in New York city; "how I wish I had only one of them nice cakes in that window!" And as he half muttered to himself, his dark tearful eyes watched the well-filled window of a large baker shop.

There he sat, hour after hour, with no friend to comfort him, and no warm bed to sleep in. The only friend he had, as he thought, was his Heavenly Father, for his mother had died the day before from starvation, and now he was left an orphan, to wander all alone through that large and wicked city.

Soon, however, he fell asleep, and his troubles left him for a time. He slept long and soundly. At last he was awaked from his sleep by the sound of a large clock striking five. The streets were very still, and there was not the same noise and commotion that there is on other mornings, for it was Sunday. There he sat, rubbing his eyes as though he were taking his morning bath.

Presently some one pulled him by the coat (or what might have once been called a coat) and said, "Come, Jem, wake up, it is long past daylight, and I am getting hungry. If you will come with me, I will tell you where we can get plenty to eat, for I saw a shopman shut his shuds without once locking them."

Jem looked up in real astonishment. "Will he give us something he asked."

"No; we can look it, you know; and he won't miss it, I know."

Jem looked up slowly and answered firmly: "I shan't steal, and you can't make me, *any more*, for I promised my mother, just as she died, I wouldn't. You may go, but I shan't."

Jack hung his head and said nothing. Soon, however, he muttered to himself, "You may starve to death, but I shan't;" then, raising his voice, he cried, "Hurrah! I'm going, any how, to get something to eat."

Jem walked off in the opposite direction, whistling to himself "Home, Sweet Home."

The bells were ringing for Sabbath-school, at nine o'clock. Jem happened to be passing St. Paul's chapel, and as he saw the boys and girls going in, he thought he would like to see the Church; so he entered, but not without first taking off his cap, and wiping his bare feet before he touched the step.

One of the teachers saw him, and asked him if he came to school. He was so much frightened he did not answer; but she put him in a class with some younger boys. After the session was over she came and closely questioned him, and finding him so honest and upright, she took him home with her and gave him his breakfast, and then learned from him his whole history. Her father, a celebrated lawyer of that city, happened to be in want of an office-boy. Jem accepted the offer of the vacant place, and kept his employer's office neat and clean, and was soon sent to school for instruction. He made the very best use of his time, improved very fast, and was soon admitted into the office as a clerk. He studied, became a proficient in law, kept up his habits of strict integrity and honour, was finally made a partner in the business of his employer, and in the year of grace, 1859, is one of the most popular judges in *Western New York.*

This little incident, dear little children, shows us that integrity wins its reward even in this world.

Jack was detected in his wickedness and sent to a place of confinement, to learn that "the way of transgressors is hard." *Children's Magazine.*

LITTLE SUNBEAM.

"Christmas is coming, isn't it grandpa?"

"I suppose it is, one of these days; what of that Sunbeam?"

"Snow storms are coming, too, aren't they, and the ground will be all white. Where will I stay then, grandpa?"

"Why in the house, the place for such a little Sunbeam as this, I should think."

"But the cold winds are roaring, too, they will whistle down the chimney, and creep in through the cracks of the door; what shall I do then?"

"Put more wood on the fire, and more clothes on your back," laughed grandpa.

"Jack Frost will get here by that time, and he'll be peeping in at the windows, and pinching our noses when we are asleep; won't he?"

"That he will, if we give him a chance; what next little questioner?"

There was quite a pause.

"You are a very rich man; aren't you grandpa?"

"Not at all, not at all," growled grandpa.

"Oh yes, but you are; I know you are; and do all little girls have rich grandpas, I wonder?"

"Why, no, child, what a question!"

"Then what do the poor things do, if they hav'n't any father nor mother like me?"

"God only knows," replied grandpa, with the tears in his eyes.

The little girl looked thoughtful for a moment, then with a bright smile, she said—

"Now, grandpa, what is my Christmas present going to be?"

"Just what your little heart wants most, I expect; that is always the way when you tease."

"Oh, that is nice! and you shall give me fifty dollars then, and I will be a rich grandpa to some poor little girls; isn't that a funny idea?

"Whew!" exclaimed grandpa, "I should think it was. Fifty dollars to give away? Why, I haven't it to spare; you little extravagance!"

"Oh yes, you have grandpa, I know you have."

"No, I can't possibly spare so much money, and I shall be cross if that is the tune."

"Now, grandpa, you love Sunbeam don't you?"

"What if I do?"

"Then you don't want to plague her, and make her cry, do you?" and the tears stood in the little one's eyes.

"Well, don't look at me so child. If you will be very good; I'll give you ten little gold dollars; won't that do?"

"But I want to be generous; and how can I be, grandpa, with only two dollars? And you have so many great heights, can't you spare me enough just to fill one? Now, do *please* give what she wants this time, and I won't tease you again, that's a dear good grandpa!"

"There, Mary, that will do, don't tease any more. You have made grandpa cross. I am not going to give you what you wish for this time. I must turn over a new leaf, that I must for it is high time. Didn't you know that grandpa could not let little girls tease his money away from him?" And grandpa gazed sternly into the little upturned face before him.

Sorrowfully did the soft dark eyes rest upon the old man's face for a moment; but seeing that he was really in earnest, the eyelids dropped; and hiding her face in her grandpa's bosom, the little girl sobbed as if her heart would break. Instantly grandpa's heart softened, as he exclaimed in a most despairing tone.

"There, now, I've done it, turned my little sunbeam into an April shower!—Oh dear, I ought to have known better. Come, now, don't you cry, there is a good little girl," he said coaxingly. "Don't cry, Sunbeam; you are always good, and grandpa knows it; and he won't be stingy any more; and you shall have all the money you want, for grandpa knows that you and aunt Ellen will do more good with it than I shall. Come, don't you feel so badly."

"I am all the little girl you've got," said the little Mary, with a fresh burst of tears.

"So you are, so you are."

"And you never spoke so cross before," she sobbed.

"No, I never did; but I won't again, child, if you will only smile, and cheer grandpa's old heart, for what would he do without his little Sunbeam? He is afraid that his house would be dark and dreary, and his heart would grow cold and hard. Yes," he continued, "your mother was right, for you *do* teach me to lay up treasures in heaven."

Thus mused the old man, while his darling gradually grew more quiet, and at length she lifted her head and putting her arms around his neck, she laid her soft curls against his face. The tears still glistened in her eyes, but they soon vanished before the fond caresses of the loving old man. April showers they were indeed, and the smiles soon brought back the flowers to Mary's cheeks. After a few minutes they were chatting almost as gaily as if nothing had happened.

"You are a spoiled child, Sunbeam, that's what you are," said grandpa, as he fumbled in his pocket book.

"Am I? what makes you spoil me then, grandpa?" said Mary; "I am sure I don't want to be spoiled."

"Because I can't help it, I suppose; I didn't know what else it can be. There, now, here are ten dollars for you, and the day before Christmas you shall have the rest. Will that please my little Sunbeam?"

"Now grandpa, you are just my own grandpa, and I do love you *dearly* don't I?"

"I shouldn't wonder, but there, I guess I can get along without any more hugs just this minute. There is danger of your loving old grandpa to death at this rate."

"Is there? then you shall have the rest when I come back."

"Well," she said, as she jingled the money into her little purse, "if all the Sunbeams carry as much money as this, I don't believe there ever will be any poor children left by-and-by. Now I must go right and ask aunt Ellen what to buy first; so, good by, grandpa," and giving him a parting kiss, she turned away.—"God is very good to me," mused the little child, as she climed the stairs to aunt Ellen's room, to give me so good a grandpa, when he took my papa and mama away to live with him; I mean to tell them all about it when I get to heaven."

A nice time did Sunbeam have with aunt Ellen, buying and making up the many things for Christmas presents; and the happiness that shone in her face on Christmas morning, as she started to distribute her bundles, could be compared only to a ray of the sunshine of heaven. So thought grandpa, as she waved her little hand to him from the carriage window, and as he turned away he murmured, unconsciously, "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Little Mary proved herself, that day, to be what her name signified, for she was indeed a real sunbeam; and scattering light and happiness in poverty-stricken homes, and filling many a dark heart with joy and gratitude, it was no wonder that as she left a blessing wherever her footsteps turned, blessings should follow her, and that in happy, grateful hearts, long afterwards, there should arise the beautiful picture of a child-angel.

Would that there were more such angel Sunbeams to gladden our earth, and to teach us the way, and help us to love, to lay up our treasures in heaven.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

"When I was a boy," says a certain writer, "I one day went gunning. I was to call for another boy who lived at a little distance from my father's. Having loaded my gun with a heavy charge of pigeon shot, and put in a new flint which would strike out a brilliant shower of sparks, I carefully put in the priming, and set out on my expedition. When arrived at the house of the boy who was to go with me, I leaned the gun against the side of the house, and waited a few moments for him to get ready. About a rod from the door where I was waiting there was another house. A little girl stood upon the windowseat looking out of the window. Another boy came along, and taking up the gun, not knowing that it was loaded and primed, took deliberate aim at the girl and pulled the trigger. But, mercy, the gun missed fire. Had it gone off, the girl's fure would have been blown all to pieces. I never can think of the danger she was in, even now, without trembling. The girl did not see the boy take aim at her, and does not know how narrow was her escape from death. She little supposed that, when standing in perfect health by the window of her own father's house, she was in danger of dropping down dead upon the floor."

I never like to see boys, or even young men, playing with fire-arms. Many fatal results have followed from their use, even when no danger was thought of. Let the case given above be a warning to boys to let alone the gun and all other weapons of death.

Obituaries:

"Let me die the death of the Righteous."

MEMOIRS OF THE REV. JOSEPH T. ABERNATHY.

Rev. Joseph T. Abernathy was, I think, born, and raised, in Macon county, Ala. Of his early history I know nothing save, having often heard him say, he was a poor, ignorant, wayward, thoughtless boy, until he was near twenty years of age, when one day, for the sake of some new sport, he and one or two other boys (kindred spirits,) went to church, and Rev. R. R. Dickinson preached. Bro. A. said after he got into the house and while, perhaps, the hymn was being sung, a strange feeling came upon him that he was unable to account for, and that it continued to increase as the services advanced, until he could no longer refrain from tears and trembling. Under that sermon his vows were made, and he engaged in good earnest in seeking religion. Before the services closed the door of the church was opened, Bro. A. resolved to do everything the preacher said, (if he could,) went forward and joined the Church, in the very act of which, he was most powerfully converted—for a few months after he, joined the Church he enjoyed but little religion, but was soon quickened again, and felt impressed by the Spirit to warn sinners to flee the wrath to come; this he thought he could not do (for he was entirely illiterate,) and so thought his friends; no one encouraged him to try; but the spirit within him burned like "fire in his bones," he could not hold his peace without offending his God. This he dare not do; and he began to try, and in order to succeed he procured a Webster's Spelling-book and with the aid of his wife (for he was married in his 21st year,) he learned to read a little by spelling most of his words as he went, and memorizing a hymn for each occasion. Thus he went on, working hard by day and spelling and learning to read at night, until he was licensed to preach, quite contrary to the expected rough tion of many of his best friends. Many amusing scenes were connected with his earlier ministry, growing out of his utter absence of cultivation; he, however, was sincere and mixed much fervent prayer to God with all he done. He was subsequently admitted on trial in the Alabama Conference, and he traveled and preached with increasing acceptability, until he closed his labors and his life together Sept. 15, 1859. My personal acquaintance with our beloved and lamented Abernathy began near three years ago, since which time we have been associated in the same District till the time, and I am free to say the more I knew of him the better I loved him. I am satisfied that his real worth ever was known but by few. At the time of his death he was rapidly developing a most gigantic intellect. This, may astonish some, but is nevertheless true. Our Bro. A. was a man of no ordinary mind, but his extraordinary success was more attributable to his mighty faith, his burning zeal, and manly courage in his work than any thing else. The worst of sinners stood in awe of him, and trembled when he spoke, for he reproved sin wherever he met it, and did it in language plain and pointed, yet in the spirit of love and meekness; at one time (as he told me not long before he died) he found his zeal running before his knowledge, and himself becoming severe and sarcastic in contending for what he considered the faith once delivered to the Saints, but said he I think God found out that was not the best plan. He afterwards drank more deeply from the fountain of love, and more of the persuasive element, pervaded all his subsequent labors. I met him at his third Quarterly Meeting in feeble health, but full of the "Holy Ghost and faith," the morning became more exciting and was protracted two days. We had a joyful time on Monday morning in prayer meeting; Bro. A. led the services, and his exortation and prayer struck me, especially the prayer, as having more of heavenly wisdom and holy spirit than anything I had ever listened to, and I thought as I stood upon my knees, O how rapidly is Bro. Abernathy growing in grace. At 11 o'clock on Monday the preacher's theme was prayer for unconverted friends, those in whom we felt a special interest. At the close every one was melted to tears; the preacher walked down into the altar, and invited, that every one who had a particular friend for whom they were and had been praying, to come forward and call the name of that friend, and the preachers would engage with them in praying for those friends. And Oh, what a time we had, and none present were happier than Bro. Abernathy; when penitents were invited forward, Bro. A., at the suggestion of the minister, stepped forward and gave one of the most forcible, poluted, and powerful exhortations I ever heard. On Tuesday night the meeting closed, Bro. A. rode a short distance to a brother's house and spent the night, rose next morning quite unwell, and left for home; traveled eight or ten miles and gave out; had to stop, take his bed immediately from which he was taken a corpse. During a portion of his illness he was irrational but had lucid intervals, when he was perfectly himself, and his theme all the time was religion; in his wandering spells he would sometimes get into a discussion upon questioned points of Christian Theology, and address the most masterly arguments, and draw some of the most logical conclusions ever listened to; the day before he died, he awoke from one of his wanderings unspeakably happy, and said, I never was so happy before in all my life, said I have been out of my head till I am in myself now. As perfectly as ever in my life, I am going to die and my way is as clear as the noon-day sun. Called each one present by name, and delivered them an exhortation suitable to the circumstances, and made to all present some most powerful appeals, taking last his beloved wife, and mentioned many incidents connected with their married life, and said: "I left you and went into the high ways and hedges" to invite sinners to the marriage feast, because I could not please God without it." He sleeps in Jesus. He died in one of the kindest families in the world, and every attention was given him that kindness could invent. I bespeak for his bereaved widow and orphan children the prayers and sympathies of the whole Church.

W. D. MATHEWS.

W. P. SWIFT, died Nov. 2, 1859, at his residence in Summerfield, Alabama.

The subject of this obituary was born in April, 1813, and from childhood to manhood his whole character was marked and distinguished by a pure morality, never given to dissipation or addicted to any of the fashionable vices of the age, he became in early life a skilful and successful business man. Quickness to decide promptness to act, and an unflagging energy in the persecution of his purpose, characterized all his business intercourse. His was naturally a kind heart—its outgoings were benevolence, and his hand followed its promptings in a genuine benevolence. He never cherished a feeling of malice or hatred to any human being; in this respect he fully followed the spirit of the teaching of divine writ, for the sun never went down on his anger, and conscientiously in all his business transactions, which were many and varied, he caused no bitter enmities—engendered no malignant hatreds.

Self-reliant, he never complained, never murmured, never replied—but when difficulties and embarrassments surrounded him, worked his way hopefully through them, and success crowned his efforts.

As a neighbor and friend he was both very kind and very unostentatious. It may be safely said of him that no worthy object of suffering was presented to him when both heart and hand did not conspire to extend appropriate relief.

As a master he was indulgent; ever attentive to the comfort of his servants. It was his pleasure to condnce in their happiness.

As a father and husband, none but the heart of the orphan and the love of an idolizing wife can appreciate him. In his dying moments the ejaculations of an anguished wife as, surrounded by her weeping children, she leaned over him and spoke into his unheeding ear: "Oh, how kind! oh, how good! I shall never again watch for your coming, form the most touching and eloquent tribute that could be paid by his worth.

In 1854, at a revival, he was converted and joined the M. E. Church, South, of which he continued an acceptable member until the close of his life. His death was sudden; returning home on the evening of the 2d he was seized with congestion of the brain, soon became unconscious, and on the following night breathed his last of earth. Of him this life, and death, it may be truly said in the midst of life we are in death—for with a large business on hand, arranging his plans for the future, body and mind constantly and actively engaged, at evening like he retires from the busy haunts of life to his loved and loving home—never more to go forth among the walks of men, but although thus suddenly snatched from the agitations and excitements of this life, yet loved and respected by—both the communities of Selma and Summerfield, he has passed away from the Church militant on earth, to join that great multitude who have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb. H.

MISS MARY B. SAUNDERS, died in Dayton, Ala., in the 20th year of her age. Of this sweet spirited young lady very much might be said. But she has gone to that bright world where the praises of her surviving friends are not needed. She was for four years previous to her death a quite consistent member of the Methodist Church.

While living she evinced a spirit gentle, meek, and mild; and as the Christian does, she calmly passed away to join friends that had already crossed the flood.

MRS. FRANCES E. SAUNDERS, wife of Jos. H. Saunders, died in Dayton, Alabama, September 8th, in the 54th year of her age.

She was an exemplary member of the Methodist Church for thirty years previous to her death. And truly may it be said of her, "She hath come up out of great tribulations.

When I visited her the first time after becoming her pastor, I found her on a bed of affliction, from which she was never permanently raised. And although her sickness was painful and protracted, I always found her cheerful. On one occasion when death seemed to be near, she said: "I now see that religion is all that is really worth anything in this life. Nothing else can do me any good now. In a short time she was followed by her youngest child,

MARGARET P. SAUNDERS, who died Oct. 15, in her 12th year. Never have I before witnessed so much affliction in one family during one year.

God moves in a mysterious way,
His wonders to perform.

May this broken and deeply afflicted family all meet in Heaven at last. GEO. F. ELLIS.

EMILY A., only daughter of J. M. and Eliza S. Clark, of Beauregard county, Miss., died after a short illness on the 17th inst., at the residence of her parents. Aged two years, ten months and seventeen days.

"Calm on the bosom of her God,
Fair spirit rest thee now;
E'en while on earth thy footsteps trod,
His seal was on thy brow."

&c.

PROFESSIONAL.

JAS. J. HUTCHINSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Livingston, Alabama.
[ja24] ☞ Will Practice in Sumter and the adjoining counties.

EDWARD J. DELONY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana.
Will Practice in the Courts of the Parishes of Carroll, Madison and Franklin; and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans, La.

DR. E. D. BEACH, HAVING RESUMED THE practice of Medicine, offers his Professional services to the citizens of New Orleans.
N. B.—Special attention paid to diseases of the RECTUM, PILES, FISTULA IN ANO, ETC.—*Fistula in ano* permanently cured without the use of the knife, cautery, paiu, or confinement whatever. Office No. 9, Baronne street near Canal. up25.

J. E. ELAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BATON Rouge.
REFERENCES—Henderson & Baines and China & Bolton, *New Orleans*; W. S. Pike and A. Matta, ... *Baton Rouge.*

B. D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana.
ja19

J. G. FUQUA. J. H. KILBOURNE.
FUQUA & KILBOURNE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, *CLINTON, LOUISIANA,*
PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana; East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans. *References*—Payne & Harrison, Byrne, Vance & Co., Broadwell & Payne, Pritchard & Flower, Edw. Nalle & Co., Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans. mar 26-1y

ROB'T H. READ. F. BEAUMONT, JR.
Rob't H. Read & Co.,
DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS:
Oils, Perfumery, Instruments, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, Letter paper, Ink, Pens, etc.:
No. 108 CANAL STREET, near Royal, New Orleans.
☞ Especial attention given to Countesour Merchants' and Planters' Orders. All Articles Warranted to be of the BEST QUALITY, and carefully put up aug3

BOOTH & CO.,
ARCADE HAT STORE, No. 45 Magazine Street, New Orleans. Established in 1843. Manufacturers and Jobbers at Wholesale in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.
For the accommodation of our friends and the public, we have opened a retail department on the same premises. aug30

Dameron & Co.,
IMPORTERS and Dealers in Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtain Goods, Upholstery Goods, etc., No. 26 Chartres and 72 Customhouse streets, New Orleans. jan1

L. SAWYER,
DEALER IN WOODEN-WARE,
Paper, Brooms, Matches, Cordage, Twines, Scales; and
FAIRBANK'S CELEBRATED BALANCES for Weighing Cotton, Sugar and Tobacco.
ap20 No. 70 MAGAZINE STREET, New Orleans.

P. H. WILLARD,
Coal Merchant,
18 ST. CHARLES PLACE (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)
THOSE desirous of purchasing Coal or Wood, can be supplied at short notice at the—CITY COAL OFFICE,
where is constantly kept on hand Pittsburgh, English and Cannel, Anthracite and Lower Ohio Coal. Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses Steamers, &c., &c., supplied at the lowest market prices. s22 1y

WATKINS & HOMAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, and Cotton Materials, No. 30 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

FASMANN'S IRON HOOPS AND TIES FOR COTTON Bales.—Orders for Fasmann's Iron Hoops and Ties tilled to any extent, at SIX cents per pound. The Hoop and Tie guaranteed to hold, and guarantee also given that the cotton bound with them shall be received at the Liverpool Piers on the same terms as rope bound Cotton.
Liberal deductions made to country Merchants for cash orders.
my1 Jon F. DELAIER, Agent, 74 Commercial Place, N. O.

R. A. STEWART'S NEW PROCESS FOR DEfecating and Clarifying Cane Juice, Syrups, Molasses and Sugar, is the best in the market.
Planters wishing to see this Process can obtain the right to do so by calling on or addressing STUART & JAMES, No. 42 Union st., New Orleans, where samples of the Sugar may be seen. (8Sat)
R. A. STEWART.

THE BROOKS HOUSE, 155 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS, next door to Odd Fellows' Hall; fronting Lafayette Square. A desirable situation for boarders convenient for travelers, every accommodation, as good a table as the city affords. [jn16

J. H. KELLER, SOAP MANUFACTORY, CORNER of Howard and St. Andrew streets, New Orleans. ☞ A good supply constantly on hand, and all orders promptly filled.

F. W. OBER—DEALER IN NORTHERN AND WESTern Produce. ☞ Fresh Goshen Butter, in small packages suitable for families, constantly on hand.
New Orleans, January 12, 1859 No. 61 POYDRAS STREET.

J. P. WILSON, MAGIC PRESS CHEAP PRINTING Office, 59 Poydras street, New Orleans. s.22.1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
PURVIS & HAYNIE,
COTTON BROKERS, No. 46 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
ROBERT PURVIS, Wash'n. JNO. D. HAYNIE, New Orleans.

C. T. MURPHY, Durant, Mo. W. SIKES, New Orleans, La. M. CONEY, Middleton, Mo.

MURPHY, SIKES & CO., COTTON FACTORS and General Commission Merchants,
sy26 6m No. 42 Union street, New Orleans.

W. E. BROADWELL. A. P. HAYNES.
BROADWELL & HAYNES,
(Formerly BROADWELL & PAYNE)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 40 UNION STREET, N. O.
HAVING RETIRED FROM BUSINESS, I TAKE PLEASURE IN soliciting for my former Partners, BROADWELL & HAYNES, the patronage and confidence of my friends, believing their experience, capacity and means, will merit a continuance, and enable them to give general satisfaction. [jet] M. C. PAYNE.

W. E. STUART, New Orleans. DR. D. A. JAMES, Madison Parish, La.
STUART & JAMES,
No. 42 Union street, New Orleans,
HAVE ASSOCIATED THEMSELVES TOGETHER for the purpose of conducting a COTTON FACTORAGE and GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS; are prepared to make the most advantageous to planters. [my28-1y

B. M. LOWE & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND General Commission Merchants, and No. 97 GRAVIER STREET, New Orleans.

MR HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PARTner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities in all all orders, from our large and well selected Stock in GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants,
COOPER & NEIBERT,
New Orleans, Dec 1st, 1858. 27 and 29 Common st.

W. COOPER. J. O. NEIBERT. H. SPEAR.
COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Nos. 27 and 29 Common street, New Orleans.

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No. 47 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

A. H. May & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No 94 Gravier street New Orleans. au27y

J. C. PAYNE. J. P. HARRISON.
W. H. HARRISON
Payne & Harrison,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 51 Union street, New Orleans. dec7-1y

R. E. WALKER, New Orleans. KIRK C. HUTCHISON, Caddo Parish, La.
Walker & Hutchinson,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 37 Carondelet street, New Orleans. je28

F. J. VAN RIBBER & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
[18-1y] 44 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

J. BOYD & Co.,
Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,
No 4 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
Apr 17-1y

LEONARD FASH. F. B. LAURANS.
LEONARD FASH & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
45 POYDRAS STREET, Oct 24 NEW ORLEANS.

LANE, SALTER & CO.,
[Successors to LANE, MAUFIELD & Co.]
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 70 St. Charles street, New Orleans. jy1 1y

JOHN F. WYCHE & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 119 Common street, New Orleans. my2 1y

EDUCATIONAL.

COLUMBUS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

SESSION BEGINS ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER, AND closes on the first Wednesday in July.

FACULTY:

REV. R. LARRABEE, M. A. ..... *President.*
J. W. M. SHATTUCK, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Physiology.
REV. J. H. NASH, M. A., Professor of Ancient Languages and Mathematics.
JOHN ERICSSON, M. A., Professor of Music.

Assistants in Literary Department:—MISS CAROLINE R. SEARING, MISS LOUISAINE STREET, MISS MARY TENEY, MRS. E. E. SHATTUCK, MRS. L. EAGER, MISS M. NASH.

Art Department:—MISS ELIZABETH ABERNATHY.

Assistants in Music:—MISS R. E. TUCKER, MISS N. ERICSSON.

Lecturers:—REV. JAS. A. LYON, History; REV. B. F. LARRABEE, M. A., Literature. Familiar lectures are also given by the President and Professors, on Moral Science, Evidences of Christianity, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Geology &c.

The Boarding Department will be in charge of Mr. and Miss LARRABEE, who, assisted by the other teachers, will give the most careful attention to the habits, manners, comfort and health of the young ladies.

EXPENSES:

Board, per scholastic year, ... $135 00

TUITION.

Regular Charges—

Primary Department, per annum,	20 00
Intermediate " "	30 00
Academic " "	40 00
Collegiate " "	50 00
Incidental Fee,	2 00

Extra Charges—

Music on Piano or Guitar,	40 00
Music on Harp,	80 00
Use of Instrument,	10 00
Modern Language,	10 00
Drawing,	20 00
Oil Painting,	50 00

☞ Latin, Greek, and Vocal Music taught without extra charge.

This is now one of the most complete, and most liberally organized institutions in the country. There are, at this early period of the session, more than two hundred young ladies in attendance, and still there is room.

For particular information, catalogues, &c., apply to the President or either of the Professors.

Columbus, Miss. Nov. 1st, 1859.

PORT GIBSON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY For Young Ladies,
Will resume its exercises on the First Monday in October. A well chosen Faculty will spare no pains or care, to make this Institution a pleasant and profitable place for young lady students.
The buildings are large, well ventilated and well furnished. The grounds ample and beautiful.
For information and Circulars, apply to
sep21 REV. B. JONES, Port Gibson, Miss.

HUNTSVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE, HUNTSVILLE, North Alabama.
REV. A. R. ERWIN, M. D., Principal.
This Establishment offers the following inducements to Southern patronage.
1. Huntsville is the nearest mountain location to the South and Southwest; and is proverbially healthful. The social elegance and beautiful scenery to be found here, are great auxiliaries in the formation of character.
2. The edifice is large and elegant—supplied with gas-light; and water in the greatest abundance by pipes, from a mammoth Spring in the town. It is 167 by 52 feet, three stories high, and well furnished.
3. The domestic arrangements are such as to secure not only comfort, but the social and domestic training of the pupils. Frugality, neatness and grace, as well as the virtues of the heart, are habitually cultivated.
4. The facilities of Instruction are unsurpassed. There are fifteen teachers and attaches, some of whom are distinguished educators. The large patronage, from among the best families of nine of the Southern States, attest the good will of the Institution.
5. Arrangements are made to accommodate Southern pupils during the Summer Vacation, and to furnish them with such instructions in the extra branches as may be desired. Pupil receive at any time.
Apply for a circular to REV. A. R. ERWIN, D. D.,
ap8 Huntsville, Alabama.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BATON ROUGE.
The Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 12th of October next.
The Principal intends to spare neither labor nor expense to make the school in its Educational Facilities and its moral influences, equal to the very best Schools in the country.
As the number of pupils is limited, it is desirable that applications be made as early as possible.
Parents are earnestly advised of the importance of having their children at Schools promptly as possible. The loss of a few days at the beginning, often proves a serious check to things in the pupils, and greatly increases the labor of the teachers for the whole session.
For information and Circulars, apply to Rev. J. H. WATERS, New Orleans; Rev. C. B. YOUNG, Monroe; P. P. CLINTON, Esq., St. Joseph; Rev. J. A. ITEY, Alexandria, Rev. S. H. STRAT, Mansfield, or to
au17 W. H. S. MARTINER, Principal.

STATE FEMALE COLLEGE, NEAR MEMPHIS TENNESSEE. The Fall Session opens the 16th of September. The Spring Session commences on the 6th of February. The buildings are large and commodious. Faculty unsurpassed, course of Study complete—Terms liberal. For particulars address the Rev. S. G. STARKS, A. M., President of the College. Reference is made by permission to the Bishops of the Mississippi, Louisiana, and Memphis Conferences.
W. K. PORTER, Secretary. S. WATSON, President Board.
December 20, 1858.

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE FALL session of Sharon Female College will open on the first Monday of October next—Spring session on the first Monday in March 1860.

TERMS PER SESSION FOR FIVE MONTHS.

Preparatory Department,	1st division,	$10,00
"	2d "	15,00
"	3d "	18,00
Collegiate Department,	In all classes,	$22,00
"

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.—C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 49. WHOLE NUMBER 401.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1859.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. OFFICE—118 CAMP ST.

THE REVIVAL IN IRELAND.

We quote from a private letter to a lady in this city, from her brother—a Wesleyan minister,—dated Shinnco, Nov. 8th, 1859:

"I am glad to have to tell you that, since you left, there has broken out a glorious work of revival over nearly the whole of Ulster. I suppose you will have heard of it long before this. It commenced down in the neighborhood of Ballymena, County Antrim, and has spread through most of the counties in the province. The Presbyterians have been generally, not always, foremost, and have shared very largely in it. But the glory of it is that it is not confined to any section of the Church—Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Methodists, all have a glorious share, and a most blessed harvest.

"I have seen in some meeting-houses such scenes of holy disorder, as, some time ago, most of those quiet people would have denominated madness. It would have far surpassed the most noisy meeting you ever saw in Lowtherstown. One very peculiar feature in it is, that many are stricken down as suddenly, both in and out of meetings, as if they were shot. Some of them lie for some time as if insensible, and after some time regain some consciousness, and then begin most piteously to cry for mercy. Others cry and scream for it immediately upon their falling; but in every case there seems to be a sudden and overwhelming sense of the *guilt* and burden of sin, the *danger of the soul*, and instant need of Divine mercy and pardon, to keep them from *dropping into hell*. Some remain in this state for hours; some for days, like Saul of Tarsus; food or sleep are in almost every instance out of the question. Persons will be taken with it in meeting, in the field, in the bed, at the fireside, on the road, in the market—everywhere. Wherever it has gone, it has entirely changed the tone of conversation and the aspect of society, almost from the highest to the lowest. True, there are mockers and scoffers; but in the end most of them cease to rail, for the subjects of the work afterwards bring forth the fruit of the Spirit in their lives; while on the mockers themselves the heaviest judgments have fallen. In some instances the mockers have been stricken down dead; in others, have been taken suddenly and alarmingly ill, and suffered the most agonizing pain till they have expired; but, thank God, many of them have been overtaken in mercy, have been stricken down, and led for hours or days to cry for mercy till they found it, and have afterwards become monuments of God's power to save.—Some of the worst specimens of humanity have become living manifestations of God's power to save. The drunkard, the blasphemer, the Sabbath-breaker, the liar, the prayerless, the Pharisee, all have been reformed; yes, and there and there a Roman Catholic has been stricken and converted too. Of course this has set the enemies of the Lord and religion quite on edge; but still the work goes on. At the same time I would not have you imagine that all, nor even the majority, are converted to God, for the majority in most neighborhoods are still far from God.

"But what about Carrick? you ask. Well, I may tell you, in the first place, that the aristocracy, the clergy, and the devil are resolved not to let the revival into Carrick. But what might seem equally strange, I heard it stated last night, by one of the converts, that there are about or above forty converted in Mr. Gibson's congregation! There had been a few stricken and converted before my being here a month ago. Then, on that night (I had two converts with me from Ballieborough) the service was in Mrs. Lurdy's barn; an overflowing congregation; several were stricken; several others sought and found mercy in the ordinary way. At the conclusion of the meeting, near twelve o'clock, I said I would have a meeting in the morning, and give those who wished it an opportunity of telling what the Lord had done for them (for this has got rather common among all sections now), and what do you think, but thirteen or fourteen stood up and told us what God had done for their souls! Then, after that, we had a great many more stricken and converted, among whom were four of Mrs. Lurdy's own children, their uncle Richey, three or four of the Whytes, &c., &c.

After that those converted held meetings of their own and thus the work goes. Even after Gordon dismisses the scholars, they often remain in the school-room to pray.

"Last night we were in Mrs. Lurdy's barn again; full to overflowing; one or two were stricken; some found peace. We have not got a class formed yet, having no leader. I think our numbers will be doubled or more this year on the circuit. We have had a glorious work both in Cootehill and about Ballieborough.

"I intended writing to you much sooner, but did not solely for want of time. We have been, for about three months past, as busy as we could be, almost night and day. In many instances our meetings have continued till 10 o'clock, 12 o'clock, four o'clock and even to six o'clock in the morning; and some of them, in country places, followed by meetings in the morning as well. So that you will see our hands have been full."

AFRICAN EXPLORATIONS.

Africa is being opened to the world. Travelers are penetrating its territory on almost every side, and a knowledge has been secured of the climate, soil, productions, natural history, geography, resources and races, which is of the utmost importance to the future intercourse and progress of the continent.

Within a brief period, the lakes Tchad and Ngami have been brought into notice; the city of Timbuctoo has been verified as to existence, extent and resources; the white Nile, the Zambezi, and the Niger have been traced far up in their meanderings; prairies and fertile regions of vast extent visited; cotton, sugar, rice, wheat, corn, and all the rich products of tropical regions found to be successively cultivated, and a people possessing claims to civilization met with in the remote interior. These promises a large population, and point to Africa's higher agency in the world's affairs.

The work of African explorations and discoveries still goes on. Advices have been received from Dr. Livingstone's Exploring Company. A letter from Mr. Kirk, the Doctor's companion, states that a trip had been made to a lake considerably above the Zambezi. Mr. Kirk adds: "During our walk, which took us three days, going about twenty miles a day, we met some curious people, but were glad to find all friendly. I returned thus quickly, as I expected the Doctor back from Tete, whither he had gone on his first trip with the pewder, which it would have been useful to have left in a country at present at war. I received, however, instead, a letter from him, stating that the water is so low at places where the river spreads to an excessive width, that the pinnace could not be taken up at once, until the channel had been previously surveyed by the launch; that the pinnace was left somewhat a little beyond Senan, in charge of Baines; that the launch would proceed to Tete, return, pick up the pinnace; and afterwards return to Chupanga."

The great problem of the source of the Nile may now be considered as definitely solved. Captains Burton and Speke discovered a lake, called by the natives Nyanza, but by the Arabs, Ukerewe. It extends from 2° 30 south to 3° 30 north latitude, lying across the equator in east longitude 33°. Captain Burton has written a letter to the London *Times*, in which he states that the great lake supposed to occupy the centre of Equatorial Africa, is in reality four lakes—the Ujiji, visited by him in May, 1857, the Nyanza, visited by Capt. Speake in July, 1857; the Chuma, whose position was fixed by Dr. Lacerda in 1799; and a fourth, the position of which had just been fixed by Dr. Livingstone. They lie ranged in crescent shape, with the horns towards the east.—*Col. Journal.*

A STRANGE PEOPLE.

There are many old countries in the world (says one of our periodical writers) whose inhabitants rejoice in many odd customs; but for the oddest of people, and the queerest of manners, commend us to those islands included in the sovereignty of Japan.

Until a very recent date, no Europeans were permitted to trespass beyond the sacred limits of this most exclusive of empires, nor were any Japanese allowed to quit their native shores. Even now, when you land at Nagasaki, your movements are watched by regular sentries who report every step you take to their superiors, while to prevent the Japanese themselves from running to foreign lands, all those found at both the ports are guarded, with open sterns, so that long sea voyages are impossible; and if they exclude us from visiting them, they are in turn equally debarred from visiting us.

They need not be afraid of visitors, from any possibility of being overpowered by numbers; for the thousand and one isles which make up the empire of Japan, contain thirteen thousand densely-populated towns. Jeddo, the capital, seated in the island of Niphon, has a population nearly equal to that of London: and we are told by travellers that the castle in which resides the secular Emperor (there are two Emperors—one sacred, one secular) could accommodate 40,000 men. Miako, a city covering twelve square miles, could raise a battalion of 52,000 priests alone; while Osacca, the Birmingham of the Empire, could itself send forth an army of 80,000. "You scarcely emerge from one borough," says Kempfer, "but you enter another: and you may travel many miles, as it were, in one street, without knowing it to be composed of many villages save by the different names that were formerly given them, and which they after retained, though joined to one another."

Earthquakes are disastrously frequent in Japan, and are of terribly long duration. One in 1595 lasted, with varying intensity, for forty days. Two hundred thousand perished at Jeddo during the convulsion of 1703; and a large city was prostrated by that of 1792. It becomes impossible, therefore, for the Japanese architects to construct lofty piles out of clay and bamboo, and the chimnies of the Manchester factories would be out of place in Niphon. The law restricts the height of a dwelling to six kins, or forty-four feet three inches; and there are few houses which boast of more than one storey.

Let us walk into a Japanese house, passing without notice the worthy householder, who sits in a tub of water at the door, performing his ablations with a refreshing freedom from bashfulness. You notice that the floor is slightly raised above the level of the earth, and thickly covered with mats of rushes and rice straw elegantly decorated. These mats are used instead of chairs; and there are no tables, but you will be provided with a little raised tray when you take refreshments. There are no beds; you must sleep upon mats, smoke upon mats, and fidget upon mats.

Observe that the rooms are separated by folding screens of gilt or colored papers; and lighted by windows of oiled paper, for glass is unknown. You cannot warm yourself at the fire; there is, alas! no fire-place; but in the middle of the room you may crouch down on the brink of the square-tiled hole, from which ascend the fumes of charcoal. The said charcoal, by the by, is always burning, and over it a kettle of hot water is always boiling. The Japanese drink tea as voraciously as old women in England; but they use little sugar, don't put many spoonfuls into the pot, and serve it up in porcelain cups.

The bath-room resembles European bath-rooms in its general appointments; but it is more frequently resorted to than in our chilly British Isles. The Japanese men bathe, the women bathe, the children bathe, indoors and out of doors, morning, noon and night. The water movement is universal, and is, indeed, most zealously followed out.

At the top of the house is a large tub of water as a resource in the not unfrequent event of a conflagration. No London Insurance Company, we fancy, would insure at any premium the inflammable structures of bamboos, screens, oiled paper, mats, and timber, reared by the Japanese *houses*. There are wooden tanks in the streets, and rude fire engines at appointed stations, where the alarm is given by the patrols, who, on discovering the first shooting flames, strike forcibly the thick planks suspended from posts for that purpose.

The Japanese women, according to recent travellers, are models of amiability and good temper, graceful in their manners, and attractive in their persons. But they die their lips a fierce scarlet, their cheeks a violet, and stain their teeth black, with a detestable gangrenous compound; practices scarcely in harmony with the toilet artifices of an English *belle*. They are fond of dress, of course, or would they be women?

The Japanese gentleman is, generally, a well-looking, intelligent, and active individual. He wears two swords—a large and a small one; while the middle-class man is only entitled to one sword; and the "lower orders" carry none. He carries a fan wherever he goes, and whatever he does; and he delights in huge trowsers, like a sheet, "stitched up between the legs, though open at the sides, in order to allow of the play of the feet whilst walking." His shoes, and his horse's shoes are made of plaited straw. Consequently they wear out with unequalled rapidity, and forces upon their wearer a shambling, shuffling gait, like Robinson's in the "Wandering Minstrels." Runners and carriers are not in good odour in Japan; for they have to touch the bodies of the dead—a necessity which the Japanese religion singularly enough resents.

Rendall in his "Memorials of the Empire of Japan," pronounces an opinion on the Japanese character which seems admirably impartial: "They carry, he says, their notions of honor to the verge of fanaticism, and they are haughty, vindictive, and licentious. On the other hand, brawlers, braggarts, and back-biters are held in the most supreme contempt. The slightest infraction of truth is punished with severity; they are open-hearted, hospitable, and as friends faithful to death. It is represented that there is no peril a Japanese will not encounter to save a friend; that no torture will compel him to break a trust; and that even a stranger who seeks aid, will be protected to the last drop of blood.—*Christian Miscellany.*

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Rev. Mr. Seeley, formerly of this city, now in Paris, communicates to the *Republican* the following interesting particulars of a promising discovery in France for purposes of health, agriculture and surgery:—

This discovery, made by Messrs. Corne and Demeaux, and thus far known as "Corne and Demeaux's Disinfecting powder," or, as the "French Disinfecting Powder," is as simple in its character as its results promise to be important. These gentlemen, in the course of some experiments, ascertained that a simple mixture of the ordinary plaster of Paris and coal-tar (which is produced by the distillation of coal for gas) has very powerful antiseptic properties. The proportions of the ingredients are, one hundred parts of the plaster of Paris to from one to three parts of the coal-tar; and the mixture to be thoroughly made with a mortar and pestle, or in a hand mill, or by such other method as the quantity desired and the means of the operator may dictate. The process cannot be very difficult, since the article fully prepared is sold in Paris for about ten cents per pound. It is used for disinfecting, or anti-septic purposes, some of which I will indicate. For preventing the disagreeable of sinks, etc., the effect is instantaneous, and it is so much cheaper that chloride of lime must entirely fall into disuse. Two pounds of the powder are sufficient to disolve in twenty-two gallons of water; or a tablespoonful dissolved in 3 3-4 pints of water, is sufficient per day to render inodorous the refuse of a household of four or five persons. A morsel, the size of a pin's head, will render limpid and fit for use a pint and a half of water, which is beginning to become putrescent. The value of such a discovery for those who travel in the East, and especially for ships at sea, cannot well be overstated.

But it has also an important relation to agriculture. One-half pound of the powder, dissolved in five or six gallons of water and sprinkled on the litter of a stable, will deprive one cubic yard of manure of all odor, and prevent the loss of its fertilizing qualities. It was on this feature of the case that I thought you might easily institute experiments, and, if successful, you will not fail to see what a boon such a discovery must prove to all those farmers who comprehend the necessity of preserving in the best possible condition, and making the best possible use of all the fertilizing materials produced on the farm. It is probably no exaggeration to affirm that tens of thousands of dollars are evaporated every year from the exposed and smoking manure heaps around the barns and out-houses of the Massachusetts farmers; and if there be any virtue in this alleged discovery, coal-tar enough to prevent all this waste is furnished by any gas establishment in the State. Every farmer is wont to use plaster, more or less, on his land. Let him apply a small portion of it in the form and manner here suggested, and its usefulness will be much more certain, in all cases, than at present.

But the relations of the discovery, which are regarded with most interest in France, just at present, are those which it sustains to surgery. It is claimed that, applied as an ointment (made of the mixture) or in the simple form of a powder, to severe wounds and sores, to cancerous ulcers, and to suppurating abscesses, it instantaneously deprives them of all odor, and brings the wound into such a state that the ordinary healing applications act successfully. Doctor Velpeau, has reported to the Imperial Academy of Medicine, expressing high approbation of it as a dressing for wounds. Immediately after this report, the suggestion was made that it might be of great service to the wounded of the army in Italy. Accordingly it was tried in the hospitals at Milan, by direction of Baron Larrey, physician in chief to the Emperor. I give a translation of a brief report on the subject, made to Marshal Vaillant, major general of the army of Italy, by the surgeon, Dr. Cruveilhier, under whose eye the experiments were made:

"In conformity with your orders, and following the instructions left by Dr. Larrey, the powder of coal-tar has been employed in the hospital of Milan on the wounded in whose wounds the gangrenous process, or hospital suppuration had commenced. The first applications of the remedy, both in powder and as an ointment, were made on the 1st of August. The immediate results were very favorable, and the disinfecting properties of the topic were versified in the cases of more than twenty patients who were treated by different physicians. Still farther, it has been proved that under the influence of this preparation and of good living, the wounds, being disinfected, are then modified, and in a few days the greater part of them present a greatly improved appearance. The application of the disinfectant is not omitted till the wounds, restored to a normal condition, are able to feel the action of the medicaments namely employed to promote the healing process. Twenty observations made in the hospitals in Milan put these conclusions beyond all doubt."

From the foregoing may be learned what appears to be the general opinion among French surgeons as to the effect of the mixture on wounds, though there have been some difference of opinion as to whether the powder is or is not strictly to be regarded as a disinfectant. That it is a powerful anti-septic, no one doubts, and time will discover whether or not it also possesses disinfecting properties.

TURKS ASKING FOR THE WAY OF LIFE.

The Rev. Mr. Bliss, Agent of the American Bible Society in Turkey, states in a letter dated August 30th, 1859, that about 100 copies of the bible had been sold to Mohammedans during the past year.

Some of the Mohammedans, (he says) "have been led to accept of Christ as their Saviour, and many others have gratified their hungerings and thirstings for better spiritual food than that furnished them in the absurdities and contradictions of the Koran. The missionary he then best acquainted with some of these Bible-reading Turks, believe that a deep spiritual work is in progress in their hearts. The number of inquiries after the way of life is on the increase. For a few weeks past the house of Mr. Williams has been seldom free from visitors. If we sift out the 'curious' and the 'disputatious,' a goodly number is left of those to whom, by night and by day, this brother has opportunity to explain and enforce the truth which the Bible unfolds and which, when understood, the Holy Spirit so often, even in these dark lands, graciously sanctifies to the salvation of the soul. Among these are individuals from far distant Persia, men of wealth and station, intelligent, earnest men, who, with tears in their eyes, have avowed their love for the Lord Jesus Christ, and their desire henceforth to serve him alone. Among them also are persons connected with families of the best and most influential Turks in this city, (Constantinople,) who seem ready to suffer, if need be, for Christ's sake.—Letters from other cities indicate a similar state of things. One speaks of two Mohammedan inquirers, and many other Turks, who are known to be carefully reading the Scriptures.' Another reports 'More copies of the Turkish Scriptures sold by colporteurs and others, than during any previous year;' and adds, that 'we know of several Mussulmans who are daily reading the New Testament with deep interest.' Another letter from the interior speaks of a Turk who gives good evidence of conversion, and from his unswerving avowal of the truth, is suffering much persecution. Two others are in sympathy with him, and seem almost ready to suffer with him for the truth's sake.

I will add a few incidents of our city colportage. A few days since, one of our most earnest laborers in this department, accosted a Turkish officer as he was passing along the street. He offered him a Testament in Turkish.—The officer took it, and after examining it a few moments, said, 'I am very glad to get this book. Have you the Bible also?' The colporteur had none with him, but promised, (if he would tell him where to leave it,) to furnish him with one the next day. But I shall not be here to-morrow,' said the man. 'Then,' said the colporteur, 'I will go with you now to your dwelling, and then go to my room and get a copy and bring it to you to night.' This the colporteur accomplished, and received not only the price of the book, but the most hearty thanks of the officer. The same colporteur, in his modest, unassuming way offered a French Bible to a Turk of high rank, while sitting in his splendid carriage in front of one of the hotels in Pera. This gentleman took it but immediately returned it and asked for one in Turkish. The colporteur handed him a Testament, which he took and read aloud for some time. Before he finished, quite a company were listening to him."

"FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE."

Apostolic labors give the key to apostolic success. The same principles which wrought revolutions in ancient times will produce like effects now. It is pitiful to see the work of God committed to the hands of drones. It is a spectacle which might make angels sigh—that forlorn, spiritless, unsuccessful charge, cursed by the pastorate of a drawling, pointless, indolent and ignorant pretender to the ministry. Success is the fruit of a holy life and a laborious ministry—soul-saving success. We must have success in our work, or have nothing. Let no man suppose himself excusable when he flouts at successful ministers, as though to have a revival were a crime. No we must preach for effect, labor for grand results, and go from house to house to urge the people to seek salvation. Mr. Wesley says in his Journal: "In the evening I reached Colchester. I found the society had decreased since I——C—— went away, and yet they had full as good preachers. But this is not sufficient. By repeated experiments we learn that though a man preach like an angel he will neither collect nor preserve a society which is collected, without visiting them from house to house."

One hundred years of Methodistic labors, sufferings and successes have greatly added to the strength of this remark of John Wesley.

Every presiding elder knows how hard it is to get places for men who will not visit from house to house. Every one knows that a man of moderate abilities, who has a warm heart, and is a good pastor, is always valued by the people, always sought after, always successful.

Now the great harvest is ripe, the fields are white, we are sent to gather the plenteous fruits. No amount of oratory will compensate for want of piety, and want of piety is the chief obstacle to teaching from house to house. If your faith is weak, if your souls are almost famished, if you fear you cannot succeed in the pulpit, go from house to house. Try your talents at prayer, and at home thrusts at backsliding at the fireside. Try to speak like a messenger of God personally, to the dying sinner you may meet. If you have the slightest respect for the church, for your character, for the examples of good men, do not disgrace all, reproach all, by becoming a clerical lounger.—Dangers to piety are think in the resorts of the villages go not there but to warn the wicked. When we say we have no time for pastoral visiting, we lie to the Holy Ghost. It is simply false—a hollow pretence of industry in study, which deceives no one but the victim who makes the mean excuse. I will venture to say that I can take that preacher's place, who has no time for pastoral visiting, read, write, study and work more than he does fourfold, and then visit one-half of every day. It is wrong to cheat ourselves of the rich rewards of a clean conscience, a buoyant faith, and an irrepressible love, for the puerile consideration that we have not time. If God ever sent men to work, he has sent us now and here. We must work fast, or the moral pestilence which has fallen in spots on our country, will ravage all our coasts. Hell is hurling its shaft at us, not at our mules and dogs, but at our men, women, and at our senators, statesmen and ministers. Sin is bold, rampant, universal. Now is the time to work, and not to snivel. Now is the day of battle, and men are needed, not camp followers, not mere *drones* who are in for booty.—*N. Y. Christian Adv.*

There is thought to be very little use in a man's meaning well, if he cannot express his meanings by his acts.

THE WORK IN NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

Dr. Baird, in the *Observer* gives an encouraging view of the work of God in these northern countries. He says:

But one of the most important means of keeping alive and extending the truth in both Sweden and Norway has been the holding of little meetings for prayer, praise and the reading of the Bible and religious tracts and books in private houses in the villages and hamlets, and in the summer time often in the forests, on the hill or mountain side. I can never forget the scenes which I myself have witnessed in these little meetings in the northern part of Sweden in the summer of 1841. At one of them, in a most romantic spot high up the side of a hill, from which there was a delightful view of the beautiful valley to the west, nearly one hundred persons assembled in the afternoon of one of the long days that the inhabitants of that part of Sweden enjoy at that season of the year. An hour and a half was spent in religious services. Besides portions of the Scripture, a few chapters from the life of Martin Boos, one of the most remarkable men of our times, were read; several hymns were sung, and several prayers were offered up. It was indeed good to be there.

It cannot be doubted that these little meetings, conducted in many places by pious and often poor farmers and mechanics, have been a great means of reviving vital godliness in the Central and Northern parts of Sweden. In many places at first and for a long time, the unconverted pastors of the National Church, as well as the openly wicked, greatly opposed these meetings. Fines, imprisonments, and other modes of punishment were resorted to, but in vain. Several thousands, indeed, emigrated to America, and are now to be found in Illinois and Wisconsin; but the good work has gone forward. Within the last eight or ten months, such has been its extension and power, that almost all parts of the kingdom have felt its influence. It is believed that nearly if not a quarter of a million, in a population of, at the very utmost, 3,500,000, have embraced religion. This is a great blessing for that poor and sparsely populated country, and calls for devout thanks on our part; for the spread of the gospel in any part of the world, and especially in countries from which hundreds and thousands are every year coming to us, ought to interest us.

In conclusion, I have to say that this good work is making a decided impression on the literature of Sweden. There is now a great demand for good books. Not are the higher classes in all cases unaffected by this great movement. A member of the royal family, the Princess Eugenie, the sister of the king, has been occupying herself with the task of translating, and the "Vineyard and the Laborer" has come from her pen. And though her brother, the king, is far from having her spirit and character, yet as he has many subjects who pray for him every day of their lives, who can fail to hope well for him?

MORE HINTS FOR SPEAKERS.

Don't offer old Wares. I wonder how often I've heard upon the platform the story of Samuel Crowther's capture and conversion—told year after year, sometimes by the same speaker to the same hearers. I wonder how often I've heard of New Zealand, the capture of the ship "Boyd," and the destruction of its crew by the cannibal inhabitants; of the first visit of Marsden to its shores; the gradual progress of the gospel in its midst, until the whole became leavened; of the present auspicious aspect of the island and its inhabitants. I wonder how often I've heard the changes rung upon the old aphorism, "Charity begins at home." I wonder how often I've heard that anecdote of Doddridge's, of Hervey's encounter with a young lady in a stage coach, who was expatiating in glowing terms upon the pleasure of going to a theatre, who summed up its attractions as three-fold—those of anticipation, enjoyment and recollection, and to whom the preacher said, "You have forgotten another, one pleasure—the pleasure of remembering it upon your death-bed."

Now, if you are going to speak—to address a teachers' or mechanical institute, or a young men's association, a Sunday-school or a prayer-meeting, look out for new thoughts and new facts. Try to instruct your auditory—to tell them something they did not know before; or to place in a more impressive aspect before them something that they did not know. Scripture is not barren, science is not barren, life is not barren. Glorious discoveries are turning up every day in each of these spheres. Dive down into the ocean in good earnest, and you shall find the pearls. Patiently search for the hidden treasures and it shall come precious and sparkling to your hand.

Avoid Bombast. Don't attempt to climb the mountains, or fathom the ocean, or count the stars in every speech you make. Indeed, if you climb, you may show, like the ape, your deformity by climbing. Try to instruct rather than to astonish; to utter good sense rather than high-flowing sentiments. I shall never forget a speech I once heard on a Bible Society platform. Such a wealth of language, and such a poverty of thought, were surely never before conjoined. I am sure the composition of that speech must have occupied its author several hours, and yet though he was about twenty-five minutes speaking, he did not leave behind him the impression of one idea. His hearers, or at least the discerning part of them, felt that what they had heard was simply a hotch-potch of long and magnificent words, of noisy tones, of arms flying about like mill-sails, and of bluster all about nothing—in short, a "roaring catnract of nonsense."

I know that all this rant and fuss pleases some. There are those who are like the poor negro that valued his shoes in proportion to the squeak leather in them, and who specially ordered an extra shilling's worth of the imposing ingredient. They don't care about preaching or speaking unless it be incomprehensible in matter, and unless in its delivery it oat-heroics. Here. Far be it from you to cultivate so vulgar a taste, to forget that what is great is generally simple—that sense and power are in the majority of instances indirectly in inverse ratio to gaudy parade and outward sound.—*S. S. Times.*

PRESERVATION OF THE DEAD.

A citizen of Albany, New York, has invited and obtained a patent for constructing coffins of glass, whereby, he claims, the bodies of those committed to the tomb "may be preserved in their natural state for all time to come; and when placed in vaults, can always be accessible to the gaze of those who are left behind."

The coffin is made in the ordinary form, of glass, from one half to one inch in thickness, cast in two pieces. In the upper edge of the body of the coffin is a groove in which a tongue in the lid loosely fits. When a corpse is placed in the coffin, this groove is filled with melted cement; the lid is placed on, and firmly held by three iron bands till the cement is hardened. Through a small hole in the top of the coffin, the air is then extracted by means of an air pump, and finally the opening is hermetically sealed.

It is stated that the expense of these coffins will not exceed that of the ordinary wooden ones; hence the expectation is indulged by some, that if their preserving qualities are found to be as great as the inventor states, they will soon come into general use.

There are those who question the wisdom of attempting to prevent the body from returning to the earth, after the spirit has returned to God who gave it. In all times, however, of which we have recorded, affection and reverence have striven to preserve the form and memory of those who, when alive, were loved or worshiped. The mummies of Egypt, in her days of greatest glory, embalmed with the greatest skill and care, perfumed with the richest spices, and wrapped in the finest fabrics; the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, with its hundreds of smoke-dried Indian mummies, dressed in the skins of wild animals and ornamented with beads, shells, and feathers; the marble vault of modern times, surrounded by fragrant flowers and evergreens; and the humble cross at the head of the peasant's grave, on which, in rude and irregular characters, the name and age of the buried babe is inscribed—all attest this. We are not competent to decide the question between reason and affection; each one must do it for himself. To the loving and unreasoning ones, at least, the glass coffin will come as a welcome boon.

A Test.—One of the best ways of ascertaining the nature of things is to ask dying sinners. They commonly speak clearly and uniformly. Not one of them has ever pronounced gold or earthly honor or carnal pleasure of real value to a dying man. Not one of them has ever pronounced a life of sin wise, or a death of sin desirable. Nor do dying sinners testify to the value of their strong delusions, even when they hug them fast. The utmost terror can do in that awful hour, is to make those embracing it sullen or irritable. It never kindles up the countenance with an unearthly smile: it never gives songs in the night. "The doctrine of the cross is the only religion for a dying sinner." Nothing else bears the soul above the world.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE AGE.

A shrewd writer, who is in the habit of telling home truths which go direct to the heart of the popular follies of the day, has the following in relation to the pernicious system of domestic education, so fatally prevalent at the present time:

"In the town of Somewhere lives Mr. Manygirls. He is a toilsome merchant, his wife a hard-working housekeeper. Once they were poor, now they are ruinously rich. They have seven daughters, whom they train up in utter idleness. They spend much money, but not in works of humanity, not even in elegant accomplishments, in painting, dancing, music, and the like; and so paying in spiritual beauty what they take in material means. They never read nor sing; they are know-nothings, null, only in vain show, as useless as a ghost, and as ignorant as the blocks on which their bonnets are made. Now, these seven 'ladies,' as the newspapers call the poor things, so ignorant and helpless, are not only idle, can earn nothing, but consume much. What a load of finery is on their shoulders, and heads, and necks! Mr. Manygirls hires many men and women to wait on his daughters' idleness, and these servants are withdrawn from productive work in nursing these seven grown-up babies.

On the other side of the way, the Hon. Mr. Manysons has seven sons, who are the exact match for the merchant's daughters; rich, idle, some of them dissolute; debauchery coming before their beard; all useless, earning nothing, spending much, wasting more. The only labor is to kill time; and in summer they emigrate from pond to pond, from lake to lake, having a fishing line with a worm at one end and a fool at the other. These are fast families in Somewhere. Their idleness is counted pleasure. Six of these sons will marry, and five perhaps of Manygirls's daughters, and what families they will found to live on the toil of their grandfather's bones; till a commercial crisis, and the wear and tear of time has dissipated their fortunes, and they are forced reluctantly to toil.

Besides, there is an enormous waste of food, fuel, clothing, of every thing. We are the least economical civilized people on earth. Of course the poor are wasteful every where, they do not know how to economize, and they have not the means. They must live from hand to mouth, and half that is put into the hand perishes before it reaches the mouth. So likewise are the rich wasteful who have inherited money, almost never such who have earned it. The great mass of the people are not economical, but wasteful. It is the habit of the whole country.

CLERICAL ODDITIES.

Dr. John Blair Smith, President of Union College, was an eloquent extemporaneous preacher. His custom was to hold a small Bible in his hand, in which was fitted a bit of paper, which he would bring to his eye at each new turn of his discourse. One day in an animated burst of feeling, his thumb, which held down the paper to its place, let go its charge, and the fugitive "notes" sailed away on the breeze into the broad aisle. The doctor very quietly tore off a small piece of newspaper which he had in his pocket, put it under his thumb aforesaid, and then went on as usual with his sermon, lifting his "notes" to his eye as before, to help his mental motions, much to the amusement of some of the spectators.

Dr. James Muir, of the District of Columbia, wrote all his sermons, and recited them *memoriter*. But unless the manuscript was in his pocket he could not go on at all, though he never used it. One day, having left it at home, he was obliged to send for it before he could begin the recitation. He was buried, at his own request, in a grave thirteen feet deep under his pulpit.

In writing sermons, Dr. Muir was in the habit of folding the requisite amount of paper and then scattering *catch-words* along the pages; after which he would proceed to fill at intervals with the thoughts which he had already carefully studied in his own mind.

Dr. David Porter was a great oddity. A Napoleon head, joined by a short neck upon a very portly body, which stood upon a pair of remarkably spindle legs, cased in small clothes and silk hose, was the striking figure of as uncommon a mind. When fairly under way in the pulpit, his short, terse sentences, jerked out with a nod of the head and a stamp of the foot, or the rap of his cane, which he sometimes did not lay aside even in preaching, told like hitting of bullets. In the lecture-room he would not only traverse the platform, but at times descended to the floor, step over a bench to some open space, walk there awhile, step over another bench, and get back to the desk from the opposite side, and all the while carrying on his address without a break.

Dr. Porter was very absent-minded. Praying with his eyes open, as was his habit, at a "neighborhood meeting," he chanced to see a friend just arrived in the company, when, to the surprise of every body, he crossed the room and extended his hand, exclaiming, with a voice of pleasure, "O! how do'do?"—not seeming aware at all of the eccentric movement.—*Sprague's Annals.*

LORD BROUGHAM.

His parents, though neither wealthy nor distinguished by aristocratic titles, were in comfortable circumstances, and occupied a highly respectable social position. In childhood he was delicate and feeble to such a degree—being subject to frequent attacks of illness—that only faint hopes were entertained that he would ever attain the age of manhood. The apprehensions thus excited were rather increased than diminished by the precocious development of his mental faculties—another child of the Brougham family, whose intelligence and memory had been equally remarkable, having died in his tenth year—for young Henry had not only learned to read with facility, and to perform the simpler operations in arithmetic, when six years old, but was capable of reciting whole passages from Waller, Dryden and Pope, with unerring accuracy. The family physician concurred in the opinion that it was not desirable to encourage his intellectual progress as long as his health continued in this precarious state. For over six months the child was scarcely permitted to see a book. Finding that he was nothing the better physically, if not the worse, for this privation, his aunt—a liberally educated, sensible maiden lady—took upon herself the responsibility not only of furnishing him such books as he wished, but devoted herself earnestly to teaching him. She had been engaged nearly a year at this labor of love before the secret was discovered; and, as "little Harry" had then become as healthy as any of his playmates, it is almost needless to say, that she did not receive much blame from his parents; although the doctor felt somewhat mortified, when it became evident that, after all, it was not his learned and skillful advice which was attended with such excellent results. This little episode, trifling as it is in itself, and early in the life of Brougham as it occurred, is worth mentioning thus parenthetically, as an additional instance of the important influence exercised by woman on the early education of illustrious men. It is one to which Lord Brougham refers himself with pride and gratitude this day; and the remembrance of which has rendered him through life the uncompromising friend of the gentle sex.—*E. I. Sears in Harnard's Journal of Education.*

A PICTURE OF WAR.

"What, speaking in quite unofficial language, is the net purport and upshot of war? To my own knowledge, for example, there dwell and toil, in the British village of Dundrudge, usually some five hundred souls. From these, by certain natural enemies of the French, there are successively selected, during the French war, say thirty able-bodied men; Dundrudge, at her own expense, has suckled and nursed them; she has, not without difficulty and sorrow, fed them up to manhood, and even trained them up to crafts, so that one can weave, another build, another hammer, and the weakest stand under thirty stone avoirdupois. Nevertheless, amid much weeping and swearing, they are selected, all dressed in red, and shipped away at the public charge, some two thousand miles, or say only to the South of Spain; and fed there till wanted. And now, to that same spot in the South of Spain, are thirty similar French artisans from some French Dundrudge, in like manner weeding, till at length, after infinite effort, the two parties come into actual juxtaposition; and thirty stands fronting thirty, each with a gun to his head. Straightway the word 'Fire!' is given; and they blow the souls out of one another; and in the place of sixty brisk, useful craftsmen, the world has sixty dead carcasses, which it must bury, and anew shed tears for. Had these men any quarrel? No! Busy as the Devil is, not the smallest. They lived far enough apart; were they entirely strangers? Nay: in so wide a universe there was even unconsciously, by commerce, some mutual helpfulness between them. How then? Simpleton! their governors had fallen out; and instead of shooting one another, had the cunning to make these poor blockheads shoot. Alas! so it is in our land, and hitherto, in all other lands; still as of old, what devilry soever kings do, the people must pay the piper!"—*Carlyle.*

THE FIRST PRAYER IN CONGRESS.

There is a note in Thatcher's *Military Journal*, under date of December, 1777, containing the identical "first prayer in Congress," made by the Rev. Jacob Duche, of Philadelphia, which we copy as a historical reminiscence in that day of trial.

O Lord, our heavenly Father, high and mighty King of kings, and Lord of lords, who dost from thy throne behold all the dwellers on earth, and reignest with power supreme and uncontrolled over all the kingdoms, empires, and governments; look down in mercy, we beseech thee, on these American States, who have fled to thee from the rod of the oppressor, and thrown themselves on thy gracious protection, desiring to be henceforth only dependent on thee; to thee they have appealed for the righteousness of their cause; to thee do they now look up for that countenance and support which thou alone canst give: take them, therefore, heavenly Father, under thy nurturing care; give them wisdom in council and valor in the field; defeat the malicious designs of our cruel adversaries; convince *them* of the unrighteousness of their cause; and if they still persist in their sanguinary purposes, O! let the voice of thine own unerring justice, sounding in their hearts, constrain them to drop the weapons of war from their unnerved hands in the day of battle. Be thou present, O God of Wisdom, and direct the councils of this honorable assembly; enable them to settle things on the best and surest foundation, that the scene of blood may be speedily closed, that order, harmony, and peace, may be effectually restored; and truth and justice, religion and piety, prevail and flourish amongst thy people. Preserve the health of their bodies and the vigor of their minds; shower down on *them* and the *millions* they here represent, such temporal blessings as thou seest expedient for them in this world, and crown them with everlasting glory in the world to come. All this we ask in the name and through the merits of Jesus Christ, thy Son, our Savior. Amen!

SILENT INFLUENCES.

Silent influences are continually about us on every side, and they are quietly performing their mystic work. Unnoted, in secret the diligent task goes on, till the gigantic result in all the finished completeness of a masterhand that never errs, startles us into the belief a miracle is wrought. Noiselessly, with untiring vigilance, secret agents toil in nature's vast laboratory, and their grand and mighty achievements awaken our admiration and awe. Stealthily, silently has the mighty water changed its course, and where first but a glimpse of the silvery sheet could be caught, the foaming billows now roll and dance in their wild sports; and terra firma has arisen on the other side far beyond, where but a little time ago, and the sheeny wave danced at our very feet. The workings of a power unseen spreads from the tiny acorn to the majestic oak. Atom by atom, grain by grain, rock against rock, pile the lofty mountains, whose cloud curtained summits clouded in eternal snows, pierce far heavenward, "where the eagle builds her nest, and the startled chamois fears to climb." Within us, around us, on either hand silent influences toil on their mystic m

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Terms—$2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1859.

ACCOUNTS—NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

All parties interested in the *Advocate*—Editor, Preachers, and Subscribers—are interested in avoiding confusion in accounts.

Those well acquainted with the credit system in the newspaper business know full well that, under that system, confusion in accounts never was, never will, never can be avoided.—Uncertain mails, unavoidable oversights in agents or clerks, forgetfulness in subscribers and others, and the wearying, vexatious details of this business over all others, render it impossible. We have *tried*, for *years*, and *know*.

To have the subscription begin and end with the year, and to pay, if not in advance, at least once a year, is the nearest approach to a remedy that we can devise,—and this is our plan.

Immediately after the Conferences, all the accounts will be made out to January, 1861, without reference to time of commencement, or time last paid to; and they will be sent to each subscriber who has not paid to January, 1861.

If all our subscribers and agents will patiently co-operate with us, this difficulty about accounts will be forever settled during the coming year. After that, when January, 1861, comes, $2 more will be due, and so on.

Will our brethren and friends, when they receive these accounts, immediately remit the money to the office, or pay to the preacher, taking a receipt? If any think the account incorrect, let him inform us, *pleasantly*, without *quarreling*. We never quarrel, though we have more cause than others.

The volume of the *Advocate* will hereafter begin and end with the year; and it is very desirable that subscriptions should conform to the same rule.

Therefore, new subscribers, who do not begin with the year, will please send, not two dollars, but an amount sufficient to pay for the paper till the end of the year, at the rate of Four Cents a Week.

Then, every subscriber will know, without being informed, that at the beginning of the year is the time to remit the subscription money.

And let us have scores, hundreds, thousands of new subscribers with which to begin the New Volume, January 1st, 1860.—We intend, if Providence smile on us, to make a better paper next year than ever before. Arrangements are made, and being made, for greatly increasing its attractions.—Some new writers, of the first order, will begin with the year. The paper is flatteringly approved now—we intend to merit higher approbation.

THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

The Editor of the *Advocate* has not yet returned from the Alabama Conference, nor have we heard when the session closed. We are expecting the Editor's arrival hourly, with the Conference documents; but this number of the paper can wait no longer for those documents. Next week our readers may expect to see them published in full. In the meantime we append some items concerning the opening of the Alabama Conference, which we gather from a letter to the Charleston *Advocate*, dated "Eufaula, Ala., Dec. 2nd, 1859:"

The Conference assembled at nine o'clock with Bishop Kavanaugh in the Chair. This is the first Conference the Bishop has been able to attend since his long and dangerous illness in the summer and fall, and he has not yet recovered his former strength. Mrs. Kavanaugh is here with him.

This Conference is the largest in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, having over two hundred members It has become rather unwieldy, and will probably be divided at next General Conference.

Dr. Wightman is here, having been transferred from the South Carolina Conference It was gratifying to grasp the hand, among so many strangers, of one who has been to me for the last twenty years so true and valuable a friend as the new President of the Southern University at Greensboro, Alabama. With grief at our loss of him in South Carolina, is mingled congratulation to our friends in Alabama on their gain. All happiness and success to him in his new position.

Dr. Sassnett is here also, the President of the East Alabama Male College at Auburn—just transferred from the Georgia Conference. With what it had before and a few such transfers as these, the Alabama Conference will surely become strong enough after a while.

But little business of importance has as yet transpired beyond the appointment of the usual committees, to whom have been referred the various documents presented to the body; and the reports of the examining committees, together with the consideration of the cases of the many applicants for admission to deacon's and elder's orders. Those for admission on trial have not yet been considered; so the number is not yet known, but a large class of them appeared before the Bishop in the preliminary examination.

Dr. Summers is here as a member of this Conference. Rev. R. Abbey, Financial Secretary of the Publishing House, and Rev. C. C. Gillespie, Editor of the *New Orleans Christian Advocate*, are also present. Dr Hamilton also appears among his brethren, but in feeble health.—He will probably go to Central America on a tour of observation for Missionary purposes, as well as on account of his health.

A PRISONER FOR THE GOSPEL IN SPAIN.

At a late meeting of the Evangelical Alliance mention was made of the case of Escalante, a British subject, who is in prison at Cadiz for the "crime" of giving away a copy of the Bible. The following particulars are given in the correspondence of the *London News of the Churches*:

"Escalante, who was arrested in the beginning of May for the crime of disturbing the Bible or New Testament, still languishes in his prison at Cadiz. He is said to be well treated, but those who have felt the sun of Andalusia may imagine what he has suffered during the past summer. He has been afflicted with fever, and still complains of weakness and trembling in his limbs. His father lately died at Gibralter of palsy, and his poor wife gave birth to a little girl, and is in delicate health. Such a load of sorrows has failed to move the Government or its directors, the priests, whose policy is now, as ever, when they have the power, to wear out the saints of the Most High. Escalante is a native of Gibraltar, and was born under the protection of the British power, and, as yet, he has invoked that protection to little purpose. It is true consuls and ambassadors have not overlooked the case. They offered bail, but it was refused, and yet there is no word of Escalante being brought to trial. The manly Cromwell spirit is gone in high quarters, and instead, we have a poor, uncertain, vacillating policy, truckling to the loudest and strongest party. Statesmen fear the Popish party at home, and they hesitate to carry out their own convictions, unless backed by the voice of the people. If justice is not very openly done to our fellow-subject now in prison for the gospel's sake, and for obeying his Lord's commandment, the Churches and Christian bodies of Britain must bestir themselves, and, as in the case of the Madiai, force Rome to give up her suffering victim. Lord John Russel has, it is said, instructed our Ambassador to request the release of Escalante from the Queen of Spain, and his request has been communicated to the Foreign Minister, but, according to the last accounts, Escalante is still in prison."

ARRIVAL OF BISHOP PIERCE.

It is with pleasure that we announce the safe arrival in our city, of Bishop Pierce and family from California. The Church will rejoice to hear that the Bishop's health has improved, still he is not looking robust and strong as when he left us. The Bishop and his family will remain but a few days in this city, and are the guests of our friend, W. R. Smart.

REPORT OF TREASURER OF MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Natchez, Miss., Nov. 28, 1859.

Rev. C. C. Gillespie,

Rev. and Dear Brother: I make haste to furnish you with the items of our Missionary collections for publication, requesting brethren, should they discover any error, to give me immediate information, so that I may publish the corrected report in the minutes.

Yours,

W. H. WATKINS, *Tr.*

Mississippi Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Missionary Collections for the year ending November 24, 1859.

NATCHEZ DISTRICT.

	Whole Amt.	Cash.
Natchez,	$ 181 00	$ 181 00
Kingston	450 00	
Holmesville	20 65	20 65
Buffalo	23 60	23 60
Wilkinson	507 50	507 50
Woodville,	399 50	232 00
	1581 25	964 75

FAYETTE DISTRICT.

Fayette	145 00	145 00
South Jefferson colored mission	678 00	
North " " "	555 00	
Washington and " "	29 85	29 85
Scotland " "	100 00	100 00
Brookhaven	79 55	79 55
Georgetown,	103 50	103 50
Bayou Pierre,	330 65	330 65
Rocky Spring and colored mission	300 00	300 00
Port Gibson, Grand Gulf & col. m.	178 00	178 00
	2439 55	1266 55

GREENVILLE DISTRICT.

Greenville	352 50	352 50
Bollvar and colored mission,	22 00	22 00
Point Worthington and Am. Bend	101 25	101 25
	475 75	475 75

VICKSBURG DISTRICT.

Vicksburg,	250 00	225 00
Warren and colored mission	260 50	260 50
North Warren,	70 00	70 00
Clinton,	163 50	163 50
Jackson,	168 50	168 50
Brandon,	141 00	13 50
Union,	38 75	
	1092 25	901 00

YAZOO DISTRICT.

Yazoo City (for China),	157 50	
Mount Olivet,	25 30	25 30
Yazoo Circuit,	10 00	10 00
Ebenezer,	220 00	220 00
Richland and Lexington,	15 00	15 00
Black Hawk	294 25	294 25
Carrollton,	30 00	30 00
	752 05	594 55

STARKVILLE DISTRICT.

	37 50	37 50
Starkville and Pierce's Chapel,	23 50	23 50
Octibbeha,	31 00	31 00
Middleton	60 00	60 00
Attala,	106 10	106 10
	258 10	258 10

SHARON DISTRICT.

Sharon	65 00	
Canton & Pearl R. ($10 for China)	82 00	82 00
Vernon and Livingston,	2 50	2 50
Madison colored mission	865 00	
Robinson's Plantations,	500 00	
Camden (for China)	71 50	
M'Willie Plantations	238 00	6 00
	1824 00	90 50

BILOXI DISTRICT.

Sea Shore	22 75	22 75
Westville,	20 00	20 00
Raleigh	2 10	2 10
Garlandsville colored mission,	235 00	
Leaf River	87 30	
Black Creek	115 00	
	482 15	44 85

CLINTON DISTRICT.

East Feliciana,		11 00
Jackson, La	485 05	428 85
Bayou Sara and Barrow's Chapel,	18 50	18 50
East Baton Rouge	27 63	27 63
Livingston	126 50	7 50
Covington and West Pearl,	6 25	6 25
Greensburg,	60 00	60 00
St. Helena	50 00	50 00
	773 93	609 73

DONATIONS.

Rev. G. T. Vickers,		20 00
Rev. H. M. Yonngblood		5 00
Rev. Daniel G. Pepper,		20 00
Rev. W. B. Hines,		20 00
Rev. H. Copeland,		5 00
Mrs. Mary G. Perkins		25 00
Mrs. Ann Harris,		5 00
Natchez Sunday School,		35 00
From Committee of Publication,		21 00
Anniversary Collection,		100 00
D. Pipes ($25 for China and $15 to German),		40 00
		296 00

RECAPITULATION.

Natchez District,	1581 25	964 75
Fayette "	2439 55	1266 55
Greenville "	475 75	475 75
Vicksburg "	1092 25	901 00
Yazoo "	752 05	594 55
Starkville "	258 10	258 10
Sharon "	1824 00	90 50
Biloxi "	482 15	44 85
Clinton "	773 93	609 73
Donations,		296 00

How they do it.—The Leeds (England) Methodists are famous for their missionary contributions, sometimes giving ten thousand dollars a year! An English correspondent of the *Southern Christian Advocate* explains how they do it. He says: "The secret of the success of this lies in the simple fact, that they do not leave the result to accident, or their contributions to impulse.—One gentleman invites a large number of friends to breakfast; all have their minds directed beforehand to the question, What ought they to do in behalf of the missions? And when they meet, the result of individual decision is put together, so that when the public meeting comes, the bulk of the contributors are ready. This year names were put down after breakfast for £1,600 ($8,000), being $1,500 more than last year."

How to Move an Audience.—Chrysostom, speaking of the composition of a sermon, says, as in a reverie: "I had a vision. I thought I saw the communion rails crowded with angels listening to the sermon. When a man speaks as in the sight of God, with an open heaven—with Christ and angels before him—he catches the true prophetic fire; he offers a present salvation from a present Saviour; the spirit of glory and grace descends, and the flame communicates to the auditory, and accompanies them to their houses."

DEATH OF WASHINGTON IRVING.

This venerable and distinguished author died at Sunnyside, on the Hudson, near Tarrytown, on Monday evening, Nov. 28, 1859, aged 76 years and seven months. He retired to his room about ten o'clock, and feeling more languid than usual, and complaining of pain in his side, but apparently not more unwell than he had been for several months past. Just as he reached his room, and while his niece was near him, he suddenly fell and in a moment was gone. A physician was soon with him, but no mortal aid could avail to bring him back. He was born April 3, 1783, in New York, near the corner of Fulton and William streets, close by the old church where the daily prayer meetings are now held. The *Evening Post* says that after receiving a common school education, he began at the age of sixteen the study of the law, but he was even then a dabbler in literature. To the Morning Chronicle, of which his brother Peter Irving, was editor, he contributed a series of papers, under the signature of Jonathan Oldstyle. These juvenile essays attracted so much public attention that they were afterwards gathered in a book. In 1804, in consequence of ill-health, Mr. Irving made his first visit to Europe, where he resided for two years, making the usual journey through the south of France to Italy. On his return to New York, he took part in preparing the series of whimsical papers which appeared under the name of "Salmagundi." In 1808 Mr. Irving made a decided impression by his humorous History of New York, purporting to be from the pen of Diederich Knickerbocker. At the close of the war of 1812 he went to Europe, for the purpose of making a second tour, but the commercial reverses which overtook mercantile affairs involved the house of his brothers, and left him in a condition in which it is impossible to prosecute his purposes. Mr. Irving found himself in Liverpool, in embarrassed circumstances, and he resolved to trust to the resources of his pen. In 1820, after several unsuccessful trials, he found a publisher for a collection of desultory essays, descriptive of life in both the old and new world, to which he gave the unpretending name of the Sketch Book. The mingled humor and pathos of these essays, the exquisite grace of the style, the genial feeling, and the elevated sentiment, won Mr. Irving a high European reputation. Murray, the publisher who took the manuscript off the hands of Miller by whom it was first undertaken, paid the author two hundred pounds for the copy-right, to which he afterwards generously added one hundred pounds more, because of the unexpectedly large sales of the work. Mr. Irving had previously made the acquaintance of many of the most distinguished British writers, Sir Walter Scott among the number, and was now welcomed among them as an ornament to English literature. Of course, in his own country his rising fame was acknowledged with enthusiasm and pleasure. His success stimulated his activity. In 1822 appeared "Bracebridge Hall;" in 1823, the Tales of a Traveller, both of the same general character as the "Sketch-Book," and then he went to Spain, to gather the materials for a "Life of Columbus," which he had projected. The year 1825 he passed in the South of France, and from 1826 to 1828 at Madrid. His, to us, most beautiful narrative, "The Conquest of Granada," and the "Tales of the Alhambra," were given to the world as episodes to his more serious historical studies. They added greatly to his reputation as a writer, evincing maturer power but the same unabated charms of style. It is sufficient to say of his "Life of Columbus," which was published in 1828, that it procured Mr. Irving one of the two fifty guinea gold medals instituted by George IV., for eminence in historical composition, the other having been given to Mr. Hallam. In the spring of 1832 Mr. Irving returned to New York after an absence of seventeen years; but he returned only to renew as on a fresh field his literary labors. The fruit of the impulses which he derived from the history and life of this country, were his "Tour of the Prairies," his "Astoria," his "Adventures of Captain Bonneville," and a variety of contributions to the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, among them a Visit to Abbotsford. He also published in 1849, "A Life of Mohammed and his successors," which was pleasant reading, but scarcely adequate to the greatness of the subject. Mr. Irving had now arrived at a period of life when his advancing years, his ripened fame, and his affluence as well as his love of domestic retirement, might have suggested his withdrawal from active labor. But he had long cherished a scheme for writing the life of Washington, which he could not forego. The remainder of his life was therefore devoted to that great work. Mr. Irving was one of the most amiable and gentle of men; a man of exceeding modesty, never willing to set forth his own pretensions, and leave to the public the care of his literary reputation. He had no taste for controversy of any sort. His manners were mild, and his conversation in the society of those with whom he was intimate, was most genial and playful. The funeral of Mr. Irving took place at Tarrytown, N. Y., on Thursday afternoon, Dec 1. It was an occasion long to be remembered. Business was suspended. Stores were closed. From almost every house mourning drapery was hung. The bells of the churches tolled for some hours. From the surrounding country, and from New York and other cities, thousands of people assembled, in and about the church, where the funeral services took place. A procession, more than a mile in length, followed the remains of the deceased to the grave, where, besides many of the most distinguished men of New York, were nearly all the Episcopal clergy, including the Provisional Bishop of the Diocese. The New York Common Council and the Trustees of the Astor Library were present; and the Historical Society was well represented. The services at the church and at the grave were well conducted by the Rev. Dr. Creighton, Pastor of the church at Tarrytown, of which Mr. Irving was a member.

THE JEWS ADOPTING THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH.

It is said that the Jews of New York are moving to substitute the Christian for the Jewish Sabbath. It has been proposed to have their usual synagogue services on the first day of the week, and this proposition has so far gained favor with them that a considerable number have hired a suitable chapel up town, and seceded from the synagogues of which they were members. The reformers are gaining numerically, and the new system may become prevalent, at least in this country. Their motives, no doubt, are those of mere commercial and financial convenience; but we hope that the adoption of the Christian Sabbath may ultimately lead them to the adoption of the Christian system. The observance of the Christian Sabbath is the distinctive outward badge of Christians. Its non-observance is characteristic of infidelity and Romanism. But the Jews might adopt the Christian Sabbath and still, very incongruously, retain the rest of the Jewish system and faith, and remain unidentified with Christians—still reject Christ and the New Testament revelation.

"As to the motives which actuate this proposed new reform, *Harper's Weekly* says: It is well known that the Jews are among the foremost merchants of the world.—Many of our leading bankers and mercantile men are Jews. To these persons the existing rites of the sanctuary are very inconvenient. They cannot obey the precept of their Church and abstain from labor on Saturday without injuring their business; nor is it of any use to them to be able to work on Sunday, for the ordinary marts of trade are closed, and there is no one to do business with. In the specie business, for instance, in the which the proportion of Jews is large, Saturday is the busiest day of the week, as it is on that day that the heaviest specie shipments are made from this port. In Europe the monetary power of the Jews is such that they are enabled to impose their law upon the financial world; at Paris, London, and Frankfort, Saturday is always a dull day among financiers; governments have been known to postpone the award of a public loan so that it should not fall on a Jewish festival. Here, numerous, influential and wealthy as the Jews are, they possess no controlling power; it has never been expected that Commodore Vanderbilt would alter the sailing day of his steamers, or that the General Government would change the fixed programme of its loans, in order to defer to Jewish custom. Our Jews are forced to choose between neglecting their religion or their business; they cannot do justice to both unless they adopt the new plan, and begin to keep Sunday, instead of Saturday, as their Sabbath.

While, however, we think the new movement stands a fair chance of success, people must not regard it as a step toward the general Christianization of the Jews, and the ultimate disappearance of the distinctive Jewish element. It must always be remembered that Judaism is something more than a religion. It is a nationality, and a nationality independent of the accident of birth. All the baptism in the world cannot turn Jews into anything else than Jews. And though there is no reason to question the sincerity of Jewish converts, or of the good men who are laboring among the Jews in order to convert them, all experience proves that neither argument, nor conversion, nor time, nor climate, nor custom, can alter, in any material degree, the marked lineaments which have been the characteristics of the Jewish race from the time of the bondage in Egypt to the present day.

The late Prince Metternich—no mean prophet—told Monsieur Veuillot that, in his opinion, the most dangerous element of modern Germany was the German Jews. They were, he said, persons of unusual energy and invariable education; they were rapidly rising to the head of all the trades and professions, in the teeth of the most illiberal disabilities; they were leading the bar, stamping their impress on letters, and controlling the financial world; and they were, he added, with an emphasis that can be imagined, almost invariably "rabid Liberals."—Of this race, thus singled out by the great Austrian statesman, we have a large representation in this country. Relatively, we believe that the proportion of Jews among the thriving Germans of the large cities of the United States, is very large indeed. And so far as industry, shrewdness, energy, and success are concerned, they are certainly verifying Prince Metternich's eulogy. Their future in this country, as in Europe, is a problem which is well deserving of sober thought.

A FRATERNAL SCENE.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* says a most interesting episode in the proceedings of the Methodist Episcopal Conference, now in session in this city, occurred yesterday. For several years past prominent members of the Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Protestant Churches in Virginia have sought to secure more cordial relations between the two bodies. It is generally known that the doctrines and usages of these different branches of the great Methodist family are identical; the separation between them, which occurred in the year 1828, having originated solely in questions of governmental policy. Some asperity marked the early dissensions begotten of these questions, and mutual estrangements succeeded. The lapse of time, however, and the influence of wiser counsels, have prevailed to remove even the partial obstructions that have hitherto prevented the existence of cordial relations between the two official bodies. The Virginia Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church took the iniative in the matter, and at its session in 1857 adopted a resolution expressive of a desire to cultivate a spirit of reciprocity and fraternal intercourse; but here the subject rested until the next succeeding Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Virginia took up the question, responded to the suggestion, and actually appointed a member of the body, Rev. L. M. Lee, D.D., to hear their expressions of good will to their sister Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church. In pursuance of the appointment, Dr. Lee appeared at the Conference of this denomination, recently held in Norfolk, presented his credentials, and was received with great kindness and cordiality; his bland and genial manners, no less than the object of his mission, eliciting the most general expression of fraternal good will.

Thus much in explanation of the subject which we now introduce. The Methodist Protestant Conference responded to the notion of the Methodist Episcopal, by appointing the Rev. R. B. Thomson, D.D., and Rev. J. Whitfield, fraternal messengers to the present session of the latter body.

Other engagements have prevented Mr. Whitfield from discharging his part of the duty, but Dr. Thompson was present, and being introduced to the Conference by Dr. Lee, in some kind and complimentary remarks, made a highly interesting and appropriate address, referring chiefly to the peculiarities of Methodism, the privations and sacrifices of the early itinerants, the perfect analogy in doctrine and usage existing between the branches—thus proving that the seceding body had not departed from the faith of their fathers, and cherished as cordially as their parent branch the memory of the Wesleys, of Whitfield, and of Fletcher. Upon these facts the speaker based his plea in favor of more cordial and fraternal intercourses, and concluded with a solemn invocation of the Divine blessing upon the body to which he was accredited.

To these sentiments the venerable Chairman, Bishop Early, responded in appropriate terms, expressing his high regard for Dr. Thompson personally, and remarking that he had always regretted the existence of divisions in the Church, had never joined in persecuting or publicly condemning any other denominations—that Methodists had enough to do to attend to their own business; and concluded by expressing his gratification at the scene before him, inviting Dr. Thomson to take his seat in the body, and participate in the debates whenever he felt inclined to do so.

Dr. D. S. Drogget followed the Bishop, and gave vent to the warm feelings of his heart which the circumstances and the occasion had awakened, and in closing his remarks, moved the appointment of a committee to prepare a suitable response to the resolutions presented by Dr. Thomson from his Conference. Drs. Drogget, Smith and Lee were appointed the committee, and thus ended for the time being one of the most pleasant interchangings of fraternal feeling it has ever been our good fortune to witness.

Missionary Society in Germany.—Germany has at present the following foreign Missionary societies: 1. The Moravian which has labored since 1732; 2. The Basel Society, which though its center is in Switzerland, receives the larger part of its contributions from Germany: it has lately published its forty-third annual report; 3. The Rhenish Mission; 4. The Berlin Society; 5. Gossner's Society, established in 1836; 6. The North German Missionary Society; 7. The Leipzic Lutheran Society; 8. The Society of Hermannsburg. The Societies of Berlin and Hermannsburg are under the control of High Church Lutherans; all the others are evangelical. The number of foreign missionary papers amounted in 1857 to twenty, among which that of Burman had the largest circulation (15,000). But since 1857 the circulation of several papers has more than doubled.

Let faith teach thee how to sleep and how to die while it assures that as sleep is a short death, so death is only a longer sleep; and that the same God watches over thee in thy bed and in thy grave.

ICELAND.

An interesting paper relating to this far distant island of the frozen seas, was read at a recent meeting of the Geographical Society, in New York city. It was written by an Icelander and is, in substance, as follows:

"Iceland was discovered in the year 863, and since that time has had its archæology and its literature. Long before the birth of Columbus, its 'Northmen' discovered America. At an early period it had trial by jury. The long Winter nights made the people poetical. The Skalds, or wandering bands, traveling from farm-house to farm-house were, and are even to this day, a feature of the intellectual life of the Icelanders. On the the shelves of the public libraries of Copenhagen and Stockholm were hundreds of printed volumes and thousands of manuscripts, illustrative of the genius of those primitive people, for poetry and romance. They were conquered by the Norwegians. They were conquered by the Danes, and for a long time their scholars belonged rather to Denmark than the native island—a little island, 312 miles in length by 200 miles broad, with large portions uninhabitable, containing, in 1855, fifty-six thousand inhabitants, and in the present year, sixty-nine thousand five hundred; noticeable, as we all know, for its natural phenomena, its geysers, or hot springs. In the latter half of the eighteenth century the Danish government thought this little island worthy of being represented in the legislature of Copenhagen, and allowed it to send two delegates.

"The language spoken in Iceland is the old Scandinavian, closely akin to the Saxon, with no admixture of Greek or Latin roots. It has, singularly enough, a literature 900 years old. There are four presses on the island, and four newspapers. About 60 volumes are published in a year, but most of them are printed in Copenhagen. There are colleges and academies of medicine there, and common schools. But most of the education is domestic in its character. The fathers teach the children so effectually that a young Iceland boy or girl of eight years old cannot be found who does not know how to read and write. A servant girl was known to the writer of the article read to the society who could dictate one of Scott's novels from memory. Wandering minstrels, like those of the old time in Scotland and Germany, were still to be found traversing the country, and dropping in on families happy to receive them, who gladly gave them a night's supper and lodging in exchange for their lay. The Icelandic Church is Lutheran. There are 199 churches on the island, with 280 clergymen. For a little time the Mormons disturbed the regular church-going members, but their influence soon waned. The clergy waxed in vigilance, and brought the feeble-minded back to the faith of their fathers."

DOCTRINAL PARODIES

How absurd does the Biblical requirement of faith seem to the unbelieving and the misbelieving among us! What! say they, can it be possible that on so small matter as one's belief, salvation and perdition are made to depend. What can be more unjust or irrational than to make faith, and not work, the test of character?

"For modes of faith let graceless bigots fight,
He can't be wrong whose life is in the right."

Thus men, ignorant of the word of Truth, talk and feel respecting evangelical faith. And yet such discourse, while it may have an air of independence, betrays a real shallowness of reasoning, that would be ludicrous were it not so full of peril. For reflect a moment, and see how this mode of thought will fit the conduct of men in the common concerns of life. One is sick, and would fain be delivered from his disease. But there are many ways of treating disease, and he is perplexed. So to relieve himself from the burden of care involved in any discriminating difference between quacks and physicians, he straightway concludes to remain passive, and changes the couplet we have quoted thus:

"For modes of cure let greedy doctors strive,
He can't be dead who yet remains alive."

Or, this same man may be drawn into a law-suit and the safety of all his possessions become endangered through the craft and cruelty of others. But the intricacies and the uncertainty withal of the law appal him, and so he says:

"Let legal quirks let lawyers hold debate,
He can't be poor who yet has his estate."

Soils are many, and seasons vary, and enemies innumerable assail the vegetative products of the earth, and so a farmer, true to this religious maxim, might declare:

"Let others wrangle about nature's laws,
I seek effect and nothing care for cause."

The same careful reasoner burns with ardent patriotism and desires heartily the welfare of his country; but parties differ and platforms oppose each other, and so he adopts an easy creed, which he thus enunciates:

"All party strife the noble mind belittles;
He is the patriot who has clothes and victuals."

Ridicule is not always the test of truth, but it is a sharp opponent of error. And when a principle of, belief or of conduct can be run down and demolished by a few words of transparent sarcasm, it is safe to conclude that the principle is not worth the holding, and cannot be trusted, especially in so grave and solemn a matter as the possible future of one's soul—*Christian Intelligencer.*

ALL THINGS WORKING TOGETHER.

There is another sense in which these material agencies are working a moral progress and so promoting the scheme of God. Looking up at the weather-cock, says the Sage of Vanity, "Woe's me for this weary wind! There it was, south this morning and now it is north! How many ways it blows, and never long the same! What's the use of all this whirling? And if it were only to make the vane spin round, the air as well might stagnate: there were no need of such wasted power. But whilst the valetudinarian is looking at the vane, the wind is careering over a continent, and doing the Creator's work in a hundred lands. It has called at yon city, fetid with miasma, and groaning with pestilence; and with its bosom of brisk pinions it has swept the plague away. It has looked into yon haven, and found a forest of laden ships sleeping over their freights, and it has chased them all to sea. And finding the harvest arrested in a broad and fertile realm—the earth chapped, and the crops withering—it is now hurrying with a black armament of clouds to drench it in lifesome irrigation.

To narrow observation or to selfishness, that wind is an annoyance; to faith it is God's angel forwarding the mighty plan. 'Tis boisterous night, and Pictish savages curse the noisy blast which shakes their peat hovels round their ears; but that noisy blast has landed the gospel on St. Andrew's shore. It blows a fearful tempest, and it sets some rheumatic joints on aching; but the morrow shows dashed in pieces the awful Armada which was fetching the Spanish Inquisitions to our British isle. The wind blows east and detains James' ship at Harwich; but it guides King William of Torbay. Yes; "the wind blows south, and the wind blows north; it whirleth about continually, and it returneth again according to its circuits." But in the course of these circuits the wind has blown to our little speck of seagirt happiness the gospel, and Protestantism, and civil and liberty. And so, not of our islet only, but of our globe entire, and its continuous population. So as the individual is concerned, so far as it affects the weather-index, in the wind there may be little seeming progress; nay, so far as concerns any plan which society purposes to itself, the favoring gale may shift and shift again, and the story of a nation be little better than the register of a stationary vane pirouetting on its windy pivot; but so far as affects the scheme of God, there is an *aura* in the universe which always drives one way. Predestination is a vane which never vibrates, and Providence a wind which never whirls about. The breath of the Spirit and the strength of God's purpose are steadily wafting our world, and all the worlds, in one mighty convoy towards God's appointed haven in the distant future.—*Dr. Hamilton.*

UNITARIANISM.

Amongst the confessions, multiplying of late, of Unitarianism is a failure, read the following from Martineau, one of the leading Unitarians of England: "I am constrained to say that neither my intellectual preference nor my moral admiration goes heartily with Unitarian heroes, sects, or productions of any kind. Ebionites, Arians, Socinians, all seem to me to contend unfavorably with their opponents, and to exhibit a type of thought and character far less worthy, on the whole, of the true genius of Christianity. I am conscious of my deepest obligations, as a learner from others, in almost every department, to writers not of my own creed. In philosophy I have had to unlearn most that I had imbibed from my early text books, and the authors in chief favor with them. In Biblical interpretation I derive from Calvin and Whitby the help which fails in Crell and Belsham. In devotional literature and religious thought, I find nothing of ours that does not pale before Augustin, Thaler, and Pascal. And in the poetry of the Church, it is the Latin or the German hymns, or the lines of Charles Wesley, or of Keble that fasten on my memory, and heart, and make all else seem poor and cold. I can not help this; I can only say that it is no perversity; and I believe the preference is to be founded in reason and nature, and is already widespread amongst us. A man's Church must be the home of whatever he most deeply loves, trusts, admires, and reveres—or whatever most divinely expresses the essential meaning of the Christian faith and life, and to be torn away from the great company I have named, and transferred to the ranks which commanded a far inferior allegiance, it is unnatural, and for me an inadmissible fate."

PRESENT CONDITION OF POPERY.

A correspondent of the New York *Observer*, writing from France, makes the following remarks in regard to the present condition of Popery: The Roman Pontiff, it must be confessed, do not sleep upon a bed of roses, and their triple crown has become very heavy. The time has passed when these pretended successors of St. Peter dictated laws to all the States of Europe, crowned princes to appear at their feet, and disposed, at will, of the treasures of Christendom. In those remote ages the Pope could live effeminately, intoxicated with their supreme power, and surrounded by the splendors of the fine arts. In our iron age everything is changed. Popery receives but little money, and much reproach. Every day brings some fresh cause of trouble. Sometimes a rebellious nation confiscates the wealth of the clergy, and then laughs at the Pontiff's anathemas; or declares, *ex cathedra*, that is the *property of God*. Sometimes discontented princes sternly reproach the Roman Bishop, treating like a poor school-boy the man who claims to be the representative of the Lord upon earth. Now, to cap the climax of misfortune, the Pope's own subjects revolt against his temporal government, standing before the world that it is the most absurd and intolerable of tyrannies. At Rome, this power is only maintained by means of the French bayonets. In the provinces, as soon as the population is freed from the presence of foreign soldiers, the Popish magistrates are forced to fly precipitately before public indignation. *tempora! O mores!* The times are dull—very bad for the Holy See.

TENDENCY OF ERROR.

The Christian *Secretary* says that Gerrit Smith long since published as an "Advertisement" in the New York *Tribune*, a downright infidel discourse, which he or his friends are now sending all over the country. It is as badly infidel as Tom Paine himself—though of course more polished in style, and mincing in phraseology.

The course of Mr. Smith strikingly illustrates the fact that all error is down hill in its progress. Once he was a colonizationist—then an abolitionist—then a very high and radical abolitionist—then a Seventh-day Baptist—then an all-days-alike man, giving political harangues on the Sabbath; then a perfectionist—then a spiritualist—and now an infidel—not keeping his infidelity to himself, but discoursing it in public addresses, which he prints in the *Tribune*, and which even that paper will not publish till paid for it, as a regular advertisement.

How true it is, that all departures from the word of God become greater and greater—and that the errorist, like one on an inclined and icy plain, slides faster and farther from his starting point, every moment. Beware of the beginning of evil in every form.

Sympathy of the Nerves.—When the nerves, from long habit, have become accustomed to transmit their messages from distinct parts, and are suddenly cut off from them, they will retain along their trunks the sympathetic or sensational actions. Thus, a man who has had a leg amputated will feel distinctly along the course of the trunk of the nerve, sensation from toes which no longer exist. The mind is also influenced by this; and frequently this peculiar direct nervous action can only be allayed by that which is negative and reflex. A curious instance occurred within my own experience. An old sailor suffered much from this. He retained his limb ceased not too long, but at last consented to an amputation. I knew him with only a wooden leg. When he had his nervous pains he always called for hot water into which he put his wooden stump. If told of his folly in supposing that such a proceeding could do any good, he would become enraged and his paroxym of pain would increase; but if gratified, he took things easy and the process actually appeared to do him good though all must know there could be no real benefit. Still, here is the effect of mind over matter.—*N. Y. Medical Press.*

A New Church in England.—The London *Morning Advertiser* announces a secession of clergymen, who are about to form a new Church of England, to be called the Free Church of England. From sixty to seventy clergymen of the Establishment, all of them distinguished for their evangelical views, and a number of them popular preachers, met some days ago in London, from all parts of the country, for the purpose of concerting such measures as may give the greatest effect to the intended secession. They all leave the Establishment on purely conscientious grounds, some of them because of their objection to the principle of a religious establishment; others because of the prevalence of popery under the guise of Puseyism in the Church, with the connivance of the Bishops; and the rest because of both reasons combined.

With the same height of desire that thou hast sinned with the like depth of sorrow thou must repent; then that hast sinned to-day, defer not thy repentance till to-morrow; He that hath promised pardon to thy repentance hath not promised life till thou repent.

Serving God.—Those that resolve to serve God must not mind being singular in it, nor be drawn by the crowd to forsake his service. Those that are bound for heaven must be willing to swim against the stream, and must not do as the most do, but as the best do.

The Louisiana Conference is now in session.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

DECEMBER 14, 1859.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

ADVERTISING IN THE ADVOCATE.

The business public are slowly learning that the *Advocate* is the GREAT ADVERTISING PAPER OF THE SOUTH AND WEST. Advertisements in it are more valuable than in any half dozen other papers.

1. It has the largest circulation west of Charleston, and South of Cincinnati; larger than any other two weeklies in New Orleans, and is increasing rapidly—will, in a few years, double its present circulation.
2. Of medium size, and not crowded with advertisements, an advertisement is not lost in it, but can be easily found.
3. In our "Editorial Notices," which we give to every advertisement, we specify the page and column on which an advertisement may be found. We seek to make every advertisement valuable to the advertiser and to *the paper*.
4. The circulation is spread out over Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, principally; Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, partially.
5. It is the only weekly of large and widely-spread circulation in the great and growing metropolis of the South.

REPORTS OF CONFERENCE SESSIONS, 1859.

MEMPHIS CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.

Memphis Dist.—H. D. Mullins, P. E; Wesley Chapel, A. H. Thomas; McKindree and colored mission, to be supplied; Asbury Chapel, E. E. Hamilton; Central Church mission, J. T. C. Collins; Davidson's Chapel, A. C. Smith, T. P. Davidson, sup; Edgewood and Forest Chapel and colored mission, B. T. Crouch; Hernando station, Amos Kendall; Hernando circuit, E. J. Williams, sup; T. P. Holman, one to be supplied; Hernando col'd mission, to be supplied; Randolph circuit, Wm. H. Leigh, one to be supplied; Randolph col'd mission, to be supplied; Union circuit, to be supplied; Greenwood station, James W. Kirk; Memphis Christian Advocate, Sam'l Watson; Book and Tract Depository, P. Tuggle, J. W. Knott, Ag't.

Somerville Dist.—T. L. Bowell, P. E; Somerville station, Wm. C. Johnson, R. V. Taylor, sup; Macon circuit, Thos. Joyner, John Barcroft, J. W. Walker, sup; Macon col'd mission, C. C. Glover; Wesley circuit, Wm. McMeCerrin, B. F. Peeples; Wesley col'd mission, to be supplied; Raleigh circuit, J. W. Sheltan; Brownsville station, Arthur Davis; Brownsville circuit, John Randle, J. D. Slaughter; LaGrange station, Jos. M. Scott; LaGrange circuit, A. R. Wilson, F. M. Morris, Wm. N. Morgan, sup; LaGrange col'd mission, N. A. D. Bryant; Rock Spring circuit, to be supplied.

Holly Springs Dist.—J. H. Brooks, P. E; Holly Springs station and col'd mission, Elias Jackson; Holly springs circuit and col'd mission, Henry Bell, one to be supplied; Chulahoma circuit, M. H. Ford, J. S. Sandgerman; Chulahoma col'd mission, C. B. Harris; Sardis circuit and col'd mission, J. G. Acton; C. H. Gregory; Marshall circuit, Thos. D. Lane, J. B. Harris, H. T. Lewis, sup; Marshall col'd mission, W. R. Dickey; Salem circuit and col'd mission, E. R. Plummer, one to be supplied; Hickory Flat mission, B. W. Stubs, S. B. Carson, sup; Franklin Female College, J. E. Douglass; Rylvania Female Institute, P. J. Echols.

Grenada Dist.—John Moss, P. E; Grenada station, Isaac Ebbert; Grenada circuit, J. M. Hampton; Grenada col'd mission, J. A. Mason; Coffeeville Circuit, R. Martin one to be supplied; Calhoun circuit, E. J. Carter; Sarepta circuit, J. M. Barton; Oxford station, to be supplied; Oxford circuit, Wm. S. Jones; Charleston circuit, R. S. Harris; Panola circuit, to be supplied, J. W. Bates, sup; Bascom Female Seminary, S. W. Moore.

Aberdeen Dist.—M. J. Blackwell, P. E; G. W. Carter, Prof. Miss University; Aberdeen station, J. T. Meriwether; Aberdeen col'd mission, to be supplied; Aberdeen circuit, J. H. Evans; Prairie col'd mission, T. J. Lowery; Monroe col'd mission, John Young; Houston circuit, Bryant Melvin; Oktibeha circuit, J. L. Hunsaker; Richmond circuit, to be supplied; Richmond col'd mission, to be supplied; Fulton circuit, R. G. Porter; Good Spring mission, H. B. Covington; Carrollville circuit, John S. Harris; Pontotoc station, Wm. B. Owen; Pontotoc circuit, Jas. Perry, T. L. Lake.

Corinth Dist.—H. D. Howell, P. E; Corinth station, Wm. T. Harris; Rienzi circuit, A. S. Hamilton; Rienzi col'd mission, R. Ellis, sup; Jacinto circuit, Jas. Gaines, sup; Inka circuit, J. A. Fife; Adamsville circuit, J. M. Flatt, E. Tidwell, sup; Montezuma circuit, R. G. Rainey; Decaturville circuit, R. S. Swift; Jack's Creek mission, Jas. Johnson; Middleton circuit, to be supplied; Ripley circuit, J. P. Palmer.

Jackson District.—G. W. D. Harris, P. E; Jackson station, C. D. N. Campbell, L. Lee, sup; Jackson col'd mission, Jas. Blackman; Jackson circuit and col'd mission, A. J. See, T. Davenport; Cageville circuit, J. R. Sikes, J. D. Fly; Dyersburg station, J. H. Garrett; Dyersburg circuit, R. H. Burns, one to be supplied; R. M. Tarrant, sup; Benmark circuit, J. A. Vincent, M. V. Wells; Mt. Pinson circuit, P. J. Kelsey; Memphis Conference Institute, A. W. Jones.

Paris Dist.—Nathan Sullivan, P. E; Paris station, L. H. Davis; Paris circuit, S. Weaver; Dresden station, F. A. Wilkerson; Dresden circuit, R. A. Unstead, G. B. Allen; Trenton station, N. P. Ramsey; Trenton circuit and col'd mission, C. J. Markden; J. G. Davis, D. C. McCutchen, sup; McLemoresville circuit, to be supplied; Huntingdon circuit, J. P. Lowry, E. L. Fisher, sup; Camden Circuit, J. W. Mathis; Lexington circuit, B. A. Haise; Morgan Creek mission, to be supplied; Andrew College, E. C. Slater, Pres., W. H. F. Halford, Ag't.

Paducah Dist.—Fyman, P. E; Paducah station, Guilford Jones; Paducah circuit, J. B. McCutchen; Blandsville mission, to be supplied; Clinton circuit, J. M. Spence, A. K. Miller; Hickman station, R. A. Neidett; Hickman circuit, John H. Witt; Madrid Bend circuit, J. W. Futrell; Obion circuit, J. H. Cooper, W. H. Frost sup; Murry circuit, one to be supplied; T. C. Ellis, Benton circuit, B. B. Riseplower; Bryansburg circuit, D. C. Johnson M. D. Robinson, sup; Columbus station, B. H. Bishop, sup.

Mississippi Bottom Dist.—Wm. McMahon, P. E; Commerce mission, A. P. Sage, E. A. Owen, sup; Tunica circuit, Wm. C. Green, M. M. Dunn; Frair's Point circuit, J. F. Markham, J. W. Medlin; Cherry Hill circuit, to be supplied; Concordia circuit, W. S. Harrison, M. D. Fly; Rehab circuit, Wm. B. Ramsey; Horace Jewell transferred to Onachita Conference, stationed at Monticello; D. J. Allen, transferred to Onachita Conference; W. T. J. Sullivan appointed to Japan Miss.

TEXAS CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.

Galveston Dist.—James McLeod, P. E; Galvestop station, Jas. M. Wesson, B. L. Peel, sup; Galveston City mission, to be supplied; Lynchburg, James Rice; Houston and colored mission, Wm. M. Landahir; Houston mission, Wm. F. Campton; Columbia, Harrison A. Graves; Brazoria, T. B. Buckingham; Liverpool, Thos. F. Windsor; Sandy Point and Bailey's Prairie, William R. Fayle; Richmond and Union Chapel, James E. Ferguson, E. P. Angell; James W. Shipman, Book Agent; G. W. Cottingham, Agent for Depositary.

Huntsville Dist.—Robert W. Kennon, P. E; Huntsville, Horatio V. Philpott; Walker colored mission, to be supplied; Cold Spring and Waverly, H. M. Glass; Montgomery and Danville, Thos. F. Smothers; Anderson, Urban C. Spencer, sup; L. Spencer, sup; Plantersville, Wm. Shegog; Grimes Co. colored mission, to be supplied; Washington col'd mission, one to be supplied; A. M. Box, sup; Chapel Hill, Benj. F. Perry; Chapel Hill, Colored mission, to be supplied; Hempstead, Joh M. Baker; Hempstead colored mission, Wm. C. Lewis; Trinity circuit, Thos. Wooddridge; James M. Follansbee, Wm. G. Foote, Professors in Soule University; Franklin C. Wilkes, Agent for the Soule University.

Springfield Dist.—Oscar M. Addison, P. E; Springfield, S. C. Littlepage, J. L. Crabb, sup; Marlin, Wm. E. George; Owensville, Birney Womnack; Boonville, F. C. Wilkinson; Madison, John R. White; Centreville, Thomas W. Blake, G. W. Burroughs, sup; Fairfield and colored mission, James H. Addison, Wm. G. Campbell; Corsicana, Joel T. Davis.

Fort Worth Dist.—James G. Johnson, P. E; Fort Worth mission, James M. Jones; Weatherford, Albert G. May; Keechi, Wm. L. Kidd; Belknap, Walter S. Smith; Buchanan, Wm. G. Veal; Meridian, Geo. W. Fleming; Stevensville, T. B. Ferguson; Hillsborough, H. W. Smith; Waxahachie, T. Whitesworth, S. S. Yarborough, sup; Tellico, F. P. Ray.

Waco Dist.—Aberlcrai Vell, P. E; Waco station, Robert Alexander; Waco circuit and colored mission, John Carpenter; Belton, H. M. Borrum; Hamilton, Wm. A. Smith; Lampasas and Florence, J. B. Whittenburg; Gatesville, Preston Phillips; Fort Sullivan and Cameron, L. B. Whipple; Fort Sullivan colorist mission, J. P. Sneed. San Andreas, Rolus Y. King; Georgetown, T. G. Gillmore.

Austin Dist.—J. W. Whipple, P. E; Austin station, Wm. H. Seat. Austin City mission, to be supplied; Austin circuit, J. H. Shephard; Travis colored mission, David Coulson; Bastrop and colored mission, H. H. Hulett; Bastrop circuit, W. G. Nelms; Bastrop Military Institute, H. T. P. Allen; Post Oak Island, Isaac B. Wright; Caldwell, to be supplied; Caldwell colored mission, to be supplied; Lagrange, J. W. Philps, T. F. Cook, sup; Isaac G. John, Agent for American Bible Society.

Columbus Dist.—H. S. Thrall, P. E; Columbus, C. J. Lane; Eagle Lake colored mission, R. A. Knap; Brenham, Wm. Rees; Union Hill, Valentine H. Ivey; Rutersville, David G. Bowers; Bellville, Wm. T. Harris; Navidad, Carles W. Thomas; Navidad, colored mission, to be supplied; San Felipe and colored mission, H. D. Parker; Enyst and Wharton, Wesley Smith; Old Cany colored mission, to be supplied.

Gonzales District.—John S. McGee, P. E; Gonzales, A. B. Dashiell, J. F. Wilson, sup; Gonzales, circuit, J. W. B. Allen; Guadalupe colored mission, to be supplied; Belmont and colored mission, D. W. Fly; Seguin, Wm. P. Reed; Seguin colored mission, to be supplied; Sun Marcos, Buckner Harris; San Marcos colored mission, to be supplied; Lockhart, John W. Whipple; Blanco and Perdinals, P. W. Graves; San Saba, Byron S. Barden.

Victoria Dist.—Asbury Davidson, P. E; Victoria and colored mission, O. A. Fisher; Victoria mission, Daniel Curl; Lavaca, F. A. McAshan; Powderhorn, Hiram D. Carden; Texana, Quinn Mcnafee; Jackson colored mission, to be supplied; Matagorda, R. N. Dubie; Hallettsville, A. A. Killough.

German District.—Charles A. Grate, P. E; Galveston miss., to be supplied; Houston mission, G. Fehr; Industry, L. Schnabel; Industry mission, John F. Koppe; Bastrop, Ulrich Steiner; Austin, John Pringing.

Editor Evangelical Apologist, P. Mueling.

Jesse Hood, Alexander Smithwick, transferred to Rio Grande conference.

RIO GRANDE CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.

San Antonio District.—I. H. Cox, P. E; San Antonio station, J. Boring; San Antonio Female College, J. Cross, Pres't; Jesse Boring, agent for Alamo College and San Antonio Female College; Mexican mission, to be supplied; San Antonio German mission, A. J. F. Bruno; Medina circuit, H. G. Horton; Kerrsville mission, to be supplied; Uvalde mission, W. W. Whitley; El Paso mission, J. L. Harper; El Paso Mexican miss., to be supplied; New Fountain German mission, to be supplied; Fredericksburg mission, F. Vordenbinnen; Llano German circuit, A. Engel.

Brenham District.—J. W. DeVilbiss, P. E; Hebron circuit, to be supplied; Sandies mission, E. Y. Seal; Guadalupe colored mission, to be supplied; Clinton circuit, J. W. Cooley; Toledo circuit, P. Hobbs; New Braunfels German mission, J. A. Shaper; Pleasanton circuit, J. S. Gillett; Frio mission, J. M. Stringfield; Oakville mission, to be supplied; San Antonio River Mexican mission, T. F. Rainey.

Goliad District.—R. H. Kelvin, P. E; Goliad circuit, W. R. D. Stockton; Goliad and Yorktown German mission, A. Tampke; Refugio mission, to be supplied; Black Point mission, T. Myers; Corpus Christie, D. Adams; Brownsville, J. K. Harper; Rio Grande City mission, to be supplied; Point Isabel and Brazos Santiago mission, to be supplied; Laredo Mexican mission, to be supplied.

I. R. P. Thompson, agent for the American Bible Society in the Rio Grande valley and contiguous regions.

D. W. Fly and T. R. Ferguson transferred to the Texas conference.

R. W. Pierce and J. T. Pittman, located.

The next conference will be held in San Antonio.

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Congressional Proceedings.

Washington, Dec. 8.—In the House of Representatives today, (Wednesday,) after an animated discussion upon Clarke's resolution, a second attempt was made to elect a Speaker, which resulted as follows: Sherman, Rep., 107; Bocock, Dem., 88; Gilmer, 22; scattering, 11.

In the Senate, the discussion was continued upon Mason's resolutions, without coming to any action in the matter.

Talking Against Time.

Washington, Dec. 9.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Trumbull, in discussing the Mason resolution, underwent a lengthy cross-examination by Southern Senators, which produced much excitement for a time.

The Senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the House a rambling and general discussion was kept up upon Clarke's resolution, and other matters, with the object, as is supposed, to consume time till parties can see me the attendance of members now absent.

First Quarrel.

At the time during the discussion, much excitement prevailed, owing to an allegation which took place between Mr. Kellogg, of Michigan, and Mr. Logan, of Illinois, which amounted almost to a quarrel, but they were prevented from coming to blows by the interference of members.

The difficulty arose from the former using objective language toward Senator Douglas, in coupling Douglas with Greeley in an attempt to sell the votes of Illinois last fall to secure the election of Douglas.

In the Senate, Mr. Trumbull, in explaining the principles of the Republican party, advocated the purchase of a contiguous territory to ours, for the purpose of transporting thither our free negroes instead of sending them to Africa.

Third Ballot for Speaker.

Washington, Dec. 9.—In the House to-day, after a rambling discussion, which consumed nearly the entire session, a third ballot was taken, which resulted as follows: Sherman, 116; Bocock 88; Gilmer 20; scattering 13. After which the House adjourned.

Destructive Fire in New York.

New York, Dec. 9.—A destructive fire occurred here to-day, which entirely consumed the large piano manufactory of Bradbury & Co. Their loss is estimated at $125,000.

Large Fire in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Dec. 9.—The retort house of the candle factory belonging to Messrs. Hall & Woods, was this morning discovered to be on fire, and, notwithstanding the efforts of our city firemen to subdue the flames, the entire building was destroyed. Messrs. Hall & Woods' loss amounts to $20,000 but they were insured to that amount.

Kansas State Election.

Leavenworth City, Dec. 9.—The returns of the State election, as far as heard from, indicate the election of the entire Republican ticket for State offices.

Democratic Meeting at Frankfort.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 9.—The Democratic members of the Legislature of this State, held a meeting here to-day, and after preliminary business having been through with, nominated Mr. Breckenridge, the present Vice President, as the candidate for the Presidential chair for the next term.

Large Union Meeting in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Dec. 9.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of Union men was held here to-day, in which the members expressed their abhorrence of all anti-slavery fanatics, and also expressed their earnest sympathies in regard to and with Virginia.

Death of Theodore Sedgwick.

Boston, Dec. 9.—Theodore Sedgwick died at South Bridge, Mass., to-day.

Arrival of Minister Preston.

New York, Dec. 9.—Mr. Preston, our late Minister to Spain, has arrived here from Europe. He came a passenger in the steamship Persia from Liverpool.

Failure of the Chicago and Fort Wayne Railroad.

Pittsburg, Dec. 9.—The property of the Chicago, Fort Wayne and Pittsburg railroad has been sequestrated, and a receiver has been appointed to attend to the affairs of the Company.

House of Representatives still Unorganized.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The House of Representatives met to-day at the usual hour, and immediately resumed the discussion of Mr. Clarke's resolution, touching the doctrines of such candidates as had endorsed the treasonable sentiments of the Black Republican circular. No vote was taken for Speaker, nor was any attempted.

It is now believed that another week will be consumed by political disputes and personal explanations.

Proceedings of the Senate.

In the Senate Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, made a personal explanation, in the course of which he said, that in the remarks he made the other day upon the subserviousness of the Democratic party, North, he had not intended to charge Senators, or leading men of the party with complicity in the John Brown foray, but merely intended to say that the position of Senator Douglas in regard to the territorial rights of the Southern people was not sound, and a large portion of the Democrats agree with Douglas upon that question.

Mr. Bigler defended the Northern Democracy from the charge of leaning toward Abolitionism.

Johnson, of Tennessee, made a speech against the Republicans and in defence of the Union. He denounced John Brown and his confederates as fanatics and murderers. He also criticised Senator Seward's Rochester speech very severely, after which the Senate adjourned.

United States Senator from Kentucky.

Washington, Dec. 12.—A dispatch from Frankfort, Ky., announces that Vice President Breckenridge was to-day elected by the Legislature of Kentucky as United States Senator from that State.

Breckenridge's majority on joint ballot was 29.

Boston Municipal Election.

Boston, Dec. 12.—Mayor Lincoln was re-elected Mayor of this city to-day by about 1200 majority. A majority of the Common Council of the Lincoln stripe are also elected.

Later from California.

The overland California mail, from San Francisco the 18th ult., has arrived in St. Louis with four days later intelligence from the Pacific.

Business at San Francisco is very steady and firm although money is scarce.

The overland mail from St. Louis to California, with St. Louis dates to the 21st ult., was passed by the return mail at Malley station.

Gen. Scott has arrived at San Francisco from Vancouver's Island. He was enthusiastically received by all classes of citizens.

The steamer Cortez, from New York, with passengers, has not arrived at San Francisco up to the 18th ult.

The Cortez left New York on the 20th of October, and had had full time to reach her destination. Very serious apprehensions are entertained for her safety.

The steamer Northerner has been several days overdue from Puget's Sound.

The case of Boggs vs. The Merced Mining Company, which case has been in court some length of time, has been decided in favor of Boggs, which substantially gives the gold as well as the land to J. C. Fremont.

Later from Sonora.

St. Louis, Dec. 12.—By way of Arizona, the overland mail brings news from Sonora that Capt. Ewall has been successful in his interview with Pesquiera.

The new Juarez Government has been recognized by Pesquiera.

Later from Carson Valley.

St. Louis, Dec. 12.—The overland mail brings news from Carson Valley of the election of Jno. J. Musser, as delegate to Congress, from the Territory of Nevada.

A very large and rich silver lode has been discovered in Carson Valley, which is supposed to be a continuation of the Comstock vein.

Kentucky Female College Burnt.

Lousville, Dec. 12.—A large fire broke out at Harrodsburg, in the State, Saturday night last, which consumed the large building occupied by the pupils and teachers of the Harrodsburg Female College. No lives were lost by the conflagration.

Gen. Scott and the San Juan Difficulty.

Panama, Dec. 13.—The U. S. mail steamship Granada, from New York and Havana, arrived here this morning, and has passed up the river.

Gen. Scott arrived at San Francisco on the 20th, by the steamer Republic, from San Juan Island. He also came on to the steamer which left San Francisco on the 21st with passengers for New York.

The San Juan Island question is mutually settled on the principle of temporary joint occupancy proposed by Gen. Scott, though the English were not, when the General left, actually in joint possession.

The U. S. troops, however, which have been stationed on the Island, have been withdrawn, excepting only a company under the command of Captain Hunt, who have been left to protect the whites from the Indians.

Gen. Scott proposed to Gov. Douglass to send an equal number of British troops to occupy the island conjointly, though he left the matter to the decision of the British Government.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PERSIA.

New York, Dec. 9.—The mails by the Persia, report an unusually large number of disasters to American shipping, severe storms having prevailed for several weeks.

General Intelligence.

The General and political news by the Persia possesses considerable interest, as indicating new complications in the affairs of Europe.

It is now positively asserted that France has not issued invitations to a congress, as was reported, owing to the fact that new difficulties have been started, which might indefinitely postpone the meeting.

The nature of these difficulties is not known, but Lord Cowley had suddenly left Paris on a mission to London, with a view, as is supposed, of attempting an amicable arrangement between France and England.

It is reported that the Emperor Napoleon has proposed a general disarmament as a preliminary to the proposed Congress.

The latest accounts from India and China were still more encouraging.

It is reported that Austria has raised a difficulty respecting the Italian regency, strongly opposing it, but Victor Emanuel has refused to withdraw the Chevalier Buoncompagne's nomination.

It is also stated that the Emperor Napoleon has converted his acceptance of the regency in Central Italy on the Tuscany threatens to oppose in the Congress the restoration of the Grand Dukes by force.

The Austrian Government has granted a full amnesty to all Italians.

India.

Further advices have been received from India, which, however, do not confirm the death of Nena Sahib.

The English army of India was to be augmented by a force equivalent to eleven regiments.

France.

The French papers have been requested to advocate the plan of a general disarmament, according to the suggestions of the Emperor.

The London Post thinks the Emperor's proposal to disarm is simply absurd, and thinks that the preliminaries for the assembling of a Congress are in a fair way of being settled.

NEW BOOKS.

The Food of Quality; or, The History of Henry Earl of Moreland, by Henry Brooke, Esq. A New Revised Edition; with an Introduction by Rev. W. P. Strickland, D.D., and a Biographical Preface by Rev. Charles Kingsley, M.A. Complete in two volumes. New York: Derby & Jackson, 1859.

These are 12mo. volumes, in muslin, handsomely printed.—We are indebted to our neighbor, H. H. McGinnis, 36 Camp-st., for them. Dr. Strickland says in his introduction, "Nearly a hundred years ago, there appeared, in England, a novel, in five volumes, bearing the quaint and singular title, '*The Food of Quality.*' Its author, Henry Brooke, was a man of decided genius, who had passed through many of the vicissitudes of his lot. He was born in Ireland, and became in early life the disciple of Sheridan, Swift and Pope, and was subsequently the friend of Lyttleton and Pitt, the favorite of the Prince of Wales, and others of the nobility of that day." The author was an acquaintance and contemporary of John Wesley. "The Food of Quality was revised by the founder of Methodism, expurgated, and published for the use of the Methodist public. Wesley says in his preface, "I now venture to recommend the following treatise as the most excellent in its kind that I have seen in the English or any other language. The lowest excellence therein is the style, which is not only pure in the highest degree, not only clear and proper, every word being used in its true, genuine meaning, but frequently beautiful and elegant, and, where there is room for it, truly sublime. But what is of far greater value is the admirable sense which is conveyed therein, as it sets forth in full view most of the important truths which are revealed in the oracles of God." And much more does Wesley say of the work, and in the same strain of commendation. He had in view, however, his own expurgated and revised edition. We have no doubt the work will be read, and by religious people. We have not had time to read it, but may recur to it again when we have perused it.

MARRIAGES.

"It is not good for man to be alone."

At the residence of W. C. Chamberlin, in the city of Natchez, on Sunday evening, Dec. 4th, by Dr. Watkins, the Rev. N. S. Cornell, of the Mississippi Conference, to Miss M. A. Chamberlin, daughter of Griffin Chamberlin, Esq., of Belvidere, Illinois.

COMMERCIAL.

Monday Evening, December 14, 1859.

We condense the following statement from the New Orleans *Price Current* of the 10th instant:

With rather unfavorable weather during a portion of the time, and recent adverse European advices, the movement in our leading staple, Cotton, has been rather less active than we had occasion to notice last week, but Sugar and molasses have continued in active request, and the receipts have found ready sale at improved prices. In Tobacco we are still without any transactions of consequence to notice, but in Western Produce there has been rather more activity, at advanced rates for Pork and some other articles.

COTTON. With respect to prices, we have to remark that factors, in order to effect free sales, have been compelled to submit to a reduction of fully ¼ cent per pound in the Middling and lower grades, while the better qualities, being comparatively scarce, have been less affected.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas,) are 779,042 bales, against 640,008 bales to same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 197,215 bales.

New Orleans Classification.

Inferior	5 @ 7½	Good Middling	11½@11¾
Ordinary	8¼@ 9¼	Middling Fair	12¼@12¾
Good Ordinary	9¾@10¾	Fair	—@—
Low Middling	10¼@10¾	Good Fair	—@—
Middling	10¾@11	Good and Fine	—@—

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to 5500 hhds. We quote for Inferior and Redining 4¼ to 5¼; Common to Good Common 5¼ to 6¾; Fair to Fully Fair 7 to 7¾; Prime to Choice 7¾ to 8¾; Centrifugal and Clarified 8¾ to 9cents per pound. The above quotations apply to round lots, but small orders of 5 hhds and under, could not be filled without paying a further advance of ¼ to ½c per pound.

MOLASSES.—Total receipts of the week 17,211 barrels. The prices obtained during the week were: Inferior to Fair, 33 to 37 cents per gallon; and Prime to Choice, 39 to 40 cents; half barrels, 40 to 42½ cents per gallon.

FLOUR.—About 6,500 barrels have been sold during the past week, at from $5 75 to $5 87½ for superfine, $6 to 6 50 for ordinary to good extra, and $6 75 to $7 00 per bbl. for choice extra brands.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Corn continue light. About 33,000 sacks have been sold at from 60 to 61c for ordinary, and 60 70 for good white. Oats have been in moderate request at 54c to 55c per bushel for good to prime Red. St. Louis. Bran sells at $1 20 to $1 25 for ordinary to choice lots. Wheat sells at $1 15 per bushel for prime red.

PORK. The principal sales reported through the week were at $15 25 to $15 50 per bbl. for Mess.

BEEF. We quote Prime Mess at $14 00 per bbl. for extra brands.

BACON. Shoulders 8¾ to 8¾; Ribbed Sides 10¾ to 10¾. Clear Sides 12¾ to 12¾. Sugar-cured Hams 12 to 13 cents per pound.

LARD. We quote 10¾ to 11c for prime to choice prime, in tes, and 12¾ to 13c for kegs.

BUTTER. Western generally selling at 10 to 11 cents per pound, according to quality; and Choice 14 to 15c.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at 12 to 13¾ cents per yard; India Bagging, 11¾ to 12c. Bale Rope, hand spun, 6¾ to 7¾, and machine made, 7¾ to 7¾ cents per pound.

GUNNY BAGS. Limited parcels sell at 10 cents for light and 11 to 11½c. to heavy and extra heavy bags.

COFFEE.—We quote Fair at 11 to 12, and prime at 12½c. per pound.

LIVE STOCK.—Beef Cattle—Western, 5 to 9c. per lb. net; Texas—ordinary to fair $11 to 20, and choice $25 to 28 per head.

Hogs, selling at 7 to 8c. per pound net.

Sheep—Selling at $2 50 to $5 00 per head.

Veal Cattle—Selling at $9 00 to $11 00 per head.

Milch Cows—Dull, at $30 to $40 per head.

NEW ORLEANS WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

BAGGING—Kentucky, ₩ yard	12	@ 14
Eut Indias	12	@ —
BALE ROPE—Kentucky, ₩ lb	6¾	@ 08
BRAN, ₩ 100 lbs	1 00	@ 1 05
COFFEE—Rio, ₩ lb	1 20	@ 1 25
Havana, fair to prime green	11¾	@ 12¾
Havana, good prime green (offering to mulling		
Java	18	@ 20
Laguayra	12¾	@ 13¾
St. Domingo	12¾	@ 13¾
CANDLES—Sperm, New Bedford, ₩ lb	40	@ 42
Northern		
Adamantine	20	@ 22
Star	17¾	@ 21
EXTRACTS—Mustic, ₩ lb	8¾	@ 10
Terrel Underalls	10	@ 13
FLOUR—Ohio, etc. superfine, ₩ bbl	5	@ 5 75
Illinois and Missouri	5 75	@ 6 00
St. Louis City	—	@ 5 75
FISH—Cod, ₩ box	4	@ 5
Mackrel, No. 1, ₩ bbl	16	@ 17
No. 2	14	@ 15
No. 3	10	@ 11
GRAIN—Wheat, ₩ bushel	1 10	@ 1 15
Oats	50	@ 55
Corn, shelled	62½	@ 65
in the ear, ₩ bbl	—	@ —
Beans	1 50	@ 2 00
GUNNY BAGS, ₩ bag	11	@ 12
HAY, ₩ ton	15 00	@ 17 00
HIDES—W. Indian and Mexican dried, ₩ lb	16	@ 17
Wet-salted, heavy	06	@ 07
Dry, country	07½	@ 07½
English	28 00	@ 30 00
Country bar, ₩ lb	05 00	@ 07 50
Hoop	04	@ 05
Sheet	04	@ 05
Baller	06	@ 07
Nail rods	05½	@ 06
Castings, American	06	@ 08
Castings, English	03½	@ 03½
LUMBER—Boards, white pine, common, ₩ M feet	60 00	@ —
merchantable	—	@ 90 00
Clear	—	@ 90 00
Yellow pine	14 00	@ 17 00
Cypress	25 00	@ 30 00
Oak timber, ₩ cubic foot	35	@ 50
Flooring and ceiling, clear	30 00	@ 35 00
merchantable	27 50	@ 30 00
Weather boarding, dressed	25 00	@ —
rough	18 00	@ 20 00
Joists	17 00	@ —
Shingles, ₩ M	3 75	@ 4 50
PROVISIONS—Beef, Mess, Northern, ₩ bbl	—	@ —
Western	—	@ —
half bbls	8 00	@ 8 75
Prime Mess, ₩ pierce	—	@ 17 00
Prime, ₩ bbl	8 00	@ —
R Beef	—	@ 5 50
Pork, Clear, ₩ bbl	—	@ —
Mess	15 00	@ 15 50
M. C.	14 00	@ —
Prime	—	@ —
Hoground, ₩ lb	—	@ —
Bacon Hams, ₩ lb	10	@ 14
canvassed	12	@ 15
Sides	10½	@ 12½
Shoulders	08½	@ 08¾
Lard, Prime	10½	@ —
Fair	—	@ —
Inferior to Common	—	@ —
Butter, Northern	23	@ 26
Western	10	@ 14
Cheese, American	10	@ 11
Potatoes, ₩ bbl	1 50	@ 2 00
SALT—Liverpool, fine, coarse, ₩ sack	—	@ —
from store	1 10	@ —
coarse, cargo	—	@ —
from store	1 05	@ 1 10
SUGAR—Louisiana, on plantation, ₩ lb	—	@ —
in the city	04	@ 08¾
Havana, yellow	07¾	@ 08¾
white	09	@ 10¾
brown	—	@ —
Cuba raw	—	@ —
Muscovado	—	@ —
Loaf, Northern	11¾	@ 11¾
Crushed, do	10¾	@ 11
TOBACCO—Choice and Segar Leaf, ₩ lb	—	@ —
Fine	07¾	@ 08¾
Fair	—	@ 06¾
Common	05	@ 05¾
Inferior	03½	@ —
TALLOW, ₩ lb	—	@ 03¾
TWINE—Baling, ₩ lb	12	@ 14
Seine	28	@ 30

TABLE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

Bank of Louisiana, $100 paid	$183 00	@184 00
Louisiana State Bank, $100 paid	—	@190 00
Mechanics and Trader's Bank, $100 paid	—	@104 25
Canal and Banking Company, $10, paid	133 50	@148 00
Union Bank, $100 paid	—	@103 25
Citizen's Bank, $100 paid	—	@248 00
Bank of New Orleans $100 paid	101 00	@104 50
Southern Bank $100 paid	—	@ 90 00
Merchants' Bank, $100 paid	—	@102 00
Crescent City Bank, $100 paid	—	@ 94 00
Bank of America, $100 paid	—	@137 00
Union Insurance Company, $25 paid	—	@ 65 00
La. State Insurance Company, $20 paid	25 00	@ —
Hope Insurance Company, $50 paid	—	@ 55 00
Star Insurance Company, $100 paid	115 00	@116 00
Louisiana State Stock	96 50	@ —
City 6 per cent Bonds, consolidated	98 00	@ 99 00
City 8 percent to Jack. and Railroad	87 00	@ —
Opelousas Railroad	87 00	@ —
Pontchartrain Railroad	—	@ 90 00
Jackson Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 8 per ct	84 00	@ —
Opelousas Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 8 per ct	80 00	@ —
Pontchartrain Railroad, $100 paid	71 00	@ 80 00
Carrollton Railroad Shares, $50 paid	—	@ 50 00
Opelousas Railroad Shares, $25 paid	—	@ 50
Jackson Railroad Shares, $25 paid	—	@ 35 00
Gas Company, $100 paid	27 50	@ 30 00
Commercial Water Works, $100 paid	12 50	@ 12 25
St. Charles Hotel, $25 paid	—	@180 00
Louisiana Coal Company, $100 paid	62 50	@ —
Lower Steam Cotton Press, $100 paid	15 00	@ —
Southern Steamship Company, $100 paid	—	@116 00
Southern Dil Company par value $100	85 00	@ 88 00
	00	@ —

NEW ORLEANS MONEY MARKET.

American Gold	par @ — ₱ ct. pm.
California Gold	$17 00 @ 17 50 ₱ oz.
American Silver, old issue	1½ @ 2 ₱ ct. pm.
new issue	¼ @ ¾ ₱ ct. dis.
Mexican Dollars	½ @ 05¾ ₱ ct. pm.
Five Frane pieces	½ @ 06c.
Twenty Francolo	$3 80 @ 3 85
Sovereigns	4 80 @ 4 85
Ten Thaler pieces	7 70 @ 7 80
Spanish Doubloons	16 05 @ 16 25
Patriot do	15 50 @ 15 90
U. S. Treasury Notes, 3 to 5 ₱ ct	½ @ 2 ₱ ct pm.
Northern Banks	½ @ 1 ₱ ct. dis.
Southern—Mobile	¼ @ 1-2 do.
Alabama State	1 1-2 @ 2 do.
Montgomery, Ala	½ @ 2 do.
South Carolina	¾ @ 1 1-2 do.
North Carolina	½ @ 2 do.
Georgia	¾ @ 1 1-2 do.
Virginia	½ @ 2 do.
Western—Missouri	½ @ 2 do.
Tennessee	1-2 @ 1 do.
Kentucky	¾ @ 1 1-2 do.
Indiana	½ @ 1 1-2

Poetry.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

A MORN IN WINTER.

The frosty wreaths of winter morn
Hung on the leafless forest trees,
And icy branches lightly shook
In the chill, northern breeze;

When glad, returning sunlight tipped
Each rocky peak and flinty spire,
And tree-tops in the old grey woods
Gleamed with the purple fire.

Rich coronals of frosty spray
Glittered with many a twinkling gem,
And stars of glory danced upon
The winter's diadem.

I thought of Eden's garden fair
Waving to heaven's kindliest breeze,
Where Adam saw such starry fruit
Hang on the tall, green trees.

Upon the spotless sheets of snow,
Erewhile so soft and purely white,
Myriads of diamonds leaped right up
To kiss the sunny light.

Again returned the happy hours,
When the young heart within my breast
Bounded to greet the wintry morn
Upon the sun-streaked East.

The forest giants' polished arms,
Their helms and shields were glistening sleet,
And sunbeams danced in merriest glee
On earth's fair winding sheet.

BALLIE M. WHITE.

Opelousas.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

HOME AT LAST!

Home at last! home at last!
From an earthly shore,
For O! I've joined the ransomed ones
Who passed on long before.
Here each tear is wiped away
By God the Holy One;
There's nought but songs of praise and joy
Round the eternal throne.

The pure in heart! the pure in heart!
Robed in spotless white,
All here, with starry crowns of joy
All gloriously bright.
And some I've loved so long ago,
Who left me sad and lone,
Within our Father's house
Safe at home! safe at home!

Safe at home! safe at home!
O! let the echo go,
To soothe the hearts that mourn me yet
In that fast house below.
For His dear arms are round me now
Who was for sinners slain;
Through Him I've won my life—
For me to die is gain.

Safe at home! safe at home!
From an earthly shore;
I'll bless and praise thee, O my God,
For ever, evermore!

The Family Circle.

HUNTING RARE ANIMALS IN AFRICA.

Having been for these last four years hunting in the immense wilds of Western Central Africa, and having had many times the opportunity of hunting after that most formidable animal, the Troglodytes Gorilla, or African Nigina, Ngila, or Ngia, and having met with many and killed a few, I have tried to study, to the best of my abilities, its habits, mode of living, and other peculiarities. And without pride, I may count myself as the first white man who has seen alive, met, and killed this wild animal; and I have sent off lately, the largest and best preserved specimen in America or Europe. More than two years ago, I sent perfect specimens of adult Gorilla females to Philadelphia; and six months ago I sent to the same academy the specimen of the largest Gorilla ever seen. No bigger ones can be possibly found or killed; its size was a great object of wonder to the natives. This animal belongs in some degree to the Orang Outang Chimpanzee family, but is far more formidable than any of them. Below is the measurement of two sent to Philadelphia. One male measured from the extremity of one arm to the other seven feet four inches; his height was six feet and a half; the circumference of his big toe was five inches and a half. The other measured from the extremity of one arm to the other, nine feet and four inches; his height was almost seven feet and a half; and the circumference of his toe six inches and a half. You may judge by these measurements of the immense size of these animals. The jaws of the Ngina are immensely powerful, especially in the male, the head of which is also marked by a crest, rising gradually from the forehead up. This peculiarity makes it quite different from the skull of a man. The hair is short, and is of a reddish brown color; the hair of the body in the female is black. I have killed one of which the lower part of the back was of reddish brown also. Among the males the hair is shorter, greyish, and thin in the middle of the back; many have long black hair on the arms; the face, hands and feet are intensely black; the eyes are grey. The muscular power of their arms, and the size of their fingers indicate a prodigious force. I have seen a tree three or four inches in diameter broken by them. Their arms are much longer in proportion to their legs, but the bones of the latter are much stronger and thicker; and the capacity of the chest shows also the immense power of the animal. The skeleton of man is very slim and delicate in comparison. The intensely exaggerated feature of the face, its large and deep eye-balls give to the animal, especially the male, an expression of savage ferocity, seen, I think, in no other animal.

I have met with the Gorilla, or Ngina, or Ngia, as it is indifferently called, along the waters of the Muni River, as far as the Sierra del Crystal mountains; how much further north or east they are found I cannot tell. It is found also on the head waters of the Gaboon River, and in the undulating prairies and woodlands of the interior between Gaboon and Lake Lopez. In the Camma country, where pine-apples are very abundant, they feed on the white portions of the leaves, which they pluck out of the pine-apple plant.

At certain seasons they live in pairs, but I have most frequently seen them in troops of five, four females and one male. I have never seen more than five together. The old males are found wandering alone in the forest.

The Gorilla is very shy, and when met several together I have never seen them face a man. It is then exceedingly difficult to approach them; the least noise generally distorts them in their retreat. They sometimes inhabit the forest near the towns, and come during the still hours of early morning to eat the plantains and sugar-cane planted by the natives. The Gorilla is to be dreaded chiefly when the male is surprised with the female, or when he is looking for her; but the most to be feared above all, is the solid and lonely male, which, when disturbed in his solitude, offers you battle wherever you meet him. While in the Ashira country, I was hunting with the best Ashira hunter, Gambo by name, and we were following the tracks of one which seemed to avoid us. When he finally got tired of being pursued, he made a stand for us, and while we were crawling through the forest, he startled us by the most formidable cry I ever heard, resembling in some measure the barking of a dog. Often I had heard Nginas three miles off roaring like lions. This old inhabitant of the forest eyed us and squatted down, and uttering frightful roars, quite enough to frighten anybody, beat his bare chest several times with his powerful hands, then advanced a few steps, and repeated the same motions. It was a moment of life or death with us. We aimed at him and shot him dead—I shooting him right through the heart, and Gambo through the neck. When wounded, the male Ngina pursues the hunter and kills him, and the natives of the interior say that in his wild rage he will break the gun and twist the barrel as if it were lead. From the strength of the animal, I can easily believe this.

Unlike the Chimpanzee, the Gorillas never build or construct nests; they sleep on the ground. The old males never sleep on a tree. The natives have told me that sometimes the females sleep on branches of trees, while the male keeps at the foot of it to watch them; but this I think is seldom the case. I have always seen the Ngina, when unsuspected, sleeping on the ground, protected either by big rocks or big trees. I have only seen them on trees while eating, and then the male often watches at the foot of the tree. Their mode of progression is on all fours, using their hands as feet. They sometimes walk erect towards fruits which oblige them to do so in order to get them, but otherwise never.

In many countries where the Gorilla was very common, it has been impossible for me to get near them they were so shy, and after two or three days' hunt in the the forest, none could be seen for twenty or thirty miles round. They dislike to be disturbed in their solitude; and though they come round the villages, as I have said, as soon as they perceive that they are tracked, they will leave the place.

I have made the discovery of another animal while traveling in the Kong mountains—a specie between the Ngina and Chimpanzee, and similar in some respect to both of them. It is called Koula, or Koulam Kamba; it is very curious, and its face is surrounded by whiskers. I have had but a single specimen of this extraordinary new species, which is considered very rare by the natives of the interior. It is much larger than the Chimpanzee or female Ngina, but not so large as the male Ngina.
—*Correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune.*

A BILL FROM THE TOWN PUMP.

Noon, by the north clock! Noon, by the east! High noon, too, by those hot sunbeams which fall, scarcely aslope, upon my head, and almost make the water bubble and smoke in the trough under my nose. Truly public characters have a tough time of it! And among all the town officers, chosen at March meeting, where is he that sustains, for a single year, the burden of such manifold duties as are imposed, in perpetuity, upon the Town Pump? The title of "town treasurer" is rightfully mine as guardian of the best treasure that the town has. The overseers of the poor ought to make me their chairman, since I provide bountifully for the pauper, without expense to him that pays taxes. I am at the head of the fire department, and one of the physicians to the board of health. As a keeper of the peace, all water drinkers will confess me equal to the constable. I perform some of the duties of the town clerk, by promulgating public notices, when they are pasted on my front. To speak within bounds, I am the chief person of the municipality, and exhibit, moreover, an admirable pattern to my brother officers, by the cool, steady, upright, downright and impartial discharge of my business, and the constancy with which I stand to my post. Summer and winter, nobody seeks me in vain; for all day long I am seen at the busiest corner, just above the market, thrusting out my arms to rich and poor alike; and at night I hold a lantern over my head, both to show where I am, and to keep people out of the gutters. At this sultry noon-tide I am cup-bearer to the parched populace, for whose benefit an iron goblet is chained to my waist. Like a dram-seller on the wharf, at muster-day, I cry aloud to all and sundry in my plainest accents, and at the very tip-top of my voice—Here it is, gentlemen! Here is the good liquor! Walk up, walk up, gentlemen, walk up, walk up! Here is the superior sniff! Here is the unadulterated ale of father Adam—better than Cognacs, Hollands, Jamaica, strong beer, or wine of any price. Here it is by the hogshead or the single glass, and not a cent to pay!—Walk up, gentlemen, and help yourselves! It were a pity if all this oratory should not draw customers. Here they come. A hot day, gentlemen. Quaff, and away again, so as to keep yourselves in a nice cool sweat. You, my friend, will need another cupful, to wash the dust out of your throat, if it be as thick there as it is on your cow-hide shoes. I see that you have trudged half a score miles to-day; and, like a wise man, have paused by the taverns, and stopped at the running brooks and well-curbs. Otherwise, betwixt heel without and fire within, you would have been burnt to a cinder, or melted down to nothing at all in the fashion of a jelly-fish. Drink, and make room for that other fellow, who seeks my aid to quench the fiery fever of last night's potations, which he drained from no cup of mine. Welcome, most rubicund sir! You and I have been great strangers hitherto; nor, to express the truth, will my nose be anxious for a closer lathmacy, till the fumes of your breath be a little less potent. Mercy on you, man! the water absolutely hisses down your red-hot gullet, and is converted quite to steam in the miniature Tophet which you raise-take for a stomach. Fill again, and tell me, on the word of an honest toper, did you ever in cellar, tavern, or any kind of a dram shop, spend the price of your children's food for a swig half so delicious? Now, for the first time these ten years, you know the flavor of water.—Good lyre; and, whenever you are thirsty, remember that I keep a constant supply at the old stand. Who next? Oh, my little friend, you are let loose from school, and come hither to scrub your blooming face, and drown the memory of certain tapa of the ferule, and other school-boy troubles, in a draught from the Town Pump. Take it, pure as the current of your young life. Take it, and may your heart and tongue never be scorched with a fiercer thirst than now! There, my dear child, put down the cup, and yield your place to this elderly gentleman, who treads so tenderly over the stones, that I suspect he's afraid of breaking them. What! he limps by without so much as thanking me, as if my hospitable offers were meant only for people who have no wine cellars. Well, well, sir, no harm done, I hope! Go, draw the cork, tip the decanter; but when your gout toe shall see you a roarting, it will be no affair of mine. If gentlemen love the pleasant titillation of the gout, it is all one to the Town Pump. This thirsty dog, with his red tongue lolling out, does not scorn my hospitality, but stands on his hind legs, and laps eagerly out of the trough. See how lightly he capers away again, Jowler, did your worship ever have the gout?—*Half hours with the Best Authors.*

Children's Column.

A BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.

We have not for a long time, says the Boston Journal, read a more interesting incident than is described in the following extract, as having taken place at the gathering of the Sabbath School connected with the Plymouth Church, in Cleaveland, Ohio. Many of the Congregationalists of Boston and vicinity, feel a special interest in this religious enterprise, from the fact that they contributed from $1,500 to $2,000 last summer towards completing the beautiful church which it has just erected and dedicated to the worship of God. The gathering was held on the day succeeding the dedicating of the church. After speeches, singing, etc., the presentation of Bibles to some twenty of the scholars coming out and standing around the pulpit platform; one little fellow, five years old, stood on the platform that he might be seen. What followed is thus described.

"After the superintendent had prepared the way, the pastor of the church, Rev. Mr. White, stated the history of these Bible gifts, and addressed those who were to receive them in remarks of deepest interest. He spoke to them of a ship at sea, guided through the midnight darkness, and over the tempestuous oceans amid greatest dangers all unseen, by the light and the compass in her binnacle, directly under the eye of the man at the helm. 'So, children,' said he, 'take this heavenly chart and compass, put it safe in your binnacle, with the heavenly light shining upon it, keep it directly under your eye, and with steady hand on the helm, launch out upon life's tempestuous and treacherous ocean, and you shall gain the port of heavenly bliss securely.'

"By this time the whole audience were in melting sympathy with the scene. A brief word, and one after another took their new and beautiful presents, and returned to their seats. In giving the littlest fellow his Bible, the good pastor took him in his hands, lifted him before all the the people, kissed him, and implored a divine benediction. But there was one thing more to come, the crowning scene of this interesting occasion. Rev. Mr. White took the audience all by surprise; no one, save the superintendent, knew what was coming. He began with a brief reference to the struggles and sacrifices of this society in securing this new and attractive edifice. Homeless, and almost friendless and penniless, the great effort was made some six months ago to raise a sufficient subscription among themselves. The pastor told us that in passing the subscription papers, one of the Sabbath School boys, of his own accord, said to his mother, 'I am going to put down $25; I have got it now, which I have been saving to buy a watch, I'll give that, and guess I can work out the other six somehow.' So down went the $25, and with it the hopes and savings of some years. The subscription has been promptly paid. How tha boy got his other six dollars he did not know.

"During the summer Mr. White was in New England; making an appeal for and in behalf of tha new church. In appealing to the Congregational Church and Society in Sommerfield, Mass., one evening, he told them of the great efforts of his own people, and incidentally cited, as an illustration, tha case of this boy, with others. Ie coming down from the pulpit, a gentlemen remarked to him; 'I don't like the idea of that boy losing his watch.' 'Nor I,' said another. 'And would you give a dollar to buy him one?' said the first. 'Yes, *two* dollars,' was the reply. 'And I two,' said a third and the matter stopped not until —(and here the pastor took from his pocket a watch,) saying as he held it up, 'there it is, a gold lever, sixteen carats fine, double bottom, gold dial, gold balance, twelve jeweled, Johnson, Liverpool. From friends in Boston; Prov. II; 24, 25; 1857; original cost $75.' But who was the boy? No one know but the boy himself. Was he there? All eyes and hearts, were waiting, beating, weeping. Now came the name, slowly, and all turned to the poor fellow, who was getting his head under the seat, crying like a little child. A second and third call brought him out. A modest lad of fifteen he was, in took the watch, scarcely a word more *could* he said. The scene was beyond description."—*Bible Society Record.*

SHORT SERMON FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS.

Many of our little friends have by some means given themselves a very foolish habit of making use of many words end phrases which are of no use to any one, and do not at all relieve the mind of the speaker. This practice is not only very foolish and silly, but it is very wrong. Let me illustrate this by a case in point:

Here is Harry Hillis, a smart little boy of six or seven summers, loved by all who know him. His mother is our neighbor, and a low picket fence divides our gardens. A few days ago, while I was weeding a plot near the fence, I heard some one exclaim, impatiently:

"By jiminy, that's too mean!"

I looked up, and saw Harry, who colored up to the roots of his hair, as I asked:

"What's too mean?"

"Why, you see, I was raking here in the garden, and my rake caught in a root, and three of the teeth of my beautiful rake came out."

"Yes, Harry, I see; but suppose all the teeth had come out, or even the rake broke, so that it would be impossible to use it, is that any reason you should swear about it?"

"But I uldn't swear; I only said ——"

"Yes, Harry, I am sorry to say you did. 'By jiminy' is just as much an oath as is any other. *By* anything, no matter how small, is swearing, and the fact is you take an oath. Do you understand?"

Harry did, and the bright tears rolled down his cheeks, as I talked to him of "little oaths," and showed him tha step was small from these to the time when he would, without thinking, take the name of his Creator in vain.

Since that time, I have not heard Harry use any word not necessary to show his meaning. Children, think of this, and remember to "swear not at all."—*Independent.*

THE LITTLE MAIDEN'S PRAYER.

She keelt her down so meekly,
Believing none were nigh,
Clasped her little hands so sweetly,
And then, with upturned eye,

Said: "Father, please to bless me
Through all the long, long day,
And keep me all so safely
Till I come again to pray."

She simply asked forgiveness
For evil she had done,
Then said, "Now I'm forgiven,
Through Christ, God's own dear Son."

She prayed for loved ones near her,
For friends both far and wide,
That God would "kindly bless them,
And all the world beside."

THE ADOPTION.

There was a lad once who was left an orphan, his father having died at sea, and what was to be done with the poor fellow no one knew. There was no money left to support him, and the neighbors in the little fishing town, where the boy lived, said he must go to the workhouse, for times were hard, and they had, most of them, little enough to live upon.

There was one old man, a grey-haired fisherman, who heard the sad story, and he said, "the boy shall not go to the workhouse, nor shall he go off to sea, like his brothers, until he has been taught a little of his duty to God and his neighbor. I will adopt him, and treat him as my child."

"Why," asked one old lady, a richer person than the kind old fisherman, "was his father a friend of yours?"

"Not at all," was the reply; "the reverse, but I pity the boy and I will adopt him."

Now many people knew that the boy's father had injured this good old man, died deeply in his debt, and had never shown him either kindness or gratitude. They knew, too, that the boy was much such a lad as the son of such a father was likely to be: selfish, ungrateful and disobedient. As to his valuing the offered home or love, they rightly judged he would do nothing of the sort.

But, nevertheless, the kind man adopted him, and when they tried to laugh him out of his resolution, he said, "God manifested his love to us in that when we were yet sinners Christ died for us. We were not friends, but enemies, when God sent Jesus to reconcile us. I shall adopt the lad."

And the boy was taken home, he was fed, and clad, taught, and tended carefully, and in time learned to love his father, for the love which that father showed his adopted child excited love in the child's heart; he loved him because of his love.

Now you are exactly in the position of that boy. Neither by nature, nor by life, have you deserved God's favor; nor done, nor felt anything that he should love you. Yet he does love you and if you believe in His son Jesus, whom He sent, you may call Him Father.—*Mrs. Geldart.*

A NOBLE BOY.

We met a bright little fellow in Boston the other day, whose conduct was of the most refreshing nature in these days of rampant selfishness, and which left an impression on our memory which cannot be effaced. Not more than eight or ten summers had passed over his head, and yet his act would have gilded with beauty and manliness any human being of any age. He was neatly clad, and his manners indicated good training. A little girl, four or five years of age, in attempting to cross the street near the Winthrop House, fell, and besides badly soiling her dress, hurt herself. Her dress and everything about her showed that she was the child of poor parents; and she was sadly bewailing her condition, when our hero approached her, and after, with boyish artlessness, asking her name and where she lived, took her by the hand, and with a countenance which reflected the benevolence of his nature, started for the home of his little charge, she seeming to forget her dirty dress and hurts under the escort of her chivalrous gallant, whose noble conduct elicited the admiration of the bystanders, drawing from them such remarks as, "He's a fine boy," "That's a noble little fellow," "He'll be a man, God bless him!" and if he lives to be a man and does not make himself known to the world, it will not be for want of a generous nature, and, as we believe, a good mother.—*Fall River Monitor.*

"THE OLD MAN."

"George, you used to attend the Bible class; where are you now? Why don't you come?"

"Don't like to," answered George; "I only came there because *the old man* made me."

There was something wrong in this young man's answer, not only in his dislike to the Bible class, but in the disrespectful and unfeeling manner in which he spoke of an excellent father. "The old man," and all similar terms which boys sometimes use in speaking of their father, show a coarse, unfilial spirit, which has no grateful and affectionate sense of a father's worth. In fact it is a bad symtom; for a boy who does not honor his father, and speak of him with respect, will be likely to break away from parental restraint, and run a course of disobedience and folly.

MODESTY.

Not all the bright jewels and gay apparel that kings and queens can put on, are so adorning as the graces of meekness and modesty.

No brilliancy of art, no wealth, no learning, nor beauty, nor life, can make up for the absence of modesty in man or woman. It is the chief grace which makes all other graces more beautiful, and nothing is more quickly noticed or more universally condemned than its absence. It commends itself to all as a mantle of virtue and good sense, and opens the way to universal esteem and influence. Modesty and humility are sure to be exalted, while a haughty spirit is sure to be abased.

As the soil however rich it may be, cannot be productive without culture, so the mind without cultivation, can never produce good fruit.—*Seneca.*

Obituaries:

"Let me die the death of the Righteous."

BROTHER EWELL M. RANDOLPH, son of Rev. J. M. Randolph, died near Winnsboro' in Franklin parish, La., on the 13th inst., after a short but severe illness. Bro. Randolph was born in Franklin parish, on the 14th of August, 1842. Aged upwards of seventeen years. Bro. Randolph was a member of the M. E. Church. Though he had not obtained a remission of his sins, seemed to desire the association of the good people of God, the means of grace so peculiar to the M. E. Church. Having been raised by religious parents, and amid the institutions of Christianity, he was early taught the importance of a preparation of heart to meet his God in peace. But not unlike many others, he deferred this, until he felt his death summons find coma. Through the prayers of his parents and many kind friends—about thirty-six hours previous to his death, after many hours of unmitigated struggle, he obtained the forgiveness of his sins—called parents and friends to his side, and told them all was well. Thus with an unclouded sun, after a very short life of toil, he receded from the care and trouble of earth, no more to hail his bereaved relatives and friends till in the untarnished plains of glory they clasp anew the immortal hand.

THOS. H. MCCLENDON.

NEWTON S. RANDOLPH, son of Rev. J. M. Randolph, died at his father's residence in the Parish of Franklin, after a protracted illness. He was born in Franklin parish, La., Sept. 22, 1844. He died on the 18th of Nov., 1859. He, like the above, had the advantage of early Christian examples; though not a member of the Church, yet he was a dutiful and loving son. Although he was of but fifteen short summers, yet doubtless but few are better prepared for the society of the blessed than was he. From the calmness with which he met the "King of Terrors," he doubtless passed safely into "joys of the blessed," and is seated amid flowers and zephyrs of the sunny field of perannial peace and happiness.

Wiped by the wind's untimely blast,
Parch'd by the sun's directed ray,
The mumentary glories waste,
The short-lived beauties die away.

THOS. H. MCCLENDON.

Winnsboro', Nov. 28, 1859.

BASCOM, son of Rev. B. and Mary Millen, died in the 11th year of his age, in Sumpter county Ala., on Nov. 30. Bascom was a good boy. He was obedient to his parents and teachers, kind and generous to his brothers and associates. He was loved by all who knew him because he possessed every trait that is calculated to make one lovable. Little Bascom has left his parents and brothers, his schoolmates and friend to mourn his loss. But, "Suffer not your hearts to be troubled." "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away—Blessed be the name of the Lord."

MRS. ELIZABETH JANE STEED, consort of S. P. Steed, died at the residence of her husband, in Jefferson county, Ark., the 18th Sept., 1859. She was born in Morgan county, Ala., Dec. 21st 1823. Shortly after her father removed to Talladega county, where she married S. P. Steed, Aug. 31st, 1843. She embraced religion, and joined the M. E. Church in the year 1841, in which she lived a member till her death. She leaves a husband, seven children, and many relations and friends to mourn her loss.

S. P. S.

PROFESSIONAL.

JAS. J. HUTCHINSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Livingston, Alabama.
[au24] ☞ Will Practice in Sumter and the adjoining counties.

EDWARD J. DELONY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana.
Will Practice in the Courts of the Parishes of Carroll, Madison and Franklin; and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans, La.

DR. E. D BEACH, HAVING RESUMED THE practice of Medicine, offers his Professional services to the citizens of New Orleans.
N. B.—Special attention paid to diseases of the RECTUM, PILES, FISTULA IN ANO, ETC.—*Fistula in ano* permanently cured without the use of the knife, cautery, pain, or confinement whatever. Office No. 6, Baronne street near Canal. ap27.

J. E. ELAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BATON Rouge.
REFERENCES—Henderson & Oakes and Chinn & Bolton, *New Orleans*; W. S. Pike and A. Matta, ... *Baton Rouge.*

B. D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana.
ja19

J. O. FUQUA. J. C. KILBOURNE.
FUQUA & KILBOURNE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLINTON, LOUISIANA,
PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans. *References*—Payne & Harrison, Byrne, Vance & Co., Broadwell & Payne, Pritchard & Flower, Edw. Nalle & Co., Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans. mar 20-1y.

ROB'T H. READ. F. BEAUMONY, JR.
Rob't H. Read & Co.,
DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS:
Oils, Perfumery, Instruments, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, Letter paper, Ink, Pens, etc.
No 108 CANAL STREET, near Royal, New Orleans.
☞ Especial attention given to Commission Merchants' and Planters' Orders. All Articles Warranted to be of the BEST QUALITY, and carefully put up. au3

BOOTH & CO.,
ARCADE HAT STORE, No. 45 Magazine Street, New Orleans. Established in 1843. Manufacturers and Jobbers at Wholesale in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.
For the accommodation of our friends and the public, we have opened a retail department on the same premises. au30

Dameron & Co.,
IMPORTERS and Dealers in Carpetbag, Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtain Goods, Upholstery Goods, etc., No. 26 Chartres and 72 Customhouse streets, New Orleans. jan1

L. SAWYER,
DEALER IN WOODEN WARE,
Paper, Brooms, Matches, Cordage, Twines, Scales; and DEALER in COMMISSION for weighing Cotton, Sugar and Tobacco,
ap20 No. 70 MAGAZINE STREET, New Orleans.

P. H. WILLARD,
Coal Merchant,
18 ALEXANDER PLACE, (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)
THOSE desirous of purchasing Coal or Wood, can be supplied at short notice at the—CITY COAL OFFICE,
where is constantly kept on hand Pittsburgh, Anglish, and Cannel, Ashharthe and Lower Ohio Coal. Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses Steamers, &c., &c., supplied at the lowest market prices. n22-1y

WATKINS & HOMAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, and Curtain Materials, No. 30 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

FASMANN'S IRON HOOPS AND TIES FOR COTTON Bales.—Orders for Fasmann's Iron Hoops and Ties filled to any extent, at SIX cents per pound. The Hoop and Tie guaranteed to hold; and guarantee also given that the cotton bound with them shall be received at the Orleans Press on the same terms as rope bound Cotton.
Liberal deductions made to country Merchants for cash orders.
my4-6m F. BELCHER, Agent, 124½ Commercial Place, N.O.

R. A. STEWART'S NEW PROCESS FOR DEfecating and Clarifying Cane-Juice, Syrup, Molasses and Saccharine matter.
Planters wishing to use this Process can obtain the right to do so by calling on or addressing STUART & JAMES, No 42 Union St New Orleans, where samples of the Sugar may be seen. au31]
R. A. STEWART.

THE BROOKS HOUSE, 155 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS, next door to Odd Fellows' Hall, fronting Lafayette Square. A delightful situation for boarders; convenient for travelers; every accommodation; as good a table as the city affords. [m16

J. H. KELLER, SOAP MANUFACTORY, CORNER of Howard and St. Andrew streets, New Orleans. ☞ A good supply constantly on hand, and all orders promptly filled.

F. W. OHER—DEALER IN NORTHERN AND WESTern Produce. ☞ Fresh Goshen Butter, in small packages, suitable for families, constantly on hand.
New Orleans, January 12, 1859. No. 61 PUYDRAS STREET.

J. P. WILSON, MAGIC PRESS CHEAP PRINTING Office, 59 Puydras street, New Orleans. a22.1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS:
PURVIS & HAYNIE,
COTTON BROKERS No. 46 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
ROBERT PURVIS, *Mobile.* JNO. D. HAYNIE, *New Orleans.*

C. T. MURPHY, *Durant, Mi.* W. SIKES, *New Orleans, La.* R. CURLY, *Middleton, Mi.*
MURPHY, SIKES & CO., COTTON FACTORS and General Commission Merchants,
jy20-6m No. 42 Fulton street, New Orleans.

W. A. BROADWELL. A. P. HAYNES.
BROADWELL & HAYNES,
(*Formerly* BROADWELL & PAYNE),
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 40 UNION STREET, N. O.
HAVING RETIRED FROM BUSINESS, I TAKE PLEASURE IN soliciting for my former Partners, BROADWELL & HAYNES, the patronage and consignees of my friends, believing their experience, capacity and means, will merit its continuance, and enable them to give general satisfaction. [jy1 M. T. PAYNE.

W. S. STUART *New Orleans.* WM D. A. JAMES, *Madison Parish, La.*
STUART & JAMES,
No. 42 Union street, New Orleans,
HAVE ASSOCIATED THEMSELVES TOGETHER for the purpose of commencing a COTTON FACTORAGE and GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, are prepared to make the usual Advances to planters, in the way of supplies, etc., and respectfully solicit patronage.

B. M. LOWE & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND General Commission Merchants,
ap6 No. 92 GRAVIER STREET, New Orleans.

MR HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PARTner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders, from our large and well-selected Stock of GROCERIES, PROVICK, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants
COOPER & NEIBERT.
New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858. 27 and 29 Common st.

W. COOPER. J. D NEIBERT. H' LUCAS.
COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Nos. 27 and 29 Common street, New Orleans.

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No 47 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

A. H. May & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No 94 Oravior street New Orleans. au21y

J. C. PAYNE. J. P. HARRISON.
O. W. BUNTINGTON. WM S. DARRAH.
Payne & Harrison,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 51 Union street, New Orleans. dec7-1y

A. L. WALKER, New Orleans. ROBT. C. HUTCHINSON Caddo Parish, La.
Walker & Hutchinson,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 37 Carondelet street, New Orleans. jo28

F. J. VAN RIBBER & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
[18-1y] 44 *Carondelet street, New Orleans.*

J. BOYD & Co.,
Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,
No 4 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
apr 17-1y

LEONARD FASH. F. S. LAURANS.
LEONARD FASH & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
45 POYDRAS STREET,
Oct 24. *NEW ORLEANS.*

LANE, SALTER & CO.,
[*Successors to LANE, MAYFIELD & Co.*]
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 79 St. Charles street, New Orleans. jy5-1y

JOHN F WYCHE & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 119 Common street, New Orleans. my2-1y

EDUCATIONAL.

COLUMBUS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
SESSION BEGINS ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER, AND closes on the first Wednesday in July.
FACULTY:
REV. B LARRABEE, M A ..... *President.*
J. W. M. SHATTUCK, M D, Professor of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Physiology.
Rev. J. O. NASH, M.A., Professor of Ancient Languages and Mathematics.
JULIUS ERICKSON, M.A., Professor of Music.
Assistants in Literary Department:—Miss CAROLINE R SEABURY, Miss LOUISIANA STREET, Miss MARY FENET, Miss E. E. SHATTUCK, Mrs. L. EAGER, Mrs. M NASH.
Art Department:—Miss ELIZABETH ABERNATHY.
Assistants in Music:—Miss H. E. TUCKER, Miss N. ERICKSON.
Lecturers:—Rev. JAS.-A. LYON, History; Rev. B. F. LARRABEE, M.A., Literature. Familiar lectures are also given by the President and Professors, on Moral Science, Evidences of Christianity, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Geology, &c.
The Boarding Department will be in charge of Mr and Mrs. LARRABEE, who, assisted by the other teachers, will give the most careful attention to the habits, manners, comfort and health of the young ladies.

EXPENSES:
Board, per scholastic year, ... $135 00

TUITION.
Regular Charges—
Primary Department, per annum, ... 20 00
Intermediate " " 30 00
Academic " " 40 00
Collegiate " " 50 00
Incidental Fee, ... 2 00
Extra Charges—
Music on Piano or Guitar, ... 40 00
Music on Harp, ... 80 00
Use of Instrument, ... 10-00
Modern Language, ... 20 00
Drawing, ... 20 00
Oil Painting, ... 40 00
☞ Latin, Greek, and Vocal Music taught without extra charge.
This is now one of the most complete, and most liberally organized Institutions in the country. There are, at this early period of its existence, more than two hundred young ladies in attendance, and still there is room.
For further information, catalogues, &c., apply to the President or either of the Professors.
Columbus, Miss. Nov. 1st, 1859.

PORT GIBSON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY
For Young Ladies,
will resume its ex-rcises on the first Monday in October. A well-chosen Faculty will spare no pains or care, to make the institution a pleasant and profitable place for young lady students.
The buildings are large, well-ventilated and well furnished. The grounds ample and beautiful.
For information and Circulars, apply to
sep21 REV. B. JONES, Port Gibson, Mi.

HUNTSVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE, HUNTSVILLE, North Alabama.
REV. A. R. ERWIN, D. D., Principal.
This Establishment offers the following inducements to Southern patronage.
1. Huntsville is the nearest mountain location to the South and Southwest; and is proverbially healthful. The social elegance and beautiful scenery to be found here, are great auxiliaries in the formation of character.
2. The edifice is large and elegant—supplied with gas light; and water in the greatest abundance by pipes, from a mammoth Spring in the town. It is 161 by 62 feet, three stories high, and well furnished.
3. The domestic arrangements are such as to secure not only comfort, but the social and domestic training of the pupils. Frugality, propriety and grace, as well as the virtues of the heart, are habitually cultivated.
4. The facilities of instruction are unsurpassed. There are fifteen teachers and attaches, some of whom are distinguished educators. The large patronage, from among the best families of nine of the Southern States, attests the good-will of the Institution.
5. Arrangements are made to accommodate Southern pupils during the Summer Vacation, and to furnish them with such instructions in the extra branches as may be desired. Pupils received at any time.
Apply for a circular to Rev. A. R. ERWIN, D.D.,
ap6 Huntsville, Alabama.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BATON ROUGE. The Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 12th of October next.
The Principal intends to spare neither labor nor expense to make the school in its Educational facilities and its moral influences, equal to the very best Schools in the country.
As the number of pupils is limited, it is desirable that applications be made as early as possible.
Parents are call ed to the importance of having their children at School as promptly as possible. The loss of a few days at the beginning, often proves a serious disadvantage to the pupils, and greatly increases the labor of the teachers for the whole session.
For information and Circulars, apply to Rev. J. H WALKER, New Orleans; Rev. C. G. YOUNG, Monroe; T. P. CLINTON, Esq., St. Joseph, Rev. J. A. IVY, Alexandria; Rev. S. H. SUTAY, Mansfield; or to
au17 W. R. N. MAGRUDER, Principal.

STATE FEMALE COLLEGE, NEAR MEMPHIS TENnessee. The Fall Session opens the 4th of September. The Spring Session commences on the 9th of February. The buildings are large and commodious. Faculty unsurpassed, course of Study complete—Terms liberal. For particulars address the Rev. S. G. STARKS, A. M., President of the College. Reference is made by permission to the Ministers of the Mississippi, Louisiana, and Memphis Conferences.
W. K. PASTAU, Secretary. R. WATSON, President Board.
December 29, 1858.

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE FALL session of Sharon Female College will open on the first Monday of October next—Spring session on the first Monday in March 1860).
TERMS PER SESSION FOR FIVE MONTHS.
Preparatory Department, 1st Division $10,00
" 2d " 15,00
" 3d " 18,00
Collegiate Department, In all classes $24,00
" Incidental Tax and Fee 3,00
" Latin, Greek extra 5,00
" French, Italian 10,00
" Embroidering 10,00
" Painting ..... $10,00 to 18 00
" Music on Piano, Guitar 25,00
" Use of Instrument 5,00
Board in the Institution—including washing fuel, rooms etc., $62.
All young Ladies are required to board in the Institution.
☞ Board and Tuition due in advance. No deduction made except in cases of protracted sickness.
Sharon, July 29, 1859.—1y. R. F. GARD, Pres't.

TEXAS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
FAYETTE COUNTY, TEXAS.
PROF. C. G. FORSHEY, ... SUPERINTENDENT.
STUDIES—Thoroughly Collegiate. ..... DISCIPLINE—Military.
DRESS—Uniform—obtained at the Institute.
EXPENSES—Board and Tuition, $220 per year, of Forty

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 17.
WHOLE NUMBER 402.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1859.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE
OFFICE—118 CAMP ST

HUMBOLDT'S ASCENT OF CHIMBORAZO.

From the life, travels, and books of Alexander Von Humboldt, we extract the following interesting account:

On the 22d day of June, the birthday of his brother, Humboldt commenced his ascent of Chimborazo, accompanied by Bonpland and Carlos-de Montufar, a young Spanish naturalist. They started from the plain of Tapia, at an elevation of over nine thousand feet. This aired table land was near the village of Lican; the ancient residence of the sovereigns of Quito. From Lican to the summit of Chimborazo was nearly five leagues in a straight line. They followed the plain, leaving behind them groups of Indians bound to the market of Lican, and slowly ascending, halted for the night at the village of Calpi. They were now at the foot of Chimborazo. It rose before them stupendously in the light of the setting sun. The foreground was veiled in the vaporous dimness that striped the lower strata of the air, but as they cast their eyes toward the summit it detached itself from the deep blue sky. They saw above the region of ligneous plants and alpine shrubs a broad belt of grass like a gilded-yellow carpet. Beyond this was a region of porphyritic rocks, and beyond these rocks eternal ice and snow. As the earth below grew darker, the heaven above seemed to grow brighter, and their sight was dazzled with the refulgent splendor of the snow.

Early the next morning their Indian guides awoke them, and they began to climb the mountain on the south-eastern side, traversing the great plain which rose like terraces, one above another, until they reached the plain of Sisgun, twelve thousand four hundred feet above the level of the sea. Here Humboldt wished to make a trigonometrical measurement to ascertain the height of the summit, but it was shrouded in thick clouds. From time to time they caught a momentary glimpse of it through openings in the clouds, but the sky was gradually darkening. They continued to ascend till they arrived at the little lake of Yana Cocha, a circular basin one hundred and thirty feet in diameter. It was the most elevated spot yet reached by man on the ridge of mountains, three thousand three hundred feet higher than the summit of Mont Blanc. Here they left their mules. The barometer showed a height of fourteen thousand three hundred and fifty feet. Crossing the yellow belt of grass which they had seen over night, they came to a region of magite. Here rocks rose in columns of fifty or sixty feet high and looked like the trunks of trees. Traversing the isles of this enchanted forest of stone, over fields of new-fallen snow, they gained a narrow ridge which led directly to the summit of Chimborazo, and by which alone they might hope to reach it, for the snow around was too soft and yielding to be ventured upon.—The path became steeper and narrower, and at last the guides refused to go any further. When they were sixteen thousand five hundred feet high, all but one left them. Nothing daunted, however, the travelers went on, enveloped in a thick mist. The path which they were ascending was in many places not more than eight or ten inches broad—the natives called it "knife-blade." On one hand was a declivity of snow covered with a glassy coating of ice, on the other a chasm one thousand feet deep, the bottom of which was covered with masses of naked rocks. They inclined their bodies over the chasm, dangerous as it was, for they dared not trust themselves to the snowy ditch on the other side. Had they stumbled they would have been buried in the mingled snow and ice, or would have rolled down the steep. The character of the rock, which was brittle and crumbling, increased the difficulty of the ascent. Here and there they were obliged to crawl on their hands and feet—the sharp edges of the rock wounding them, and they left behind a bloody trail. They marched in single file, testing with their poles the stability of the rock before them. This precaution was very necessary, as many of the rocks were lying loose on the brink of the precipice. Desirous of knowing how much of the mountain remained to be ascended, for the summit was continually hidden from their sight, Humboldt opened the barometer on a point where the path was broad enough to allow two persons to sit by side—the mercury indicated a height of eighteen thousand three hundred and eighty feet. The temperature of the air was eighty-three degrees, and that of the earth one hundred and seven degrees.

They proceeded for another hour, and found the rocky path less steep; the mist, however, was thicker than ever. They now began to suffer severely from the extreme rarefaction of the air. They breathed with difficulty, and, what was still more disagreeable, felt like vomiting. Their heads swam, their lips and gums bled profusely, and their eyelids and eyeballs were charged with blood.

From time to time great birds, probably condors, came swooping down the terrible pass, sailing grandly away, and little winged insects, resembling flies, fluttered gayly around. It was impossible to catch them, owing to the narrowness of the ledge, but Humboldt judged that they were Dipteras. Bonpland saw yellow butterflies, a little lower down, and flying very near the ground.

Finally the belts of clouds parted, and they saw on a sudden the vast dome of Chimborazo. It seemed near them, so near that in a few minutes they might reach it. The ledge, too, seemed to favor them by becoming yet broader. They hurried onward for a short distance, excited with the hope of soon standing on the pinnacle.—All at once the path was stopped by a chasm four hundred feet deep and sixty feet broad. There was no way by which they could cross it—the difficulty was insurmountable. To tantalize them still further, they saw that the path went forward on the other side of the ledge, evidently reaching the summit. If they could have but crossed that chasm!

It was one o'clock in the afternoon, and they were benumbed with cold. They were nineteen thousand two hundred feet above the level of the sea.

The belt of clouds closed again, and the peak was lost. The mist grew thicker and thicker, and everything indicated a storm. There was nothing left them but to descend. Halting only long enough to collect a few specimens of the rock, they retraced their steps. A storm of hail overtook them, but as they descended into a lower atmosphere it changed into snow. When they had reached the little lake of Yana Cocha, where they left their mules, they found the ground covered with snow to the depth of several inches. Before dusk they reached the Indian village of Calpi, and were entertained that night by the priest.

So ended the attempt to scale the lofty summit of Chimborazo.

DISCOVERIES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The important discoveries made by Mr. Stuart, during a late journey of exploration in the sister province of South Australia, are thus described by an Australian paper:

"Mr. Stuart returned to Adelaide on the 17th of July, in the Marian steamer, from Port Augusta, after an absence of six months. His party consisted of two persons besides himself, and they had with them about four pack, and four or five saddle-horses. Mr. Stuart's first business was to survey and lay off the ruins discovered and claimed by him some time ago. After that work was finished, he started with his party on a further exploratory expedition, and the result has been an immense tract of country, exceeding in richness of pasturage and abundance of water anything that has yet been met with. The distance traversed was 300 miles beyond the furthest point reached by Mr. Babbage and Major Warburton, and the country was found to be luxuriant beyond description. Mr. Stuart started from the Emerald Springs about the beginning of April, and reached latitude 26 deg. S. the northern boundary of his colony about the middle of May, and during the entire journey there and back, he states that he was never a single day without water. The country traversed consists chiefly of immense plains, interspersed with numerous hillocks from 100 to 150 feet high, from the summit of which gushed pure fresh water, intersecting the plains and discharging themselves into numerous creeks and rivers running in an easterly direction.

"One of the rivers discovered is reported by Mr. Stuart to be three miles broad in one part of its course. The range flanking the plain is chiefly table-topped, and about 1000 feet high. Mr. Stuart made a detour occasionally of from 20 to 30 miles on each side of his track, and found the country everywhere of the same beautiful description; and it seemed to be of a similar character as far as the eye could reach beyond the furthest point attained by him. Indeed, he seems to have turned back through sufficit of good country. He thinks there would not be any difficulty whatever in crossing over to the Gulf of Carpentaria, or to any other portion of the north coast. His impression is that an inland lake or sea exists to the eastward, which probably discharges its waters into Stoke's Victoria River to the northwest. At any rate, the theory that the centre of New Holland is nothing but a desert may now be exploded. Mr. Stuart has brought back specimens of the grasses, seeds, and minerals of the country, the last of which are said to include some specimens of stones. A considerable portion of the district traversed is represented as auriferous.

ON THE FEAR OF DEATH.

When people have nothing more to live for, why should they be afraid of death? I do not understand it. When life is but just begun, and before experience has made us tired of it, I can well appreciate why it should be dear, and why we should be loth to give it up. Then the hope of future joys are bright, and many untoiled pleasures are anticipated. Then we look forward to the future with fancy-colored expectation. In youth we envy the greater freedom and capacity of those who are a few years in advance of us. At ten, we long to be twenty. At twenty we have tasted care, and are beginning to feel anxious about our future, and think that at thirty a position in life will be established. We will not then be thinking who will be our life partner; we will not be devoured with jealousy; will not be "sighing like a furnace with woeful ballad," but will be settled down with the one we love, and winning our way to wealth and fame. Oh, yes, the difficulties, struggles, and anxieties of twenty will be all past at thirty, and then we will be in the full enjoyment of life.

But thirty comes, and with it comes its own cares and disappointments. The love of thirty is not the love of twenty. The glow, the enthusiasm, the bright pictures, the Platonic love, to be lengthened into a perpetual honey moon, have all passed and gone, and sober reality has come; and instead of that which was anticipated, the disappointment that embitters, and the sharp intellect that criticises, and encases its possessor in cynicism and disgust.

At this period the observant and reflecting mind can well decide the question whether this world which we inhabit has anything worth living for. If it has not, why then does any one wish to live?

I will suppose the case of one who has run the round of sensual pleasures, or rather of one who has been so far as to find that there is no real sensual pleasure to be found in the world—that what passes for pleasure of that kind is but the vaporings of excitement, to be distilled into repentance and pain. He looks forward to nothing different. In that direction in which he had hoped for a higher pleasure, a more spiritual and etherial life, he has been cut off by the fickleness and faithlessness of some one to whom he had, like a clinging barnacle, attached his heart. Beyond and in the future, he sees nothing that he cares for; nothing worth striving for; nothing that he thinks worth attaining. Why, then, should he wish to live? Why be he afraid of death? He looks back on the days that are gone, and asks himself if there has been more of sorrow than of joy; more of pleasure than of pain, in the year just passed. His answer, if he dares to listen to it, is no; and if he could foresee that each future year would be like those which are gone, he would very likely say with Jonah, "It is better for me to die than to live."

It is improbable that it one half of the people we meet with in our intercourse with the world, were to be asked if they would care to live over again the events of the last five years, they would say, unhesitatingly, no. If asked if they had any reason to suppose that the future would be any brighter than the past, they would say no. If then asked what they wanted to live for, they would say they did not, but they were afraid to die—they stood in awe of death.

Such dread of a natural termination of a life that is admitted to be unhappy, is unreasonable, irreligious, and weak. The same power will be above us then as now. Why, then, be afraid of death? It is unphilosophical and absurd. Reason says thus when death is or is not near at hand, and it is weak to fear it when it comes nearer. Why should we dread to-morrow that which we think we could welcome to-day?

Thus I reason. It is true I might quake and tremble when I saw the grim monster before me, inevitable, fixed, inexorable; yet it seems to me that the man of clear conscience could in the line of duty meet him as indifferently, resolutely, and conscientiously, as he could eat his dinner.

I leave quite out of view the religious aspect of the case. I come down to truth, reason, and philosophy, and I ask why man should be afraid of death? This fear is, as I maintain, unreasonable, and, as I believe, founded on false doctrine. We are taught, or at least the most of us are, from our childhood, that death is something very solemn and dreadful, and we are made to look forward to it as of all things to be feared and shunned.

Hence, the fear of it assumes the form of second nature. It seems to be an instinctive dread, whereas it is only the fear resulting from false education.

I hold that it is an accusation against Divine mercy to assume that death is to be feared. It is irreligion that dictates it, or rather it is that religion which believes in a God of anger, rather than a God of love.—The joys and sorrows of this world we know, for we have experienced them, but of the world to come we are to judge by revelation and analogy. I leave the former out of the question, and, judging by the latter, we have no reason to expect the world to come will be any worse than this. The same Being will rule over us, and the same external laws of right, and justice, and love, will prevail; and why should we fear to trust ourselves in "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns?".

It is not that men regret to leave this world that they are afraid to enter another. The two influences are separate and distinct.

Could a man have entire faith that at the end of forty or one hundred, or a thousand years, he could return to this earth and live out the balance of his days, how many would choose to take a centennial nap? But they think as they are going to another world, "to an undiscovered country," there must be something very dreadful about it. They seem to forget that the same God rules in the heavens as in the earth, and they blaspheme him by their fears, for their fears say that His arm is shortened, that He cannot save.

The infidel may ask me how I know there's a future state, and he may say that it is the dread of a final putting out of the light of the spirit, the last of man's existence in any form or sphere, that causes him to fear to "shuffle off the mortal coil." This cannot be so, for the reason that not one in ten thousand believes when he comes to die that it is to be death of the soul as well as of the body. The few who have believed otherwise have arrived at their conclusion only by the hardest kind of disputation. They have studied and reasoned themselves into a belief that the unlearned could never reach. So, the fear of death comes not from the dread of annihilation. It comes from a lack of faith in God's power and goodness. It is an unreasonable belief. Death will in no wise separate us from the love of God. "Yea, I am persuaded" that neither death nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come—nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus our Lord."

ABIDETH FOREVER.

A late number of the *North British Review* contains the following very truthful statement, regarding the preservation of the original writings of the Holy Scriptures:

"It is a matter of congratulation that the Bible has passed triumphantly through the ordeal of verbal criticism. English infidels of the last century raised a premature pean over the discovery and publication of so many various readings. They imagined that the popular mind would be rudely and thoroughly shaken, that Christianity would be placed in imminent peril of extinction, and that the church would be dispersed, and ashamed at the sight of tattered shreds of its Magna Charta. But the result has blasted all their hopes, and the oracles of God are found to have been preserved in immaculate integrity.

The storm which shakes the oak only loosens the earth around its roots, and its violence enables the tree to strike its roots deeper in the soil. So it is that Scripture has gloriously surmounted every trial. There gather around it a dense "cloud of witnesses," from the ruins of Nineveh and the valleys of the Nile; from the slabs and bas-reliefs of Sennacherib, and the tombs and monuments of Pharoah; from rolls of Chaldee paraphrast and Syrian versionists; from the cells and libraries of monastic scribes, and the dry and dusty labors of scholars and antiquarians.

Our present Bibles are undilated by the lapse of ages. These Oracles, written amidst such strange diversity of time, place and condition—among the sands and cliffs of Arabia, the fields and hills of Palestine, in the palaces of Babylon, and in the dungeons of Rome—have come down to us in such unimpaired fullness and accuracy, that we are placed as advantageously toward them as the generation which hung on the lips of Jesus, as he recited a parable on the shores of the Galilean lake or those churches which received from Paul or Peter one of their epistles of warning exposition.

Yes! the river of life, which issues out from beneath the throne of God and of the Lamb, may, as it flows through so many countries, sometimes bear with it the earthly evidences of its chequered progress; but the great volume of its water has neither been dimmed in its transparency nor bereft of its healing virtue.

VOICE AND SPEECH.

A manual with this title, by James Hunt, has been published in London. The volume contains scientific descriptions of the vocal organs, and other learned matters, which are intelligible to the initiated only. But besides these, there is quite a collection of facts of universal interest. We cull a few:

That the dumb animals to a certain extent understand one another is generally admitted. The cock has one cry for announcing the approach of dawn, another for his love speech, and quite another for his shout of victory. The cries of the hen, after laying, differ from those uttered when her brood has been hatched, and again from those which she emits when her progeny are in danger. A French author, M. Dupont, acting upon the hint suggested by these obvious facts, has attempted the task of studying the languages of animals, and forming a sort of vocabulary of them. He professes to have learned twelve pigeon-words, twelve words of the common fowls, twenty-one of cattle-language, thirteen of dog-language, fourteen of cat-language, and he thinks he understands the entire language of rooks.

"Clergyman's sore throat" is ascribed by Mr. Hunt to the sudden transition of the vocal organ from repose to activity. He says that throat affections are most prevalent among those clergymen who read their sermons. In reading the head stoops, the larynx is compressed, and the free action of its muscles is impeded. The extemporaneous preacher, on the contrary, raises his head, throws back his shoulders, and thus gives the muscles of the throat fair play. Any one who tries the experiment soon finds that half an hour's reading from a book affects his voice more than an hour's extemporaneous speaking; unless indeed, he has by practice acquired the art of reading in such a manner that it differs but little from speaking.

The speaking, as preachers frequently do, in an assumed tone, in order to impart solemnity to their sermons, is decidedly injurious. Nothing likewise fatigues the voice so much as singing in an unnatural tone. The best time for what young ladies call "practising" (the voice) is between ten and twelve in the morning, and from five to eight in the afternoon. The duration of the lessons is also of some consequence. Children should never be kept at them longer than half an hour and a quarter. The pupils should practice in an erect position, and all grimaces of the mouth and face should be strictly forbidden.

Loud vociferations in the open air, when walking up hill, and against the wind, are, with due caution of great use for strengthening the voice. Children are instinctively given to vociferation. Nothing can be more absurd than to bid children "play quietly," and to whispers. Those who cannot hear the noise of children, in which their fun consists, are certainly not fit to be with them. The value of loud outcries to the voice is manifest from the fact that itinerant peddlers, street-criers, and ballad-singers, although constantly exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather, are liable neither to colds nor to pulmonary affections.

Among the disorders of the voice, that of periodical or temporary dumbness seems the most unaccountable. One young man, a German, is mentioned, who during fourteen years has spoken only for a couple of hours each day, from noon till two o'clock. Another person, aged sixty, becomes dumb from seven to eight o'clock every morning. A girl of sixteen remains speechless for a fortnight, at regular intervals of three months. A boy often hears well, and understands what is said to him, yet never makes any attempt at articulation; but when he wishes to attract attention he contents himself with uttering a loud, sharp bark, like a dog.

Dr. Gregory used in his lectures to mention the case of a clergyman, who, while laboring under an affection of the brain, spoke nothing but Hebrew, the last language he had acquired. Dr. Prichard mentions an English lady, who, in recovering from an apoplectic attack, always spoke to her attendants in French, as she had actually lost the knowledge of the English language. This continued about a month.

The celebrated Dr. Broussonet lost, after a slight apoplectic attack, the power of pronouncing substantive nouns, whether in French or Latin. Thus, when he wished to pronounce apple, he described it by its qualities. When the noun was shown to him, written or printed, he immediately recognized it but had no power to designate it spontaneously.

A frequent modification of mutism consists in putting one name for another, but always using the words in the same sense: thus, a gentleman, when he wanted coals put upon the fire, always called for paper, and when he wanted paper, called for coals; and these words he always used in a similar case.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The last intelligence from Europe is that Spain was about to commence hostilities on Morroco, and some of the accounts state that France would be her ally.

Morocco has an area of about two hundred and twenty thousand square miles, and has Algeria for its boundary. It has a line of coast on the Mediterranean two hundred and thirty miles in extent. The territory has two principal features, the mountainous region and the level country. The Berbers and Shelluhs live in the mountains, the former, a wild and barbarous race, living in caves and tents, and the latter, the Shelluhs, more civilized, live in stone houses, and are agriculturalists. The level portions are occupied by the Arabs proper, the descendants of the Mahommedan pioneers, who retain the manner of life of their kindred of the Arabian desert; but the greater number of the inhabitants of this level country are the Moors, who form the dominant race, and occupy the towns and villages along the coast. In a word, the population of Morocco, about six millions, consists of different races who never amalgamated, but remain to-day quite distinct from each other.

The Empire is divided into four territories which are subject to the Sultan: These are Fez, occupying the northern portion, between Tamer-Begh and the Mediterranean; Morocco, the centre, between this river and the Attas; Susa in the south, and Tafilet, to the east of the Attas. The Sultan is supreme in power, sole lord of the life, liberty, and property of his subjects. There is no law in Morocco but his will and that of his subordinates; and he is entitled "Lord of the Faithful," and "Viceroy of God upon Earth." His subordinates plunder the people and they are plundered by the Sultan. The Sultan, however, has never been able to reduce the fierce tribes of the mountains to his authority.

The regular military force of the Sultan consists of 5000 negroes, who form his body guard; and this is the only standing army in Morocco. This is a sort of militia, who are occasionally called out, and as a compensation which they visit the capital, receive a small gratuity and a horse; and though quite undisciplined and ineffective, are said to be good horsemen and marksmen. This is certainly not a very formidable force; but in population so large as six millions an army can be gathered that can make serious work for invaders as was seen in the last French war with this Power.

There is a weary history of Morocco, but we have space only to notice its fortunes since 1844. Then the famous Ameer of Algiers, Abd-el-Kader, stirred up the Moors to war against France. He sought refuge after disasters with the French troops, in the Moorish territories, whence, with aid derived from the Sultan, he would issue from the desert and attack the French military posts. France in vain remonstrated, but the Moorish Court always gave evasive answers. At length, in August, 1844, the Prince de Joinville, in the Pintau war steamer, attacked the fortifications of Tangier, and eighty pieces of artillery returned the fire; but in an hour their fire was silenced and their batteries dismantled. The French lost three killed and sixteen wounded; the Moors lost one hundred and fifty killed and four hundred wounded. The Prince de Joinville next attacked Mogadore, which he bombarded for a whole day and met in return a severe fire from the Moorish batteries. Then he resolved to carry them by storm, and it was done with five hundred picked men. The fight was terrible; one-half of the Moorish garrison died with their yataghans in their hands. The French were successful, and then commenced a frightful destruction of the town. The inhabitants fled to the interior; the Kabyles from the hills rushed into the town and plundered the houses. Meantime Marshal Bugeud, from Algeria, sought battle with the Moorish army twenty thousand strong, in its camp, and won a complete victory, taking sixteen standards, eleven cannon, and a thousand tents; but the Moors fought well and the French suffered severely. These disasters brought the Moorish Court to terms; it yielded all the French demands, and since that time there has been peace.

The present war grows out of the depredations of the Riff pirates of Morrocco on Spanish commerce. They long have been pests to trade; within a few years French, Spanish, and Prussian vessels have suffered severely from their outrages. In 1856 the French Government obtained an indemnity for these outrages—the first time any Government succeeded in that. Spain is resolved to pursue the course that France took in 1844, and there can be little doubt as to the issue.—*Boston Post.*

DR. GUTHRIE'S APPEAL.

At the annual meeting of the Scottish Temperance League, noticed last month, the Rev. Dr. Guthrie concluded one of his inimitable appeals, by the following touching allusion to a case which had passed under his observation that very day:

"I was visiting to-day, and I hold in my hand a letter written by a dying man. His home, three years ago, was one of the happiest, sweetest, tidiest and most comfortable homes of any working man in Edinburgh. He is now dying of consumption, his life is draining away, his cheek is hollow, his eye is prominent, his voice sepulchral. There he lies on his dying bed. When I first went to see him, beside him lay a child of three years old, which was lifted out of the bed beside him by its mother. Of all the pitiable, touching objects, I ever looked on, it was one of the most touching. Its limbs and arms were reduced to skin and bone. Its cheeks were bandaged up with scrofulous sores, and its mouth was drawn together. It had the sweetest face I almost ever saw. There was the dying husband, and there was the dying child, and there was a woman—three years ago, as respectable, genteel like, and I know as kind, tender, loving a mother as was in all Edinburgh. And six days ago the missionary of the district was heard to say that that woman had smitten her dying husband and was like to kill her child; and when I went there this day, with the tears falling on the face of that poor young corpse, I gave God thanks the child was dead. On the Sabbath morning the grey dawn looked in upon a room, and what saw it there? A mother lying in the bed, the pillow where that child was lying stained with its life-blood—the child dead, and the mother dead drunk—and with that poor infant corpse before her but yesterday—I think that scene, as I told her, might have sobered a buccaneer—she took a chair and hurled it at her husband, the dying man, far gone in consumption. Can men see that, and go quietly back to their work. May all the curses of a gracious heaven be upon that vice; may God blast that tree that can produce such scenes of misery in this world. I detested drinking before, I detest it ten times more now. And how ministers of the Gospel—how Christian elders in the face of this vice can go on, with their indulgences, is to me a mystery; I cannot understand it. I do not condemn them—by their own hands they stand or fall; but before them I charge drink with breaking more hearts—with destroying the ties of more families—with ruining more bodies; with sending more souls to perdition than almost all the other vices in this country put together. And I would appeal to my brethren if there were any of them here. You are no better of it—you are the worse of it. It does your body no good—it is, I believe, the mightiest agent the devil ever invented to ruin souls. I call upon them, as I did last time I was here, on their knees, over their Bibles, with the example of Christ before them, to consider this question; and I am certain if they do so in a right spirit, they will come to a right conclusion. They will do what I have done, and I have never regretted it, and I know I never will regret it, by giving myself heart and hand to this cause, until by God's blessing we triumph.

CURIOSITIES OF THE SUNBEAM.

Simple as a white ray of the sun's light appears, it is found, on close observation, to be composed of at least three distinct elements, and to possess many curious and wonderful properties. The three elements of which we speak are light, heat, and chemical force; and they may be separated from each other by means of a very simple instrument. Darken a room, and bore a small hole through one of the window-shutters, so as to admit a ray of light from the sun. Place a triangular prism of glass horizontally across the ray, with the edge down, so that the light may pass through it. The ray will be bent upward, and will strike the wall a higher point than it did before the prism was interposed. It will not, however, all be bent equally so as to make the round spot it did before, but will form an elongated image of seven brilliant and most delicate colors, which shade into each other and fade away indefinitely at the ends of the image. The lowest of these colors, when the prism is placed as directed, is always red; and the others in order as we ascend are orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. Suspend a delicate thermometer in each of the colored rays, and it will be found that the violet ray imparts the least heat, and that the heat increases as we pass down through the several colors. If we continue our observations with the thermometer down beyond the red ray, we find a point, where no light falls, where the thermometer receives more heat than it does anywhere within the light. The rays of light are separated by the prism from those of heat.

Another curious fact which has been observed also proves that the light and heat of the sunbeam are distinct elements. If we suspend a thermometer in the vicinity of a close stove, which emits heat but not light, the heat radiating from the stove will raise the mercury in the thermometer. But if we interpose a plate of transparent glass, none of these dark rays of heat pass through it; it is entirely opaque to them. If we now increase the temperature of the stove until it becomes red-hot, the rays of heat begin to pass through the glass and affect the thermometer; and if we raise the temperature to a white heat, the rays pass freely through the glass. If we vary the experiment, and use crystals of rock salt, instead of glass, we find that the dark rays of heat pass out as freely through the salt as do those which are accompanied with light.

Some of the alchemists discovered, centuries ago, that the chloride of silver, which is as white as snow, turns black on exposure to the light; and more recently it has been found that a large number of bodies are thus affected by light. It is this power of light which is used in the daguerrotype and photograph processes. By more than one means, the force of this element can be measured in the several parts of the spectrum, and it is found to be most powerful in the violet ray and to extend entirely beyond the light. It is not visible to the eye; it does not affect the thermometer; and it is therefore neither light nor heat. It is easy, after thus dividing the sunbeam, to recombine its parts, when the white ray will produce the several effects of light, of heat, and of chemical change, which are produced separately by its several elements.—*Scientific American.*

HATE NOT.

Hate not. It is not worth while. Your life is not long enough to make it pay to cherish ill-will or hard thoughts toward any one. What if that man has cheated you, or that woman has played you false? What if this friend has forsaken you in your time of need, or that one having won your utmost confidence, your warmest love, has concluded that he prefers to consider and treat you as a stranger? Let it all pass. What difference will it make to you in a few years, when you go hence to the "undiscovered country?" All who ill-treat you now will be more sorry for it then, than you, even in your deepest disappointment and grief, can be.

Do not commit the folly of hating, or feeling revengeful toward the frail beings for whom, if you are a true child of God, your soul is yet to yearn in agonizing pity, or to burn with quenchless love.

A little while and all misunderstandings, differences, and heart burnings are to be over forever; and how you will then regret that ever you had an unkind thought of any known being.

When one, who is your enemy, or worse, your ungenerous and untreatable friend, refuses to favor you, or makes a thrust at your interest or your feelings, if you feel the motions of that revengeful tiger that has his lair in every heart; if he lift himself up and shake his fierce head and say, "Beware, I have it in my power to bring you forcibly to terms, or at least surely to punish you," hold that tiger down. He is a child of the devil, and his business is to tease you, and to drive you, to rend, and destroy. Listen not to him, but look upon the one he asks for his victim and say: "He is but dust and ashes as I am. His heart has its own burdens and sorrows, though his eyes now have that hard and steely light, and though their glances are cold as ice when they turn on me, yet they have wept tears of anguish, and they will weep again before they close forever. He will have enough to bear, let not me torment him. When we stand in judgment before God, if his doom is to go into banishment, how thankful shall I be that I forgive the wrong he did me, or that I did not add a feather to the trouble of his life; and if he and I are welcomed to the Holy City, surely then, I shall rejoice that I avenged not myself against him. It may be hard now to love when I am not loved, it may be a struggle freely to forgive, but it is not worth while to do aught else; for the dying should never contend with the dying, nor be anything but patient and pitiful with each other. And verily, we are all worms together, and soon we shall be hidden together in the earth."

A few more smiles, a few more tears, some pleasure, much pain, a little longer hurrying and worrying through the world, some hasty greetings, and abrupt farewells, and our play will be "played out," and the injurer and the injured will be led away, and ere long forgotten. Is it worth while to hate each other?—*N. Y Evangelist.*

THE RUSSIAN TRADE IN CHINA.

At the British Association, Sept. 17th, Sir Jno. Bowring made the following remarks on the Russian trade in China:

"That trade is now about to undergo a great change. It had flourished as far as any trade could flourish under the baneful influence of monopoly. Whether from commercial, political, or other motives he could not know, but in view of the great prospective change alluded to, it was perhaps not undesirable that the British merchants should anticipate the state of things which was coming on in consequence of the late treaties which Russia had made with China. The Russians, with admirable sagacity, were using the elements which have been presented to them in China, with a foresight and anticipation of future benefits of which by and by there would be seen the development. Representing only the interests of peace, they had obtained possessions of vast tracts in Chinese Tartary, and the time was at hand in which we should have to anticipate the new position of Russia. Russia at present is excluded from the Atlantic and Pacific by the Dardanels or Bosphorus, and the belt. It is impossible that Russia could make her way there unless on amicable terms with Turkey and with the maritime Powers. And descending from the Baltic, the winter comes on and compels the return of her ships, so that they cannot go long voyages, and can only remain at sea for a few months until their seas are closed in by frosts. But now a state of things is going on which must be regarded with great interest, and he had no doubt that matters would be so overruled that the progress of Russia would be found advantageous to British interests. But it was no less true that we must not lose sight of what was going on. It was no less true that Russia had found an outlet for her fleets into the Great Southern Ocean, and that she possessed, in the western Indian region, some of the most remarkable and most secure harbors of the world: it was quite true that Russia was passing down that remarkable river, the Amoor, towards the south, where large cities were being established, and considerable commerce springing up, and here he would venture to say was a far more promising object for Russia than Turkey was. He had no wish to enter into the political bearing of the subject, but in Constantinople, he might say, the views of Russia might be checked. She is surrounded there by the representatives of great and jealous nations, and whatever her plans and purposes may be, they will be thwarted by greater power and greater sagacity than her own. But as regards the action of Russia upon China, he did not see what was to stop her course. Already large cities exist on the Amoor with thousands and thousands of armed men there, and hundreds of settlers, encouraged by the Government, are drawn "towards the sun," from the less hospitable climate of Siberia, down to the attractive region of the Flowery Land. They would have to meet Russia there.

MASSACRE OF MISSIONARIES.

The July report of the Rhenish Mission Society contains the painful statement that the increasingly hopeful field of labor of that Society in Borneo, has been suddenly destroyed by the cruel massacre of a number of the missionaries. The hearts of the missionaries had just been refreshed and encouraged by the arrival of reinforcements from Europe, when the unexpected blow fell upon them. Five of the missionaries, and one formerly a missionary, three of their wives and three children, were brutally killed; the wife of another, and twelve children, together with several European women and children, were dragged into captivity. The rest of the mission, consisting of six missionaries and their families, fled to Banjermassing, where, among a population of 40,000 Mohammedans, besides many thousands of enemies around the town, their situation at the last account was precarious. The mission-stations were destroyed and completely pillaged, and the fleeing missionaries deprived of everything. All the Europeans who could not reach that town or a neighboring fort were murdered, and their wives and children either killed or carried into captivity.

The island of Borneo, with the neighboring island of Java, belong to the Dutch. The inhabitants are partly Mahommedan and partly heathen. The Rhenish Missionary Society is the only one laboring there, and has met with much success, especially among the Dayak tribe, where Christianity found free access from the first. These scenes are to be considered as a sequel to the rebellion in India, and, like that, were commenced by the Mohammedans. The occasion was taken of the appointment of a new sultan by the Dutch, against whom one of his relatives raised a conspiracy, determined to shake off the yoke of the Dutch, and to kill all the Europeans.

The converted Dayaks stood faithfully to their teachers, aiding them as much as was within their power, while several of them sealed their testimony with their blood. One named Andrew, when seized, together with several others, openly confessed that he was a Christian. His freedom was promised him if he would turn Mahommedan, and a form of prayer was said before him, which he refused to repeat, when he was pierced through. May it prove true in Borneo, as it has in other countries where the followers of Christ have been called to suffer persecution, that the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church.

SELFISHNESS.

Selfishness directs the course of the intellect, just as surely as the rudder does the ship; or rather, like an engine, furious with internal heat, it draws the entire train of the mind's powers after it. Thus, *one* it makes a mere *mammonist*, stuffing his thoughts by day, and his dreams by night, with projects of accumulation. Here, selfishness thirsts for gold.

Another it converts into a professional trickster, keen and venomous as a spider, and, like it, ready to devour whatever may be entrapped in its toils.

Another it shapes into a monster of female vanity, covering all feminine beauty with the ugly features that selfishness may choose to take under the mask of fashion or of outward respectability. This varnished gaud may be spangled with ornaments, but all beneath the gay exterior is hollow and false.

But how can we particularize the forms in which selfishness shapes the mind? Their name is Legion. Of the churchman it makes a bigot; of the politician, a lying partisan; of the merchant, a conventional rogue; of the physician, a charlatan; of the lawyer, a pick pocket, and of the priest, a sacrilegious trafficker in most holy things.

Thus selfishness, first perverting our moral nature, and depraving it more and more, and then corrupting the entire action of the mental powers, may be clearly seen to be the original, native, and damning leprosy of the soul. And what joy of life can there be to the man in bondage to this original sin? Toward his fellows, he can scarcely and rarely exhibit anything else than distrust, suspicion, hatred, emulation, and wrath; toward God, nothing than unbelief, murmuring, and arrogant disobedience. He has parted company from his Maker. He has taken up a position of hostility against the world of human kind. He moves in a crowd and is alone. He sees sorrow, and feels no brother's pain. The many voices of love sound in his ear only like harsh discords; and to his eyes the universe is but a dark and cumbrous mass of mysteries, from which no rays of celestial light flash the splendors of a coming glory.

A BIBLE AGENT IN BRAZIL.

Many of our readers will remember the pains taken, two years since, by the Board to circulate the Scriptures in the Valley of the Amazon, by Mr. Robert Nesbit, who died in the service. While Mr. Nesbit was at Para, at the mouth of the river, he employed one of our young countrymen whom he found there, Mr. J. W. Stone, to take a parcel of his books from time to time and dispose of them in the contiguous villages. Such was the success of this experiment, that when Mr. Nesbit died, Mr. Stone was requested to ascend the river, taking the books left, and dispose of them, and make report. This he has done, and made a report much to the satisfaction of the Board.

He ascended the Amazon by steamer two thousand miles, as far as Tabatinga, on the borders of Peru. From thence he proceeded by canoe for forty-eight days, and conveyed his Spanish books farther up the Amazon to Nauta, and thence by the Southern Branch Hallaga, nearly one thousand miles further to the place of landing, then by mules ten days more to Moyabamba, a town of twelve thousand inhabitants, among the mountains of Peru. In this long tour, and on his return, he disposed of some 1300 Bibles and Testaments, nearly all his stock. He was remunerated for his services by a small per-centage on these sold. Owing to the great expense of transportation, in some instances 3500 miles, little has been realized to the Society for sales. The Board feel, however, that a great and good work has been performed, and the way opened for wider distribution at less expense in future.—*Bible Society Record.*

THE CONQUEST OF DEATH.

Like other great monarchs, death also has his harbingers to proclaim and prepare his approach. He sends before him the most agonizing pains and afflictions; diseases that consume our strength and vigor, and sometimes induce us to expect his arrival every moment. By the trembling joints, the dimness of the eyes, the changed countenance, the breaking of the bowl at the cistern, and the loosening of the silver cord, we know that he is near at hand. There is a shadow cast before him extending according to the height of his terrible majesty, and stretching over part of the vale of life. Yes, all that precedes our dissolution, all that is preparatory to the last stroke, are harbingers of death, afflictive in themselves, and to be dreaded on their own account, but peculiarly fearful as the precursors of this great adversary. As these are his forerunners, so he has innumerable and dreadful instruments to destroy. The famine and the pestilence are in his hand; he kindles the fury of the battle, and riots in the field of slaughter; he wings the forked lightning and expands the jaws of the devouring earthquake; the air we breathe, the elements by which we are supplied, and the food upon which we subsist, are often converted into instruments of death; he levies a contribution upon all, extracts the poison of mortality from that which is given for the sustentation of life. The Empire of death, which it has required so many ages to overthrow, which has seemed to recover from its defeats, will at last sink by one powerful stroke, never to rise again. It will not require more than a moment of time to arise all the dead, to lay open every sepulchre, to restore every particle of dust that is fit to be restored to its proper body, and for all the bodies of the saints to be prepared for the mansion of eternal glory. How inspired and tame are the histories of all these kingdoms and empires, when compared with the grand and wonderful achievements of the King Immortal and the fall of death beneath his power, and the giving up of all his prey. Death shall be known and feared no more. Millions of millions shall join in everlasting praise to Him whom all the redeemed will acknowledge as the Great Deliverer.—*Robert Hall.*

REFUGE FROM STRIFE.

I have all along been (says the late Dr. Chalmers,) vastly too much disquieted by the misconstructions of those who did not comprehend me, and having suffered much, both from the fatigue of refuting and explaining the same thing a hundred times over, and from the vex

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Terms—$2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1859.

ACCOUNTS—NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

All parties interested in the *Advocate*—Editor, Preachers, and Subscribers—are interested in avoiding confusion in accounts.

Those well acquainted with the credit system in the newspaper business know full well that, under that system, confusion in accounts never was, never will, never *can* be avoided.—Uncertain mails, unavoidable oversights in agents or clerks, forgetfulness in subscribers and others, and the wearying, vexatious details of this business over all others, render it impossible. We have *tried*, for years, and *know*.

To have the subscription begin and end with the year, and to pay, if not in advance, at least once a year, is the nearest approach to a remedy that we can devise,—and this is our plan.

Immediately after the Conferences, all the accounts will be made out to January, 1861, without reference to time of commencement, or time last paid to; and they will be sent to each subscriber who has not paid to January, 1861.

If all our subscribers and agents will patiently co-operate with us, this difficulty about accounts will be forever settled during the coming year. After that, when January, 1861, comes, $2 more will be due, and so on.

Will our brethren and friends, when they receive these accounts, immediately remit the money to the office, or pay to the preacher, taking a receipt? If any think the account incorrect, let him inform us, *pleasantly*, without *quarreling*. We never quarrel, though we have more cause than others.

The volume of the *Advocate* will hereafter begin and end with the year; and it is very desirable that subscriptions should conform to the same rule.

Therefore, new subscribers, who do not begin with the year, will please send, not two dollars, but an amount sufficient to pay for the paper till the end of the year, at the rate of Four Cents a Week.

Thus, every subscriber will know, without being informed, that at the beginning of the year is the time to remit the subscription money.

And let us have scores, hundreds, thousands of new subscribers with which to begin the New Volume, January 1st, 1860.—We intend, if Providence smile on us, to make a better paper next year than ever before. Arrangements are made, and being made, for greatly increasing its attractions.—Some new writers, of the first order, will begin with the year. The paper is flatteringly approved now—we intend to merit higher approbation.

THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

The Route—Pleasant Friends—A Sentiment—Dr. Pierce, his Affliction and Preaching—Bishop Kavanaugh—Dr. Wightman—Dr. Bennett—Dr. Taylor—Mr. Abbey—Mr. Wane—Dr. Hamilton—Dr. Summers—Dr. Neely—His Great Success—$91,000 raised—Missionary Collection $36,700—$720,000 Invested in Education—Ministerial Education Movement—Thompson Fund—Preachers' Aid Society—Conference Claims—Statistic Division of the Conference—Hospitality of Eufaula—Success of the Advocate—Adjournment—Lay-Cooperation—An All Night Session—Tuskegee—Dr. Lipscomb—President Price—The College—Dr. Garland's Address.

The route to the Alabama Conference led through Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus, Ga., to Eufaula, Ala., the place of the session. Pressed for time, we could not wait for the leisurely comfort of a steamer from Mobile to Montgomery, but took the bay mail steamer to Stockton, then stage for a night and day to Greenville, Butler county, Ala., and then the cars to Montgomery. Leaving Mobile at noon, we took tea in Montgomery the evening of the next day, and the following morning ate breakfast in Columbus. There we had choice of steamer down the Chattahoochee to Eufaula, or the Mobile and Girard railroad to Silver Run, and then stage for twenty-six miles.

Having promised, last Summer, to call on our good friends, Rev. Thomas H. Dawson and lady, we took the latter route, which gave us a delightful night's rest in the Doctor's pleasant mansion, and an exhilirating drive next day to Eufaula, behind a span of splendid horses, with our host for driver—to say nothing of spending a happy evening in his home and family. Our traveling companion, Mr. Oliver, was accommodated with a separate buggy, driven by Mrs. Dawson's carriage driver. This latter vehicle was furnished by our friend and brother, Homer Howard, Esq., who, with his amiable lady, helped to enliven the evening spent at the Doctor's.

There are so many noble men and charming women in this world that it would seem to be a pity we cannot gather them all together in one happy community. We felt thus when we left the Mississippi Conference, and now, having returned from the Alabama Conference, we have become strengthened in the pleasantly sad sentiment.

Having to wait a half day in Columbus, we availed ourselves of the privilege of calling upon the venerable and beloved Lovick Pierce, D.D. We were grieved to find him in deep affliction from the painful and protracted illness of his once most beautiful daughter, Mrs. Gambrill, who died a few days afterwards. In mid-summer we found him at her bed-side, and in mid-winter we found him there still. She was a favorite child. Her house had been his house for years. Her death was hard to bear, but harder still to the affectionate parent, were her strangely protracted sufferings. But she bade farewell to the "sufferings of this present time" a little before the arrival of her brother, Bishop Pierce, from California, who was hastening homeward as fast as his Conferences and his broken health would permit, that he might see her once more in the flesh. But it was ordered otherwise by him who doeth all things well.

Not many years since, Dr. Pierce was surrounded by an unbroken family, and such a family as might fill any man's heart with gratitude and delight. But how sad, has that happy family been despoiled by inexorable death! First, his wife, the worthy companion of his long and eventful life, died during his absence. His son-in-law died in Texas during the present year. While on a visit to his widowed daughter, a son died in Georgia. We had to discharge the painful duty of informing him thereof on his arrival in New Orleans. Soon after he left her, the widowed daughter lost two of her little children. And now another is gone. And the fond father is further afflicted by the apprehension, without ground we trust, that the health of the son of his pride and joy is broken down for good by his recent tour to California.

Nevertheless, "the old man eloquent" preaches such sermons every Sunday in his new Church, St. Paul's, as would awake the inhabitants of London as did the blast of the trumpets of the Crusaders the knights of the olden time. How it may be with the people of Columbus, we know not, nor do we care. A prince in Israel lingers among them, with his crown of gray hairs, and his richer crown of worth, wisdom and usefulness. He will soon leave his ashes among them—a treasure of which many much more notable cities are laudably covetous. They enjoy, every Sabbath, what thousands of the people of Europe and America would travel many miles weekly to enjoy—*the sermons of the last years of Lovick Pierce.*

Bishop Kavanaugh, accompanied by his worthy and pious lady, arrived at Eufaula in time for the opening of the conference, and though in feeble health, presided with his usual patience, amiability, and impartiality. He preached on Sunday, to a crowded audience, one of the most spiritual, powerful, and pathetic sermons we ever heard. Tears of penitence, gratitude and joy attested the power of the gospel and the presence of the Spirit. He went from thence to the Georgia Conference, and has still to attend the Florida Conference.

Rev. William M. Wightman, D.D., recently installed President of the Southern University at Greensboro', now a member of the Alabama Conference, was present during the session. He was warmly welcomed by that body, as he certainly deserves to be. The institution over which he presides has opened with flattering prospects of success. It has the sympathies and prayers of all Southern Methodism. Dr. Wightman preached on Sabbath at three o'clock, one of his most finished, fervent and eloquent sermons.

Rev. Wm. J. Sasnett, D.D., President of East Alabama Male College, at Auburn, was also present. His address at the Missionary Anniversary was pronounced a master-piece of Christian thought, logic, and eloquence. He will hereafter be a member of the Alabama Conference, and is already popular among them. The College was tendered to the Conference and accepted, and is highly prosperous.

Rev. Dr. Taylor, Corresponding Secretary of the Sunday School Society of the M. E. Church, South, was present, and also Rev. Richard Abbey, Financial Secretary of the Publishing House, both laboring faithfully and earnestly in discharge of their respective duties.

Rev. Mr. Wane, of the Virginia Conference, stationed for the present year at Fredericksburg, was present in behalf of the Washington City Church, and made a most beautiful speech before the Conference, which resulted in an immediate collection of over $600.

Our own Dr. Hamilton was present, we are sorry to say, in very feeble health, but vigorous as ever in the discharge of the duties pertaining to Conference duties—a class of duties in which he excels, and in faithful attention to which for over twenty years, he has been largely instrumental in developing the present remarkable character and power of the Alabama Conference. He has labored hard during the whole year, when not confined by sickness, when he ought not to have labored at all. He was appointed to the Mobile City Mission, with the understanding that he shall make a missionary tour to Central America during the year. Since the close of Conference, Bishop Pierce has called upon him to take charge of the Church in San Francisco, California, and, with the consent of Bishop Kavanaugh, we hope he will accept. That country needs him and he needs its climate.

Dr. Summers, Book Editor, and Editor of the Quarterly Review, was present, in better health and spirits than for years past. He is a general favorite, whether at Conference, or in discharge of his duty at Nashville. The Quarterly is attracting attention, and exciting interest throughout the Union. It will prosper.

Dr. Neely reported eminent success as Agent of the Book and Tract Society. One year ago it was resolved to raise $100,000. Over $91,000 have already been raised. Near $10,000 was raised at Eufaula, at the Anniversary, and during the session. Dr. Neely was the solo orator on the occasion of the anniversary. The amount contributed is the best evidence of his eloquence—an eloquence not surpassed by that of any man in the country. He is continued in the agency for the present year, and it is intended to swell the amount to $150,000. It is intended, in this way, to contribute all the money demanded of the Conference by Dr. Taylor's plan of a Sunday School Publication Fund of $100,000. They endow the Publishing House, and raise the Sunday School and all under the same system. They can raise the whole amount of the $200,000 "free cash capital" for the Publishing House in Alabama if they choose; and no man in the Southern Church is better adapted to the work than Dr. Neely. Had Dr. Hamilton's health been such as to have enabled him also to work all the year, there is no telling what they might have done. *The Mission of Alabama is to endow the Publishing House*, and she intends to do it. So be it! It is but fair to say that the "Genealogical Family Bible," has been no mean element of strength in this movement in Alabama. "Honor to whom honor is due." The Depository, also, under the efficient management of John F. Early, Esq., has done excellently well during the year.

The missionary collection for the year is a magnificent one—$38,000—$6,000 over that of last year, and $3,700 over the amount the Conference had resolved to raise. The assessment for the ensuing year is $40,000. They can raise $50,000 easily.

Alabama is leading the van in education also. In the State of Alabama, the Methodists have about $720,000 invested in the cause of education; and in the Conference proper, about $620,000; most of which has been raised during the last four years. And they have no thought of stopping where they are. The endowment of the Southern University alone is to be swelled to $500,000, and East Alabama College is swelling her endowment as rapidly as possible.

The Ministerial Education Society of that Conference is a noble institution. It is composed of ministers and laymen—looks to the education of young men called of God to the ministry, and not able to educate themselves. It has no fund, but collects annually, in a private way, enough money to pay the board and tuition of from ten to twenty young men constantly, until they are deemed suitable for the itinerant work. The Southern University also has a fund of $50,000—part of the amount above mentioned—for the education and board of indigent young men—most of which will doubtless be applied to the help of those who are qualifying themselves for the ministry. From ten to fifteen ministerial candidates are now studying at Summerfield, for whom $2,000 will be needed by the first of July next. Those wishing to contribute to this cause will address Rev. T. W Dorman, D. D., Selma, Ala. There is not a nobler or more valuable enterprise than this in the Southern Church.

The fund known as the "Thompson Fund," a legacy left the Conference by Mr. and Mrs. Thompson of $16,000 was divided between the three female colleges of the Conference as follows: Centenary Institute, $7,000; Tuskegee Female College, $5,000; Tuskaloosa Female College, $4,000; each guaranteeing the interest in the board and tuition of daughters of members of the Conference.

The Preachers' Aid Society is doing a noble work. With a capital of about $15,000, the interest is applied to the relief of those preachers, or widows and orphans of preachers who are in necessitous circumstances. Many an anxious heart has thus been relieved.

The Conference Claims (of those who have not received their support, and of the widows and orphans of such,) was estimated one year ago to be about $8,000 for the past year, and the amount was raised. The claims, however, amounted to considerably more. The estimate for the ensuing year is $12,000, and we think they will raise it.

The entire membership of the Church in the Alabama Conference, whites and blacks, probationers and all, is 71,944, an increase over last year of 1672. All such reports are partial and imperfect, and the increase is doubtless much more. The number of preachers laboring in connection with the Conference, supplies and all, is about 240. Deacons ordained at the recent session, 34—18 of them itinerant. Elders ordained, 17—11 of them itinerant. Probationers received, 18. Re-admitted, 2. The old idea of dividing the Conference was revived, and a Committee was appointed to report, at the next session upon the expediency, and the line, if they deem division expedient. We know not what may be the result.

The Conference was entertained by the good people of Eufaula in the most hospitable manner. They had been asking for the privilege for about fifteen years, and nobly did they improve it. Our own home was with our old friend, William H. Chambers, Esq., formerly of Columbus, Ga., now a popular member of the Alabama Legislature. But, being among our old parishioners, we had a home in every house. All denominations, and the citizens, opened their doors, and it was a happy time generally.

The *New Orleans Christian Advocate*, we are happy to state, is on rising ground in this Conference, as well as in the Mississippi Conference. The amount collected from the agents during the session was an exceedingly fine one—a third more than ever before—which was also the case at the Mississippi Conference. At both Conferences resolutions endorsing it, and favoring its increased circulation, were unanimously adopted. A general movement in the patronizing Conferences would easily double its circulation during the ensuing year. Nothing is needed to secure this desirable end but *the determination of each preacher to do all he can for it.* Will this be the case? We shall see.

About one o'clock on Thursday night, the Conference adjourned, with the benediction by the Bishop, after the announcement of the appointments—which will be found on the third page of this paper—having been in session nine days and nearly one night. The reading of the appointments in this large Conference, in such leisurely way as to allow the secretaries time to take them down, is no light matter.

The number of laymen attending the session, their labors on committees, their freedom of speech on the Conference floor, and the influence they exerted especially upon all the financial movements of the Conference, were pleasant to witness. In this Conference, they do not spend the afternoon "in committee of the whole in lay session," as in the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences. The usual committees are appointed in the old way, half ministers and half laymen. In no Conference do the laymen exert more influence than in the Alabama Conference. There are some laymen—among them R. A. Baker Esq., and Mr. Duke W. Goodwin, both of Mobile, who "follow the Conference up," from year to year. *This* is the sort of lay influence we need.

At Eufaula we had another sort of lay influence that was pleasant indeed; beautiful, accomplished, and "honorable women not a few," with citizens, and members of other churches, attended the session daily, and the Methodist Church seemed to be regarded by them all as "our Church."

After bidding our Eufaula friends adieu, about eighty or ninety of us went on board a little steamer with a cabin cabin, about ten o'clock on Friday night, for Columbus, Ga. The scene, during the whole night, was indescribably amusing. Only a few women and children had berths—the rest of us sat up and stood up all night. We had to sit and stand by turns. We never saw a church more densely packed than that cabin. A gang of Texas cattle crowding together from fright is the best illustration we can give. But it was a glorious night—"a feast of reason and a flow of soul"—whatever the physical discomforts. Wit and humor abounded. Sacred song, from near a hundred voices, drowned the commingled roar of the river and the steamer, and awoke the echoes of the night along each bank of the narrow stream. There was many a pious tear, and many a smile of hopeful joy. Happy gayeties came out from behind grave faces that had concealed them effectually for many a year. It was a time that will be remembered. The boat had left the bishop and his lady, with some other friends, though it took their baggage, which added to the irresistibly contagious mirth.

Sunday was spent, by the writer, in that charming village, or rather city, Tuskegee—the seat of that increasingly celebrated school, the Tuskegee Female College. How pleasant to meet old and dear friends! How sad that we see them only once in a while, and then in haste. Thus we felt both in Eufaula and Tuskegee. In the old well remembered pulpits of both places we felt much as we imagine the Jewish priests felt when ministering in the temple for the first time after returning from the Babylonish captivity. One of the principal citizens, a much valued friend, Maj. James H. Smith, sat no longer near our left hand, and his family sat in the old accustomed place, dressed in the sable habiliments of bereavement.

We spent Saturday evening, and Sunday morning till service time in the pleasant family of our friend, Capt. R. F. Ligon. We spent Saturday night with that good and great man, Rev. A. A. Lipscomb, D.D. The witching hour of midnight found us still in "sweet counsel." Apart from his well-earned reputation as a preacher, writer and educator of woman, he will never be forgotten as long as Tuskegee Female College sends out its high toned and refined graduates among the christian women of the land. He has done there an immortal work. Having resigned the Presidency, he now lectures on Literature, Poetry and Art. His friend and "true Yoke-fellow," Rev Geo. W. F. Price, one of his Professors from the beginning, now most worthily occupies the college presidency. The School has had a wonderful prosperity from the beginning, and is growing constantly in character, reputation, and numbers. Indeed, if such an institution as Tuskegee Female College were not appreciated, it were useless to spend money and brains to build up institutions calculated to impart the highest and most refined christian culture to the women of this land.

At Montgomery, we had the pleasure of hearing Dr. Garland, President of the University of Alabama, deliver an able address in its behalf before the Legislature.

A HAPPY RE-UNION.

During the session of the Alabama Conference, at Enfaula, we witnessed a scene which for beauty and pathos exceeded anything of the kind with which our unworthy life has ever been blessed. It was a re-union, by invitation of Mrs. M'Donald, one of the oldest members of the Methodist Church in that place, at her dinner-table, of all the ministers present who had ever been stationed there. There were twelve of them, viz.: Revs. William B. Neal, John W. Starr, Stephen F. Pilley, James A. Heard, Oliver R. Blue, Clayton C. Gillespie, Mark S. Andrews, Francis M. Grace, James L. Cotton, William A. M'Carty, Allen S. Andrews, and William M. Motley. Rev. F. G. Ferguson, late Presiding Elder of the district, and Rev. President Price, of Tuskegee Female College, also attended. The pastoral memories of the place there concentrated, reached back over a period of twenty-two years, during all which time Mrs. M'Donald had been there, a devoted member and Sunday School teacher, the friend of the pastors and their families, their nurse in sickness, their counsellor in troubles, their ministering angel in bereavement. During the time, all her own family had been buried, and for many years she had been a lone, childless widow, devoted to the Church and its successive pastors, dispensing a gracious and refined hospitality among her friends.

At dinner, with Mrs. M'Donald presiding, in happy unconsciousness of anything but the entertainment of her friends, the table was occupied entirely by the gentlemen named. The time occupied in discussing "the creature comforts" before them passed pleasantly away in friendly converse. Mrs. M'Donald had slightly pushed back her chair as an intimation that there were others to dine, when it was signified that her company was desirable a few moments longer.

Rev. John W. Starr, the chairman chosen for the occasion, without rising, in subdued tones, said: "Brethren, this is a pleasant, a remarkable meeting. In the providence of God, twelve of the pastors of this charge are yet living, yet in the faith, yet in the itinerant ministry; and we are now all present before God, seated at one table—the table of our sister, who has been with us from the beginning of this station, a period of twenty-two years.

What troubles have we seen!
What conflicts have we past!
* * * * * *
But out of all the Lord
Hath brought us by His love;
And still He doth His help afford,
And hides our life above.

Three of our dear brethren, our fellow-pastors in this charge, have gone to their reward. The first I will mention is *Rev. Thomas H. P. Scales*, commonly known among us as "Uncle Hardin Scales."

Rev. F. G. Ferguson, amid the flowing tears of the company, himself deeply moved, here rose, and said: "Brethren, I can hardly trust myself, on this touching occasion, to say anything in memory of the venerable brother whose name has just been mentioned. I knew him long and well—before any of you knew him—in Tennessee, long before he became a member of the Alabama Conference. He was there, what you all knew him as long to be here: a man of God in the highest sense—a holy man, deeply spiritual in his experience and in his preaching—never preaching without earnestly and affectionately insisting upon that holiness of heart without which no man shall see the Lord."

Mr. Starr then called the name of *Rev. Thomas H. Foster*, another of the departed pastors of the Methodist Church at Eufaula, when *Rev. O. R. Blue* rose and said: "I knew Thomas H. Foster well. Our paths in life approached and touched each other at several very interesting points. Our first acquaintance, when boys, in Montgomery, Ala., was in a personal collision. Our next association was at the altar of the Church, both of us rejoicing in newly-found pardon and peace. His manly disposition and kindling talents attracting the attention of friends, he was sent, through their benevolence, to Transylvania University, where he graduated under the lamented Tuscan. Returning home, he entered, according to his original intention, the Methodist itinerancy in the Alabama Conference. He lived and died in that work. A kind student, and thirsting for the truth, he was at one time in danger of wandering from "the faith once delivered to the saints," amid the uncertainties of German rationalism. But his early training in evangelical truth, and his personal experience of its saving power, ultimately triumphed. Transferring to the Louisiana Conference, he was stationed at Baton Rouge, and when the epidemic spread death and desolation among the inhabitants, he remained to comfort the dying and the bereaved, and fell at his post, himself a victim of the scourge."

The Chairman then called the name of *Rev. John L. Saunders*, still another of the deceased Eufaula pastors. *Rev. S. F. Pilley* rose and said: "I scarcely know how to perform the task assigned me. You all knew John L. Saunders well. In many respects he was a remarkable man. He was a man of indomitable will, unbending integrity, and of stoical courage and perseverance. Remarkable in person, he was also eccentric in matters.—But he was a true christian, a devoted minister, a generous friend, and a tender husband. I was in charge of the circuit when the people of Enon, Chunnenuggee and adjacent churches, raised the money to send a missionary to California, and chose John L. Saunders. In that land he maintained the same characteristics that had distinguished him in this, and not long since died in the faith. He was a self-made man, not blessed with early educational and social advantages; but he rose to be a preacher of considerable ability and energy."

At this point, a certificate of life-membership in the Sunday School Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, having the names of the twelve ministers above-mentioned inscribed on it, was placed in the hands of *Rev. C. C. Gillespie*, who rose, and turning to the hostess whose eyes bore testimony to the depth of her feelings, said: "*Sister McDonald*: To us, the yet living pastors of the Eufaula charge, it is a solemn pleasure to meet once more around your hospitable board, which, for more than twenty-two years, has been spread for our entertainment and comfort, including our wives and children, and our brethren in the ministry. It is a blessing of a gracious providence that we are, so many of us, yet alive, and permitted to be present. In all probability we shall never enjoy this privilege again. It has been thought meet to commemorate it by something pleasant to us, and grateful to you—some slight testimonial of our esteem and love for you, which will also keep this day, and our names, in your memory. You have been the unfailing friend of the Church, and the host of its pastors. But your greatest usefulness, as was appropriate to your sex and your widowed condition, has been in the Sunday School. Remembering, as we all do, your devoted labors in this behalf, through a long series of years, especially since bereft of all immediate family, we feel that the lines of Mr. Wesley have a beautiful aptness in your case:

"I have no babes to hold me here,
But children more securely dear
For mine I humbly claim."

I am appointed by my brethren to present you with this certificate of life-membership in the Sunday School Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, whose interests you have so long and so faithfully served. May you be long spared to the Church, and be blessed with many more children "in the Lord." Wherever we wander, we shall tenderly remember this happy scene, and remember you in our prayers. When you look upon this, hanging upon your wall, you will remember us and ours at a throne of grace.

Rev. J. L. Cotton received the certificate in Mrs. McDonald's name, and replied on her behalf. His address was too long to be remembered and recorded here, but not too long for the occasion. Indeed, it was a glorious speech, brimming over with beauty, pathos, and powerful eloquence. He recounted the circumstances attending Mrs. McDonald's preventing the station from falling back into the circuit, by bravely proposing to support the pastor herself. He described the burial of her own noble husband by one of the pastors present—Rev. Jos. A. Heard. He described the death of a minister's child in her nursing arms—it was his own babe. Every heart was full to overflowing—every eye was a fountain of tears—every cheek was bedewed. It was a precious time—one never to be forgotten—and the more so as it was entirely impromptu and spontaneous—nothing having been agreed upon in the way of speeches, until the company were moving from the parlor into the dining room. At the conclusion all knelt, and *Rev. A. S. Andrews* led the devotions in a prayer of great appropriateness and fervency. This account is wholly from memory, and falls far short of the reality; but it gives the substance of what was done and said. It was good to be there.

The Meetings for United Prayer.—It has recently been stated that one hundred and eleven prayer-meetings are held weekly in Belfast, and seventy in Glasgow. For considerable time past a weekly meeting has been held at Exeter, and at the Athenæum, at intervals during the day; and at seven o'clock in the Bible Christian Chapel, Northernhay-street, which will seat from 1000 to 1200 persons, and was crowded. An invitation to united prayer was "addressed to the Church of Christ throughout the world" by the missionaries and their friends at Lodiana, Northwest India. The period fixed in the invitation for special intercession for the outpouring of the Spirit is the second week in January, 1860, from Monday, the 8th of that month, to Sunday, the 14th. Union Prayer-meetings have been extensively held in India and Burmah all this year, and have included many thousand converts as well as European and American Christians.

Valuable Historical Work.—One of the most laborious works of modern times is about being finished, after fifteen years uninterrupted labour. We allude to the work of the Brothers Haag, *La France Protestante*, or "Lives of French Protestants who have made themselves a Name in History." Nine large volume are already out, to be followed by a tenth of additions, rectifications, indexes, &c. Though scarcely known, even by name, in this country, it is the great source from which all information about the Huguenot families of settlers in the New World and descendants must in future be drawn.

Jerusalem.—A letter from Jerusalem states that it is no longer the city "which no man seeketh after," but it is now the resort of the wealthy and great ones of the earth. Large purchases of houses and lands are made by agents of European governments, and establishments on a large and magnificent scale will shortly be made in the neighborhood.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.

Mr. Editor: The recent session of this body was distinguished for harmony of view and feeling. This was a matter of frequent congratulation among the members. There was an unpleasant jostle at first in consequence of legal objections which our Presiding officer, Bishop Early, interposed to the carrying out of a scheme of lay co-operation that had been adopted at the previous session. This plan, I understand, was modeled after the one which has been in successful operation for several years in the Louisiana Conference. Every station and circuit was authorised to choose a layman who should sit with the Conference as a committee of the whole during each afternoon of the session, and this joint committee of ministers and laymen should report their action on the secular interests of the Church to the Conference proper for final decision. The Bishop declared the plan illegal, because a committee of the whole is not known to our laws; and if it were, must be composed of the same members as the body that thus resolves itself, and the appointing of a chairman should belong to the President of the Conference, and not to the Conference itself as this plan provided. It seems to me that these objections apply rather to the name than to the thing itself, and would therefore be obviated by simply changing the designation of the plan.

However, the plan was objectionable to most all of us on grounds of expediency as too cumbrous. It may suit the Louisiana Conference, which is, I believe, a considerably smaller body than the Virginia, but it would be too extensive a machinery among us for the work to be accomplished. A substitute was suggested by Rev. Mr. Wheelwright, and shaped by Dr. Smith, which secured the approval of the Bishop and of the entire Conference. Each district stewards' meeting is instructed to elect not only a Conference Steward or lay member of the board of finance, as hitherto, but also a lay member of a committee on our educational, and a lay member of a committee on our publishing interests. These committees will consist of an equal number of ministers to be chosen by the Conference, and of laymen to be chosen as just explained, and the laymen have the right to vote in Conference on all financial matters. Our territory is divided into nine districts; hence we will have twenty-seven laymen to aid us in our deliberations on the great enterprises of the Church, and the scheme can be enlarged by the appointment of other committees, to any extent which we may find advisable. The absolute unanimity with which this measure was adopted, is very gratifying and promises great good. There was another measure of importance in which the vote was unanimous. We resolved to endow a chair of Biblical Literature at Randolph, Macon. The efficient agent of this institution, Rev. H. B. Coules, was requested to raise $25,000 for this purpose. We have an idea that it is necessary only to inform him what amount of money we desire for any good cause, in order to obtain it. He executes the order with the facility and promptness of Captain Bragg. If my memory does not deceive me, the Bench of Bishops recommended that such a chair should be attached to every one of our colleges, and the General Conference, perhaps of 1854, concurred in the advice. It is designed for the instruction of sound things, not only of those who expect to enter upon the work of the ministry, though to them it will be a peculiar and invaluable aid, but also of all the pupils who feel an interest in the study of the word of God.

You have seen a full account of the interchange of friendly messages between the Virginia District Conference of the M. P. Church and our own Conference. This was in itself a pleasant and edifying occurence, yet of course it has an ulterior design to the recognition of each other by these two bodies as worthy branches of the Methodist family. No proposition concerning an union has been submitted. The way to this measure does not seem quite open, and it must be brought before the General Conference if anywhere. But there is a growing of opinion on both sides that we are nearing the time of the flowing together of these two streams. The M. P. Church are willing to drop all objections to bishops and presiding elders, and the M. E. Church seems to acknowledge an increasing need for the introduction of the lay element in our councils. A paternal intercourse is a mean for helping on this result. Those among us who are opposed to any modification of our present plan, may nevertheless approve these christian courtesies on account of their influence in allaying strife and promoting brotherly love.

Our agents for raising $100,000 in behalf of the Publishing House at Nashville and the Depository at Richmond, have presented the work with energy and with encouraging success. Rev. B. R. Duval continues in this important field. We organized a Conference Sunday School Society, and determined to raise $10,000 toward a fund for the publication and circulation of Sunday School literature for our own Church.

Very cordial was our vote of thanks to Bishop Early for the kind and able manner in which he presided over us. Long and faithfully has he labored among us, and wherever he goes through our bounds he finds living epistles of commendation. Our prayers ascend that an even larger measure of spiritual blessing and usefulness may crown his remaining days.

J. C. Granberry.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate

LETTER FROM REV. R. ABBEY.

To the Editor:

I am very much gratified to find that the Church is waking up more and more to the importance of her publishing interests. We are all of us a little further along in the practical details of this important branch of the ecclesiastical service than we were a year ago. Experience does us good, the best and wisest of us.

I have now attended seven Conferences this fall, and had considerable correspondence and intercourse with many of the leading members of several others, and I am glad to learn that there is generally, I believe I might say, universally—first, a growing interest on the subject, and secondly, a closer union of view and sentiment as to the best modes of operation in this field of enterprise.

Who shall educate our children, and how shall they be educated? are important questions to be sure; but the answer is not comparatively of great importance, unless coupled with a proper answer to this other question. What shall the people, children and all, read, and to what extent shall they be supplied?

This latter question is the corner stone of our Educational, Missionary, Sabbath-school, Ministerial-support and Church-extension interests. It is getting to be regarded in its true light. For my own part I am sure I am getting to understand the "theory and practice" better than I did. Our social influence in the country is immense. We form one full fourth, if not a third portion of the entire citizenship of this whole South. What an immense idea! Look at its national magnitude.

And now see it in the midst of this immense field of patronage our Publishing House stands, with its surrounding Conference Auxiliaries—without a competitor. Its vantage-ground position is thus far superior to that of any other Publishing House in the Union, save the American Bible Society. Every Publishing House at the North has twenty powerful competitors for the same patronage. *Ours has none.*

Books from Methodist presses are going into circulation now with far greater rapidity than ever before.

The Depositories going into operation meet with a demand for books far, very far beyond their anticipations.

The great difficulty to be feared and to be provided against now is, that our means of supply are going to fall so far short of the demand. The demand is now great, as compared with former years, and it is increasing every day.

The only way to meet this difficulty is, to increase the capital of the Publishing House.

Heretofore the House has furnished the Church, say in round numbers, $100,000 worth of books a year. How is it to furnish two, three, four times that amount without an increased capital?

We have the best ecclesiastical publishing system in the United States. Let us pursue it. Many portions of the country are doing well, and all parts are expected to do equally well. We are on rising ground. Let us congratulate and encourage each other.

The Mississippi Conference Depository, at Vicksburg, is doing as well as its funds have anticipated. Invincible perseverance and unwearied will accomplish anything that ought to be accomplished.

The following resolve of the Mississippi Conference, a few days ago, relates to this establishment.

Yours Truly, R. Abbey, Fin. Sec.

New Orleans, Nov. 26th, 1859.

Resolution of the Mississippi Conference.

Resolved, That the Book and Tract Depository of this Conference, at Vicksburg, is an institution of great value to the Church, one which may be, and ought to be wielded largely and powerfully in furtherance of our publishing interests and of religion generally. And that we will by all proper means in our power, directly and indirectly, encourage and patronise the same to the extent of our ability.

And Further, That we appeal earnestly and affectionately to them indebted to this Depository for stock-notes or otherwise, to make prompt and immediate payment.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS TO METHODISTS.

1. Do you pray? do you pray in secret, and if so how often and in what way? Is it a delight to enter your closet and pour out your soul to God, or is it a trial rather, and done with dragging of spirit?

2. Do you pray in your family? How often? with what unction? Every Sunday morning, and all other days neglect, or every night and morning of the week?

3. Do you spend much of your time reading the daily newspaper, and is it your long cherished view that there will be morning and evening papers worked on eight-cylinder presses in heaven? or do you find some satisfaction in reading the gospels of the New Testament? and is it the burden of your heart to comprehend with all saints the exceeding richness and fullness of the Gospel of Christ?

4. Suppose your minister were to preach a sermon of plainness against some certain sin, and suppose further, that conscience condemned you as guilty of the sin described, and suppose still further, that you became angry in consequence, how would you explain your conduct? Must a preacher put on cloth slippers, and walk daintily about for fear of hurting the feelings of some of his double dealing and dishonest members? Is it expected, on the part of a gospel minister, that he offer polluted bread on the altar of God or that he discuss the position of the signs of the zodiac, or the color of the sea-water in the Straits of Gibraltar, rather than show the people their sins? Why preach at all, unless men are stirred to a reformation of this life.

5. You and your family were, not long since, at a great gathering, and, after certain preliminaries were gone through with, the evening's conversation turned to scandal and the exercises terminated with a dance. You encouraged your children in the matter, though young and they had their names on a class book. How much better were your children? The man who appropriates to his own use stealthily the property of others, fleeces a ruse when the charge of theft is made against him. He has good cause for his excitement. You defend dancing, and when any one wishes quietly to argue with you on the subject, in fit of excitement or rage shown himself. You say you are as good as your accuser or as good as any professor—"better" perhaps is your word. How is this? If better than others, your heart must be full of grace, it must be able to bear an infinite amount of reproach and attack, and be quiet. But you are not quiet, your heart rises with invective, as your better attempts to reason, and when he leaves you it is with the words possibly dropping from your lips, "whether right or wrong I will do as I please in regard to worldly amusements."

These are a few suggestions; others could readily be made. We leave you to the work.

Most lamentable is it that the piety of the age, in many instances, is a trifling piety—a piety of dances and folly, a piety that has but a faint fellowship with the closet, and that knows the least of all knowledge about the Holy Scriptures. If the world is to be saved, the church must be saved, and purified, and men and women must show more attention to Christ than they have hitherto shown to dressing, and to parties, and to folly in earthly fashion. We have had the leaves of an outward profession glistening long enough. We have walked in the way of holiday soldiering long enough, and it is high meridian now of fight. It will not do for two armies—the world and the church—to be wearing the same epaulets and dallying the same banners. They are destined as the sun and the night, and we who profess to be of Christ must fight for him, or turn traitors and join the powers of darkness. The Lord stir us to conflict.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate

DISCOVERY OF RARE MSS.

Professor Tischendorf, who had been sent by the Russian Government on a journey of scientific exploration, in a letter from Cairo, dated the 15th of March, addressed to the minister of Saxony, Herr Falkenstein, that he has succeeded in making some valuable discoveries relative to the Bible. The most important of these discoveries is a manuscript of the Holy Scriptures from the fourth century, consequently as old as the famous manuscripts of the Vatican, which hitherto, in all collections, maintained the first rank. This it will have to share in future with the newly discovered manuscript. Herr Tischendorf be not mistaken. In 346 beautiful fine parchment leaves, of such size that only two could have been got out of one skin, it contains the greater part of the Prophets, the Psalms, the Book of Job, the Book Jesus Sirach, the Proverbs, the Song of Solomon, and several of the Apocryphal Books of the Old Testament; but then the whole of the New Testament complete. Another valuable discovery of Professor Tischendorf's is described as an undoubted and complete manuscript of the Epistle of Barnabas, and of the Shepherd of Hermas, both belonging to the second century of the Christian era, and originally standing in the canon of Scriptural epistles. Herr Tischendorf hopes that from the munificence of the Russian government that he will be enabled to give immediate publication to these three manuscripts.—*Evangelist.*

In the English Chapel in Geneva, Switzerland, the only church in that city where the service is conducted in the English language, a prayer for the President of the United States has been recently introduced into the service. A written form of prayer is used in most of the Presbyterian Churches on the continent of Europe.

The Christian *Inquirer* says within two or three years the Unitarians have lost Rev. Messrs. Cooke, Gage and Huntington, and they have gained Rev. D. Sheldon, D.D., and the Rev. Messrs. Collyer, Babbitt, Harris, Frozier, L. Bushnell, and others.

Convicts' Thanksgiving Dinner.—The Agent of Auburn (New York,) State prison treated the convicts to a Thanksgiving Dinner. He had 850 pies baked and over 3000 pounds of cake.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

DECEMBER 21, 1850.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

ADVERTISING IN THE ADVOCATE.

The business public are slowly learning that the *Advocate* is THE GREAT ADVERTISING PAPER OF THE SOUTH AND WEST. Advertisements in it are more valuable than in any half dozen other papers.

1.—It has the largest circulation west of Charleston, and South of Cincinnati; larger than any other two weeklies in New Orleans, and is increasing rapidly—will, in a few years, double its present circulation.

2.—Of medium size, and not crowded with advertisements, an advertisement is not lost in it, but can be easily found.

3.—In our "Editorial Notices," which we give to every advertisement, we specify the page and column on which an advertisement may be found. We seek to make every advertisement valuable to the advertiser and to *the paper*.

4.—The circulation is spread out over Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, principally; Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, partially.

5.—It is the only weekly of large and widely-spread circulation in the great and growing metropolis of the South.

TEXAS LAND AND STOCK FOR SALE.—You will find a notice, with the above heading, in the fifth column of third page. A splendid opportunity this for some enterprizing person to make a profitable investment.

DR. MORTIMORE.—This famous physician has a notice in our columns, which will be found in the fourth column of third page.

THE SAN ANTONIO FEMALE COLLEGE.—On the fourth page, fourth column, will be found the advertisement of this very excellent institution.

SEWING MACHINES.—E. L. Nimmo advertises these very useful labor-saving machines for sale at No. 9 Camp St..

CURE FOR SORE EYELIDS, &c.—See advertisement headed Roman Eye Balsam, fifth column, third page.

VALUABLE TRACTS OF LAND FOR SALE.—Read the advertisement in fifth column of third page.

REPORTS OF CONFERENCE SESSIONS, 1850.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.

MOBILE DIST.—J T Heard, P E; Mobile, Franklin street, E Baldwin; Mobile, State street, colored charge, B B Ross; Mobile, German mission, to be supplied; Mobile, St. Francis street, A H Mitchell, Minister; little Zion, col. chge, J B Baldwin; Mobile, City mission, J Hamilton; Mobile, Bethel Ship, William Spillman; Mobile, Wesley Chapel, A Adams; Village Church, W A Sanjacy, to be supplied; Eastern Shore, J M Boland; Fish River mission, J W Bolston; Pascagoula, W R Towles; Pascagoula, colored mission, to be supplied; Ocean Springs, J F Randall; Citronville, J F R Brandon; Clarke, J D Cameron.

DEMOPOLIS DIST.—Josiah Barker, P E; Demopolis, H A M Henderson; Arcola, colored mission, J C Huckabee; Dayton, G F Ellis; Dayton, colored mission, T S Abernathy, Sr; Union Town, J Bancroft; Union Town, colored mission, J W McCann; Orrville, D Carmichael, to be supplied; McKinley, colored mission, Z D Cottrell; Rembert Hills, C Strider; Prairie Bluff, colored mission, to be supplied; Bladon, W W Thomas; Barleymission, to be supplied; Gaston, G Hawkins; Butler, T J Ratledge; Spring Hill, L M Wilson.

MACON DIST.—T C Wier, P E; Macon, M S Andrews; DeKalb, S H Cox, O P Thomas; Marion, L Massingale; Meridian, J E Newman; Livingston, J W Harmon; Gainsville and Sumterville, T A Hopkins; Belmont, H D Gale; Sumpterville, to be supplied; Scooba, A McBryde; Enterprize, W M Motley; Okatibbee Mission, to be supplied.

COLUMBUS DIST.—T J Koger, P E; Columbus, H K Hargrove; Columbus City and Lowndes colored mission, G Shaffer, J M Hood, J F W Toland, and one to be supplied; Crawfordville, J A Peebles; Brooksville, W C Hearn; Plum Creek, colored mission, E Callaway; Columbus circuit, A J Coleman, J C Brogan; Yorkville, colored mission, to be supplied; Caledonia, J M Gann; Pickens, W Vaughan, J E Treadwell; Pickensville and Carrolton, T S Abernathy, Jr; Athens, C L Dobbs; Cookesville, J B Stone; Cookesville, colored mission, Francis Walker.

TUSCALOOSA DIST.—E V Levert, P E; Tuscaloosa, J B Cottrell; North Port, L M Adams; New Lexington, J N Glover; Big Sandy, G J Mason; Scottville, to be supplied; Jones Valley, W H Armstrong, W G Johnson; Cahawba River mission, to be supplied; Greene, J T M Gregory; Warrior, mission, E Nicholson; Tuscaloosa Female College, F M Grace, President.

GREENSBORO' DIST.—J J Hutchinson, P E; Greensboro', Thomas Y Ramsey; Greensboro', colored mission, to be supplied; Prairie Creek colored mission, H Urquhart; German Creek colored mission, to be supplied; New Prospect, D Duncan; Eutaw, W C Harris; Eutaw colored mission, J M Patton; Forkland and Watsons' Chapel, R M Sanders; Trinity and Bolgee, colored mission, E Phillips; Newbern and Oakgrove, one to be supplied; Marion, William Sheppard; Brush Creek, P J Walker, to be supplied; Southern University, W M Wightman, President, E Wadsworth, Prof Belles Letters, C C Calloway, Agent.

BLOUNTSVILLE MISS. DIST.—W J Powers, P E; Murphree's Valley, J H Lockhatt; Blountsville, W H P Connerly; Blount Springs, mission, A Dowling; Winston, mission, Samuel Thames; Jasper, D S McDonald; Blue Springs, mission, W E Mabry; Pikesville, mission, S Briggs; Bexar, W H Riley; Moscow, J B Powers; Short Creek, mission, J N Isbell.

GADSDEN DIST.—E Hearn, P E; Gadsden, U L Thompson; Lebanon, J W Hightower; Black Oak, mission, J A Campbell; Coosa mission, to be supplied; Cedar Bluff, U Williams; Centre, J A Neely; Cross Plains, mission, to be supplied; Jacksonville, F T J Brandon; Harpersville, N H Self; Asheville, R Nicholson.

TALLADEGA DIST.—W D Matthews, P E; Talladega to be supplied; Talladega circuit, J T Curry; Talladega and Alexandria, colored mission, to be supplied; Fayetteville, M C Tarpentine; Hanover mission, to be supplied; Sockapatby, R S Woodward, R F Blow; Parkneyville, C S D Lassiter, L H Bell; Arbacoochee, J W Talley; Boan Oak, J C A Bridges; White plains, J N Dupree; Lafayette, T H Whitby; Dadeville and colored mission, J C Strickfin.

SUMMERFIELD DIST.—J W Starr, P E; Selma, T W Dornan; East Selma mission, to be supplied; Summerfield, W Murrah; Cahaba, colored mission, J J Pickett; Book and Tract Agent, P P Neely; Perryville, T Moody; Montevallo circuit, W G Perry; Shelby Coal Mine mission, to be supplied; Randolph, W H McDaniel; Wetumpka, T P Crymes; Autauga circuit, N D Cooper; Autaugaville, J W Shores; Prattville, J D Fisher; Cahawba, J L Cotton; Columbiana and Montevallo; J F Green; Centenary Institute, D C R Comeriy, J S Moore.

MONTGOMERY DIST.—O R Blue, P E; Montgomery, James A Heard; Montgomery City mission, to be supplied; Montgomery colored charge, Isaac J Tatom; Canton colored mission, J W Brown; Montgomery circuit, L P Gholson, S A Pilley; Tallasee, A West; Tuskegee, J Matthews; Tuskegee circuit, P H Rogers, T N Skelton, Limehopley, R H Dickerson, Asa Barn, W P Harrison; Oak Bowery, E B Norton; Russell, W H Neal; Cowikee, colored mission, F H Wardlaw; Crawford, J P Dickinson, J W Glenn; Uchee, colored mission, M E Hutt; East Alabama, Male College, E J Hammill Agent; Auburn Female College, E D Pitts, President; American Bible Society, T D Oliver, Agent.

EUFAULA DIST.—J W Laney, P E; Eufaula, A S Andrews; Glenville, W A McCarty; Glenville colored mission, to be supplied; Villula, T L Dentzler, one to be supplied; Villula colored mission, J W Jordan; Enon, J A Clement; Barbour, colored mission, to be supplied; Chunnenuggee, O B Stanley; Chunnenuggee colored mission, to be supplied; Perote, colored mission, to be supplied; Union Springs, B S Williams; Clayton and Louisville, L F Dowdell; Clayton circuit and Otho mission, J J Cassaday; Laurenceville, R J Sampler; Chunnenuggee Female College, W H Ellison, President.

LOWNDESBORO' DIST.—J M Jennings, P E; Lowndesboro and Hayneville, to be supplied; Big Swamp, colored mission, A Skinner; Ledo Hatchee, colored mission, J J Latham; Pleasant Hill, N Gills; Pleasant Hill colored mission, J Williamson; Ash Creek, colored mission, P R M'Crary; Farmersville, J L Skipper; Argus, J W Solomon; Union, C N McLeod; Greenville, R J Hunter; Greenville mission to be supplied; Sepulga, W H Artis; Troy, J F Dickinson; Elba, W C Robinson.

CAMDEN DIST.—G Garrett P E; Camden, G W Brown; Snow Hill, W H Wild, J H Worrell, sup; Oak Hill, T M Lynch; Black's Bend, M M Graham; Monroeville, J H Ewing, W N Peavey, sup; Mount Pleasant, G R Talley; Suggsville, D M Hudson; Grove Hill, J H Jones; St Stephens, to be supplied; Washington mission, to be supplied; Choctaw Corner, W H Carter; Lower Peach Tree, R Y Rew.

PENSACOLA MISS. DIST.—S F Pilley, P E; Pensacola, W K Norton; Santa Rosa, mission to be supplied; Navy Yard, to be supplied; Milton, W D Dennis; Yellow River mission, B G Flemming; Andalusia mission, to be supplied; Evergreen, B M Selman; Escambia mission, to be supplied; Ucheeanna mission, to be supplied.

MARIANNA DIST.—W P Miller, P E; Marianna, J A Spence; Greenwood, D T Mellard; Calhoun mission, to be supplied; Woodville and Colu bia, J M Campbell; Sylvan Grove, W A Montgomery; Haw Ridge, to be supplied; Geneva, W H Adams; Newton mission, W R Talley; Campbellton, H D Carver; Rocky Creek mission, to be supplied; T C Summers, Book Editor, at Nashville; W E M Linfield and S Armstrong, transferred to Louisiana Conference; J L. Sampey, transferred to Conchita Conference.

The next session of the Conference will be held in Montgomery, Alabama.

INDIAN MISSION CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.

CHEROKEE AND CREEK DIST.—J Harrell, P E; Tahlequah and Riley's Chapel, J G Walker; Webber's Falls, W Wilson, *J Sanders; Beaty's Prairie, one to be supplied, *E G Smith; Grand Saline, C Delano, *D Hider; Seneca and Wyanndotte, D H Cumming; Flint, *W A Duncan; Salasaw, *W Carey, *Shindling Man; Creek Agency, C M Shiver, *J McHenery; North Fork, *S Chekote; Little River, J Essex; Big Bend, W Coffelt, *E Butler; Asbury Manual Labor School, T Berthulf, Superintendent.

CHOCTAW DIST.—Y Ewing, P E; Doaksville, I S Newman; Mountain Fork, *George Washington; Kiamichee, J H Walker, *P Wills; Perryville, to be supplied; Chickasaw, H Bacon, *J H Forester; Chickasaw Manual Labor School and Tishamingo, J C Rollinson, Superintendent, Wm Jones; Blumfield Academy, J H Carr, Superintendent; Collert Institute, J N Hamill, Superintendent; Fort Coffee and New Hope School, Holetishki and Scullyville, F M Paine, Superintendent; Moshulatubbee and Sunbois, to be supplied; T P Ruble transferred to East Texas Conference; P Ruebam transferred to, Arkansas Conference; *J Page, interpreter for the Presiding Elder of Choctaw District. The next session of the Conference to be held at Riley's Chapel, Cherokee Nation; post-office, Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation.

*Natives.

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Senate to-day elected Mr. Fitzpatrick President pro tem. of the Senate, in place of Vice President Breckinridge, who is absent.

Mr. Mason's Harper's Ferry committee was authorized to employ the services of a clerk for their investigation.

In the House to-day, Mr. Gilmer, in replying to insinuations made against him, concerning Helper's book, indignantly denied his having any knowledge concerning it.

Senator Pugh made an effort to call the resolution, that a committee on Territories be requested to inquire into the expediency of repealing the clause in the act of organization of the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, which requires their territorial laws to be submitted to congress for approval or rejection. Hale of New Hampshire, said that legislative business could not proceed before the organization of the House had been completed. Pugh then rose to a point of order, and in the course of his remarks defended Northern Democrats from the censure bestowed upon them by Senator Iverson, a few days since.

In the House, after a sharp discussion between Singleton and Hickman, the House proceeded to the eleventh ballot for Speaker, which resulted as follows:

Sherman, 112; Bocock, 85; Botelar, 21; scattering, 12.

Bocock then withdrew, and the House proceeded to the 12th ballot, as follows:

Sherman, 112; Botelar, 23; Bocock, 70; Miles Taylor, 12; Phelps, 14; the remainder were scattering.

Thirteenth ballot—Botelar, 31; Taylor, 17; Sherman, 110; rest scattering. Necessary to a choice, 114.

The House then adjourned.

The Harper's Ferry Executions.

CHARLESTOWN, Va. Dec. 16.—Cook and Copple, who were executed to-day, came very near making their escape. They had already gotten beyond the enclosure when they were discovered by the sentinels and fired upon, but missed. They were subsequently captured, however, and recommitted to jail.

They were executed at ten minutes to one o'clock, P M.

Green and Copeland, the negro convicts, were executed at half past 11 o'clock, A M. Everything passed off quietly.

Diplomatic Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Government has as yet received no official advices of the conclusion of the Melane treaty with Mexico.

It is reported here, and generally credited, that Francis J. Grund is to be appointed United States Consular Agent at Havre.

Brown Sympathy Meeting at New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The anti-slavery fanatics and abolitionists held a Brown sympathy meeting here last evening. The proceedings were very noisy and riotous. At one time it was feared there would be bloodshed, but the police interfered and quelled the disturbance.

Fatal Shooting Affray.

COLUMBUS, Miss., Dec. 16.—A street fight occurred here last night between Jas. Blair and Dr. Wm. M. Shepherd, of Texas, formerly Secretary of Navy of that Republic. Shepherd was shot and almost instantly killed.

General Scott for the Presidency.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—An immense Union meeting assembled at the Academy of Music last night. Not less than thirty thousand were present during the evening, inside and out.

Resolutions were adopted nominating Lieut. General Scott for the Presidency in 1860.

Later from Havana and South America.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The steamer De Soto, from New Orleans via Havana, has arrived at this port, with advices from Havana to the 16th inst.

The bark Restless, from Santa Martha, New Grenada, reports that a battle was expected between Gen. Nietos, at the head of the Liberal forces, and Gen. Posado, of Barangnilla.

The latter was holding that place on the 25th of November. Business everywhere was entirely suspended.

Later from California.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 17.—The overland California mail, from San Francisco the 25th ult., has arrived at Malloy's Station, the westernmost terminus of the Pacific telegraph line.

There was considerable excitement in political circles in the State, because of a change which had passed between Judge Miller of Shasta county, and Jas. Gallagher, District Attorney of Trinity county. The preliminaries of the meeting were being arranged when the mail left.

Mr. James Haworth, President of the California Staga Company, says that he is prepared to contract with the U. S. Government to run a daily mail between Sacramento and St. Louis at a million per annum, the trip to be run in fourteen days.

Later from South America.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The Brazilian Mail of November 8th, says a battle was fought between Urquisa and the army of Brazil near Buenos Ayers. The latter were defeated and took flight. Urquiza is marching on Buenos Ayers.

ARRIVAL OF THE NOVA SCOTIAN.

PORTLAND, ME., Dec. 16.—The British Parliament has been prorogued to the 27th January next.

It is stated from Paris that Count Walewski has assured Prince Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador at Paris, that France will continue to favor the policy of the spontaneous recall of the Grand Dukes by the people, but not their return by force.

The Paris *Opinion National* has received a first official warning, for an offensive article on the temporary power of the Pope.

Cardinal Antonelli is to represent the Pope in the Congress.

The Government of Belgium has accepted a loan from the Rothschilds for the purpose of enabling the Government to complete the fortifications at Antwerp.

General Hermann succeeds Bonin as Prussian Minister of War.

Advices from Morocco, via Madrid, state that on the 25th ult., over 4000 Moorish troops attacked the redoubt before Ceruilla, and were repulsed three times before they finally yielded, and were completely defeated.

An extra *corps d'armee* was crossing the Straits from Spain to Africa, and fresh regiments are daily disembarking at Ceuta and Giard.

It appears that neither Tangeria or Zetran were taken by the French squadron, as reported. A French steamer merely disembarked a small fort, on the coast of Morocco which had fired upon her.

Constantinople advices report that a terrible storm has occurred in the Euxine sea, and about eighty vessels have been lost.

Later advices from China furnishes nothing important.

The missionaries in Cochin China complain of ill treatment from the natives.

Sicilian Police Director Stabbed.

A letter from Naples, dated the 3d Dec., says that the Director of the Sicilian police had been stabbed in the streets of that city. The wound inflicted was not mortal. Fears were entertained that an insurrection would follow; but tranquility was soon restored.

The East Indian Archipelago.

The natives of the Island of Celebes, under Dutch authority, have revolted, from some of them being put on small trading vessels as cruiles, who were concerned in a previous conspiracy at Panga to murder the European residents, but were discovered in time by the authorities.

Further to curb the spirit of the natives, who are a fierce, revengeful race, the Dutch have sent an armed expedition from Batavia, against the important native town of Broni, on the Gulf of Broni, in the Island of Celebes.

The expedition set sail from Batavia on the 22d October last It was expected the natives would oppose a landing by force but the expedition was prepared to meet all attacks.

The Jesuits Banished from the Romagna.

Advices from Turin state that crowds of Jesuits are seeking refuge in Sardinia, on account of the suppression of their order by the Provisional Government of the Romagna.

French Minister to Washington.

Count Mercier has been appointed Ambassador of the French Government at Washington, in place of Count Sartiges, who has been appointed to the Ambassadorship at Holland.

Napoleon's Pacific Intentions.

The Emperor Napoleon having received a printed letter from Messrs. Lehan, Mellotzy & Co., Blackwell, England, respecting the fear entertained in England of an invasion by France, the private secretary of the Emperor replies in the name of the Emperor Napoleon, assuring them that the Emperor has no other than peaceful intentions toward England.

The French and English journals are principally occupied with discussions of the European Congress, which it is now certain will soon commence, as all the powers which were parties to the treaties of 1815, have given their consent to it.

The Moorish War.

A despatch from Marseilles announces that the French fleet in the Mediterranean had bombarded and destroyed two Moorish forts at the mouth of the Tetuan, in retaliation for the insult offered to France by firing into a French steamer, as previously reported.

The forts destroyed, hostilities were suspended, and the fleet withdrew to its former station.

MARRIAGES.

"It is not good for man to be alone."

On the 1st of December, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. Moss, of Union Springs, Col. J C. LEWIS of Russel county, Alabama, to Miss ELIZA J. KENNAICA, of Macon county, Ala.

On the 27th ult, at the residence of Maj. Samuel Neill, at Carrol parish, La., by Rev. Thos. J. Upton, Mr. ABSALOM LEONETT of Madison parish, La., to Miss JENNIE L. NEILL, of the former place.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, December 19, 1859.

We condense the following statement from the New Orleans *Price Current* of the 17th instant:—

Quite a fair extent of business has been transacted in our principal staples within the week just closed. Cotton has continued full prices, and Sugar and Molasses have met with quite ready sale, prices for the latter having slightly improved. In Tobacco there is still no movement of much consequence though some few hundred hogsheads of the low qualities have been taken, and the transactions in the various articles of Western Produce are mostly confined to limited parcels for home consumption, though generally with firm prices.

COTTON.—With respect to prices, we have to remark that they have continued very full for the Middling and better grades, Stem Cottons, especially, commanding outside figures, and in some instances a fraction above, while the grades below Middling, being abundant and comparatively neglected, are depressed and may be bought at easy rates. Among the purchases of the week we notice several hundred bales of Fine Selections at 14 to 15 cents per pound.

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas,) are 929,890 bales, against 760,428 bales to same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 273,238 bales.

New Orleans Classification:

Inferior	5 @ 7½	Good Middling	11½@11¾
Ordinary	8¼@ 9¼	Middling Fair	12¼@12½
Good Ordinary	9¾@ 9¾	Fair	—@—
Low Middling	10¼@10¾	Good Fair	—@—
Middling	10¾@11	Good and Fine	—@—

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to 5500 hhds. We quote for Inferior and Refining 5 to 6¼; Common to Good Common 6¾ to 7; Fair to Fully Fair 7¼ to 7¾; Prime to Choice 8 to 8¾; Centrifugal and Clarified 6¾ to 9¾ cents per pound. The above quotations apply to round lots, but small orders of 5 hhds and under, could not be filled without paying a further advance of ¼ to ½ per pound.

MOLASSES.—Total receipts of the week 19,000 barrels. The prices obtained during the week were: Inferior to Fair, 33 to 39 cents per gallon; and Prime to Choice, 40 to 42½ cents; half barrels, 42½ to 45 cents per gallon.

FLOUR.—About 11,000 bbls have been sold during the past week, at from $5 75 to $5 87½ for superfine, $6 to 6 50 for ordinary to good extra, and $6 75 to $7 00 per bbl. for choice extra brands.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Corn continue light. About 11,000 sacks have been sold at from $0 73 to 0 80 for ordinary, and $0 90 for good white. Oats have been in moderate request at 54c to 55c per bushel for good to prime St. Louis. Bran sells at $1 20 to $1 25 for ordinary to choice lots. Wheat sells at $1 15 per bushel for prime red.

PORK.—The principal sales reported through the week were at $17 00 to $17 50 per bbl. for Mess.

BEEF.—We quota Prime Mess at $15 00 per. bbl. for extra brands.

BACON.—Shoulders 8½ to 8¾; Ribbed Sides 10½ to 10¾; Clear Sides 12½ to 12¾; Sugar-cured Hams 12 to 15 cents per pound.

LARD.—We quote 10¾ to 11c for prime to choice prime, in tes., and 12¾ to 13c. for kegs.

BUTTER.—Western generally selling at 10 to 14 cents per pound, according to quality; and Cheese 11 to 12c.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quota Kentucky Ragging at 12 to 14¼ cents per yard; India Bagging, 11¼ to 12c; Bale Rope, hand spun, 6¾ to 7¼, and machine made, 7¼ to 7¾ cents per pound.

GUNNY BAGS.—Limited parcels sell at 10 cents for light and 11 to 11¼c. to heavy and extra heavy bags.

COFFEE.—We quote fair at 11 to 12; and prime at 12¼c. per pound.

LIVE-STOCK.—Beef Cattle—Western, 8 to 9c. per lb. net; Texas—ordinary to fair $14 to 20, and choice $25 to 38 per head.

Hogs, selling at 7 to 8c. per pound net.

Sheep—Selling at $2 50 to $5 00 per head.

Veal Cattle—Selling at $9 00 to $11 00 per head.

Milch Cows—Dull, at $30 to $80 per head.

NEW ORLEANS WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT.

BAGGING—Kentucky, ₱ yard	12	@	14
East India	12	@	—
BALE ROPE—Kentucky, ₱ lb	06¾	@	08
BRAN, ₱ 100 ₱	1 20	@	1 25
COFFEE—Rio, ₱ lb	11¼	@	12¾
Havana, good prime green			
inferior to middling			
Java	18	@	20
Laguayra	12½	@	13¾
St. Domingo	12½	@	13
CANDLES—Sperm, New Bedford, ₱ lb	40	@	42
Nantucket			
Adamantine	20	@	22
Star	17½	@	21
CORDAGE—Manilla, ₱ lb	9¾	@	10
Tarred American	12	@	13
FLOUR—Ohio, etc. superfine, ₱ bbl		@	5 75
Illinois and Missouri	5 75	@	6 00
St. Louis City		@	5 75
FISH—Cod, ₱ box	85	@	05
Mackrel, No 1, ₱ bbl	16 50	@	17 00
2	14 50	@	15 00
3	8 50	@	10 50
GRAIN—Wheat, ₱ bushel	—	@	1 15
Oats	55	@	55
Corn, shelled	85	@	90
in the ear, ₱ bbl			
Beans	4 00	@	4 10
GUNNY BAGS, ₱ bag	11	@	12
HAY, ₱ ton	25 00	@	30 00
HIDES—W. Indian and Mexican dint, ₱ lb	16	@	17
Dry-salted Mexican			
Wet-salted, heavy	06¾	@	07¾
Dry, country	12	@	14
Kip and calf	07½	@	07¾
IRON—Pig, ₱ ton	28 00	@	30 00
English	65 00	@	77 50
Country bar, ₱ lb	04¾	@	05
Hoop	04	@	07¾
Sheet	01	@	05¾
Boiler	05½	@	06
Nail rods	06¾	@	08
Castings, American	03¾	@	03¾
LUMBER—Boards, white pine, common, ₱ M feet	60 00		
merchantable			
Clear	80 00		
Yellow pine	14 00	@	17 00
Cypress	25 00	@	30 00
Oak timber, ₱ cubic foot	35	@	50
Flooring and ceiling, clear	30 00	@	35 00
merchantable	27 50	@	30 00
Weather boarding, dressed	25 00	@	—
rough	18 00	@	20 00
Joists	17 00	@	—
Shingles, ₱ M	3 75	@	4 50
PROVISIONS—Beef, Mess, Northern, ₱ bbl			
Western	13 00	@	14 00
half bbls	8 00	@	8 75
Prime Mess, ₱ tierce		@	17 50
Prime, ₱ bbl	8 00	@	—
B B ef		@	5 50
Pork, Clear, ₱ bbl		@	17 50
Mess	17 00	@	17 50
M. O		@	—
Prime		@	—
Hoground, ₱ lb			
Bacon Hams, ₱ lb	10	@	11
calvassed	12	@	13
Sides	10¾	@	12¾
Shoulders	08½	@	08¾
Lard, Prime	10¾	@	—
Fair		@	—
Inferior to Common		@	—
Butter, Northern	23	@	26
Western	10	@	14
Cheese, American	10	@	11
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
SALT—Liverpool, fine, cargo, ₱ sack			
from store	1 10	@	—
coarse, cargo		@	—
from store	1 05	@	1 10
SUGAR—Louisiana, no plantations, ₱ lb		@	—
in the city	04	@	08¾
Havana, yellow	07¾	@	08¾
white	09	@	10¾
brown			
Cucuruchu			
Muscovado			
Loaf, Northern	11¾	@	11¾
Crushed, do	16¾	@	17
TOBACCO—Choice and Segar Leaf, ₱ lb		@	—
Fine	07¾	@	16¾
Fair		@	16¾
Common	05¾	@	05¾
Inferior	03¾	@	—
TALLOW, ₱ lb		@	10¾
TWINE—Baling, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Seine	28	@	30

NEW ORLEANS MONEY MARKET.

American Gold	par	@	₱ ct. pm.
California Gold	$17	@	17 50 ₱ oz.
American Silver, old issue	1½	@	₱ ct. pm.
new issue	¼	@	¾ ct. dis.
Mexican Dollars	5½	@	5¾ ₱ ct. pm.
Five Franc pieces	95	@	96c.
Twenty Franc do	3 80	@	3 85
Sovereigns	4 80	@	4 85
Ten Thaler pieces	7 70	@	7 80
Spanish Doubloons	16 05	@	16 20
Patriot do	15 5	@	15 60
U. S. Treasury Notes, 3 to 6 ₱ ct	1	@	₱ ct pm.
Northern Banks	1-2	@	₱ ct. dis.
Southern—Mobile	¼	@	1-2 do.
Alabama State	1 1-2	@	2 do.
Montgomery, Ala	1	@	2 do.
South Carolina	3 4	@	1 1-2 do.
North Carolina	1	@	2 do.
Georgia	3 4	@	1 1-2 do.
Virginia	1	@	2 do.
Western—Missouri	1	@	2 do.
Tennessee	1 2	@	do.
Kentucky	5 4	@	1 1-2 do.
Indiana	1	@	1 1-2 do.
Ohio	1	@	1 1-2 do.
Illinois	5	@	do.
Free Banks of Western States	2	@	do.
Land Warrants	75c	@	90c ₱ acre.

TABLE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

Bank of Louisiana, $130 paid	$150 00	@	180 00
Louisiana State Bank, $100 paid	—	@	187 00
Mechanics and Trader's Bank, $100 paid	—	@	104 25
Canal and Banking Company, $100 paid	135 00	@	136 10
Union Bank, $100 paid	—	@	103 25
Citizen's Bank, $100 paid	—	@	248 50
Bank of New Orleans, $100 paid	104 00	@	104 50
Southern Bank, $100 paid	—	@	110 00
Merchants' Bank, $100 paid	—	@	102 00
Crescent City Bank, $100 paid	—	@	104 00
Bank of America, $100 paid	—	@	107 00
Union Insurance Company, $62 50 paid	—	@	85 50
La. State Insurance Company, $20 paid	25 00	@	—
Hope Insurance Company, $50 paid	—	@	65 00
Star Insurance Company, $10 paid	115 00	@	110 00
Louisiana State Sixes	90 50	@	—
City Six per cent. Bonds, consolidated	91 00	@	92 00
City 6 per cent. to Jackson Railroad	87 00	@	—
Opelousas Railroad	87 00	@	—
Pontchartrain Railroad	70	@	—
Jackson Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 8 per ct	94 00	@	—
Opelousas Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 8 per ct	90 00	@	—
Pontchartrain Railroad, $100 paid	74 00	@	80 10
Carrollton Railroad Shares, $75 paid	—	@	50 00
Opelousas Railroad Shares, $25 paid	6	@	7 00
Jackson Railroad Shares, $25 paid	10	@	12 25
Gas Company, $100 paid	160 00	@	160 00
Commercial Water Works, $100 paid	62 50	@	—
St. Charles Hotel, $25 paid	15 00	@	—
Levee Steam Cotton Press, $100 paid	110 00	@	120 00
Southern Steamship Company, $100 paid	85 00	@	88 00
Southern Rail Company par value $100	90 00	@	—

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Persons having business with the NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY, will please direct to KEENER & PARKER.

NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY.

JUST RECEIVED,

Lyshny of Methodism, 2d vol. (Stevens), $1,00

Sermons by Bishop Morris, 85

TO THE READERS OF THE ADVOCATE.

DR. MORTIMORE, of Louisville, Ky., has made arrangements to spend the winter in New Orleans, and has taken rooms at No. 9 Camp street, opposite the City Hotel.

Dr. M. gives his sole attention to the treatment of Rheumatism in all its various forms; also Sciatica, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Disease of the Kidney and Spine, Dyspepsia (Indigestion), General Debility, and Nervous affections.

Probably no other physician of the present day has had such unbounded success in the treatment of the above complaints. He has, by personal treatment and the use of his remedies, furnished by him through the agency of physicians and druggists, cured over twenty thousand cases of Rheumatism alone; many of these had visited the various springs, both in this country and Europe, and had been treated and given up as hopeless, incurable *cripples*; yet, after all others failed, he has restored the use of their limbs and perfect health.

Dr. M. prepares his own remedies, suited to each case, on examination of patients; when inconvenient to visit him, they can write to him, giving history and description of their affliction. He will return answer with his terms of treatment, &c.

Apply to or address

DR. D. MORTIMORE,
New Orleans, La.

dec21 4t

ALABAMA CONFERENCE—Macon District—First Round of Quarterly Meetings.

January—Gainesville and Sumterville, at Gainsville, 7 and 8; Belmont, at Belmont, 14 and 15; Enterprize, at Enterprize, 21 and 22.

February—Scooba, at M'Intosh's, 4 and 5; Meridian, at Marion Station, 11 and 12; De Kalb, at De Kalb, 18 and 19; Marion, at Marion, 25 and 26.

March—Livingston, at Livingston, 3 and 4; Summerville, at Macedonia, 10 and 11; Macon, at Macon, 17 and 18.

T. C. WIER, P. E.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE—Camden District—First Round of Quarterly Meetings.

January—Suggsville, at Gaspert, 14 and 15; St. Stephens, at Oposum Corner, 21 and 22; Grove Hill, at Jackson, 28 and 29.

February—Choctaw Corner, at Choctaw, 4 and 5; Lower Peach Tree, at Asbury's 11 and 12; Camden, 25 and 26.

March—Oak Hill, at M'Keuzee's, 3 and 4; Black's Bend, at Mt Carmel, 10 and 11; Snow Hill, at Monters, 24 and 25; Monroeville, at Monroeville, 31 and April 1.

April—Mount Pleasant, at Red Hill, 7 and 8.

G. GARRETT, P. E.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE—Lowndesboro' District—First Round of Quarterly Meetings.

January—Pleasant Hill circuit, at Pleasant Hill, 21 and 22; Farmersville, at Farmersville, 28 and 29.

February—Lowndesboro and Hayneville, at Lowndesboro, 4 and 5; Sepulga ct, at Bethel, 11 and 12; Argus, at Hill's Chapel, 18 and 19; Union, at Parishville, 25 and 26.

March—Troy and Orion, at Orion, 3 and 4; Troy circuit, at Camp-ground, 10 and 11; Elba, at Lebanon, 17 and 18; Greenville ct., at Pleasant Hill, 24 and 25.

J. M. JENNINGS, P. E.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE—Montgomery District—First Round of Quarterly Meetings.

January—Tuskegee, 7 and 8; Auburn, 14 and 15; Lochapoka, at Lochapoka, 21 and 22; Russell, at Shady Grove, 28 and 29.

February—Oak Bowery, at Oak Bowery, 4 and 5; Crawford, at Crawford, 11 and 12; Tuskegee circuit, at Andrew Chapel, 18 and 19; Montgomery, at Mount-Meigs, 25 and 26.

March—Montgomery, 3 and 4; Tallassee, at Oak Valley, 10, 11. I want to see for once *all* the members of the various Quarterly Conferences present at the first quarterly meeting.

O. R. BLUE, P. E.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE—Columbus District—First Round Quarterly Meetings.

January—Pickensville and Carrolton, 2nd Subbath; Columbus, 3d Sabbath; Pickens circuit, 5th Subbath.

February—Columbus circuit, 1st Subbath; Caledonia, 2nd Subbath; Athens, 3d Subbath; Crawfordsville, 4th Subbath.

March—

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Poetry.

RELICS OF THE LOST.

"A large boat; within her were two human skeletons—a small Bible, underlined in many places, with numerous references written in the margin."—*Captain M'Clintock's Journal.*

Our stout hearts brave the ice-winds blank,
Our keen eyes scan the endless snow;
All sign or trace of those we seek
Has passed and perished long ago.

O, dash of hope! O, joyous thrill!
Onward with throbbing hearts we haste,
For leaning through the ice-fog chill,
A lonely boat is on the waste.

And recompense of all our toil,
Wrung from the iron realms of frost,
A mournful but a precious spoil,—
A reliquary of the lost.

Here lie the arms, the sail, the oar,
Dank with the storms of winters ten,
And by their unexhausted store
The bones that once were stalwart men.

Their last dark record none may learn;
Whether, in fretfulness and pain,
Heart-sick they watched for the return
Of those who never came again:

Or, if amid the stillness drear
They felt the drowsy death-chill creep,
Then stretched them on their snowy bier,
And slumbered to their last long sleep:

He only knows, whose Word of Hope
Was with them in the closing strife,
And taught their spirits how to cope
With agony that wins to life—

He only knows, whose Word of Might
Watched by them in their slow decay—
Sure pledge that Death's long polar night,
Should brighten into endless day—

And when the sun with face unveiled
Was circling through the summer sky,
With silent words of promise hailed
The symbol of Eternity.

Welcome, dear relic! witness rare!
Faithful as if an angel wrote:
Though Death has set his signet there,
The Lord of Life was in the boat.

THE HEAVENLY SOWING.

Sower Divine,
Sow the good seed in me,
Seed for eternity:
'Tis a rough, barren soil,
Yet, by thy care and toil,
Make it a fruitful field,
A hundred fold to yield:
Sower Divine,
Plough up this heart of mine.

Sower Divine,
Quit not this humble field
Till thou hast made it yield;
Sow thou by day and night,
In darkness and in light;
Stay not thy hand, but sow,
Then shall the harvest grow:
Sower Divine,
Sow deep this heart of mine.

Sower Divine,
Let not this barren clay
Lead thee to turn away;
Let not my fruitlessness
Provoke thee not to bless;
Let not my field be dry,
Sower Divine,
Water this heart of mine.

The Family Circle.

AN EXCITING SCENE.

Years ago, when I was a youngster, I became an assistant of Dr. B., the superintendent of a public insane asylum. As in all insane asylums, it is generally the case that some of the patients were docile and tractable, and had the freedom of a high-walled garden; while others, being violent and dangerous in their madness, were confined to their rooms. Sometimes one of the last named gentlemen would get loose, a fact which he generally announced by breaking things generally, upon which announcement the doctor would repair to the spot at which he was "elevating the ancient Henry," and advancing upon him with a steadfast gaze, would march him off to his room. We had one lunatic by the name of Jones, large and strong as an ostrich. He had broken out of his room two or three times, but had always gone back docilely when any one of us made our appearance.

The asylum had a saloon in the centre with a door at each end; and one of the doors requiring fixing, once upon a time, a carpenter was engaged upon it, when in trundled Mr. Jones, and quietly perched himself of a long, sharp chisel. When the carpenter looked around the madman gave a grin and a poke of the chisel at him; whereupon the man of chips scuttled out and locked the door—then, while the enemy, still laboring away at it, he rushed around and locked the door at the other end. Having thus caged Jones he gave the alarm; and I supposing it was an ordinary case, which I could control, unlocked [illegible] and entered boldly, whereupon he made a rush at me. I accordingly retired. The doctor was sent for. He came, reconnoitering through the key-hole, and ascertaining that the enemy was at the other end of the room he opened the door and saw at once he could do nothing with the loose maniac. Here was apparently a dilemma. A crazy individual, as strong as a bull, perfectly uncontrollable, and armed with a weapon. To capture him by force was a difficult and dangerous undertaking, and to starve him would be a tedious affair. The doctor did not hesitate very long.

"Alfred," said he, "go down into the surgery, fill the largest syringe with hartshorn, and bring it up."

I caught the idea, rushed down, and brought back a quart syringe with hartshorn diluted, for I didn't want to kill the man. Then the doctor, the carpenter and myself, formed an army of invasion. We threw open the door, and entered in the following battle array: I being the shortest of the three marched first, holding a chair in front of me by the back, so that the legs might keep off a rush if our popgun flashed in the pan. Then came the carpenter, with the syringe resting on my shoulder, like a piece of flying artillery. Finally, in the rear, in the safest place, like all great generals, came Dr. B.

The lunatic sat at the other end of the hall on a chair, eyeing us keenly and savagely. Slowly, very slowly, we advanced towards him. The nearer we got, the more wicked that chisel looked, and the handle seemed to increase until it was very long. When we got within a few feet of him, he jumped up and sprang towards me. While I spatter I spleah I went the quart of hartshorn into his countenance—down he went like a log—it would have knocked down a battalion; and while he was catching his breath we caught him.—*From Recollections of a Physician.*

THE COVENANTER'S ESCAPE.

In the dark persecution in Scotland nearly two centuries ago, of which our readers have heard as the black '65," one of God's most worthy servants is recorded to have escaped his enemies by a daring leap. This man, whose name was William Craig, was surprised by the dragoons one day on a moor in Galloway. He could not get to his house as they had cut off his retreat. All he could do was to run for a bog, where he had often hidden from his foes, but long before he could reach it he was overtaken and led back to his door. There the brutal soldiery amused themselves by insulting his wife's terrors.

At length they decided to take him to a ridge half a mile distant, overlooking the source of a beautiful stream, and to shoot him, and leave his body to the care of any one whose love for Christ might outweigh their fear of enemies and induce them to give it the rites of burial. They set out, having tied their prisoner behind a dragoon for greater safety. His practised eye followed the windings of the stream, and he saw that they had selected the only spot where he had the slightest hope of escape. Suddenly from the horse the instant his bonds were untied, he sprang out from the bank, and alighted twenty feet down the descent. Instantly grasping his feet in his hands he rolled down words over the soft sward as rapidly, that though the bullets from his foes whistled round him, he was untouched. A dense mist rose suddenly, and hid him from his pursuers, and in its friendly gloom he found a safe retreat till they were gone.

It was the last escape he had, for ere long the persecution ceased, and he came back to his dwelling by the frith. He survived the persecution for upwards of fifty years, and told the story of his escape to his children's children to the third generation.

His family suffered peculiarly in these dark ages. Ne fewer than five of his relatives experienced the severity of Claverhouse One of them was shot, herding his sheep, and at dead of night his wife buried his body. One made his escape from a threatening party by hiding in the sewage of Cowgate for many hours. Some were banished. He returned and slept with his fathers in peace long after Dundee and his myrmidons had passed to their account. Their descendants are to be found at this day wealthy and respected, verifying the promise, "Those that honor me I will honor."—*American Messenger.*

A TOUCHING MEETING.

An affecting and highly dramatic incident occurred about a week since in the neighborhood of Milan. The Certosa, as the name implies, is a Carthusian monastery, situate at a distance of [illegible] from Milan, and between that city and Pavia.—The [illegible] is a monument of rare beauty, teeming with costly frescoes and noble works of art, is a constant object of attraction to all travellers visiting that part of Italy. The monks, to the number of thirty-five, are subjected to the severest discipline, and are never [illegible] allowed to speak, except on those rare days when, in accordance with their statutes, a faint rays of comfort is suffered to shoot in upon the gloom of an existence dedicated to prayer and bodily mortification. A body of French officers on a visit to this remarkable spot, had obtained leave from the Superior to attend vespers, which are performed every afternoon at three o'clock in the magnificent choir of the church by the whole monastic body.

One of the visitors was charged to fix his eyes intently on the countenance of the monk who was, like the rest, engaged in the act of chanting the service. Suddenly, to the surprise of all present, he sprang forward with a cry, caught the monk in his arms, and strained him to his bosom in a long and fervent embrace. The monk was in fact a brother lost for many a year to his family, and supposed to be dead. The Carthusian rebuked aloud, but mindful of the rule of his order, which [illegible] absolute silence, held his peace until a signal from the Superior permitted his contrabund emotion to find relief in words. By a special relaxation of the regulations of the society, the long lost ones may meet again twice before the departure of the elder saint, to which the one is attached, separates them never to meet forever.

The truth of the anecdote which I have just related is guaranteed to me by a friend, who received it from one of the party in question.—*From the Milan Correspondence of the Morning Herald.*

[illegible] slippers of Ned, and his tread is noiseless. The [illegible] softly dawning, one after another; they creak in at the door; their fresh morning air is grateful to the lips that [illegible] their music is sweet to the ear that listens to it;—[illegible] we know it, a whole life of days has possession of [illegible] and time has taken us for its own.

Children's Column.

THE TIMELY WARNING.

A THRILLING STORY.

My father, after an absence of three years, returned to the house so dear to him. He had made his last voyage, and rejoiced to have reached a haven of rest from the perils of the sea. During his absence I had grown from a child and baby of my mother's (for I was her youngest) into a rough, careless and headstrong boy. Her gentle voice no longer restrained me. I was often willful and sometimes disobedient. I thought it indicated manly superiority to be independent of woman's influence. My father's return was a fortunate circumstance for me. He soon perceived the spirit of insubordination stirring within me. I saw by his manners that it displeased him, although for a few days he said nothing to me about it.

It was an afternoon in October, bright and golden, that my father told me to get my hat and take a walk with him. We turned down a narrow lane into a fine open field—a favorable play-ground for the children in the neighborhood. After talking cheerfully on different topics for a while, my father asked me if I observed that huge shadow, thrown by a mass of rocks that stood in the middle of the field. I replied that I did.

"My father owned this land," said he. "It was my playground when a boy. That rock stood there then. To me it is a beacon, and whenever I look at it I recall a dark spot in my life—an event so painful to dwell upon, that if it were not as a warning to you, I should not bleek of it. I laden, then, my dear boy, and learn wisdom from your father's errors:

"My father died when I was a mere child. I was the only son. My mother was a gentle, loving woman, devoted to her children, and beloved by everybody. I remember her pale, beautiful face, her sweet, affectionate smile, her kind and tender voice. In my childhood I loved her intensely. I was never happy apart from her; and she, fearing that I was becoming too much of a baby, sent me to the high school in the village. After associating a time with rude, rough boys, I lost, in a measure, my fondness for home, and my reverence for my mother; and it became more and more difficult for her to restrain my impetuous nature. I thought it indicated a want of manliness to yield to her authority, or to appear penitent, although I know that my conduct pained her. The epithet I most dreaded was *girl-boy.* I could not bear to hear it said by my companions that 'I was tied to my mother's apron strings.' From a quiet, home-loving child, I soon became a wild, roistering boy. My dear mother used every persuasion to induce me to seek happiness within the precincts of home. She exerted herself to make our fireside attractive, and my sister, following her self-sacrificing example, sought to entice me, planning games and diversions for my entertainment. I saw all this, but did not heed it.

"It was on an afternoon like this, that I was about leaving the dining-table, to spend the intermission between morning and evening school in the street, as usual, my mother laid her hand on my shoulder, and said mildly but firmly, 'my son, I wish you to come with me.' I would have rebelled, but something in her manner awed me. She put on her bonnet and said to me, 'We will take a little walk together,' I followed her in silence; as I was passing out the door I observed one of my rude companions skulking about the house, and I knew he was waiting for me. He sneered as I went past him. My pride was wounded to the quick. He was a very bad boy, but being some years older than myself, he exercised a great influence over me. I followed my mother sullenly, till we reached the shadow of this huge rock. O, my boy! could that hour be blotted from my memory, which has cast a dark shadow over my whole life, gladly would I exchange all that the world can offer me for the quiet peace of mind I should enjoy. But no! like this huge unsightly pile, stands the monument of my guilt forever.

"My mother being feeble in health, sat down, and beckoned me to sit beside her. Her look, so full of tender sorrow, is present to me now. I would not sit, but continued standing sullen by her side. 'Alfred, my dearson,' said she, 'have you lost all love for your mother?' I did not reply. 'I fear you have,' she continued; 'and may God help you to see your own heart, and me to do my duty!' She then talked to me of my misdeeds—of the dreadful consequences of the course I was pursuing. By tears, and entreaties, and prayers, she tried to make an impression on me. She placed before me the lives and examples of great and good men; she sought to stimulate my ambition. I was moved but too prond to show it, and remained standing in dogged silence beside her. I thought, 'What will my companions say, if, after all my boasting, I yield at last, and submit to be led by a women?'

"What agony was visible on my mother's face when she saw that all who said and suffered failed to move me! She rose to go home, and I followed at a distance. She spoke no more to me till we reached our own door.

"'It is school time now,' said she. 'In, my son, and once more let me beseech you to think upon what I have said.'

"'I shan't go to school,' said I.

"She looked astonished at my boldness, but replied firmly, 'Certainly you will go; Alfred, I command you.'

"'I will not,' said I, with a tone of defiance.

"'One of these two things you must do, Alfred; either go to school this moment, or I will lock you in your room, and keep you there till you are ready to promise implicit obedience to my wishes in future.'

"'I dare you to do it,' said I; 'you can't get me up stairs.'

"'Alfred choose now,' said my mother, who laid her hand upon my arm. She trembled violently and was deadly pale.

"'If you touch me I will kick you,' said I in a terrible rage. God knows I knew what I said.

"'Will you go, Alfred?'

"'No!' I replied, but quailed before her eyes.

"'Then follow me,' said she, as she grasped my arm firmly. I raised my foot—O, my son, hear me!—I raised my foot, and kicked her—my sainted mother! How my head reels as the torrent of memory rushes over me! I kicked my mother—a feeble woman—my mother! She staggered back a few steps and leaned against the wall. She did not look at me. I saw her heart beat against her breast. 'O heavenly Father!' she cried, 'forgive him; he knows not what he does. The gardener just then passed the door, and seeing my mother pale, and almost unable to support herself, he stepped; she beckoned him in. 'Take this boy up stairs and lock him in his own room.' Looking back, as she was entering her room, she gave me such a look—it will forever follow me. It was a look of agony, mingled with the intensest love—it was the last unutterance prung from a heart that was broken.

"In a moment I found myself a prisoner in my own room. I thought, for a moment, I would fling myself from the window, and dash my brains out; but I felt afraid to die. I was not penitent. At times my heart was subdued, but my stubborn pride rose in an instant and bade me not yield. The pale face of my mother haunted me. I flung myself on the bed and fell asleep. I woke at midnight, stiffened by the damp night air, terrified with frightful dreams. I would have sought my mother at that moment, for I trembled with fear; but my door was fast. With the day-light my terrors were dissipated, and I became bold in resisting all good impulses. The servant brought my meals, but I did not taste them. I thought the day would never end. Just at twilight I heard a light footstep approach the door. It was my sister who called me by name.

"'What may I tell mother from you?' she asked.

"'Nothing!' I replied.

"'O, Alfred, for my sake, for all our sakes, say that you are sorry. She longs to forgive you.'

"'I won't be driven to school against my will,' I said.

"'But you will go if she wishes it, dear Alfred,' said my sister; pleadingly.

"'No! won't,' said I, 'and you needn't say a word more about it.'

"'O brother, you will kill her, you will kill her, and then you can never have a happy moment.'

"I made no reply to this. My feelings were touched, but I still resisted their influence. My sister called me, but I would not answer. I heard her footsteps slowly retreating, and again I flung myself on the bed to pass another wretched and fearful night. O God, how wretched I how fearful I did not know.

"Another footstep, slower and feebler than my sister's, disturbed me. A voice called me by name. It was my mother's.

"'Alfred, my son, shall I come in? Are you sorry for what you have done?' she asked.

"I cannot tell what influence operating at that moment, made me speak adverse to my feelings. The gentle voice of my mother that thrilled through me, melted the ice from my obdurate heart, and I longed to fling myself on her neck, but I did not. No, my boy I did not. But my words gave the lie to my heart, when I said I was not sorry. I heard her withdraw. I heard her groan. I longed to call her back, but I did not.

"I was awakened from an uneasy slumber by hearing my name called loudly, and my sister stood by my bedside.

"'Get up, Alfred! O! don't wait a moment! Get up and come with me. Mother is dying!'

"I thought I was dreaming, but I got up mechanically, and followed my sister. On the bed, pale, and cold as marble, lay my mother. She had not undressed, but had thrown herself on the bed to rest. Arising to go again to me, she was seized with a palpitation of the heart, and borne senseless to her room.

"I cannot tell you my agony as I looked upon her—my remorse was ten-fold more bitter from the thought that she would never know it. I believed myself to be a murderer. I fell on the bed beside her—I could not weep; my heart burned in my bosom; my brain was all on fire. My sister threw her arms around me and wept in silence. Suddenly we saw a slight motion of my mother's hand—her eyes unclosed. She had recovered consciousness, but not speech. She looked at me, and moved her lips. I could not understand her words. 'Mother, mother!' I shrieked, 'say only that you forgive me!' She could not say it with her lips, but her hand pressed mine. She smiled upon me, and lifting her thin white hands, clasped mine within them, and cast her eyes upward. She moved her lips in prayer, and thus she died. I remained still kneeling beside that dear form till my gentle sister removed me. She comforted me, for she knew the heavy load of sorrow at my heart; heavier than grief for the loss of a mother; for it was a load of sorrow for sin. The joy of youth had left me for ever.

"My son, the suffering such memories awake, must continue as long as life. God is merciful; but remorse for past misdeeds is a canker-worm in the heart, that preys upon it for ever."

My father ceased speaking and buried his face in his hands. He saw and felt the bearing his narrative had upon my character and conduct. I have never forgotten it. Boys who spurn a mother's control, who are ashamed to own that they are wrong, who think it manly to resist her authority, or yield to her influence, beware! Lay not up for yourself bitter memories for your future years.

GETTING OUT.

As I was passing through one of the streets of our city, I met two boys who were walking slowly along, and glancing occasionally at the ward school-house, which stood on the opposite side of the street. They looked like truants.

"Hallo!" said one of the boys, addressing a third, who came from an opposite direction, "Jim Ryan's cotoing out at one o'clock!"

"Has he got a note?"

"Yes."

"Did he write it?"

"Yes. Look at the one I wrote;" and the boy's countenance expressed as much satisfaction as if he had really performed a noble deed.

Now, those boys had deceived their teacher merely to obtain a few hours' longer play-time. Do you think they felt any happier? I think not. Boys who do wrong to obtain their desires, seldom enjoy themselves as well as those who do have the consciousness of having done right.

There is such a feeling of content where one does right, or as nearly right as he can do, that I wonder any one will sacrifice that feeling to obtain any desired good.

Never act a lie. Though you may deceive your parents or your teachers, you cannot deceive God. His eye is ever upon you, and he knoweth all your thoughts.

THE NEW KEY.

"Aunty," said a little girl, "I believe I have found a key to unlock people's hearts, and make them so willing: fur you know, aunty, God took my father and my mother and they want people to be kind to their little daughter."

"What is the Key?" asked aunty.

"It's only one little word—guess what?"

But aunty was no guesser.

"It is *please*," said the child; "if I ask one of the great girls in school, "*Please* show me my parsing lessons?" she says, "O yes," and helps me. If I ask Sarah, "please do this for me?" no matter, she'll take her hands out of the suds. If I ask uncle, "please," he says, "Yes, pass. If I can;" and if I say, "please," aunty—"

"What does aunty do?" asked herself.

"O, you look and smile just like mother, and that is best of all," cried the little girl throwing her arms around aunty's neck, with a tear in her eye.

Perhaps other children will like to know about the key, and I hope they will use it also; for there is great power in the small, kind courtesies of life.

OAK LEAVES AND ACORNS.

How much is contained within a small acorn cup! When a little child holds an acorn in his hand, it holds but a small not only, but a forest; for folded within its tiny shell lies trees, and their children-trees—even a whole forest.

"How wonderful was the command of God! "Let the earth bring forth, . . . the tree yielding fruit *whose seed is in itself.*" it is a miracle to make a tree; but how much more wonderful a miracle to give to the tree the power of producing other trees in long succession for countless years!

A watch is perhaps one of the most beautiful and wonderful things ever made by man; but what would you think of a watch which, if put in the ground, could produce many more watches? Does not this comparison show us how much greater God's work is than man's?

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

COTTON DROKERS No. 40 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
ROBERT PURVIS, *Mobile.* JNO. D. HANNA, *New Orleans.*

C. T. MURPHY, *Durant, Mi.* W. SIKES, *New Orleans La.* M. CONLY, *Middleton, Mi.*

MURPHY, SIKES & CO., COTTON FACTORS and General Commission Merchants,
Jy20 tlm No. 42 Union street, New Orleans.

W. A. BROADWELL. A. P. HAYNES.

BROADWELL & HAYNES,
(*Formerly* BROADWELL & PAYNE)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 40 UNION STREET, N.O.

HAVING RETIRED FROM BUSINESS, I TAKE PLEASURE IN soliciting for my former partners, BROADWELL & HAYNES, the patronage and confidence of my friends, believing their experience, capacity and means, will merit its continuance, and enable them to give general satisfaction. [jel] M. U. PAYNE.

W. R. STUART, *New Orleans.* DR. D. A. JAMES, *Madison Parish, La.*

STUART & JAMES,
No. 42 Union street, New Orleans,
HAVE ASSOCIATED THEMSELVES TOGETHER for the purpose of conducting a COTTON FACTORAGE and GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS; are prepared to make the usual advances to planters, in the way of supplies, etc., and respectfully solicit patronage.

B. M. LOWE & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND General Commission Merchants,
ap6 No. 97 GRAVIER STREET, New Orleans.

MR HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PART ner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders, from our large and well-selected Stock of GROCERIES, PRODUCE, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants
COOPER & NEIBERT.
New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858. 27 and 29 Common st.

W. COOPER. J. O NEIBERT. S. LUCAS.

COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 27 and 29 Common street, New Orleans.

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No. 47 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

A. H. May & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION, Merchants, No 94 Gravier street New Orleans. au2 1y

J. U. PAYNE. J. P. HARRISON.
M. W. HUNTINGTON. WM. H. HARRISON

Payne & Harrison,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 51 Union street, New Orleans. dec7-1y

S. L. WALKER, New Orleans. HONT. O. HUTCHINSON Caddo Parish, La.

Walker & Hutchinson,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 87 Carondelet street, New Orleans. je28

J. BOYD & Co.,
Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,
No 4 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
apr 17-1y
LEONARD FASH. P. S. LAURAND.

LEONARD FASH & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
45 POYDRAS STREET, *NEW ORLEANS.*
Oct 24.

LANE, SALTER & CO.,
[*Successors to LANE, MAYFIELD & Co.*]
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 79 St. Charles street, New Orleans. jy5-1y

JOHN F WYCHE & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 119 Common street, New Orleans my2-1y

PROFESSIONAL.

JAS. J. HUTCHINSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Livingston, Alabama.
[au24] Will Practice in Sumter and the adjoining counties.

EDWARD J. DELONY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana.
Will Practice in the Courts of the Parishes of Carroll, Madison and Franklin; and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans, La.

DR. E. D BEACH, HAVING RESUMED THE practice of Medicine, offers his Professional services to the citizens of New Orleans.
N. B—Special attention paid to diseases of the RECTUM, PILES, FISTULA IN ANO, ETC.—*Fistula in ano* permanently cured without the use of the knife, cautery, pain, or confinement whatever. Office No. 6, Baronne street near Canal. ap27.

J. E. ELAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BATON Rouge.
REFERENCES—Henderson & Gaines and Chinn & Bolton, *New Orleans;* W. S. Pike and A. Matta, *Baton Rouge.*

B. D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Floyd, Carroll Parish,
ja19 Louisiana.

J. D. FUQUA. J. G. KILBOURNE.

FUQUA & KILBOURNE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLINTON, LOUISIANA,
PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans.
References—Payne & Harrison, Byrne, Vance & Co., Broadwell & Payne, Pritchard & Flower, Edw. Nalle & Co., Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans. mar 26-1y

ROB'T H. READ. F. BELMONT, JR.

Rob't H. Read & Co.,
DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS:
Oils, Perfumery, Instruments, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, Letter-paper, Ink, Pens, etc.:
No 168 CANAL STREET, near Royal, New Orleans.
Especial attention given to Commission Merchants' and Planters' Orders. All Articles Warranted to be of the BEST QUALITY, and carefully put up au3

BOOTH & CO.,
ARCADE HAT STORE, No. 45 Magazine Street, New Orleans. Established in 1843. Manufacturers and Jobbers at Wholesale in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.
For the accommodation of our friends and the public, we have opened a retail department on the same premises. aug30

Dameron & Co.,
IMPORTERS and Dealers in Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtain Goods, Upholstery Goods, etc., No. 26 Chartres and 72 Chatombouse streets, New Orleans. jan1

L. SAWYER.
DEALER IN WOODEN-WARE,
Paper, Brooms, Matches, Cordage, Twines, Scales; and
DEARBORN'S CELEBRATED BALANCES for Weighing Cotton, Sugar and Tobacco.
ap20 No. 70 MAGAZINE STREET, New Orleans.

P. H. WILLARD,
Coal Merchant,
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)
THOSE desirous of purchasing Coal or Wood, can be supplied at short notice at the—CITY COAL OFFICE,
where is constantly kept on hand Pittsburgh, English, and Cannel, Anthracite and Lower Ohio Coal. Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses Steamers, &c., &c., supplied at the lowest market prices. n22-1y

WATKINS & HOMAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS
In CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, and Curtain Materials, No. 36 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

FASMANN'S IRON HOOPS AND TIES FOR COTTON Bales.—Orders for Fasmann's Iron Hoops and Ties filled to any extent, at SIX cents per pound. The Hoop and Tie guaranteed to hold; and guarantee also given that the cotton bound with them shall be received at the Orleans Press on the same terms as rope bound Cotton.
Liberal deductions made to country Merchants for cash orders.
my4-6m F. BELCHER, Agent, 124½ Commercial Place, N. O.

R. A. STEWART'S NEW PROCESS FOR DEfecating and Clarifying Cane Juice, Syrup, Molasses and Saccharine matter.
Planters wishing to use this Process can obtain the right to do so by calling on or addressing STUART & JAMES, No 42 Union St., New Orleans, where samples of the Sugar may be seen [au31]
R. A. STEWART

THE BROOKS HOUSE, 155 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS, next door to Odd Fellows' Hall, fronting the Lafayette Square. A delightful situation for boarders; convenient for travelers; every accommodation; as good a table as the city affords. [ja16

J. H. KELLER, SOAP MANUFACTORY, CORNER of Howard and St. Andrew streets, New Orleans.
A good supply constantly on hand, and all orders promptly filled.

F. W. OBER—DEALER IN NORTHERN AND WESTern Produce. Fresh Goshen Butter, in small packages, suitable for families, constantly on hand.
New Orleans, January 12, 1859. No. 61 POYDRAS STREET.

J. P. WILSON, MAGIC PRESS CHEAP PRINTING Office, 59 Poydras street, New Orleans. s.22.1y

EDUCATIONAL.

A CARD.

TO PARENTS, MERCHANTS, ETC.
Who wish to give their Sons or Clerks a Practical Business Education, in the shortest possible time, and young gentlemen whose time is important.

DOLBEAR
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS,
Founded in 1852—Chartered by the Legislature of Louisiana, with Agricultural and Mechanical Departments.
Capital Stock $250,000,
Is removed and re-opened in the new and spacious Iron Edifice known as
STORY BUILDING,
CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STREETS,
Entrance on both streets.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

N. B.—There are apartments and Professors for Book Keeping, Penmanship, Mathematics, French, Spanish, German, English, etc., so as to save the time of business men.
Persons from 12 to 60 years attend to any branch they wish, and until as perfect as they wish to be. There are probably not less than 200 of the former students in the banks and business houses to this city. Merchants apply here for Clerks and Book keepers. Country merchants, Steamboat Clerks, etc., can learn IN A FEW DAYS to keep their books correctly, or write a fine, handsome hand. Catalogues, with Terms and Opinions of the Press, the leading men of the nation, etc., sent to all who apply at the above. There is the only Chartered Commercial College in the South-west, and the oldest in the United States, and has about FOUR TIMES AS MANY PUPILS AS ANY OTHER in its own limits alone.
Board can be had with the Professors or other good families, paying English Branches, Spanish or German, from $5 to $6 per week.
N. B.—To prevent mistakes or impositions, students intended for this College should bring this Advertisement as Special Directions, as there are every winter temporary rooms open for a few months, all of course making WONDERFUL PRETENSIONS and PROMISES, and posting *Nothing placards to enlighten the people of New Orleans and of the South!* Citizens and strangers are invited to visit the College and judge for themselves.
Stock.—If, as is expected, the citizens in favor of *Southern practical,* subscribe as liberally to this home institution as they ever have to that of others, the *Agricultural* and *Mechanical* Departments will be at once put in operation, and the whole placed on a firm basis, to stand for ages as a permanent institution of the South, and under the direction of the Stockholders themselves and the Trustees appointed by the Legislature. The Charter is perpetual. RUFUS DOLBEAR,
oc19 President.

SAN ANTONIO FEMALE COLLEGE.

REV. JOS. CROSS, D.D. President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science and Belles Lettres
MRS. JANE T. H. CROSS, S. t. G., Teacher of English branches, and French and Spanish Language.
REV. J. J. FABRICUS-BRINOW Professor of German Language, Mathematics and Drawing.
MISS HANNAH M. ANDERSON, Preceptress of Preparatory Department.
MR. HENRY GROSSMAR, Teacher of Music.

TERMS,
per session of twenty weeks, *payable half in advance, the remainder at the close of the session.*

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

First Class,	$10 00
Second Class,	15 00

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Regular Course, (including Latin)	25 00
French, Spanish, German, or Italian,	10 00
Drawing,	10 00
Music,	25 00
Use of Instrument for practice,	5 00
Incidental Fee (charged to all),	1 00
Board per month, exclusive of washing,	15 00

Boarders are required to bring their own pillow cases and towels.
They will not be permitted to make bills at the stores without express order of parents or guardians.
They will never go out without the company of a teacher, nor receive visits except in a teacher's presence.
The San Antonio Female College offers the best facilities for the education of young ladies. The institution has been commenced on a sure basis; the best men of the community are engaged in the enterprise, and ample accommodations will soon be provided in the way of buildings. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough, and all the teachers are well qualified for their work. Dr. and Mrs. Cross had large experience, and been connected with some of the best institutions in the United States. Prof. Fabricus-Brinow is a native German, of extensive scholastic acquirements, with polished manners and pleasing address. Miss Anderson enjoys a well earned reputation as an instructress, who, in courtesy, industry and fidelity, has seldom been surpassed. Mr. Grossman is a German musician of high character, an excellent performer, and a most skilful and successful teacher. Other assistants will be employed, as the number and advancement of pupils shall require. dec21-3m

COLUMBUS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

SESSION BEGINS ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER, AND closes on the first Wednesday in July.

FACULTY:

REV. B. LARRABEE, M.A. ..... *President.*
J. W. M. SHATTUCK, M.D., Professor of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Physiology.
REV. J. G. NASH, M.A., Professor of Ancient Languages and Mathematics.
JULIUS ERICSON, M.A., Professor of Music.
Assistants in Literary Department:—MISS CAROLINE R. SEARIGHT, MISS LORRAINE STREET, MISS MARY FENET, MRS E. E. SHATTUCK, MRS. L. EAGER, MRS. M NASH.
Art Department:—MISS ELIZABETH ABERNATHY.
Assistants in Music:—MISS R. E. TUCKER, MISS N. ERICSON.
Lecturers:—Rev. Jos. A. Lyon, History; Rev. B. F. Larrabee, M.A., Literature. Familiar lectures on the above given by the President and Professors, on Moral science, Evidences of Christianity, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Geology &c.
The Boarding Department will be in charge of Mr. and Mrs. LARRABEE, who, assisted by the other teachers, will give the most careful attention to the habits, manners, comfort and health of the young ladies.

EXPENSES:
Board, per scholastic year, ... $135 00

TUITION.

Regular Charges—

Primary Department, per annum,	20 00
Intermediate " "	30 00
Academic " "	40 00
Collegiate " "	50 00
Incidental Fee,	2 00

Extra Charges—

Music on Piano or Guitar,	50 00
Music on Harp,	60 00
Use of Instrument,	10 00
Modern Language,	20 00
Drawing,	20 00
Oil Painting,	50 00

Latin, Greek, and Vocal Music taught without extra charge.
This is now one of the most complete, and most liberally organized institutions in the country. There are, at this early period of the session, more than two hundred young ladies in attendance, and still there is room.
For particular information, catalogues, &c, apply to the President or other of the Professors.
Columbus, Miss. Nov. 1st, 1859.

PORT GIBSON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY
For Young Ladies.
Will resume its exercises on the first Monday in October. A well-chosen Faculty will spare no pains or care, to make this institution a pleasant and profitable place for young lady students.
The buildings are large, well-ventilated and well-furnished. The grounds ample and beautiful.
For information and Circulars, apply to
ap21 REV. B. JONES, Port Gibson, Mi.

HUNTSVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE, HUNTSVILLE North Alabama.
REV. A. B. ERWIN, L. D., Principal.
This Establishment offers the following inducements to Southern patronage.
1. Huntsville is the nearest mountain location to the South and Southwest; and is proverbially healthful. The social elegance and beautiful scenery to be found here, are great auxiliaries in the formation of character.
2. The edifice is large and elegant—supplied with gas-light; and water in the greatest abundance by pipes, from a mammoth Spring in the town. It is 164 by 52 feet, three stories high, and well furnished.
3. The domestic arrangements are such as to secure not only comfort, but the social and domestic training of the pupils. Frugality, politeness and grace, as well as the virtues of the heart, are habitually cultivated.
4. The facilities of instruction are unsurpassed. There are fifteen teachers and attaches, some of whom are distinguished educators. The large patronage, from among the best families of nine of the Southern States, attest the good will of the institution.
5. Arrangements are made to accommodate Southern pupils during the Summer Vacation, and to furnish them with such instructions in the extra branches as may be desired. Pupils received at any time.
Apply for a circular to Rev. A. B. ERWIN, D.D.,
ap6 Huntsville, Alabama.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BATON ROUGE.
The Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 12th of October next.
The Principal intends to spare neither labor nor expense to make the school in its Educational Facilities and its moral influences, equal to the best in the country.
As the number of pupils is limited, it is desirable that applications be made as early as possible.
Parents are earnestly advised of the importance of having their children at School as promptly as possible. The loss of a few days at the beginning, often proves a serious disadvantage to the pupils, and greatly increases the labor of the teachers for the whole session.
For information and Circulars, apply to Rev. J. R. WALKER, New Orleans; Rev. C. G. VARNEY, Monroe; T. P. CLINTON, Esq., St. Joseph; Rev. J. A. IVY, Alexandria; Rev. R. B. SUMAT, Mansfield; or to
au17 W. H. N. MAURUDER, Principal.

STATE FEMALE COLLEGE, NEAR MEMPHIS TENNESSEE. The Fall Session opens the 46th of September. The Spring Session commences on the 9th of February. The buildings are large and commodious. Faculty unsurpassed, course of study complete—Terms liberal. For particulars address the Rev. S. G. STARKS, A. M., President of the College. Reference is made by permission to the Ministers of the Mississippi, Louisiana, and Memphis Conferences.
W. K. PAXTON, Secretary. S. WATSON, President Board.
December 29, 1858.

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE FALL session of Sharon Female College will open on the first Monday of October next—Spring session on the first Monday in March 1860.

TERMS PER SESSION FOR FIVE MONTHS.

Preparatory Department,	1st Division,	$10,00
"

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---C. C. GILLESPIE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 48. WHOLE NUMBER 448.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1859.

$3 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. OFFICE—119 CAMP ST.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

The Missionary Society of the Alabama Conference held its twenty-seventh anniversary in the Methodist Church of Eufaula, on Saturday night, Dec. 3d, 1859.

The meeting was called to order by the President, the Rev. J. J. Hutchinson, and prayer was offered by the Rev. C. Taylor, M.D.

The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read and adopted, and an excellent, forcible address was delivered by the Rev. W. J. Sasnett, D.D.

The following resolution, offered with a few remarks, by the Rev. John Matthews, was then adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the increasing demands of the missionary cause upon the liberality of the Church, and of the abundance with which our people have been blessed of God, we will endeavor to raise a sum not less than forty thousand dollars for the missionary treasury during the ensuing year.

The following resolution, offered with some remarks, by the Rev. A. S. Andrews, was then adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the openings of Providence for missionary undertakings in Central and South America, the Missionary Society of the Alabama Conference is pleased to learn that the parent Board is making arrangements for the establishment of a mission in that part of the world; and would respectfully suggest to the Bishop the propriety of sending some member of the Alabama Conference to make a visit to Central and South America to initiate this great undertaking.

On motion of the Rev. J. T. Heard—

Resolved, That should the Church establish a mission in those regions, this Society, in behalf of the Alabama Conference, pledge that body to raise, over and above its present missionary contributions, the money necessary to sustain and carry forward said mission.

The Society then adjourned with the benediction by the President.

Thos. O. Summers,
Secretary.

Eufaula, Ala., Dec. 3, 1859.

Report of the Alabama Conference Missionary Society.

At the last session of the Alabama Conference fifty-one missions were recognized within its bounds. From the reports of the missionaries we condense the following interesting items:

1. Mobile German mission was served by Carl Herwig, who reports 10 members and 5 probationers. He thinks it should be continued.

2. Little Zion colored mission, Mobile, was served by John B. Baldwin, who reports 293 members, 72 probationers, 112 catechumens, 22 adults and 38 children baptized; $300 received; $3,000 subscribed for the building of a new church. It is prosperous.

3. Maurilla mission was served by S. Briggs, who reports 89 white members, 23 probationers, 90 Sunday-school scholars. It is self-supporting.

4. Arcola colored mission was served by J. Williamson, who reports 5 white members, 242 colored members and 8 probationers.

5. Dayton colored mission was served by T. S. Abernathy, sen., who reports 9 appointments, 400 hearers, 69 members, 44 probationers, 100 children, besides the adults, catechized; $480 received out of $600 assessed. It is prosperous.

6. Union Town colored mission was served by J. W. McCann, who reports 13 plantations and one white congregation, baptized 120 children and 6 adults, 206 members, 20 colored and 8 white probationers; $600 received. The mission is in a hopeful state, though some of the plantations have passed into new hands, and the appointments on them will be discontinued.

7. South Cane Brake colored mission was served by J. C. Huckabee. It is a new field, and contains 10 preaching places, 4 of which at churches, 1 at a schoolhouse, and the rest on plantations; members, 49; probationers, 39; nearly 1000 preached to, 150 children catechized, 24 adults and 35 children baptized; $601 35 received. It is promising.

8. Prairie Bluff colored mission was supplied by Jas. Beverly, who reports 3 white congregations, which it is proposed to separate from the colored portion of the work, which numbers 6 plantations, with 6 white and 64 colored members, 123 catechumens; $420 received. The owners and overseers, with their families, attend worship, and are favorable to the mission.

9. Barryton mission was supplied by Wm. M. Williams, who reports 250 hearers, 54 white members, and 18 probationers, 6 colored members and 10 probationers, 8 adults and 13 children baptized; $28 25 received.

10. Boligee colored mission was served by E. Phillips, in connection with Trinity station; he reports 5 appointments, 3 plantations, about 450 preached to, 50 catechized, 50 members, 25 probationers; $70 received, and more expected. It should be continued.

11. Eutaw colored mission was served by J. M. Patton, who reports in this new field 5 appointments, 52 members, 500 preached to; $200 received. It is proposed to make it self-sustaining; the chapel system, if carried out, it is thought, would promote this end.

12. Cooksville colored mission was served, in connection with Cooksville circuit, by C. Strider, who reports 14 appointments, 49 members, 236 probationers, 271 joined this year, 1447 preached to, and all catechized; $559 75 received. It is prosperous.

13. Columbus colored mission was served by G. Shoeffer, who reports 1 congregation in Columbus, Miss. It is supported by the Sunday-school Society of that place. It is flourishing, has nearly doubled its membership in the last two years, and the piety of the members has greatly increased; 277 members, 50 probationers, 100 catechized in Sunday-school.

14. Plymouth colored mission was supplied by E. Williams, who reports 5 appointments, 305 members, besides 40 or 50 Baptists on one plantation, 36 adults and 14 infants baptized. It is prosperous.

15. Yorkville colored mission was supplied by Wm. B. Owings, who reports 102 members, 62 probationers, 23 infants and 5 adults baptized, 150 catechized, 600 preached to. The colored people contributed $15 83. It is promising.

16. Plum Creek colored mission was served by E. Callaway, who reports 5 appointments, 324 members, 103 probationers, 18 children and 16 adults baptized; $264 received. It is in good condition.

17. Prairie Hill colored mission was served by J. W. F. Tolnad, who reports 25 members, 195 probationers, 175 catechumens, 1000 preached to; $235 received. It is promising and may be enlarged.

18. Greensboro colored mission was supplied by J. Du Bois, who reports 4 appointments; 350 hearers; one neat chapel, and another will be ready next year; $200 received.

19. German Creek colored mission was served by A. R. Ramey, who reports 15 plantations, 12 appointments, 1200 preached to, 233 members, 12 probationers, 45 baptized, all are catechized; $450 received. Its prospects are good.

20. Prairie Creek colored mission was served by H. Urquhart, who reports 15 preaching places, 500 members, 75 probationers, 18 children and 32 adults baptized, $240 received on the mission, and more is expected.—Chapels are much needed.

21. Cahaba mission was supplied by R. W. Coon, who reports 165 white members, 75 probationers, 25 children and 11 adults baptized; $40 received.

22. Warrior mission was supplied by J. Sibert, who reports 14 preaching places, 262 white and 7 colored members, 56 probationers, 3 Sunday-schools; $80 received.

23. Winston mission was supplied by P. J. Walker, who reports 14 appointments, 307 white members, 115 probationers, 28 adults and 14 infants baptized, 5 Sunday-schools, 172 scholars; $81 received.

24. Pikeville mission was served by D. S. McDonald, who reports 282 members, 103 probationers, 10 Sunday-schools, 216 scholars, 63 teachers; $102 65 received.

25. Coosa mission was supplied by E. Patton, who reports 13 appointments, 120 white members, 16 probationers, 1 colored member, 2 probationers, 12 adults and 17 infants baptized.

26. Cross Plains mission was supplied by T. Spann, who reports 10 appointments, 292 white members, 21 probationers, 15 colored members and 70 probationers; $53 50 received. It is prosperous.

27. Marble Valley mission was served in connection with Fayetteville, and is so reported.

28. Arbacoochee mission was served by C. S. D. Lassiter, who reports 320 white members and 175 probationers, 6 colored members and 7 probationers; 268 Sunday school scholars; $95 received.

29. Dudeville colored mission was supplied by B. F. Blow; it reports 200 members, 50 probationers.

30. Cahaba colored mission was served by G. Garrett, who reports 4 preaching places, 8 white members, 23 colored members and 18 probationers; 4 adults and 8 children baptized, about 60 catechized. Some of the patrons are zealous in its support, and have paid $310. It is not considered prosperous.

31. Shelby Coal-mine mission was supplied by J. T. Dulley, who reports 63 white and 3 colored members; $120 80 received.

32. Montgomery colored mission was served by C. N. McLeod, who reports 547 members, 58 probationers, 40 children and 10 adults baptized; the colored people paid the missionary $500; there is one Sunday-school, with 40 scholars.

33. Catoma colored mission was served by J. W. Brown, who reports it prosperous on the chapel system; about 400 preached to, 45 members, 5 probationers, besides 7 white members.

34. Calcebo colored mission was supplied by Dow Perry, who reports 4 appointments, filled on Sunday afternoons; some of them are very full; 333 members, 70 probationers, 30 adults and 15 children baptized, 100 children catechized, 800 attend preaching; $133 50 received.

35. Uchee colored mission was served by M. E. Butt, who reports 291 members, 71 probationers, 200 catechumens; $371 50 received.

36. Otho colored mission was served by L. Patterson, who makes no report. The mission is to be merged into the Clayton circuit.

37. Glenville colored mission was served by F. H. Wardlaw, who reports 10 appointments, 436 members, 34 probationers, 30 adults and 25 children baptized, 275 catechumens; $160 received on the mission, $19 60 of which was from the colored people. It is prosperous, and its continuance is desired.

38. Villula colored mission was served by J. W. Jordan, who reports 279 members, 28 probationers, 200 catechumens, 12 appointments, 10 of which are desired to be continued; $505 received, $5 of which being from the blacks.

39. Barbour colored mission was supplied by J. L. Oliver, who reports 10 appointments, 200 members, 36 probationers, 239 catechized, 11 adults and 30 children baptized; $166 90 received, $6 10 being paid by the colored people. It is prosperous.

40. Channenuggee colored mission was supplied by G. W. Carter, who reports 428 members, 17 probationers, 168 catechumens.

41. Perote colored mission was supplied by H. W. Barker, who reports 145 members, 40 probationers, 80 catechized, 500 preached to, 30 adults and 29 children baptized; $151 65 received, of which $16 65 was paid by the colored people.

42. Newton mission was served half the year by W. P. H. Conaerly, and the other half supplied by H. Metcalf. There are 15 appointments, 241 white members, 31 probationers, 1 colored member and 22 probationers, 1 Sunday-school, 12 scholars; $176 75 received.

43. St. Andrew's Bay mission was supplied by B. F. Briton, who reports 16 white members, 19 probationers, 6 colored probationers, 30 Sunday-school scholars; $35 received.

44. Walton mission was supplied by J. Lassiter, who reports 146 white members, 28 probationers, 15 colored members, 10 probationers; $61 received.

45. Yellow River mission was served by C. F. Quellmalz, who reports 105 white and 2 colored members, 2 Sunday-schools; $88 received.

46. Pensacola mission station was served by W. K. Norton, who reports 60 white members, 12 probationers, 45 colored members and 4 probationers, 1 Sunday-school, 25 scholars; $293 35 received. The church has been repaired, and a parsonage will speedily be finished. It will soon support itself.

47. Escambia mission was supplied by S. A. Jones, who reports 171 white members, 107 probationers, 5 Sunday-schools; $225 received.

48. Big Swamp colored mission was served by Asa Skinner, who reports 13 appointments, 15 plantations, 241 members, 90 probationers, 351 children catechized, 56 adults and 70 children baptized, 1100 preached to; $741 55 received, $17 85 being from the colored people. It is prosperous. Other planters are asking for mission work.

49. Pleasant Hill colored mission was served by J. L. Sampey, who reports 7 appointments, 115 members, 25 probationers, 175 catechumens, 21 adults and 7 children baptized; $267 50 received.

50. Ash Creek colored mission was served by P. R. McCrary, who reports 9 appointments, embracing 900 colored people, 130 catechumens, 76 children and 21 adults baptized, 131 received into the church; $246 50 received. This is to be enlarged. The patrons desire its continuance.

51. Claiborne colored mission was served in connection with Mouroeville circuit, by B. G. Fleming; he reports 3 preaching places, 282 members, 51 probationers received the past year, 61 baptized; $185 received.

It affords us great satisfaction to survey the operations of the Conference among our colored population. What a field for evangelical enterprise! How desirable that it should be cultivated on the most enlarged scale!—What a vast amount of zeal, and prudence, and patience, is necessary for this great work! It is to be regretted that our colored missions have not been placed under such a general superintendency as might secure greater harmony and efficiency of operation, and more widespread results, than we have hitherto realized. There are yet thousands of slaves in Alabama for whose spiritual welfare the most meagre provision (if any) has been made; and the inquiry is pertinent, whether or not the responsibility of caring for their souls does not devolve upon our communion.

It is not our present intention to note the general interests of the missionary cause; they are not much altered since last we gave them a hurried survey. Our parent society has recently dispatched two beloved brethren—Messrs. Wood and Allen—to strengthen our force in China, where the bow of promise may be seen in the cloud which has for so many centuries hung like a funeral pall over that populous empire. We have one excellent man preparing for the Japan mission, whose the prospect, though inviting, is not at present very encouraging. We are projecting a mission to Central and South America, and we hope the ground will soon be broken in that important field. But on these and kindred points we cannot now speak particularly.

The duty of the Church in reference to the conversion of the world is so plainly set forth in the Holy Scriptures that it is difficult to conceive how it ever could have been overlooked or mistaken. The command is: "Go, disciple all nations," "Preach the gospel to every creature." Then is the actual work in the field, which is the world. But as the sinews of war must be furnished, the Church must "bring forward on their journey" those who go forth "taking nothing of the Gentiles," and support them in their work among the heathen, and thus "be fellow-helpers to the truth." These points are so clear, these duties are so natural, so reasonable, that there is scarcely any need of inspiration to enforce them. But there is another duty which is of a somewhat different complexion—the duty of praying for the conversion of the world. This is not less clearly enforced than the other: "Prayer also shall be made for him," says the Psalmist—that is, for the prosperity of the Messiah's cause. "Let the people praise thee, O God; let all the people praise thee." These petitions are put into our daily prayer, "Thy kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven." And again, we are commanded, "Pray ye the Lord of the harvest, that He will send laborers into His harvest;" "Pray for us," says the apostle, "that the word of the Lord may have free course, and be glorified."

Now, at first sight, there does not seem to be any reason why we should pray for the conversion of the world. In this great enterprize several parties are involved. There is first, God himself. He surely does not need our prayers to induce him to do what his own wisdom knows how to perform, what his power is able to effect, and what his goodness wishes to accomplish.—There is nothing that he desires so much to see effected as the salvation of the world. Then there is the Church—that is, ourselves; is it reasonable that we should pray God that we may discharge our duty? Then, again, there is a third party, the heathen who are to be converted. They cannot be converted either by God or by the Church, or by both united, without their own concurrence and co-operation. It may be reasonable enough to interest them to do their duty, but why pray God that they may do it? This is the very thing God, by us, commands them to do. Prayer, therefore, for the conversion of the world seems to be out of the question.—And yet nothing is clearer than that the Scriptures make it our duty to pray for this object; there must, therefore, be a grand necessity, a satisfactory reason for it, whether we can discover it or not.

It is very obvious that we cannot comprehend the philosophy of this duty in all its bearings. In regard to the objective efficacy of our prayers for the conversion of the world, we can only say it may be proper for God to grant certain things in answer to our prayers, which it may not be proper for him to bestow if we do not pray for them. In this respect, prayer for the conversion of the world is in the same category with all other intercessory prayers. When our own benefit is the object of prayer, it is easy to see that God may withhold it if we do not pray for it, particularly if he has said, "For these things will I be inquired of to do it for them;" "Ask, and ye shall receive; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you." But when another's benefit is the object, is it merciful, is it just, that he should be deprived of the blessing which he is capable of receiving, because we may not be disposed to pray for it? Can God consistently withhold his grace from the heathen, because the Church may be indisposed to pray for it? Suppose we answer in the affirmative, it might not be difficult to find analogies to favor this view. Providence wishes to enlighten the ignorant, to relieve the poor, to comfort the distressed, through our instrumentality; but God cannot force us to perform our duty in cases of this sort, and we may and frequently do neglect to perform it; and, as a consequence, the ignorant remain unenlightened, the poor unrelieved, and the distressed unconforted. Who is to blame? We are, beyond question. But, in this matter, is there unrighteousness with God? God forbid! The law of his nature and the relation which he sustains to his creatures, make it necessary that he should so act toward every one that, on the whole, existence to him shall be better than non-existence, better for him to have been born than not to have been born, unless by his own personal fault he makes it otherwise. All over and above this, may be made to depend upon contingencies into which shall enter the free agency of others as well as that of the party immediately concerned. If we do not choose to perform our duty in the premises, we may be substituted by others; as Mordecai said to Esther, "If thou altogether holdest thy peace at this time, then shall their enlargement and deliverance arise from another quarter, but thou and thy father's house shall be destroyed." Despite our uncharitable and criminal neglect, God can make the immortal existence of the heathen a blessing (though their rank in the scale of moral being may be comparatively low), provided they do not wilfully cross the gracious purposes of Heaven toward them. It is very certain that their invincible ignorance, and the evils necessarily resulting from it, will never procure their damnation. "This is the condemnation, that light is come into the world, and men loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil." The heathen will be held responsible for the measure of light which they have received, and not for that which they would have received if the Church had done its duty. But if the Church were to do its duty, how much more happy might the heathen be, both in this world and in that which is to come! That they might be more miserable, through their perverse misimprovement of increased advantages, is also certain, this being the unavoidable countervailing consideration. The ways of God are equal.

So far as the subjective efficacy of our prayers for the conversion of the world is concerned, the case is much more potent to our comprehension. Nothing has a greater tendency to increase our reverence for the Supreme Being than prayer. The homage involved in the act is a practical recognition of the sovereign laws of God. If we pray, "Hallowed be thy name," we shall be induced to "sanctify the Lord God in our hearts, and to let him be our fear and to let him be our dread." If we pray, "Thy kingdom come," we shall be interested in its progress; we shall labor for its advancement; we shall endeavor to remove all hindrances to its development; we shall mourn over its reverses; we shall rejoice in its successes. If we pray, "Thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven," we shall cause our will to be subjected to his; we shall endeavor to ascertain how the angels do his commandments, hearkening unto the voice of his word; and we shall do all in our power to induce every child of man to imitate their holy example. Nothing is so well adapted to keep alive our charities and sympathies for the heathen as prayer for them. We cannot pray for them without contributing of our means for their enlightenment. We cannot pray for them without making ourselves, in person or proxy, the medium of communicating to them the blessings for which we pray. Can we who have the lamp of life pray that they may have it too, and then make no effort to give it to them? Are not our prayers commanded for this very thing, to keep alive and intensify our interest in the conversion of the heathen?—And if so, verily it is not in vain that we pray, though we may have to answer our own prayers.

This is what is especially needed at the present time. We must pray more, and more earnestly, in order that, by the reflex influence of our prayers, we may prove "steadfast, immoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord."—that our efforts may not be so languid, but earnest and zealous; not so fitful and spasmodic, but constant and cresciye; not dependent upon signs and wonders and external tokens of success, as if the kingdom of God were to come with observation, but upon the sure word of prophecy and of promise, which is the incentive of prayer and basis of faith. Let us, therefore, familiarize ourselves with the wants and woes of the world; let us "survey the wondrous cross" provided for all our race in the glorious gospel of the blessed God; let us recognize more fully and feel more sensitively the fraternity of our race, the mutual interests and responsibilities of the members of the great family of man; and to further all these ends, as well as to be furthered by them in return, let us prolong and intensify the prayer, "Let the whole earth be filled with his glory. Amen, and amen."

Thos. O. Summers,
Eufaula, Ala., Dec. 3, 1859. *Secretary.*

Missionary Board of Alabama Conference.

President—T. J. Hutchinson.
Vice-President—J. T. Heard.
Secretary—Thos. O. Summers.
Treasurer—E. J. Hamill.
Managers—J. M. Jennings, F. G. Ferguson, T. Y. Ramsay, D. Duncan, C. C. Calloway.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Editor Advocate:

Dear Bro.—Knowing the deep solicitude you feel in the success and prosperity of the Conference with which you affiliated during your sojourn in Texas, and that the eyes and hearts of many of your readers are hopefully turned to the great west, I feel a pleasure in forwarding to your columns a few items in regard to our late session that may be of some interest both to yourself and many readers.

The Conference met in Palestine on the 30th ult., and after one of the most harmonious and prosperous sessions that it has ever been my pleasure to witness, adjourned on the 6th inst., at ten o'clock, P. M.

The Bishop not having arrived, the Rev. J. B. Tullis was elected President, and discharged the responsible duties of the office much to the pleasure of the body.

Bishop Pierce arrived on the second day, but was so enfeebled by protracted sickness, travel, and exposure, as to confine him to his room and bed most of the time. He is but the shred of himself. May his valuable life be spared, and his wasting health speedily restored. For this the Conference pledged itself as a body, by resolution, to pray. Let all the people say, Amen.

While some of the older Conferences are retrograding in their Missionary movements, (a fact much to be regretted) I am happy to say that the East Texas Conference is witnessing a decided improvement. The collections were much larger than at any former session, and the Missionary fire is stimulating the zeal not only of the preachers, but of large portions of the laity. The Anniversary was held an Monday night, and notwithstanding the intensely cold atmosphere, the falling sleet, the ground covered in snow to the depth of three inches, the congregation was good; and after a stirring address by Rev. J. E. Carnes and some pungent appeals by Rev. J. W. Fields, a collection was made under a variety of propositions, which in all, as I afterward learned, amounted to about $600. You will soon see the Treasurer's report.

The cause of Education occupied a prominent place in their deliberations. The committee to whom that subject was referred made an elaborate report, which was unanimously adopted by the Conference and ordered to be published, I bespeak for it a place in your columns. It is with no little pleasure that we announce the resuscitation of the Fowler Institute, under the indefatigable labours of its present able and deservedly popular principal, Rev. N. W. Burks.

Also, the transfer of the McKenzie Institute to the Conference. The grounds, with the college buildings, are estimated at $65,000. It is the most prosperous school in the State, numbering from 250 to 300 pupils. The Conference received the transfer with the deepest emotions of gratitude to the munificent donor, and appointed a committee to obtain a charter for a college at present session of the Legislature. It will hereafter be known as the McKenzie College of the East Texas Conference. The Rev. J. W. P. McKenzie was appointed President of the Institution. As a disciplinarian and instructor of youth, he has not a superior in the South.

The McKenzie College is destined to take a proud stand among the literary institutions of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. I will not, however, forestall the report of the committee.

There is a cheering improvement in the finances of the Conference in every department, and in church membership of about 1000.

Nearly all the preachers were present, and answered to their names. None had died during the year. At the close they received their appointments, not with a dogged submission, but in the spirit of a prowess more sublime than that which animated the spirit of Napoleon on the field of Waterloo.

The East Texas Conference is moving forward with a steady step to an enviable destiny. She will now compare favorably with some of her elder sisters. I have never been associated with a nobler band of self-sacrificing standard-bearers in the cause of the Redeemer.

Bishop Pierce stationed about eighty preachers. The next Conference will be held at Jefferson. If life is spared, we shall be happy to greet our old friend and brother, the Editor of the *New Orleans Christian Advocate*, at Jefferson, next fall, in annual session.

Rour. S. Finley.

Rusk, Dec. 10, 1859.

Few pity us for our misfortunes—thousands hate us for our success.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

POSITION OF THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

To the Editor:

What a wonderfully controlling power is *habit!* In a thousand things we do so and so, and consider that about the way to do, simply because we have heretofore floated along about in that current, and so we settle down in that way of doing. The scale on which we conduct our ecclesiastical finances, is fixed more by *habit* than by any other one thing. We do one year about as we did the year before, simply from the circumstance that we did so last year, and we regard that about right, as a matter of course.

Instead of this, we should sometimes ignore the past, and look directly to *the proprieties and necessities of the case*, and work up to that.

Again, a habit once fixed is never broken off but by an effort. The mere gliding along as usual, and improving gradually, by little, will oftentimes not do at all. Labor is exhausted, and nothing is effected. A bold stroke is necessary; a higher platform must be ascended at once. And then, in a large country, or large community, this must *begin* somewhere. A few men can think out a measure as well as a thousand, and sometimes better.

One man in Alabama began to *think* about our publishing interests; and his thinking went up regularly and officially to the Grand Conference; and there it met some co-working or compounding propositions, all of which were wrought by the Grand Conference into a system. And Alabama led off in the practical working.

A hundred thousand dollars? Never—never, cried a few who had been accustomed to reason from the past rather than from the present absolute indications and necessities. And then it was thought—very improperly thought—that to raise $100,000 in the Alabama Conference, in cash and notes, in one year, would so impoverish the Church and the country in that region, that all other interests would suffer, if not go to ruin.

But the sequel proves otherwise. Ninety thousand dollars have been raised for this purpose in the past year, and at least twenty thousand to forty thousand more would have been subscribed but for the illness, almost the whole year, of Dr. Hamilton, one of the agents, and no one is injured. The country is not impoverished, the Church is not injured. But, on the contrary, it is now a matter of certainty that no one single thing has ever occurred in the Alabama Conference which has given so much vigor and healthful tone to everything ecclesiastical in that Conference before, in all probability.

Let us see. The income in cotton alone, in the bounds of the Alabama Conference, may be safely set down at 100,000 bales—say sixteen millions. One fourth part of that, and more, is in our Church or in pretty near affinity with it. Say four millions a year, as the income in cotton alone, of what might be called the Methodism of Alabama. The income in other things is quite as much. Now, a Christian people, professing what we claim to profess, devoted to the propagation of the measures and principles we profess, with an annual income of eight millions or the half, or the quarter of it, would not, I should think, be assessed beyond the measure of sacrifice and self-denial recommended and enjoined in the scriptures, by an annual appropriation of one or two hundred thousand dollars, for an enterprise so great and so necessary as the building up of the great publishing interests of the Southern Church.

What has been done has ruined nobody in Alabama. No, nor would it be at all likely to ruin any one if the ecclesiastical expenditure were extended on and on, until it would meet the divine assessment.

These things have probably done more good out of the Alabama Conference than in it. They are setting the fashion.

She intends to keep on, and on, and on. It is a double or reflex operation. It operates well at home, and well abroad. It stimulates and loosens up everything. It improves the educational instincts; it improves the Sunday School operations; it improves the missionary funds; it improves the ministerial support; it improves the whole round of ecclesiastical finances. Let it go on. Give Dr. Neely an open sea and a fair chance. His labors will elevate the Alabama Conference, and the Alabama Conference will, instrumentally and incidentally, in the hands of Providence, improve the Church.

Let every man say, God speed! Let the Lord's money go the right way, and let the Church rise in its strength and beauty, let croakers and gain-sayers stand aside a little, and let those wicked men who would affect to regard the Church as something little, see that she is great.

Yours Truly, R. Andrew, *Fin. Sec.*
Rosin, Ga., Dec. 14, 1859.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

A REMARKABLE CONVERSION.

BY A MEMBER OF THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

In addition to the established proofs of Christianity, new and striking evidences of its truth are being constantly furnished by its effects. Under its power the oldest and hardest transgressors are still made to bow; and experience shows that, when their hearts are once submitted to the gospel, they are as easily and as thoroughly changed as the youngest could be. I propose to illustrate this by a narrative of what has come under my own observation, in two remarkable instances, within the last few years. And to make the impression more vivid, I shall give the names and dates connected with this case.

The first is that of William McCarty, who still lives in my native town, Elyton, Alabama. He was a laboring man, of about fifty years of age, had been most of his life a small farmer, but had also kept a grocery and a sort of confectionary shop. He was remarkable for obduracy and bluntness of character, and had also the reputation of being close in his dealings, though strictly honest. At that period of his life to which I wish to invite particular attention, he had the misfortune to lose his leg, by means of an ulcer, which rendered an amputation necessary.

Being old and rather poor, his misfortune excited the sympathy of several friends, who visited him, and desired to have some religious conversation with him; but so rough and repulsive was his manner, that they felt forbidden to approach the subject. Just as he was getting about from his long confinement, some one happened to remark to him that the next Sunday was the circuit preacher's last day at Elyton, and he expressed his intention to go out and hear him, though he had not been to preaching before in four years. At the appointed time he hobbled into Church, an object of surprise and sympathy for all who were present. From that sermon he was evidently convicted, and was seen in the congregation both at the afternoon and night services. The meeting was protracted next day, and still he came, evidently becoming more and more concerned. So likewise on Tuesday and on Thursday night, the door of the Church being opened for the reception of members, the writer of this sketch approached Mr. McCarty, and invited him to join the Church, but was so roughly repulsed as to regret having made the proposition. During the following day and night he was still present, giving fixed attention, but his hard heart still refused to accept the salvation which was purchased by the blood of the Lord Jesus Christ. Not a tear did he shed, not a word did he utter, to encourage us to hope that he was going to yield to the offers of mercy. But, at last, on Thursday night, as he afterwards told us, he determined to resist no more, but resolved that if another opportunity of coming forward was offered, he would accept of it. Accordingly the next morning, at prayer-meeting, he was found in his accustomed place, and when the signal was given for penitents to come forward, he rose and hobbled upon his wooden leg or crutch to the front seat, and sank down upon it in a transport of feeling. O what a thrill of joy shot through that little assembly of Christians, when this obdurate sinner came as a penitent to the Cross of Christ! It was not long till all were engaged in the most fervent entreaties for the Divine mercy to be sent down upon his soul, and when the petition was ended, his heart seemed to be completely broken, and his hardened features were covered with both smiles and tears. But it was some hours before he was able to express intelligibly his feelings, and such was the natural sinister expression of his face, that it was impossible to tell whether he was happy or miserable; but at last he revealed the glad news that Christ had taken away his sins, and for days continued in broken and strange expressions to tell of his feelings.

When the news went out that old Billy McCarty had been converted, it seemed like some strange and onheard of thing had happened in the community. The wisest sinner could not account for it, but they dared not question his sincerity, nor do ought to cause his faith to waver. And there he lives yet, for the last seven years, a pious and godly man. He still pursues his humble business of baking and selling cakes, but maintains an irreproachable name for honesty and piety.

There is one change in his character which is perhaps more remarkable than any other. It is that he has become a remarkably liberal man. At his house, though poor, he entertains more religious company than any family in the village. He gives on all occasions liberally to the support of the gospel and to all benevolent enterprizes. He has thus become, in all respects, the very opposite of what he was at fifty years of age, and who that knows the fixedness of the purposes and habits of old age, will doubt that this mighty change was wrought by the power of God.

CHRISTIANITY IN CITIES.

Now, as at all past periods, the great battle of Christianity and of the Church is in the large towns. Those central seats of human activity and life are the fulcrum by which she would move the world. The leaven that would leaven the whole lump, must be planted in the very center of the mass. Wherever man is, there Christianity, the religion of man fallows, and the cities are pre-eminently the haunts and the rallying points of man. They constitute the very backbone and spinal cord of the social system of the world, through which, therefore, every intellectual and moral influence that is to tell upon the happiness and welfare of the race must circulate. Here, then, in this thronging, teeming place of concourse, the heavenly wisdom ever lifts her voice. Incarnate love still beholds the city and weeps over it; and the same instinct, caught from his inspiration, which led the missionary apostle straight to the Antiochs, the Corinths, and the Romes of the old world still directs the eyes of the Christian philantropists to the Londons, the Manchesters, and the Glasgows of the new. The course of ages has only tended to enhance the importance of this principle. If the city has always been the master-position in the battlefield of faith, it is pre-eminently so now. —*North British Review.*

HOW MUSIC IS MADE UP.

Taylor, of the Chicago Journal, has a most beautiful thought about music. He says: "It is a curious thought that the great translators of the dialect of Heaven—the Mozarts and Handels, and Johns of all time—have caught their notes from the hammers of Tubal Cain, or the murmur of running streams, or the winds sighing among the reeds, or the songs of singing birds; that should there be a Bird Convention, upon a summer's day, by a flowing river, near a ringing forge; and some master-piece that has rolled a tide of melody through mighty minsters, were performed, its author would be pronounced a faithful listener—only this and nothing more. How the robin would claim its warble, and the brown thrasher recognize its own; the bell-note, Robert O'Lincoln would catch up and repeat, and the quail whistle back its little share of the song. The soft sighing winds would echo a tone, now and then; the stream through the reeds murmur on with its own; the hammers beat out the battle-like strain, and the rain on the roof wash away a whole bar of 'the score.'

So, when the Anthem was ended, it would all be drifted, like the down of the thistle, back to Nature and Labor again. The lark would go up with a carol, and the little ground sparrow fly away with a note, and the music be scattered abroad."

THE RIVER JORDAN.

A correspondent of the Utica Herald thus describes the River Jordan:

"A line of green low forest trees betrayed the course of the sacred river through the plain. So deep is its channel and so thick is the forest that skirts its banks that I rode within twenty yards of it before I caught the first gleam of its waters. I was agreeably disappointed. I had heard the Jordan described as an insipid muddy stream. Whether it was the contrast with the desolation around, or my fancy that made its green banks as beautiful I know not; but it did seem at that moment of its revelation to my longing eyes, the perfection of calm and loneliness. It is hardly as wide as the Mohawk at Utica, but far more rapid and impassioned in its flow. Indeed, of all the rivers I have ever seen, the Jordan has the fiercest current. Its water is by no means clear, but it as little deserves the name of muddy. At the place where I first saw it, tradition assigns the baptism of our Saviour, and also the miraculous crossing of the children of Israel on their entrance into the promise land. Like a true pilgrim I bathed in its waters and picked a few pebbles from its banks as tokens of remembrance of the most familiar river in the world. Three miles below the spot where I now stand, the noble river, itself the very emblem of life, suddenly throws itself on the putrid bosom of the Dead Sea.

Unconscious Influence.—The very handling of the nursery is significant, and the petulance, the passion, the gentleness, the tranquillity indicated by it, are all reproduced in the child. His soul is a purely perceptive nature, and that for a considerable period, without choice or selection. A little further on he begins voluntarily to copy every thing he sees. Voice, manner, gait—everything which the eye sees—the mimic instinct delights to act over. And thus we have a whole generation of future men receiving from us their very beginnings, and the deepest impulses of their life and immortality. They watch us every moment—in the family, before the hearth, and at the table; and when we are meaning them no good or evil, when we are conscious of exerting no influence over them, they are drawing from us impressions and molds of habit, which, if wrong, no heavenly discipline can wholly remove; or, if right, no kind of association utterly dissipate. Now it may be doubted, I think, whether, in all the active influence of our lives, we do as much to shape the destiny of our fellow-men as we do in this single article of unconscious influence over children.

Fear Not.—Should I be asked, What is the grand remedy against undue fear of every possible kind? I answer, in one word, Communion with God. "He," says Dr. Owen, "who would be little in temptation, must be much in prayer." Ply the mercy seat. Eye the blood of Christ. Cry mightily to the spirit of [illegible]. To which I add, wait at the footstool in holy stillness of soul; sink into nothing before the uncreated Majesty. If *He* shines within, you will fear nothing from without. What made the martyrs fearless? Their souls were with Christ—Jesus lifted up the beams of his love upon them, and they smiled at all the fires which man could kindle.—*Topiady.*

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Terms—$2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1859.

ACCOUNTS—NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

All parties interested in the *Advocate*—Editor, Preachers, and Subscribers—are interested in avoiding confusion in accounts.

Those well acquainted with the credit system in the newspaper business know full well that, under that system, confusion in accounts never can, never will, never can be avoided.—Uncertain mails, unavoidable oversights to agents or clerks, forgetfulness in subscribers and others, and the wearying, vexatious details of this business over all others, render it impossible. We have *tried*, for years, and *know*.

To have the subscription begin and end with the year, and to pay, if not in advance, at least once a year, is the nearest approach to a remedy that we can devise,—and this is our plan.

Immediately after the Conferences, all the accounts will be made out to January, 1861, without reference to time of commencement, or time last paid to; and they will be sent to each subscriber who has not paid to January, 1861.

If all our subscribers and agents will patiently co-operate with us, this difficulty about accounts will be forever settled during the coming year. After that, when January, 1861, comes, $2 more will be due, and so on.

Will our brethren and friends, when they receive these accounts, immediately remit the money to the office, or pay to the preacher, taking a receipt? If any think the account incorrect, let him inform us, *pleasantly*, without *quarreling*. *We* never quarrel, though we have more cause than others.

The volume of the *Advocate* will hereafter begin and end with the year; and it is very desirable that subscriptions should conform to the same rule.

Therefore, new subscribers, who do not begin with the year, will please send, not two dollars, but an amount sufficient to pay for the paper till the end of the year, at the rate of Four Cents a Week.

Then, every subscriber will know, without being informed, that at the beginning of the year is the time to remit the subscription money.

And let us have scores, hundreds, thousands of new subscribers with which to begin the New Volume, January 1st, 1860.—We intend, if Providence smile on us, to make a better paper next year than ever before. Arrangements are made, and being made, for greatly increasing its attractions.—Some new writers, of the first order, will begin with the year. The paper is flatteringly approved now—we intend to merit higher approbation.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

This body met at Franklin, on Wednesday, Dec. 14th. Having been detained on our return from the Alabama, Conference, we did not reach Franklin until Monday night. Reaching New Orleans on Saturday morning, we intended to run over that day, but the steamer was delayed by a "norther," and the train on the Opelousas railroad was gone when we reached the city, so we spent the Sabbath at home.

Franklin is reached, from New Orleans, by taking the Opelousas railway to Berwick's Bay, as though you were going to Texas by "the inside route." Having gone over the road many times while a resident of the "Lone Star State," we felt wonderfully as if we were going to Texas when we started this time. To make it seem "more so," we met on the train many old Texas acquaintances returning home; and when we arrived at Berwick, there, as in our Texas times, lay the Texas steamer, steaming up, and about to be off. We took a long and tender look over the waste of waters towards Galveston, with her clean streets, white cottages, and green bowers of orange, lemon and citron. Perhaps we shall ride on that beach again one of these days. We shall never forget that we *lived* there—about twenty years compressed into four. Men living in Texas are exceedingly old for their age. May the blessing of God abide with the Church there, and especially upon the *Texas Christian Advocate*.

Bishop Andrew did not reach the Louisiana Conference at the commencement of the session. Rev. J. C. Keener, D.D., was elected President, *pro tem.*, and occupied the chair for two days before the Bishop arrived. On taking his seat, Dr. Keener made, as we are informed, a feeling and very happy address. He said in substance that it had been his earnest desire to be entirely free from all burdens and responsibilities connected with the Conference, except those of a simple pastor. He had desired especially to be free from the duties of the Chair and the Council. They had given him the highest evidence of their confidence. He had the consolation of knowing that this high trust had been utterly unsought. He alluded to the success of the Conference in developing their peculiarly difficult field. Much of this he attributed to the faith and zeal of the transfers from other Conferences. Not aware of the peculiar difficulties of the country, they had come here with a faith and zeal above that of the rest of us, but which the rest of us ought to have had.

From all that we heard, and from all that we saw, we are inclined to believe that the Louisiana Conference has never been blessed with a more harmonious and pleasant session. It was delightful to behold. This Conference has in charge a territory of almost unbounded fertility and wealth. When fully developed (for it is yet in its infancy) it will contain more wealth, and be more completely representative of the highest Southern society, than any other region of the same size. A Conference of great power—power of mind, spirit, and character—is needed for its spiritual development. We are happy to believe that this thought is increasingly appreciated by the members of the Louisiana Conference, and that it is exerting an educational power upon their minds. In this, the formative age of the Church in this country, it is no light thing to be a member of the Louisiana Conference.

We were present too short a time, and have seen too little of the Conference documents, to speak fully of the proceedings of the session. At another time we shall say more. Our old Texas friend, Daniel Dennett, Esq., editor of the *Franklin Banner*, whom we were glad to meet, gives his impressions of the Conference, part of which we transfer to our columns. We are pleased especially with the just tribute he pays to our beloved Bishop Andrew, who presided and preached, as he does every where, with a wisdom, ability, and unction but seldom equalled:

"For nearly two weeks our village has been overflowing with a lively interest in the doings of the Methodist Episcopal Conference, which has been in session in this place, and in sermons abounding in eloquence and power, preached to full houses by day and by night. We have been attentive observers and patient listeners, both at the sessions of the Conference, and at the church, and we wish briefly to state our views upon what we have seen and heard.

"These have evidently show to best advantage in their Conference room, which is their legislative hall. With their venerable old Bishop Andrew in the chair, and the members actively engaged in dispatching the business of the church, they appear to be a zealous, resolute, talented and dignified body of men. They allow no windy speeches, no "long yarns," no talking against time, no log rolling, no swapping votes. They proceed intelligently, and in a business-like manner—do more legislating in one day than our State legislature accomplishes in a week; and they will finish up their year's business in complete order in about a week. They regulate their schools, colleges, book concern, newspaper, their numerous churches, their presiding elders, circuit preachers, and subordinate officers, their missionary and Sabbath school interests, examine the character and pass judgment on the merits of each preacher and officer, and praise, censure, or punish as they may deem holding each to a rigid account for his stewardship during the past year. They also attend to a numerous train of smaller items connected with their church which come up before them, and to settle, and regulate all of these matters as they should be, it requires no ordinary amount of talent, business capacity, experience and foresight, united with all the virtues that the human heart is capable of. In our humble judgment, the members of this conference, as a body, reflect much credit upon the church and the State to which they belong. We were never Methodists, and never expect to be, and therefore no allowance is to be made for sectarian partialities in these opinions of their merits.

"On no former occasion were better sermons ever preached in Franklin than have been preached in the last two weeks. Dr. Keener on several occasions addressed large audiences in his clear, lucid style; he held every eye and every mind chained to, his person and his subject, as he presented the religion of Christ to their view, robed in a garb of surpassing loveliness and beauty. Dr. Walker, in his soul-stirring style, made his hearers feel that there is an irresistible power in divine truth, and as he pointed the way to heaven and immortal glory, the language of the entire audience seemed silently and cordially to endorse the several positions so ably maintained by the eloquent speaker. The Rev. Mr. Parker also chained all eyes, and charmed the ears of the multitude, by his calm and dignified eloquence, and by the force of his reasoning. The Rev. Mr. Suratt, more eccentric than any that preceded him, possessing many peculiarities in his manner and style, awakened a lively interest, and was listened to by a crowded house with marked attention. The Rev. Dr. Avery preached the "conference sermon." He is a man of mind and power. He showed clearly how ministers of the gospel of even moderate attainments, if they be but zealous and honest in their efforts, may accomplish a vast amount of good.

The Rev. Dr. Taylor, who has been a missionary to China, and is now acting as a general agent for the Sabbath Schools South, gave a discourse on Sabbath Schools which was full of interest. He showed with great force, the importance of correct early training. Every parent and child in St. Mary should have heard him. It was one of the most practical and important discourses preached during the week.

"Dr. Taylor became acquainted with the Chinese language so as to be able to preach to the Chinese during his stay as a missionary among them, and he repeated the Lord's prayer in that dialect to the audience. No one could listen to his discourse without being pleased with the man, and edified by his words.

"On Sunday, Bishop Andrew preached in the Methodist Church to an audience too numerous to be seated in the house. In his discourse he held up the Apostle Paul as a model preacher of the gospel, and called special attention to the strong points in his character, his unbending honesty, his strong faith, his firm resolution, and his self-sacrificing devotion to the cause of Christ, which indeed him to say—"that bonds and afflictions abide me. But none of these things move me, neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I might finish my course with joy."

"The whole discourse of the Bishop was replete with the language of practical piety. The venerable old man spoke feelingly, for he has been in the ministry as a laborer longer by ten years than Paul preached, and he evidently felt that the time is at hand when he will be able to repeat the language of his venerable predecessor, "I have fought a good fight—I have finished my course." None can listen to the Bishop without feeling impressed with the fact that he is one of the solid men of the times, and that he is worthy of the high position he occupies in the Church, and of the sacred place that is kindly given him in the hearts of his people.

"Other discourses were preached during the week by men of marked ability, but we are utterly unable to give them a special notice in this place. We must close by saying that the meetings were all interesting, and we have no doubt that their general effect upon the people and the parish will prove salutary in the extreme. We have no doubt the Bible, preachers of the gospel, and the Sabbath day will be more respected than they have heretofore been, and that these men have laid the foundation for a fine progressive movement in our parish in future. In their meetings there was no wild excitement, but there was a feeling in all hearts that was deeper and more lasting than that produced by excitement—it was feeling of respect for religion and for its able defenders. The fruits of their labors were not seen around the altar, but they will be found in the minds and hearts of the people in succeeding years. They laid, in those meetings, a broad, and deep, and a solid foundation for a superstructure which will in after years be gradually reared—a superstructure which will do credit to our people who build it, and to those who established its foundation.

"The reports of the Methodist Literary Institutions South are encouraging. The colleges are all prosperous, the high schools multiplying. These are becoming the strong arm of the Church for wielding a good influence, Methodist preachers are everywhere recommended to organize schools.

"Centenary College.—The condition of this College is flourishing. More than two hundred scholars are in attendance, which is more than double the number of the previous year.

"A professorship of natural sciences has been created in this college, to which has been added Agricultural Chemistry. They have nine professors. The moral and religious tone of this institution is becoming more elevated, and the standard of scholarship is becoming higher than heretofore. The institution is now able to educate free of charge the sons of Methodist ministers, and to extend favors to indigent young men striving to obtain an education. The endowment fund has been increased $9000 the present year.

"Homer College.—The condition of this College is prosperous. It is out of debt, and the endowment fund amounts to $24,000. They expect to raise this fund to 50,000 the coming year. Seventy-five pupils are in attendance, and there are prospects of increasing members.

"Pierce and Paine College.—This College succeeds finely—$63,808 53 have been subscribed and paid for the enterprise. The finances of the institution have been prudently managed.

"Mansfield Female College.—The reports of this institution for the most part are gratifying. It has more than one hundred pupils, and prospects of new additions.

"Baton Rouge Collegiate Institute.—Professor W. H N Magruder is at the head of this institution. It has an enviable reputation, and is in a flourishing condition.

"Female Seminary at Baton Rouge.—Mrs. Read is at the head of this seminary. The committee report—

"*Resolved*, That our confidence is unabated in the ability of Mrs. Read as a teacher of young ladies, and we recommend her school to all our friends, as an excellent place for the instruction of their daughters, and where they may receive a finished education."

CHRISTMAS.

Returning so recently from our Conference tour, Christmas was upon us before we could get (editorially) ready for it. Before this paper reaches our readers, their festivities for the season will have nearly closed. If not too late, we wish them all "a merry Christmas!" May they all live to see the happy return of many such! Let Christmas be kept by Christian people for ever. Governed by christian principle and moderation, its good old customs, and its joyousness, are good for the health of body and soul, both for young and old. We are glad to see that our brother of the *Nashville Christian Advocate* puts in a word for the negroes in regard to Christmas, especially in view of the fact that *John Brownism* may militate against their Christmas enjoyments, as abolitionism has always done against every interest of the blacks. Guard against incendiaries, but let the negroes have Christmas, by all means. The loss of it will be a calamity for which no after benefit will compensate. It is not only custom, but it is right. They make us and our country rich; let us make them happy.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

LETTERS FROM KENTUCKY—No. I.

The introduction and progress of Methodism in what has been called the "dark and bloody ground," but which may now in truth be styled the "garden of the world," are incidents well worthy the attentive study of the wisest and most thoughtful christian philosopher.

Only a few years, comparatively speaking, have gone by since this beautiful land was an unbroken wilderness. Here, less than a century ago, the war-whoop of the savage and the scream of the panther mingled in wild confusion.

But, as Providence has directed the star of empire to move westward, it was not long until this region of beauty and fertility was discovered and occupied by the Anglo-Saxon; and now, where once roamed the red man of the forest, and the wild beast of the woods, civilization is found in a high state of perfection, and our beautiful temples erected to God, and dedicated to his holy service, may be seen on every hand; and with the return of each sacred day of rest, the songs and prayers of devout worshipers ascend like pure incense to the hill of Zion.

It was not, however, without opposition truly formidable that our fathers succeeded in planting, and their sons in perpetuating this pure form of Christianity in this section of our great country.

At an early day our Baptist friends entered, and gained strong footing in almost every portion of this inviting field. The doctrines promulgated by them among the people were strongly Calvinistic, the direct tendency of which, wherever preached, is to produce feelings of intolerance; and then in every direction and on almost all occasions, they made the ceaseless, tireless cry of water, *water*, affirming with the authority of an oracle that *immersion* alone was valid baptism.

By this course they succeeded but too well in preparing the way for one of the greatest and most dangerous heresies of the age—a heresy which has done more to sap the foundation of *spiritual* christianity, and to foist upon the people a pseudo religion, devoid of life and power, than all the combined influences, in the way of false teaching, ever brought to bear upon the population of this highly favored State. And if our Baptist friends have not, long ere this, been made to rue the stress they put upon immersion, they have at least shared largely, more so by far than any of the sister denominations, in the evils following in the wake of this abnormal christianity. In many sections of the country whole Baptist societies, except mere fragments, went headlong into this self-styled *reformation*; occasionally members of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches were beguiled into the new order of things, and as is usually the case with those who make a change in their ecclesiastical relations, these converts to the new theory went out among their neighbors thoroughly saturated with a zeal never felt before—a zeal ungoverned and ungulded by knowledge—and for a few years it really seemed that everything must bend and succumb to the *dictum* of the new apostle.

The doctrines, too, taught by this new sect, were so palatable to unrenewed human nature, and the way to heaven was made so easy, that the whole country seemed for a time to be upon the very point of a complete revolution in matters of religion. *Immersion*, as the condition of pardon, constituted the great central, all controlling idea of this new theology. The direct agency of the Holy Ghost in the regeneration of the soul was ignored; the inaction of religion hooted at, and the altar of prayer stigmatized as the "pouting block." The divine call to the ministry being discarded, many of their converts rushed thoughtlessly into the pulpit, and labored to bring all proper "spiritual" influence into perfect ridicule by some such irreverent blasphemous expressions as the following: "it is time to pay our respects to that little gentleman called the Holy Ghost."

With an effrontery second only to the impious claims of Roman Catholicism, their clique assumes to itself the exclusive right of being called the *Christian Church*. They profess great abhorrence for all *creeds*, and feign to be wonderfully indignant if you should presume to call them a "sect," and yet the Ethiopian is no more certainly known by the color of his skin, or the leopard by his spots, than are they by their sectarian peculiarities. Indeed it is only necessary to hear a *Campbellite* utter a few of his cant phrases, or even to whine, in order to know who he is; and yet, strange as it may seem, a goodly portion of this fair heritage was brought to a greater or less extent under the influence of this new religion. At this, however, we will not wonder if we but remember the unaccountable propensity that exists in the *genus homo* to substitute the form for the power of godliness. But in the very face of this mighty tide of error, in addition to the ordinary drawbacks to the spread of a pure Christianity, such men as Lindsay, Ray, Phillips, Stamper, Bascom, Kavanaugh, and others stood square up, full breasted to the storm, and contended earnestly, amid sneers and ridicule, that piety has to do with the *heart* as well as with the head—proclaiming fearlessly the great vital truth of Protestant Christianity, *justification by faith only*. Although it may look like arrogating to ourselves more than is due, yet we give it as our deliberate judgment, that the labors of the Methodist ministry has been the great instrument in the providence of God, in saving this portion of the American Union from the labyrinths of infidelity.

From the first introduction of Methodism into these parts, although constant drafts have been made upon her by the ceaseless tide of emigration to the distant west, she has not only maintained her footing, but moved steadily forward, gaining strength at every step.

Taking the entire State of Kentucky, in which there are two conferences, and small portions of the State belonging to two others, we now number the rise of *fifty thousand* members. Within the bounds of our own (Kentucky) Conference, which closed its "thirty ninth" session in September, we show a nett increase of over *eight hundred* during the previous year.

Looking at what, under God, she has accomplished in the past, and knowing that her condition and prospects were never so promising as at the present time, her friends, still confiding in the God of their fathers, we are sure have nothing to fear for the future. On the contrary they have abundant reason to "thank God and take courage." Methodism, be assured, Mr. Editor, yes, *Southern* Methodism, has an existence, and possesses an influence which is deeply felt even in this "hot-bed" of *Campbellism*.

If this hasty scroll should find a place in your excellent paper, we intend, in a future number, to lay before your numerous readers some of the elements of her present power, and some of the praiseworthy enterprizes which are just now being fairly initiated among us.

Northern Kentucky.

Dec. 15, 1859.

The Minutes of Conferences.—The Book Editor will be greatly obliged if the Secretaries of the Missouri, St. Louis, Kansas, Louisiana, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, East Texas, Onachita, and Holston Conferences, will forward as soon as possible the Minutes of their respective Conferences, as it is desirable to publish the General Minutes without delay. The Minutes of other Conferences have been received, only some of them have not the elders *undorscored* in the appointments: the editor will thank the Secretaries of the Louisville and Western Virginia Conferences for lists of the appointments with the elders *italicized*.

"Northern Kentucky" writes to suit us—short, pointed, earnest, elegant. Our readers will read the letters with interest. We vouch for it, he will give us no trash.

OUR CHINA MISSIONARIES IN NEW YORK.

The *Christian Advocate and Journal* says: One of the most interesting meetings we have attended for a long time was held in St. Paul's Church on Monday evening, the 5th instant. It was called for the purpose of taking leave of the Rev. Messrs. Wood and Allen, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, whose destination is Shanghai, China. They were accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Schon, missionary Secretary of the Church, South. The foreign missionaries of the two bodies keep clear of our domestic broils, and meet only as Methodists; the entertainment of our missionaries by those of the South, at Shanghai, was an example honorable to the missionary world. The venerable Dr. Bangs presided on the present occasion. The exercises were opened by an anthem, and prayer by Bishop Janes. After prayer Dr. Schon administered the ordinance of baptism, and the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Allen was solemnly dedicated to God. The scene was quite impressive. Dr. Bangs then made some remarks appropriate to the occasion of the meeting. In alluding to the organization of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he stated that there were only three persons living who participated in that organization—Joshua Soule, senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Dr. Luhan Clarke, of the New York East Conference, and himself. He remarked that the first mission established by the Church was in New Orleans. The society met with opposition, and its early efforts secured but little sympathy. On the establishment of the Liberia mission the first favorable impulse was given to the society, and the interest of the Church was still further increased by the establishment of the mission in Oregon among the Flathead Indians. He rejoiced that he was permitted to see the day in which from these beginnings the work of God had spread over the earth, North, South, East and West.

After singing the 976th hymn Dr. Durbin addressed the meeting. He alluded to his interviews and labors with his brother secretary in other years in the West, and brought up many pleasant reminiscences of the past. He remarked that he could not see why the missionary platform might not be the platform of union for all denominations, but more especially for the great Methodist family throughout the world. Among the missionaries representing the different denominations in heathen lands there are, said he, no divisions, they are all one in spirit as they are one in faith and labor.

Doctor M'Clintock remarked that St. Paul's Church was granted cheerfully and joyfully for the occasion which had called them together, and that they met their brethren in cheerful welcome and would give them an affectionate farewell. He knew that all present had come with the kindest and most fraternal feelings. The theme of the missionary platform he regarded as one of the grandest that could be conceived of, as on that platform all who loved the Lord Jesus could stand in an undivided faith and undissembled love. He had met in Berlin a venerable minister who had been a missionary and had become acquainted with Methodism through the Wesleyan missionaries of India, and though, said the doctor, the German ministers are learned and pious, he found none who had so much catholicity of feeling as this missionary. Addressing the young missionaries before him, he said these young men will meet Robert Maclay, the sweet-spirited and talented missionary at Foh Chau, his beloved pupil of other years, who had himself met with the kindest reception from the missionaries of the Church, South.

The missionaries were then introduced separately by Dr. Schon to the audience, and in turn related their Christian experience and call to the ministry, and their impressions in relation to a special call to missionary work. They manifested a fine missionary spirit, and their remarks were well received.

Dr. Schon made the concluding address. He remarked that he rejoiced to meet his brethren on the common platform of Methodism. He conceived of nothing more ennobling and elevating to the Church than the union of the Missionary Society. In alluding to the address which had preceded, he remarked that the meeting had taken very happily the form of an experience meeting. The statements of the venerable president, Dr. Bangs, whom he had known and loved from his youth, and his allusions to that dear, venerated man of God, Bishop Soule, and the remarks of Dr. Durbin, with whom he had toiled side by side at the camp-meetings and missionary meetings in the distant west, and the learned and eloquent Dr. M'Clintock, and the presence of the venerable Francis Hall and others whom he recognized on the platform, all had inspired him with the most grateful and joyous emotions. As General Secretary of the American Bible Society for the West, years ago—an institution the most noble and godlike, dispensing its blessing everywhere—he had learned more fully to estimate the value of Christian unity, and he saw through these great benevolent catholic institutions of the Church the final glorious triumph of the Church of Jesus in all lands. The address was eloquent throughout, but our space compels us to abridge. The exercises were all unusually interesting.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

We wish to remind our brethren and friends, in the ministry and laity, in the Church and out of it, that now is the time to subscribe for the *Advocate*, and to get others to subscribe. We are happy to know that the paper receives general favor. We feel assured that we shall be able, with the blessing of God, to make it still more valuable and interesting during next year. We intend to make it the interest and pleasure of all classes to read the *Advocate*—Methodists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, planters, farmers, merchants, lawyers, politicians, physicians, merchants, teachers, men, women and children.

The Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church North, has just made the annual appropriations for missions. The total amount is $283,659, of which $104,159 is for Foreign Missions. The balance is for Home Missions, and for salaries of secretaries and incidental expenses. The cost of conducting the Missionary Department is about $15,000. This includes all incidental expenses.

Post Office Lists.—We very earnestly and urgently request of every preacher in the Conferences patronizing this paper, to send us, as soon as possible, a list of the Post Offices within the bounds of his charge. Let none fail to write because they are at well known stations. Clerks are not as familiar with these things as preachers, and they are rigidly guided by what is *written*, and not at all by *memory*.

Extra Paper.—Next week the first paper of the volume of the *Advocate* for 1860 will appear. We shall increase the edition for the benefit of those who may hereafter subscribe, and who may wish to commence with the year. We hope soon to hear from many such. Let all the extra papers be called for as soon as possible. We cannot keep them long. "First come first served."

Preachers' Papers.—The *Advocate* is sent gratis to the preachers of the patronizing Conferences, and to preachers of other Conferences who act as agents for it; to preachers of other Conferences who do not act as agents, it will be sent for $1 50 per annum.

Change of Post Office.—Our brethren in the ministry, in the several Conferences, who wish their papers changed from their last year's Post Office to a new one for the ensuing year, will please write to us, giving the name of both offices.

PASTORAL ADDRESS OF THE ALABAMA ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

Dearly Beloved Brethren: In the providence of God we are once more in conference assembled for council and work; and it seemeth good to us, ere we depart to occupy the different fields of labor which may be assigned us as your pastors, to speak to you, as with one voice, of such things as we deem of much importance to the whole flock "over whom the Holy Ghost hath made us overseers."

And here it may be well for us answer to a question which, if it never arose in your mind spontaneously, may have been thrust at you by some who do not love our Zion; namely, by what authority we claim to exercise with you and over you the Pastoral function? To this, with all gravity, and under a sense of our certain accountability to God for every word and work, we answer first: By virtue of your *call*, your election, and *continued* approval. For the time was when each one of us claimed no more than the blessings of a common salvation—that we had been quickened into life, and raised by the power of God, through faith, and thereby were sitting together in heavenly places in Christ Jesus with those who do show the exceeding riches of His grace. While thus rejoicing in the great deliverance wrought for us and in us, and while laboring in the common toils incident to those who have willingly entered the vineyard of the Lord, we felt a new fire start up in our hearts, and you saw, if not with your visual, at least by your spiritual perceptions, upon each of us "tongues of fire." And by your advice, or that of your fathers, by your counsels, prayers, and *votes*, you have thrust us out, and bid us to take part in this great Ministry.—Now, how far this is in keeping with the spirit and practice of the apostolic churches, we submit to your pious sense and judgment when you have read the words following, to wit: "Now there were in the church that was at Antioch certain prophets and teachers, as Barnabas, and Simeon that was called Niger, and Lucius of Cyrene, and Manaen which had been brought up with Herod the tetrach, and Saul. And as they ministered to the Lord and fasted, the Holy Ghost said, Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them. And when they had fasted and prayed, and laid their hands on them, they sent them away."—Acts xiii, 1, 2, 3.

Our second answer to those who would know our authority, is in the words of the Apostle Paul: "Not of man, neither by man, but by Jesus Christ and God the Father, who raised him from the dead."—Gal. i, 1. That is, we claim to be called and sent of God, and what is said above of your action and your voice in the premises, was but the putting forth of that function of every true evangelical church, "to try the spirits whether they be of God." If, therefore, in any or all of us there are the evidences that we have "grace"—the grace of salvation from outward and inward sin,—a clear perception of God's method of saving sinners through faith, and "*a ready utterance*" in making this known, together with fruit—the awakening and conversion of souls under our ministrations,—we are vindicated in the words of the Apostle once more: "Do we begin again to commend ourselves? or need we, as some others, epistles of commendation from you? Ye are our epistle, written in our hearts, known and read of all men. Forasmuch as ye are manifestly declared to be the epistle of Christ ministered by us, written not with ink, but with the spirit of the living God; not in tables of stone, but in the fleshly tables of the heart."

With this Divine call, we have gone forth to the preaching of the Gospel, under your approval and former votes, and continue to this day to hold our places in the general pastorate—the Church—from year to year, by your approval; not by formal votes expressed since we went from your societies and quarterly conferences, but by the votes of our peers, who diligently inquire concerning each one, in his order and by name, if he hath done his work well and acceptable among the people. We thus, by the voice of the Spirit and the bride—those who say to the thirsty world, Come to the waters of life—we are, by the same authority, shepherds, and care for and feed the flock, both old and young. We are *watchmen*, and from the walls of Zion warn the people when the sword cometh. We are overseers or superintendents of the work, and must see that the grand superstructure be fitly framed, built upon the true foundation, and of materials that will abide the day of His coming—gold, silver, precious stones; not wood, hay, and stubble. Who is sufficient for these things? Only those who have the treasure in earthen vessels, which treasure shows forth "the excellency of the power to be of God, and not of man."

This, dear brethren, is the Methodistic view of the Gospel Ministry, its call, and the source of its authority. Methodism is, in doctrine, well nigh a unit all over the world. It is, nevertheless, divided into several jurisdictions, such as the Wesleyan in Great Britain, the Methodist E. Church North and South in the United States. These jurisdictions are connectional and not congregational, and therefore never can, under the present constitution of the Church, be composed of numberless independencies called churches. These connectional jurisdictions are, however, for the convenience of all concerned, divided into *Conferences*, *Districts*, *Circuits*, *Missions*, and *Stations*, but these all make up a common field of labor, to be served in turn by a common pastorate, both alike under a general superintendency. This superintendency is exercised among us by men who are called Bishops. These are chosen, from time to time, from among the elders of the travelling preachers, and so chosen on account of their age, experience, wisdom, and piety. Their duties are chiefly to *travel at large through the connection*, preside in the annual conferences, and make the appointments of the preachers for the year ensuing. To do this effectively and justly to all parties, they must be well advised of the condition of every part and portion of the work, and also of the temporal condition and ministerial capability of each preacher. And, then, in the exercise of the episcopal function he should be untrammelled. This cannot be if the preachers, who have solemnly given their consent, in their admission into full connection in the Conference, and in their ordination vows, to be *equals*, nevertheless set up exclusive claims to the best places; nor can it be if particular circuits and stations assert their claim to choose their own preacher, and ask the bishop to sanction their choice. Such a course on the part of the preacher is highly selfish, and of course unkind to the mass of his laboring, suffering brethren, and argues the want of that grace which would live and let live." On the other hand, for particular pastoral charges to assume the right of choosing their pastor, is also highly selfish, an implied censure or contempt of all other pastors, and a dishonoring distrust of the bishop, of God's providence and promise to make even the seemingly "weak things of this world confound the mighty." The whole constitution, as well as the past history of the Church, are alike palpable and plain in their condemnation of such selfishness, as having shown in the end, when gratified, that it was not for the best to all parties interested. Hence, dear brethren, while we grant that in other communions it may be admissable for a congregation to choose its pastor, we beg you rest satisfied in the persuasion that bishops, with their constitutional advisers, men who know you, know the work and the preachers, and will, out of their number, fill your pulpits, from time to time, with such ministers as, by the blessing of God and your hearty co-operation, will do good and in general only good. From all this you will see that the perpetuation of Methodism and its efficient itinerant ministry, is mainly with you; for you will readily perceive that if any considerable number of pastoral charges, in any conference, do, in effect, choose their pastors, then the pastors may and must choose their fields of labor; then follows congregationalism, and the episcopacy and the itineracy must go down together.

The deadliest foe to the name and economy of the Methodist Episcopal Church could not devise or put in operation any plan so certain to work the destruction of the church as that above named. Therefore, dear brethren, be content to abide by that old proverb which exhorts us to "let well enough alone." Once more, before we leave this subject. Our past history shows that the preachers who have surrendered their right to choose place for themselves, have stipulated only for a general provisional remuneration, and this in words and figures which will not allow of a sum above a reasonable support. And, also, our history shows that our people, in asking the services of a minister, have not felt bound to promise anything more than such a support. But let us get away from this system of demand and supply, and then follows the temptation to offer and receive large money considerations; and rival places may bid and be overbid, until the gospel, in some men's mouths, may rise and fall like other things of barter and trade; all of which is in conflict with and an outrage upon the religion of Him "who was meek and lowly in heart."

Perhaps we ought to have said above, that there may be cases in which peculiar circumstances may, for a time, so narrow the field of the best itinerant as to make him seem to choose his place. And, likewise, circumstances may seem to impel the people of some localities to ask for the services of a particular minister. These exceptions to a wholesome general rule are never reprehensible, if they do not materially interfere with the appointing power and the good of the general work.

On the subject of ministerial support we have but few words to say, and these only to call your attention to a fact which you all know and feel, but perhaps all have not known and felt it in its application to us, as we do of necessity. The fact is this, namely: that almost everything that enters into and makes up a part of human support and comfort has, within the last ten years, advanced in price from one to two hundred per cent; so that eight hundred dollars was as good a support then as fifteen or eighteen hundred would be now. A word to the wise, and good ought to be sufficient!

And now, beloved brethren, having shown you that we are righteously "your servants for Jesus' sake," and not as triers of positions that belong not to us, but have, by your consent and the Divine call, become your spiritual advisers, suffer the word of exhortation. In our judgment no one lives well who does not live for heaven. And none can consistently claim to be living for heaven who does not live by rule or law. The great rule or law of action is found in the Bible—*the whole Bible!* This rule is susceptible of division and subdivision applicable to every condition and phase of human thought and action; and we dare affirm, no better epitomized transcript was ever made by human hands than Mr. Wesley's "General Rules" of the United Societies, which make, by the adoption of our fathers, an important part of the constitution of our church.

Christianity, by the attraction of affinity, appropriates to itself, by this powerful inherent law, all who have put on Christ, and who "make no provision for the flesh in its affections and lusts." Hence a union of all who are likeminded in every place. And the object and end of all such united societies is to help each other to work out their salvation. To do this there must be meeting together, there must be worship of Almighty God, there must be supervision and the word of exhortation. Hence the origin and the never-ending necessity of class-meetings.

These thus associated have the right, under God, to prescribe the condition on which they admit others into their brotherhood; and with us that only condition is, "a desire to flee the wrath to come and be saved from their sins." This desire, while it lives under the quickening, guiding power of the Holy Ghost, will show itself itself, in three particulars, to wit:

First. *In a harmless and sin-renouncing life.*

Secondly. *In a charitable or good-doing life.*

Thirdly. *In an obedient or cross-bearing life.*

Hence, a man who desires to flee the wrath to come and be saved from his sins, cannot, ought not to continue in the Methodist Church, who is profane, a drunkard, or even a *tippler of drams*, a brawler, a mischief-maker, a worldly-minded overreacher, a cheat, a self-indulgent, extravagant and vain pleasure seeker. If this is not sufficiently intelligible as to our meaning, we beg you read the "General Rules," and then search the Scriptures, and see whether these things be so. And then, brethren, having fought your way through, against the powers of darkness, to the point at which you can and do reasonce sin, then opening your eyes to the condition of the souls and bodies of men, can a real christian and a true member of the church be "at ease in Zion?" What! an idler in the vineyard of the Lord! a drone in the great store-house of sweetness and perfume! If there be truth in God's word, the Judge will say in the day of reckoning, "Take the talent from him, and give it to him who hath ten talents." "Work while it is day, for the night cometh when no man can work," and "what thy hand findeth to do, do with all thy might." Never allow thy anxious, Cain-like soul to ask, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

What shall we say to those who fail to attend public worship, neglect family religion, private devotion, and the solemn ordinances of the church—Baptism and the Lord's Supper? Sin, in difference, or neglect of the plainest duties of the religious life, is, one or all of them, so incompatible with an earnest "desire to be saved," that, after suitable forbearance and admonition, all such ought to be excluded from the church.

And this brings us to another important matter about which we desire to speak plainly but affectionately, and in the fear of God. We mean *the Administration of Discipline*. All men of common intelligence, especially all who admit the authority of the Bible, readily allow that all associate bodies ought to have the right to rid themselves of unworthy members. This supposes the existence of a rule or rules by which to determine unworthiness, and also, jurisdiction competent to apply these rules to individual cases. In both these respects our church is amply provided, and yet we are much embarrassed in the matter of administration. This embarrassment arises first in connection as pastors, lest, in the performance of a duty for Christ and the purity of His kingdom, we suffer persecution. And secondly from the timidity and tenderness with which the membership shrink from this duty. Thus, often between the two, the vineyard is neither pruned nor digged; in consequence of which we have worthless grapes in excess, as the result of the vintage. The proper and only remedy for all this, is for all concerned, especially for the older members of the societies to stand firmly by every faithful pastor and defend him from the malice of fallen members, and the malevolent hate of those "who are without." Many pious, humble parents, who in all things walk uprightly themselves, are unable, from the fondness of a creature's love, to see that their sons and daughters are "lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God;" hence any attempt on the part of the pastor or the spiritual members of the church to rebuke the evil and put it away, is so repugnant to such unwise parents, that, in deference to them, the evil with all its influence, is endured, and the offender not cut off. When this state of things prevails, we have reason to cry "Men of God! come to the help of the Lord against the mighty!" All parties must amend or the glory will soon depart from *us as a people*. For what need is there that we preach "*Holiness*," or publish volumes on "Christian Perfection," *if we cannot enforce a practical Godliness!* By "practical Godliness" we mean humble *piety* before God—such as searching the Scriptures, secret prayer, daily family worship, and conscientious attendance on all the means of grace, the ministry of the word, and the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. A neglect of any of these is highly culpable, and persevered in, merits in most instances expulsion. Simply from the fact that it shows such a deadness to God, and indifference to the soul's salvation as to be positive proof that such persons are not more deeply convinced of sin, are not more desirous "to flee the wrath to come, and to be saved from their sins," are not now led by the Spirit of the Saviour; "and if any man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of his."

The rest of the Sabbath is of perpetual obligation; but how many Christian families "remember" the day "to keep it holy" *that anticipate and prepare for it?* No man prepares to keep the Sabbath holy, who simply abstains from his regular week-day labor. He who allows himself, his children or his servants to gather and cut wood, hunt or drive stock, go to market *so as to return* home on Sabbath, and to go upon pleasure visits on the Lord's day, does not remember to keep it holy, and thus sins against God. In these days of extravagance and worldly-mindedness, Christians should always observe the Sabbath, both in the fear of God and the love of souls. Who can estimate the magnitude or measure the extent of that evil which originates from the *example* of church members who do not keep God's holy day aright? Let us then, dear brethren, in this respect, "shun the very appearance of evil."

There are many particulars which we would like to present for your consideration, but neither time nor space will allow. We must, however, remind you that, if we read the signs of the times aright, the harvest of the world is ripe. Many great and effectual doors are open to us, into which the Spirit bids us "go and preach the Gospel." To do this we need men, and the means to feed them. The Lord of the harvest will call and send forth more laborers in answer to the prayers of an earnest spiritual church. Any lack of laborers is proof of backsliding in the churches, and ought to be the occasion of humiliation, prayer, and *amendment*. But a calling and thrusting out of laborers is not enough. These must be fed and clothed while they cultivate Immanuel's lands; and this is done, not by miracle, but by *Christian benevolence*. The Gospel cannot be preached in "the regions beyond" without money; and if a missionary has it not of his own, some of the Lord's stewards have, and if they withhold the needful supply, we submit

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

DECEMBER 28, 1859.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

ADVERTISING IN THE ADVOCATE.

The business public are slowly learning that the *Advocate* is the GREAT ADVERTISING PAPER OF THE SOUTH AND WEST. Advertisements in it are more valuable than in any half dozen other papers.

1.—It has the largest circulation west of Charleston, and South of Cincinnati; larger than any other two weeklies in New Orleans, and is increasing rapidly—will, in a few years, double its present circulation.

2.—Of medium size, and not crowded with advertisements, an advertisement is not lost in it, but can be easily found.

3.—In our "Editorial Notices," which we give to every advertisement, we specify the page and column on which an advertisement may be found. We seek to make every advertisement valuable to the advertiser and to *the paper*.

4.—The circulation is spread out over Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, principally; Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, partially.

5.—It is the only weekly of large and widely spread circulation in the great and growing metropolis of the South.

KENNER ACADAMY.—On this page, fifth column, will be found the advertisement of this institution. It is only a little more than a half hour's run from the city by railroad. It is a delightful place, with a beautiful view of the Mississippi river, and is handsomely adorned with private residences. For a village residence, with the advantages of being convenient to the city, on the railroad, and on the banks of the Mississippi, we do not know its superior. Game of all the most approved kinds, is near at hand, in every direction.

Of the school, we feel warranted in saying that, short of the highest collegiate course, nothing better is to be found in the country. For thoroughness in classical and scientific culture, and for facilities for acquiring the modern languages, it is a school of the first order.

EAST ALABAMA MALE COLLEGE.—In the sixth column of this page will be found the new advertisement of this institution, which opened its first session in October last. It is believed they will soon have one hundred students in the college proper, besides a large number in the preparatory department. The prosperity of this new college is truly gratifying.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—The January number is advertised in the sixth column of this page. The table of contents will show that this number will fully satisfy the numerous readers of this great American Magazine.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.—Our old friend, I. P. DuBose, of Moldie, adverises, on this page, fifth column, the Anti-Afibritic Wine as the most effectual cure for the above diseases. Try it. It is for sale at Wright's.

REPORTS OF CONFERENCE SESSIONS, 1859.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.

NEW ORLEANS DIST.—J C Keener, P E; Carondelet street, J B Walker; Felicity street, L Parker; Morean street, B F Harp; First German mission, T W Traeger; Second German mission, J A Pauly; Third and Fourth German missions, B Arnold; Jefferson City, J Lendrum; New Orleans circuit, C W Carnsey; Plaquemine and Gross Tete, P M Goodwin and H B Frazee; Baton Rouge, W E M Linfield; Wesley, Saule, and Winans Chapel, to be supplied; New Orleans Christian *Advocate*, C C Gillespie, member Felicity street Quarterly Conference; Agent Centenary College, H Avery, Baton Rouge Quarterly Conference; A G Miller, Prof. Centenary College, Baton Rouge Quarterly Conference; Nashville Christian *Advocate*, H N McTyeire, Felicity street Quarterly Conference.

OPELOUSAS DIST.—A H Fly, P E; Opelousas, R S Watkins; Opelousas mission, to be supplied; Washington mission, to be supplied; New Iberia, T B White, J W Manu; Chicot Pass, to be supplied; Franklin, B F White; Franklin German mission, J Rengsdorff; Teche colored mission, J T Fontaine; Patterson ville and Brashear circuit, J A Miller; Grand Lake circuit, to be supplied; Thibodaux, R A New; Lafourche and Bayou Black, S J Davies; Atchafalaya, J H Boyd.

MONROE DIST.—J A Ivy, P E; Monroe, A W Smith; Bastrop and colored mission, J L Wright; Jefferson, J H Stone; Bartholomew, S Haws; Ion, J C Pitts; Carroll, W G McGaughey, J F Wynn; Delhi, T J Upton; Columbia, Robt Parvin; H C Stegall, sup; Alexandria, N A Cravens; Buenff mission, C C McCrary; North Rapides, J A Bradley; North Rapides mission, H Whalley; Salt Lake mission, to be supplied; Evergreen, B M Crowson; Calcasieu, W D Slattery; Grand Cheniere mission, J Saunders.

HAZEA DIST.—R Randle, P E; Homer, S Armstrong, W T Alexander; Minden, S S Scott; Farmerville, C W Hodge; Ouachita, T B McClendon; Vernon, F T Rawson, S J Graves, sup; Douglemonia, J W Hearn; Winfield mission, to be supplied; Montgomery mission, D P Cullen; Sparta, Moses Davis; North Bossier, R R Alexander; South Bossier, W D Shea, Jessee Fulton; Homer College, Baxter Clegg, President, R Randle, Agent.

SHREVEPORT DISTRICT.—John Pipes, P E; Shreveport, S B Burtt; Caddo, J C Ried and J L Chapman; Grand Cane, A P Westmoreland; Mansfield, A E Goodwyn; Pleasant Hill and colored mission, B F Alexander; Natchitoches circuit, J. H. Baldwin; Saline circuit, E W Griswold; Red River and colored mission, S J Hawkins; Lake Bisfeneno, to be supplied; Mansfield Female College, H C Thweat, President; Pierce and Paine College, B F Alexander, Agent.

LAKE PROVIDENCE DISTRICT.—L A Reed, P. E.; Providence and Beach's Bend, J W Johnson; Pecan Grove and Swan Lake, W P Kimball; Richmond, R Tuppel, P Deffleuwerth, sup; St Joseph and Wesley, Chapel, J D Adams, T J Connor; Water Proof, W J McFarland; Tensas and Elizabeth Chapel, A Cannon; Vidalia, F Hell; Trinity, C J Hallberg, J F Scurlock; Winnsboro, T J Lacey; Sicily Island and Harrisonburg, D Riley; Sicily Island Mission, to be supplied; Centerville, Robt T Parish; T Samford, D Kinnear, J H Hoult, superannuated; D M K Collins, W A Smythe, located.

Next Conference to be held at Baton Rouge.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

The Seventy-second Session—Character and Number of young men received—The dead—Conference Love-feast—The Lord's Supper—Statistics, etc.

MR. EDITOR:—The statistics of our Conference present a most gratifying increase in every department. Eighteen young men were admitted on trial. A liner-looking set of men has never entered our body. Several of them were graduates of Wofford College, and but for moneyed embarrassments, entailed by the struggle for an education, several others would have been admitted. Two were re-admitted. During the year there has been an increase of twenty-three local preachers. There was an increase of one thousand one hundred and ninety whites in full connection, and nine on probation, and an increase of fifteen hundred and twenty-seven colored in full membership, and three hundred and sixteen on probation, making a total increase of three thousand and forty-two.

Three preachers died during the year. James L. Hella, one of our oldest members, and who from age and infirmities had been on the superannuated list for years. He bears the honorable distinction of having led the way in preaching to the blacks in South Carolina. This he did in 1819, by preaching on the Springfield and Brook-Green plantations of Messrs. Robert Wellburs and Major Ward. He showed his devotion to this holy cause by spending his strength and worldly substance in its promotion; and when his will was opened, it was found that he had bequeathed nearly his entire estate to the same hallowed interest. He was killed by being thrown from his buggy.

William J. Jackson was another of our aged and infirm ministers, and had been for a long time on the list of superannuated preachers. His memoir says, "Just before his spirit fled, the announcement of his triumph was, 'Glory to God, I am going to heaven!'"

Joshua T. DuBose, the third who has fallen, was quite a young man. Early after receiving his appointment for the year, he was attacked by a throat and lung disease, which soon bore him away. His message by a brother minister who closed his eyes in death was, "Tell all the brethren of the Conference that I preached as long as I could, and now that I can preach no longer, I die at my work. My Savior is an all-sufficient savior."

An impressive event occurred during the session. John W. Cooke, a young man who had renounced the practice of law to enter the ministry, was taken sick the afternoon on which he reached Greenville. He grew worse rapidly. Sunday morning, being the love-feast, and while the ministers were talking in raptures of the love of God in their souls, a message came from him that he was dying, and that he begged our prayers that he might endure his sufferings patiently, am have a safe transit to the eternal shore; and while the congregation united in solemn prayer in his behalf, his sanctified spirit took its flight from earth.

A remarkable spirituality prevaded the entire session. Our venerable Bishop (Early) seemed to have renewed his youth. The daily prayer-meetings in the Conference-room, at half-past eight in the morning, were attended by crowds, and were marked by great unction and power. On Sunday morning the love-feast was in occasion of gracious refreshing. The power of the Holy Ghost descended upon the preachers and the people; several professed conversion, and one, an elderly man and the head of a large family, joined the Church.

The sacramental occasion on Monday night witnessed a renewal of the Divine presence and blessing, and several were added to the Church: and I am sure none who witnessed the closing scene of the session—the tears of rejoicing, and the prayers of power and faith after the appointments were announced—will ever forget it.

Thus passed the seventy-second session of the South Carolina Conference. God grant that its annual conventions may ever thus be seasons of grace and comfort and Divine power!

We raised for missions the past year $27,105 58, and for Sunday-school purposes $2770 93.—*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

Appointments:

CHARLESTON DIST.—W P Mouson, P E; Charleston; Cumberland, John A Porter; Trinity, W H Flemming; City mission, A N Wells; Bethel, D J Simmons; Spring Street, F M Kennedy; Walterboro', J B W Crook, A S Link; F A M Williams, sup; St Andrews, to be supplied; St George's and St Paul's; A Nettles; Pon Pon, P G Bowman; Ashepoo, James W Coward; Combahee, M L Banks, one to be supplied; Bamberg circuit, W Crook, G W Stokes, sup; Allendale, L M Hamer; Black Swamp, J W Kelly, T Auld; Prince William's mission, W W Mood, one to be supplied; Savannah River mission, J R Coburn, J W McCroy; Bluffton mission, S Leard; Beaufort mission, Israel P Hughes; Edisto and Johnson mission, Charles Wilson; missionary to China, B Jenkins; Agent for Book and Tract Society, S H Jones.

CHARLESTON DIST.—James Stacy, P E; Orangeburg circuit, A B Stevans, J L Dixon; St Mathew's mission, to be supplied; Cypress circuit, Lewis Scarborough, E T F Fripp; Cooper River, W A Clark; Cooper mission, G W Moore; Black River mission, to be supplied; St James's Goose Creek mission, to be supplied; St George's circuit, W Carson; Barkville circuit, J M Bradley, W G Connor, sup; Hopewell circuit, M Eaddy; Aiken and Graniteville mission, J A Mood; Lexington circuit, E J Pennington, W B Currie.

MARION DIST.—A M Chrietzberg, P E; Marion; Marion station, Bond English; Marion circuit, G Wivey, one to be supplied; Georgetown, R J Boyd; Santee mission, A J Evans, O Eaddy; Black River and Peedee mission, A Irvine, J H Campbell; Sampit mission, T Mitchell; Waccamaw mission, C Betts, C E Land; Conwayboro', M A Coamily, T J Clyde; Darlington, C H Pritchard; Lynchburg, W J. Pegues; Brownville, J W Murray; Williamsburg, L M Little, E M Morgan; Lynche's Creek, G H Wells; Darlington, P F Kistler, T W Muanerlyn; Liberty Chapel mission, J L McGregor.

COLUMBIA DIST.—W A Cunnewell, P E; Columbia: Washington street, J T Wightman; Medium street mission; S Townsend; Congaree mission, N Talley; Marion street, R H Allston; Fairfield, J W Pratt; Sandy River mission, J S Toner; Chester, A G Stacy; Rocky Mount, A J Cauthen; Richland circuit, T Raynor; Richland Fork mission, D W Seale; Camden, E J Meinardie; Wateree, S L Simford, J H Masselman; Sumter station, R P Franks; Sumter circuit, M Brown; I. C Weaver; Santee circuit, M Puckett; Upper Santee mission, to be supplied; Secretary of the Sunday-school Society, Charles Taylor; Columbia Female College, W Smith, President, W Martin, Agent.

COKESBURY DIST.—W A McSwain, P E; Cokesbury, W H Lawton, one to be supplied; Laurens, T S Daniel, A W Moore, A P Martin, sup; Newberry station, M A McKibben; Newberry circuit, J T Kilgo, W Newman; Saluda River mission, A L Smith; Ninety Six, J M Carisle; Rocky Pond, G W M Creighton; Butler, J H Pickett; Edgefield, C McLeon; Abbeville, J W North, one to be supplied; Anderson, T G Herbert; Pendleton, H H Moore; Pickens, E F Thwing; Williamston, A H McGilvray; Cokesbury School, J W Wightman, Classical Teacher.

WADESBORO' DIST.—S H Brown, P E; Wadesboro' station, H C Parsons; Wadesboro' circuit, S Jones, T W Pupree; Ansonville, W Hutto; Albemarle, A W Walker, one to be supplied; Concord, E W Thompson, P L Herman; Rocky River mission, W Holton; Monroe, H G Jones, J Hutchison; Lancaster, L Wood; Catawba mission, T H Edwards; Chesterfield, J S Nelson; Chesterfield mission, J C Steel; Cheraw station, W S Black; Bennettsville, R R Pegues, A H Harmon; Society Hill mission, J M Cline; Carolina Female College, T R Walsh, President, W C Power, Agent.

LINCOLNTON DIST.—F A Mood, P E; Lincolnton, J Finger; Dallas, D A Ogburn; Yorkville station, L A Johnson; Rock Hill, E A Price; Pineville, H A Christzberg; Charlotte station, J W Miller; Charlotte circuit, W W Jones; Catawba, D May, one to be supplied; R L Abernathy, sup; South Mountain mission, A P Avant; Lenior, W W Graham; John's River mission, John Wallis; Morganton, W A Hemmingway; Shelby circuit, J McCorquodale; Davenport Female College, H M Mood, President.

SPARTANBURG DIST.—H A C Walker, P E; Spartanburg, A H Lester, W C Kirkland, sup; Spartanburg circuit, W A E Fripp, A W Walker, sup; Broad River mission, J Parker; Rutherfordville, B Ewing, J W Humbert; Mill-creek, J W Abernathy; Columbus mission, A P Hemrick; Pickensville, V A Sharp; Keowee mission, to be supplied; Greenville station, S J Hill; Greenville circuit, E A Lenmond, A J Stokes; Pelion, C Murchison, T P Barton; Goshen Hill, A W Crider; Parkslet, O A Darby; Wofford College, A M Shipp, President, H H Durant, Agent.

METHODISTS AND METHODIST PROTESTANTS.

The document below speaks for itself. It was unanimously adopted by the Alabama Conference. Rev. C. D. Oliver was elected the "messenger," as required by the resolution. Similar action was had at the Virginia Conference, and cordially responded to by the Methodist Protestant Conference of that State. The two churches ought to be re-united, and should, mutually, make all the concessions they consistently can to accomplish it.

The fellowship of the saints of all Evangelical Churches is a matter devoutly to be wished for, because it is not only taught in the word of God, but consonant with the Spirit of Christianity, and important to the promotion of Christ's cause throughout the earth. While as a Church we cherish a fraternal regard for all our sister churches, which are endeavoring to spread Scriptural holiness over these lands, yet it is natural for us to feel a more tender affection for that branch of the general Church which is known as the Methodist Protestant Church, and to desire to effect a close Christian intercourse and brotherly communion, such as shall be alike honorable to themselves and to us. We rejoice to know that the causes of strife and mutual distrust are fast disappearing from each church, and that the ministry and members of each are becoming more harmonious in their spirit, and pleasant in their intercourse. One of the leading ministers of that church in Virginia expresses himself in the following language:

"Fraternal intercourse between God's people of all denominations, is not only pleasant and desirable, but the teachings of the Bible justify the conclusion that it is also a Christian duty. Having the same views of Bible truth with our Methodist Episcopal brothers, living in the enjoyment of the same means of grace, and claiming a common right to all that is glorious in its first history, it seems especially desirable that the relation between that church and our own should be fraternal and effectionate. The indications appear to be such as to justify the hope, that the time for the establishment of this intercourse is near, if it is not already come."

We do not ask of them a concession of rights or a compromise of principle, but we seek to encourage an inter-communion which shall be mutually advantageous, for the enlarging and strengthening of our common Methodism. Allied as we are in origin, history, church order and economy, and above all, in the doctrines of the Gospel, may we not willingly take the initiative in laying down the basis for a closer Christian union between our churches?

And with a view to this,

Resolved, That this body appoint one of its members as a messenger to attend the next annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church of Alabama, to bear to the brethren of said Conference, and through them to that Church, our kindest Christian regards and brotherly congratulations.

C. D. OLIVER,
A. G. MCCARTY.

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate

DR. J. B. COUSINS.

I see in the Advocate of the 23d ult., the obituary of Dr. J. B. Cousins, of Chocktaw county, Alabama. And as his conversion is a proof of the saving power of the holy scriptures, read without note or comment, by your permission, I will give it to your readers, in substance as I received it from him two years since, while I was his pastor.

When a young man, he shipped as a passenger (I believe to South America,) on board a vessel commanded by a Christian Captain. The voyage was long. After reading all the books he had carried with him, he went to the Captain's library in quest of something to help to kill time. But finding it made up of religious books, he was ready to turn away, when he resolved to give the Bible a critical reading, and decide for himself upon its claims to Divinity. He had not read long before the Holy Spirit sealed the truth to his heart. He believed the book divine—felt its divinity. He saw himself a sinner—felt his sins and bowed his soul in prayer.

He walked the ship's deck by night, and gazed upon the bright worlds the reflectors of the glory of God, and felt that the hand that made them was lifted in anger to fall on his guilty soul.

When he listened to the anthem of nature, as it came up from the ever-singing waters, he felt himself in the presence at an offended God. It was there the cry came from the depth of his soul for freedom from sin, and a refuge from the gathering wrath of God. There was no minister near to lead him to Christ, he was alone with his offended God—yet not alone; that book that taught him that he was a sinner, and the Holy Spirit who enabled him to feel his sins, were with him.

With the thunders from Sinai reverberating in his ears, he again turned to his instructor, the Bible. He felt it was true, and by its truth he was condemned. He began the effort to retrace his steps. He was alone: paralled by the world surrounded by "old ocean's melancholly wall," struggling with the powers of darkness for immortality. That book that showed him his sins, pointed him to the Saviour. To Jesus he went with a broken and contrite heart, and the words of truth set him free. From that time till the time of his decease, he loved the Bible as the instrument in the hands of God in securing his salvation. He is now at rest.—His obituary has been published.

Columbia, Ala. J. W. CONNELL.

MARRIAGES.

"It is not good for man to be alone."

On the 15th inst., by D. S. Lewis, D.D., RICHARD A. NUGENT, of this city, to CORALIE, eldest daughter of Mr. J. H. Smith of West Feliciana.

By Rev. Jas. A. Godfrey, in Pickneyville, Miss., Nov. 10, Rev. Joseph A. McPherson, of Jackson, La., to Miss MOLLIE J. FINN, of Pickneyville.

On 6th Dec., 1859, in Vicksburg, by Rev. W. P. Barton, Mr. D. R. RUNDLE of N. O. and Miss M. R. LUNDIE of Vicksburg.

On Thursday, the 10th December, by Rev. J. Sallarris, Mr. JOHN S. WALSON to Miss SUSAN S. RATTELIFF, all of Hinds county.

In the M. E. Church in Vicksburg, on the 21st of Dec., by Rev. Geo. H. Clinton, Miss ANNIE V., second daughter of Rev. Dr. C. K. Marshall, of Vicksburg, to Mr. VAN DEMOSS, of Louisiana.

On the 15th inst., at the house of the bride's mother, by Rev. G. Hankins, Mr. U. S. Brassfield, of Greene, to MISS LAVISTA DELOACH, of Choctaw county, Alabama.

The Weekly Message, Greensboro, North Carolina, please copy.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, December 26, 1859.

We condense the following statement from the New Orleans *Price Current* of the 24th instant:—

The past week has not been a period of very general activity, the movement in our leading staple, Cotton, having been seriously obstructed by the operation of the "buyers Resolutions," recently adopted and subscribed to by a number of buyers, and which were to take effect on Monday, the 19th inst. Advices from the West, also, of freezing rivers, has had some effect on the demand for Sugar, and prices have given way under increased receipts. The same has been the case with Molasses, while the various articles of Western Produce, though in moderate demand, have acquired more firmness, in view of a probable interruption of supplies. In Tobacco there is still no movement of consequence, though occasional limited lots are taken mostly on private terms.

COTTON.—With respect to prices, we have to remark that a good deal of irregularity has prevailed during the greater part of the week; and within the past few days a decline of an ¼ to ½ cent has been established, the greatest reductions being in the lower grades. Under all the circumstances, the market may be considered to have been remarkably well sustained, factors having to contend against large receipts, adverse European advices, advancing freights, declining exchanges and "Buyers' Resolutions."

The receipts at this port since the 1st of September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas,) are 929,896 bales, against 760,428 bales to same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 253,238 bales.

New Orleans Classification:

Inferior	5 @ 7	Good Middling	11¾ @ 11¾
Ordinary	8 @ 9	Middling Fair	12¼ @ 12½
Good Ordinary	9¼ @ 9¾	Fair	— @ —
Low Middling	10⅛ @ 11⅛	Good Fair	— @ —
Middling	10⅝ @ 10⅞	Good and Fine	— @ —

SUGAR.—The sales of the week amount to 5500 hhds. We quote for Inferior and Finishing 5 to 6¼; Common to Good Common 6¼ to 7; Fair to Fully Fair 7¼ to 7¾; Prime to Choice 8 to 8¾; Centrifugal and Clarified 6¾ to 9¾ cents per pound. The above quotations apply to round lots, but small orders of 5 hhds and under, could not be filled without paying a further advance of ¼ to ½ per pound.

MOLASSES.—Total receipts of the week 10,000 barrels. The prices obtained during the week were: Inferior to Fair, 33 to 38 cents per gallon; and Prime to Choice, 40 to 42½ cents; half barrels, 42½ to 46 cents per gallon.

FLOUR.—About 11,000 bbls have been sold during the past week, at from $5 75 to $5 87½ for superfine, $6 to 6 50 for ordinary to good extra, and $6 75 to $7 00 per bbl. for choice extra brands.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Corn continue light. About 11,000 sacks have been sold at from $0 57½ to 0 60 for ordinary and 61c to 65c per bushel for good to prime [illegible]. Oats have been in moderate request at $1 20 to $1 25 for ordinary to choice lots. Wheat sells at $1 45 per bushel for prime red.

PORK.—The principal sales reported through the week were at $17 00 to $17 50 per bbl. for Mess.

BEEF.—We quote Prime Mess at $15 00 per bbl. for extra brands.

BACON.—Shoulders 8¼ to 8½; Bibbed Sides 10½ to 10¾; Clear Sides 12¼ to 12¾; Sugar cured Hams 12 to 15 cents per pound.

LARD.—We quote 10¾ to 11c for prime to choice prime, in tes., and 12¼ to 13c. for kegs.

BUTTER.—Western generally selling at 10 to 11 cents per pound, according to quality; and Cheese 11 to 12c.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at 12 to 14½ cents per yard; India Bagging, 11½ to 12c; Bale Rope, hand spun, 6½ to 7¼, and machine made, 7¼ to 7¾ cents per pound.

GUNNY BAGS.—Limited parcels sell at 10 cents for light and 11 to 11¼c. to heavy and extra heavy bags.

COFFEE.—We quote fair at 11 to 12, and prime at 12½c. per pound.

LIVE-STOCK.—Beef Cattle—Western, 8 to 9c. per lb. net; Texas—ordinary to fair $11 to 20, and choice $25 to 38 per head.

Hogs, selling at 7 to 8c. per pound net.

Sheep—Selling at $2 50 to $5 00 per head.

Veal Cattle—Selling at $9 00 to $11 00 per head.

Milch Cows—Bull, at $30 to $80 per head.

NEW ORLEANS WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT.

BAGGING—Kentucky, ₱ yard	12 @ 14		
East India	12 @ —		
BALE ROPE—Kentucky, ₱ lb	06½ @ 08		
BRAN, ₱ 100 ₱	1 20 @ 1 25		
COFFEE—Rio, ₱ lb	11¼ @ 12½		
Havana, good prime green	13 @ —		
inferior to middling	— @ —		
Java	18 @ 20		
Laguayra	12½ @ 13¾		
St. Domingo	12½ @ 13		
CANDLES—Sperm, New Bedford, ₱ lb	40 @ 42		
Nantucket	— @ —		
Adamantine	20 @ 22		
Star	17½ @ 21		
CORDAGE—Manilla, ₱ lb	14 @ 18		
Tarred American	12 @ 13		
FLOUR—Ohio, etc. superfine, ₱ bbl	@ 5 75		
Illinois and Missouri	5 75 @ 6 00		
St. Louis City	@ 5 75		
FISH—Cod, ₱ box	85 @ 95		
Mackrel, No 1, ₱ bbl	16 50 @ 17 00		
" 2 "	15 00 @ 16 00		
" 3 "	8 50 @ 10 50		
GRAIN—Wheat, ₱ bushel	— @ 1 15		
Oats	55 @ 56		
Corn, shelled	85 @ 90		
" in the ear, ₱ bbl	— @ —		
Beans	4 50 @ 6 00		
GUNNY BAGS, ₱ bag	11 @ 12		
HAY, ₱ ton	25 00 @ 31 00		
HIDES—W. Indian and Mexican dint, ₱ lb	10 @ 12		
Dry salted Mexican	— @ —		
Wet-salted, heavy	10½ @ 07½		
Dry, country	12 @ 13		
Kip and calf	07½ @ 07¾		
IRON—Pig, ₱ ton	28 00 @ 30 00		
English	65 00 @ 77 50		
Country bar, ₱ lb	04¾ @ 05		
Hoop	04 @ 07¾		
Sheet	04 @ 05¾		
Boiler	05½ @ 06		
Nail rods	06¼ @ 08		
Castings, American	03¾ @ 03¾		
LUMBER—Boards, white pine, common, ₱ M feet	20 00		
merchantable	—		
Clear	@ 60 00		
Yellow pine	14 00 @ 17 00		
Cypress	26 00 @ 40 00		
Oak lumber, ₱ cubic foot	35 @ 50		
Flooring and ceiling, clear	30 00 @ 35 00		
merchantable	27 50 @ 40 00		
Weather boarding, dressed	15 00 @ —		
rough	18 00 @ 20 00		
Joists	17 00 @ —		
Shingles, ₱ M	2 75 @ 3 50		
PROVISIONS—Beef, Mess, Northern, ₱ bbl	— @ —		
Western	15 00 @ —		
half bbls	8 00 @ 8 75		
Prime Mess, ₱ tierce	17 50 @ —		
Prime, ₱ bbl	8 00 @ —		
B Beef	6 @ 6 50		
Pork, Clear, ₱ bbl	20 @ —		
Mess	17 00 @ 17 50		
M. O.	— @ —		
Prime	— @ —		
Hoground, ₱ lb	— @ —		
Bacon Hams, ₱ lb	10 @ 14		
canvassed	12 @ 15		
Sides	10½ @ 12½		
Shoulders	08½ @ 08¾		
Lard, Prime	10½ @ —		
Fair	— @ —		
Interior to Common	— @ —		
Butter, Northern	23 @ 26		
Western	10 @ 14		
Cheese, American	10 @ 11		
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	1 50 @ 2 00		
SALT—Liverpool, fine, carg., ₱ sack	— @ —		
from store	1 10 @ —		
coarse, cargo	— @ —		
from store	1 05 @ 1 10		
SUGAR—Louisiana, on plantations, ₱ lb	— @ —		
in the city	04 @ 08¾		
Havana, Yellow	07¾ @ 08¾		
White	09 @ 10¾		
Brown	— @ —		
Cucuruche	— @ —		
Muscovado	— @ —		
Loaf, Northern	11¾ @ 11¾		
Crushed, do	10¾ @ 11		
TOBACCO—Choice and Segar Leaf, ₱ lb	— @ —		
Fine	07¾ @ 08¾		
Fair	06¾ @ 06¾		
Common	05¼ @ 05¾		
Inferior	03¾ @ —		
TALLOW, ₱ lb	09 @ 10¾		
TWINE—Baling, ₱ lb	12 @ 14		
Seine	28 @ 30		

NEW ORLEANS MONEY MARKET.

American Gold	par @ ¼ pr ct. pm.
California Gold	$17 00@17 50 ½ pr ct.
American Silver, old issue	1¼ @ — ¼ pr ct pm.
" new issue	¼ @ — ¼ pr ct dis.
Mexican Dollars	54½@55 ½ pr ct pm.
Five Franc pieces	95@95c
Twenty Franc do	$3 80@ $3 85
Sovereigns	4 80@ 4 85
Ten Thaler pieces	7 70@ 7 80
Spanish Doubloons	15 65@15 75
Patriot do ?	15 5 @15 65
U. S. Treasury Notes, 3 to 5 per ct	1 @2 ¼ pr ct pm.
Northern Banks	1 2@1 ½ pr ct. dis.
Southern—Mobile	1 up. 1 2 do
Alabama State	1 2@2 do.
Montgomery, Ala	1 @2 do.
South Carolina	3 4@1 1 2 do.
North Carolina	1 @2 do.
Georgia	3 4@1 1 2 do.
Virginia	1 @2 do.
Western—Missouri	1 @2 do.
Tennessee	1 2@1 do.
Kentucky	3 4@1 1 2 do.
Indiana	1 @1 1 2 do.
Ohio	1 @1 1 2 do.
Illinois	3 @5 do.
Free Banks of Western States	2 @5 do.
Land Warrants	75c @ 90c ₱ acre.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Persons living in the following counties, viz. Montgomery, Autauga, Coosa, Lowndes, Macon, Chambers and Tallapoosa, who have subscribed to the Book and Tract Society of the Alabama Conference, and have paid up a half a share or more, and thus become entitled to the Geneological Bible, will get their Bible by presenting their certificates at the Bible Room in Montgomery. All other subscribers will get theirs at the Depository in Mobile.

J. HAMILTON.

Dec. 26.

NOTICE.

There will be a District Stewards' Meeting for the New Orleans district, on Wednesday, the 4th of January, at 5 P. M. at 142 Camp street.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

WANTED.

A gentleman (unmarried) of Southern birth and education, and a teacher of several years experience, desires a situation in that capacity in this, or an adjoining State. He brings letters of commendation from late employers and others. An early application is desired. Address S. G.,

Care N. O. Christian Advocate,
New Orleans,
Louisiana.

Dec 28.1t.

TO THE READERS OF THE ADVOCATE.

DR. MORTIMORE, of Louisville, Ky., has made arrangements to spend the winter in New Orleans, and has taken rooms at No. 9 Camp street, opposite the City Hotel.

DR. M. gives his sole attention to the treatment of Rheumatism in all its various forms; also Sciatica, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Disease of the Kidney and Spine, Dyspepsia (Indigestion), General Debility, and Nervous affections.

Probably no other physician of the present day has had such unbounded success in the treatment of the above complaints. He has, by personal treatment and the use of his remedies, furnished by him through the agency of physicians and druggists, cured over twenty thousand cases of Rheumatism alone; many of these had visited the various springs, both in this country and Europe, and had been treated and given up as hopeless, incurable cripples; yet, after all others failed, he has restored the use of their limbs and perfect health.

Dr. M. prepares his own remedies, united to each case, on examination of patients; when inconvenient to visit him, they can write to him, giving history and description of their affliction. He will return answer with his terms of treatment, &c.

Apply to or address

DR. D. MORTIMORE,

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

Clinton District—First Round of Quarterly Meetings.

January—Greensburg circuit, at Arcola, 21 and 22; Ponchitoula at Bradford's, 28 and 29.

February—Livingston circuit, at Kinchen's Chapel, 4 and 5; East Baton Rouge, at Salem, 11 and 12; Port Hudson, at Port Hudson, 18 and 19; Clinton station, at Clinton, 25, 26.

March—Feliciana circuit, at Pine Grove, 3 and 4; Jackson station, at Jackson, 10 and 11.

A full attendance of the official members at the first quarterly meetings is earnestly desired.

B. PIPKIN, P. E.

Vicksburg District—First Round Quarterly Meetings.

December and January—Vicksburg, Dec 31 and Jan. 1; Warren circuit, 7 and 8; Jackson, 21 and 22; Raymond and Spring Ridge, 28 and 29.

February—Concord circuit, 11 and 12; Braadon circuit, 18 and 19; North Warren circuit, 25 and 26.

March—Clinton circuit, 3 and 4.

L. PEARCE, P.E.

Sharon District—First Round of Quarterly Meetings.

December and January—Canton, Dec. 31 and Jan. 1; Livingston, 7 and 8; Vernon, 14 and 15; Sharon, 21 and 22; Madisonville, 28 and 29.

February—Camden, 1 and 5; Carthage, 11 and 12; Philadelphia 18 and 19; Decatur, 25 and 26.

March—Hillsboro, 3 and 4.

JAMES WALTON, P. E.

Miss. Conf.—Brookhaven District Quarterly Meetings.

December and January—St Helena, at Day's, Dec 31 and Jan 1; Amite, at Salem, Jan 7 and 8; Covington, at Covington, 14 and 15; Franklinton, at Shillings', 21 and 22.

February—Holmesville, at Holmesville, 4 and 5; Brookhaven German mission, at Brookhaven, 11 and 12; Pearl River at Providence, 25 and 26.

March—Georgetown, at Providence, 3 and 4.

Full attendance of official members is desired. My post-office for the present is Clinton, La.

THOMAS PAICE, P. E.

Miss. Conf.—Fayette District Quarterly Meetings.

December and January—Fayette circuit, at Bethel, Dec 31 and Jan 1; Port Gibson, Jan 7 and 8; Grand Gulf, 14 and 15; Bucky Springs, at State Chapel, 21 and 22; Cayuga, 28 and 29.

February—Bayou Pierre, at Pisgah, 4 and 5; Scotland, at Nelson, 11 and 12.

H. M. DRAKE, P. E.

Miss. Conf.—Starkville District Quarterly Meetings.

January—Middleton, 14 and 15; Bankston, 21 and 22; Attala, 28 and 29.

February—Greensboro, 4 and 5; Octibbeha, 11 and 12; Starkville, 18 and 19; Double Springs, 25 and 26.

March—Webster, 3 and 4; Louisville, 10 and 11.

GEO. D. WADE, P.E.

Miss. Conf.—Greenesville District Quarterly Meetings.

December—Bolivar, at Bolivar, 10 and 11; Lower Deer Creek at Union Chapel, 17 and 18; Greenville, 24 and 25.

January—Hampton's Plantations, 1; Upper Deer Creek, 8; Middle Deer Creek, at Col. Falls, 15; Greenville colored mission, 22; Tribula, at New Church, 28 and 29.

February—American Bend, 4 and 5; Sunflower, at Indian Bayou, 11 and 12.

WM. R. HINES, P. E.

Miss. Conf.—Yazoo District Quarterly Meetings.

January—Yazoo City, 14 and 15; Mount Olivet, new church, near Mr. Chetam's, 21 and 22; the Funeral of Rev. A. James at Cane Ridge, in North Warren circuit, 28.

February—Yazoo circuit, Benton, 4 and 5; Blackhawk circuit, Jordan's Chapel, 11 and 12; Greenwood, 18 and 19; Carrollton circuit, at Edon, 25 and 26.

March—Lexington and Richland, at Lexington, 3 and 4; Benne circuit, Shady Green, 10 and 11; Ebenezer circuit, at Shiloh, 17 and 18.

DAVID M. WIGGINS, P. E.

Miss. Conf.—Biloxi District Quarterly Meetings.

December and January—Garland circuit and colored charge, at Hickory Grove, Dec 31 and Jan 1; Paulding circuit and colored mission, at Holder's, Jan 7 and 8; Westville circuit at Mount Zion, 14 and 15; Columbia circuit, at Union Academy, 21 and 22; Gainesville, at Gainesville, 28 and 29.

February—Biloxi and Handsboro, at Handsboro, 4 and 5; Flint Creek mission, at Oak Grove, 8; Augusta mission, at Enon, 11 and 12; Raleigh circuit, at Flowers's, 25 and 26.

March—Ellisville mission, at Big Spring, 3 and 4.

The official members are earnestly requested to be in attendance, as important business will be

For the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

REV. W. P. BARTON.—NARROW ESCAPE.

Goodrich's Landing, La., Dec. 14, '59.

Dear Brethren: On the 13th instant, after much stir, I got my family (wife and three children, six, four and two years old) on board the Daniel Bloss. We embarked, with our all of baggage, books, and household furniture, for our appointment—Greenville, Miss. After we left Vicksburg, I had such feelings (little or I am addicted to superstition) as I never experienced before. In twenty years I have never felt an anxious thought in traveling on steamboats till I started on this trip. I felt so when I embraced my little ones before they retired, I would fall on my knees and return thanks to God if my little family reached Greenville in safety. It was a premonition of what awaited us. At 11 o'clock, p.m., as the boat was trying to effect a landing at this place, she swung against a stump twenty yards above the wharf, went through her rotten old hull without the least hesitancy she began to sink. I aroused my wife, and hurried her out without a moment to dress herself. I handed the two eldest children, one under each of my arms, and left my wife to bring the babe; intending we should all share the same fate; poor little things, how they were affrighted at being snatched from their midnight slumbers, in the midst of confusion—windows crashing, furniture tumbling, affrighted women and children screaming, and men running every way. Our calamity reached the climax when, mid-way the gents' cabin, the boat careened so fast, my wife fell with the babe. That was the trying moment. To share the same fate, be it what it might, was my only fond purpose. What now? The two oldest children must take their feet, and I must help wife and babe off the floor. Just in this trying moment, as I put my screaming children on the floor, Brother E. F. Mullins, as an angel of God, came to my kid's while he assisted my wife, I tried to comfort my little Emily (six years old) by telling her our Heavenly Father could save us in our danger. Her child-like faith was in exercise, and while we waited a moment for a chance to get into the yawl, she fell on her knees and cried with importunity, "Oh, my Heavenly Father, save me! Oh, my Heavenly Father, save!! The mate snatched her up and handed her into the yawl, and she was saved; and all were saved, except some deck passengers, and possibly a few who jumped over in their affright. That was no doubt the only earnest prayer from a kneeling body, and earnest trusting heart, offered by any one of the hundreds on that sinking craft. Who will say that prayer did not avail with God? Who can say how much was effected by it? Thank God our children learn to pray. After I got my wife, and, as some said, *all* my children on shore, I had such fear that one of the little flock remained, that I got brother Mullins to go out and see if all were on shore, while I continued my search on the boat. I soon found my little Amelia in the arms of a noble hearted watchman named Waller, who had her on deck, well wrapped in a quilt, sitting on the deck, waiting the next chance to see her safely in her mother's arms. Noble man! said he, "I will see her safe, or die in the attempt." Noble spirit, may God ever be a friend to him in his need! After the passengers were safe, the hands went to work to save all the baggage etc. on the boiler deck; most of the baggage was saved, but in a damaged condition; my own was much damaged. My great loss, my almost irreparable loss, is my library, which now lies 10 feet under water; all my goods are a total loss, hundreds of dollars would not repair me loss; but thank God I feel to shed tears of gratitude we are all alive. I write on the top of a box, on the river bank, waiting another boat to take us to Greenville.

Ever and truly,

W. P. BARTON.

Poetry.

THE TWO WORLDS.

Two worlds there are. To one our eyes we strain—
Whose magic joys we shall not see again:
Bright haze of morning veils its glimmering shore.
Ah! truly breathed we there
Intoxicating air—
Glad were our hearts in that sweet realm of Nevermore.

The lover there drank her delicious breath
Whose love has yielded since to change or death:
The mother kissed her child whose days are o'er.
Alas! too soon have fled
The irreclaimable dead:
We see them—visions strange—and the Nevermore.

The merry song some maiden used to sing—
The brown brown hair that once was wont to cling
To temples long clay-cold: to the very core
They strike our weary hearts,
As some vexed memory starts,
From that long-faded land—the realm of Nevermore.

It is perpetual summer there. But here
Sadly we may remember rivers clear,
And parabella quivering on the meadow-floor:
For brighter is
For tenderer hearts and truer
People that happy land—the realm of Nevermore.

Upon the frontier of this shadowy land
We, pilgrims of eternal sorrow, stand:
What realm lies forward, with its happier store
Of forests green and deep,
Of valleys hushed in sleep,
And lakes most peaceful? 'Tis the land of Evermore.

Very far off its marble cities seem—
Very far off—beyond our sensual dream—
Its woods, unrefined by the wild wind's roar:
Yet does the turbulent surge
Howl on its very verge.
One moment—and we breathe within the Evermore.

They whom we loved and lost so long ago
Dwell in those cities far from mortal woe—
Haunt those fresh woodlands, whence sweet carolings soar.
Eternal peace have they:
God wipes their tears away:
They drink that river of life which flows for Evermore.

Thither we hasten through these regions dim,
But lo! the wide wings of the seraphim
Shine in the sunset. On that joyous shore
Our lightened hearts shall know
The life of long ago:
The sorrow-burdened passed shall fade for Evermore.

MORTIMER COLLINS.

Children's Column.

COUSIN JONATHAN.

BY CORA LYNN.

Before a bright fire, in a handsomely furnished drawing-room, two persons stood one evening—a young and very lovely girl, with a merry glance and smile; she was dressed in something soft and white, that floated round her like a mist; and in her sun-brown hair nestled a half-blown rose.

Her companion was a man, past the prime of young manhood; and, perhaps, the first impression his appearance gave was that of awkwardness only. Short and ungracefully, yet powerfully made, with features far from regular, it would be difficult to describe him as other than a plain man, some five-and-forty years of age. Yet he had one charm—a voice of wonderful richness and depth; soft and gentle too, then speaking to his fair companion.

"I hope you will enjoy it as much as you expect, Alice."

"I hope I shall; but, cousin, why are you not going with us?"

"You will not miss me, and I have letters to write this evening; besides, what should an old fellow like me do at a ball?"

Alice turned round and gave me a very saucy little look out of her brown eyes.

"What a silly thing you are, Cousin Jonathan!"

At that moment, a tall, hearty-looking old gentleman entered the room, evidently enjoying some joke, much to his own satisfaction. He carried a parcel in his hand.

"See, Miss Alice, here's a queer sort of a thing come for you; can you imagine what it is? I'm sure *I* can't."

She unfolded the silver paper, and brought to light an exquisite bouquet of hot-house flowers.

"Oh! how lovely! how very lovely! But who can have sent them!"

She glanced at her cousin as she spoke, laughing.

"Not Jonathan, I'm sure," said her father; "he's old enough to have more sense."

"*Did* you send them?" persisted Alice, moving nearer to him, and her voice faltering a little.

"I no; is it likely? See, here is a card in the paper."

She took it up and read aloud; "With Capt. Ray's compliments."

"Very polite—very proper—very kind," said her father, rubbing his hands—"very much so indeed."

Cousin Jonathan had moved away.

Mr. Braybrook took his daughter's hand, and turning her deliberately round, examined her with great apparent satisfaction.

"Not bad, not bad, it Jonathan?" said he, appealing to their quiet companion.

That gentleman was reading a letter, and looking up for a moment, replied: "Certainly not, sir."

He bent over the paper again but any one near might have seen it tremble in his hand.

Alice grew very rosy, and drew up her slender figure to its full height.

"Pray, papa, don't ask Mr. Waring to admire poor me, you disturb him from his letter; and, besides—I'm sure it does not—I don't——"

"My opinion can be of no value, I know," said the cousin, with another glance from his occupation.

"Never mind him, Puss," added Mr. Braybrook, as he thought he saw Alice's lip quiver, "these old bachelors always are cross and ill-tempered."

"The carriage is at the door," cried the footman entering very opportunely.

Mr. Braybrook left the room, and Alice's maid came in with a warm cloak of white and cherry colored silk.

"Good-night," said the little lady. Then this charming affair was properly put on, and a black lace veil was thrown over her head.

Mr. Waring looked up. She stood beside him, holding out a tiny white-gloved hand. He took it, saying: "Good-night; I hope your 'first ball' will be a merry one, Alice."

The hand lingered in his.

"If you were only coming, Cousin Jonathan——"

He interrupted her quickly, almost harshly.

"But I'm not, so good-night."

"My dear little cousin, will you take a word of advice from one who really has your good at heart?"

She neither spoke, nor yet withdrew her hand.

"You have no mother to watch over you, dear Alice, and are placed in what I know must be a very, very trying position. I am sure you always wish to do right; but it is very hard to escape from the unkind remarks of the world. You are very young, very lovely; many envy you—many censure you——"

He paused a moment, and Alice hid her face upon the arm of the sofa.

"Do you think me presuming, dear Alice, in speaking thus: we are old friends—we shall always be friends, shall we not?"

Her fingers closed on his.

"Remember that you have much to answer for, many responsibilities. Above all take care that you do not make others unhappy, or trifle with affection, which, if true, is more priceless than all the wealth of the world! You know what I mean, Alice?"

"Yes."

"Do not raise hopes unless you mean to fulfill them!"

She was sobbing in a low, subdued manner, that went to his heart.

"You are not angry with me, Alice?"

Angry with him! If he could only read her heart!

"We old bachelors are privileged persons, you know—nay, you must not sob in this way. I only wanted to give you a word of caution before I go!"

"Go!" cried Alice, springing to her feet—Oh! are you going to leave me?"

He was not prepared for this. He hardly dared trust himself to look upon her as she stood there with clasped hands and quivering lips.

"Yes, I am going back to Lescombe; I have been here too long!" he added, half to himself—but she heard the words.

"Too long! Then you have been dull, lonely with us—and now you are going! Oh! what shall I—what shall we do without you?"

"Nay, Alice, you will not miss me; it is not as though I were a young man, and could be more companionable to you; besides my people at Lescombe want me; and—but Alice, Alice, do not cry, I cannot bear it, 'dear child——'"

That word recalled her to herself. It was better to hear it, though, from *him*. Yes, he thought of her as a child; and she, she had dared to love him, not as a child loves, but as a woman; and he poured out her unlove years in the river, and perhaps she knew that it was so—perhaps he scorned her for it.

She dashed the tear-drops from her eyes, struggled to stay the sobs that nearly choked her, and sat down by his side.

"Tell me about Lescombe."

Lescombe was his home—the manor-house of a country village. He told her of his tenantry, how poor some of them were; of the efforts he had made, and was making, to improve their condition; of the schools he had built, and the new parsonage than in progress; of how he visited among them, and tried to win their confidence and love; and, as he spoke so earnestly and truthfully of all this, his homely face to her seemed beautiful, with a higher beauty than that of mere form, and she felt, as she had often felt before, that to be his wife would be the happiest lot on earth, and one of which she was unworthy.

Mr. Waring was in reality but a distant connection of her father's; but Alice had known him since she was a little child, and the name of "Cousin Jonathan," given to him then, had been retained in after-years. She had always looked upon him as her friend, but unconsciously had learnt at last to love him as a woman loves but once. The very fact of his being so many years older than herself, had, for a time, blinded her as to the real nature of her feelings; but when she met that love from others, which from him she would have given all the world to possess, she knew how it was, and bitter, very bitter, were the pangs of wounded pride and hopeless love in her young heart.

"When do you leave us?" asked Alice as she rose to quit the room.

"To-morrow," he replied, without looking at her.

That night they had no engagement. Alice made tea for them in the drawing-room.

"My darling, are you not well?" said Mr. Braybrook, taking her hand in his.

Mr. Waring looked earnestly at her for a moment. A bright crimsoned spot burnt on each cheek, but there was a livid circle round her eyes, and her lips were almost colorless. A strange thought came over him—it thought that made his pulse bound wildly and his hand tremble.

Could it be so? He tried to put the thought from him. He dared not dwell upon it.

The footman entered: "Captain Ray is in the library."

"Why did you not show him in here?" asked old Braybrook sharply.

"He asked to see you alone, sir."

Alice had risen and walked to the fire place, where she stood holding the mantle shelf with both hands; but Mr. Warlog had caught a glimpse of her face as she passed—it was deadly pale. Her father left the room.

There was a dead silence.

"She knew of this, hence her agitation," thought Mr. Waring, as he covered his eyes with his hand, to shut out the sight of her from before him.

The silence continued unbroken, and he felt his self-control deserting him.

"Alice, I shall go to my room—I have letters to see to—and, I might be in the way."

She turned to him—such a mute expression of anguish on her face that he uttered an exclamation of horror and surprise. She stretched out her hand to him, as though in wild entreaty. He sprang to her side, clasping hands like death, so cold, so lifeless.

"Alice, darling, do not look in that way; all will be well; you will be happy—you must be. God bless you and him!"

He hurried from her presence, feeling unable to bear it even one moment longer.

* * * * * * * *

The morning came—the morning fraught with fearful interest to Alice Braybrook—the day that must part her from Mr. Waring, and decide the fate of Captain Ray, for Alice had petitioned time to think. She came down to the breakfast-room looking like a living statue, so calm, so pale. Mr. Braybrook was not yet down, but a figure stood in the deep bay window.

"Good morning, Cousin Jonathan."

He started, and turned at her voice.

"I have a beautiful morning for my journey."

"Very. What time do you go?"

"In an hour."

"Then I must give you your breakfast."

"You shall; but first I have a word to say to you. Nay, Alice, do not look afraid, it is no lecture this time—only to tell you how deeply, how fervently I pray that the lot in life you have chosen may be a happy one."

He had meant to be very calm, but his voice faltered, and, unknowingly, he almost crushed her delicate hands, as he held them in his own. She raised her calm sad eyes to his face.

"And you care this much about me, Cousin Jonathan?"

"Care, *Alice!*"

"I did not think you cared so much; I am very, very glad."

She spoke so low, it was almost a whisper; but suddenly clasping her hands, and holding one of his to her heart, she went on to speak vehemently, passionately; all her assumed calmness gone.

"I know that to you, so noble, so true, so good, I seem but as a weak and erring child; but do not think—oh! never think that all your kindness can be by me forgotten; or that my heart is not full of gratitude for every gentle word you ever spoke; and more than all, for telling me when I was wrong, which no one else has ever done."

She would have spoken more, but something in his face arrested her. His voice sounded hoarse and unnatural.

"Alice, hush! you know not what you do."

A change came over her. She dropped his hand, and with both her own pressed tightly down upon her breast, as though to stay its beating, stood gazing upon him with wondering eyes and parted lips, from which all shade of color had faded.

He pressed his hand across his forehead, and turned from her.

"Alice, leave me! in mercy leave me!"

But she stood as though rooted to the ground.

"Would to God I loved her less!" burst from him like a groan.

She heard it, and her lips moved, her arms were stretched out to him; one uncertain step forward, and she fell senseless at his feet.

* * * * * * * *

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

PURVIS & HAYNIE,
COTTON BROKERS, No. 46 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
ROBERT PURVIS, *Mobile.* JNO. D. HAYNIE, *New Orleans.*

C. T. BUSBEY, *Durant, Mi.* W. BYARS, *New Orleans La.* S. CONLY, *Middleton, Mi.*

MURPHY, SIKES & CO., COTTON FACTORS and General Commission Merchants,
jy20 6m No. 42 Union street, New Orleans.

W. A. BROADWELL. A. P. HAYNES.

BROADWELL & HAYNES,
(*Formerly* BROADWELL & PAYNE)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 40 UNION STREET, N.O.

HAVING RETIRED FROM BUSINESS, I TAKE PLEASURE IN soliciting for my former Partners, BROADWELL & HAYNES, the patronage and confidence of my friends, believing their experience, capacity and means, will merit its continuance, and enable them to give general satisfaction. [jy1] M. U. PAYNE.

W. R. STUART, *New Orleans.* H. D. A. JAMES, *Madison Parish, La.*

STUART & JAMES,
No. 42 Union street, New Orleans,
HAVE ASSOCIATED THEMSELVES TOGETHER for the purpose of conducting a COTTON FACTORAGE and GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS; are prepared to make the usual Advances to planters in the way of supplies, etc., and respectfully solicit patronage

B. M. LOWE & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND General Commission Merchants,
ap6 No. 97 GRAVIER STREET, New Orleans.

MR HUGH LUCAS HAVING BECOME A PARTner in our house, from this date, we beg leave to call your attention to our increased facilities to fill all orders, from our large and well-selected Stock of GROCERIES, PRODUCE, WINES, LIQUORS, etc., etc. We remain, your obedient servants
COOPER & NEIBERT.
New Orleans, Dec. 1st, 1858. 27 and 29 Common st.

W. COOPER. J. O. NEIBERT. S. LUCAS.

COOPER & NEIBERT, WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 27 and 29 Common street, New Orleans.

PILCHER, GOODRICH & CO.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and Commission Merchants, No. 47 Carondelet, corner Union street, New Orleans. jy11-1y

A. H. May & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No 94 Gravier street New Orleans. an21y

J. U. PAYNE. J. F. HARRISON.
D. W. BURNSTON. WM H. HARRISON

Payne & Harrison.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 81 Union street, New Orleans. dec1-1y

S. L. WALKER, New Orleans. ROBT. C. HUTCHINSON Caddo Parish, La.

Walker & Hutchinson,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 87 Carondelet street, New Orleans. je28

J. BOYD & Co.,
Cotton Factors, Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,
No 4 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
apr. 17-1y

LEONARD FASH. F. S. LATHAM.

LEONARD FASH & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
45 POYDRAS STREET,
Oct 21. *NEW ORLEANS*

LANE, SALTER & CO.,
[*Successors to LANE, MAYFIELD & Co.*]
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 79 St. Charles street, New Orleans. ly5-1y

JOHN F WYCHE & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No 110 Common street, New Orleans. my2-1y

PROFESSIONAL.

JAS. J. HUTCHINSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Livingston, Alabama.
jan24 ☞ Will Practice in Sumter and the adjoining counties.

EDWARD J. DELONY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana.
Will Practice in the Courts of the Parishes of Carroll, Madison and Franklin; and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans, La.

DR. E. D. BEACH, HAVING RESUMED THE practice of Medicine, offers his Professional services to the citizens of New Orleans.
N. B.—Special attention paid to diseases of the RECTUM, PILES, FISTULA IN ANO, ETC.—*Fistula in ano* permanently cured without the use of the knife, cautory, pain, or confinement whatever. Office No. 5, Baronne street near Canal. ap27.

J. E. ELAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BATON Rouge.
REFERENCES—Henderson & Gaines and Chinn & Bolton, *New Orleans*; W. S. Pike and A. Matta, *Baton Rouge.*

B. D. & A. W. ROBERTS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Floyd, Carroll Parish, Louisiana.

J. O. FUQUA. J. D. KILBOURNE.

FUQUA & KILBOURNE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLINTON, LOUISIANA,
PRACTICE in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans.
References—Payne & Harrison, Byrne, Vance & Co., Broadwell & Payne, Pritchard & Flower, Edw. Nalle & Co., Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans. mar 20-1y

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

TWO YEARS SINCE, THE UNDERSIGNED OPENED HIS OFFICE at No. 33 Camp-street, for the sale of these Machines, which, at that time, were but little known in this city, and the result is truly astonishing. both as to the number sold and the unexampled success of the Machine, in nearly every instance. For over $175,000 worth of these Machines sold by the undersigned, not one letter of complaint was received during the past summer, and the repairs on these do not amount to ten dollars, although some of them have been used five years. Their sale at this time in this city is five times greater than it has been heretofore at this season of the year.

Probably more than $100,000 have already been paid in this city for Sewing Machines that were either entirely worthless, or which have cost the users the trouble and expense to keep them running that they were worth. The universal success of Singer's Machine has brought conviction to the minds of the public that it is far cheaper to buy a good article at a fair price than to listen to the thousand and one tales of men who deal in Sewing Machines that are MADE TO SELL AND NOT TO USE, and who, as soon as one humbug is proved up, bring on another.

It is universally known that Singer's Sewing Machines make the most approved stitch that human ingenuity has ever invented, and there is no longer room for cavil, as nine-tenths of the clothing and shoes sold in this city are made on these machines.

Our competitors in the Sewing Machine trade generally acknowledge that Singer's Machines are superior for manufacturing purposes, but say they are not adapted to fine sewing. This, however, is a mere pretense, and the undersigned challenges the world to produce a Sewing Machine equal to Singer's 12 inch Manufacturing Machine for fine sewing; or to produce samples of work equal to those done at 33 Camp street on that Machine, which also sews leather with equal facility with any kind of thread or silk.

Singer's Manufacturing Machines, when adjusted by the undersigned, with recent great improvements, will sew with a fine needle at full speed through from twenty to thirty thicknesses of Lowell cotton, with thread No 150 or 200, without breaking it, making a perfect stitch, the same on both sides of the fabric.

Many persons who have known and even used Singer's Machines for years in New York are astonished to find that the Manufacturing Machines here are superior for fine work, to that shown above the room at 33 Camp street, where every machine is particularly adjusted for the sewing, the mystery is solved.

All persons who have any doubts of the capacity of Singer's Machines for fine work, can have them removed by sending materials for a garment of any kind to 33 Camp street to be made.

Any person who will carefully compare the sewing done at 33 Camp street, with that sold by S. N. Moody, at 100 Canal street, will be at a loss to account for his certificate.

The public will please bear in mind that Singer's Machines are sold upon a trial if desired, with any and all other machines, and of the trials that have been made to this city, in nineteen cases out of twenty they have been kept and the others returned.

The largest and most fashionable Dress-Making establishments in this city use Singer's Machines, and several have bought them the past week, some of whom formerly used Wheeler & Wilson's Machines.

It is not contended that Singer's is the only good Sewing machine, as many who use Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's Machines are pleased with them, but a general success like that of Singer's Machines cannot be shown, nor has it been attempted.

I M SINGER & CO., having established the reputation of their Machines above all others at points of the civilized world, and having gained the first Premium at the World's Fair in Paris, and also at the Sales of all the principal Manufacturers in the United States, have very wisely resolved not to contend at fairs for premiums, as it has been proved that committees, interested directly or indirectly have frequently awarded the first premium to worthless Sewing Machines when in competition with the best. The undersigned offers One Hundred Dollars Reward for proof that I. M. SINGER & CO. have, for the reason stated, contended, or authorized an agent to contend, for a premium in the last two years. A few of Singer & Co.'s agents have entered their machines without their knowledge, and have generally been successful.

The First Premium, a Gold Medal,

Was awarded this fall to SINGER'S MACHINES at the State Fair in New Jersey; also at the late Fair in Memphis, Tenn; also a few days since, the FIRST PREMIUM was awarded to SINGER'S MACHINE by the State Agricultural Society of Virginia, at Richmond, over seven competitors, among which were Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker.

Singer's Machines were not represented at the late Fair at the American Institute in New York, or at the New York State Fair, neither did their Agent at St. Louis contend for the Premium this fall.

WALTER BENNETT, *Agent*, 33 *Camp Street.*

THE BROOKS HOUSE, 155 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS, next door to Odd Fellows' Hall, fronting Lafayette Square. A delightful situation for boarders; convenient for travelers; every accommodation; as good a table as the city affords [ja16

J. H. KELLER, SOAP MANUFACTORY, CORNER of Howard and St. Andrew streets, New Orleans ☞ A good supply constantly on hand, and all orders promptly filled.

F. W. OBER—DEALER IN NORTHERN AND WESTern Produce. ☞ Fresh Goshen Butter, in small packages, suitable for families, constantly on hand.
New Orleans, January 12, 1859. No. 61 POYDRAS STREET.

J. P. WILSON, MAGIC PRESS CHEAP PRINTING Office, 59 Poydras street, New Orleans. s.22.1y

PRINTERS' ROLLERS.—THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO cast Printers' Rollers of the best quality, upon reception of orders either from city or country, at short notice. It is just as foolish for each pressman to cast his own rollers as it is for each man to make his own shirt. Work warranted to be of the best kind.
Address, T. BEAULIEU,

EDUCATIONAL.

A CARD.

TO PARENTS, MERCHANTS, ETC.

Who wish to give their Sons or Clerks a Practical Business Education, in the shortest possible time, and young gentlemen whose time is important.

DOLHEAR
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS,
Founded in 1832—Chartered by the Legislature of Louisiana, with Agricultural and Mechanical Departments.
Capital Stock, $250,000,
Is removed and re-opened in the new and spacious Iron Edifice known as
STORY BUILDING,
CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STREETS,
Entrance on both streets.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

N. B.—There are apartments and Professors for Book Keeping, Penmanship, Mathematics, French, Spanish, German, English, etc., so as to save the time of business men.

Persons from 12 to 80 years attend to any branch they wish, and until as perfect as they wish to be. There are probably not less than 200 of the former students in Banks and business houses in this city. Merchants apply here for Clerks and Book Keepers. Country merchants, Steamboat Clerks, etc., can learn IN A FEW DAYS to Keep their books correctly, or write a free, handsome hand. Catalogues, with Terms, Opinions of the Press, the leading men of the nation, etc., sent to all who may desire them. This is the only Chartered Commercial College in the South-west, and the oldest in the United States, and has stood for MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY on its own merits alone.

Board can be had with the Professors or other good families speaking English French, Spanish or German, from $5 to $6 per week.

N. B.—To prevent mistakes or impositions Students intended for this College should bring this Advertisement as Special Directions, as there are every winter temporary rooms open for a few months, all of course making wholesale untruthfulness and promises, and posting *flaming placards in twilights the people of New Orleans and of the South!* Citizens and strangers are invited to visit the College and judge for themselves.

Since.—If, as is expected, the citizens in favor of *Southern practical*, subscribe as liberally to this *new* Institution as they ever have to DEBATING clubs, the *Agricultural* and *Mechanical* Departments will be at once put in operation, and the whole placed on a firm basis, to stand for ages as a permanent Institution of the South, and under the direction of the Stockholders themselves and the Trustees appointed by the Legislature. The Charter is perpetual. RUFUS DOLHEAR,
oc19 President.

SOULE'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Corner of Camp and Common Streets,
ENTRANCE NO. 80 COMMON STREET.
[*Established in* 1856.]
OPEN DAY AND EVENING THE ENTIRE YEAR.

A full course of instruction in this institution embraces Double Entry Book-keeping, Commercial Calculation, Commercial Law, and Penmanship. Gentlemen can enter for the full course, or any branch they desire, and at any time, as there is no class system, no copying from books, and no memorizing of arbitrary rules.

FACULTY:

GEO SOULE M A, Principal and Professor of the Theory and Practice of Double Entry Book-keeping, Lecturer on the Science of Accounts, Exchange, Commercial Correspondence, etc., etc.
W. J. KENYON, Practical Accountant, Associate Professor in Book-keeping Department.
J. M. ORSHAMMER, Esq., Lecturer on Commercial Law.
H. C. SPENCER, Professor of Plain, Ornamental, and Epistolary Penmanship
GEO SOULE, Teacher and Lecturer on Commercial Calculations.
J. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Special Lecturer on Exchange, Bankers Customs, Commercial Rules, etc., etc.
LEON LAFORIN, Professor of Languages.

This is the only Commercial School in the city where double Entry Book-keeping is taught practically, and as practiced in the New Orleans business houses.

Each of our young gentlemen has his respective desk, and proceeds in the opening, conducting, and closing of books, under all the variety of circumstances that can possibly occur in the various departments of business.

Merchants' Book keepers, and young gentlemen wishing instruction, are respectfully requested to call and examine our practical forms and peculiar manner of teaching.

For catalogues containing full information, and Balance sheet Circulars, the most magnificent work of the kind ever executed in the United States, address,
OLIO. SOULE, New Orleans.

SAN ANTONIO FEMALE COLLEGE.

REV. JOS. CROSS, D.D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science and Belles Lettres.
MRS. JANE T. H. CROSS, S. J. G., Teacher of English branches, and French and Spanish Language.
REV. J. J. FABRICUS-BRUNOW, Professor of German Language, Mathematics and Drawing.
MISS HANNAH M. ANDERSON, Preceptress of Preparatory Department.
MR. HENRY GROSSMAN, Teacher of Music.

TERMS,
per session of twenty weeks, payable half in advance, the remainder at the close of the session.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

First Class,	$10 00
Second Class,	15 00

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Regular Course, (including Latin)	25 00
French, Spanish, German, or Italian,	10 00
Drawing,	10 00
Music,	25 00
Use of Instrument for practice,	5 00
Incidental Fee (charged to all),	1 00
Board per month, exclusive of washing,	12 00

Boarders are requested to bring their own pillow cases and towels.

They will not be permitted to make bills at the stores, without express permission of the Committee.

They will never go out without the company of a teacher, nor receive visits except in a teacher's presence.

The San Antonio Female College offers the best facilities for the education of young ladies. The institution has been commenced on a sure basis; the best men of the community are engaged in the enterprize, and ample accommodations will soon be provided in the way of buildings. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough, and all the teachers are well qualified for their work. Dr. and Mrs. Cross had large experience, and were connected with some of the best institutions in the United States. Prof. Fabricus Brunow is a native German, of extensive scholastic acquirements, with polished manners and pleasing address. Miss Anderson enjoys a well earned reputation as an instructress, who, in courtesy, industry and fidelity, has seldom been surpassed. Mr. Grossman is a German musician of high character, an excellent performer, and a most skilful and successful teacher other assistants will be employed, as the number and advancement of pupils shall require. dec21-3m

COLUMBUS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

SESSION BEGINS ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER, AND closes on the first Wednesday in July.

FACULTY:

REV. B. F. LARRABEE, M.A., *President*
J. W. M. SHATTUCK, B.H., Professor of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Physiology.
Rev. J. O. NASH, M.A., Professor of Ancient Languages and Mathematics.
JOHN ERICSON, M.A., Professor of Music.

Assistants in Literary Department:—Miss CAROLINE R. SHACKLEY, Miss LORRAINE PANET, Miss MARY PANET, Mrs. E. E. SHATTUCK, Mrs. L. EAGER, Mrs. M NASH.

Art Department:—Miss ELIZABETH ABERNATHY.

Assistants in Music:—Miss R. E. TUCKER, Miss N. ERICSON.

Lecturers:—Rev. JAS. A. LYON, History; Rev. B. F. LARRABEE, M.A., Literature. Familiar lectures are also given by the President and Professors, on Natural Science, Evidences of Christianity, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Geology &c.

The Boarding Department will be in charge of Ma and Mrs. LARRABEE, who, assisted by the other teachers, will give the most careful attention to the habits, manners, comfort and health of the young ladies.

EXPENSES:

Board, per scholastic year, ... $195 00

TUITION.

Regular Charges—

Primary Department, per annum,	20 00
Intermediate " "	30 00
Academic " "	40 00
Collegiate " "	50 00
Incidental Fee,	2 00

Extra Charges—

Music on Piano or Guitar,	$0 00
Music on Harp,	0 00
Use of Instrument,	0 00
Modern Language,	20 00
Drawing,	20 00
Oil Painting,	50 00

☞ Latin, Greek, and Vocal Music taught without extra charge.

This is now one of the most complete, and most liberally organized institutions to the country. There are, at this early period of the session, more than two hundred young ladies in attendance, and still there is room.

For particular information, catalogues, &c., apply to the President or either of the Professors.

Columbus, Miss. Nov. 1st, 1859.

HUNTSVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE, HUNTSVILLE, North Alabama.

REV. A. R. ERWIN, D. D., Principal.

This Establishment offers the following inducements to Southern patronage.

1. Huntsville is the nearest mountain location to the South and Southwest; and is proverbially healthful. The social elegance and beautiful scenery to be found here, are great auxiliaries in the formation of character.

2. The edifice is large and elegant—supplied with gas-light; and water in the greatest abundance by pipes, from a mammoth Spring in the town. It is 164 by 52 feet, three stories high, and well furnished.

3. The domestic arrangements are such as to secure not only comfort, but the social and domestic training of the pupils. Frugality, politeness and grace, as well as the virtues of the heart, are habitually cultivated.

4. The facilities of instruction are unsurpassed. There are fifteen teachers and attaches, some of whom are distinguished educators. The large patronage, from among the best families of nine of the Southern States, attest the good-will of the Institution.

5. Arrangements are made to accommodate Southern pupils during the summer Vacation, and to furnish them with such instruction in the extra branches as may be desired. Pupils received at any time.

Apply for a circular to Rev. A. R. ERWIN, D.D.
ap6 Huntsville, Alabama.

P. H. WILLARD,
Coal Merchant,
18 EXCHANGE PLACE. (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)
THOSE desirous of purchasing Coal or Wood, can be supplied at short notice at the—CITY COAL OFFICE,
where is constantly kept on hand Pittsburgh, English, and Cannel, Anthracite and Lower Ohio Coal. Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses, Steamers, &c., &c., supplied at the lowest market prices. n22-1y

WATKINS & HOMAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, and Curtain Materials, No. 30, CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

FASMANN'S IRON HOOPS AND TIES FOR COTTON Bales.—Orders for Fasmann's Iron Hoops and Ties filled to any extent, at SIX cents per pound. The Hoop and Tie guaranteed to hold; and guarantee also given that the cotton bound with them shall be received at the Orleans Press on the same terms as rope bound Cotton.
Liberal deductions made to country Merchants for cash orders.
my4-6m F. BELCHER, Agent, 124 Commercial Place, N.O.

R. A. STEWART'S NEW PROCESS FOR DEcocting and Clarifying Cane-Juice, Syrup, Molasses and Sugar Liquor.
Planters wishing to use this Process can obtain the right to do so by applying on or addressing STUART & JAMES, No. 42 Union St; New Orleans, where samples of the sugar may be seen. [ja31]
R. A. STEWART.

DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED REJUVENATING Elixir.—Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principles, by one of the ablest chemists of the age.
FOR THE CURE of General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the System, take

The Rejuvenating Elixir,

And you will soon find yourself a new man—a pride instead of the reverse to your friends, and a healthy, sound, and worthy member of the whole human family. For sale, by the Proprietors,
J. WRIGHT, & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., New Orleans.
And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Children.

THUTH OMNIPOTENT.—We give to our readers and the public generally the following copy of a letter received by the Hon. A. W. Vasey, Esq., of the *Aberdeen Conservative*, enclosing at the same time a communication to that paper from Colonel Vasser, of North Mississippi, and who was formerly associate editor of the Conservative. The subject of the letter and communication we do not feel it necessary to comment on—they tell the whole story, one that ought to go home to those in whose hands the rising generation of children are placed for nurture and care. All we ask of our readers is a careful perusal of the documents.

CONSERVATIVE OFFICE,
Aberdeen, Miss., August 23d, 1858.

Messrs. Wright & Co.—As the testimonial in reference to your preparations may prove beneficial to you, I inclose the following, published at my request, in the "Conservative" of the 21st inst.

Col. Vasser was formerly associate editor of the "Conservative," and is well known in North Mississippi, as a gentleman of intelligence and strict integrity.

Respectfully, J. W. VESEY.

[*For the Conservative.*]

Communicated. ABERDEEN, Aug. 19th, 1858.

DEAR VESEY: Upon the principles of justice and humanity, I am induced to ask your permission to insert this communication in your paper, believing, as I do, that it may be the means of preventing untimely sorrow in many a happy household.

On Friday last, having been for several days previous absent from my family, I found, on my return home, that my infant, aged about 15 months, was quite unwell, from some unknown cause—supposed to be teething. Upon an examination, however, I was of the opinion that her indisposition proceeded from worms; and having been told by a respectable physician that WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE was a sovereign remedy against this terrible enemy of children, I was induced to give it a trial, reluctantly, by the acquiescence of my family Physician.

In the following morning, (Saturday) I commenced administering it by directions, save in quantity, being afraid to give the amount of prescription. I was unable to detect any impression occasioned